

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS



FY 2015 PERFORMANCE BUDGET
CONGRESSIONAL SUBMISSION

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I. Overview for the United States Attorneys

A. Introduction

The United States Attorneys' mission supports two of the Department of Justice's strategic goals - (1) to prevent terrorism and promote the nation's security consistent with the rule of law, and (2) to prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce federal law. In FY 2015, the United States Attorneys' request \$1,955,327,000 and 10,637 positions, of which 5,454 are attorneys. The budget request includes the following program increases: [103] positions (including [60] attorneys), [52] FTE, and [\$15,000,000] in support of the *Smart on Crime* initiative; and, 13 positions (including 8 attorneys), 7 FTE, and \$1,327,000 in support of Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) reform.


Electronic copies of the Department of Justice's Congressional Budget Justifications and Capital Asset Plan and Business Case exhibits can be viewed or downloaded from the internet using the Internet address: <http://www.justice.gov/02organizations/bpp.htm>.

The United States Attorneys serve as the nation's principal litigators. In response to the mandates of the Constitution that required establishment of a system of federal courts, Congress enacted the Judiciary Act of 1789 directing the President to appoint, in each federal district, "a person learned in the law to act as an attorney for the United States." Before 1870, the United States Attorneys acted independently, but since then they have worked under the direction of the U.S. Department of Justice.

There are 94 United States Attorneys' Offices (USAOs) located throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands. The 93 United States Attorneys (Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands are under the direction of a single U.S. Attorney) are appointed by, and serve at the discretion of, the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the United States Senate. The map on page 3 depicts the United States Attorneys' current district and branch office locations.

The United States Attorneys report to the Attorney General through the Deputy Attorney General. Each United States Attorney serves as the chief federal law enforcement officer within his or her judicial district and, as such, is responsible for the prosecution of criminal cases brought by the federal government; the litigation and defense of civil cases in which the United States is a party; and the handling of criminal and civil appellate cases before United States Courts of Appeals.

The United States Attorneys and their Assistant United States Attorneys (AUSAs) serve in small towns and big cities, representing the interests of the United States. Through their hard work and dedication, justice is served throughout the nation. The USAOs conduct most of the trial work in



which the United States is a party. Although caseloads vary by districts, each USAO has a diverse docket of cases and a mix of simple and complex litigation. Each United States Attorney exercises wide discretion in the use of his or her resources to further local priorities and serve community needs.

United States Attorneys provide advice and counsel to the Attorney General and senior policy leadership through the Attorney General's Advisory Committee (AGAC) and its various subcommittees and working groups. The AGAC was established in 1973 to give United States Attorneys a voice in Department policies and to advise the Attorney General. The Committee is comprised of approximately 19 members, including 16 United States Attorneys, a Criminal Chief, a Civil Chief and an Appellate Chief. The Committee members meet regularly with the Deputy Attorney General and Attorney General, and represent various federal judicial districts, geographic locations, and different sized offices. The AGAC has subcommittees and working groups to address the Administration's priorities.

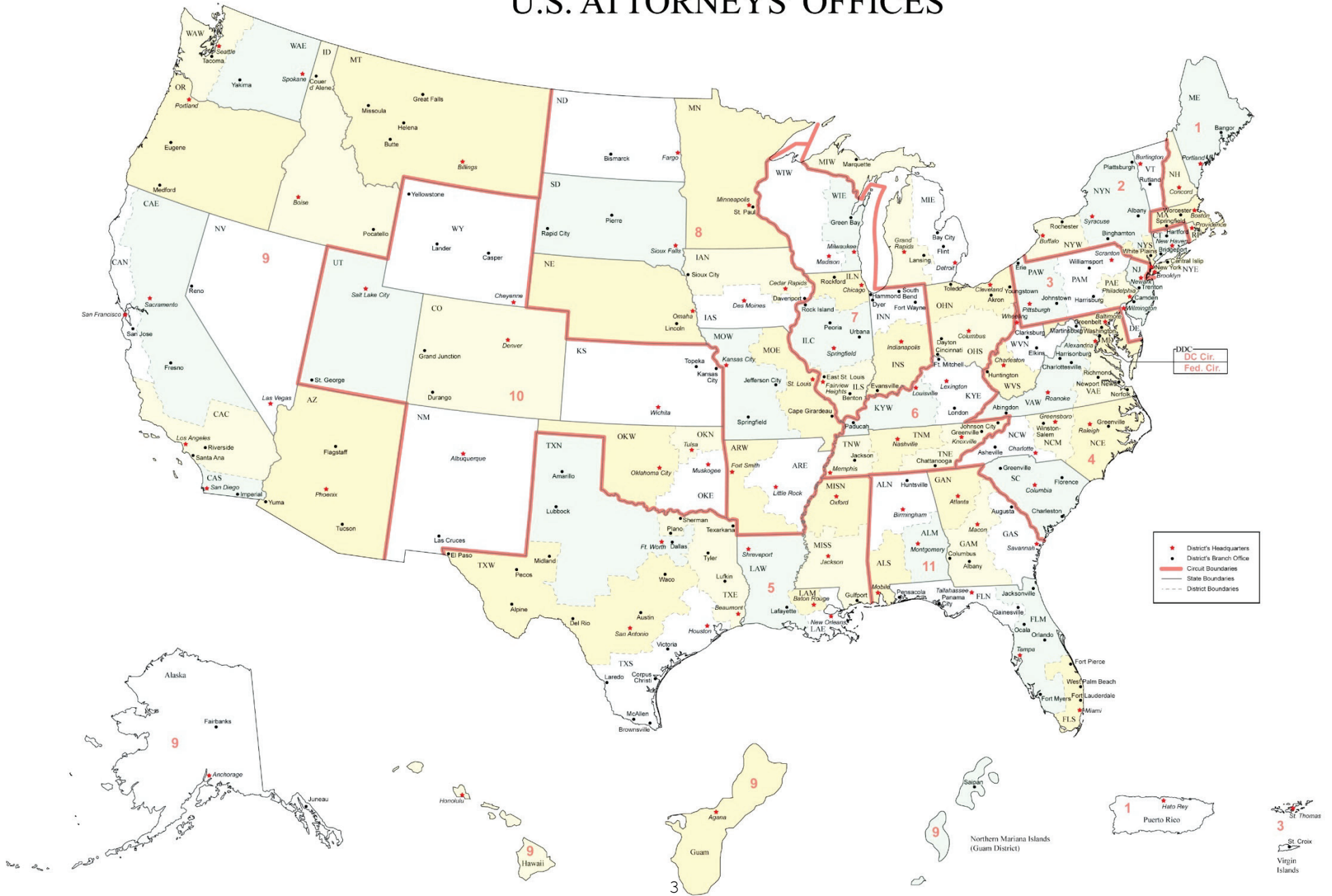
The subcommittees include:

- Border and Immigration Law Enforcement
- Civil Rights
- Criminal Practice Subcommittee
- Cyber/Intellectual Property
- LECC/Victim/Community Issues
- Native American Issues
- Office Management and Budget
- Terrorism/National Security
- Violent and Organized Crime
- White Collar/Fraud

The working groups include:

- Administrative Officers
- Appellate Chiefs
- Child Exploitation and Obscenity
- Civil Chiefs
- Controlled Substances and Asset Forfeiture
- Criminal Chiefs
- Domestic Terror
- Environmental Issues
- Forensic Science
- Health Care Fraud
- Local Government Coordination
- Medical Marijuana
- Security
- Service Members and Veterans Rights

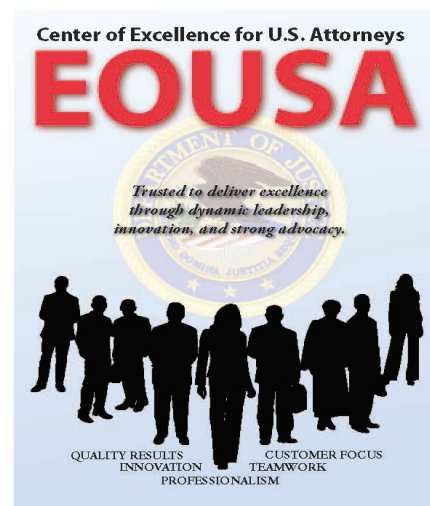
U.S. ATTORNEYS' OFFICES





EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

In 1953, Attorney General Order No. 8-53 established the Executive Office for United States Attorneys (EOUSA) to “provide general executive assistance and supervision to the offices of the United States Attorneys.” One of the original directives instructed the Executive Office to “serve as liaison, coordinator, and expeditor with respect to the Offices of the United States Attorneys, and between these offices and other elements of the Department [of Justice].” Under the guidance of the Director of EOUSA, EOUSA staffs provide the 94 United States Attorneys’ Offices with general executive assistance and supervision; policy development; administrative management direction and oversight; operational support; and coordination with other components of the Department and other federal agencies. These responsibilities include legal, budgetary, administrative, and personnel services, as well as continuing legal education. EOUSA provides support and assistance to approximately 11,600 employees in 250 staffed offices throughout the country. See Exhibit A for an organization chart of EOUSA. As depicted in the organization chart, specific offices and functions of EOUSA fall under the Director of EOUSA. The Director has a Principal Deputy Director and Chief of Staff and three Deputy Directors.



The **Principal Deputy Director and Chief of Staff** has responsibility and oversight of the three **Deputy Directors** and the **Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Performance (PEP)**. The PEP office comprises three staffs: the Evaluation and Review Staff (EARS); the Data Analysis Staff; and the Planning and Performance Staff. Functions of these three staffs are outlined below:

- **Evaluation and Review Staff (EARS):** The Director of EOUSA is required under 28 C.F.R. Part 0.22 to evaluate the performance of the USAOs, to make appropriate reports, and to take corrective actions if necessary. An evaluation program enables EOUSA to fulfill this responsibility. Important to meeting these regulatory and statutory requirements, the evaluation program provides on-site management assistance to United States Attorneys, as well as a forum for evaluators and the office being evaluated to share information and innovative ideas. The feedback provided to EOUSA and the Department assists in future planning on possible improvements, and provides information about the work being performed in offices around the country.



- The **Data Analysis Staff** is the primary source of statistical information and analysis for EOUSA. The staff provides data and analysis to EOUSA components allowing them to respond to requests from, among others, the Department, the White House, Congress, and the public. The staff also provides the United States Attorney community comprehensive quarterly analysis of work-year, caseload and workload information and produces the United States Attorneys' Annual Statistical Report. During FY 2013, the Data Analysis Staff responded to 4,216 requests for statistical, narrative and analytical information. In FY 2015, the United States Attorneys' community will continue to assess data analysis capabilities to identify cost-effective crime reduction strategies.




- The **Planning and Performance Staff** serves as both the forward-looking evaluator of USAO needs, as well as the assessor of USAO performance relative to allocated staffing resources. This unit's work introduces into the decision-making process a metrics-based foundation which allows USAO management to evaluate the work of line AUSAs by utilizing objective data.

The **Deputy Director for Administration and Management** has responsibility over four program/functional areas; these include **Financial Management and Planning, Information Technology, Human Resources, and Operations**. Specific functions of these program areas are outlined below:

- The **Chief Financial Officer (CFO)**, through the **Financial Management and Planning Staff (FMP)**, is responsible for budget formulation, budget execution, financial management, audit reviews, the detailee program, and long-range planning. The CFO is a key advisor to the Director of EOUSA. The CFO also provides the Director of EOUSA with expert advice on an annual budget of approximately \$2 billion, full-time equivalent (FTE) allocations, and reimbursable agreements with the Department and other federal agencies. The FMP staff consolidates resource needs and formulates an annual budget submission for presentation to the Department, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and Congress. It also manages the day-to-day financial operations through daily contact with the USAOs and through review of regular accountability reports. An internal Audit and Review Staff participates with the EARS in evaluating internal controls in the USAOs and is also responsible for preparing districts for the annual independent federal financial audit. The Detailee Program Staff initiates and coordinates all detail assignments, both internal and external to our community. The Financial Systems Support Group (FSSG) provides financial systems support and expertise to the USAOs on all Departmental and EOUSA automated financial and accounting systems. FMP also develops performance measures for the United States Attorneys in accordance with the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) and coordinates quarterly status reporting and program assessments.



- The **Chief Information Officer (CIO)** is responsible for providing advice and assistance to the Director of EOUSA and the senior staff to ensure that Information Technology (IT) is acquired and managed according to Department and EOUSA policies and procedures. The CIO ensures the integration of IT into strategic planning, acquisition, and program management processes to support the mission of the United States Attorney community. The CIO directs and manages the following staffs: The **Case Management Staff** provides case management systems. The **Office Automation Staff** supports the purchase and installation of computer systems, equipment and software, maintenance of hardware and software, and end-user training. The **Telecommunications and Technology Development Staff** provides administrative and technical support to the USAOs in all telecommunications activities, including voice, data and video. The **Information Security Staff** ensures the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information and information systems to best support the mission of the United States Attorneys. Currently, the **Records Information Management Staff** is developing an Enterprise Information Management (EIM) system to both expand and reorganize the electronic records and document management capabilities of all USAOs. The **Enterprise Voice-over Internet Protocol (EVoIP) Staff** implements and maintains the next generation telephone service/system that integrates into the computer system, creating a more effective method of communication to maximize return on investment and contribute to the mission statement of the United States Attorneys organization at approximately 250 sites worldwide.
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- The **Human Resources Staff** assists EOUSA and the USAOs by providing employment services in such areas as position classifications, staffing, compensation, employee benefits, performance management, pre-employment security, and employee assistance. Staff members are responsible for policy, guidance, personnel actions, training, resources, and initiatives related to these programs and activities.
 - The **Operations Section** is made up of three functional areas as follows: The **Facilities and Support Services (FASS) Staff** provides direct support and oversight of all USAOs in the areas of real property management, including space acquisition, relocation, design, repair, and management of rent payments. Support services include forms management, printing, and mail metering. The **Acquisitions Staff** supports both EOUSA and the USAOs by issuing contracts for supplies/services nationwide in compliance with applicable federal, departmental, and other regulations, polices, and procedures. The **Security Programs Staff** provides security program support for the USAOs, including policy and procedural assistance, training, education and awareness efforts, and emergency and contingency planning.



