

Presidential
Transition

2024



U.S. Department of Justice

Department
Overview



U.S. Department of Justice

DATE: November 2024

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE TRANSITION TEAM OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

FROM: Jolene Ann Lauria
Assistant Attorney General
for Administration

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jolene Ann Lauria", enclosed in a rectangular box.

SUBJECT: Department of Justice Overview

The Justice Management Division (JMD) has developed key briefing materials to assist our new leaders, and this *Department Overview* includes information about the overall Justice Department organization. It contains descriptions of the mission and functions of its 40 components, along with component organization charts and, in some cases, maps of component locations and staff.

The organization charts show selected senior executive and other staff; specifically, Presidential appointees, non-career and career Senior Executives, Limited term and Schedule C political appointments. Please NOTE that these charts do not show ALL key staff, particularly those at GS-15 and below career employees who occupy positions attached to boxes that are not labeled with names.

The Justice Management Division is responsible for keeping the management infrastructure of the Department operating smoothly across presidential administrations. Our role is to assist and support senior leaders as they oversee and manage the Department's many activities. As career employees, we are dedicated to seeing that the budget, finance, human resources, procurement, security, information technology, organizational management, and various other administrative processes necessary to Justice operations are carried out efficiently and effectively.

For further information about this *Department Overview*, or any questions about any administrative or management issue, please contact me at 202-514-3102.

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THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AT A GLANCE

HISTORY

The Office of the Attorney General and the U.S. Department of Justice can trace their origins to the First United States Congress, which convened from March 4, 1789, to March 4, 1791, first at Federal Hall in New York City and later at Congress Hall in Philadelphia. The first session of the new Congress passed many fundamental laws, including the Judiciary Act of 1789. Officially titled “An Act to Establish the Judicial Courts of the United States,” the Judiciary Act was signed into law by President George Washington on September 24, 1789. Along with creating the federal court system, the Judiciary Act also created the position of United States Attorney General, specifying that the Attorney General was to be “learned in the law,” with the duty “to prosecute and conduct all suits in the Supreme Court in which the United States shall be concerned, and to give his advice and opinion upon questions of law when required by the President of the United States, or when requested by the heads of any of the departments, touching any matters that may concern their departments.”

In 1789, the newly created Office of the Attorney General was a one-person part-time operation, provided a subsistence appropriation. All routine expenses incurred in the daily operation of the Office of Attorney General were to be paid by the Attorney General out-of-pocket. There were no additional funds beyond the Attorney General’s modest salary appropriated for office rent, clerical help, stationery, postage, and other requisite expenses. Congress reasoned that the Attorney General could augment the lower salary and cover office expenses with income from the private practice of law. This belief would last for decades and, as a result, the first 22 Attorneys General were part-time officeholders, obliged to subsidize their federal salaries with their own private law practice income. This practice ended with the appointment of Caleb Cushing in 1853, the first full-time Attorney General and equal member of the Cabinet.

As the nineteenth century progressed, the federal government’s legal workload became far too much for one person, necessitating the hiring of several assistants for the Attorney General. As the work steadily increased along with the size of the new nation, private attorneys were retained regularly to work on government cases. By 1870, after the end of the Civil War, the increase in the amount of litigation involving the United States had required the very expensive retention of many private attorneys to handle the workload and further exacerbated the issue of not having a single legal voice or department to speak for the federal government. A concerned Congress passed H.R. 1328, “An Act to Establish the Department of Justice,” signed by President Ulysses S. Grant on June 22, 1870. On July 1, 1870, the new Department of Justice was officially created.

The 1870 Act significantly increased the Attorney General’s resources and oversight responsibilities over the prosecution and defense of federal law, to include supervision of the U.S. Marshals and the U.S. Attorneys. The law also created the Office of Solicitor General to supervise and conduct all government litigation in the United States Supreme Court, a task that had been an additional duty of Attorneys General in the past. The 1870 Act remains the foundation for the Department’s authority, but the structure of the Department of Justice has changed over the years, with the addition of the offices of Deputy Attorney General and Associate Attorney General, and the establishment of numerous components, offices, boards, and divisions.

Over the past 235 years, the position of chief law enforcement officer for the federal government, first created by Congress in 1789, has grown from a part-time Attorney General with no staff and no official quarters to a full-time Attorney General supported by an executive branch department of over 40 offices, boards, divisions, and law enforcement components.

Today, the U.S. Department of Justice consists of more than 115,000 employees, including over 10,000 attorneys located in federal offices throughout the country. Thomas Jefferson once wrote, “The most sacred of the duties of government [is] to do equal and impartial justice to all its citizens.” This sacred duty remains the guiding principle for the women and men of the Department of Justice.

For additional information about the Department’s history, see Appendix: Resources (Page 158)

Attorneys General of the United States

- Eighty-six distinguished Americans have served as Attorney General. Learn more about these honored individuals: Attorneys General Throughout History.

Deputy Attorneys General of the United States

- Thirty-nine distinguished Americans have served as Deputy Attorney General. Learn more about these honored individuals: Deputy Attorneys General Throughout History.

Art and Architecture of the Robert F. Kennedy Main Justice Department Building

- For the 85th anniversary of the Robert F. Kennedy Department of Justice Building, this book was dedicated to the history of the Department, the building, and its artwork.

History of the Department’s Motto and Seal

- Read about the history of the Department of Justice’s seal and the somewhat enigmatic Latin motto appearing on it: “*Qui Pro Domina Justitia Sequitur.*”

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Department of Justice (DOJ) is to uphold the rule of law, to keep our country safe, and to protect civil rights.

STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Department of Justice’s strategic goals and objectives for FY 2022-2026 are:

Goal 1: Uphold the Rule of Law

- 1.1 Protect Our Democratic Institutions
- 1.2 Promote Good Government

Goal 2: Keep Our Country Safe

- 2.1 Protect National Security
- 2.2 Counter Foreign and Domestic Terrorism
- 2.3 Combat Violent Crime and Gun Violence
- 2.4 Enhance Cybersecurity and Fight Cybercrime
- 2.5 Combat Drug Trafficking and Prevent Overdose Deaths
- 2.6 Protect Vulnerable Communities

Goal 3: Protect Civil Rights

- 3.1 Protect the Right to Vote
- 3.2 Combat Discrimination and Hate Crimes
- 3.3 Reform and Strengthen the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems to Ensure Fair and Just Treatment
- 3.4 Expand Equal Access to Justice
- 3.5 Advance Environmental Justice and Tackle the Climate Crisis

Goal 4: Ensure Economic Opportunity and Fairness for All

- 4.1 Reinvigorate Antitrust Enforcement and Consumer Protection
- 4.2 Combat Corruption, Financial Crime, and Fraud

Goal 5: Administer Just Court and Correctional Systems

- 5.1 Administer an Equitable and Efficient Immigration Court System
- 5.2 Maintain a Safe and Humane Prison System

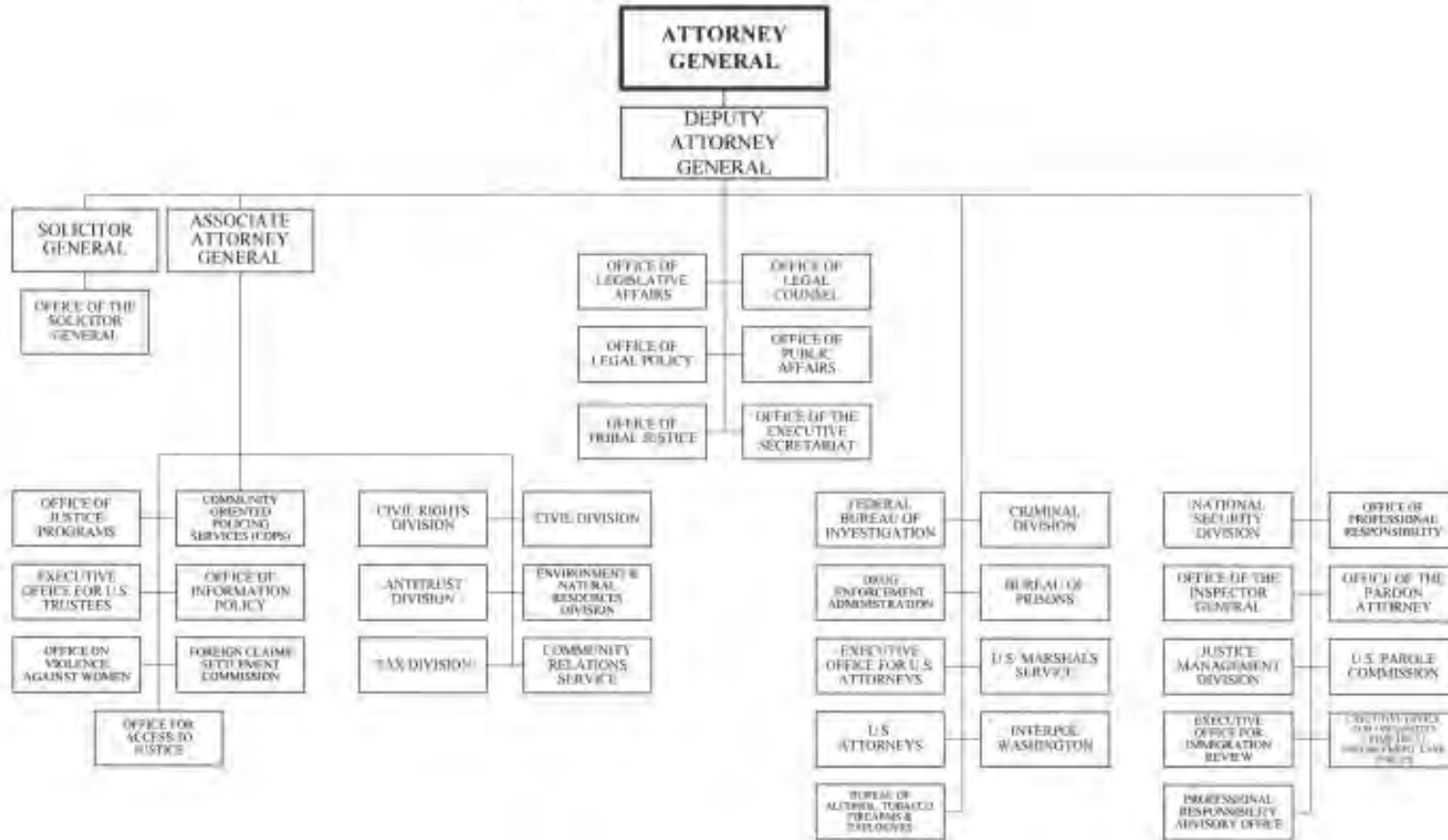
ORGANIZATION

To execute its mission, the Department of Justice depends on each of its over 115,000 loyal, skilled and dedicated employees. Under the leadership of the Attorney General of the United States, the Justice Department is composed of more than 40 separate component organizations. Headquartered at the Robert F. Kennedy Building in Washington, D.C., the Department maintains field offices in all states and territories across the United States and in more than 50 countries around the world

These components include the United States Attorneys (USAs) who prosecute offenders and represent the U.S. Government in court, and the major investigative agencies – the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) – which deter and investigate crimes, and arrest criminal suspects; the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS), which protects the federal judiciary, apprehends fugitives and detains persons in federal custody; and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), which confines convicted offenders.

The litigating divisions represent the interests of the American people and enforce federal criminal and civil laws, including civil rights, tax, antitrust, environmental and civil justice statutes. The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) provides leadership and assistance to state, tribal and local governments. Other major Department components include the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), the Office of Tribal Justice (OTJ), the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), the Community Relations Service (CRS), Executive Office of Immigration Review (EOIR), and the Justice Management Division (JMD).

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



Approved by:

Merrick B. Garland
 MERRICK B. GARLAND
 Attorney General

Date:

8/17/23

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE COMPONENTS

LEADERSHIP OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

HISTORY

The Judiciary Act of 1789 created the Office of the Attorney General which evolved over the years into the head of the Department of Justice and chief law enforcement officer of the Federal Government. The Attorney General represents the United States in legal matters generally and gives advice and opinions to the President and to the heads of the executive departments of the Government when so requested. In matters of exceptional gravity or importance the Attorney General appears in person before the Supreme Court. Initially the position of Attorney General was created as a one-person, part-time position. However, the workload quickly became too much for one person. For a time, private attorneys were retained to assist the Attorney General.

Since June 1870, Congress enacted a law entitled “An Act to Establish the Department of Justice,” with the Attorney General as head of the new executive department, the United States Department of Justice. This Act gave the Attorney General direction and control of U.S. Attorneys and all other counsel employed on behalf of the United States. The Attorney General has guided the world's largest law office and the central agency for enforcement of federal laws.

MISSION

The mission of the Office of the Attorney General is to supervise and direct the administration and operation of more than 40 components comprising the Department of Justice.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

The principal duties of the Attorney General are to:

- Represent the United States in legal matters.
- Supervise and direct the administration and operation of the Department of Justice, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Drug Enforcement Administration, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, Bureau of Prisons, Office of Justice Programs and the U.S. Attorneys and U.S. Marshals Service, which are all within the DOJ.
- Supervise and direct the administration and operation of the offices, boards, divisions, and bureaus that comprise the Department.
- Furnish advice and opinions, formal and informal, on legal matters to the President and the Cabinet and to the heads of the executive departments and agencies of the government, as provided by law.
- Make recommendations to the President concerning appointments to federal judicial positions and to positions within the Department, including U.S. Attorneys.
- Represent or supervise the representation of the United States Government in the Supreme Court of the United States and all other courts, foreign and domestic, in which the United States is a party or has an interest as may be deemed appropriate.
- Perform or supervise the performance of other duties required by statute or Executive Order.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Key Personnel

Authorized Positions - 19
(from FY 2024 Enacted)

On-Board - 15

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Merrick Garland	Attorney General
Matthew Klapper	Chief of Staff and Senior Counselor
Christine Berger	Deputy Chief of Staff and Senior Counselor
Elena Satten-Lopez	Deputy Chief of Staff and Counselor Senior
Shaylan Cochran	Counselor
Susan Pelletier	Senior Counselor
Michael Qian	Counselor
Margot Benedict (<i>Detailee from NSD</i>)	Counselor
Sofia Greco-Byrne	Director of Scheduling & Advance
Marcia Davidson	Confidential Assistant to the AG
(b) (6)	Administrative Office Manager (SPM/DSO)
(b) (6) (<i>Detailee from USAO-NJ</i>)	Counselor
(b) (6)	Staff Assistant (Administration/Corres. Analyst)
(b) (6)	Staff Assistant
(b) (6)	Staff Assistant
(b) (6) (<i>Detailee from OJP</i>)	Staff Assistant (GS-13)
(b) (6) (<i>Detailee from CRM</i>)	Special Assistant to the COS
(b) (6)	Office Support Assistant (Advance Staff)
(b) (6)	Clerk
(b) (6)	Executive Chef
(b) (6)	Clerk (Contractor)

Key:

Presidential Appointee

Non-Career SES

Career SES and SL

Limited Term

Schedule C

Career Non-SES

Source: Component information as of October 7, 2024

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

HISTORY

On May 24, 1950, Attorney General J. Howard McGrath created the Office of the Deputy Attorney General (ODAG). The Deputy Attorney General (DAG), appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, is the Department of Justice's second-ranking official and functions as a Chief Operating Officer. Twenty-five components and 93 U.S. Attorneys report directly to the DAG. Thirteen additional components report to the DAG through the Associate Attorney General. On a daily basis, the DAG manages and decides a broad range of legal, policy, administrative, and operational issues across the Department of Justice.

MISSION

The mission of the ODAG is to advise and assist the Attorney General in formulating and implementing Department policies and programs and in providing overall supervision and direction to all organizational units of the Department. The Deputy Attorney General is authorized to exercise all the power and authority of the Attorney General, except where such power or authority is prohibited by law from delegation or has been delegated to another official. In the absence of the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General acts as the Attorney General.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

The major functions of the Deputy Attorney General are to:

- Exercise all the power and authority of the Attorney General unless any such power or authority is required by law to be exercised by the Attorney General personally or has been specifically delegated exclusively to another Department official.
- Ensure the Department's policies and operations follow and advance the rule of law and the Department's purpose of keeping our country safe and safeguarding equal justice for all.
- In consultation with and under the direction of the Attorney General, analyze, evaluate, develop, and implement policy to guide the effective operations of the Department.
- Manage the Department's criminal investigations and prosecutions, as well as civil litigation under the direct responsibility of the Associate Attorney General.
- Coordinate policy, litigating positions, and Department programs, in particular those involving more than one Department component.
- Direct the Department's engagement with Congress and determine the Department's position with respect to legislation and congressional activities.
- Provide advice and guidance to Department and other government officials on a wide range of national security matters and represent the Department at White House coordination meetings of the National Security Council and Homeland Security Council and maintain and direct staff to address related Department of Justice policy.
- Serve as Acting Attorney General for purposes of authorizing searches and electronic surveillance under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) and Executive Order 12333 on intelligence.
- Review and recommend to the Attorney General whether to seek or decline to seek the death penalty in specific cases.

- Recommend to the White House, after consultation with the Office of the Pardon Attorney, whether the President should grant specific petitions of pardon or commutation of sentence.
- Exercise responsibility for all Department attorney personnel matters, including final determinations on employment, separation, and discipline for attorneys in a position above GS-15. (Attorney matters for positions at GS-15 and below are delegated to the Office of Attorney Recruitment and Management.)
- Lead the Department's response to civil disturbances and terrorism.
- Manage administrative support of the Department under the direction of the Justice Management Division and oversee budget and financial matters of the Department.
- Set enforcement priorities, in consultation with the Attorney General.
- Perform such other activities and functions as may be assigned from time to time by the Attorney General.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

KEY PERSONNEL

Authorized Positions - 30
(from FY 2024 Enacted)

On-Board - 19

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Lisa O. Monaco	Deputy Attorney General
Marshall Miller	Principal Associate Deputy Attorney General
Vacant	Chief of Staff and Associate Deputy Attorney General
Adam Chandler (D)	Deputy Chief of Staff
Vacant	Associate Deputy Attorney General
Andrew Bruck	Associate Deputy Attorney General
Myesha Braden	Associate Deputy Attorney General
Shankar Duraiswamy	Associate Deputy Attorney General
Vacant	Associate Deputy Attorney General
G. Bradley Weinsheimer*	Associate Deputy Attorney General
Kelly Zusman	National Criminal Discovery Coordinator
Vacant	Associate Deputy Attorney General
Joshua Mogil	Deputy Chief of Staff and Counsel
Adrienne Benson	Counsel
Danielle Schulkin	Counsel
Benjamin Martel	Special Assistant
Khira Mistry	Special Assistant
Vacant	Emergency Preparedness and Response Coord.
(b) (6)	Office Manager
	Staff Assistant
	Staff Assistant
	Staff Assistant
	Staff Assistant
	Staff Assistant
	Staff Assistant
	Staff Assistant

Reporting to the Office of the
Deputy Attorney General

OFFICE OF PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

Chief, Peter Winn (Acting)

PROFESSIONAL MISCONDUCT REVIEW UNIT

Chief, (b) (6) (Acting)

Key:

Presidential Appointee

Non-Career SES

Career SES and SL

Limited Term

Schedule C

Career Non-SES

(D) Detailee

*Career Acting Official

Source: Component information as of November 1, 2024

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE ATTORNEY GENERAL

HISTORY

The Office of the Associate Attorney General (OASG) was created by Attorney General Order No. 699-77 on March 10, 1977. The Associate Attorney General, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, is the Department's third-ranking official. The ASG is a principal member of the Attorney General's senior management team.

MISSION

The Office of the Associate Attorney General advises and assists the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General in formulating and implementing Departmental policies and programs pertaining to a broad range of civil justice, federal and local law enforcement, and public safety matters. The Office oversees the Civil Division, Civil Rights Division, Antitrust Division, Tax Division, Environment and Natural Resources Division, Office of Justice Programs, Office on Violence Against Women, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, Office for Access to Justice, Office of Information Policy, Community Relations Service, United States Trustees Program, and Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

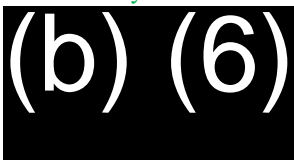
The major functions of the Associate Attorney General are to:

- The major functions of the ASG are to: Advise and assist the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General on the formulation and implementation of Department of Justice policies and programs.
- Set enforcement priorities in consultation with the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General.
- Supervise the work of five large litigating components – the Civil, Civil Rights, Antitrust, Tax, and Environment and Natural Resources Divisions – and, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General, devise policies and protocol relating to the Department's civil enforcement program.
- Act as an initial contact with the White House on pending civil matters.
- Supervise the Department's grant-making components – the Office of Justice Programs, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and the Office on Violence Against Women.
- Oversee the Community Relations Service, the United States Trustees Program, the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, and the Office for Access to Justice.
- Serve as the Department's Chief Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Officer, formulating Administration-wide FOIA policy and guidance through oversight of the Department's Office of Information Policy.
- Serve as co-chair of the Regulatory Reform Task Force; serve as co-chair of the White House Task Force on Puerto Rico; and serve as co-Vice Chair of the Religious Liberty Task Force.
- Perform other duties as assigned from time to time by the Attorney General. These duties have included leading the Department's regulatory reform efforts; supervising the Service members and Veterans Initiative; assisting vulnerable communities, including tribal communities; assisting with and overseeing Department efforts to tackle the opioid epidemic; and supervising critical fraud enforcement efforts, including those targeting the elderly and the most vulnerable in our society.

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Key Personnel

Authorized Positions - 11
(from FY 2024 Enacted)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	On-Board - 8
Vacant	Associate Attorney General	
Benjamin C. Mizer	Principal Deputy Associate Attorney General	
Mitchell Reich	Chief of Staff and Deputy Associate Attorney General	
Dahlia Mignouna	Deputy Chief of Staff and Senior Counsel	
Jodie Morse	Deputy Associate Attorney General	
Nicole Ndumele	Deputy Associate Attorney General	
Paul Wolfson	Deputy Associate Attorney General	
Saeed Mody	Deputy Associate Attorney General	
	Deputy Associate Attorney General (D)	
	Senior Counsel (D)	
	Senior Counsel (D)	
	Office Manager	
	Confidential Assistant (D)	

Source: Component information as of October 7, 2024

- Key:**
- Presidential Appointee
 - Non-Career SES
 - Career SES and SL
 - Limited Term
 - Schedule C
 - Career Non-SES
 - (D) Detail

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL

HISTORY

The Office of the Solicitor General (OSG) was created by the Statutory Authorization Act of June 22, 1870. The Act states that there shall be an officer learned in the law, to be called the Solicitor General, to assist the Attorney General in the performance of his or her duties.

MISSION

The mission of OSG is to represent the interests of the United States before the Supreme Court and to oversee appellate and certain other litigation on behalf of the United States in the lower federal and state courts.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

The major functions of the OSG are to:

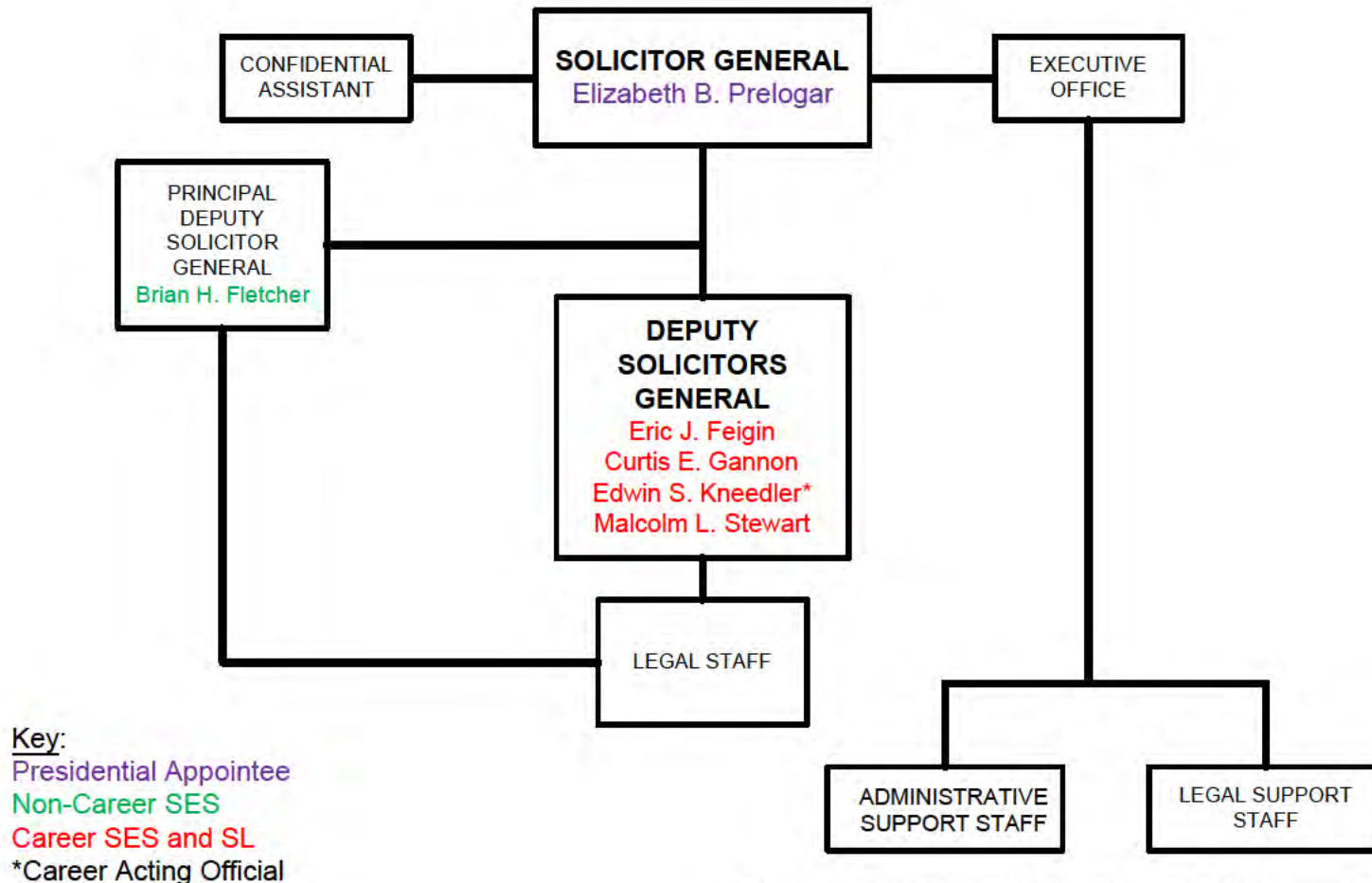
- Conduct, or assign and supervise all Supreme Court cases, including appeals, petitions for and in opposition to certiorari, briefs, and arguments.
- Determine whether, and to what extent, appeals will be taken by the government or whether the government will file a brief amicus curiae in any appellate court
- Determine when and whether the United States should intervene in any court to defend the constitutionality of an Act of Congress.
- Assist the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, and the Associate Attorney General, as requested, in the development of Department programs and policy.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL

KEY PERSONNEL

Authorized Positions - 55
(from FY 2024 Enacted)

On-Board - 48



Source: Component information as of October 7, 2024

OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

HISTORY

The Office of Legal Counsel (OLC) has often been described as “the Attorney General’s lawyer” because of its responsibility to assist the Attorney General in his or her capacity as legal adviser to the President and agencies in the Executive Branch. This function has its origins in the Judiciary Act of 1789, which required the Attorney General to “give his advice and opinion upon questions of law when required by the President of the United States, or when requested by the heads of any of the departments touching any matters that may concern any of their departments.” This function continues under current law, which requires the Attorney General to give his or her “advice and opinion on questions of law when required by the President,” 28 U.S.C. § 511, and to provide “opinion[s] . . . on questions of law” that “aris[e] in the administration of [an executive] department” when asked for such opinions by the department head, *id.* § 512; *see also id.* § 513 (similar as to requests on questions of law from military departments). In addition to this statutory authority, the Attorney General provides legal advice under Executive Order 12146, which calls for agency heads who serve at the pleasure of the President to submit interagency legal disputes to the Attorney General for resolution. The current regulations of the Department of Justice (“Department” or “DOJ”) give OLC the duty of, among other things, providing “opinions and legal advice to the various agencies of the Government” and “assisting the Attorney General in the performance of his functions as legal adviser to the President.” 28 C.F.R. § 0.25(a).