The **Deputy Director and Counsel to the Director** oversees the **Legal and Victim Programs Staff** as well as the **Communications and Law Enforcement Coordination Staff**.

- The **Office of Legal and Victim Programs (OLVP)** includes four staffs: **Asset Recovery, White Collar and Civil Litigation, Victim-Witness** and **Indian, Violent and Cyber Crimes**. The **Asset Recovery Staff (ARS)** supports the collection and enforcement efforts of district financial litigation programs, asset forfeiture programs and bankruptcy. ARS assists in the development of financial litigation policy, development and implementation of procedures and programs, and provides liaison functions within the Department and with outside agencies. The **White Collar and Civil Litigation Staff (WCCL)** provides guidance and support to the USAOs in the areas of health care fraud, white collar crime and civil defensive litigation and assist in the development of national policies and initiatives. In addition, WCCL coordinates the activities of the Affirmative Civil Enforcement Program, which uses civil statutes for federal law enforcement efforts in fighting economic fraud. The **Indian, Violent and Cyber Crimes Staff (IVCC)** provides guidance and support to the USAOs in the areas of Native American issues, computer crime and intellectual property, immigration and border security, violent crime and gangs, and narcotics. The staff also provides management support for Project Safe Neighborhoods and Project Safe Childhood.

The **Victim-Witness Staff** provides guidance and support for personnel in the USAOs who handle victim notification, explain to victims the criminal justice process, prepare victims and witnesses for testimony and allocution, coordinate and accompany victims and witnesses to court proceedings, and provide victims with service referrals and emergency assistance. Victims' rights have taken on new importance since the passage of the Crime Victims' Rights Act of 2004, which provided victims with enumerated rights and, for the first time at the federal level, the mechanisms to enforce their rights. Victims are now playing a more central role in the criminal process and exercising their rights in greater numbers than ever before.

- The **Communications and Law Enforcement Coordination Staff (CLEC)** supports EOUSA and the USAOs in the coordination of key initiatives with federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement partners, works closely with the Department's Office of Public Affairs, handles external communication responsibilities, and conducts outreach to community groups. Community outreach activities and crime prevention and reduction efforts are examples of the many priorities within the United States Attorney community. In FY 2015, the United States Attorneys will continue to expand district community outreach and engagement efforts.

The CLEC also manages the Law Enforcement Coordination (LEC) Program in the USAOs. At the district level, LEC coordinators carry out the important role of coordination and liaison with federal, state, and local law enforcement, and with members of the community on various crime reduction programs. Each district's LEC Committee is under the supervision of the United States Attorney, who serves as the committee chairperson or co-chairperson. Through the LEC program, training is provided to federal, state, and local law



enforcement in areas such as anti-terrorism, gun crime, asset forfeiture, gang investigations, racial profiling, domestic violence, emerging drug trends, community policing, victim issues, and officer safety.

The **Deputy Director for Legal Management** provides managerial guidance to the following offices and staffs:

- The **Office of Legal Education (OLE)** develops, conducts, and authorizes the training of all federal legal personnel. OLE coordinates legal education and attorney training for the Department of Justice, other federal departments and agencies, as well as state and local law enforcement. OLE is a separate decision unit of the budget and its functions and mission, which are largely completed at the National Advocacy Center (NAC) in Columbia, South Carolina, are discussed in greater detail in Section IV.



- The **Freedom of Information and Privacy Act (FOIA) Staff** processes all FOIA and Privacy Act requests for records located throughout EOUSA and the USAOs, provides legal guidance to the USAOs concerning FOIA/Privacy Act issues, represents them in administrative appeals, and assists AUSAs and Department of Justice attorneys in litigation in federal courts by providing draft pleadings and preparing legal documents.
- The **Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Staff** which provides centralized leadership, coordination, and evaluation of all equal employment efforts within EOUSA and the USAOs is comprised of two components – Complaint Processing and Affirmative Employment/Special Emphasis Programs. The EEO mission supports the USAOs and EOUSA by providing timely and impartial customer service in the areas of conflict resolution; EEO complaint processing; civil rights policy development and training; language assistance plans; and by conducting proactive diversity initiatives through outreach and recruitment.

- The **General Counsel's Office (GCO)** provides advice to the USAOs and EOUSA on a broad array of legal and ethical issues. The GCO provides guidance to USAOs and EOUSA personnel regarding ethics and standards of conduct matters including conflicts of interest, recusals, outside activities, gifts and financial disclosures, allegations of misconduct, personnel legal issues, discovery requests and compliance with subpoenas. The GCO is also responsible for the employee relations programs of EOUSA and the USAOs.





CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS

The USAOs investigate and prosecute the vast majority of criminal cases brought by the federal government – representing a more diverse workload than ever before. The types of cases include international and domestic terrorism; immigration; child exploitation and obscenity; firearms and violent crime; identity theft; public corruption; procurement, securities and mortgage fraud; gangs and organized crime; drug enforcement; human trafficking; and criminal civil rights. Many of these cases involve multiple defendants and are extremely complex. The nature of today’s crimes has required the United States Attorney community to become conversant in a wide range of fields, such as banking and health care, computer technology, securities, foreign cultures and languages, and manufacturing processes affected by environmental and other federal regulations.



The United States Attorneys receive most of their criminal referrals, or “matters,” from federal investigative agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), the United States Secret Service, and the United States Postal Inspection Service. The USAOs also receive criminal matters from state and local investigative agencies, as well as violations reported by private citizens. Following careful consideration of each criminal matter, the United States Attorneys decide the appropriateness of bringing criminal charges and, when deemed appropriate, initiate prosecution. Except for misdemeanor offenses and instances in which an alleged offender waives the right to a grand jury indictment, the United States Attorneys present evidence against an alleged offender to a grand jury. The grand jury then decides whether to return an indictment and, if so, the United States Attorney then presents the criminal charges in open court at the defendant’s arraignment.

Federal Law Enforcement Partners





Although historically a large number of criminal defendants plead guilty prior to trial, a United States Attorney must always fully investigate the crime, prepare the charging document, and be ready to go to trial. Consistent preparation for trial minimizes the risk of dismissal for noncompliance with the Speedy Trial Act and strengthens the government’s position in negotiations with defense counsel for a guilty plea. Pre-trial discovery practice also strengthens the government’s position. When a defendant does not plead, a trial is necessary. The United States Attorney then presents factual evidence to the jury, or to the judge in a non-jury (bench) trial. If the defendant is convicted, the United States Attorney must prepare and present evidence at the defendant’s sentencing hearing and defend the conviction at post-trial hearings and on appeal. The USAOs handle most criminal appeals at the intermediate appellate level. After filing an appeal brief, the United States Attorney may be required to participate in oral argument before a United States Court of Appeals. If there is a further appeal, the United States Attorney may be called upon to assist the Solicitor General in preparing the case for review by the United States Supreme Court.

CIVIL LITIGATION

The United States Attorneys initiate civil actions, referred to as affirmative litigation, to assert and protect the United States’ interests. They also defend the United States’ interests in lawsuits filed against the government, referred to as defensive civil litigation. In other civil cases, the United States is a third party, creditor, or intervener.

Examples of affirmative litigation include civil actions brought to: enforce the nation’s environmental, admiralty, and civil rights laws; represent the government’s interests in bankruptcy actions; recoup money and recover damages resulting from federal program and other fraud; enforce administrative summonses; and forfeit assets seized by federal, state, and local law enforcement.

Defensive litigation includes actions seeking monetary damages for alleged torts, contract violations, and discrimination by the United States, its agents and employees. It also includes defending: suits challenging government administrative actions, including Social Security disability determinations; habeas corpus petitions, and constitutional challenges to statutes and other federal policies. The USAOs represent and defend the government in its many roles – as employer, regulator, law enforcer, medical care provider, revenue collector, contractor, procurer, property owner, judicial and correctional systems managers, and administrator of federal benefits. When the United States is sued, the Department of Justice must be its legal representative.

Civil defensive work is unique because it is non-discretionary and non-delegable. Unlike criminal matters, civil defensive cases cannot be declined to manage or reduce an office’s caseload. All cases filed against the United States, its agencies, and employees in their official capacities must be defended.



CRIMINAL AND CIVIL APPEALS

Appeals are generally time-consuming, requiring a thorough review of the entire record in the case, the filing of a brief and reply brief, and, in many cases, participation in oral argument before the Court of Appeals in the city where the circuit is based. Furthermore, the complexity of appellate work and the time required to handle that work increases when convictions are based on complex facts, such as those commonly found in cases involving drug trafficking, organized crime, financial and mortgage fraud, and public corruption.

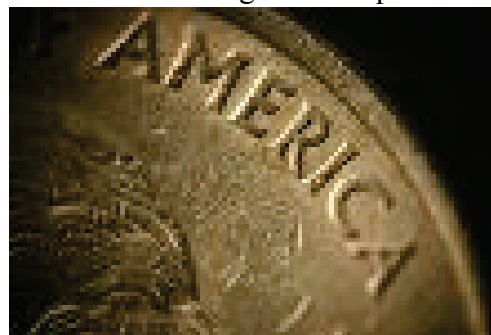
The appellate workload of the United States Attorneys fluctuates due to appeals and post-sentencing motions prompted by Supreme Court rulings, legislative changes, and amendments to the United States Sentencing Guidelines (Guidelines). For example, in FY 2008, the Guidelines were amended to increase the amount of crack cocaine needed to trigger offense levels under USC§-2D1.1.

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL DEBT COLLECTION

The USAOs are responsible for collecting both criminal and civil debt for the federal government. Each USAO has a Financial Litigation Unit (FLU) responsible for criminal and civil debt collection activities as well as an Affirmative Civil Enforcement staff devoted to civil debt collection.

Debts are ordered to be collected from a criminal defendant when the defendant is sentenced by the court. These debts may be in the form of restitution to crime victims, fines imposed by the court to penalize criminals, special assessments on each criminal conviction count, costs of prosecution and other costs, or forfeitures of appearance bonds. Interest may also be collected in certain cases. When restitution is ordered, the USAOs are involved in collecting federal restitution payments, or restitution which is owed to the United States, and in collecting non-federal restitution, or that which is owed to private individuals and entities. As a result of the Mandatory Victims Restitution Act (MVRA), courts must impose monetary restitution orders in all violent crimes and most property crimes. United States Attorneys are required to enforce restitution orders on behalf of all federal crime victims.

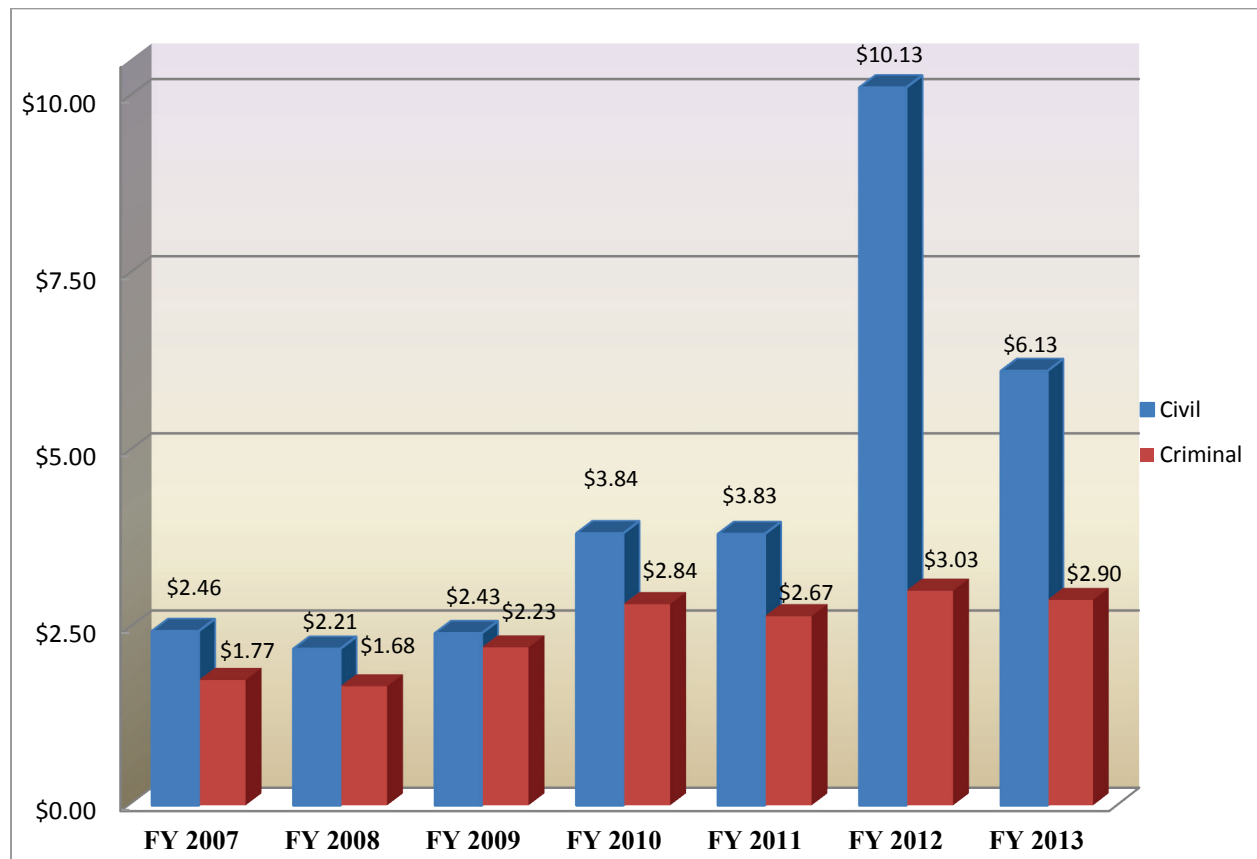
The United States Attorneys are also the legal representatives for other federal agencies to pursue repayment of debts. For example, when federal agencies lend money and the recipients default on repayment, or when federal agencies have paid on guaranteed loans that have not been repaid as provided for in the lending agreement, the United States Attorneys pursue repayment of the debt. The Departments of Agriculture, Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and





Urban Development, Transportation, Veterans Affairs, and the Small Business Administration are some of these client agencies. The United States Attorneys file suit to obtain judgments to collect debts, foreclose on real property, compel physicians to repay or fulfill their commitment to the Public Health Service in return for education grants, sue to set aside fraudulent transfers of property which could be used to satisfy defaulted loans, and manage debtor repayment schedules. The table below illustrates the significant amount of debts collected each year from FY 2007 through FY 2013.