MISSION

OLC’s principal duty is to assist the Attorney General in his role as legal advisor to the President and Executive Branch agencies. A substantial portion of OLC’s resources is devoted to providing legal advice to the White House, the Attorney General, and other Executive Branch agencies on legal issues related to a variety of constitutional and statutory matters of vital national concern. OLC also reviews for form and legality all Executive Orders and substantive Proclamations and Memoranda to be issued by the President, as well as all proposed Orders of the Attorney General and all regulations requiring Attorney General approval.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

The major functions of the OLC are to:

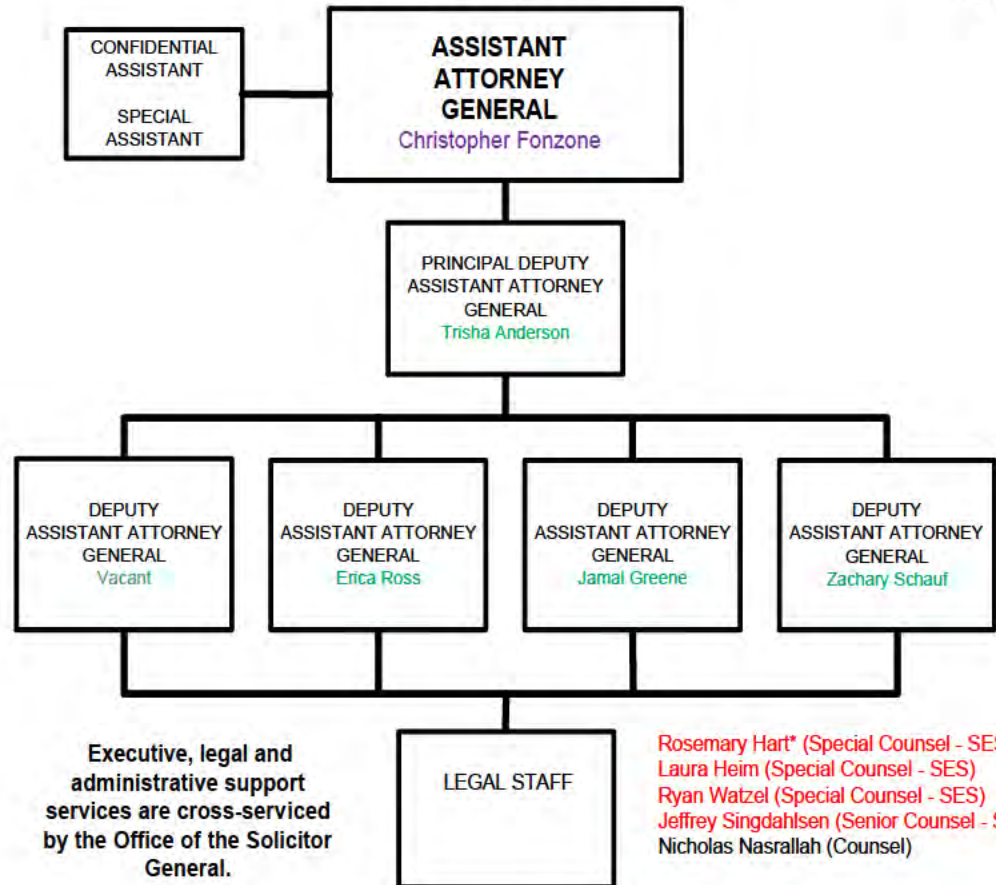
- Provide authoritative legal advice, including via written opinions, to the President and Executive Branch agencies on a wide variety of constitutional and statutory questions involving the operations of the executive branch.
- Serve as arbiter of legal disputes within the Executive Branch.
- Provide legal assistance to other components of the Department of Justice, including matters in litigation.
- Review, as to form and legality, all proposed Executive Orders and substantive proclamations and memoranda to be issued by the President, and all proposed Orders of the Attorney General, including all regulations requiring Attorney General approval.
- Review pending legislation for constitutionality and other legal issues.
- Advise the Counsel to the President, Department of Justice officials, and Executive Branch agencies concerning their responses to congressional oversight inquiries.

OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

KEY PERSONNEL

Authorized Positions - 36
(from FY 2024 Enacted)

On-Board - 32



Key:
 Presidential Appointee
 Non-Career SES
 Career SES and SL
 Limited Term
 Schedule C
 Career Non-SES
 *Career Acting Official

Source: Component information as of October 7, 2024

OFFICE OF LEGAL POLICY

HISTORY

The Office of Legal Policy (OLP) was established in 1981 as the principal Department office to plan, develop, and coordinate the implementation of major policy initiatives of high priority to the Department and to the Administration, and to assist the President and the Attorney General in the Administration's judicial selection process for Article III judges. OLP devoted considerable efforts to the areas of criminal and civil justice reform, as had some of its predecessor policy offices (among them, the Office of Criminal Justice, the Office of Policy and Planning, and the Office for Improvements in the Administration of Justice). OLP also supervised the work of the Office of Information and Privacy (OIP) with respect to Freedom of Information and Privacy Act matters.

In 1989, the office was renamed as the Office of Policy Development (OPD), and OIP was established as a separate Department component. For a one-year period, OPD was organized as a component of the newly created Office of Policy and Communications, together with the Office of Public Affairs and the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs. In 1993, that structure was discontinued and OPD was established again as an independent component.

In May 2001, the Attorney General restored the name of the office and confirmed its principal role within the Department.

MISSION

The mission of OLP is to develop and implement the Department's significant policy initiatives, handle special projects that implicate the interests of multiple Department components, coordinate with other interested Department components and other Executive Branch agencies, and serve as the primary policy advisor to the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General. OLP also reviews and coordinates all regulations promulgated by the Department and all of its components, assists the Attorney General with responsibilities in recommending candidates for federal judgeships, and coordinates the judicial nomination and confirmation process with the White House and the Senate. As of 2024, OLP also houses DOJ's emerging technology team, supporting initiatives related to cybersecurity and artificial intelligence across the Department.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

The major functions of OLP are to:

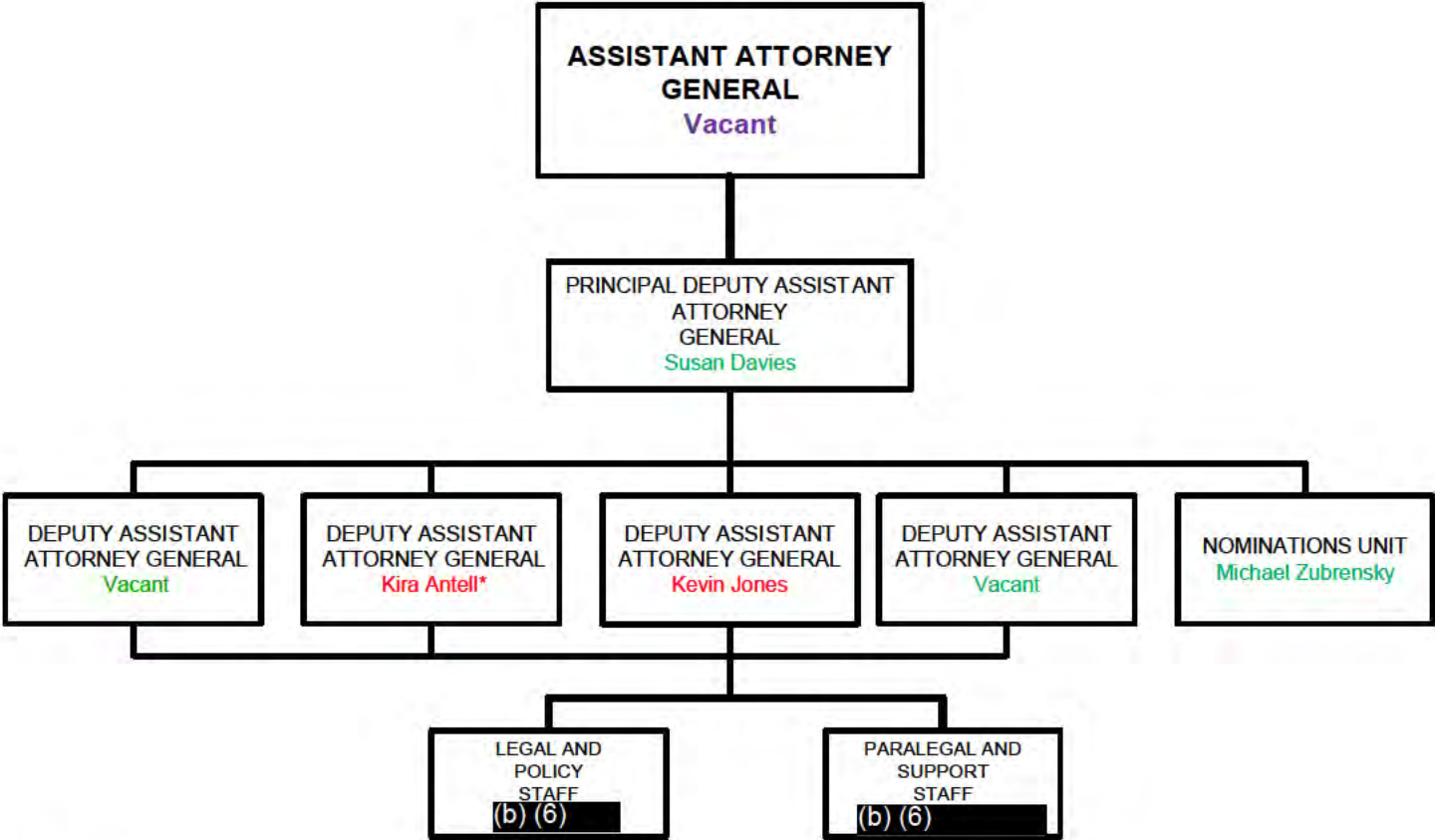
- Develop strategies and programs to implement legislative, programmatic, and policy initiatives.
- Serve as a liaison to the Executive Office of the President and other agencies on policy matters.
- Conduct policy reviews of legislation and other proposals and support and coordinate Departmental efforts to advance the Administration's legislative and policy agenda.
- Provide support and policy expertise in conjunction with other components to implement effectively major Departmental and Administration initiatives in the criminal and civil justice areas.
- Assist the President and the Attorney General in filling all Article III and certain Article I judicial vacancies.

- Coordinate regulatory development and the review of all proposed and final rules developed by all Department components.
- Serve as liaison to OMB and other agencies on regulatory matters.
- Track and coordinate Departmental implementation of statutory responsibilities and reporting requirements.

OFFICE OF LEGAL POLICY
KEY PERSONNEL

Authorized Positions - 35
(from FY 2024 Enacted)

On-Board - 29



Key:
Presidential Appointee
Non-Career SES
Career SES and SL
Limited Term
Schedule C
Career Non-SES
*Career Acting Official

Source: Component information as of October 7, 2024

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

HISTORY

The Office of Legislative Affairs (OLA) was established in the Department of Justice on February 2, 1973, by Attorney General Order 504-73, to be the coordinating center for all Department activities relating to legislation and the Congress. The Office was subsequently reorganized into the Office of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs on January 24, 1984, by Attorney General Order No. 1054-84. Attorney General Order 1097-85 reestablished the Office of Legislative Affairs as an independent office on February 4, 1986. Most recently, on May 2, 2019, the Attorney General established the State and Local Law Enforcement unit within OLA.

MISSION

The mission of OLA is to represent the Department before Congress and its various committees, managing all interactions regarding cases and investigations, policy, legislation, political appointments and nominations, and other matters in a manner consistent with the Department's law enforcement, litigation, and national security responsibilities. OLA is responsible for developing strategies to execute the Attorney General's legislative initiatives.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

The major functions of the OLA are to:

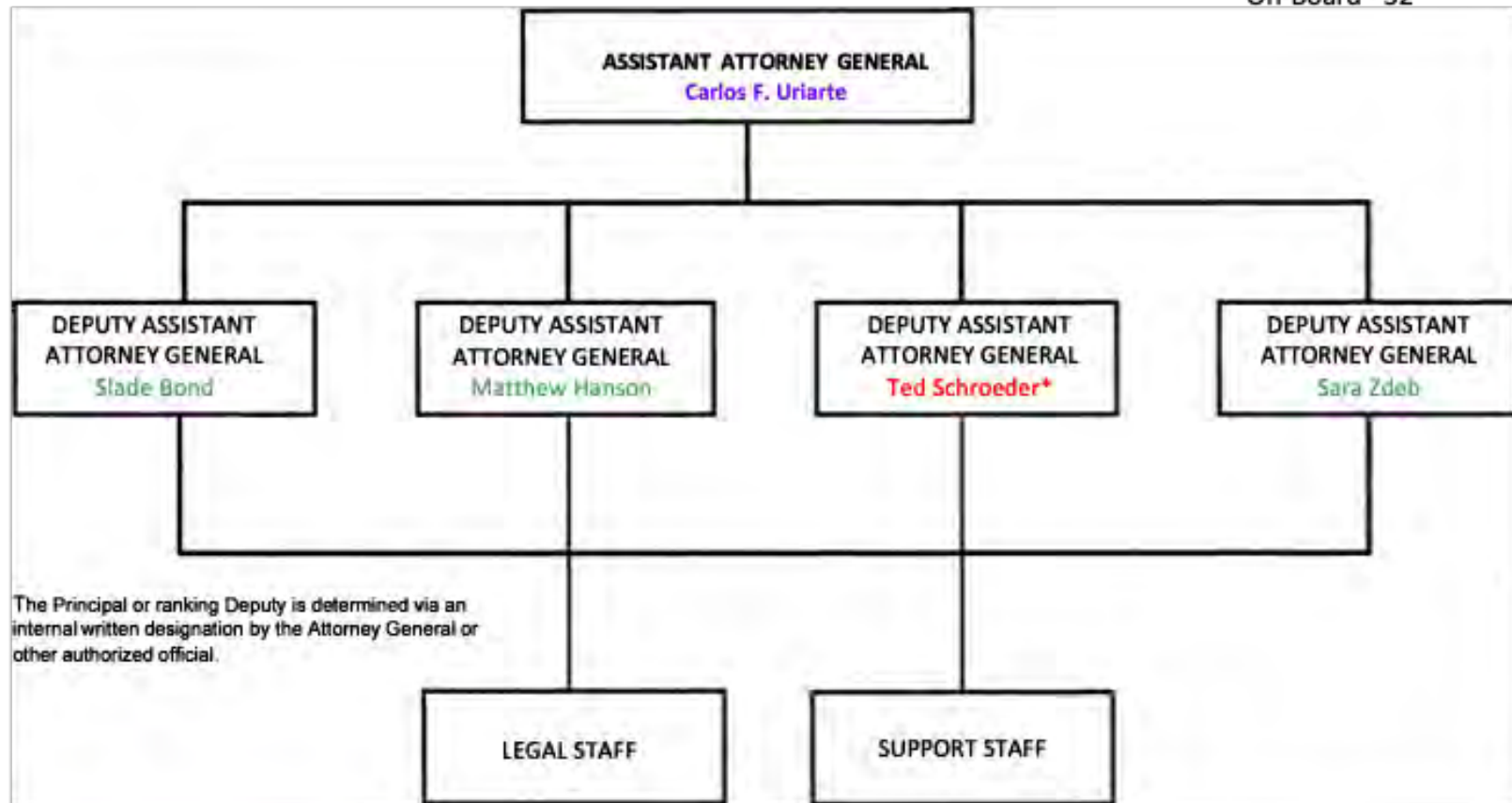
- Manage and direct all legislative functions and communications between Congress and the Department.
- Develop and implement strategies to advance the Department's legislative initiatives and other interests relating to Congress.
- Articulate the Department's position on legislation proposed by Congress.
- Coordinate the Department's response to Congressional oversight requests and interagency clearance of all Congressional testimony.
- Assist in the Senate confirmation process for federal judges and Department nominees, including Assistant Attorneys General and U.S. Attorneys.
- Lead preparation for Congressional hearings and briefings involving Department officials.
- Manage the Office of Management and Budget interagency legislative clearance process.

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

KEY PERSONNEL

Authorized Positions - 34
(from FY 2024 Enacted)

On-Board - 32



Key:

Presidential Appointee

Non-Career SES

Career SES and SL

Limited Term

Schedule C

Career Non-SES

*Career Acting Official

Source: Component information as of October 7, 2024

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

HISTORY

The Office of Public Affairs (PAO) was established in 1979 under Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti. AG Order 866-79 redesignated the Office of Public Affairs (formerly known as the Office of Public Information) to more accurately reflect the duties, responsibilities, and functions of the Office and to clarify the relationship between the Office of Public Affairs and the Attorney General.

MISSION

The mission of the Office of Public Affairs (PAO) is coordinate the relations of the Department of Justice with the news media and to serve as the center for information about all organizational units of the Department.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

The major functions of PAO are to:

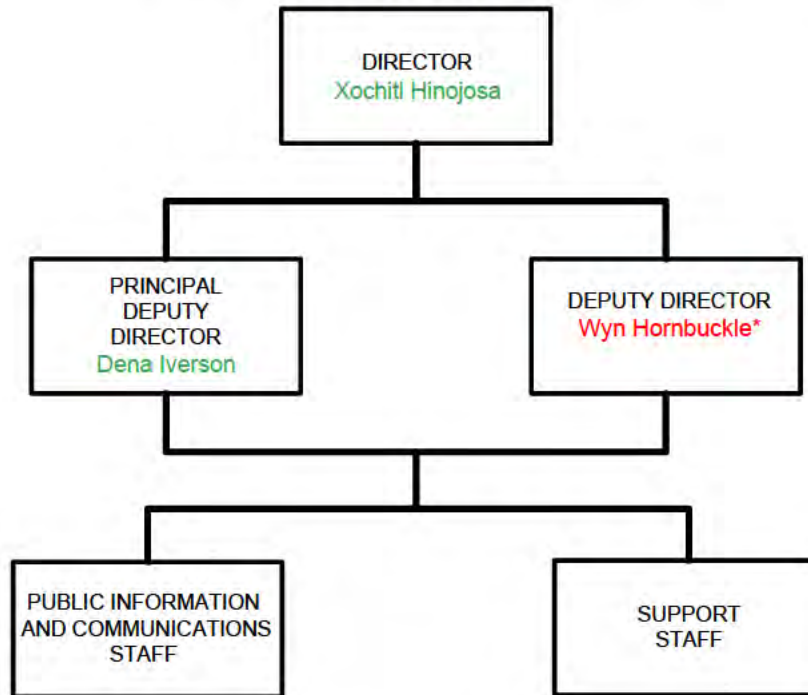
- Ensure that the public is informed about the Department's activities and about the priorities and policies of the Attorney General and the President in the fields of law enforcement and legal affairs.
- Advise the Attorney General and other Department officials on all aspects of media relations and communications issues.
- Coordinate the public affairs units of all Department components.
- Ensure that information provided to the news media by the Department is current, complete, and accurate; prepare and issue all news releases and statements for headquarters, and edit and approve some of those issued by components; serve reporters assigned to the Department by responding to queries, arranging interviews, and conducting news conferences.
- Manage the Department's digital presence, including websites, social media, and multimedia (such as pre-recorded and live A/V products, livestreaming, photography, and graphic design; create and disseminate digital communications products and content; develop and implement digital governance and policies; and coordinate the digital/multimedia units of all Department components.
- Develop and execute public engagement initiatives and outreach strategies that promote the Department's mission and initiatives by engaging a wide range of target audiences; work with Department components to support the implementation and integration of highly visible outreach programs and public education initiatives; promote dialogue about Department policies and programs by facilitating forums, community meetings, and other special engagements; coordinate logistics, outreach, communication, and facilitation of community events and public meetings; and facilitate small and large engagement sessions with stakeholders with diverse experiences on complex issues.
- Oversee all aspects of speechwriting for Department leadership, including materials, writing, editing, production, and accurate and comprehensive record keeping; draft and edit speeches, op-eds, articles, video scripts, talking points, Congressional testimony, and other written materials for the Attorney General and other senior Department officials on law enforcement and policy initiatives within the Department.
- Ensure that all applicable laws, regulations, and policies involving the release of information to the public are followed so that material that might jeopardize investigations and prosecutions, violate rights of defendants or potential defendants, or compromise national security interests is not made public.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

KEY PERSONNEL

Authorized Positions - 32
(from FY 2024 Enacted)

On-Board - 25



Key:
 Presidential Appointee
 Non-Career SES
 Career SES and SL
 Limited Term
 Schedule C
 Career Non-SES
 *Career Acting Official

Aryele Bradford, Sr. Communications Advisor
 Marissa Brogger, Associate Director for Speechwriting, Chief Speechwriter
 (b) (6) Sr. Communications Advisor
 Terrence Clark, Sr. Communications Advisor
 (b) (6) Administrative Officer
 Emma Delaney, Press Secretary
 (b) (6) Press Assistant
 Julia Harnett, Press Assistant
 (b) (6) Associate Director for Digital, Chief Digital Comms Officer
 (b) (6) Sr. Communications Advisor
 Catherine Morris, Special Assistant to the Director, Press Advance

Sarah Muller, Speechwriter
 (b) (6) Audio Visual Specialist, Photographer
 (b) (6) Public Affairs Specialist
 Kelsey Pietrantoni, Deputy Director for Public Engagement
 (b) (6) Sr. Communications Advisor
 (b) (6) Digital Content Manager
 (b) (6) Deputy Associate Director for Multimedia
 Shannon Shevlin, Public Affairs Specialist
 Charlie Stanton, Speechwriter
 (b) (6) Sr. Communications Advisor
 Sophie Uinn, Press Assistant

Source: Component Information as of Oct 7, 2024

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

HISTORY

Established by Attorney General William French Smith in 1982, the Office of the Executive Secretariat serves as a liaison between the Department's leadership offices and its components by overseeing the review and approval of official documents and coordinating the flow of information critical to rigorous decision-making. To emphasize its central role in helping to coordinate information flow and official documents in the Department, Attorney General Merrick Garland established the Office of the Executive Secretariat as its own component in September 2023, reporting directly to the Deputy Attorney General, Lisa Monaco.

MISSION

The Office of the Executive Secretariat (OES) serves as a liaison between the Department of Justice's leadership offices and its components by overseeing the review and approval of official documents and coordinating the flow of information critical to rigorous decision making.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

The major functions of the Office of the Executive Secretariat are to:

- Serve as a liaison between the Department of Justice's leadership offices, its components, other Executive Branch agencies and entities, Congress, and the public.
- Assign, track, and clear documents for senior leadership review or approval.
- Assign and track correspondence addressed to the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, and Associate Attorney General, as well as White House correspondence.
- Provide an electronic document management system for department-wide use.
- Maintain official recordkeeping for the Department's senior leadership for designated official documents and specified departmental actions, including but not limited to the Justice Manual.

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

Key Personnel

Authorized Positions - 32
(from FY 2024 Enacted)

On-Board - 24

Name

Title

Emily G. Ross

Vacant

(b) (6)

Vacant

Executive Secretary

Deputy Executive Secretary

Executive Officer

Supervisory Attorney Advisor

Supervisory Attorney Advisor

Senior Advisor

Key:

Presidential Appointee

Non-Career SES

Career SES and SL

Limited Term

Schedule C

Career Non-SES

*Career Acting Official

Source: Component information as of October 7, 2024

LAW ENFORCEMENT

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

HISTORY

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) was established as a separate component within the Department of Justice pursuant to Title XI of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, on January 17, 2003.

MISSION

The mission of the ATF is to conduct investigations utilizing their unique expertise, partnerships, and intelligence to enhance public safety by enforcing the laws and regulations and uphold the Constitution of the United States of America.

ATF protects the public from crimes involving firearms, explosives, arson, and the diversion of tobacco products; regulates lawful commerce in firearms and explosives; and provides worldwide support to law enforcement, public safety, and industry partners.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

The major functions of ATF are to:

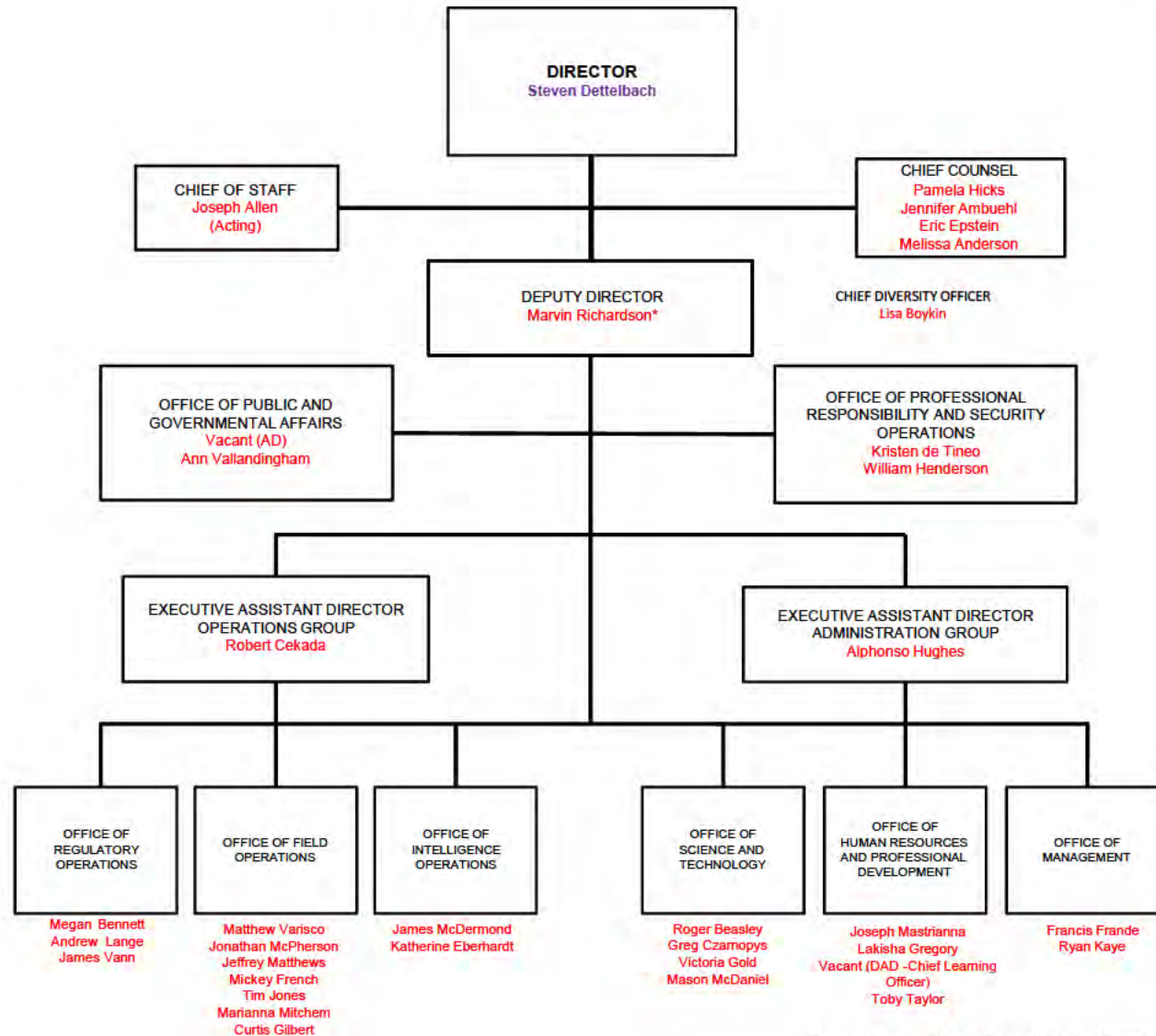
- Reduce the risk to public safety caused by illegal domestic and international firearms trafficking.
- Reduce the risk to public safety caused by criminal possession and use of firearms.
- Reduce the risk to public safety caused by criminal organizations and gangs.
- Reduce the risk to public safety caused by arson and the unlawful use of bombs and explosives.
- Improve public safety by increasing compliance with federal laws and regulations by firearms industry members.
- Improve public safety by increasing compliance with federal laws and regulations by explosives industry members.
- Reduce the loss of tax revenues caused by contraband tobacco and alcohol trafficking.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS, AND EXPLOSIVES

Key Personnel

Authorized Positions - 5,288
(from FY 2024 Enacted)

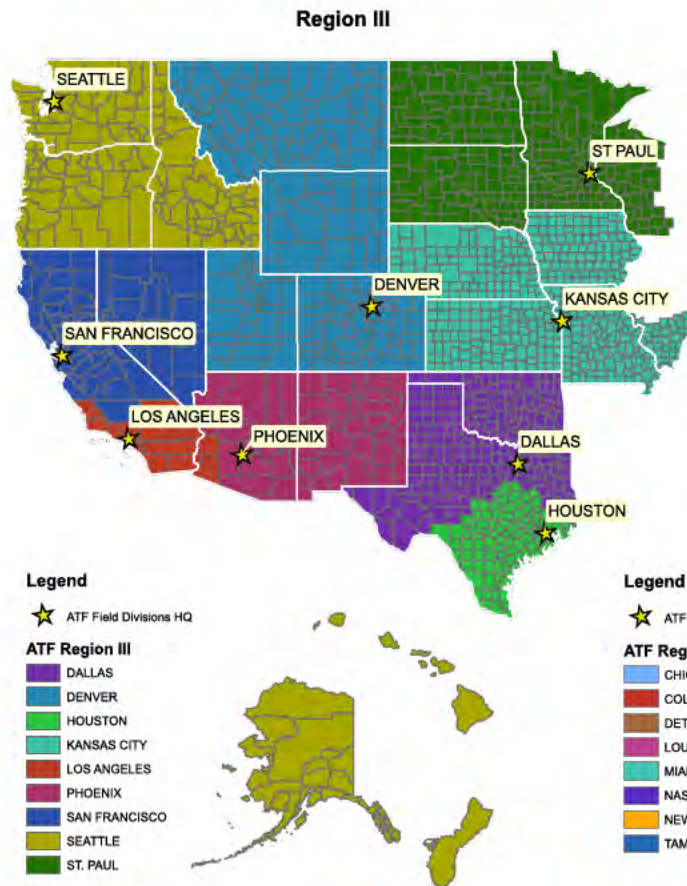
On-Board - 5,302



Key:
 Presidential Appointee
 Non-Career SES
 Career SES/SL
 Limited Term
 Schedule C
 Career Non-SES
 *Acting Career Official

Source: Component information as of October 7, 2024

ATF Field Divisions by Region



Prepared by Field Mgmt. Staff, 3-13-24 v3

CRIMINAL DIVISION

HISTORY

The Criminal Division was created by Attorney General Alexander Mitchell Palmer in his reorganization of the Department of Justice in 1919.

MISSION

The mission of the Criminal Division is to serve the public interest through the enforcement of criminal statutes in a vigorous, fair, and effective manner; to exercise general supervision over the enforcement of all federal criminal laws, with the exception of those statutes specifically assigned to the Antitrust, Civil Rights, Environment and Natural Resources, or Tax Divisions; and to build the capacity of our foreign rule of law counterparts.