Debt Collection Chart (in billions)



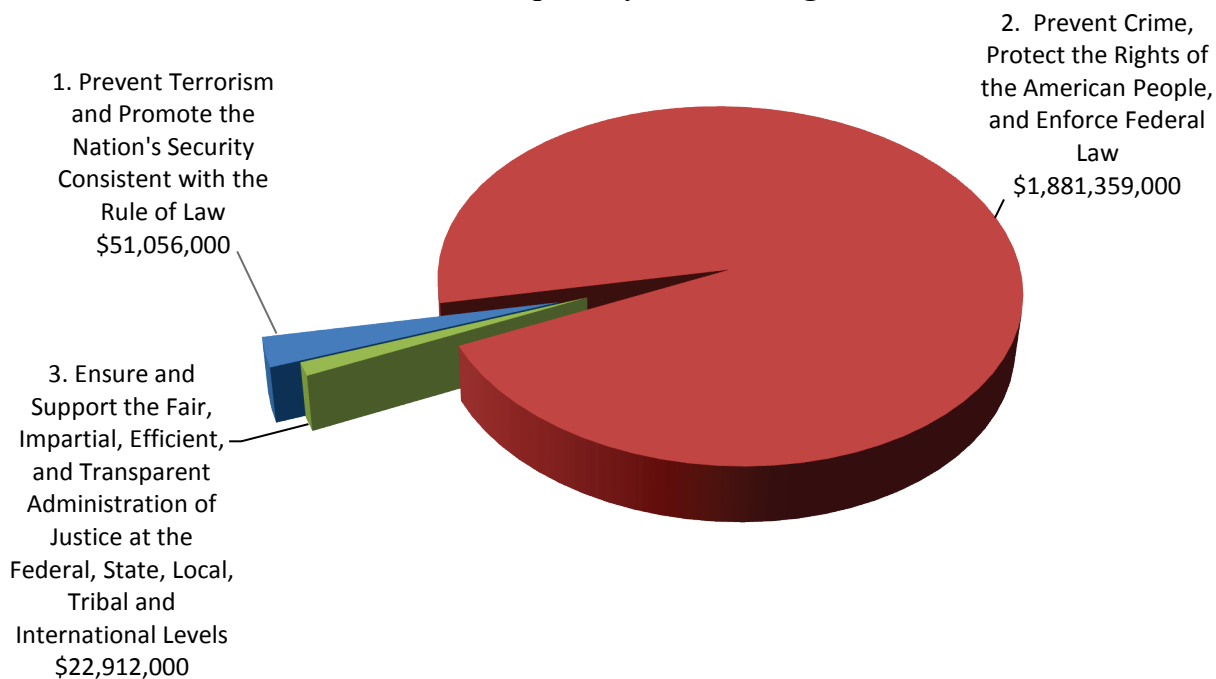
In FY 2013, the USAOs collected \$9.0 billion of criminal and civil debts owed. Of the total debts collected, USAOs recovered: (1) \$2.9 billion in criminal debts; and (2) \$6.1 billion in civil debts. The United States Attorneys' FY 2013 collection efforts, handled by a very small percentage of the total workforce, returned to the Treasury over four times the \$1.83 billion appropriated in the FY 2013 budget for the entire United States Attorney community.



B. Issues, Outcomes, and Strategies

The following chart and descriptions are a brief summary of the Department's Strategic Goals and Objectives in which the United States Attorneys play a role.

FY 2015 Total Request by DOJ Strategic Goal



DOJ Strategic Goal 1: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security Consistent with the Rule of Law (\$51,056,000)

- Prosecute those involved in terrorist acts (1.2).

DOJ Strategic Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law (\$1,881,359,000)

- Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers (2.1).
- Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations and uphold the rights of, and improve services to America's crime victims (2.2).
- Disrupt and dismantle major drug trafficking organizations to combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs (2.3).
- Investigate and prosecute corruption, economic crimes, and transnational organized crime (2.4).



- Promote and protect American civil rights by preventing and prosecuting discriminatory practices (2.5).
- Protect the federal fisc and defend the interests of the United States (2.6).

DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal and International Levels (\$22,912,000)

- Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders, through innovative leadership and programs (3.1).
- Reform and strengthen America’s criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society (3.4).
- Strengthen the government-to-government relationship between tribes and the United States, improve public safety in Indian Country, and honor treaty and trust responsibilities through consistent, coordinated policies, activities, and litigation (3.8).

USAO Success Story

- *Combatting Violent and Organized Crime* -

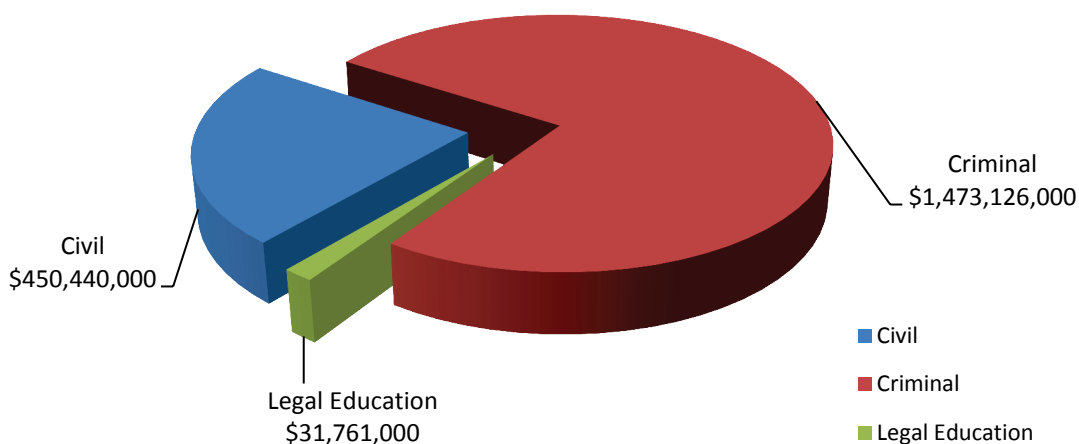
The U.S. Attorney’s Office for the District of Massachusetts successfully brought justice to James J. “Whitey” Bulger, a notorious mob boss whose Winter Hill Gang terrorized South Boston and its surrounding areas during the 1970s and ‘80s. In order to generate money and maintain dominance among other criminal enterprises, Bulger and his associates engaged in numerous illegal activities such as loansharking, extortion of local business owners and bookmakers, trafficking of narcotics and firearms, and murder. Bulger, and associates under his direction, used violence, threats, and intimidation to carry out these illegal activities. Bulger was responsible for the murders of at least 11 victims. Fearing an impending indictment in 1994, Bulger fled Massachusetts. After more than 16 years on the run, he was finally apprehended in California in 2011. After a two-month trial, on August 23, 2013, a jury found Bulger guilty of racketeering conspiracy and numerous racketeering acts of murder, extortion, narcotics distribution, money laundering, and possession of firearms including machineguns. At his sentencing on November 14, 2013, U.S. District Court Judge Denise J. Casper sentenced Bulger to two consecutive life terms plus five years, and \$19.5 million in restitution. During the sentencing hearing, Judge Casper told Bulger, “The scope, the callousness, the depravity of your crimes, is almost unfathomable.”



C. Full Program Costs

The United States Attorneys' \$1,955,327,000 budget request for FY 2015 is divided into three decision units: criminal, civil, and legal education.

FY 2015 Budget Request by Decision Unit



Some programs, as well as management and administration costs, cross decision units. Both performance and resource tables within each decision unit define the total costs of achieving the strategies the United States Attorneys will employ in FY 2015. The various resource and performance charts incorporate the costs of lower level strategies which also contribute to the achievement of objectives, but which may not be highlighted in detail in order to provide a concise narrative. Also included are the indirect costs of continuing activities, which are central to the operations of each decision unit. This request will fund the United States Attorneys' role in supporting the Department's Strategic Plan. We will continue to provide federal leadership in preventing and controlling crime and seeking just punishment of those guilty of unlawful behavior.

D. Performance Challenges

The challenges that impede progress toward the achievement of agency goals are complex and ever-changing. National priorities were shifted after September 11th as resources and personnel were redirected to prosecute the Global War on Terror, impacting everyone in the law enforcement and intelligence community. The current economic climate requires that the United States Attorney community continue to focus attention on financial fraud, including corporate fraud, securities fraud, and mortgage fraud. Technological developments and criminal behavior are factors that broadly impact law enforcement practices and pose challenges that demand attention.



External Challenges

The United States Attorneys, as with other federal organizations throughout the entire federal government, continue to face external challenges.

Coordination activities with federal, state, and local agencies involve non-traditional roles for AUSAs and present challenges as we continue to coordinate efforts in areas such as combating terrorism, financial and mortgage fraud, border enforcement/prosecution, gun violence reduction, disrupting and dismantling drug organizations, and child exploitation. In FY 2015, the United States Attorneys will continue to expand district community outreach and engagement efforts.

In addition, the economy and emerging criminal activities, many of which are often driven by technology such as cybercrime, are external challenges beyond our control. Downturns in the economy often correlate with increases in criminal activity, especially financial fraud. Fraud schemes, which have become more sophisticated over time, are continually evolving in response to law enforcement efforts. The USAOs and their investigative partners must identify developing trends in economic crime and address it accordingly.

We will continue to focus on areas within our spheres of influence and control, concentrating on coordination efforts with federal, state, and local agencies, and ensuring our workforce is trained for emerging and complex issues.

Internal Challenges

One internal challenge to the United States Attorney community is keeping the workforce flexible and adaptable. Over the past few years, terrorism, financial and mortgage fraud, violent crime and gangs, immigration, internet-related crime, and child exploitation have emerged as important national priorities. The United States Attorney community needs to be able to shift resources in order to respond to changes in case type and case load. The United States Attorneys have developed an effective allocation process that distributes new positions and funding to districts with the greatest demonstrated need. Necessary training is provided through the NAC to ensure that attorneys and support staff have the necessary expertise in these areas. Regular reviews and monitoring of case work, resources and USAOs' needs are essential to continued responsiveness.

USAO Success Story - Indian Country -

In just the last three and a half years, U.S. Attorneys' Offices with responsibility for Indian Country prosecutions have seen their caseload of prosecutions for crimes committed on tribal lands increase by more than 54 percent. This increase was reported to Congress in our *Indian Country Investigation and Prosecution Report*, and it shows the fruits of our labor. The districts focused on fully leveraging vital partnerships with tribal, local, and state agencies to address violent crime and victimization in tribal communities. The notable increase in prosecutions of Indian Country crime is the direct result of the many initiatives led by U.S. Attorney's Offices across the country, including strategies that place federal prosecutors on the reservations on a frequent basis to enhance criminal investigations and communication.



II. Summary of Program Changes

In FY 2015, the United States Attorneys' budget request is \$1,955,327,000, which includes the following program changes: 103 positions (including 60 attorneys), 52 FTE, and \$15,000,000 in existing base resources to support of the *Smart on Crime* initiative; and, 13 positions (including 8 attorneys), 7 FTE, and \$1,327,000 in support of Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) reform. The following program changes are outlined in the chart below:

Item Name	Description				Page
	Purpose	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	
Smart on Crime	These resources will support the implementation of the Department's Smart on Crime initiative. This includes prevention and reentry work, such as outreach and training events, and casework which focuses on ensuring that: federal prosecutions implicate substantial federal interests; severe drug sentences are reserved for the most serious offenders; and violent crime is pursued strategically.	[103]	[52]	[15,000]	43
Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) Reform	These resources will support the Department's efforts to centralize and improve the process for handling foreign requests for legal assistance, as promised in the President's January 17, 2014 speech on signals intelligence. This includes the personnel and technological resources required to enable a robust centralized system, reduce backlog, and improve MLAT response time.	13	7	1,327	47
TOTAL		13	7	1,327	



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III. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language

Appropriations Language

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

For necessary expenses of the Offices of the United States Attorneys, including inter-governmental and cooperative agreements, [\$1,944,000,000] \$1,955,327,000: *Provided*, That of the total amount appropriated, not to exceed \$7,200 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$25,000,000 shall remain available until expended [*Provided further*, That each United States Attorney shall establish or participate in a United States Attorney-led task force on human trafficking].

Analysis

The FY 2015 request proposes to delete language requiring each U.S. Attorney to establish or participate in a U.S. Attorney-led human trafficking task force, U.S. Attorneys have established task forces and remain committed to enforcing Anti-Human Trafficking Laws.



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IV. Program Activity Justification

A. CRIMINAL

Criminal Litigation	Direct Pos.	Estimated FTE	Amount
2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequester	8,098	7,437	1,430,923,000
2014 Enacted	8,093	7,432	1,464,362,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	30,369,000
2015 Current Services	8,093	7,432	1,494,731,000
2015 Program Increases	12	6	1,201,000
2015 Program Offsets	0	0	-22,806,000
2015 Request	8,105	7,438	1,473,126,000
Total Change 2014-2015	12	6	(21,605,000)

1. Program Description–Criminal Decision Unit

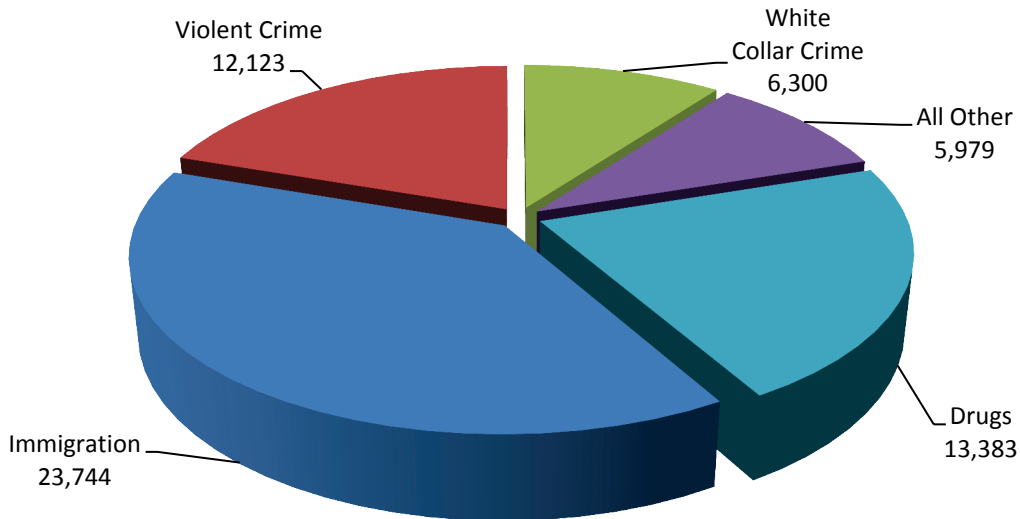
The USAOs investigate and prosecute the vast majority of criminal cases brought by the federal government - with a more diverse and complex workload than ever before. For example, criminal caseloads include: international and domestic terrorism, immigration and border security, firearms and gangs, child exploitation and obscenity, complex fraud schemes (including health care fraud, financial and mortgage fraud and computer fraud), environmental crime, public corruption, organized crime, drug enforcement, civil rights violations, human trafficking and cases involving multiple defendants and international organizations.

The USAOs receive most of their criminal referrals, or "matters," from federal investigative agencies or become aware of criminal activities in the course of investigating or prosecuting other cases. They also receive criminal matters from state and local investigative agencies, as well as those reported to the USAOs by citizens. After careful consideration of each criminal matter, the United States Attorney decides the appropriateness of bringing criminal charges and initiates prosecution.



Criminal Workload

FY 2013 Cases Filed – 61,529



During FY 2013, the USAOs filed 61,529 criminal cases against 83,825 defendants in United States District Court. The number of new cases filed decreased by approximately two percent from FY 2008 to FY 2013 – declining from 63,042 cases to 61,529.

A total of 61,528 cases against 82,092 defendants were closed during FY 2013. Of the 82,092 defendants whose cases were closed, 92 percent or 75,718, either pled guilty or were found guilty. Of these, 60,748 received prison sentences, and 136 guilty defendants received sentences of life imprisonment. The rate of convicted defendants who received prison sentences has been 80 percent over the last two years.

USAO Success Story *- Cyber Crime -*

On June 11, 2013, Xiang Li, of Chengdu, China, was sentenced to 12 years in prison for conspiracy to commit wire fraud and criminal copyright infringement based on cyber-theft and online piracy of over \$100 million worth of sensitive, industrial-grade software and confidential data stolen from the internal server of a cleared defense contractor. Between April 2008 and June 2011, Xiang Li engaged in over 700 transactions through which he distributed over \$100 million pirated software to over 400 customers located in at least 28 states and over 60 foreign countries. These software products were owned by approximately 200 different American software manufacturers, ranging from large corporations to small businesses. The investigation, conducted in the District of Delaware, revealed that Xiang Li was part of a larger cybercrime organization based in China.

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE

Decision Unit: Criminal

RESOURCES			Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
			FY 2013		FY 2013		FY 2014		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2015 Request	
			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			7,684	1,430,923	7,437	1,430,923	7,432	1,464,362	6	8,764	7,438	1,473,126
			1,210	[282,282]	1,136	[224,566]	1,136	[254,206]	0	[-31]	1,136	[254,175]
TYPE	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2013		FY 2013		FY 2014		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2015 Request	
Program Activity	1.2	Terrorism/Terrorist-Related	356	52,059	356	52,059	345	51,056	0	0	345	51,056
Performance Measure: Output	2.1,2.2,2.3,2.4,2.5,2.6,3.1,3.4,3.8	Number of Cases - Defendants Handled	181,606		197,001		181,606				181,606	
Performance Measure: Efficiency	2.1,2.2,2.3,2.4,2.5,2.6,3.1,3.4,3.8	Total Defendants Terminated	90,461		82,092		90,461				90,461	
Performance Measure: Outcome	2.1,2.2,2.3,2.4,2.5,2.6,3.1,3.4,3.8	Total Defendants Guilty	83,860		75,718		83,860				83,860	
Performance Measure: Outcome	2.1,2.2,2.3,2.4,2.5,2.6,3.1,3.4,3.8	Percentage of Cases Favorably Resolved	90.00%		92.00%		90.00%				90.00%	

Data Definition, Validation, Verification, and Limitations: Data is collected from the USA-5 monthly Resource Summary Report System, which summarizes the use of personnel resources allocated to USAOs. Data is also taken from the United States Attorneys' central Case Management System, which contains district information including criminal matters, cases, and appeals. The USAOs are required to submit bi-annually case data certifications to EOUSA. The data is reviewed by knowledgeable personnel such as supervisory attorneys and legal clerks in each district. Attorneys and support personnel are responsible for ensuring that local procedures are followed for maintaining the integrity of the data in the system. Terrorism cases include hoax and financing cases, as well as the traditional domestic and international terrorism cases. Terrorism-related cases involve national security/critical infrastructure, which are prosecuted against defendants whose criminal conduct may or may not be terrorist-related, but whose conduct affects national security or exposes critical infrastructure to potential terrorist exploitation. Note that the number of terrorist convictions does not reflect the range of prosecutorial work performed by USAOs that results in disruption of terrorist activity, and other work that does not result in criminal prosecutions because of intelligence gathering and other national security considerations.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE

Decision Unit: Criminal

Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013		FY 2014	FY 2015
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
	1.2;2.1,2.2,2.3,2.4, 2.5,2.6;3.1, 3.4, 3.8	Performance Measure	Total Defendants Terminated	88,821	88,369	90,461	87,709	90,461	82,092	90,461
1.2;2.1,2.2,2.3,2.4, 2.5,2.6;3.1, 3.4, 3.8	Performance Measure	Total Defendants Guilty	81,577	81,934	83,360	80,963	83,860	75,718	83,860	83,860
1.2;2.1,2.2,2.3,2.4, 2.5,2.6;3.1, 3.4, 3.8	OUTCOME Measure	Percentage of Cases Favorably Resolved	91.8%	92.7%	92.7%	92.0%	90.0%	92.0%	90.0%	90.0%

N/A = Data unavailable



3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

The Criminal Decision Unit contributes to the following Department's Strategic Goals:

Goal I: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security Consistent with the Rule of Law. Within this goal, the decision unit's resources address the Department's Strategic Objective: 1.2 - Prosecute those involved in terrorist acts.

Goal II: Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law. Within this goal, the decision unit's resources address six of the Department's Strategic Objectives: 2.1 - Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime; 2.2 - Prevent, and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations; uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims; 2.3 – Combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs; 2.4 - Combat corruption, economic crimes, and international organized crime; 2.5 – Promote and protect Americans' civil rights; and 2.6 – Protect the federal fisc and defend the interests of the United States.

Goal III: Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal and International Levels. Within this goal, the decision unit's resources address the Department's Strategic Objectives: 3.1 - Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders, through innovative leadership and programs; 3.4 - Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society; 3.8 - Strengthen the government-to-government relationship between tribes and the United States, improve public safety in Indian Country, and honor treaty and trust responsibilities through consistent, coordinated policies, activities, and litigation.

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

In the criminal area, the performance measure for the United States Attorneys is the percentage of criminal cases favorably resolved.

The USAOs handle the majority of criminal cases prosecuted by the Department of Justice, most of which are received as criminal referrals from federal investigative agencies, including the FBI, DEA, ATF, ICE, and the United States Secret Service. Criminal referrals may also be received from state and local investigative agencies or United States Attorneys may become aware of criminal activities in the course of investigating or prosecuting other cases.

The United States Attorneys are called upon to respond to changing priorities and to become involved in specific crime reduction programs. After the events of September 11, 2001, the number one priority of the United States Attorneys became the prevention of terrorist acts and the investigation and prosecution of those involved in plotting and carrying out terrorist attacks.



Financial industry fraud has shaken the world’s confidence in the United States financial system. Losses in financial fraud cases have ranged from millions of dollars to billions of dollars. Mortgage fraud and foreclosure rescue scams routinely involve millions of dollars in losses and multiple defendants, including mortgage brokers, real estate agents, appraisers, closing agents, and false buyers and sellers who receive kickbacks. In recent years, the United States Attorneys have seen a dramatic increase in the number of financial and mortgage fraud cases filed, with a record number of cases and defendants charged in FY 2010. Since then, the number of financial and mortgage fraud cases filed and pending has remained high. These complex cases are resource intensive and often take years to resolve. Efforts to combat financial and mortgage fraud will continue to play a key role not only in ensuring that those who have engaged in fraudulent activities will be held accountable for their illegal conduct, but in deterring future fraudulent conduct and in recovering funds for fraud victims. In FY 2013, cases involving 75,718 defendants were favorably resolved, resulting in 92 percent criminal cases favorably resolved. This outcome surpassed the 90 percent goal by almost two percent.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

In FY 2015, the United States Attorneys will continue to place a high priority on prosecution related to national security as well as addressing other important priorities such as financial and mortgage fraud, identity theft, immigration, child exploitation, violent crime and gangs, cybercrime and intellectual property, and drug trafficking.

The United States Attorneys are adjusting to the increased use of technology in the practice of law. While technology provides a means to increase productivity with existing resources, some USAO personnel have difficulty transitioning to new technological solutions. As criminal cases are increasingly “electronic” – meaning that technology plays a major role in areas such as electronic case filing and e-discovery, technical training and hiring employees with the appropriate skill sets are critical to the successful furtherance of our mission.

Other strategies include:

- Regular reviews and monitoring of case and workload data.
- Leveraging technology to improve efficiency and enhance information flow organization-wide and with our partners.
- Continue to look at operational efficiencies in order to preserve human capital which is our most valuable resource.
- Continue to address emerging training needs through the Office of Legal Education.

USAO Success Story

- Child Pornography Conviction -

On June 5, 2013, John William Hudson II of Bedford, IN was sentenced to 22 years in federal prison following his conviction of child pornography offenses. Hudson was engaged in a peer-to-peer file sharing network, which enabled him to share hundreds of images and videos depicting the sexual abuse of children. Hudson also admitted the sexual abuse of a male relative over a ten-year period, beginning when the relative was five years old. This abuse included Hudson making still images and video files of the victim.



c. Priority Goals

The United States Attorneys contribute to three priority goals:

Financial Fraud and Healthcare Fraud: Protect the American people from financial and healthcare fraud: In order to reduce financial and healthcare fraud, by September 30, 2015, the Department will reduce by 3 percent over FY 2013 levels, the number of financial and healthcare fraud investigations pending longer than 2 years to efficiently and effectively drive those investigations to resolution.

Vulnerable People: Protect vulnerable populations by increasing the number of investigations and litigation matters concerning child exploitation, human trafficking, and non-compliant sex offenders; and by improving programs to prevent victimization, identify victims, and provide services.

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

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

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

By September 30, 2015, the Department will:

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

The United States Attorneys’ progress regarding these three goals is reported quarterly to the Department.



B. CIVIL

Civil Litigation	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequester	2,478	2,276	380,121,000
2014 Enacted	2,478	2,276	448,000,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	9,293,000
2015 Current Services	2,478	2,276	457,293,000
2015 Program Increases	1	1	126,000
2015 Program Offsets	0	0	-6,979,000
2015 Request	2,479	2,277	450,440,000
Total Change 2014-2015	1	1	(6,853,000)

1. Program Description–Civil Decision Unit

Civil litigation pursued by the United States Attorneys falls into two basic categories: (1) affirmative civil litigation, in which the United States is the plaintiff; and (2) defensive civil litigation, in which the United States is the defendant. Affirmative civil litigation cases are actions taken by United States Attorneys to assert and protect the government’s interests. They include such issues as the enforcement of the nation’s environmental, admiralty, and civil rights laws, as well as the recovery of damages sustained by the government through fraud. United States Attorneys also use affirmative civil litigation to recoup money owed and recover damages sustained by the government. Defensive civil litigation includes actions seeking monetary damages for alleged torts, contract violations, and alleged discrimination by the United States, its agencies and employees. The United States Attorneys may also be called upon to represent the United States in cases which are not clearly defined as either affirmative or defensive civil litigation, but in which the government has an interest, such as bankruptcy cases in which the United States is a party. One key difference between affirmative and defensive civil litigation is that while United States Attorneys have some discretion in deciding which affirmative civil cases they will pursue, they must defend the government in all defensive civil litigation.