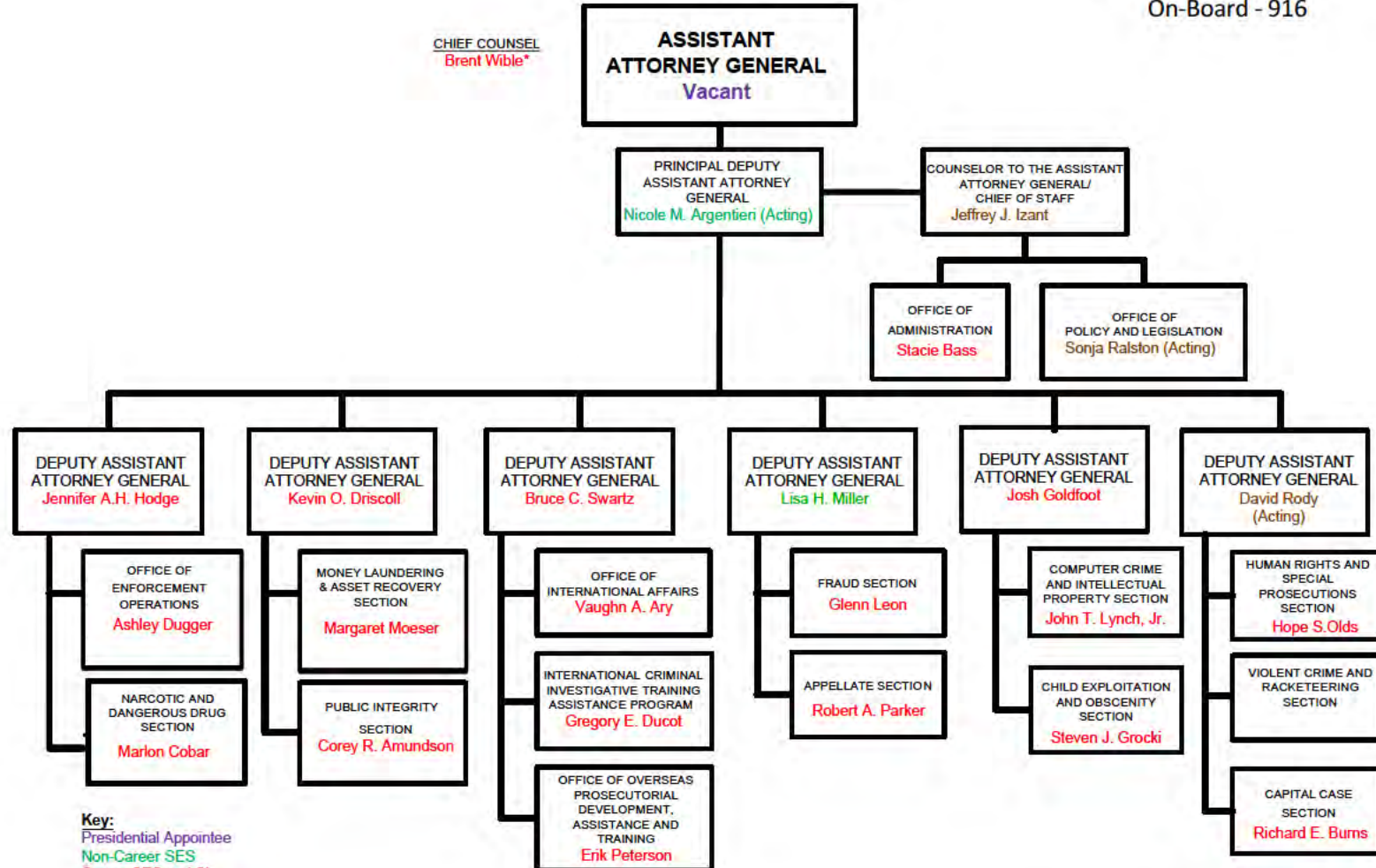
MAJOR FUNCTIONS

The major functions of Criminal Division are to:

- Develop, enforce, and supervise the application of all federal criminal laws, except those specifically assigned to other divisions of the Department.
- Conduct and supervise a wide range of criminal investigations and prosecutions, including international and national drug trafficking and money laundering organizations; international organized crime groups; corrupt public officials; human rights violators; domestic and international child exploitation enterprises; domestic and international hackers; and individuals and organizations responsible for financial fraud and misconduct.
- Approve and oversee the use of the most sophisticated investigative authorities authorized by law, including reviewing all federal electronic surveillance requests in criminal cases and authorizing participation in the Witness Security Program.
- Advise the Attorney General and other senior leadership within the Executive Branch on matters of criminal law.
- Coordinate with foreign countries to secure the return of fugitives and obtain evidence and other assistance from abroad and assure that the United States meets its reciprocal obligations to treaty partners.
- Formulate and implement criminal enforcement policy and provide advice and assistance to all levels of the law enforcement community, including providing training to federal, state, and local prosecutors and investigative agencies.
- Help develop and strengthen foreign criminal justice systems that can combat transnational criminal organizations and terrorism consistent with international standards and in furtherance of U.S. national security.
- Build capacity of foreign law enforcement and rule of law counterparts through training, mentorship, and the deployment of Criminal Division attachés to embassies around the world.

CRIMINAL DIVISION KEY PERSONNEL

Authorized Positions - 765
(from FY 2024 Enacted)
On-Board - 916



Key:
Presidential Appointee
Non-Career SES
Career SES and SL
Limited Term
Schedule C
Career Non-SES
*Career Acting Official

Source: Component information as of October 7, 2024

Criminal Division Overseas Presence Map



- In addition to over 1,000 domestic federal positions (direct and reimbursable), the Criminal Division has 89 Federal positions located and/or handling programs in 55 foreign countries as of January 2024.
- The Criminal Division leases space in the Main Justice building, in addition to four locations in Washington, DC. As part of the Division's Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control work, the Division operates in 15 Health Care Fraud and Prescription Opioid Strike Forces in 25 federal judicial districts across the U.S. This includes Los Angeles, CA and Baton Rouge, LA where the Division also leases space.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

HISTORY

In 1968 the Justice Department's Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs was formed. At the time, the organization was composed of personnel from the Federal Bureau of Narcotics (Treasury Department) and the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control (Food and Drug Administration) of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. In 1973 the Drug Enforcement Administration was created by merging the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, the Office for Drug Abuse Law Enforcement, the Office of National Narcotics Intelligence, elements of the U.S. Customs Service that worked in drug trafficking intelligence and investigations, and the Narcotics Advance Research Management Team.

MISSION

The mission of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is to enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States and bring to the criminal and civil justice system of the United States, or any other competent jurisdiction, those organizations and principal members of organizations, involved in the growing, manufacture, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the United States; and to recommend and support non-enforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

The major functions of DEA are:

Enforcement and Prevention

- Investigate and prepare for the prosecution of major violators of controlled substances laws operating domestically and internationally, including those involved in gangs and who perpetrate violence within U.S. communities and linked to regional cells, global drug cartel networks, as well as narco-terrorism organizations.
- Coordinate with federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement counterparts through task forces, mutual investigations, information sharing, resource sharing, de-confliction, and training, all of which serve to extend DEA's capabilities and limited resources.
- Coordinate with foreign governments through bilateral counter-drug investigations and capacity-building activities with host nation counterparts.
- Prevent, detect, and investigate the diversion of controlled pharmaceuticals and listed chemicals from legitimate sources while ensuring an adequate and uninterrupted supply for legitimate medical, commercial, and scientific needs.
- Perform community outreach through local partnerships that help communities counter recurring drug and violent crime problems that can resurface after drug enforcement actions.
- Deny drug revenues and ill-gotten gains to drug trafficking organizations in order to disrupt trafficking activities and reduce drug availability.

Drug Enforcement Leadership

- Serve as a model for a variety of international and domestic drug law enforcement training efforts by continuously developing new curricula and modifying the specific courses to adapt to real world applications.
- Serve in a leadership and coordination role with other U.S. federal agencies and foreign governments for all international drug control programs and investigations, under the policy guidance of the Secretary of State and U.S. Ambassadors.
- Deliver sophisticated laboratory analytical services in chemistry, digital forensics and latent prints and provide essential forensic information for the DEA and other federal agencies.
- Maximize and deliver cutting-edge investigative technology and provide superior innovative operational support for DEA and other federal agencies.
- Register persons who handle controlled substances or listed chemicals, conduct routine complex regulatory inspections, provide information and guidance to registrants, and control and monitor the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, import, and export of controlled substances and listed chemicals.
- Provide quotas for the legitimate medical, scientific and industrial needs for each class of Schedule I and Schedule II controlled substances.
- Educate pharmacists, technicians, researchers, specialists, and practitioners on preemptive steps that can be taken to prevent diversion.
- Proactively institute temporary drug scheduling actions to address emerging drug threats; allowing the DEA to temporarily schedule the drug in schedule I to quickly protect public health and safety, while pursuing the normal channels of permanently scheduling dangerous substances with abuse potential and no accepted medical use.

Intelligence Sharing

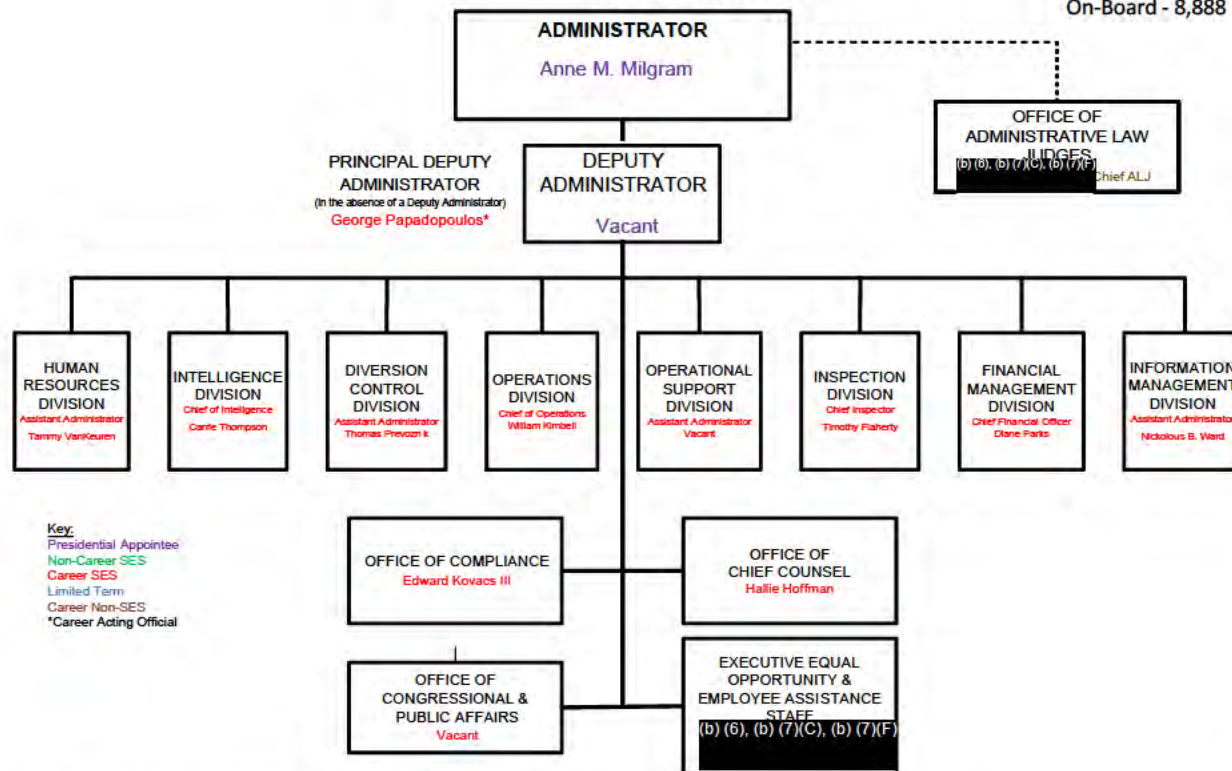
- Lead a national drug intelligence program in cooperation with federal, state, local, tribal, and foreign officials to obtain, analyze, and disseminate strategic and operational drug intelligence information.
- Manage a vast world-wide human/confidential source network and a robust judicial intercept program that positions the DEA to act quickly, effectively, and proactively to reach beyond our U.S. borders to identify, investigate, and prosecute those that threaten the safety and interests of our country's citizens at home and abroad.
- Share national security information, obtained through the execution of drug enforcement operations, with federal partners, including the Intelligence Community.
- Manage the nationwide de-confliction system mandated for all Department of Justice agencies and also used by thousands of federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement personnel throughout the United States.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Authorized Positions - 9,610
(from FY 2024 Enacted)

KEY PERSONNEL

On-Board - 8,888



Key:
Presidential Appointee
Non-Career SES
Career SES
Limited Term
Career Non-SES
*Career Acting Official

**Two GS-15s supporting the Executive Equal Opportunity & Employee Assistance Staff

Source: Component information as of October 7, 2024

DEA Domestic Offices & Regions

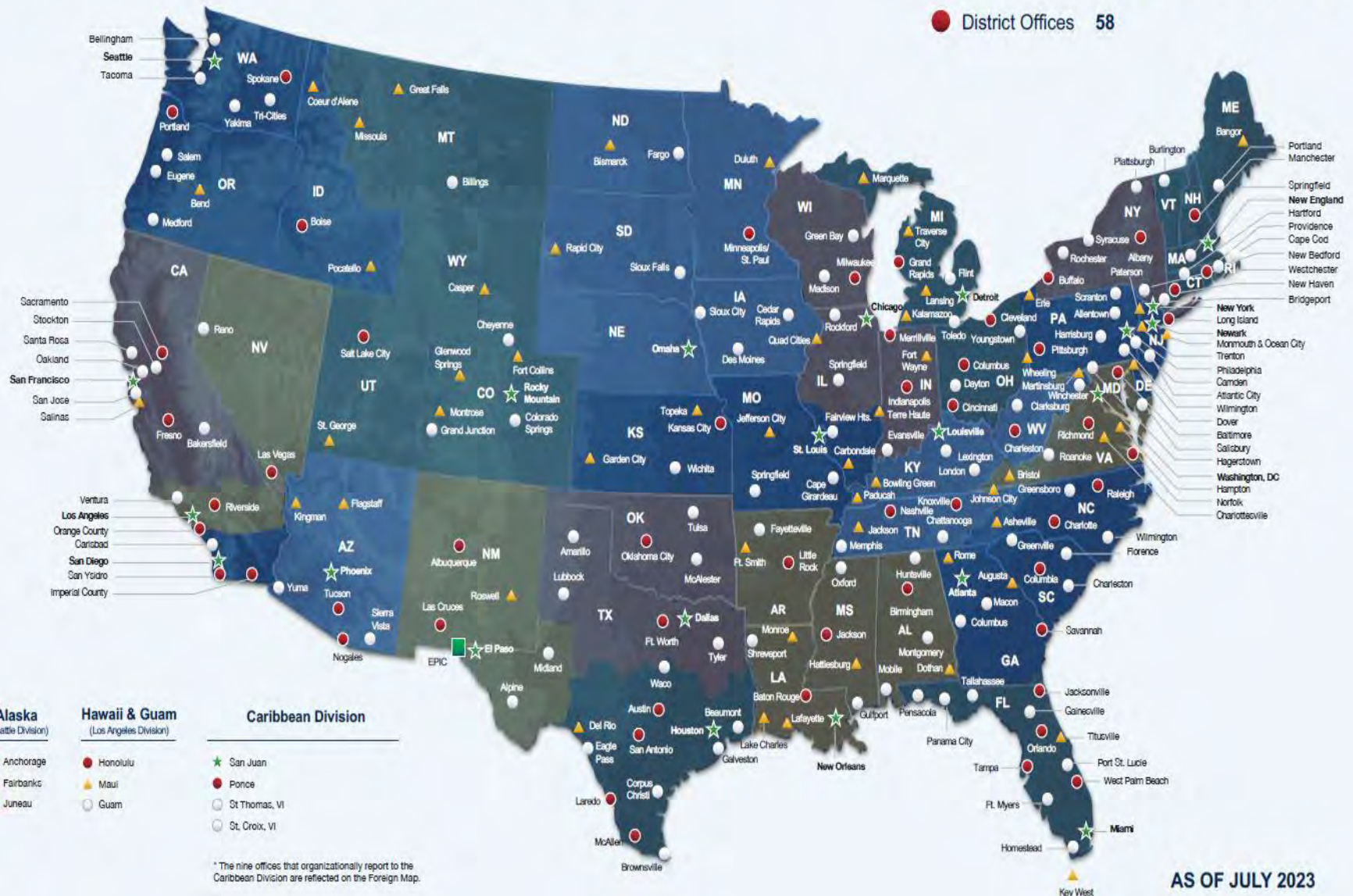
241 Domestic Offices

Resident Offices 102

Field Divisions 23

Posts of Duty 58

District Offices 58



AS OF FEBRUARY 2024



EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

HISTORY

The Executive Office for United States Attorneys (EOUSA) was created on April 6, 1953, by Attorney General Order No. 8-53, to meet a need for closer liaison between the Department of Justice in Washington, D.C., and the United States Attorneys. The Executive Office is under the supervision of a Director, who is appointed by the Attorney General and reports to the Deputy Attorney General.

MISSION

The mission of EOUSA is to provide general executive assistance and supervision to the 94 Offices of the United States Attorneys and to coordinate and direct the relationship between the United States Attorneys and the organizational components of the Department of Justice and other federal agencies in Washington, D.C.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

The major functions of EOUSA are to:

- Provide advice and support to the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General regarding United States Attorney appointments.
- Manage the United States Attorneys' appropriation, including direct and indirect budget authority and personnel resources. Provide budget and fiscal assistance and guidance to the United States Attorneys' offices.
- Analyze statistical data and provide reports and recommendations related to the work and resources of the United States Attorneys' offices.
- Provide overall administrative management oversight and support to the United States Attorneys' offices in the areas of facilities management (including acquisition of real property and office space, construction, renovation, repair, and relocation), and support service programs (including personal property management, simplified acquisition, motor vehicle support, records disposition, and forms management).
- Formulate, implement, and administer bureau-level human resource management policies and programs for the 94 United States Attorneys' offices, including programs affecting Assistant United States Attorneys appointed under Title 28 and compensated under a separate pay system, as well as support staff appointed under Title 5. Provide technical oversight of the United States Attorneys' offices with delegated personnel authorities and provide operating personnel and pre-employment security services to the other United States Attorneys' offices.
- Provide management oversight and support to the United States Attorneys' offices in the planning, development, implementation, and administration of comprehensive security programs encompassing all aspects of physical, communication, information, personnel, and computer security.
- Develop, acquire, and manage a full range of integrated information technology systems and software applications in the United States Attorneys' offices. Provide technical, administrative, design, and maintenance support in the areas of voice, data, and video telecommunications to provide efficient communications.

- Evaluate the performance of the United States Attorneys' offices, making appropriate reports and inspections, taking corrective actions, and providing management assistance where needed.
- Provide advice, support, and guidance regarding the management and operation of legal programs and initiatives in the United States Attorneys' offices, including debt collection, criminal prosecution, affirmative civil enforcement, defensive civil litigation, asset forfeiture, and victim assistance.
- Provide legal advice and assistance to the United States Attorneys and other managers in EOUSA and the United States Attorneys' offices on disciplinary or performance actions, grievances, standards of ethical conduct, recusals, and fiscal law issues, and represent the Department in administrative litigation arising out of EOUSA and the United States Attorneys' offices.
- Provide centralized leadership, coordination, and processing of all equal employment efforts throughout the United States Attorneys' offices – administering both the Affirmative Employment and Complaints Processing Programs.
- Respond to Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act (FOIA/PA) requests for all the United States Attorneys' offices and EOUSA; handle litigation arising from these matters; and provide FOIA/PA advice and training to the United States Attorneys' staffs.
- Provide advice, support, and guidance to the United States Attorneys' offices on congressional relations and pending legislation pertinent to their work. Prepare testimony and background for congressional oversight and appropriations hearings.
- Provide advice, support, and guidance regarding public affairs, website and social media management, and strategic communications.
- Publish and maintain the Justice Manual and Department of Justice Journal of Federal Law and Practice.
- Oversee the Office of Legal Education, which develops and conducts training for all Department of Justice attorney and non-attorney legal personnel, and United States Attorney and EOUSA administrative personnel.
- Assist the Attorney General's Advisory Committee of United States Attorneys and its subcommittees and working groups by providing staff and funds as needed to carry out the Committee's responsibilities.

United States Attorneys

The United States Attorneys serve as the nation's principal litigators under the direction of the Attorney General. United States Attorneys are Presidentially-appointed, Senate-confirmed and they serve at the pleasure of the President of the United States. There are 93 United States Attorneys stationed throughout the United States and its territories; one U.S. Attorney is assigned to each of the 94 judicial districts, with the exception of Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands, where a single United States Attorney serves in both districts. Each United States Attorney is the chief federal law enforcement officer of the United States within their jurisdiction.

United States Attorneys oversee most of the trial work in which the United States is a party. United States Attorneys have three statutory responsibilities under Title 28, Section 547 of the United States Code:

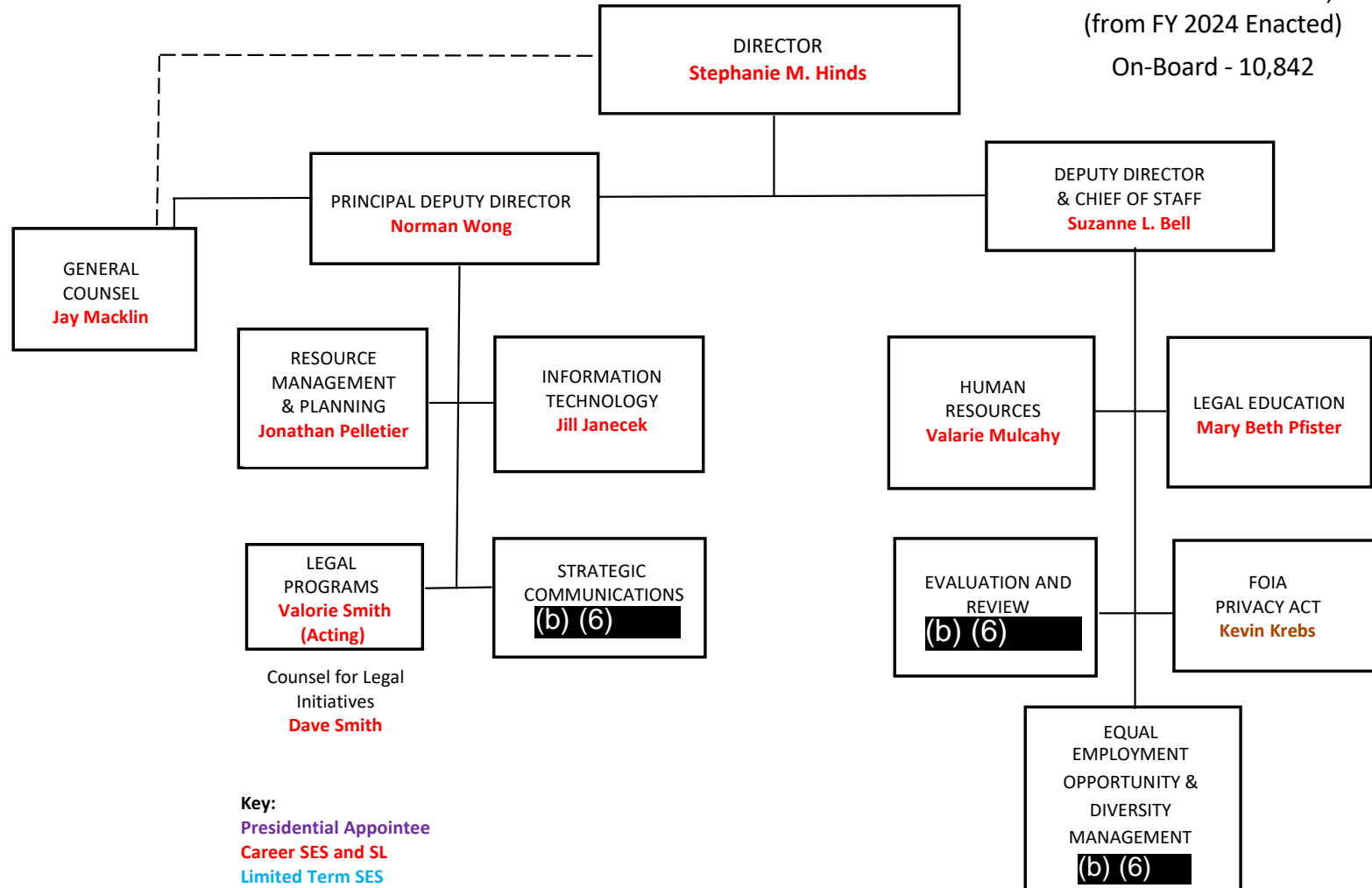
- The prosecution of criminal cases brought by the Federal Government;
- The prosecution and defense of civil cases in which the United States is a party; and
- The collection of debts owed to the Federal Government that are administratively uncollectible.

Although the distribution of caseload varies between districts, each handles every category of cases, including a mixture of simple and complex litigation. Each United States Attorney exercises wide discretion in the use of his or her resources to further the priorities of the local jurisdictions and the needs of their communities.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

KEY PERSONNEL

Authorized Positions - 11,247
(from FY 2024 Enacted)
On-Board - 10,842



Source: Component Information as of October 17, 2024

U.S. ATTORNEYS' OFFICES



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

HISTORY

In 1908 Attorney General Charles Joseph Bonaparte issued an Order creating an investigative agency within the Department of Justice. The Order was confirmed in 1909 by Attorney General George W. Wickersham, who ordered the establishment of the Bureau of Investigation. The present name, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), was designated by Congress in 1935.

The FBI is headed by a Director who is appointed by the president, confirmed by the Senate and serves for a 10-year term. The current Director took the oath of office on August 2, 2017. The FBI currently has over 37,100 employees, including approximately 13,700 special agents and 20,100 professionals, who serve as intelligence analysts, linguists, surveillance specialists, engineers, computer scientists, financial analysts, and other professionals. These employees are stationed in 55 field offices and 351 (Pending Congressional Approval: Sandusky Resident Agency Closure) satellite offices throughout the U.S.; at FBI headquarters in Washington, D.C.; at the FBI Laboratory and Academy in Quantico, Virginia; Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama; and at the National Counterterrorism Center (Liberty Crossing) where counterterrorism personnel are co-located with their Central Intelligence Agency counterparts. Others are embedded with federal or state intelligence fusion centers, or detailed to other law enforcement or intelligence agencies. The FBI's international presence includes offices in 81 nations worldwide and personnel assigned to U.S. military commands on the ground in Iraq and Afghanistan, and at international training centers from Budapest to Bangkok.

Now in its second century, the FBI must continue to protect the American people from increasingly complex threats in an increasingly interconnected world. At all times, it acts with obedience to the Constitution and with fairness, compassion, honesty, integrity, and respect.

MISSION

The FBI is a national security and law enforcement agency that uses, collects, and shares intelligence in all it does. As the only member of the Intelligence Community with broad authority to address criminal and national security threats to the Homeland, the FBI has a sworn duty to protect all Americans by staying ahead of the threat. The FBI's mission is to protect the American people and uphold the Constitution.