Affirmative civil cases can return substantial monies to the federal Treasury. In FY 2013, USAOs collected \$6.1 billion in civil debts, which is more than three times the United States Attorneys’ budget. The following cases are just a few examples of the United States Attorneys’ affirmative civil successes in FY 2013:

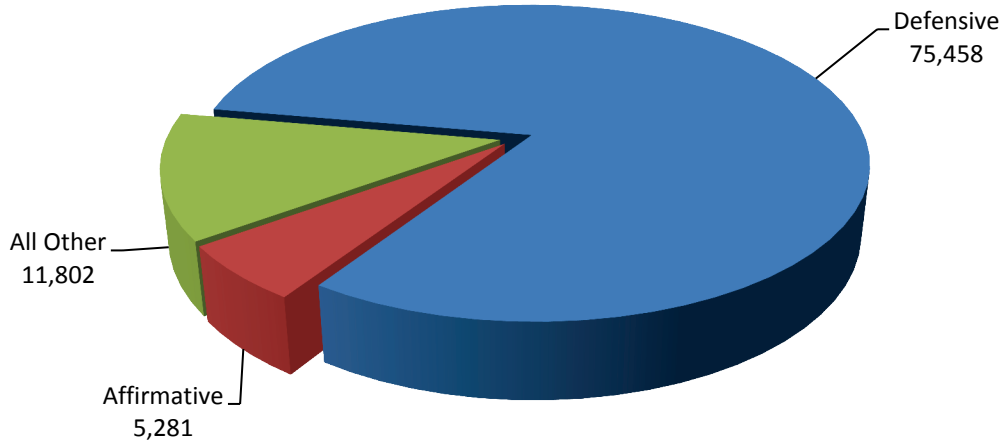


- The Financial Fraud Enforcement Task Force’s efforts resulted in a landmark settlement with JPMorgan - the largest settlement with a single entity in American history - to resolve federal and state civil claims arising out of the packaging, marketing, sale and issuance of residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) by JPMorgan, Bear Stearns and Washington Mutual prior to Jan. 1, 2009. As part of the settlement, JPMorgan acknowledged it made serious misrepresentations to the public - including the investing public - about numerous RMBS transactions. The resolution also requires JPMorgan to provide much needed relief to underwater homeowners and potential homebuyers, including those in distressed areas of the country.
- In December 2012, Amgen Inc. pleaded guilty to illegally introducing a misbranded drug into interstate commerce. The plea was part of a global settlement with the United States in which Amgen agreed to pay \$762 million to resolve criminal and civil liability arising from its sale and promotion of certain drugs. The settlement represents the single largest criminal and civil FCA settlement involving a biotechnology company in United States history. Amgen agreed to pay \$612 million to resolve claims that it caused false claims to be submitted to Medicare, Medicaid and other government insurance programs. The civil settlement resolved claims contained in ten *qui tam* lawsuits against Amgen that were filed in the Eastern District of New York, the District of Massachusetts, and the Western District of Washington.
- In August 2013, RPM International, Inc. agreed to pay \$61.2 million to resolve allegations that the roofing division of RPM’s Building Solutions Group, which includes Tremco Inc., violated pricing terms and conditions of Multiple Award Schedule contracts with the General Services Administration (GSA) for facilities and maintenance management and for building materials and industrial services and supplies. Specifically, it was alleged that Tremco and RPM violated the contracts’ Price Reduction Clause, and that they failed to disclose to GSA the discounts they provided to certain categories of customers. The settlement also resolved claims that Tremco marketed and sold certain products as “superior” although such products were identical to those sold at a lower cost. The investigation and successful resolution of this case was handled by the USAO for the District of Columbia.

Civil matters and cases represent a significant part of the U.S. Attorneys’ workload. In FY 2013, U.S. Attorneys received 102,281 civil matters, which represented 38 percent of all of the 269,496 criminal and civil matters received during the fiscal year. Of the civil matters received, 74 percent or 76,021 were defensive matters, 10,720 or 10 percent were affirmative matters, and 15,540 or 15 percent were other civil matters. The United States Attorneys filed or responded to 92,541 civil cases in FY 2013, which represented 60 percent of the 154,070 criminal and civil cases filed during the fiscal year. Of the civil cases filed, 75,458 or 82 percent were defensive cases; 5,281 or six percent were affirmative cases; and 11,802 or 13 percent were other civil cases.



Civil Workload FY 2013 Cases Filed/Responded To – 92,541



Between FY 2008 and FY 2013, the number of civil cases filed or responded to decreased by eight percent or 8,528 - from 101,069 cases to 92,541, and the number of civil cases referred to United States Attorneys decreased by seven percent or 7,579 - from 109,860 in FY 2008 to 102,281 cases in FY 2013. The number of defensive civil cases filed decreased by seven percent or 6,017 - from 81,475 cases in FY 2008 to 75,458 in FY 2013. Through affirmative litigation, the United States Attorneys collected \$6.1 billion in civil debts owed to the United States, which is vastly more than the United States Attorneys' entire FY 2013 budget.

USAO Success Story

- Health Care and Pharmaceutical Fraud -

Johnson & Johnson (J&J) and its subsidiaries will pay more than \$2.2 billion to resolve criminal and civil liability arising from allegations relating to the prescription drugs Risperdal, Invega and Natrecor, including promotion for uses not approved as safe and effective by the Food and Drug Administration and payment of kickbacks to physicians and to the nation's largest long-term care pharmacy provider. The global resolution is one of the largest health care fraud settlements in U.S. history, including criminal fines and forfeiture totaling \$485 million and civil settlements with the federal government and states totaling \$1.72 billion. In addition to imposing substantial monetary sanctions, the resolution will subject J&J to stringent requirements under a Corporate Integrity Agreement (CIA) with the Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General (HHS-OIG). This agreement is designed to increase accountability and transparency and prevent future fraud and abuse. The global resolution was the result of the efforts of the U.S. Attorney's Offices for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the Northern District of California, and the District of Massachusetts; and the Civil Division's Consumer Protection Branch and Commercial Litigation Branch.

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE

Decision Unit: Civil

RESOURCES		Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2013		FY 2013		FY 2014		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2015 Request	
		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
CIVIL LITIGATION		2,043	380,121	2,276	380,121	2,276	448,000	1	2,440	2,277	450,440
Reimbursable FTE and Costs (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		322	[75,037]	420	[83,059]	420	[94,021]	0	[-11]	420	[94,010]
TYPE	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE		FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2015 Request		
Workload Measure: Output	2.5, 2.6	Number of Matters Handled		107,155	116,346	107,155			107,155		
Performance Measure: Output	2.5, 2.6	Total Judgements and Settlements		40,241	40,667	40,241			40,241		
Performance Measure: Output	2.5, 2.6	Number of Judgements in favor of the U.S. and Settlements		32,976	32,606	32,976			32,976		
Performance Measure: Outcome	2.5, 2.6	Percentage of Cases Favorably Resolved		80.00%	82.00%	80.00%			80.00%		

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Decision Unit: Civil										
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013		FY 2014	FY 2015
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
2.5, 2.6	Performance Measure	Number of Total Judgements and Settlements	45,892	40,241	39,416	42,618	40,241	40,667	39,416	39,416
2.5, 2.6	Performance Measure	Number of Judgements in favor of the U.S. and Settlements	36,104	32,976	31,856	32,619	32,976	32,606	31,856	31,856
2.5, 2.6	OUTCOME Measure	Percentage of Cases Favorably Resolved	78.7%	81.9%	80.0%	82.0%	80.0%	82.0%	80.0%	80.0%
N/A = Data unavailable										

3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

The Civil Decision Unit contributes to the Department's Strategic Goal II: Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law. Within this goal, the Civil Decision Unit's resources specifically address two of the Department's Strategic Objectives: 2.5 – Promote and protect American' civil rights, and 2.6 – Protect the federal fisc and defend the interests of the United States.

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

Prosecution of civil litigation is an essential and vital component of the mission of the United States Attorneys. Civil affirmative litigation seeks redress for fraud, waste, and abuse in federal programs and ensures that the government is fully compensated for the losses and damages caused by those who have enriched themselves at the government's expense. In addition, all lawsuits filed against the federal government must be defended. United States Attorneys represented the federal government in 75,458 defensive civil cases that were filed in court during FY 2013. The United States Attorneys' successes in civil litigation preserve taxpayer dollars and uphold the requirements and intent of federal laws and programs. The performance measure for civil litigation relates to the percentage of judgments and settlements resolved in favor of the government.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

As civil cases are increasingly "electronic" – meaning that technology plays a major role in areas such as electronic case filing and e-discovery, the technological and resource needs of our civil cases continue to grow. While technology provides a means to increase productivity with existing resources, some USAO personnel have difficulty transitioning to new technological solutions thereby placing greater demands on technical training and hiring employees with the appropriate skill sets.

Other strategies include:

- Regular reviews and monitoring of case and workload data.
- Leveraging technology to improve efficiency and enhance information flow organization-wide and with our partners.
- Continue to look at operational efficiencies in order to preserve human capital.
- Continue to address emerging training needs through the Office of Legal Education.

USAO Success Story
- Health Care and Pharmaceutical Fraud -

In June 2013, Walgreens Corporation agreed to pay \$80 million in civil penalties – the largest civil penalty paid under the Controlled Substances Act (Act) – to resolve allegations that its Jupiter Distribution Center and six Walgreens retail pharmacies in Florida negligently allowed controlled substances listed in Schedules II–V of the Act, such as oxycodone and other prescription pain killers, to be diverted for abuse and illegal black market sales. As part of the settlement, Walgreens agreed to create a Department of Pharmaceutical Integrity to ensure regulatory compliance and prevent the diversion of controlled substances. Walgreens has also agreed to enhance its training and compliance programs, and to no longer monetarily or otherwise compensate its pharmacists based on the volume of prescriptions filled. This settlement was the result of a civil penalty investigation by the USAO for the Southern District of Florida and administrative actions by the Drug Enforcement Agency.



C. LEGAL EDUCATION

Legal Education	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequester	53	53	19,207,000
2014 Enacted	53	53	31,638,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	497,000
2015 Current Services	53	53	32,135,000
2015 Program Offsets	0	0	-374,000
2015 Request	53	53	31,761,000
Total Change 2014-2015	0	0	(374,000)

1. Program Description—Legal Education

The Office of Legal Education (OLE) develops, conducts, and authorizes the training of all federal legal personnel [28 C.F.R. §0.22 (1990)]. OLE coordinates legal education and attorney training for the Department of Justice (DOJ) and other departments and agencies of the Executive Branch. Virtually all of OLE’s classroom training is conducted at the National Advocacy Center (NAC), a premier federal training facility in Columbia, South Carolina. The NAC features an integrated instructional and residential facility augmented by a conference and research center with student and support services on site.

In FY 2013, OLE was responsible for the management of 154 courses and events at the NAC, as well as offsite locations, including traditional advocacy skills training, seminars on substantive areas of the law, leadership training, as well as automated litigation and legal support training. In FY 2013, 17,994 individuals participated in training hosted by OLE, including 10,572 who attended live training through courses or other events and 7,422 individuals who received training through one of OLE’s distance education offerings, including 6,592 individuals who received continuing legal education (CLE) viewing programs broadcast via satellite on OLE’s Justice Television Network (JTN), or CLE programs co-sponsored by OLE in USAOs using OLE training modules and materials. Eighty-four percent of the 17,994 individuals trained were DOJ employees, while the other 16 percent were non-DOJ employees with various federal agencies or state and local governments.

More than 5,702 individuals received training in areas covered in the Department’s Strategic Plan, including Financial and Mortgage Fraud and Cybercrime, Crimes Against Children, Anti-



Terrorism, Violent Crime/Gun Violence Reduction, Crimes in Indian Country, Drug Enforcement, Official Corruption, Bankruptcy and Sound Management.

Recognizing the need to provide more distance learning opportunities, OLE continued to update and expand its Video on Demand (VOD) library, permitting USAO and DOJ litigating division employees to view OLE programming “on demand” at their desktop through OLE’s Learning Management System, LearnDOJ. There are currently more than 500 programs available, including programs on *Brady/Giglio*, E-Discovery, and a New Employee Orientation. In FY 2013, approximately 41,292 DOJ employees accessed the VOD library, completing available videos more than 119,830 times. OLE’s Learning Management System, LearnDOJ is utilized by other DOJ components and is administered by the Justice Management Division. LearnDOJ gives OLE increased functionality to build Individual Development Plans, assessment tools, and greater compliance management. It is also available via the Internet and can function as a virtual training system with the ability to integrate technologies such as Adobe Connect.

... PARTNERS IN LEGAL EDUCATION ...



The National Advocacy Center
Columbia, South Carolina

... U.S. Attorneys Training At a Glance ...



In FY 2013, the United States Attorneys trained more than 17,994 federal, state and local law enforcement and legal partners through the Office of Legal Education, both at the National Advocacy Center and through varied distance learning offerings. Course offerings are determined according to prosecution priorities and reflect timely issues, such as mortgage and financial fraud, cybercrime, official corruption, crimes against children, and national security. In addition, OLE has responded to the flexibility that distance learning provides by expanding its Video on Demand library, accessed through JUSTLearn. OLE also encouraged in-house learning for USAOs by developing new training modules in areas such as: Appellate Advocacy, Electronic Discovery, and Professional Responsibility.





OLE's Publications Unit edits and publishes the United States Attorneys' Manual, the United States Attorneys' Bulletin, and a number of practical skills manuals. OLE published six editions of the United States Attorneys' Bulletin on a variety of topics, including Export Control Laws, Violent Crimes, Financial Intelligence, Community Outreach, Environmental Crimes and Criminal Discovery, all of which are accessible on the DOJ Internet website. The Publications Unit continued to maintain and update the USABook, an online legal resource available on the Department intranet that includes electronic versions of all OLE publications, forms including indictment and jury instructions for all circuits, and many significant monographs and policy manuals, and has become a federal practice encyclopedia. They also published Blue Books on Immigration Law and the National Security Prosecutor's Manual. In FY 2013, the USABook site experienced millions of page views. Its front page alone received over 495,000 page views in FY 2013, making it the most viewed page on DOJNet.

OLE's Justice Television Network (JTN) is a satellite-based IP video network with over 260 locations, including 92 USAOs. This delivery method to the desktop currently reaches all USAOs (Guam/Northern Marianas excluded), all FBI Field and international offices, and most DOJ components, including major bureau headquarters in the DC metro area, reaching approximately 60,000 DOJ employees. During its 25 hours of weekly broadcasts, JTN broadcasted 803 programs, including 41 live events, and 58 programs eligible for Continuing Legal Education (CLE).



OLE also broadcast events held at Main Justice, including press conferences by the Attorney General and other key Department officials and ceremonies commemorating other significant events. In an effort to enhance distance learning options for USAOs and provide needed mandatory training, OLE developed new training modules on Professionalism for DOJ Attorneys, and Legal Ethics for Agency Counsel. A copy of each module was sent to every district and to eight federal agencies outside the Department to be used for in-house training.

CLE credit is provided through OLE for many OLE-sponsored courses. OLE is the primary source of instruction for DOJ attorneys and AUSAs from the 94 USAOs. Basic programs for newly hired attorneys include criminal and civil trial advocacy; federal practice seminars; and specialty courses in priority substantive areas of the law. Advocacy skills programs are available to new and experienced trial attorneys. The Intermediate Criminal Trial Advocacy course is designed for attorneys with litigation experience who are new to the federal civilian legal system (e.g., former state and military prosecutors), and as continuing training for Department of Justice attorneys after the basic criminal trial advocacy course. In FY 2013, OLE continued to provide additional web-based CLE through its contract with West Legal Ed Center, offering 24-hours a day access to more than 7,000 CLE programs from more than 50 leading CLE providers. During



FY 2013, Department attorneys viewed 10,305 West Legal Ed programs, earning over 9,300 CLE credits, further expanding OLE's ability to provide needed training.

OLE continued its tradition of providing training support to Department of Justice personnel assisting foreign prosecutors through the Criminal Division's Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training (OPDAT). In FY 2013, OLE hosted visiting delegations from Bulgaria, Colombia, Georgia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Palestine, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. OLE staff assisted OPDAT by teaching a trial advocacy class in Bangladesh. OLE staff represented the DOJ at a symposium of international prosecution trainers convened in Brussels, Belgium, to design a training program for counter-terrorism prosecutions in northern African countries. OLE drafted and printed a brochure on OLE's international programs and provided English and Spanish versions of this brochure to DOJ leadership for meetings with foreign counterparts.

OLE conducts programs on federal criminal, civil, and administrative law practices for attorneys in the Department of Justice and other Executive Branch agencies. Attorneys from the Department of Justice and other federal agencies are participants as well as advisors and instructors. Course instruction emphasizes the realities of federal practice providing training on pretrial practice, discovery obligations, trial techniques, negotiation techniques, and administrative law areas. For all its advocacy skills training, OLE uses experienced federal trial and appellate attorneys as instructors to present lectures, lead discussion groups, direct evidentiary exercises, and offer personalized critiques. Federal judges also participate in OLE's advocacy courses, presiding over mock trials and mock appellate arguments. The caliber of the OLE faculty and the use of sophisticated videotaping facilities provide students with unique training experiences in trial and appellate advocacy. A significant feature of the advocacy training is the use of "learn-by-doing" exercises which concentrate on courtroom skills. These exercises simulate courtroom activities and provide students with classroom critiques and individual video replay analysis. The Justice Leadership Institute provides leadership training to DOJ attorney and support staff supervisors.

OLE develops and administers paralegal courses covering basic and advanced skills in civil, criminal, and appellate practice. Training for other support staff personnel (e.g., systems managers, Administrative Officers and Budget Officers) in USAOs is provided through OLE, which develops the curriculum and recruits instructors.

USAO Success Story ***- Insider Trading -***

On December 18, 2013, Michael Steinberg, portfolio manager of Sigma Capital Management, LLC ("Sigma"), a division of the Connecticut-based hedge fund S.A.C. Capital, was found guilty by a jury for his participation in an insider trading scheme. Steinberg was convicted after a five-week jury trial in the Southern District of New York, for trading in the securities of two publicly traded technology companies, Dell, Inc. ("Dell") and NVIDIA Corporation ("NVIDIA"), based on inside information. Steinberg's trading in Dell and NVIDIA resulted in approximately \$1.9 million in illegal profits for his hedge fund.

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PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE

Decision Unit: Legal Education

RESOURCES			Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
			FY 2013		FY 2013		FY 2014		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2015 Request	
			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
LEGAL EDUCATION			53	19,207	53	19,207	53	31,638	0	123	53	31,761
Reimbursable FTE and Costs (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			4	[4,168]	3	[1,658]	3	[4,223]	0	[42]	3	[4,265]
TYPE	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2013		FY 2013		FY 2014		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2015 Request	
Performance Measure: Outcome	1.2;2.1,2.2,2.3,2.4, 2.5,2.6; 3.1,3.4,3.8	Number of Students Trained	20,800		17,994		24,000				24,000	



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3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

The Legal Education Decision Unit contributes to the Department's Strategic Goals:

Goal I: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security Consistent with the Rule of Law. Within this goal, the decision unit's resources address the Department's Strategic Objective: 1.2 - Prosecute those involved in terrorist acts.

Goal II: Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law. Within this goal, the decision unit's resources address six of the Department's Strategic Objectives: 2.1 - Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime; 2.2 - Prevent, and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations; uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims; 2.3 – Combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs; 2.4 - Combat corruption, economic crimes, and international organized crime; 2.5 – Promote and protect Americans' civil rights; and 2.6 – Protect the federal fisc and defend the interests of the United States.

Goal III: Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal and International Levels. Within this goal, the decision unit's resources address the Department's Strategic Objectives: 3.1 - Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders, through innovative leadership and programs; 3.4 - Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society; 3.8 - Strengthen the government-to-government relationship between tribes and the United States, improve public safety in Indian Country, and honor treaty and trust responsibilities through consistent, coordinated policies, activities, and litigation.

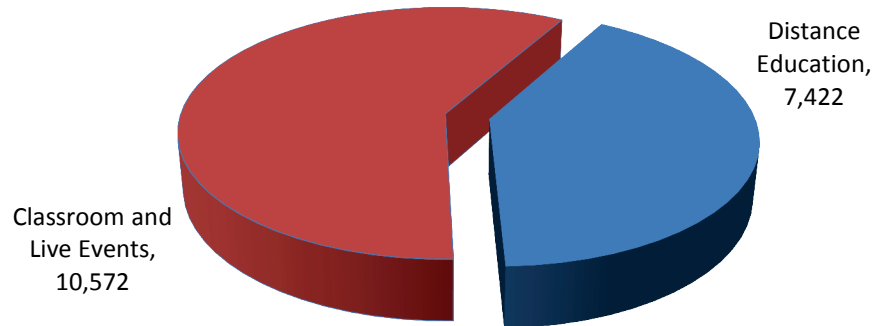
a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

The performance measure for this decision unit is the number of students trained. In FY 2013, OLE sponsored classroom training and other live events for 10,572 individuals. In addition, approximately 7,422 individuals were trained through one of OLE's distance education offerings, including programs providing continuing legal education to 6,592 individuals for a total of 17,994 students trained in FY 2013.

USAO Success Story *- Intellectual Property Crime -*

On December 17, 2013, Bruce Alan Edward was convicted by a jury of criminal copyright infringement and mail fraud in the Eastern District of Michigan for selling more than 2,500 counterfeit copies of copyrighted Microsoft software valued at more than 1 million dollars retail. After a one-week trial, a jury found that from May 2008, until September 2010, Edward purchased counterfeit Microsoft software from various suppliers located primarily in China, Singapore, and the United States, and sold them on eBay to unwitting buyers.

FY 2013 Individuals Trained



This compares with a total of 23,115 in FY 2012 – 16,479 individuals trained in-person and 6,636 individuals trained by satellite, videotape and other training. Seventy-nine percent of the individuals trained in-person were DOJ employees in legal positions while the other 21 percent were non-DOJ employees in legal positions with various federal agencies or state and local government.

Overall in FY 2013, OLE was responsible for the management of 154 courses and events, including traditional advocacy training, seminars and educational forums on substantive areas of the law. During FY 2013, OLE expanded VOD and approximately 41,292 DOJ employees accessed the VOD library viewing available programs more than 119,830 times. There are now over 500 separate programs available through VOD.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

The United States Attorneys will continue to ensure that high quality legal education is available for basic and advanced legal training through traditional classroom instruction and expanded use of JTN and distance learning.

USAO Success Story ***- Domestic Violence/Stalking -***

In a Northern District of Iowa domestic violence case, the evidence presented at trial established that the defendant tracked his estranged wife's movements with a GPS application that he had secretly placed in her car while she was at work. When her car stopped at her new residence, the defendant armed himself with a handgun, drove from Iowa to Nebraska, entered her home without permission, punched, kicked, and pistol-whipped one of the people at the house at the time, and took his estranged wife to his house in Iowa where he further assaulted her. He was convicted of interstate stalking and possession of a firearm by a felon and sentenced to 57 months' imprisonment.



V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:

Smart on Crime

Budget Decision Unit(s):

Criminal and Civil Litigation

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s):

Goals II: Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law.

Objective 2.1: Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime.

Objective 2.2: Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations; uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America’s crime victims.

Objective 2.3: Combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs.

Goals III: Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal and International Levels.

Objective 3.4: Reform and strengthen America’s criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society.

Component Ranking of Item:

1

Program Increase: Positions [103] Attorney [60] FTE [52] Dollars [\$15,000,000]

Description of Item

Over the last 30 years, the federal prison population has grown by nearly 800 percent, leaving today’s federal prisons operating at 40 percent above capacity and incurring a significant and rising cost to the taxpayer. While these increases have corresponded with an overall drop in national crime rates, the question the Smart on Crime initiative seeks to address is whether or not a better criminal justice strategy exists to deter crime, reduce recidivism, and ensure fairness in sentencing.

The Smart on Crime initiative is a multi-pronged approach to prioritizing the work of the United States Attorneys’ offices (USAOs) and finding solutions to reducing the rates of recidivism by those reentering our communities. The Smart on Crime initiative consists of the following five principles:

- I) Prioritize prosecutions to focus on most serious cases.
- II) Reform sentencing to eliminate unfair disparities and reduce overburdened prisons.
- III) Pursue alternatives to incarceration for low-level, non-violent crimes.
- IV) Improve reentry to curb repeat offenses and re-victimization.
- V) ‘Surge’ resources to violence prevention and protecting most vulnerable populations.



The FY 2015 President's Budget includes a reprioritization of base resources totaling 103 positions (including 60 attorneys) and \$15,000,000 – including \$5,521,000 in non-personnel funding to support the United States Attorneys' implementation of the Attorney General's *Smart on Crime* initiative. This includes prevention and reentry work, such as outreach and training events, and casework that focuses on ensuring: federal prosecutions implicate substantial federal interests; severe drug sentences are reserved for the most serious offenders; and violent crime is pursued strategically. These dedicated resources will be available to the USAOs that develop action plans to prioritize the *Smart on Crime* initiative and its related action items. Some districts may choose to dedicate a full-time position to serve as Prevention and Reentry Coordinator.

Justification

In order to fully implement the Attorney General's Smart on Crime initiative, USAOs need both prosecutorial and support staff resources. Prioritization of prosecutorial resources will enable USAOs to expand their commitment to larger, more complex cases, while at the same time dedicating time and resources to prevention and reentry efforts. The first of five Smart on Crime principles requires USAOs to prioritize their criminal cases and to focus USAO resources on the most serious prosecutions that implicate clear, substantial federal interests. These interests include protecting Americans from national security threats, violent crime, and financial fraud, and protecting the most vulnerable members of society. National security cases, high level drug conspiracies, complex white collar fraud cases, and large scale human trafficking cases, for example, all typically require lengthy investigations and a significant commitment of prosecutorial time. USAOs will use the proposed *Smart on Crime* attorney resources to carry out prevention and reentry efforts in the context of their casework.

Smart on Crime also recognizes that federal prosecution is necessary and appropriate for some who commit offenses of lesser magnitude and for whom alternatives to incarceration may be appropriate. USAOs will use both attorney and support staff resources in connection with reentry courts, drug or other specialized courts, diversion programs, and prevention and outreach activities designed to lower recidivism and prevent crime.

The United States Attorneys have already begun to embrace prevention and reentry as an important element of their larger public safety and community outreach mission. Currently, each USAO has designated a Prevention and Reentry Coordinator. There are two basic types of reentry programs in the USAO community, reentry outreach and reentry courts. A reentry outreach event is any meeting, forum, summit, or other initiative that brings together key stakeholders in the criminal justice process to focus on improving reentry. These efforts may include job fairs for recently released offenders; summits or meetings involving federal or state probation, parole, and corrections officials, along with non-profit service providers and others; and "call-in programs" where law enforcement and public service providers address offenders together and provide the support the offenders need to become productive citizens.

In addition, USAOs are actively engaged in reentry courts. There are over 50 reentry courts currently in operation around the country. These courts provide intensified supervision, overseen by the court, for recently released federal offenders who are typically at medium or high risk to



commit new crimes. Some of these courts focus on offenders with substance abuse issues while others focus on offenders who are veterans or gang members, or have mental health issues.

Apart from more than 50+ post-incarceration reentry courts, there are a number of prevention and diversion programs that provide alternatives to incarceration. In addition to drug courts, the USAOs' prevention and diversion efforts include traditional pre-trial diversion, call-in programs, violence prevention programs, presentations at schools and prisons, and support to state and local law enforcement in a myriad of crime prevention initiatives.

The new Smart on Crime resources will be used to further all these efforts.

Impact on Performance

This initiative will address Strategic Goal II, Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law, including Objective 2.1: *Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime*; Objective 2.2: *Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations; uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims*; and Objective 2.3: *Combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs*. This initiative will also address Strategic Goal III: Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal and International Levels, including Objective 3.4: *Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society*.

Smart on Crime Initiative

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	0	10	7	9	1,704	10	7	9	1,704

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Attorney	115,468	60	6,928	5,204	0
Re-entry Coordinator	58,825	40	2,353	1,782	651
Professional Support	65,937	3	198	161	56
Total Personnel		103	9,479	7,147	707

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)
Miscellaneous	N/A	N/A	5,521	(2,021)	0
Total Non-Personnel	N/A	N/A	5,521	(2,021)	0

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services	10	7	9	1,704	0	1,704	0	0
Increases	103	60	52	9,479	5,521	15,000	5,126	707
Grand Total	113	67	61	11,183	5,521	16,704	5,126	707



Item Name: **Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) Reform**

Budget Decision Unit(s): Criminal and Civil Litigation

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): **Goals II:** Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law.
Objective 2.3: Combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs.
Objective 2.4: Combat corruption, economic crimes, and international organized crime.
Objective 2.6: Protect the federal fisc and defend the interests of the United States.

Component Ranking of Item: 2

Program Increase: Positions 13 Attorney 8 FTE 7 Dollars \$1,327,000

Description of Item

These resources will support the Department’s efforts to centralize and improve the process for handling foreign requests for legal assistance, as promised in the President’s January 17, 2014 speech on signals intelligence. This includes the United States Attorneys to support the Department’s efforts to reform the MLAT process. The funds support centralizing, streamlining, and expediting the Department’s responses to foreign government requests for assistance.

Justification

In order to fulfill the President’s National Security Strategy, the Department of Justice (DOJ) international mutual legal assistance process must be transformed. The President’s National Security Strategy calls for U.S. law enforcement agencies to “cooperate effectively with foreign governments” in order to “provide safety and security,” so that the U.S. will “strengthen our international partnerships” and specifically counter cyber security threats. Moreover, in his January 17th speech on the review of signals intelligence, the President stated that he “will devote the resources to centralize and improve the process we use to handle foreign requests for legal assistance, keeping our high standards for privacy while helping foreign partners fight crime and terrorism.”