The FBI has a dual and complementary mission: enforcing federal law and protecting national security. Throughout its history, the FBI has adapted to address the changing threat environment, shifting from focusing on building cases for prosecution to using prosecution as one tool, among many, to dismantle national security threats and criminal activity. Today, adversaries seek to exploit the perceived gaps in the U.S. system between how the FBI approaches national security and criminal threats and how it shares responsibility among the government, academic, and private sectors for defending critical technology, intellectual property, and critical infrastructure. One of the FBI's most significant challenge

(b) (5), (b) (7)(E) per FBI

(b) (5), (b) (7)(E) per FBI

The FBI also faces challenges from (b) (5), (b) (7)(E) per FBI

(b) (5), (b) (7)(E) per FBI

(b) (5), (b) (7)(E) per FBI

Faced with these

challenges, the FBI has ongoing initiatives to (b) (5), (b) (7)(E) per FBI

(b) (5), (b) (7)(E) per FBI

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

The mission priorities of the FBI are to:

- Protect the U.S. from terrorist attacks
- Protect the U.S. against foreign intelligence, espionage, and cyber operations
- Combat significant cyber cybercriminal activity
- Combat public corruption at all levels
- Protect civil rights
- Combat transnational criminal enterprises
- Combat significant white-collar crime
- Combat significant violent crime

The FBI's major functions are to:

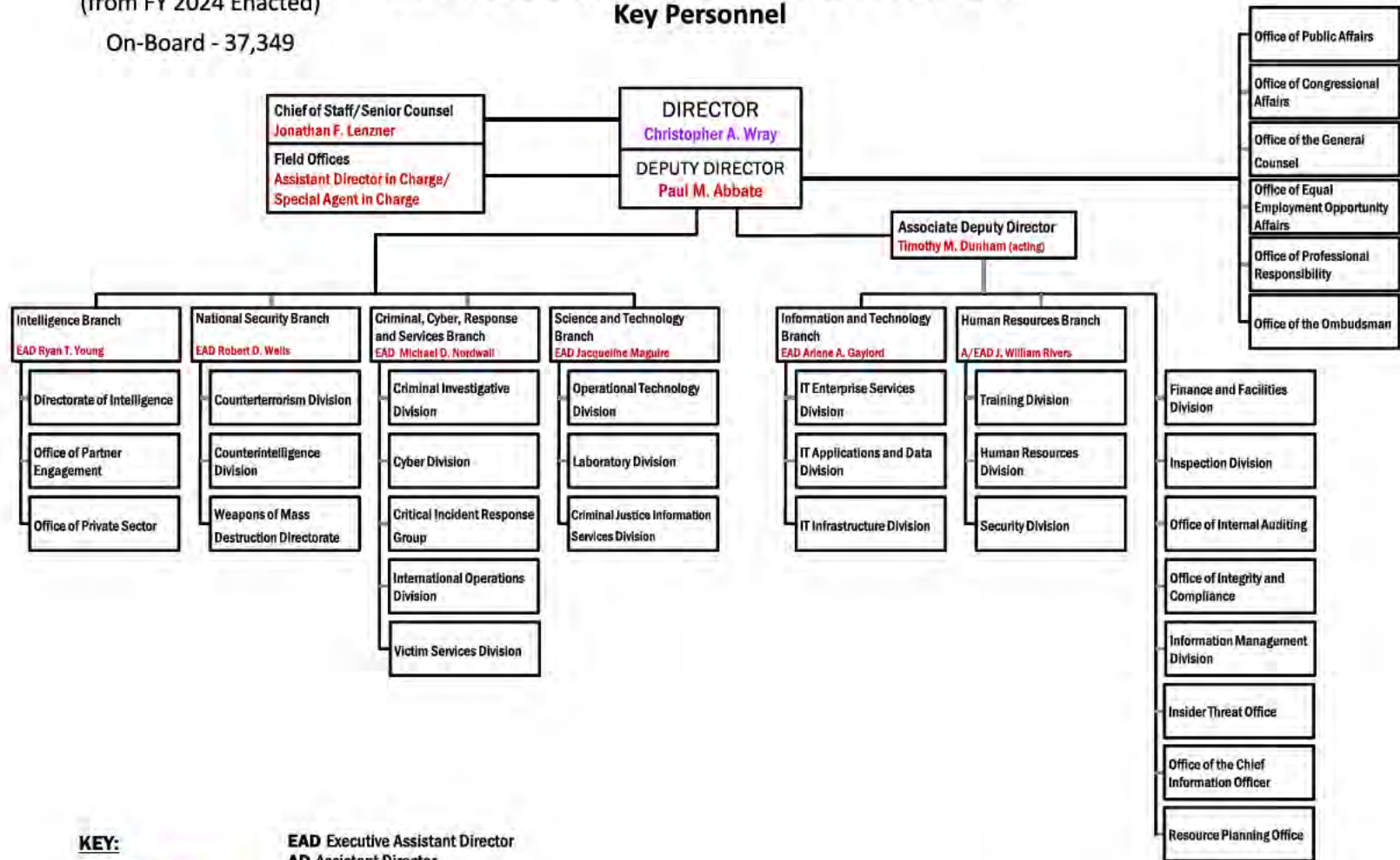
- Conduct professional investigations and authorized intelligence collection to identify and counter the threat posed by domestic and international terrorists and their supporters within the United States, and to pursue extraterritorial criminal investigations to bring the perpetrators of terrorist acts to justice. In furtherance of this function, the FBI designs, develops, and implements counterterrorism initiatives that enhance the FBI's ability to minimize the terrorist threat.
- Conduct counterintelligence activities and coordinate counterintelligence activities of other agencies in the intelligence community within the United States. (Executive Order 12333 includes international terrorist activities in its definition of counterintelligence.)
- Coordinate the efforts of U.S. Government agencies and departments in protecting the nation's critical infrastructure by identifying and investigating criminal and terrorist group intrusions through physical and cyber attacks.
- Investigate violations of the laws of the United States and collect evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest, except in cases in which such responsibility is by statute or otherwise specifically assigned to another investigative agency.
- Locate and apprehend fugitives for violations of specified federal laws and, when so requested, state and local fugitives pursuant to federal statutory authority.
- Conduct professional investigations to identify, disrupt, and dismantle existing and emerging criminal enterprises whose activities affect the United States. Address international criminal organizations and terrorist groups, which threaten the American people and their property, through expanded international liaison and through the conduct of extraterritorial investigations as mandated by laws and executive orders.
- Gather, analyze, and assess information and intelligence of planned or committed criminal acts.
- Establish and implement quality outreach programs that will ensure FBI and community partnerships and sharing.

- Conduct personnel investigations requisite to the work of the Department of Justice and whenever required by statute or otherwise.
- Establish and conduct law enforcement training programs and conduct research to provide assistance to state and local law enforcement personnel. Participate in interagency law enforcement initiatives that address crime problems common to federal, state, and local agencies.
- Develop new approaches, techniques, systems, equipment, and devices to improve and strengthen law enforcement and assist in conducting state, local, and international law enforcement training programs.
- Provide timely and relevant criminal justice information and identification services concerning individuals, stolen property, criminal organizations and activities, crime statistics, and other law enforcement-related data, not only to the FBI, but to qualified law enforcement, criminal justice, civilian, academic, employment, licensing, and firearms sales organizations.
- Operate the FBI Laboratory not only to serve the FBI, but also to provide, without cost, technical and scientific assistance, including expert testimony in federal or local courts, for all duly constituted law enforcement agencies, other organizational units of the Department of Justice, and other federal agencies; and to provide identification assistance in mass disasters and for other humanitarian purposes.
- Review and assess operations and work performance to ensure compliance with laws, rules, and regulations and to ensure efficiency, effectiveness, and economy of operations.
- Effectively and appropriately communicate and disclose information on the FBI mission, accomplishments, operations, and values to Congress, the media, and the public.

Authorized Positions - 35,967
(from FY 2024 Enacted)

On-Board - 37,349

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Key Personnel



Source: Component information as of October 7, 2024

The FBI: Field Offices At-a-Glance



FBI FIELD OFFICES

Loc. Code #980*		Loc. Code #980*		Loc. Code #980*	
Albany	AL 7	Indianapolis	IN 9	Oklahoma City	OC 8
Albuquerque	AQ 5	Jackson	JA 6	Omaha	OM 3
Anchorage	AN 1	Jacksonville	JK 7	Philadelphia	PH 8
Atlanta	AT 12	Kansas City	KC 8	Phoenix	PX 6
Baltimore	BA 6	Las Vegas	LV 2	Pittsburgh	PS 6
Birmingham	BN 6	Little Rock	LR 6	Portland	PO 5
Boston	BS 18	Los Angeles	LA 18	Richmond	RI 4
Buffalo	BT 7	Louisville	LS 8	Sacramento	SC 7
Charlotte	CE 8	Minneapolis	MM 8	Salt Lake City	SL 17
Chicago	CG 8	Minneapolis	MM 5	San Antonio	SA 4
Cincinnati	CI 3	Mississippi	MP 14	San Diego	SD 2
Cleveland**	CV 8	Mobile	MO 4	San Francisco	SF 7
Columbus	CO 7	Nashville***	NV 9	San Juan	SJ 5
Dallas	DL 11	New Haven	NH 3	Seattle	SE 9
Denver	DN 9	New Orleans	NO 6	Springfield	SI 5
Des Moines	DE 11	New York	NY 3	St. Louis	SL 7
El Paso	EP 1	Newark	NK 3	St. Paul	TP 4
Fort Lauderdale	FL 4	Norfolk	NF 1	Washington Field	WF 1
Houston	HO 8				

LEGEND Field Office Locations: ● Small < 100 ● Medium 100-200 ● Large > 201-500 ● Extra Large > 500

* Resident Agency/Field office location office
 ** Pending Congressional Approval: Similarly M. Jones
 *** Beginning 10/1/2013, the Dallas and Memphis Field Offices convert to MIs under the new Nashville Field Office

55 U.S. Field Offices

351 U.S. Resident Agencies

62 Legal Attaché Offices

36 International Sub-Offices

(U) SNAPSHOT



The FBI: Legal Attaché Offices At-a-Glance

INTERPOL WASHINGTON – UNITED STATES NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAU (USNCB)

HISTORY

INTERPOL Washington is the United States National Central Bureau (USNCB) and designated U.S. representative to the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) on behalf of the Attorney General, pursuant to statute and regulation (see 22 U.S.C 263a and C.F.R. Title 28 Subpart F-2 § 0.34). Established in 1969 as a component of the Department of the Treasury, the USNCB was co-managed by DOJ under an MOU entered into under Attorney General John N. Mitchell. In 1981, an amendment to the MOU made under Attorney General William French Smith established the USNCB as a component within DOJ, where it continued to be co- managed by Treasury. In 2003, an amendment to the MOU made under Attorney General John Ashcroft replaced Treasury with the newly established Department of Homeland Security.

MISSION

The mission of the USNCB is to facilitate international police cooperation as the United States representative to INTERPOL and to serve as the primary nexus for sharing criminal justice, humanitarian, and public safety information between United States law enforcement authorities and their international counterparts in 195 other INTERPOL member countries.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

The major functions of the USNCB are to:

- Facilitate international law enforcement cooperation as the United States representative to INTERPOL on behalf of the Attorney General, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 263a.
- Transmit information of a criminal justice, humanitarian, or other law enforcement related nature between National Central Bureaus (NCB) of INTERPOL member countries and law enforcement agencies within the United States and abroad, pursuant to CFR Title 28 Subpart F-2 § 0.34.
- Respond to requests for international law enforcement cooperation and assistance submitted by U.S. authorities and their counterparts in other INTERPOL member countries, pursuant to C.F.R. Title 28 Subpart F-2 § 0.34.
- Extend access to I-24/7, INTERPOL's secure, global police-to-police communications system, to U.S. law enforcement agencies, pursuant to its exclusive information sharing authority under the INTERPOL Constitution and *Rules for the Processing of Data*.
- Extend query access to INTERPOL's global criminal investigative information to U.S. law enforcement agencies and determine the extent of their processing rights, pursuant to its exclusive information sharing authority under the INTERPOL Constitution and *Rules for the Processing of Data*.

- Obtain the publication of INTERPOL Notices on behalf of all U.S. law enforcement authorities for purposes that include, but are not limited to, locating and apprehending wanted international fugitives; tracing and locating persons of interest in an international criminal investigation; warning law enforcement authorities about persons who pose a serious potential threat to public safety, and locating missing persons, pursuant to its exclusive information sharing authority under the INTERPOL Constitution and *Rules for the Processing of Data*.
- Upload and maintain U.S. law enforcement data in INTERPOL's system of investigative and analytical databases and determine the extent of member country access to the information.
- Download INTERPOL Notice and Diffusion data into relevant U.S. indices, including the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) system, and TECS, U.S. Customs and Border Protection's proprietary border security screening system.
- Provide expert technical and programmatic assistance to like-minded partner countries seeking to build their capacity to screen against the illicit international travel and activities of transnational criminal and terrorist threat actors and their networks.
- Pay the United States' annual membership dues obligation to INTERPOL, in accordance with a formula adopted by the Organization's General Assembly.

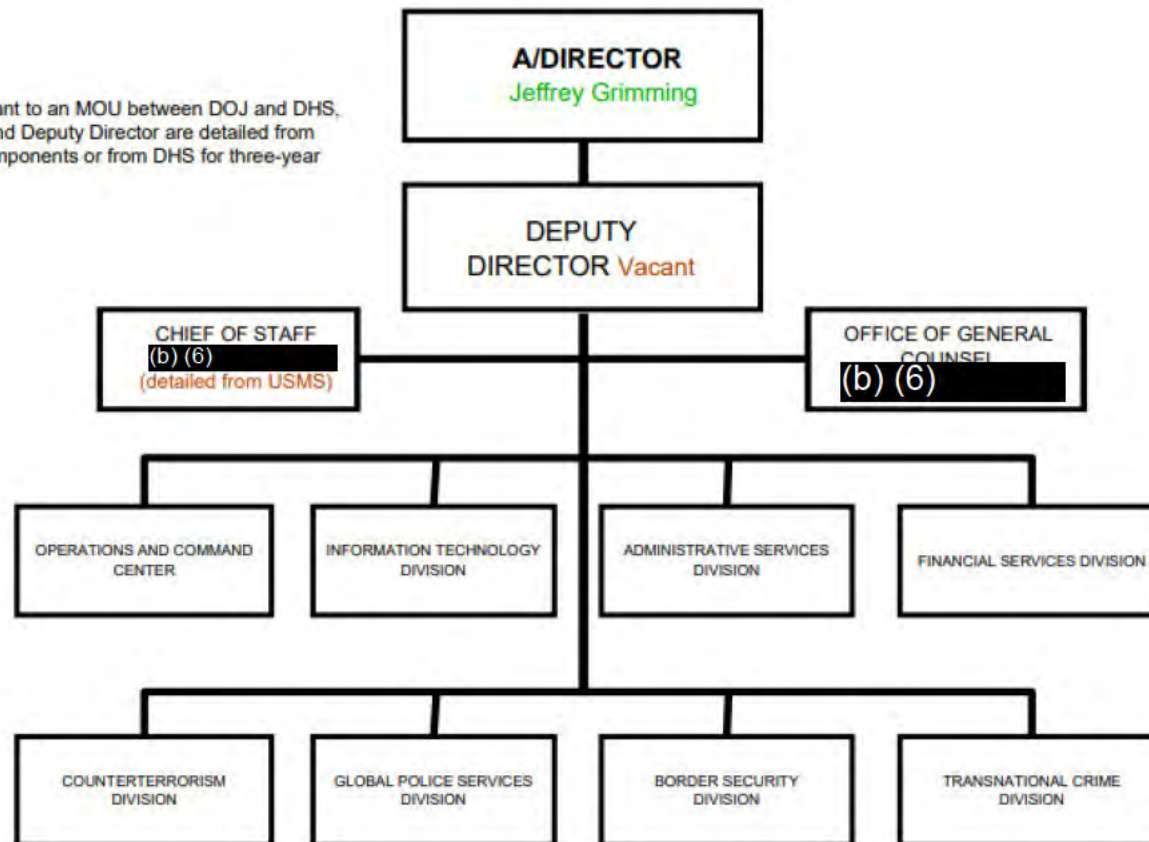
INTERPOL WASHINGTON U.S. National Central Bureau

Authorized Positions - 80
(from FY 2024 Enacted)

On-Board - 61

KEY PERSONNEL

NOTE: Pursuant to an MOU between DOJ and DHS, the Director and Deputy Director are detailed from other DOJ components or from DHS for three-year terms.



Key:
 Presidential Appointee
 Non-Career SES
 Career SES and SL
 Limited Term
 Schedule C
 Career Non-SES

Source: Component information as of October 7, 2024

NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION

HISTORY

The National Security Division (NSD) was created in March 2006 by the USA PATRIOT Reauthorization and Improvement Act (Pub. L. No. 109-177). The creation of NSD consolidated the Justice Department's primary national security operations: the former Office of Intelligence Policy and Review and the Counterterrorism and Counterespionage Sections of the Criminal Division. The Office of Law and Policy, the Foreign Investment Review Section, the National Security Cyber Section, and the Executive Office, as well as the Office of Justice for Victims of Overseas Terrorism (which previously operated out of the Criminal Division, complete NSD. The Division commenced operations in September 2006 upon the swearing in of the first Assistant Attorney General for National Security.

MISSION

The mission of NSD is to carry out the Department's highest priority: to protect and defend the United States against the full range of national security threats, consistent with the rule of law. NSD is designed to ensure greater coordination and unity of purpose between prosecutors and law enforcement agencies on the one hand, and intelligence attorneys and the Intelligence Community (IC) on the other, thus strengthening the effectiveness of the Federal Government's national security efforts.

NSD is led by an Assistant Attorney General, who is supported by a Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Chief of Staff, four Deputy Assistant Attorneys General who oversee the Division's components, General Counsel, and Executive Officer.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

The major functions of the National Security Division are:

1. Counterintelligence and Export Control.

- Developing and supervising the investigation and prosecution of espionage and related cases through coordinated efforts and close collaboration with DOJ leadership, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the IC, and the 94 United States Attorneys' Offices (USAOs);
- Coordinating, developing, and supervising investigations and prosecutions into the unlawful export of military and strategic commodities and technology and violations of sanctions;
- Coordinating, developing, and supervising investigations and prosecutions involving the unauthorized disclosure of classified information;
- Coordinating, developing, and supervising investigations and prosecutions involving the unauthorized disclosure of classified information;
- Providing advice and assistance to prosecutors nationwide regarding the application of the Classified Information Procedures Act (CIPA);
- Enforcing the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 (FARA) and related disclosure statutes;
- Coordinating with interagency partners the use of all tools to protect our national assets, including use of law enforcement tools, economic sanctions, and diplomatic solutions; and

- Conducting corporate and community outreach relating to issues that involve the protection of our national assets, export control and sanctions, and foreign influence.

2. Counterterrorism.

- Promoting and overseeing a coordinated national counterterrorism enforcement program, through close collaboration with DOJ leadership, the National Security Branch of the FBI, the IC, and the 94 USAOs;
- Developing national strategies for combating emerging and evolving terrorism threats, including the threat of cyber-based terrorism;
- Overseeing and supporting the National Security Anti-Terrorism Advisory Council (ATAC) program by:
 - Collaborating with prosecutors nationwide on terrorism matters, cases, and threat information;
 - Maintaining an essential communication network between DOJ and USAOs for the rapid transmission of information on terrorism threats and investigative activity; and
 - Managing and supporting ATAC activities and initiatives.
- Consulting, advising, training, and collaborating with prosecutors nationwide on international and domestic terrorism investigations, prosecutions, and appeals, including the use and protection of classified information through the application of CIPA;
- Sharing information with and providing advice to international prosecutors, agents, and investigating magistrates to assist in addressing international threat information and litigation initiatives; and
- Managing DOJ's work on counterterrorism financing programs, including supporting the process for designating Foreign Terrorist Organizations and Specially Designated Global Terrorists, as well as staffing United States Government efforts on the Financial Action Task Force.

3. Foreign Investment, Telecommunications, and Technology Supply Chains.

- Performing DOJ's staff-level work on the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS), which reviews foreign acquisitions of domestic entities and certain other transactions that might affect national security, and makes recommendations to the President on whether such transactions pose risk to national security requiring prohibition or divestment;
- Identifying unreported transactions that might merit CFIUS review;
- Providing advice and contributing to the interagency development of the Department of Treasury's (TREAS) implementation of the outbound-investment program under Executive Order 14105 (August 9, 2023), which regulated United States investments in certain technology sectors in countries of concern;
- Fulfilling the Attorney General's role as Chair of the Committee for the Assessment of Foreign Participation in the United States Telecommunications Services Sector (also known as Team Telecom) pursuant to Executive Order 13913 (April 4, 2020), which is the interagency group through which the Executive Branch responds to Federal Communication Commission (FCC) requests for views relating to the national security and law enforcement implications of certain transactions relating to FCC authorizations and licenses issued under the Communications Act of

1934, as amended, the Cable Landing License Act of 1921, and Executive Order 10530 (May 10, 1954), that involve foreign ownership, control, or investment;

- Negotiating and monitoring transactions approved pursuant to both the CFIUS and Team Telecom processes for compliance with any mitigation agreements, and investigating and undertaking enforcement actions, when appropriate, for breaches of agreements and other violations;
- Addressing national security threats posed by foreign-sourced technology, software, services, and equipment through the interagency exercise of a range of information and communications technology and services (ICTS) supply-chain authorities and other authorities, including making referrals to the Department of Commerce (DOC) under Executive Order 13873 (May 15, 2019) and Executive Order 14034 (June 9, 2021), making referrals to the Federal Acquisition Security Council, and contributing to determinations to add equipment and services to the FCC's Covered List;
- Providing legal and litigation advice and policy support on broader legislative and policy matters involving issues at the intersection of national security, technology, and business, trade, and investment, including developing and commenting on proposed legislation and regulations, executive orders, National Security Council (NSC) policy committees, congressional briefings, international engagements with foreign partners and allies, and public outreach; and
- Fulfilling the President's Executive Order on Preventing Access to Americans' Bulk Sensitive Personal Data and United States Government-Related Data by Countries of Concern, which directs the Department of Justice, in consultation with other agencies, to issue regulations that prohibit or otherwise restrict U.S. persons from engaging in certain categories of transactions that involve U.S. Government-related data or bulk sensitive personal data, pose an unacceptable national security risk of access by countries of concern or covered persons subject to their jurisdiction, and meet other criteria specified by the Order.

4. Cyber Threats to National Security.

- Developing and supervising the investigation, prosecution, and disruption of cyber-enabled attacks, theft, intelligence-gathering, foreign malign influence and related cases that implicate national security through coordinated efforts and close collaboration with DOJ leadership, the FBI, the IC, and the 94 USAOs;
- Coordinating, developing, and supervising national strategies for combating cyber-enabled attacks, intelligence-gathering, malign influence;
- Providing advice and assistance to prosecutors nationwide regarding the application of CIPA in cyber-related investigations;
- Coordinating with interagency and foreign partners the use of all tools to protect United States and allied national assets from state-sponsored and other cyber threats to national security, including use of law enforcement tools, economic sanctions, and diplomatic solutions; and
- Conducting corporate and community outreach relating to cybersecurity.

5. Intelligence Operations, Oversight, and Litigation.

- Ensuring that IC agencies have the legal tools necessary to conduct foreign intelligence collection under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA);

- Representing the United States before the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court (FISC) and Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court of Review (FISC-R) to obtain authorization under FISA for IC agencies to conduct foreign intelligence collection activities;
- Providing legal advice to IC agencies on the interpretation of FISA and FISA-related legal procedures;
- Overseeing certain foreign intelligence and other national security activities of IC components to ensure compliance with the Constitution, statutes, FISC orders, and Executive Branch policies to protect individual privacy and civil liberties;
- Monitoring certain intelligence and counterintelligence activities of the FBI to ensure conformity with applicable laws and regulations, FISC orders, and DOJ procedures, including the foreign intelligence and national security investigation provisions of the Attorney General's Guidelines for Domestic FBI Operations;
- Fulfilling statutory, Congressional, and judicial reporting requirements related to FISA and other national security activities;
- Coordinating and supervising FISA-related litigation matters, including the evaluation and review of requests to use information collected under FISA in criminal and non-criminal proceedings;
- Providing advice and support on FISA-related legislative matters, including developing and commenting on FISA-related legislation; and
- Serving as the Department's Oversight Authority pursuant to CLOUD agreements.

6. Victims of Overseas Terrorism.

- Supporting United States citizen victims of overseas terrorism by helping them navigate foreign criminal justice systems and advocating for their voices to be heard around the world;
- Collaborating closely with, and offering training to, interagency, foreign governmental, and private partners to assist United States citizen terrorism victims and help make terrorism prosecutions worldwide more trauma-informed and victim-centered;
- Participating in the Council of Europe's 24/7 counterterrorism network for victims of terrorism to provide timely and coordinated communication between designated government points of contact; and
- Participating in the informal International Network to Support Victims of Terrorism and Mass Violence (INVICTM), which is composed of government and non-government direct service providers to cross border victims of international terrorism attacks worldwide.

7. Policy and Other Legal Issues.

- Handling appeals in cases involving national security-related prosecutions, and providing views on appellate issues that may impact national security in other civil, criminal, and military commissions cases;
- Providing legal and policy advice on the national security aspects of cybersecurity policy and cyber-related operational activities;
- Providing advice and support on national security issues that arise in an international context, including assisting in bilateral and multilateral engagements with foreign governments and

working to build counterterrorism capacities of foreign governments and enhancing international cooperation;

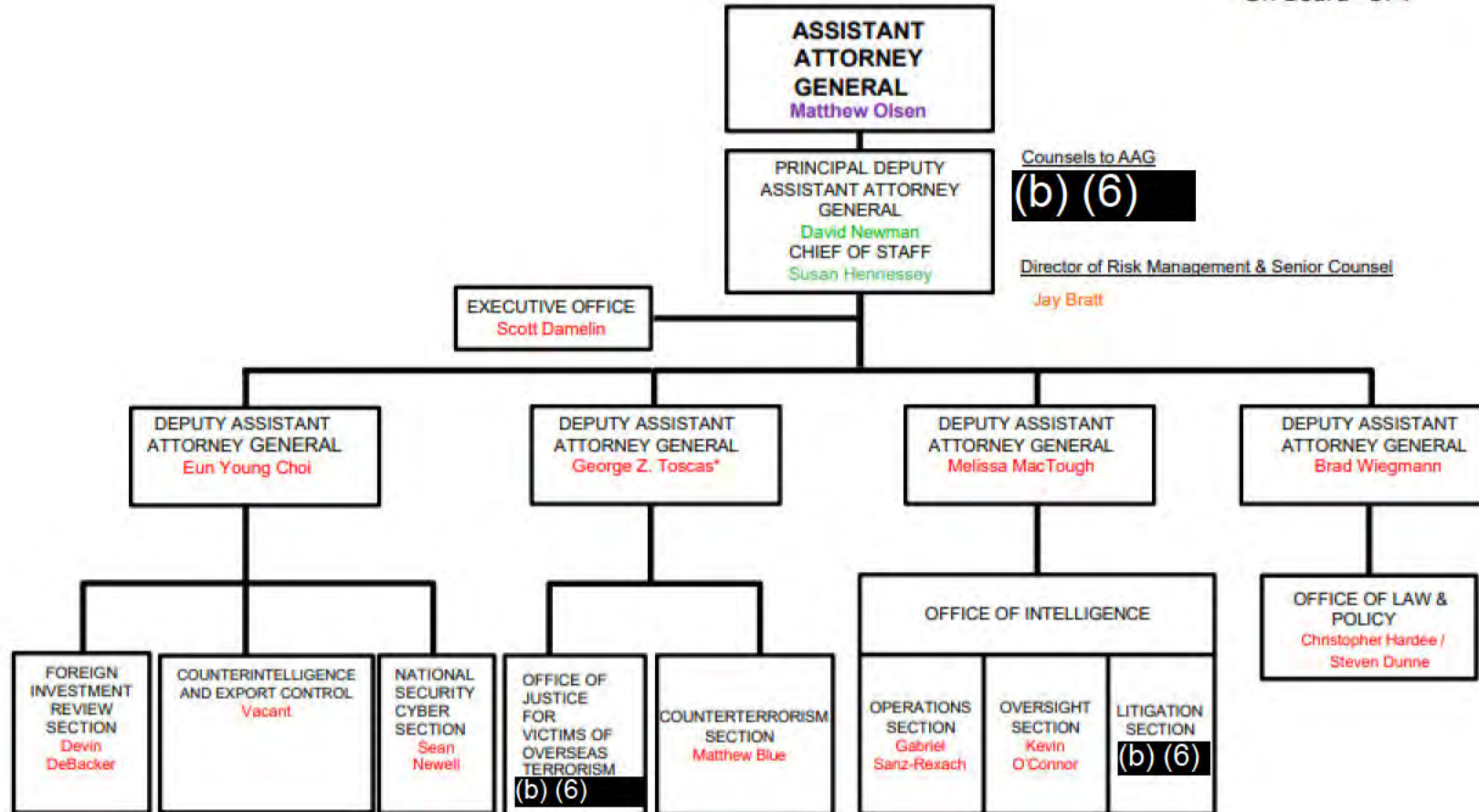
- Providing advice and support on legislative matters involving national security issues, including developing and commenting on legislation, supporting departmental engagements with members of Congress and congressional staff, and preparing testimony for senior NSD and DOJ leadership;
- Providing legal assistance and advice on matters arising under national security laws and policies and overseeing the development, coordination, and implementation of DOJ-wide policies regarding intelligence, counterintelligence, counterterrorism, and other national security matters;
- Developing a training curriculum for prosecutors and investigators on cutting-edge tactics, substantive law, and relevant policies and procedures; and
- Supporting DOJ's participation in the NSC.

NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION

Authorized Positions - 434
(from FY 2024 Enacted)

On-Board - 374

KEY PERSONNEL



Key:

Presidential Appointee
Non-Career SES
Career SES and SL
Limited Term
Schedule C
Career Non-SES
*Acting Career Official

Source: Component information as of October 7, 2024

ORGANIZED CRIME DRUG ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCES

HISTORY

The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) was created by Presidential Order in 1982 to address the need for coordinated federal government efforts against drug trafficking organizations. In October 1982, President Ronald Reagan announced a new prosecutor-coordinated federal government effort bringing together prosecutors, law enforcement agencies and, when applicable, Department of Defense (DOD) capabilities, to conduct criminal enterprise investigations attacking the command-and-control elements of the drug trafficking organizations responsible for moving massive quantities of illicit narcotics into the United States.

Transnational criminal organizations present an increased and varied threat to the United States. Over the last 40 years, as these criminal networks have grown more sophisticated —branching out to more varied types of criminal activity—the Department of Justice has responded by expanding the OCDETF mission and information sharing authorities beyond targeting drug trafficking organizations and money laundering networks to pursuing all forms of transnational organized crime.

MISSION

The mission of OCDETF is to disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal organizations that present priority threats to the public safety, national security, and economic prosperity of the United States.

OCDETF is a mechanism for the agile priority targeting of existing and emergent threats, and is fully engaged in identifying, investigating, and prosecuting criminal networks that commit a broad array of criminal offenses, including narcotics trafficking, illicit finance, human smuggling and trafficking, organized retail crime, sophisticated financial fraud, cyber-enabled crime, firearms trafficking, export violations, government benefits theft, business e-mail compromise, other federal criminal offenses, and U.S. sanctions evasion.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

The major functions of OCDETF are to:

- Provide national-level oversight, program governance, policy direction, coordination, and resourcing for personnel and law enforcement operations at 93 U.S. Attorneys' Offices; 11 federal law enforcement agencies from the Departments of Justice, Homeland Security, Treasury, State, Labor, Postal, and (when applicable) DOD; 19 OCDETF Co-located Strike Forces; the OCDETF Fusion Center; and the International Organized Crime Intelligence and Operations Center. The keystone of OCDETF's comprehensive strategy is the prosecutor-led, multi-agency task force governance structure.
- Initiate and synchronize intelligence-driven, multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional investigations and prosecutions against transnational criminal networks posing priority threats to the United States. OCDETF provides a forward leaning governance structure for federal, state, and local law enforcement to work together and leverage each other's legal authorities, expertise, and specialized skills in coordinated, long-term enterprise investigations. The OCDETF strategy recognizes that law enforcement agencies working together led by experienced prosecutors to conduct criminal enterprise investigations, accomplish more than the same agencies working separately.