In order to protect our national security, it is essential that we transform the manner in which we conduct international mutual legal assistance in criminal and counterterrorism matters. Without such a transformation, our international law enforcement relationships, our internet service providers (ISPs), and the multi-stakeholder model of internet governance are all at risk.



The resources and personnel requested here for the U.S. Attorneys support this needed transformation. This reform will allow for a paradigm shift and allow the Department to address a critical vulnerability: the Department's difficulty in responding in a timely manner to foreign requests for assistance, particularly in cases involving ISP records.

Requests for mutual legal assistance have grown dramatically, particularly related to ISP records; however, Department resources, including AUSAs and support personnel, to address the influx of new requests are woefully inadequate. Additional resources will allow U.S. Attorneys to dedicate AUSA and support personnel in the District of Columbia and the Northern District of California to support the Criminal Division's Office of International Affairs (OIA) in the execution of foreign assistance requests and assists with coordination and litigation. These resources will align with OIA's centralization project and will provide a dedicated workforce to support these efforts, where one does not currently exist. There are no FY 2014 current services dedicated for this activity within the U.S. Attorneys.

Impact on Performance

This initiative will address Strategic Goal II, Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law, including Objective 2.3, *Combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs*; Objective 2.4, *Combat corruption, economic crimes, and international organized crimes*; and Objective 2.6, *Protect the federal fisc and defend the interests of the United States*.

Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) Reform

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Attorney	115,468	8	923,744	693,824	
Paralegal	58,825	5	294,125	222,725	81,420
Total Personnel		13	1,217,869	916,579	81,420

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)
Miscellaneous Costs	N/A	N/A	109,131	0	0
Total Non-Personnel	N/A	N/A	109,131	0	0

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increases	13	8	7	1,217,869	109,131	1,327,000	916,579	81,420
Grand Total	13	8	7	1,217,869	109,131	1,327,000	916,579	81,420



VI. Program Offsets by Item

Item Name: **Miscellaneous Program and Administrative Reductions**

Strategic Goal(s): **Goals I, II and III:** Prevent terrorism, and Promote the Nation's Security Consistent with the Rule of Law; Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law; and Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal and International Levels.

Strategic Objective(s): All

Budget Decision Unit(s): Criminal, Civil and Legal Education

Program Offset: Positions 0 Agt/Atty 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$30,159,000

Description of Item

Program and administrative reductions to be identified once funds are appropriated.

Justification

Reductions to existing operations and services necessary to pay for increases in existing costs, including pay raises, FERS contributions, and GSA rent, among others. Program and administrative reductions to be identified once the funds are appropriated.

Impact on Performance

Performance impact information is not yet available for this offset.

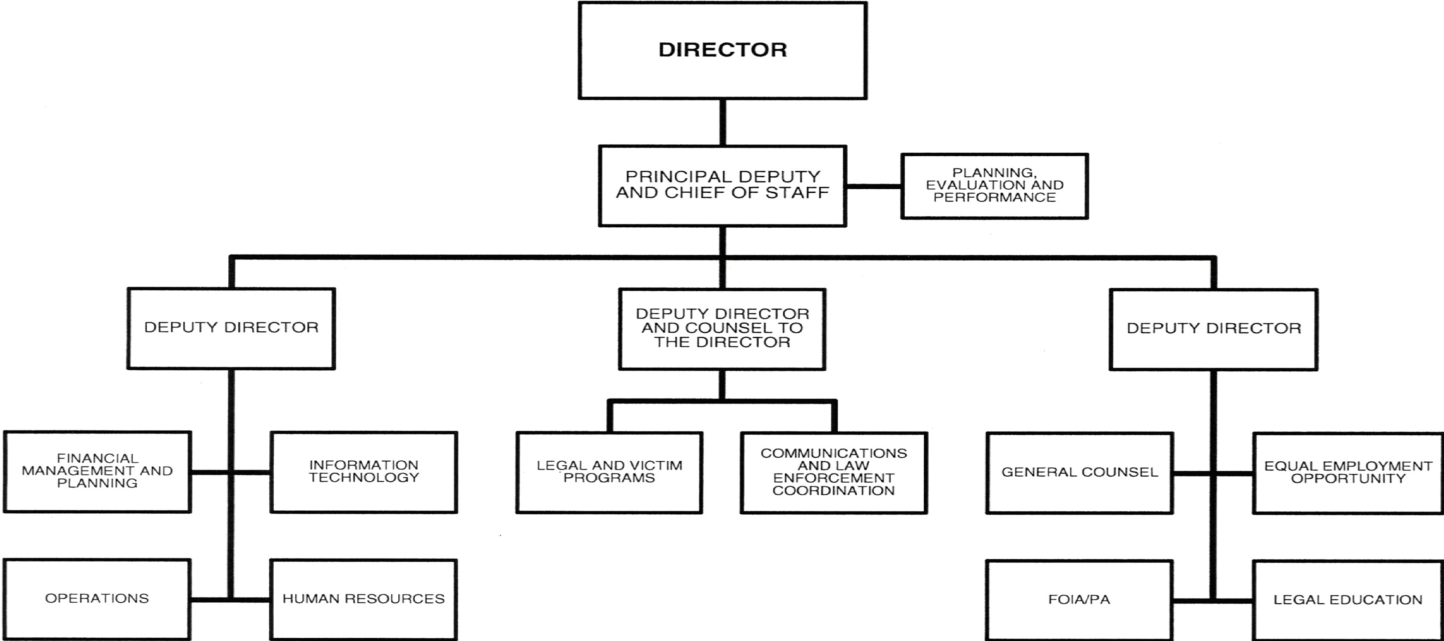



VII. EXHIBITS



A: Organizational Chart

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS



Approved by:  Date: June 8, 2010
ERIC H. HOLDER, JR.
Attorney General

B. Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements

United States Attorneys

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2015 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2013 Enacted	10,629	9,766	1,969,687
2013 Rescissions (1.877% & 0.2%)			-40,836
2013 Sequester Cut			-98,600
Total 2013 Enacted (with Rescissions and Sequester)	10,629	9,766	1,830,251
2014 Enacted	10,624	9,761	1,944,000
Base Adjustments			
Pay and Benefits	0	0	30,473
Domestic Rent and Facilities	0	0	9,686
Total Base Adjustments	0	0	40,159
2015 Current Services	10,624	9,761	1,984,159
Program Changes			
Increases:			
Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) Processing	13	7	1,327
Smart on Crime Initiative	[103]	[52]	[15,000]
Subtotal, Increases	13	7	1,327
Offsets:			
Miscellaneous Program and Administrative Reductions	0	0	-30,159
Subtotal, Offsets	0	0	-30,159
Total Program Changes	13	7	-28,832
2015 Total Request	10,637	9,768	1,955,327
2014 - 2015 Total Change	13	7	11,327

Note: The FTE for FY 2013 is actual and for FY 2014 and FY 2015 is estimated.

B. Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements

United States Attorneys
Salaries and Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequester			2014 Enacted			2015 Technical and Base Adjustments			2015 Current Services		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Criminal Litigation	8,098	7,437	1,430,923	8,093	7,432	1,464,362	0	0	30,369	8,093	7,432	1,494,731
Civil Litigation	2,478	2,276	380,121	2,478	2,276	448,000	0	0	9,293	2,478	2,276	457,293
Legal Education	53	53	19,207	53	53	31,638	0	0	497	53	53	32,135
Total Direct	10,629	9,766	1,830,251	10,624	9,761	1,944,000	0	0	40,159	10,624	9,761	1,984,159
Balance Rescission			0			0			0			0
Total Direct with Rescission			1,830,251			1,944,000			40,159			1,984,159
Reimbursable FTE		1,559			1,559			0			1,559	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		11,325			11,320			0			11,320	
Other FTE:												
Overtime		71			71			0			71	
Grand Total, FTE		11,396			11,391			0			11,391	

Program Activity	2015 Increases			2015 Offsets			2015 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Criminal Litigation	12	6	1,201	0	0	-22,806	8,105	7,438	1,473,126
Civil Litigation	1	1	126	0	0	-6,979	2,479	2,277	450,440
Legal Education	0	0	0	0	0	-374	53	53	31,761
Total Direct	13	7	1,327	0	0	-30,159	10,637	9,768	1,955,327
Balance Rescission			0			0			0
Total Direct with Rescission			1,327			-30,159			1,955,327
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			1,559	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			11,327	
Other FTE:									
Overtime		0			0			71	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			11,391	

C. Program Changes by Decision Unit

FY 2015 Program Changes by Decision Unit

United States Attorneys

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increases	Location of Description in Narrative	Criminal Litigation				Civil Litigation				Legal Education				Total Increases			
		Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount
Smart on Crime Initiative	Page 43	[103]	[60]	[52]	[15,000]	0	0	0	[0]	0	0	0	0	[103]	[60]	[52]	[15,000]
Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) Processing	Page 47	12	7	6	1,201	1	1	1	126	0	0	0	0	13	8	7	1,327
Total Program Increases		12	7	6	1,201	1	1	1	126	0	0	0	0	13	8	7	1,327

Program Offsets	Location of Description in Narrative	Criminal Litigation				Civil Litigation				Legal Education				Total Offsets			
		Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount
Miscellaneous Program and Administrative Reductions	Page 50	0	0	0	-22,806	0	0	0	-6,979	0	0	0	-374	0	0	0	-30,159
Total Program Offsets		0	0	0	-22,806	0	0	0	-6,979	0	0	0	-374	0	0	0	-30,159

D. Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective

Resources by Department of Justice Strategic Goal/Objective

United States Attorneys
Salaries and Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective	2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequester		2014 Enacted		2015 Current Services		2015 Increases		2015 Offsets		2015 Total Request	
	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount
Goal 1 Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security Consistent with the Rule of Law												
1.2 Prosecute those involved in terrorist acts.	356	52,059	345	51,056	345	51,056	0	0	0	0	345	51,056
Subtotal, Goal 1	356	52,059	345	51,056	345	51,056	0	0	0	0	345	51,056
Goal 2 Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and enforce Federal Law												
2.1 Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers.	970	157,303	970	167,321	970	170,871	0	0	0	-2,668	970	168,203
2.2 Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations and uphold the rights of, and improve services to America's crime victims	879	142,562	879	151,642	879	154,859	0	0	0	-2,418	879	152,441
2.3 Disrupt and dismantle major drug trafficking organizations to combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs	2,780	450,671	2,779	479,373	2,779	489,543	3	569	0	-7,644	2,782	482,468
2.4 Investigate and prosecute corruption, economic crimes, and transnational organized crime	2,865	464,392	2,864	493,968	2,864	504,447	3	569	0	-7,877	2,867	497,139
2.5 Promote and protect American civil rights by preventing and prosecuting discriminatory practices	72	11,614	72	12,354	72	12,616	0	0	0	-197	72	12,419
2.6 Protect the federal fisc and defend the interests of the United States	3,280	531,659	3,279	565,519	3,279	577,516	1	189	0	-9,017	3,280	568,689
Subtotal, Goal 2	10,846	1,758,201	10,843	1,870,177	10,843	1,909,853	7	1,327	0	-29,821	10,850	1,881,359
Goal 3 Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal and International Levels.												
3.1 Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders, through innovative leadership and programs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.4 Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society	0	0	9	1,552	9	1,585	0	0	0	0	9	1,585
3.8 Strengthen the government-to-government relationship between tribes and the United States, improve public safety in Indian Country, and honor treaty and trust responsibilities through consistent, coordinated policies, activities, and litigation	123	19,991	123	21,215	123	21,665	0	0	0	-338	123	21,327
Subtotal, Goal 3	123	19,991	132	22,767	132	23,250	0	0	0	-338	132	22,912
TOTAL	11,325	1,830,251	11,320	1,944,000	11,320	1,984,159	7	1,327	0	-30,159	11,327	1,955,327

E. Justification for Technical and Base Adjustments

Justifications for Technical and Base Adjustments

United States Attorneys

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
Pay and Benefits			
1 <u>2015 Pay Raise:</u> This request provides for a proposed 1 percent pay raise to be effective in January of 2015. The amount requested, \$10,150,000 , represents the pay amounts for 3/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$7,808,000 for pay and \$2,342,000 for benefits).			10,150
<u>Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise:</u> This pay annualization represents first quarter amounts (October through December) of the 2014 pay increase of 1.0% included in the 2014 President's Budget. The amount requested \$2,976,000 , represents the pay amounts for 1/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$2,289,000 for pay and \$687,000 for benefits).			2,976
<u>FERS Regular/Law Enforcement Retirement Contribution:</u> Effective October 1, 2014 (FY 2015), the new agency contribution rates of 13.2% (up from the current 11.9%, or an increase of 1.3%) and 28.8% for law enforcement personnel (up from the current 26.3%, or an increase of 2.5%) . The amount requested, \$13,655,000 , represents the funds needed to cover this increase.			13,655
2 <u>Health Insurance:</u> Effective January 2015, the component's contribution to Federal employees' health insurance increases by 3.1 percent. Applied against the 2014 estimate of \$71,269,000, the additional amount required is \$2,222,000 .			2,222
3 <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 1.3 percent per year. The requested increase of \$1,470,000 is necessary to meet our increased retirement obligations as a result of this conversion.			1,470
Subtotal, Pay and Benefits	0	0	30,473
Domestic Rent and Facilities			
1 <u>General Services Administration (GSA) Rent:</u> GSA will continue to charge rental rates that approximate those charged to commercial tenants for equivalent space and related services. The requested increase of \$5,889,000 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 2015 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.			5,889
2 <u>Guard Services:</u> 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 \$679,000 is required to meet these commitments.			679
3 <u>Moves (Lease Expirations):</u> 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 2015.			3,118
Subtotal, Domestic Rent and Facilities	0	0	9,686
TOTAL DIRECT TECHNICAL and BASE ADJUSTMENTS	0	0	40,159

F. Crosswalk of 2013 Availability

Crosswalk of 2013 Availability

United States Attorneys
Salaries and Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Appropriation Enacted w/o Balance Rescission			Sequester			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/Refunds	2013 Actual		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount
Criminal Litigation	8,098	7,437	1,497,949	0	0	-76,572	0	0	32,487	13,249	1,698	8,098	7,437	1,468,811
Civil Litigation	2,478	2,276	397,924	0	0	-20,341	0	0	9,622	0	0	2,478	2,276	387,205
Legal Education	53	53	32,978	0	0	-1,687	0	0	(5,096)	0	0	53	53	26,195
Total Direct	10,629	9,766	1,928,851	0	0	-98,600	0	0	37,013	13,249	1,698	10,629	9,766	1,882,211
Reimbursable FTE		1,559			0			0					1,559	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		11,325			0			0					11,325	
Other FTE:														
Overtime		71						0					71	
Grand Total, FTE		11,396			0			0					11,396	

1) The 2013 Enacted Appropriation includes the 2 across-the-board rescissions of 1.877% and 0.2%.