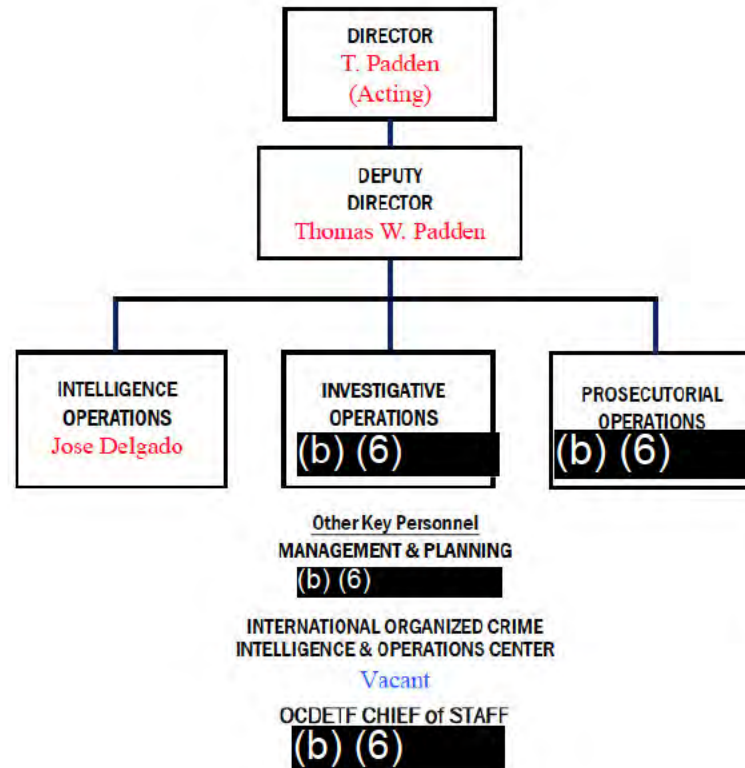
- Identify, disrupt, and dismantle transnational criminal organizations that threaten the United States. OCDETF leads and manages multi-agency vetting processes to identify national and regional organizations that present the highest priority threats throughout the United States. These organizations are extremely complex and engage in a broad array of criminal activity. Their members traffic in illegal and dangerous drugs; launder illicit proceeds; arm themselves with and traffic in firearms; manipulate our financial, securities, and commodities markets; victimize large swaths of our citizens, private industry, and government agencies through targeted cyber intrusions; kidnap and traffic humans; continue their criminal activities as fugitives; perpetuate violence; support terrorists and hostile governments; and engage in other serious criminal activities.
- Attack the financial infrastructure that supports transnational criminal organizations. OCDETF prosecutors and agents employ an enterprise theory of investigation to target every component of criminal groups and pursue all operational aspects and revenue streams so that targeted organizations cannot recuperate and reconstitute. The linchpin in this approach is the use of asset forfeiture laws to deprive targets of their illegally acquired profits no matter where those profits have been hidden. By disrupting and dismantling every component of the criminal networks operating in or affecting the United States, OCDETF protects the safety and security of Americans and reduces threats to our nation's infrastructure and stability.
- Enhance and expand the sharing of information across law enforcement agencies to maximize the collective understanding of criminal network threats and inform strategic enforcement actions. The OCDETF Fusion Center (OFC) is an intelligence center that gathers, stores, and analyzes data from twenty-six law enforcement and regulatory agencies to create comprehensive intelligence pictures of targeted organizations, and pass actionable leads to the field. The OFC produces both tactical and operational intelligence products for use in the field, drawing from law enforcement and intelligence data that historically has not been widely shared. In addition, the OFC provides support to the development of strategic intelligence products to enhance threat analysis and support national strategic efforts against transnational organized crime.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR ORGANIZED CRIME DRUG ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCES

Authorized Positions - 2,290
(from FY 2024 Enacted)

On-Board - 868

KEY PERSONNEL



Key:

Presidential Appointee

Non-Career SES

Career SES and SL

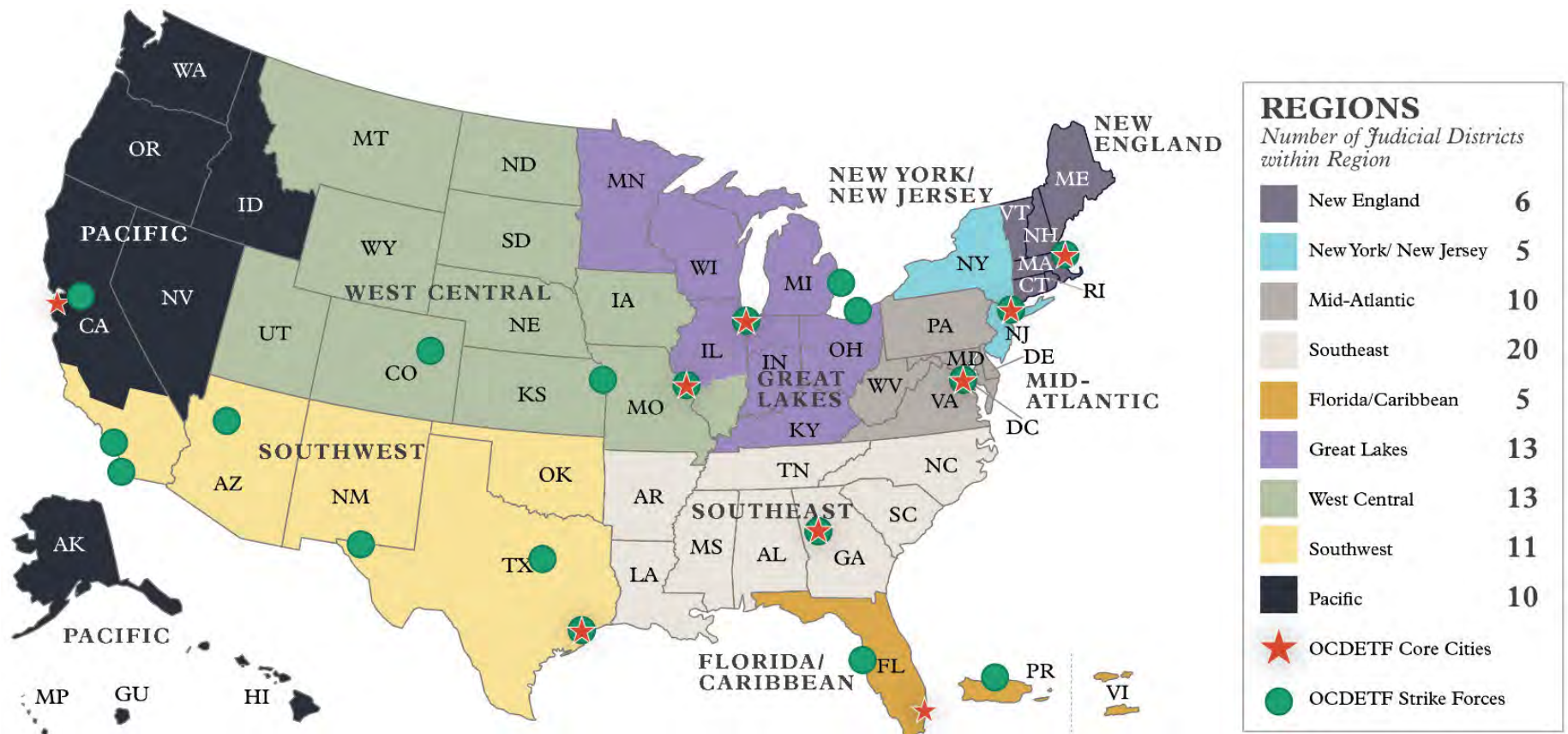
Limited Term

Schedule C

Career Non-SES

Source: Component information as of October 7, 2024

OCDETF Regions, Core Cities, and Strike Forces



UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

HISTORY

The Judiciary Act of 1789 established the Office of the United States Marshal and the original 13 Federal judicial districts and called for appointment of a Marshal for each district. The Senate confirmed President Washington's nomination of the first Marshals on September 26, 1789.

The Attorney General began supervising the Marshals in 1861. The Department of Justice was created in 1870 and the Marshals have been under its purview since that time. On May 12, 1969, DOJ Order 415-69 established the United States Marshals Service (USMS), with its Director appointed by the Attorney General. On November 18, 1988, the USMS was permanently established as a bureau within the Department under the authority and direction of the Attorney General with its Director appointed by the President.

The USMS is the nation's first and most versatile Federal law enforcement agency. Ninety-four U.S. Marshals, appointed by the President or the Attorney General, direct the activities of 94 district offices and personnel stationed at more than 400 locations throughout the 50 states, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Mexico, Jamaica, the Dominican Republic, and Colombia, with headquarters located in the Washington, D.C. area.

The USMS occupies a uniquely central position in the federal justice system by being involved in virtually every federal law enforcement initiative. Approximately 6,100 Deputy Marshals and career employees perform the following nationwide, day-to-day missions.

The role of the Marshals has had a profound impact on the history of this country since the time when America was expanding across the continent into the western territories. With changes in prosecutorial emphasis over time, the mission of the USMS has evolved as well. In more recent history, law enforcement emphasis has shifted with changing social mandates. With more resources dedicated to apprehending and prosecuting suspected terrorists, the USMS constantly assesses and responds to the increasing demands for high-level security required for many violent criminal and terrorist-related court proceedings.

MISSION

The mission of the U.S. Marshals Service is to enforce federal laws and provide support to virtually all elements of federal justice system through multiple disciplines.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

The major functions of USMS are to:

- Ensure the functioning of the federal judicial process by:
 - Protecting members of the judicial family (judges, attorneys, witnesses, and jurors);
 - Providing physical security in courthouses;
 - Safeguarding endangered government witnesses and their families;
 - Transporting and producing prisoners for court proceedings;
 - Executing court orders and arrest warrants;
 - Apprehending fugitives and recovering missing children; and

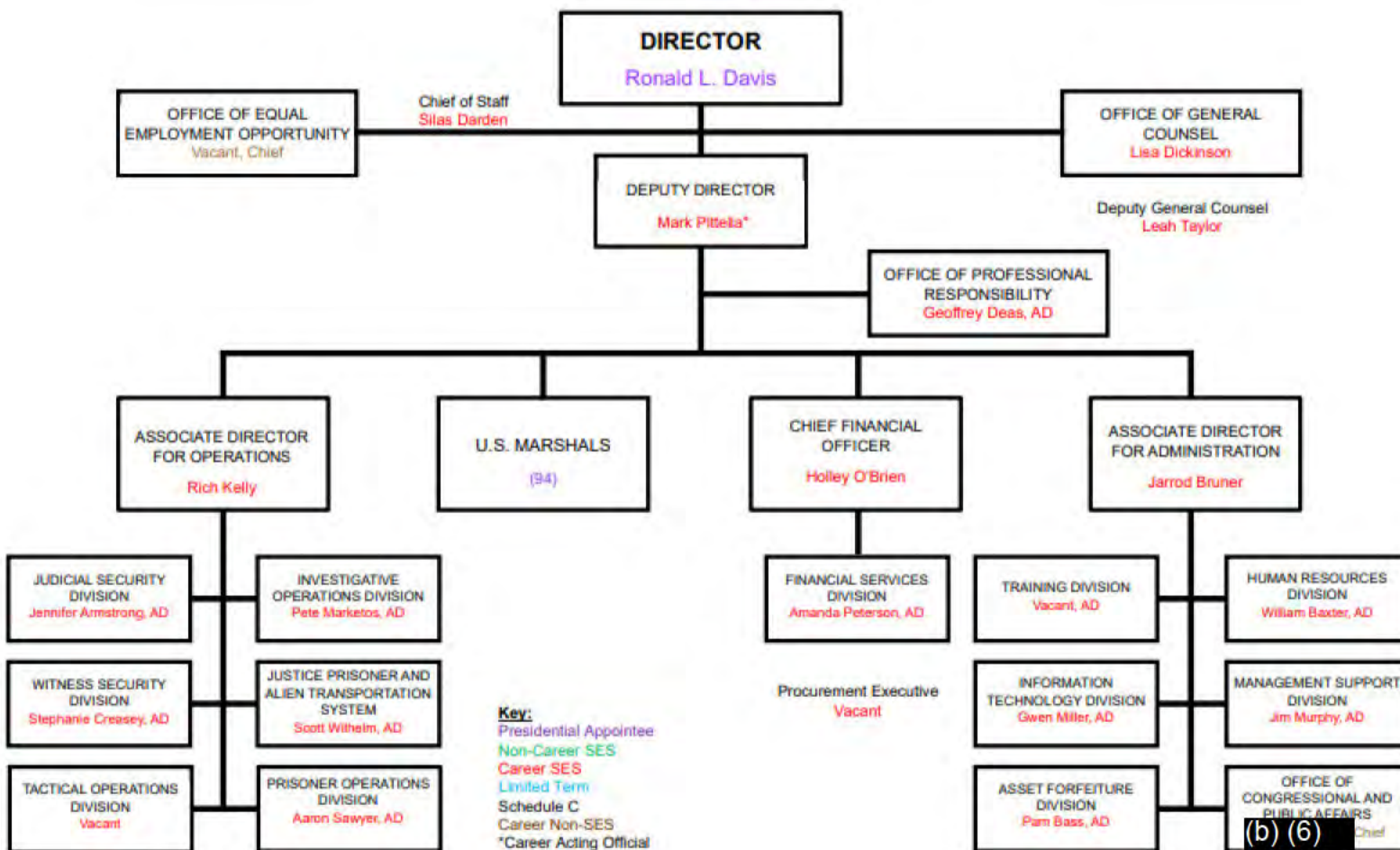
- Seizing assets gained by illegal means and providing for the custody, management, and disposal of forfeited assets.
- Ensure that the USMS budget is directly aligned with the following agency mission and program areas:
 - Judicial and Courthouse Security – ensure a safe and secure environment for all participants in federal judicial proceedings. This mission is accomplished by anticipating and deterring threats to the judiciary, deploying protective measures, and implementing the necessary security measures for all federal court facilities.
 - Fugitive Apprehension – enhance the safety and security of our Nation’s communities by conducting complex criminal investigations to locate and apprehend federal fugitives, egregious state or local fugitives, and non-compliant sex offenders. This is accomplished by fostering cooperative working relationships with federal, state, local, and foreign law enforcement agencies; developing and leveraging national expertise in sophisticated technical operations; conducting psychological assessments of sex offenders; locating and recovering Critically Missing Children and collecting, analyzing, sharing criminal intelligence, and the management and disposal of all DOJ’s seized and forfeited assets.
 - Prisoner Security and Transportation – ensure the custody of all federal prisoners is safe and humane from the time of arrest until the prisoner is acquitted, arrives at a designated Federal Bureau of Prisons facility to serve a sentence, or is otherwise ordered released from U.S. Marshals’ custody. This includes providing housing, medical care, and transportation throughout the U.S. and its territories; producing prisoners for all court-ordered appearances; and protecting their civil rights through the judicial process.
 - Protection of Witnesses – provide for the security, health, and safety of government witnesses and their dependents whose lives are in danger as a result of their testimony against drug traffickers, terrorists, organized crime members, and other major criminals.
 - Tactical Operations – ensure that the USMS is able to respond immediately to any situation involving high-risk/sensitive law enforcement activities, national emergencies, civil disorders, or natural disasters. A key component of this response is the USMS Special Operations Group (SOG). SOG utilizes its enhanced tactical capabilities to support USMS operations around the world in furtherance of the rule of law. The USMS also maintains other capabilities to manage crises including explosive detection canines; operating a 24-hour Emergency Operations Center; and ensuring that Incident Management Teams and Mobile Command Centers are always available.
- Partner with numerous organizations and programs, including:
 - The Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AOUSC) that provides funding for administering the Judicial Facility Security Program;
 - The Asset Forfeiture Fund that provides funding for managing and disposing of seized and forfeited assets;
 - The Department’s Fees and Expenses of Witnesses appropriation that provides funding for securing and relocating protected witnesses; and
 - The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) that provides funding for apprehending major drug case fugitives.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

KEY PERSONNEL

Authorized Positions - 5,530
(from FY 2024 Enacted)

On-Board - 5,138



Source: Component information as of October 7, 2024

STATE, LOCAL & TRIBAL ASSISTANCE

COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

HISTORY

The Community Relations Service (CRS) is the Department's "Peacemaker" for community conflicts arising from identity-based disputes. Specifically, CRS was established by Title X of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and charged with bringing diverse community stakeholders together to resolve disputes, disagreements, or difficulties relating to discriminatory practices based on race, color or national origin. (This founding mandate was subsequently modified pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 903 under Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1966, which moved CRS from the Department of Commerce to the Department of Justice.) Under the Fair Housing Act of 1968, Congress directed CRS and the Department of Housing and Urban Development to work together to prevent and eliminate discriminatory housing practices. With the passage of the Church Arson Prevention Act of 1996, CRS's jurisdiction expanded to provide reconciliation services to communities facing tension arising from alleged crimes committed against religious property and from other crimes involving destruction of property. The Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 2009 further expanded CRS's jurisdiction to provide reconciliation services to communities facing tension arising from alleged hate crimes committed on the basis of actual or perceived race, color, national origin, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, religion, or disability. Through the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crime Act of 2007 and the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Reauthorization Act of 2016, Congress authorized CRS to work with law enforcement agencies and communities to address tensions raised by alleged violations of criminal civil rights statutes through the end of 1979 that resulted in a death.

MISSION

The mission of CRS is to provide violence prevention and conflict resolution services to diverse stakeholders to both resolve and prevent community-level disputes. CRS is not a prosecutorial, investigatory, or enforcement authority. Rather, the component works directly with state and local units of government, private and public organizations, civil rights groups, law enforcement, and local community leaders to support their efforts to resolve conflicts and prevent violence. CRS's conflict resolution professionals are called Regional Directors and Conciliation Specialists. They are located throughout the United States for the purpose of building trust-filled relationships with local community leaders. CRS uses proven dispute resolution practices to lead local leaders through collaborative problem-solving processes that address the roots of community conflict. CRS's mandate calls for its work to be conducted impartially and without imposing solutions on local communities. Rather, the component helps communities develop and implement locally derived sustainable solutions and build capacity so communities can resolve disputes independently in the future.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

The major functions of CRS are to:

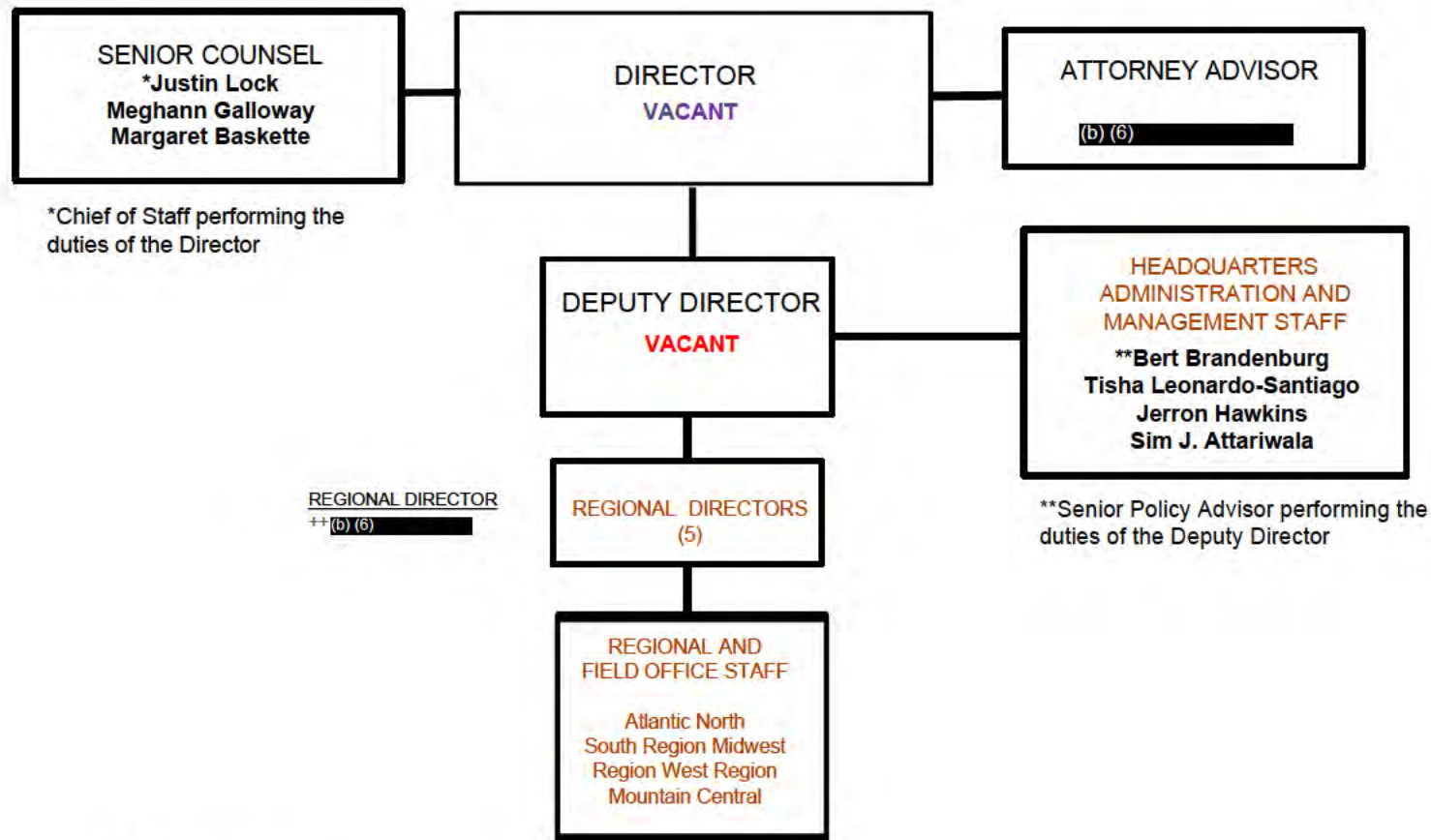
- Provide assistance through conflict prevention and reconciliation services using techniques such as conciliation, consultation, facilitated dialogue, training, and mediation services to help communities peacefully address conflict.
- Provide assistance to local community leaders in resolving disputes, disagreements or difficulties arising out of actions, policies, and practices perceived to be discriminatory on the basis of race, color, or national origin.
- Help communities prevent and respond to bias incidents or hate crimes predicated on issues of actual or perceived race, color, national origin, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, religion, and disability.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

KEY PERSONNEL

Authorized Positions - 118
(from FY 2024 Enacted)

On-Board - 57



Key:
Presidential Appointee
Non-Career SES
Career SES and SL
Limited Term
Schedule C
Career non-SES
++ Career Acting Official

Source: Component information as of October 7, 2024

COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

Regions and Field Office Locations

■ Atlantic North Region

- Boston, MA
- Portland, ME
- Baltimore, MD
- New York, NY
- Erie, PA
- Philadelphia, PA
- Washington, D.C.

■ Midwest Region

- Chicago, IL
- Indianapolis, IN
- Kansas City, MO
- Detroit, MI
- Minneapolis, MN
- St. Louis, MN

■ Mountain Central Region

- Phoenix, AZ
- Denver, CO
- Dallas, TX
- Houston, TX
- San Antonio, TX

■ South Region

- Atlanta, GA
- Miami, FL
- Orlando, FL
- New Orleans, LA
- Charlotte, NC

■ West Region

- Los Angeles, CA
- Sacramento, CA
- San Francisco, CA
- Seattle, WA
- Yakima, WA

CRS is headquartered in Washington, D.C. Its conciliation staff is divided across five regions, currently totaling 27 field offices.

OFFICE FOR ACCESS TO JUSTICE

HISTORY

The Justice Department's Office for Access to Justice (ATJ) traces its modern roots to an initiative launched in 2010. ATJ plans, develops, and coordinates the implementation of access to justice policy initiatives prioritized by the Department and the executive branch.

MISSION

ATJ works to break down barriers to the founding principle and enduring promise of the Department of Justice: equal justice under law. Its mission is to ensure access to the promises and protections of our civil and criminal legal systems for all communities.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

Our mission to ensure access to the promises and protections of our civil and criminal legal systems for all communities is carried out through a number of wide-ranging initiatives. Some of these initiatives include:

- **Access DOJ** Access DOJ is a Department-wide initiative, led by ATJ, focused on designing people-centered solutions to make DOJ's services more accessible, effective, and efficient. Access DOJ collaborates with DOJ components through annual high-Impact projects; resources and technical support; and chairing a Department-wide community of practice.
- **Federal Government Pro Bono Program** ATJ leads the Federal Government Pro Bono Program, an interagency effort to encourage and support federal government attorneys and legal staff to engage in pro bono work and provides guidance and support to volunteers.
- **Language Access** ATJ houses the Justice Department's Language Access Coordinator. The Language Access Coordinator leads ATJ's Language Access Program and guides the effective implementation of the Department's language access obligations. The Coordinator also chairs the Department's Language Access Working Group, which includes representatives from all public-facing components. Through this effort, ATJ is dedicated to breaking down the barriers that prevent linguistically marginalized communities and those with limited proficiency in English, including those who are deaf and hard of hearing (D/HOH), from reporting a crime, understanding their rights, navigating a court process, and from other interactions with the U.S. Department of Justice.
- **Legal Aid Interagency Roundtable** ATJ staffs and directs the work of an interagency collaboration of over 28 federal agencies that improves coordination among Federal programs, increases the availability of meaningful access to justice for individuals and families, regardless of wealth or status, develops policy recommendations that improve access to justice in Federal, State, local, Tribal, and international jurisdictions, advances relevant evidence-based research and data collection and promulgates best practices.
- **Support for Access to Counsel and Public Defense** ATJ supports indigent defense systems through its mandates to "plan, develop and coordinate the implementation of access to justice policy initiatives of high priority to the department and the executive branch," and to "promote uniformity of Department of Justice and government-wide policies and litigation positions" relating to access to justice, "including in the area of criminal indigent defense." *See* 28 C.F.R. § 0.33. ATJ serves as the principal legal advisor for the department on the constitutional right to counsel and the other rights

guaranteed under the Sixth Amendment, and as the liaison and point of contact between the department and indigent defense organizations. In furtherance of this mission, ATJ hosts quarterly convenings with the public defense community. ATJ has also launched the Public Defense Resource Hub, a one-stop shop with comprehensive resources and materials to support individuals and organizations involved in public defense.

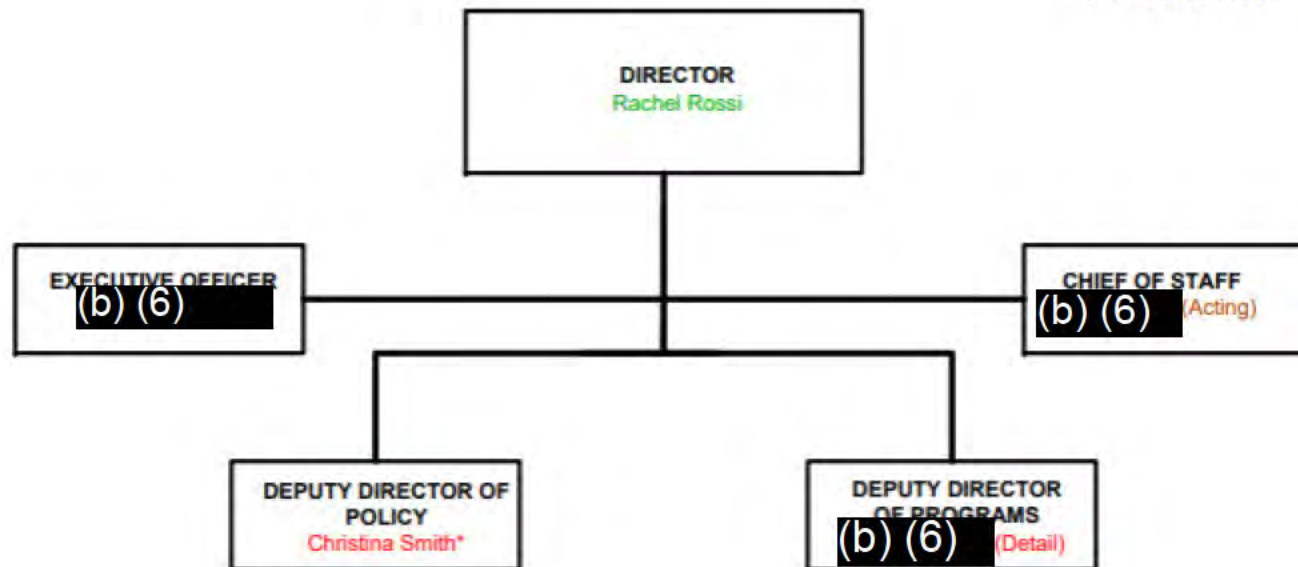
- **Implementation of Goal 16 of the United Nation's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** ATJ also promotes strengthened rule of law by serving as an authority on access to justice issues before international organizations and assists with the U.S. Government's efforts to implement UN Sustainable Development Goal 16 on promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, ensuring equal access to justice for all, and building transparent institutions.

OFFICE FOR ACCESS TO JUSTICE

KEY PERSONNEL

Authorized Positions - 42
(from FY 2024 Enacted)

On-Board - 34



Key:

Presidential Appointee

Non-Career SES

Career SES and SL

Limited Term

Schedule C

Career Non-SES

*Acting Career Official

Source: Component information as of October 7, 2024

OFFICE OF COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

HISTORY

The Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS Office) was created through the passage of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 to advance the practice of community policing by the nation's state, local, territorial, and tribal law enforcement agencies through information, technical assistance, training and grant resources. The COPS Office is headed by a Director appointed by the Attorney General, and is organized into directorates, comprising key operational divisions and several functional areas.

MISSION

The COPS Office is the federal component of the Justice Department responsible for advancing community policing nationwide. The only Justice Department agency with policing in its name, The COPS Office was established in 1994 and has been the cornerstone of the nation's crime fighting strategy with grants, a variety of knowledge resource products, and training and technical assistance. Through the years, the COPS Office has become the go-to organization for law enforcement agencies across the country and continues to listen to the field and provide the resources that are needed to reduce crime and build trust between law enforcement and the communities served. The COPS Office has been appropriated more than \$20 billion to advance community policing, including grants awarded to more than 13,000 state, local, territorial, and Tribal law enforcement agencies to fund the hiring and redeployment of approximately 138,000 officers.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

The major functions of the COPS Office are to:

- Advance effective policing practices through the direct award of competitive, discretionary grants to law enforcement agencies across the United States and its territories.
- Develop innovative programs that respond directly to the emerging needs of state, local, and tribal law enforcement, to support law enforcement's prevention and reaction to crime and disorder.
- Ensure grantees meet the programmatic conditions, terms, and requirements of their awards by conducting strategic on-site visits and enhanced office-based grant reviews for at-risk agencies.
- Engage and support law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve to advance public safety.
- Assist law enforcement agencies in implementing Presidential Executive Orders, guidance emanating from the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, and other Administration priorities to support law enforcement and effective policing.
- Implement the COPS Hiring Program (CHP) which provides resources to support the hiring of sworn law enforcement personnel nationwide, while implementing administrative reforms that seek to align local law enforcement agencies with an array of evidence-based strategies to combat violent crime in partnership with communities. Increased community policing capacity has been shown to help law enforcement agencies identify problem factors driving crime, understand the nature of problems, and more effectively solve and resolve specific crimes. In addition, law enforcement agencies are more effective at crime reduction when they adopt policies and practices that promote fairness, legitimacy, and positive community partnerships which builds and re-enforces trust between law enforcement and the communities they protect and serve.

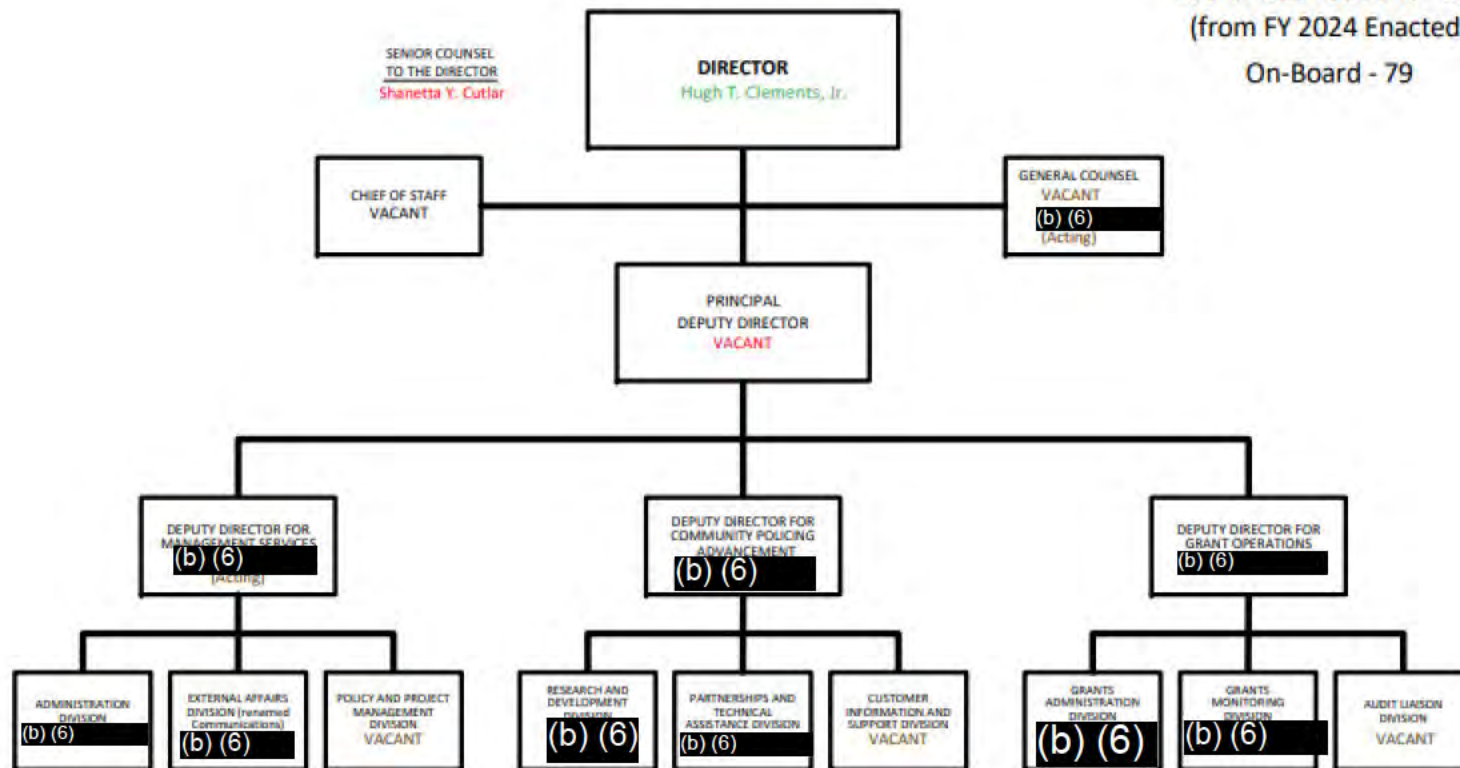
- Provide a range of services to law enforcement agencies including training, consultation, peer-based learning, analysis, and in-depth assessments through the Collaborative Reform Initiative. The Collaborative Reform Initiative is a program that assists law enforcement agencies across the nation in identifying and implementing organizational improvements and reforms, and includes the Collaborative Reform Initiative – Technical Assistance Center (CRI-TAC), the Critical Response Program, and the Organizational Assessment Program.
- Implement the School Violence Prevention Program (SVPP) to provide grant awards to states, units of local government, Indian tribes, school districts, and law enforcement agencies to improve security at schools to include law enforcement training and measures to improve security (e.g., metal detectors, locks, lighting, and technology for expedited notification of an emergency).
- Implement the National Blue Alert Network, which promotes rapid dissemination of information to law enforcement, the media and the public about violent offenders who have killed, seriously injured, or pose an imminent threat to law enforcement, or when an officer is missing in connection with official duties. Implementation includes working with law enforcement agencies to develop Blue Alert plans, issuing voluntary guidelines and recommendations, maintaining a national Blue Alert information repository, providing education and technical assistance, and managing the National Advisory Group comprised of Blue Alert stakeholders.
- Develop and oversee the Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act (LEMWHA) Program to improve the delivery of, and access to, mental health and wellness services for law enforcement officers through training and technical assistance, demonstration projects, peer mentoring mental health and wellness, and suicide prevention programs.
- Convene stakeholders around the most critical issues in public safety facing our nation, resulting in reports that inform the law enforcement field and move issues forward in policy discussions nationwide.
- Provide subject matter expertise on emerging issues in law enforcement, engaging with leading voices in the field on the critical issues in policing through the management of forums, videos, and audio podcasts.
- Promote collaboration between law enforcement and community members to develop innovative initiatives to prevent crime.
- Partner with law enforcement experts, the academic community, and other stakeholder organizations to develop and produce guidebooks and resources, reports, best practices and other information products for the field that highlight ongoing and new law enforcement issues and/or successful community policing strategies. Provide lessons learned from grant funded projects to the law enforcement field across the country.
- Develop state-of-the-art training to enhance law enforcement officers' problem-solving and community interaction skills.
- Manage innovative community policing pilot programs and applied research projects.
- Provide current information about community policing and COPS Office programs to grantees, the public, and the media, as well as representatives of interested local, state, and national organizations and local and state law enforcement and elected officials.
- Ensure timely and accurate responses to and participation in media inquiries, interviews, and public events.

OFFICE OF COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

KEY PERSONNEL

Authorized Positions - 100
(from FY 2024 Enacted)

On-Board - 79



Key:
 Presidential Appointee
 Non-Career SES
 Career SES and SL
 Limited Term
 Schedule C
 Career Non-SES
 *Acting Career Official

Source: Component information as of October 7, 2024

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

HISTORY

The Office of Justice Programs is the largest grantmaking component of the Department of Justice and houses the Department's criminal and juvenile justice-related science, statistics, and programmatic agencies. OJP provides federal leadership, funding, training and technical assistance, research and statistics, and other critical resources to advance work that strengthens community safety, promotes civil rights and equity, increases access to justice, supports crime victims and individuals impacted by the justice system, and builds trust between law enforcement and communities.

The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) was established by the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 which was signed into law by President Ronald W. Reagan and was reauthorized in 1988.

OJP is headed by an Assistant Attorney General (AAG) who maintains responsibility for overall management and oversight of OJP, setting policy, and ensuring that OJP policies and programs reflect the priorities of the President, the Attorney General, and the Congress. The AAG is nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The AAG also promotes coordination and collaboration between the program and business offices within OJP. OJP's program offices are the Bureau of Justice Assistance; the Bureau of Justice Statistics; the National Institute of Justice; the Office for Victims of Crime; the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; and the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking.

Through its policy initiatives, OJP and its program offices promote proven programs and by support approaches that are evidence-informed and promise demonstrable results. Through its grant and financial assistance programs, OJP works to strengthen the nation's capacity to address public safety needs by supporting law enforcement, prosecution, and public defense agencies, as well as courts, corrections, reentry, and crime reduction programs in state, local, and tribal jurisdictions. OJP funding also supports crime victim assistance and compensation programs, juvenile justice and child protection activities, sex offender management efforts, a wide range of training and technical assistance opportunities, ground-breaking criminal justice research, and statistical collections covering a host of justice system topics.

The Office of the AAG and the program offices are supported by the following business offices: the Office of Administration; the Office of Audit, Assessment, and Management; the Office of the Chief Financial Officer; the Office of the Chief Information Officer; the Office of the General Counsel; the Office for Civil Rights; and the Office of Communications. These offices are led by career Senior Executive Service officials. The Office of Equal Employment Opportunity is currently led by an EEO Manager at the GS-14 level.

MISSION

OJP's mission is provide resources, leadership, and solutions to advance community safety, build community trust, and strengthen the community's role as co-producer of safety and justice.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

To deliver its mission, OJP is focused on six goals: promoting safety and strengthening trust, accelerating justice system reforms, making the juvenile justice system more equitable and effective, expanding access to victim services, advancing science and innovation, and achieving organizational excellence across the agency.

GOAL 1: Advance Public Safety, Prevent Gun Violence, and Increase Community Trust

- Reduce and prevent crime through effective prevention, intervention, strategic enforcement, and reentry programs and strategies.
- Promote constitutional, equitable and effective administration of justice, including policing, courts, corrections, and community supervision.
- Increase community trust, healing, and engagement, and reduce burden on police by supporting collaborative approaches to crime prevention that build capacity of law enforcement and residents to co-produce community safety.
- End hate-motivated violence, crimes, and other incidents through support for communities, law enforcement, and collaborative efforts.
- Support rehabilitation during incarceration and facilitate reentry by transforming correctional cultures and environments to promote the well-being of those who are incarcerated, expanding access to high-quality treatment, training, education, and services, and breaking down barriers to opportunity for those with criminal records.
- Strengthen the health, safety and well-being of justice system practitioners, including law enforcement and correctional officers.

GOAL 2: Accelerate Justice System Reforms That Promote Community Safety and Well-Being, Equity and Justice for All

- Advance justice system practices that promote equity and reduce disparate impacts on people of color and other historically marginalized communities.
- Strengthen communities by identifying the behaviors and policies that lead to arrest, incarceration, and community supervision, and implementing evidence-informed responses that hold individuals accountable and maintain public safety while reducing the overall number of people who are involved in the justice system.
- Increase legal representation and access to legal services and resources, especially for underserved, vulnerable and historically marginalized populations.
- Expand opportunities to safely divert people from justice system involvement into community-based interventions, including diversion to treatment for people with behavioral health disorders.
- Increase investment in and support for interventions, programming and population specific organizations that serve communities that have been historically underserved, marginalized, adversely affected by inequality, and disproportionately impacted by crime, violence, and

GOAL 3: Transform the Juvenile Justice System Into One That Is Effective and Equitable, Treats Children as Children, and Empowers Youth to Lead Healthy, Productive Lives Free From Crime and Violence

- Expand the use of developmentally appropriate, culturally responsive, and evidence informed prevention programs and strategies that reduce the likelihood of juvenile justice system contact, strengthen protective factors, and advance community safety.
- Promote state and local juvenile justice practices that are informed by science and research to ensure that young people are adjudicated fairly and given opportunities to transition into a safe and healthy adulthood.
- Support developmentally appropriate interventions that advance community safety and serve system-involved youth at home, with their families, and in their communities whenever possible and consistent with public safety.
- Expand educational, employment and other opportunities for success for system-involved youth.

GOAL 4: Ensure Rights, Access to Services and Resources, and Equity for All Victims of Crime

- Expand the accessibility and range of high-quality trauma-informed and culturally relevant services, resources, and victims' rights information available to all victims of crime.
- Expand the reach and impact of the crime victim compensation program by reducing barriers to participation among underserved and historically marginalized communities.
- Elevate the voices and perspectives of victims, survivors, and victim service providers in public safety policy discussions to ensure they are included in the development and refinement of policies, programs, services, and relevant victim-related research methodologies.
- Promote victim-centered, trauma-informed practices that avoid re-traumatization and support victims' rights, dignity, autonomy, and self-determination.

GOAL 5: Advance Science and Innovation to Guide Policy and Practice

- Foster rigorous and inclusive research that informs efforts to promote safer communities and more equitable justice systems.
- Strengthen research and data infrastructure to promote continuous accountability and improvement in justice system operations and to inform public policy decisions in real time.
- Translate research findings and evidence into actionable guidance to promote implementation in the field.
- Build data and research capacity among community-based and culturally specific organizations and promote partnerships and research that are inclusive of historically marginalized and underserved communities and that incorporate the views, perspectives, and expertise of those with lived experience.

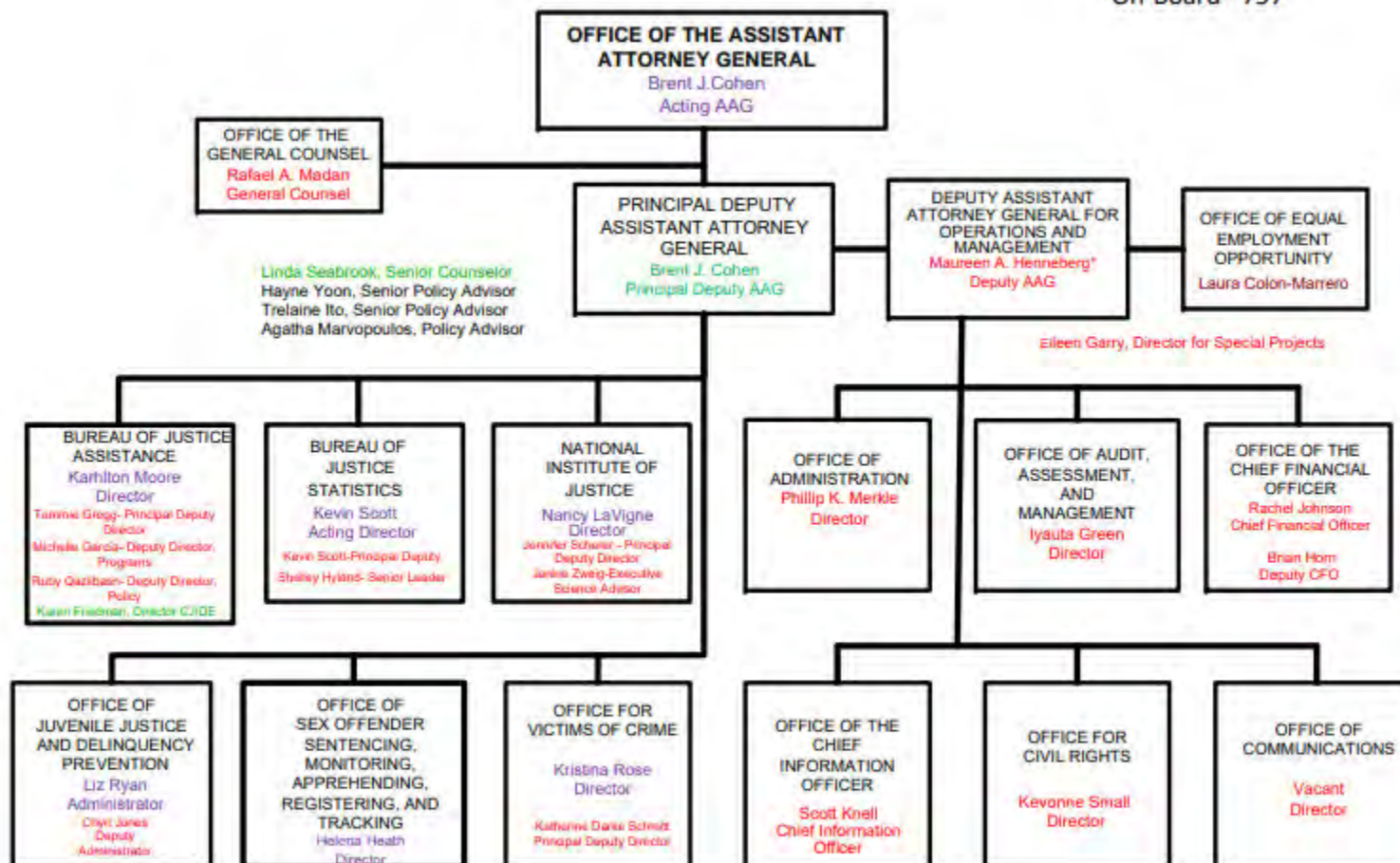
GOAL 6: Achieve Organizational Excellence Across OJP

- Ensure that OJP resources and communications are timely, clear, accessible, responsive to stakeholder needs and aligned with OJP's mission and goals.
- Ensure good stewardship of taxpayer resources by promoting effective management and oversight and equitable access to federal resources.

- Foster a culture of equity, inclusion, mutual respect, and accountability across all agency levels in support of OJP's mission-driven workforce.
- Provide secure, modern, and cost-effective technology services that support the mission of the OJP business and program offices.
- Strengthen relationships and expand engagement with stakeholders.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS KEY PERSONNEL

Authorized Positions - 899
(from FY 2024 Enacted)
On-Board - 797



Key:
Presidential Appointee
Non-Career SES
Career SES and SL
Limited Term
Schedule C
Career Non-SES
*Career Acting Official

Source: Component information as of October 7, 2024

OFFICE OF TRIBAL JUSTICE

HISTORY

In 1995, the Office of Tribal Justice (OTJ) was formed by Attorney General Reno in response to requests from Tribal leaders for a dedicated point of contact for Indian country-specific legal and policy matters within the Department. The office became permanent on July 29, 2010, with the passage of the Tribal Law and Order Act (TLOA), codified at 25 U.S.C. § 3665a (2010).

MISSION

As codified in 28 C.F.R. § 0.134, the mission of OTJ is to provide a principal point of contact within the Department of Justice for Indian Tribes; to communicate Departmental policies with Tribal implications; to promote internal uniformity of Department of Justice policies and litigation positions relating to Indian country; and to coordinate with other federal agencies and with state and local governments on their initiatives in Indian country.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

The major functions of the OTJ are to:

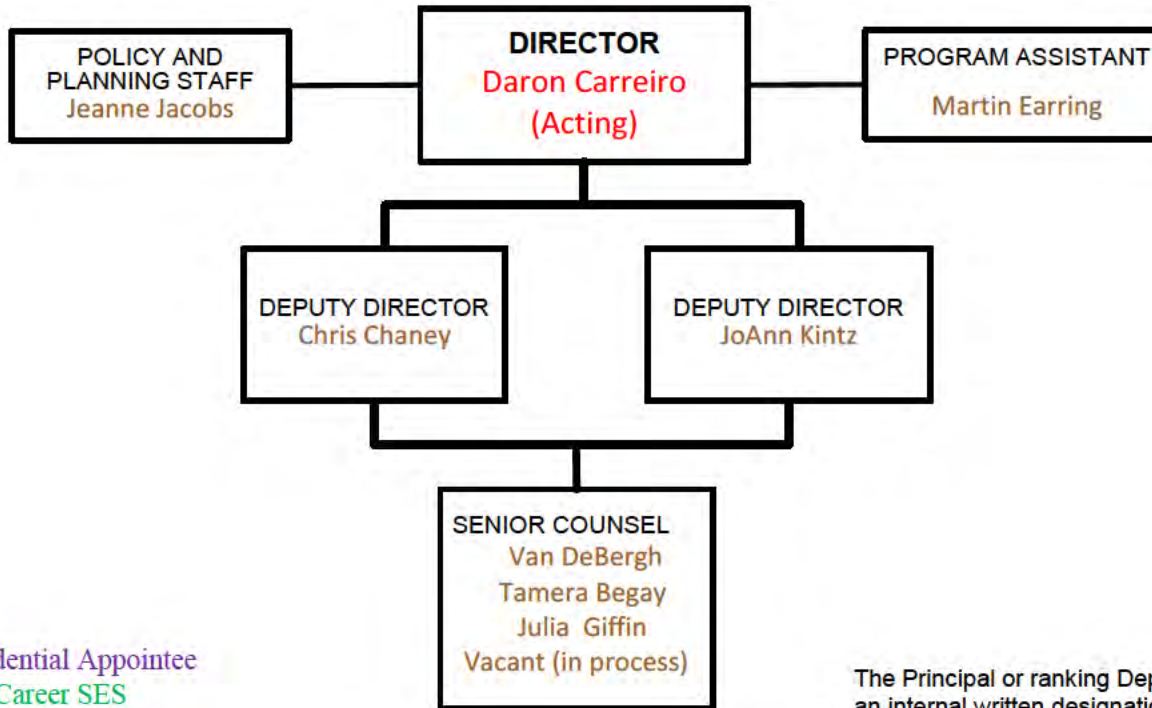
- Serve as the program and legal policy advisor to the Attorney General with respect to the treaty and trust relationship between the United States and Indian Tribes;
- Serve as the Department's initial and ongoing point of contact, and as the Department's principal liaison, for federally recognized Tribal governments and Tribal organizations;
- Coordinate the Department's activities, policies, and positions relating to Indian Tribes, including the treaty and trust relationship between the United States and Indian Tribes;
- Ensure that the Department and its components work with Indian Tribes on a government-to-government basis;
- Collaborate with federal and other government agencies to promote consistent, informed government-wide policies, operations, and initiatives related to Indian Tribes;
- Serve as a clearinghouse for coordination among the various components of the Department on federal Indian law issues, and with other federal agencies on the development of policy or federal litigation positions involving Indians and Indian Tribes;
- Coordinate with each component of the Department to ensure that each has an accountable process to ensure meaningful and timely consultation with tribal leaders in the development of regulatory policies and other actions that affect the trust responsibility of the United States to Indian Tribes, any Tribal treaty provision, the status of Indian Tribes as sovereign governments, or any other Tribal interest;
- Ensure that the consultation process of each component of the Department is consistent with Executive Order 13175 and with the Department's consultation policy;
- Serve, through its Director, as the official responsible for implementing the Department's Tribal consultation policy and for certifying compliance with Executive Order 13175 to the Office of Management and Budget; and
- Perform such other duties and assignments as deemed necessary from time to time by the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, or the Associate Attorney General.

OFFICE OF TRIBAL JUSTICE

KEY PERSONNEL

Authorized Positions - 9
(from FY 2024 Enacted)

On-Board - 7



Key:

Presidential Appointee

Non-Career SES

Career SES and SL

Limited Term

Schedule C

Career Non-SES

The Principal or ranking Deputy is determined via an internal written designation by the Attorney General or other authorized official.

Source: Component information as of October 7, 2024

OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

HISTORY

Created in 1995, the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) implements the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and subsequent legislation and provides national leadership on issues of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. OVW administers grant programs that help provide services for victims, while improving communities' capacity to hold offenders accountable for their crimes. Currently, OVW administers more than 20 grant programs and special initiatives, including four formula programs, established by VAWA and subsequent legislation. As of Fiscal Year 2024, the annual appropriation for these programs has grown to \$713 million.

OVW was established as an independent office on January 30, 2004, pursuant to the Violence Against Women Office Act, Pub. L. No. 107-273, tit. iv. (2002) (codified as amended at 34 U.S.C. §§ 10442-10445). The Act directs that there shall be a "separate and distinct" OVW within the Department of Justice, "not subsumed by any other office[.]" Pursuant to the statute, OVW is headed by a Presidentially appointed and Senate-confirmed Director, who "shall report to the Attorney General and serve as Counsel to the Attorney General on the subject of violence against women, and who shall have final authority over all grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts awarded by the Office." OVW's Director reports to the Attorney General through the Associate Attorney General.

MISSION

The Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) provides federal leadership in developing the national capacity to reduce violence against women and administer justice for and strengthen services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

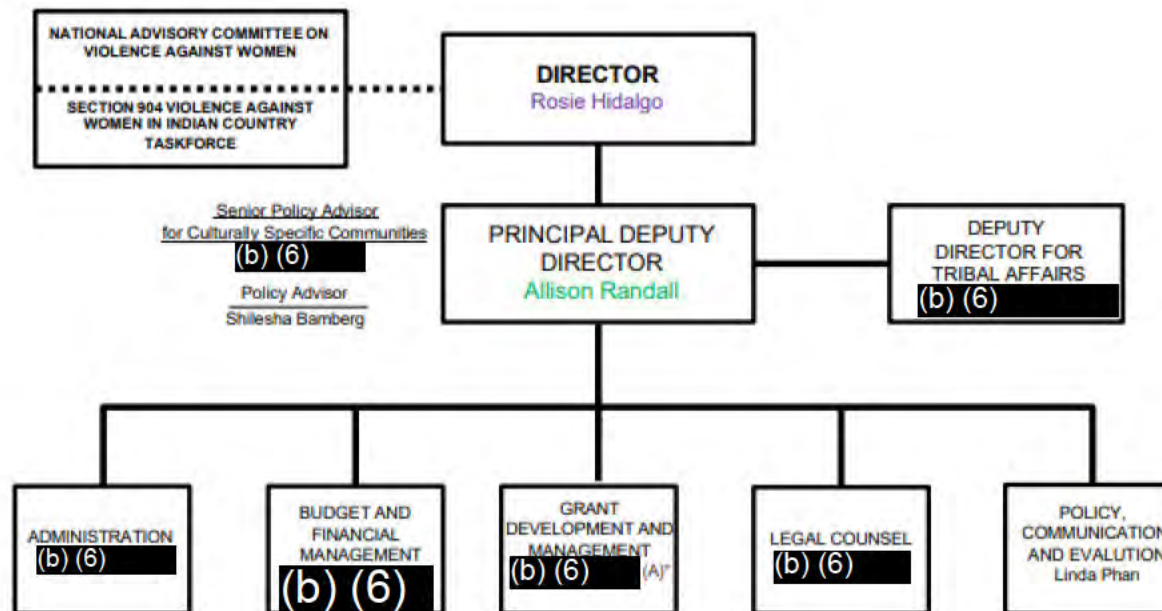
The major functions of OVW and its Director are to:

- Develop and manage grant programs and other initiatives, including providing technical assistance, authorized by VAWA and subsequent legislation.
- Provide information to the President, the Congress, the judiciary, state, local, and Tribal governments, and the general public on matters relating to violence against women.
- Serve, at the request of the Attorney General, as the Department's representative on domestic task forces, committees, or commissions addressing policy or issues relating to violence against women.
- Serve, as directed by the President and the Attorney General, as the representative of the U.S. Government on human rights and economic justice matters related to violence against women in international fora, including, but not limited to, the United Nations.
- Develop policy, protocols, and guidelines related to violence against women.
- Provide assistance and support to: (1) other components of the Department, in efforts to develop policy and to enforce federal laws relating to violence against women, including the litigation of civil and criminal actions relating to such laws; (2) other federal, state, local, and tribal agencies, in efforts to develop policy, provide technical assistance, synchronize federal definitions and protocols, and improve coordination among agencies carrying out efforts to eliminate violence against women, including American Indian and Alaska Native women; and (3) grantees, in efforts to combat violence against women and to provide support and assistance to victims of such violence.

OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN KEY PERSONNEL

Authorized Positions - 151
(from FY 2024 Enacted)

On-Board - 123



Key:
 Presidential Appointee
 Non-Career SES
 Career SES and SL
 Limited Term
 Schedule C
 Career Non-SES
 *Career Acting Official

Source: Component information as of October 7, 2024

LITIGATING DIVISIONS

ANTITRUST DIVISION

HISTORY

The Division's organizational roots can be traced to the creation of the role of an Assistant to the Attorney General in March 1903 to take charge of all suits under the antitrust and interstate commerce laws and to assist the Attorney General and the Solicitor General in the conduct of the general executive work of the Department. The post was created under President Theodore Roosevelt and Attorney General Philander Knox. With the growth of the economy and of corporate enterprise, it became evident that the Department of Justice must have its own corps of specialists in antitrust law to cope with an increasingly complex enforcement situation. Consequently, in 1933 under the administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, the Antitrust Division was established.

The three key federal statutes in Antitrust Law are Sherman Act Section 1, Sherman Act Section 2, and the Clayton Act.

MISSION

The mission of the Antitrust Division is to promote competition in the U.S. economy through enforcement of, improvements to, and education about antitrust laws and principles.