Reprogramming/Transfers

In FY 2013, the United States Attorneys transferred \$37,000,000 in prior year unobligated balances into the No-Year account to cover operational expenses.

In FY 2013, the United States Attorneys submitted and Congress approved a reprogramming request to transfer funding of up to \$13,900,000 from the Legal Education Program Activity to the Criminal and Civil Program Activities in an effort to avoid furloughing the entire United States Attorney community. Of the \$13,900,000 that was approved, \$5,100,000 was actually reprogrammed from the Legal Education Program Activity.

Carryover:

The United States Attorneys used \$13,249,000 in Direct unobligated balances in FY 2013. The amount came from these sources:

(1) \$12,753,000 from the No-Year Salaries and Expenses account; (2) \$119,000 from the ONDCP HIDTA to support mission related activities of the United States Attorneys; (3) \$377,000 from the Violent Crime Reduction Program.

Recoveries/Refunds:

The United States Attorneys had recoveries of \$1,527,000 in the No-Year account and \$171,000 in the 12/13 account for a total of \$1,698,000.

Crosswalk of 2014 Availability

United States Attorneys
Salaries and Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2014 Enacted			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/ Refunds	2014 Availability		
	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount
Criminal Litigation	8,093	7,432	1,464,362	0	0	400	7,484	825	8,093	7,432	1,473,071
Civil Litigation	2,478	2,276	448,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,478	2,276	448,000
Legal Education	53	53	31,638	0	0	0	0	0	53	53	31,638
Total Direct	10,624	9,761	1,944,000	0	0	400	7,484	825	10,624	9,761	1,952,709
Reimbursable FTE		1,559			0					1,559	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		11,320			0					11,320	
Other FTE:											
Overtime		71			0					71	
Grand Total, FTE		11,391			0					11,391	

Reprogramming/Transfers

In FY 2014, \$400,000 is the anticipated amount that will be transferred from the ONDCP HIDTA to United States Attorneys.

Carryover:

The United States Attorneys carried a Direct Unobligated balance of \$7,484,000 into FY 2014. The amount came from these sources:

(1) \$7,154,000 is from the No-Year Salaries and Expenses account; and (2) \$330,000 is the remaining balance from the ONDCP HIDTA.

The \$7,154,000 in unobligated balances in the No-Year account is comprised of: (1) \$1,500,000 to fund expenses at the National Advocacy Center (NAC) located in Columbia, South Carolina; and (2) \$5,600,000 to be used primarily for inflationary adjustments in FY 2014 and to offset "front-loaded" obligations like JMD library costs, while operating under a CR.

Recoveries/Refunds:

Anticipated Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations in the amount of \$825,000 was carried forward into FY 2014.

H. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Summary of Reimbursable Resources

United States Attorneys

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	2013 Actual			2014 Planned			2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Estim. Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Estim. Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Estim. Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Estim. Reimb. FTE	Amount
Executive Office for OCDEF	1,027	936	\$136,424	1,027	936	\$145,635	1,027	936	\$147,086	0	0	1,451
Executive Office for OCDEF (AFF, Strike Force, FAC)			3,094			9,600			9,696	0	0	96
Debt Collection 3% Fund-Personnel/Special Projects	153	147	30,841	153	147	30,841	153	147	31,149	0	0	308
Debt Collection 3% Fund-Enhancements	19	16	9,858	19	16	11,647	19	16	11,763	0	0	116
3% Funded HCF-Pharmaceutical Fraud	13	12	2,665	13	12	2,665	13	12	2,665	0	0	0
3% Funded HCF-Civil Cases			2,000			2,000			2,000	0	0	0
Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control (Mandatory Funding)	177	171	31,168	177	171	31,400	177	171	31,714	0	0	314
Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control (Discretionary Funding)	67	62	13,088	67	62	11,269	67	62	11,382	0	0	113
Office of Victims of Crimes	182	169	22,574	182	169	22,680	182	169	22,907	0	0	227
Office of Victims of Crimes (VNS)			4,616			5,025			5,025	0	0	0
Bureau of Indian Affairs			1			1			1	0	0	0
ATF			203			56			56	0	0	0
Other Misc. Enacted agreements			140			1			1	0	0	0
DOJ/Civil Rights Division			3			1			1	0	0	0
DOJ/OIG			151			1			1	0	0	0
Bureau of Justice Assistance			68			68			68	0	0	0
OGC, Navy Litigation Office			600			600			600	0	0	0
Environment and Natural Resources Division			51			44			44	0	0	0
Executive Office for U.S. Trustees			40			161			161	0	0	0
Federal Bureau of Investigation			767			351			351	0	0	0
Federal Bureau of Prisons			28			28			28	0	0	0
Department of Interior			531			150			150	0	0	0
Department of Housing & Urban Development			27			200			200	0	0	0
Department of Homeland Security - Border Fence	1	1	295	1	1	333	1	1	333	0	0	0
Federal Housing Finance Agency - OIG			200			150			150	0	0	0
Criminal Division			68			21			21	0	0	0
DOJ Asset Forfeiture Mgmt Staff	44	42	45,140	46	42	49,385	46	42	49,879	0	0	494
Center for Disease Control			187			187			187	0	0	0
Office of Attorney Recruitment & Management			149			149			149	0	0	0
Justice Management Division			12			12			12	0	0	0
Office of violence Against Women			68			68			68	0	0	0
Department of Treasury/IRS			207			207			207	0	0	0
Department of Treasury/OIG			85			85			85	0	0	0
Civil Division			1,704			1,704			1,704	0	0	0
Tax Division			3			3			3	0	0	0
National Security Division			545			545			545	0	0	0
CMS/CMSO Medicaid Integrity Group	4	3	1,658	4	3	4,223	4	3	4,265	0	0	42
Consumer Financial Protection Bureau			0			72			72	0	0	0
Dept of Health and Human Services			162			162			162	0	0	0
U.S. Forest Service			1			1			1	0	0	0
Other Workyears Provided	38	0	0	36	0	20,719	36	0	17,558	0	0	(3,161)
Budgetary Resources	1,725	1,559	309,422	1,725	1,559	352,450	1,725	1,559	352,450	0	0	0

Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Obligations by Program Activity	2013 Actual			2014 Planned			2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
Criminal Litigation	1,256	1,136	224,668	1,256	1,136	254,206	1,256	1,136	254,175	0	0	(31)
Civil Litigation	465	420	83,096	465	420	94,021	465	420	94,010	0	0	(11)
Legal Education	4	3	1,658	4	3	4,223	4	3	4,265	0	0	42
Budgetary Resources	1,725	1,559	309,422	1,725	1,559	352,450	1,725	1,559	352,450	0	0	0

I. Detail of Permanent Positions by Category

Detail of Permanent Positions by Category

United States Attorneys
Salaries and Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category	2013 Enacted with Rescissions & Sequestration		2014 Enacted		2015 Request			
	Direct Pos.	Reimb. Pos.	Direct Pos.	Reimb. Pos.	ATBs	Program Increases	Total Direct Pos.	Total Reimb. Pos.
Miscellaneous Operations (010-099)	38	0	38	0	0	0	38	0
Security Specialists (080)	31	4	31	4	0	0	31	4
Intelligence Series (132)	68	0	68	0	0	0	68	0
Social Sciences (100-199)	8	17	8	17	0	0	8	17
Personnel Management (200-299)	209	1	209	1	0	0	209	1
Clerical and Office Services (300-399)	1,459	232	1,459	229	0	0	1,459	229
Accounting and Budget (500-599)	275	66	275	66	0	0	275	66
Attorneys (905)	5,451	775	5,446	775	0	8	5,454	775
Paralegals (950)	941	210	941	213	0	5	946	213
Other Law (900-998)	1,588	353	1,588	353	0	0	1,588	353
Information & Arts (1000-1099)	51	0	51	0	0	0	51	0
Business & Industry (1100-1199)	43	8	43	8	0	0	43	8
Library (1400-1499)	14	0	14	0	0	0	14	0
General Investigative Series (1801-1810)	49	52	49	52	0	0	49	52
Criminal Investigative Series (1811)	22	1	22	1	0	0	22	1
Supply Services (2000-2099)	8	0	8	0	0	0	9	0
Information Technology Mgmt (2210)	373	6	373	6	0	0	373	6
Total	10,629	1,725	10,624	1,725	0	13	10,637	1,725
Headquarters (Washington, D.C.)	356	10	356	10	0	0	356	10
U.S. Field	10,273	1,715	10,268	1,715	0	13	10,281	1,715
Foreign Field	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10,629	1,725	10,624	1,725	0	13	10,637	1,725

Note: The Total Reimbursable columns reflect USA's authorized reimbursable position totals.

J. Financial Analysis of Program Changes

Financial Analysis of Program Changes

United States Attorneys

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Grades	Criminal Litigation		Civil Litigation		Total Program Changes	
	MLAT		MLAT		Direct Pos.	Amount
	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount		
SES	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-15	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-14	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-13	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-12	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-11	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-10	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-9	5	261	0	0	5	261
GS-8	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-7	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-6	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ungraded	7	843	1	120	8	963
Total Positions and Annual Amount	12	1,104	1	120	13	1,224
Lapse (-)	-6	-552	0	-60	-6	-612
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation		172		18		190
Total FTEs and Personnel Compensation	6	724	1	79	7	803
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		29		3		32
22.0 Transportation of Things		3				3
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges		23		2		25
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		1				1
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		163		21		184
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		87		5		92
26.0 Supplies and Materials		9		1		10
31.0 Equipment		162		15		177
Total Program Change Requests	6	1,201	1	126	7	1,327

K. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Summary of Requirements by Object Class

United States Attorneys
Salaries and Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	2013 Actual		2014 Enacted		2015 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-Time Permanent	9,233	930,023	9,227	953,033	9,234	962,994	7	9,961
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	533	53,630	534	55,154	534	55,706	0	552
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	0	2,154	0	12,210	0	12,210	0	0
<i>Overtime</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Other Compensation</i>	0	2,154	0	12,210	0	12,210	0	0
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	0	1,391	0	1,477	0	1,477	0	0
Total	9,766	987,198	9,761	1,021,874	9,768	1,032,387	7	10,513
Other Object Classes								
12.0 Personnel Benefits		297,528		300,092		317,405		17,313
13.0 Benefits for former personnel		402		338		338		0
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		20,070		23,018		20,093		-2,925
22.0 Transportation of Things		4,140		4,262		4,265		3
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		253,365		280,905		280,189		-716
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		2,632		4,372		7,490		3,118
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges		31,052		34,638		30,606		-4,032
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		1,716		1,736		1,737		1
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		45,312		47,386		45,023		-2,363
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		128,945		136,654		127,617		-9,037
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		44,606		50,505		45,531		-4,974
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities		2,257		2,324		2,324		0
25.5 Research and Development Contract		32		0		0		0
25.6 Medical Care		1,295		1,445		1,445		0
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment		7,129		7,342		6,310		-1,032
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons		112		1		1		0
26.0 Supplies and Materials		12,588		13,913		11,920		-1,993
31.0 Equipment		13,665		14,207		12,949		-1,258
32.0 Land and Structures		6,397		7,588		7,588		0
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities		106		109		109		0
Total Obligations		1,860,546		1,952,709		1,955,327		2,618
Subtract - Unobligated Balance, Start-of-Year		-13,249		-7,484		0		7,484
Subtract - Transfers/Reprogramming		-37,013		-400		0		400
Subtract - Recoveries/Refunds		-1,698		-825		0		825
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Available		7,484		0		0		0
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Expiring		14,181		0		0		0
Total Direct Requirements	0	1,830,251	0	1,944,000	0	1,955,327	0	11,327
Reimbursable FTE								
Full-Time Permanent	1,559		1,559		1,559		0	
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA (Reimbursable)		20,000		20,000		20,000		0
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources - DHS Security (Reimbursable)		0		0		0		0

United States Attorneys
Salaries and Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

The Senate Report language associated with the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act, page 54, directs the Department and the United States Attorneys to submit a report, not more than 180 days from the date of enactment of this act, to the Committee on its strategy to combat gangs of national significance, including violent street gangs. The report shall discuss strategies and best practices for arresting and prosecuting individuals from large gangs, as well as the most effective prevention and intervention techniques. The report should identify emerging trends in gang activity including cyber and human trafficking crimes, as well as more traditional activities such as gun trafficking, and identify the geographic areas with the highest rate of such activities. Finally, the report shall include the number of gang cases, gun cases, and criminal Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations [RICO] cases tried by each U.S. Attorney's office over the last 5 years, as well as a listing of any cases in which there was coordination with States attorneys' offices.

The House Committee Report language associated with the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act, page 33, directs the Department to submit a comprehensive report, not later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act, on its efforts to counter terrorism financing, including its investigation and prosecution of cases, since 2001. The report, which may be submitted in both classified and unclassified form, should include a description of terrorism financing trends, and annual statistics on the types of cases brought by year; list organizational changes to units within DOJ responsible for investigating and prosecuting terrorist finance cases; and describe how such reorganization may have affected the number and type of cases handled. In addition, the report should describe steps taken by the Department to address recommendations made by the Office of Inspector General (OIG) in its March 2013 report (OIG 13–17), Efforts to Coordinate and Address Terrorist Financing.

The Managers Statement associated with the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act, directs the Department to provide reports to the Committees on Appropriations on at least a semi-annual basis with regard to work of U.S. Attorneys on human trafficking task forces, and continue outreach efforts as specified in the House report.