Competition in a free market benefits American consumers, workers, and taxpayers: it provides consumers with lower prices, better quality, greater choice, and innovation; it provides workers with job opportunities, higher wages, better benefits, and other terms of employment; and it ensures that taxpayer dollars are well spent on goods and services for the public's benefit rather than lost to collusion. Competition provides businesses the opportunity to compete on price, quality, innovation, and wages, in an open market and on a level playing field, unhampered by anticompetitive restraints. Federal antitrust laws apply to virtually all industries, including technology and healthcare, and to every aspect of business, including manufacturing, transportation, distribution, labor, and marketing. They prohibit a variety of practices that restrain trade, such as price-fixing conspiracies, corporate mergers whose effect may be to substantially lessen the competitive vigor of particular markets, interlocking directorates which create a risk of collusion, and predatory acts designed to achieve or maintain monopoly power.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

The major functions of the Antitrust Division are to:

- Seek to prevent or terminate private anti-competitive conduct that is subject to criminal and civil action under the Sherman and Clayton Acts and related statutes that prohibit conspiracies in restraint of trade, monopolization, and anti-competitive mergers.
- Review proposed mergers and acquisitions to assess their competitive effect and challenge those that threaten to harm competition.
- Investigate and prosecute violations of criminal law that affect the integrity of the investigatory process, and enforce various criminal statutes related to Sherman Act violations.
- Investigate possible violations of the federal antitrust laws, conduct grand jury proceedings, issue and enforce civil investigative demands, and handle all litigation that arises out of these criminal and civil investigations.

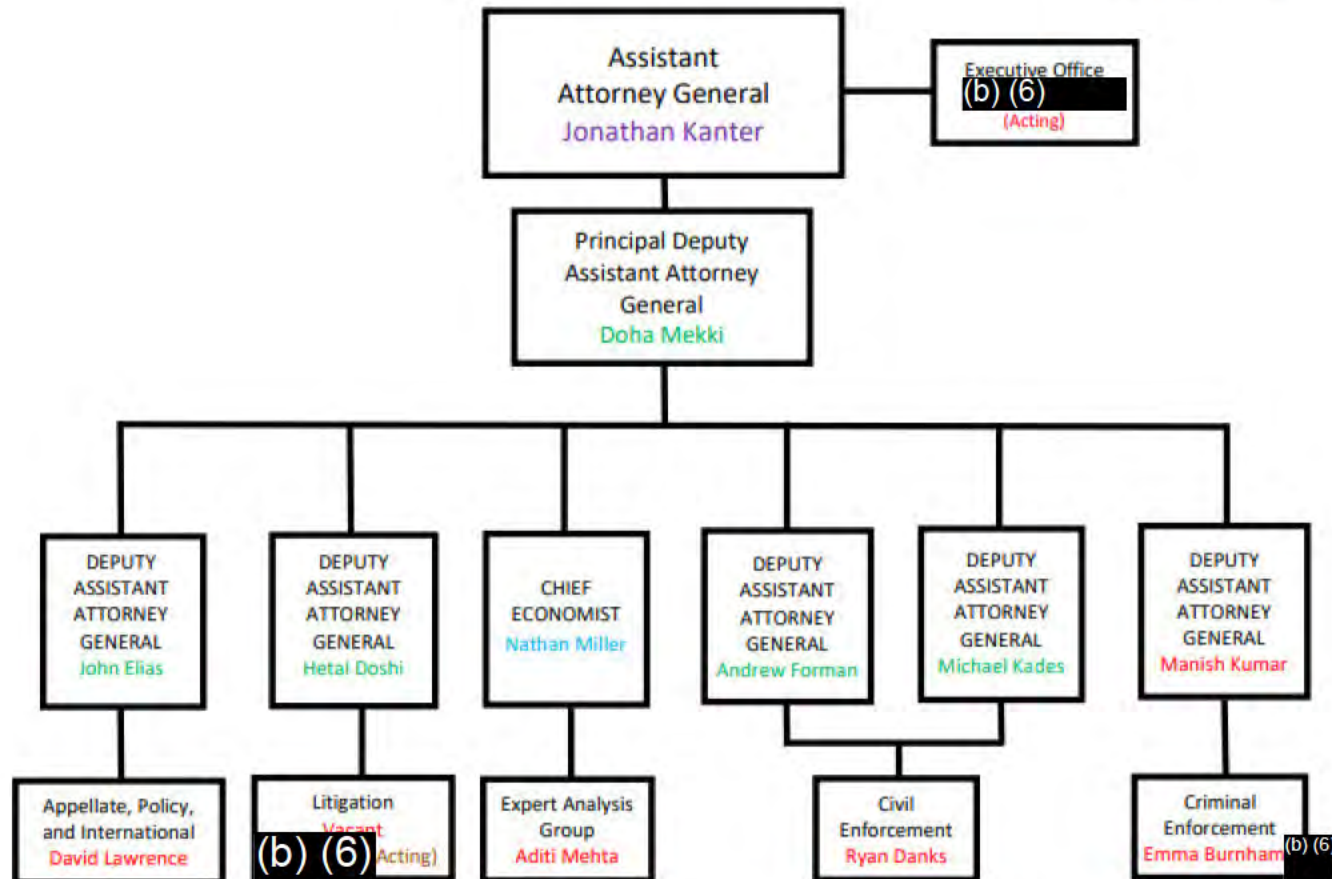
- Develop and present legislative proposals of the Department relating to the antitrust laws and competition generally and respond to requests for advice and comments on such matters from Congress and from other agencies.
- Through participation in the executive branch, regulatory, and legislative processes, seek to ensure that government action is pro-competitive or not unnecessarily anti- competitive.
- Assemble information and prepare reports required or requested by the Congress or the Attorney General as to the effect upon the maintenance and preservation of competition under the free enterprise system of various federal laws or programs.
- Advise the President and the departments and agencies of the executive branch on the competitive implications of governmental action.

ANTITRUST DIVISION

KEY PERSONNEL

Authorized Positions - 910
(from FY 2024 Enacted)

On-Board - 800



Key:
Presidential Appointee
Non-Career SES
Career SES and SL
Limited Term
Schedule C
Career non-SES
(b) (6)

Source: Component information as of October 7, 2024

Antitrust Division Field Offices

The map displays the United States with state abbreviations. Four field offices are highlighted in yellow: San Francisco, CA; New York, NY; Chicago, IL; and Washington, DC. The map also includes labels for Alaska (AK) and Hawaii (HI).

Note: ATR Division has 3 field offices as of May 2024, for additional information on field operations, see the ATR Division website.

CIVIL DIVISION

HISTORY

In 1868, Congress gave the Attorney General the responsibility of representing the United States in all cases brought before the Court of Claims for any contract, agreement, or transaction with the executive departments, bureaus, or offices of executive departments. After the creation of the Department of Justice in 1870, a unit evolved within it that became known as the division for the defense of claims against the United States or the Courts of Claims Division.

The Attorney General created a new Claims Division in 1933 that consolidated responsibility for most of the litigating areas that comprise the present-day Civil Division. In 1953, Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., changed the name of the Claims Division to the Civil Division and broadened its responsibilities to include the litigation of the disbanded Customs Division.

The Civil Division received additional responsibility for immigration and consumer protection litigation in 1983. With respect to its responsibility for consumer protection, the Civil Division litigates both criminal and civil actions under a number of federal statutes that are set out in 28 C.F.R. 0.45(j). Congress enacted the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act in 1986 and the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act in 1990. The Attorney General delegated implementation of these programs to the Civil Division. The Division is also responsible for administering the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund, which was established by Congress in 2001 to provide financial relief to those directly affected by the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. In July 2019, with the passage of the VCF Permanent Authorization Act, the VCF became a permanent indefinite appropriation.

The Civil Division represents the United States in any civil or criminal matter within its scope of responsibility – protecting the United States Treasury, ensuring that the federal government speaks with one voice in its view of the law, preserving the intent of Congress, and advancing the credibility of the government before the courts.

MISSION

The Civil Division of the U.S. Department of Justice represents the United States, its departments and agencies, Members of Congress, Cabinet Officers, and other federal employees in many civil, and some criminal, matters of great importance. In pursuing such matters, the Civil Division seeks to ensure that the Federal Government speaks with one voice in its view of the law, to preserve the intent of Congress, and to advance the credibility of the government before the courts.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

The major functions of the Civil Division are to:

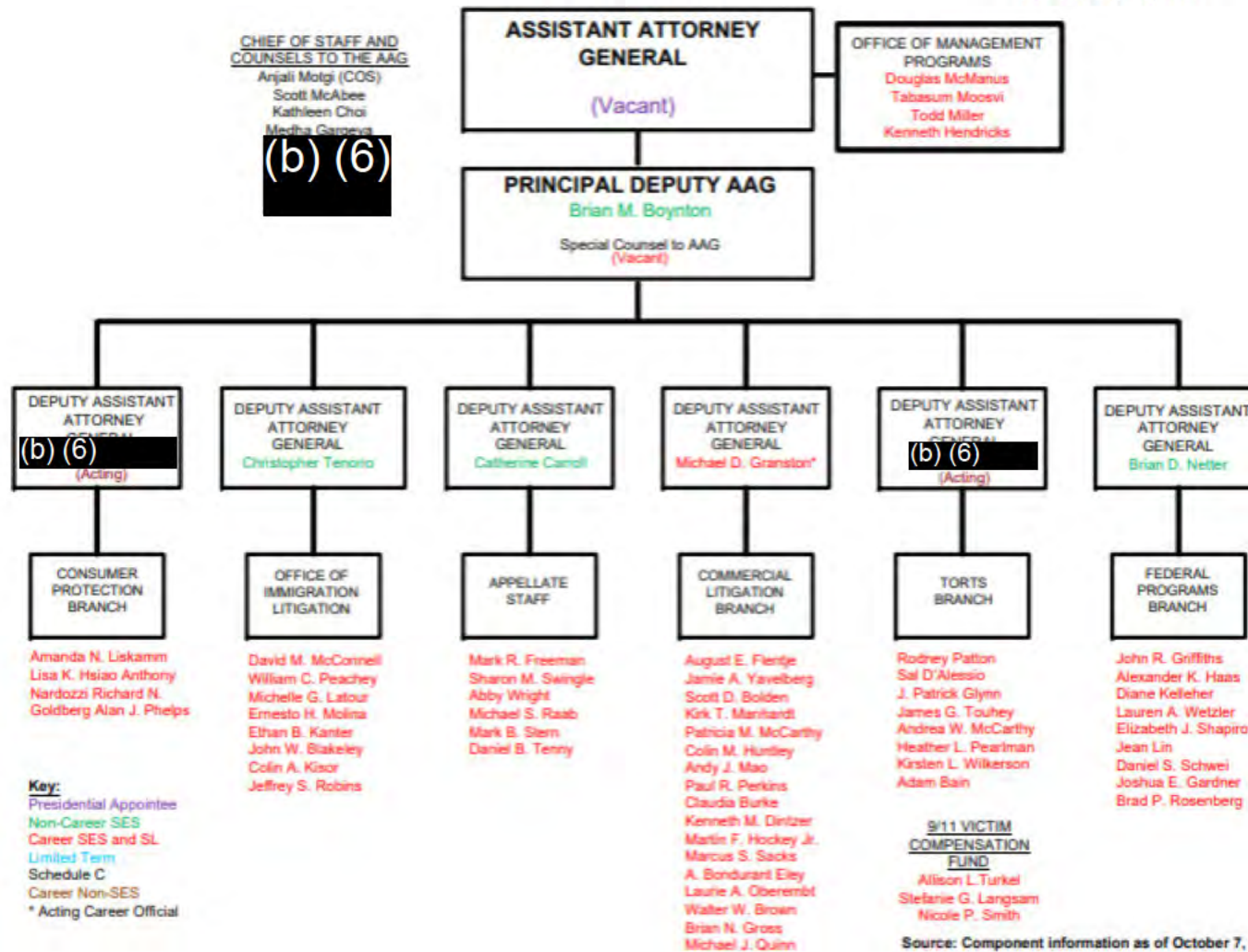
- Defend or assert the laws, programs, and policies of the United States, including defending new laws and regulations implementing the President's domestic and foreign agenda against constitutional challenges.
- Recover monies owed to the United States and public victims as the result of fraud, loan default, bankruptcy, injury, damage to federal property, violation of consumer laws, or unsatisfied judgments.
- Defend the interests of the U.S. Treasury, prevailing against unwarranted monetary claims, while resolving fairly those claims with merit.

- Fight terrorism through litigation to support the government's ability to detain and remove alien terrorists; defend immigration laws and policies, including determinations to expel criminal aliens.
- Enforce consumer protection laws and defend agency policies affecting public health and safety.
- Defend the government and its officers and employees in lawsuits seeking damages from the U.S. Treasury or from individuals personally.
- Implement compensation programs, such as the Childhood Vaccine, Radiation Exposure, and September 11th Victim compensation programs; support viable alternatives to litigation of these and other claims, when appropriate.
- Represent the United States' interests in civil and criminal litigation in foreign courts.

CIVIL DIVISION KEY PERSONNEL

Authorized Positions - 1,211
(from FY 2024 Enacted)

On-Board - 1,279



Civil Division Field Offices



CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION

HISTORY

The Civil Rights Act of 1957 created the Civil Rights Division and, at its head, the Office of the Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights. The Civil Rights Division was established on December 9, 1957, by the order of Attorney General William P. Rogers. Passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act expanded the Civil Rights Division's authority into prohibiting discrimination in public facilities, places of public accommodation, employment, and schools.

MISSION

The Civil Rights Division protects the civil and constitutional rights of all people in this country, enforcing the Constitution and federal laws of the United States in pursuit of our founding ideals – fundamental fairness, equal justice, and equal opportunity for all.

To achieve our mission, we strive to advance three key principles:

- Protect the most vulnerable among us by ensuring that all in America can live free from fear of exploitation, discrimination, and violence.
- Safeguard the fundamental infrastructure of democracy by protecting the right to vote and access to justice, ensuring that communities have effective and democratically accountable policing, and protecting those who protect us.
- Expand opportunity for all people by advancing the opportunity to learn, earn a living, live where one chooses, and worship freely in one's community.

The Division enforces the Civil Rights Acts of 1957, 1960, 1964, and 1968, as amended; the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended; the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, as amended; the Fair Housing Act of 1968 and the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988; Executive Order 12250 (*inter alia*, Title VI, Title IX, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended); and the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act.

The Division also enforces the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act; the Police Misconduct Provision of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994; the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000; and Section 102 of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, as amended, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of national origin and citizenship status as well as documents abuse and retaliation.

The Division is also charged with all departmental responsibilities under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA). The ADA assures equal opportunity for individuals with disabilities in employment, public accommodations and services, transportation, and telecommunications.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

The major functions of the Civil Rights Division are to:

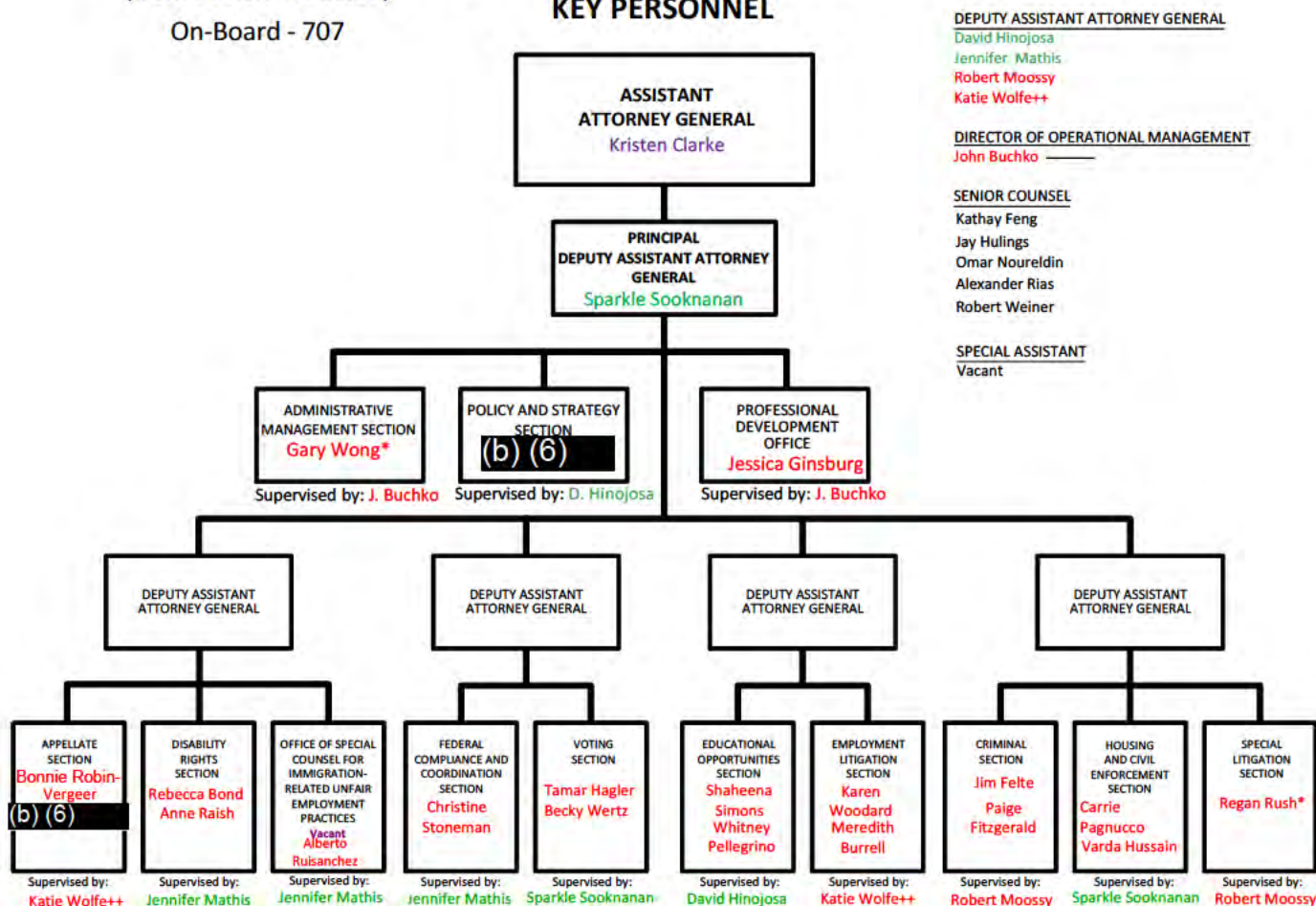
- Investigate and, when warranted by the findings, initiate legal proceedings seeking injunctive and other relief in cases involving discrimination in education, credit, employment, housing, public accommodations, and facilities, federally funded programs, voting, and the rights of prisoners and

mentally and physically disabled persons.

- Prosecute violations of criminal statutes that prohibit specified acts of interference with federally protected rights and activities, such as conspiracies to interfere with or deny a certain individual or group of individuals the exercise of these rights.
- Prosecute violations of anti-trafficking statutes, including the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and play a strong role in identifying, protecting, and assisting victims of human trafficking.
- Implement Executive Order 12250 by studying, reviewing, and approving regulatory changes proposed by all federal executive branch agencies as they pertain to civil rights, including Titles VI and IX and Section 5 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended.
- Under the ADA, coordinate the technical assistance activities of other federal agencies and provide technical assistance to places of public accommodation and state and local governments.
- Serve as the principal advisor to the Attorney General on all matters pertaining to civil rights.
- Provide Department representation to, and maintain close liaison and cooperation with, officials and representatives of other divisions, federal agencies, state, and municipal governments, and private organizations on civil rights issues.
- Develop policy and legislative positions and proposals that advance the Division's enforcement work.

Authorized Positions - 734
(from FY 2024 Enacted)
On-Board - 707

CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION KEY PERSONNEL



DEPUTY ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

David Hinojosa
Jennifer Mathis
Robert Moosy
Katie Wolfe++

DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT

John Buchko

SENIOR COUNSEL

Kathay Feng
Jay Hullings
Omar Noureldin
Alexander Rias
Robert Weiner

SPECIAL ASSISTANT

Vacant

Key:
PAS Pres. Appointee Senate Confirmed
Non-Career SES
Career SES and SL
Schedule C (Non-Career Appointee)
Acting*
Temporarily detailed to another position ^
Career Acting Official ++

Source: Component information as of October 7, 2024

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION

HISTORY

The richness and complexity of the Environment and Natural Resources Division's (ENRD) history is inseparable from the larger story of the growth and maturation of American society in the 20th Century. In the early 1900s, Americans struggled to balance competing interests stemming from westward expansion, preservation of natural spaces, resource disputes on public and Tribal lands, and other such issues. Disagreements soon erupted over these difficult questions.

On November 16, 1909, Attorney General George Wickersham signed a two-page order creating "The Public Lands Division" of the Department of Justice to step into the breach and address the critical litigation that ensued. He assigned all cases concerning "enforcement of the Public Land Law," including Indian rights cases, to the new Division, and transferred a staff of nine – six attorneys and three stenographers – to carry out those responsibilities.

As the nation grew and developed, so did the responsibilities of the Division, and its name changed to the "Environment and Natural Resources Division" (ENRD) to better reflect those responsibilities. Today, the Division, which is organized into eleven practice areas and employs nearly 600 staff, has offices in Washington, D.C., Denver, San Francisco, Sacramento, Seattle, Boston, and elsewhere throughout the country. The Division currently has a docket of more than 7,000 active cases and matters, and represents virtually every federal agency in courts in all fifty States, territories and possessions.

Each new generation of ENRD attorneys builds on the work of those who have come before. The Division was 100 years old on November 16, 2009. Now into our second century, we are mindful of the strong legacy that we have inherited and the future opportunities that stretch before us.

MISSION

The Environment and Natural Resources Division enforces the Nation's civil and criminal environmental laws and defends environmental challenges to Government action. Additionally, the Division represents the United States in virtually all matters concerning the use and development of the Nation's natural resources and public lands, wildlife protection, Indian rights and claims, worker safety, animal welfare, and acquisition of Federal property.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

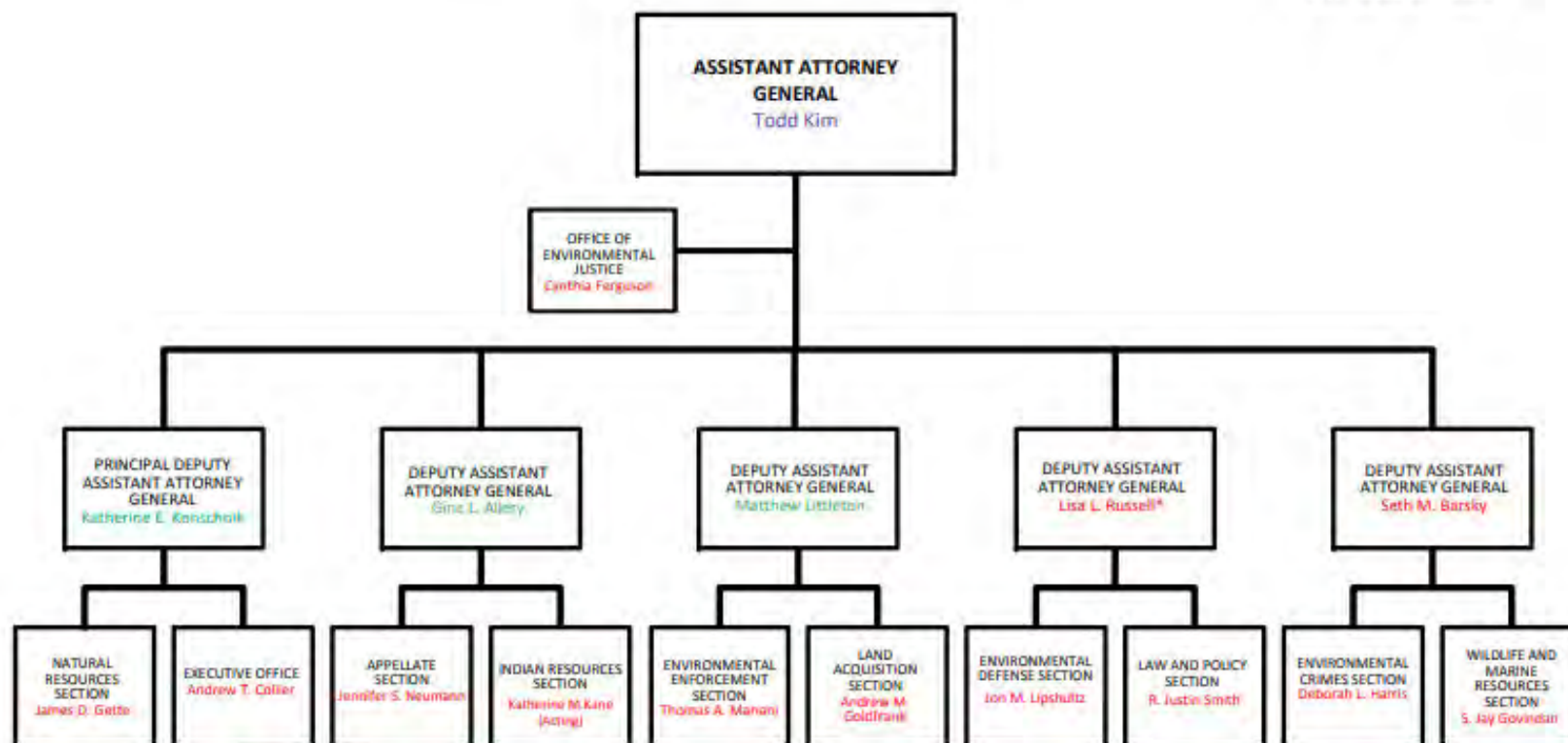
The major functions of ENRD are to:

- Enforcing the Nation's civil and criminal pollution-control laws;
- Securing environmental justice through litigation, client counseling, and community engagement;
- Leveraging the Nation's environmental laws to combat the climate crisis;
- Defending environmental challenges to federal agency programs and activities;
- Protecting United States taxpayers in lawsuits seeking tens of billions of dollars from the federal fisc;
- Representing the United States in matters concerning the stewardship of the Nation's natural resources and public lands;

- Acquiring land and real property for federal interests;
- Bringing and defending cases under the wildlife protection and animal welfare statutes; and
- Litigating cases concerning the resources and rights of Indian tribes and their members.

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION **KEY PERSONNEL**

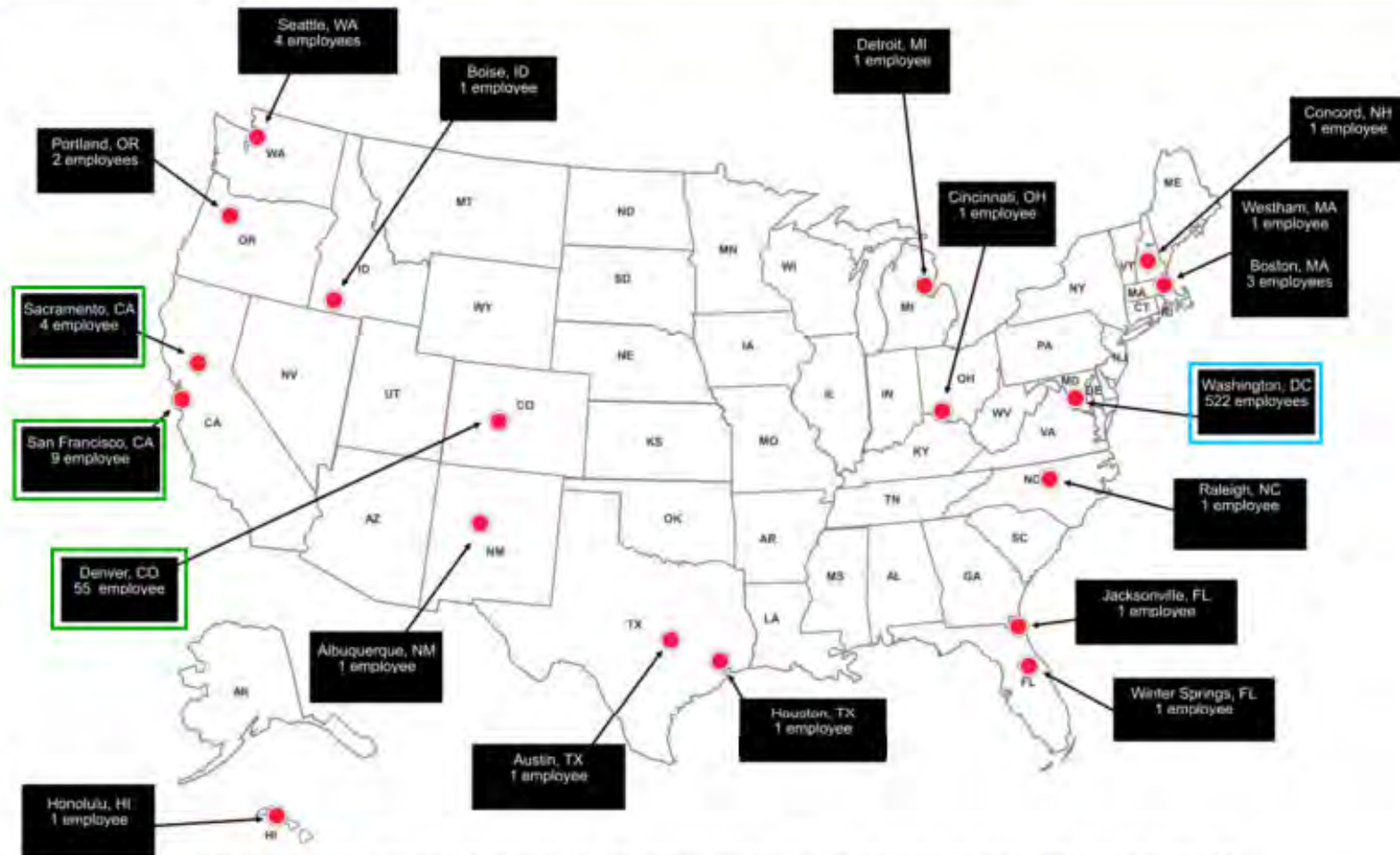
Authorized Positions - 520
 (from FY 2024 Enacted)
 On-Board - 564



Key:
 Presidential Appointee
 Non-Career SES
 Career SES and SL
 Limited Term
 Schedule C
 Career Non-SES
 *Career Acting Official

Source: Component information as of October 7, 2024

ENRD Employee Duty Location Map End of FY 2023



ENRD's headquarters is located in Washington, D.C. The Division has three (3) "field offices" through which ENRD rents space via GSA (Denver, San Francisco, Sacramento). ENRD has also has a number of locations throughout the country wherein the Division subleases space from the USAO and partner agencies or otherwise acquires employee workspace.

As of the end of the fiscal year.

NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION

Please see page 59.

TAX DIVISION

HISTORY

The Tax Division was established on January 1, 1934, under Attorney General Homer Cummings pursuant to Executive Order 6166 issued by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

MISSION

The Tax Division is generally responsible for conducting, handling or supervising all civil and criminal matters arising under the internal revenue laws. The Tax Division's mission is to enforce the nation's tax laws fully, fairly and consistently, through both criminal and civil litigation, in order to promote voluntary compliance with the tax laws, maintain public confidence in the integrity of the tax system, and promote the sound development of law. The Division's authority is codified at 28 C.F.R. §§ 0.70 and 0.71.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

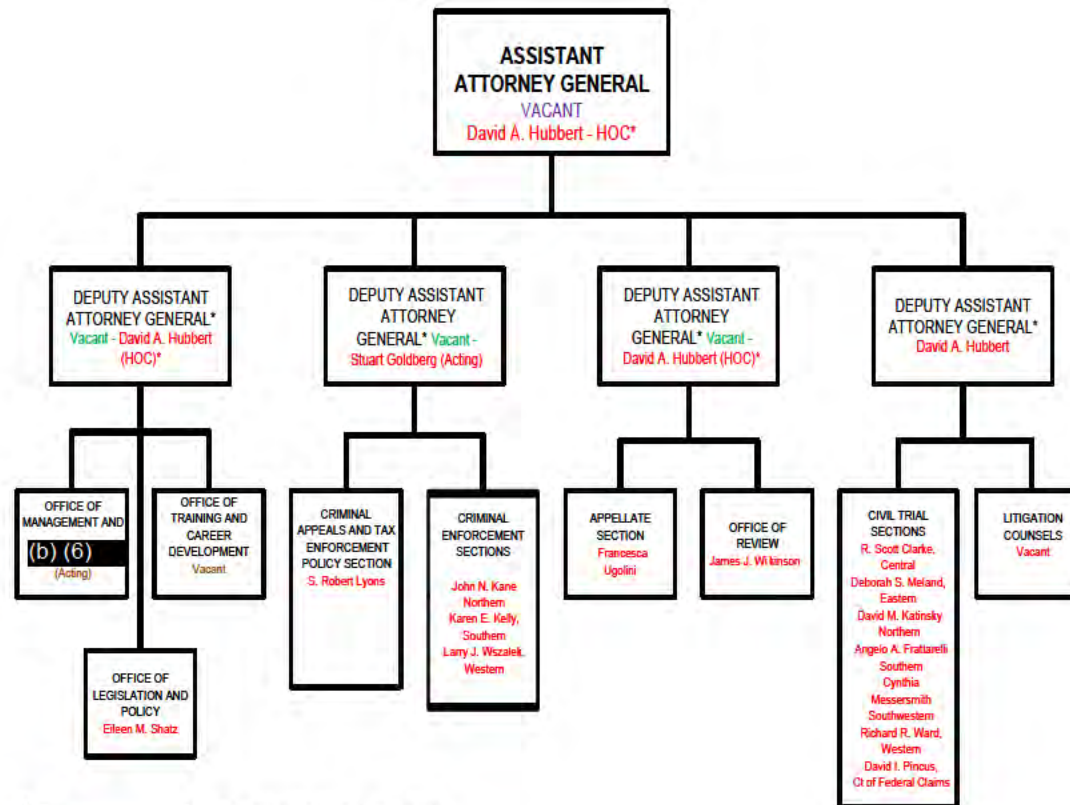
The major functions of Tax Division are to:

- Prosecute and defend in all state and federal courts, except the United States Tax Court, civil suits arising under the internal revenue laws. These matters include tax refund suits brought against the United States, bankruptcy cases involving federal tax claims, judicial actions to enforce administrative summonses, affirmative actions to collect unpaid taxes, Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) suits involving the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), certain regulations on Administrative Procedures Act challenges, and tort and damages actions against the United States and/or IRS and Justice Department officials.
- Oversee all federal criminal tax enforcement and direct the investigation and/or prosecution of selected criminal tax cases. Enforce federal criminal tax law and related criminal laws by reviewing referrals from the IRS or requests to include potential criminal tax charges in existing investigations, authorizing investigation and/or prosecution where appropriate, and conducting or supervising authorized investigations or prosecutions. Such matters include allegations against individuals and corporations who attempt to evade taxes, willfully fail to file tax returns, submit false tax forms, and otherwise try to defraud the Federal Treasury, not infrequently focusing on violations involving international activity, such as the use of offshore trusts and foreign bank accounts to evade taxes. These matters may also address tax violations that occur in the course of other criminal conduct - such as crime linked to international terrorism, illegal drug trafficking, securities fraud, bankruptcy fraud, health care fraud, organized crime, and public corruption.
- Represent the United States in the courts of appeals in nearly all federal civil tax cases, including those appealed from the United States Tax Court, and in all federal criminal tax cases prosecuted by Tax Division attorneys. Division attorneys also supervise appeals in criminal tax cases tried by U.S. Attorneys' Offices around the country.

- Advise the IRS and the Department of the Treasury concerning proposed legislation, regulations, guidance, procedures, and policy relating to internal revenue laws and tax enforcement. Division attorneys also participate in the negotiation of international tax assistance treaties and agreements.
- Represent the United States in matters involving the Federal Government's immunity from state or local taxation (except actions to set aside ad valorem taxes, assessments, special assessments, and tax sales of federal real property, and matters involving payments in lieu of taxes), as well as state or local taxation involving contractors performing contracts for or on behalf of the United States.

TAX DIVISION KEY PERSONNEL

Authorized Positions - 503
(from FY 2024 Enacted)
On-Board - 452



Key:
Presidential Appointee
Non-Career SES
Career SES
Limited Term
Schedule C
Career Non-SES
*Career Acting Official

* The Deputy Assistant Attorney General positions are "general"—they could be career or non-career.

Source: Component information as of October 7, 2024

IMMIGRATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW

HISTORY

The Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) was created on January 9, 1983, and is responsible for adjudicating immigration-related matters in the Nation's trial-level immigration courts, the appellate-level Board of Immigration Appeals, and the Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer, which handles employment-related cases. EOIR is completely independent of the immigration enforcement functions of both the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Department of Justice's Office of Special Counsel for Immigration-Related Unfair Employment Practices.

MISSION

The primary mission of the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) is to adjudicate immigration cases by fairly, expeditiously, and uniformly interpreting and administering the Nation's immigration laws. Under delegated authority from the Attorney General, EOIR conducts immigration court proceedings, appellate reviews, and administrative hearings.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

The major functions of EOIR are to:

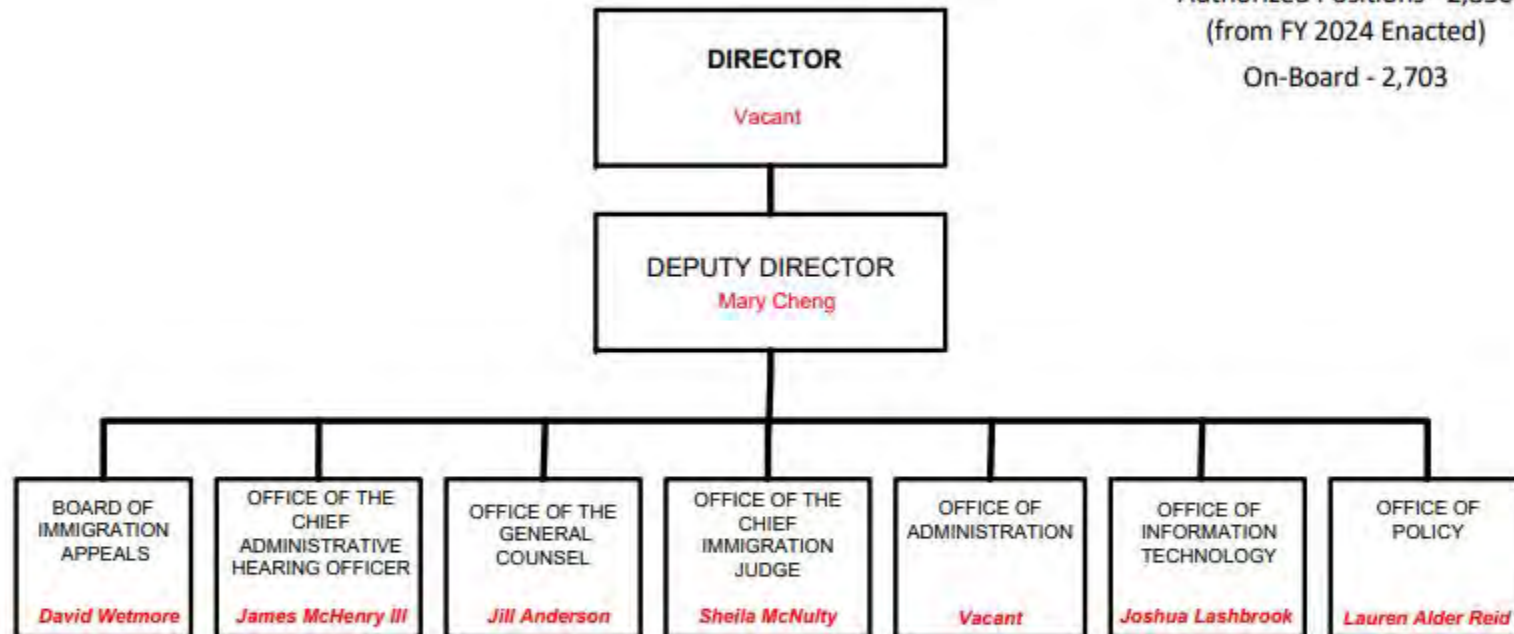
- Adjudicate immigration-related matters at the trial and appellate levels.
- Support the immigration judges, appellate immigration judges, and administrative law judges through professional development and resources that benefit all those who work in or with the Agency.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW

KEY PERSONNEL

Authorized Positions - 2,850
(from FY 2024 Enacted)

On-Board - 2,703



Key:
Presidential Appointee
Non-Career SES
Career SES and SL
Limited Term
SCHEDULE C
CAREER NON-SES

Source: Component information as of October 7, 2024



U.S. Department of Justice Executive Office for Immigration Review Immigration Court Locations

May 2024



PRISONS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS

HISTORY

In 1891, Congress passed the "Three Prisons Act," which established the Federal Prison System (FPS). The first three prisons – United States Penitentiary (USP) Leavenworth, USP Atlanta, and USP McNeil Island – operated with limited oversight by the Department of Justice (DOJ). During the 1920s, Assistant Attorney General Mabel Walker Willebrandt was responsible for the FPS and recognized the need for centralized administration and standardized regulations and she pushed for the establishment of a new DOJ agency to oversee the FPS. Following a study of the FPS that highlighted problems, including overcrowding and the lack of meaningful programs for the incarcerated, Congress established the Federal Bureau of Prisons (FBOP) by passing the Act of May 14, 1930 (ch.274, 46 Stat. 325) which was signed into law by President Herbert Hoover.

MISSION

Corrections professionals who foster a humane and secure environment and ensure public safety by preparing individuals for successful reentry into our communities.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

The major functions of FBOP are to:

- Proactively manage the Adult in Custody (AIC) population to ensure safe and secure operations.
- Provide services and programs to address AIC needs, provide productive use-of-time activities, and facilitate the successful reintegration of AICs into society, consistent with community expectations and standards.
- Ensure there is a competent, diverse workforce operating within a professional work environment to meet the current and future needs of the organization.
- Maintain all FBOP facilities in operationally sound conditions and in compliance with security, safety, and environmental requirements.
- Manage operations and resources in a competent and effective manner that encourages creativity and innovation in development of exemplary programs, as well as excellence in maintaining the basics of correctional management. Continually strive to improve the effectiveness of resources and deliver services efficiently.
- Continue to seek opportunities to expand the involvement of community, and local, state, and federal agencies, in improving the effectiveness of the services provided to AICs and constituent agencies. Seek to improve partnerships that will allow the FBOP to carry out its mission within the criminal justice system and to remain responsive to other agencies and the public. Develop partnerships to focus the shared responsibility for the establishment of a supportive environment to promote the reintegration of offenders into the community.
- Provide for public safety and security by focusing on preventing, disrupting, and responding to terrorist activities.

FBOP encompasses two subcomponents:

Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (FPI)

Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (FPI), a wholly owned government corporation, was created by statute (P.L. 73-461) on June 23, 1934, and implemented by Executive Order No. 6917, signed by President Roosevelt on December 11, 1934.

The mission of Federal Prison Industries, Inc., is to provide training and employment for incarcerated adults confined in FBOP institutions.

The major functions of the FPI are to:

- Exercise jurisdiction over industrial enterprises of all FBOP institutions.
- Maintain a diversified program of industrial operations that ensure optimum employment of incarcerated individuals.
- Provide a wide range of products and services to other federal agencies at fair market prices, structuring product lines to minimize competition with private sector industry and labor in any particular product or service area.
- Provide job skills training and work opportunities for adults in federal prison, maximizing their chances to secure work upon their release, and successfully reenter society as contributing, tax-paying citizens.
- Enhance both employee and inmate security and safety by providing a safe, secure, and meaningful work environment for a substantial number of incarcerated individuals, keeping them productively engaged and reducing prison idleness.

National Institute of Corrections (NIC)

The National Institute of Corrections (NIC) is a national center that provides aid to federal, state, and local correctional agencies and works to advance the practice of corrections throughout the country. The NIC was created by statute (P.L. 93-415) on September 7, 1974.

The National Institute of Corrections is a center of learning, innovation and leadership that shapes and advances effective correctional practice and public policy. It works to collaboratively respond to the needs of the corrections field by providing information, education, assistance, and training to correctional agencies.

The major functions of NIC are to:

- Provide aid to federal, state, and local correctional agencies, and work to advance the practice of corrections throughout the country.
- Provide training, technical, and practical assistance, information clearinghouse services, and to support promising practices with research and implementation, all to reinforce policy formulation to advance correctional practices in prisons, jails, and community corrections agencies.
- Provide leadership to influence correctional policies, practices, and operations nationwide in areas of emerging interest and concern to correctional executives and practitioners as well as public policymakers.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS

KEY PERSONNEL

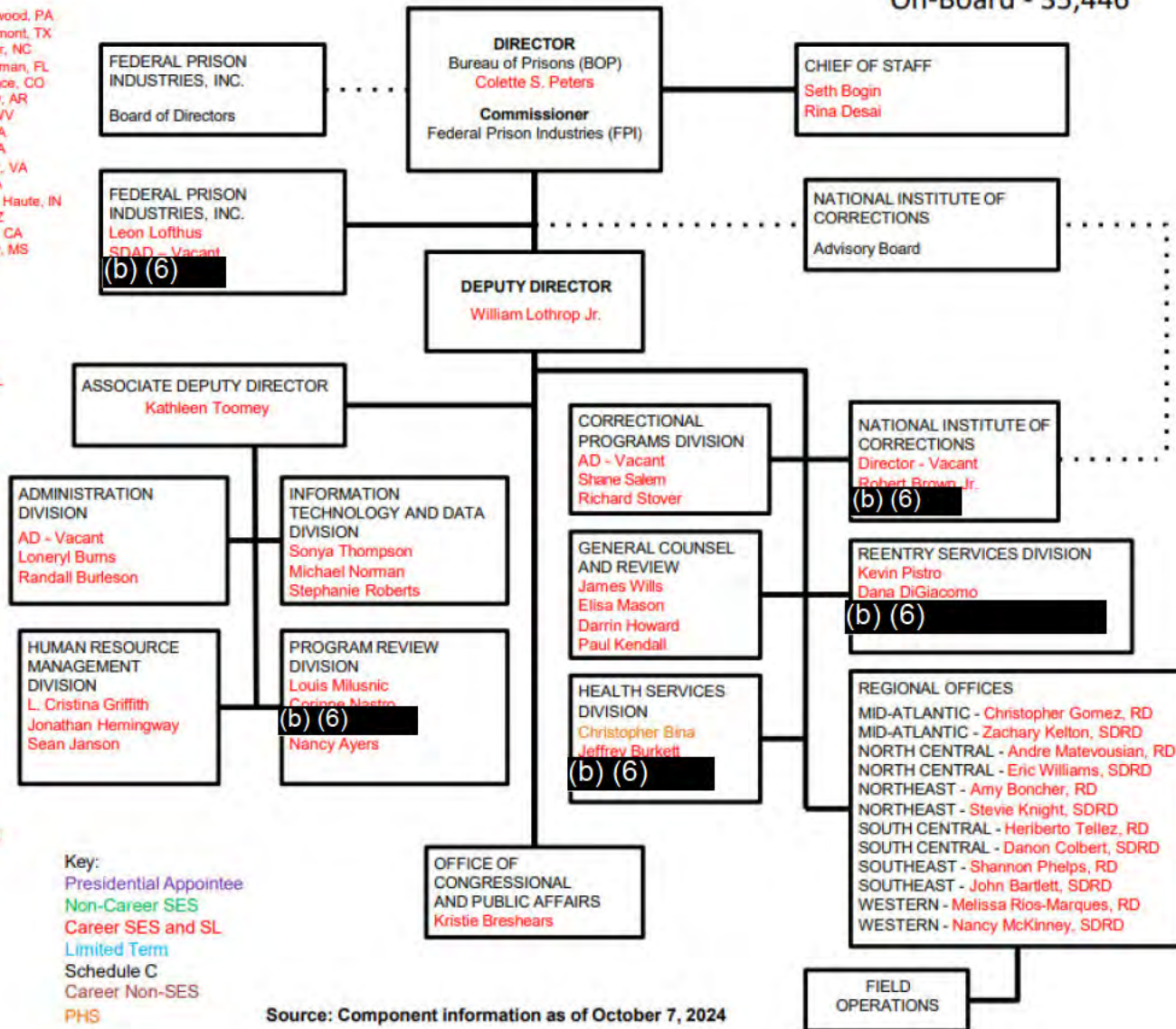
Authorized Positions - 42,398
(from FY 2024 Enacted)

On-Board - 35,446

Field Operations Career SES Wardens

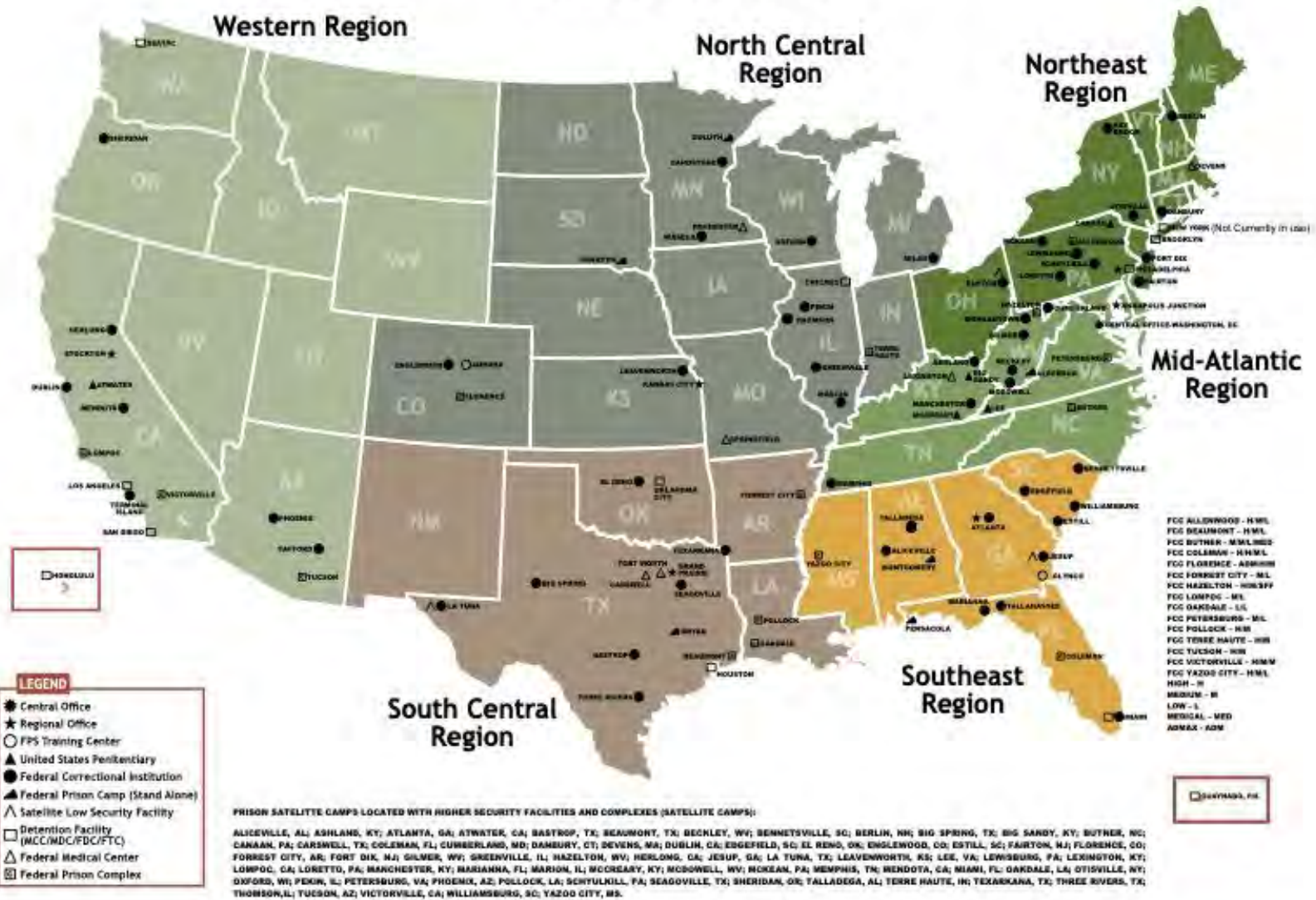
1. Complex Warden, USP FCC Allenwood, PA
2. Complex Warden, USP FCC Beaumont, TX
3. Complex Warden, FMC FCC Butner, NC
4. Complex Warden, USP1 FCC Coleman, FL
5. Complex Warden, ADX FCC Florence, CO
6. Complex Warden, FCC Forrest City, AR
7. Complex Warden, USP Hazelton, WV
8. Complex Warden, FCC Lompoc, CA
9. Complex Warden, FCC Oakdale, LA
10. Complex Warden, FCC Petersburg, VA
11. Complex Warden, FCC Pollock, LA
12. Complex Warden, USP FCC Terre Haute, IN
13. Complex Warden, FCC Tucson, AZ
14. Complex Warden, FCC, Victorville, CA
15. Complex Warden, FCC Yazoo City, MS
16. Warden, FCI Atlanta, GA
17. Warden, USP Atwater, CA
18. Warden, USP Big Sandy, KY
19. Warden, MDC Brooklyn, NY
20. Warden, USP Carlsan, PA
21. Warden, FMC Carswell, TX
22. Warden, MCC Chicago, IL
23. Warden, USP 2 FCC Coleman, FL
24. Warden, FCI Cumberland, MD
25. Warden, FMC Devens, MA
26. Warden, FCI Dublin, CA
27. Warden, FCI Fairton, NJ
28. Warden, USP FCC Florence, CO
29. Warden, FCI Fort Dix, NJ
30. Warden, FMC Fort Worth, TX
31. Warden, MDC Guaynabo, PR
32. Warden, FCI Jesup, GA
33. Warden, FCI Leavenworth, KS
34. Warden, USP Lee County, VA
35. Warden, FCI Lewisburg, PA
36. Warden, FMC Lexington, KY
37. Warden, MDC Los Angeles, CA
38. Warden, FCI Marianna, FL
39. Warden, USP Marion, IL
40. Warden, USP McCreary, KY
41. Warden, FCI Mendota, CA
42. Warden, FDC Miami, FL
43. Warden, MCC New York, NY
44. Warden, FTC Oklahoma City, OK
45. Warden, FCI Otisville, NY
46. Warden, FDC Philadelphia, PA
47. Warden, FCI Phoenix, AZ
48. Warden, FMC Rochester, MN
49. Warden, MCC San Diego, CA
50. Warden, FCI Sheridan, OR
51. Warden, USMCFP Springfield, MO
52. Warden, FCI Thomson, IL
53. Warden, FCI Three Rivers, TX

Key:
Presidential Appointee
Non-Career SES
Career SES and SL
Limited Term
Schedule C
Career Non-SES
PHS



Source: Component information as of October 7, 2024

Federal Bureau of Prisons Current Locations



OFFICE OF THE PARDON ATTORNEY

HISTORY

For over 130 years, the President has requested and received the assistance of the Attorney General and his/her designees in the Department of Justice in exercising the executive clemency function. The executive clemency process is administered in accordance with the regulations set forth in 28 C.F.R. §§ 0.35, 0.36 (Office of the Pardon Attorney), and 1.1 – 1.11 (Executive Clemency) in support of the U.S. Constitution, Article II, Section 2, that provides authority of the President as Chief Executive to issue clemency. Within the Department, the Office of the Pardon Attorney is the component assigned to carry out this function under the direction of the Deputy Attorney General.

MISSION

The Office of the Pardon Attorney is entrusted with the responsibility of administering the executive clemency process, in accordance with longstanding federal regulations codified at 28 C.F.R. §§ 0.35, 0.36, and 1.1 – 1.11. The Office receives, reviews, and investigates applications for executive clemency and provides advice and recommendations to the President and senior officials within the Department. The Office is led by the Pardon Attorney, a career senior executive, and is supported by approximately 40 attorney and non-attorney staff. The Office is nonpolitical and operates under the general oversight of the Deputy Attorney General. For over 130 years, Presidents have relied on the Office to support the exercise of the constitutional clemency power by providing neutral advice and expertise. The Office also prepares the documents the President signs when granting clemency and notifies applicants when the President decides to grant or deny clemency.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

The major functions of the Office of the Pardon Attorney are to:

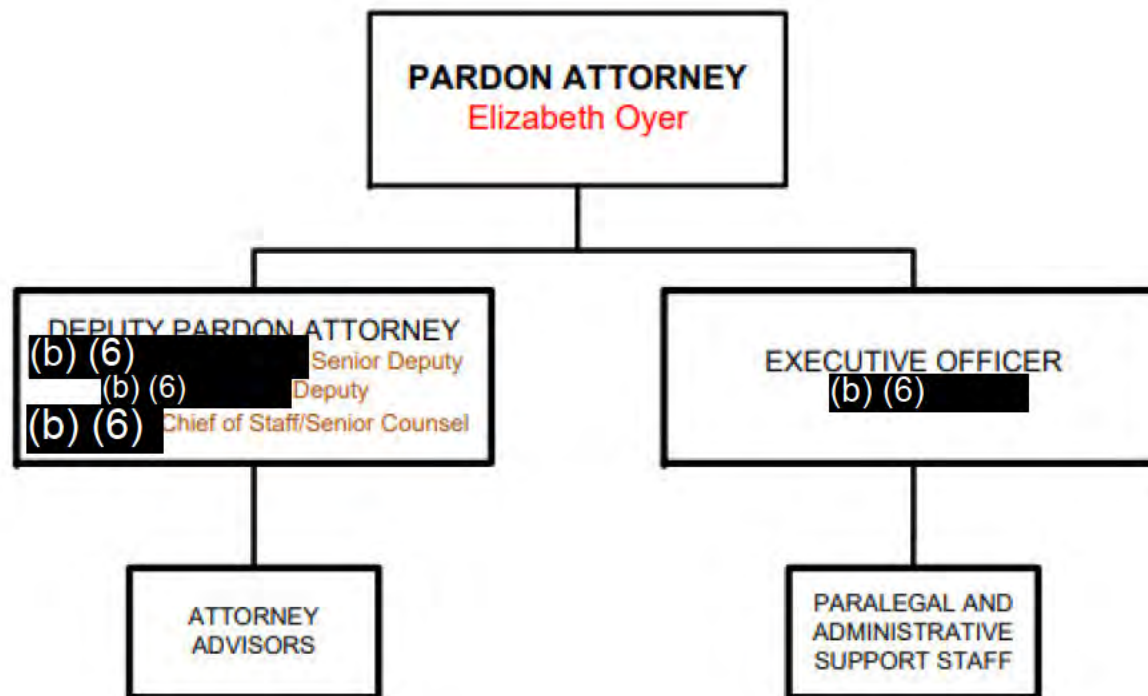
- Receive, evaluate, and investigate clemency applications and prepare the recommendation of the Department of Justice as to the appropriate disposition of each application for consideration by the President.
- Respond to inquiries concerning executive clemency petitions and the clemency process from applicants, their legal representatives, members of the public, members of Congress, and various Federal, State, and local officials and agencies.
- Prepare all necessary documents to affect the President's decision to grant clemency; and notifying each clemency applicant of the President's decision concerning his or her clemency request.
- Provide general advice to the White House concerning executive clemency procedures and the historical background of clemency matters.
- Oversee special clemency initiatives that arise outside of the ordinary clemency process, such as general pardons issued pursuant to presidential proclamations and recommendations for clemency in highly sensitive capital cases.

OFFICE OF THE PARDON ATTORNEY

KEY PERSONNEL

Authorized Positions - 40
(from FY 2024 Enacted)

On-Board - 35



Key

Presidential Appointee (purple)
Non-Career SES (green)
Career SES and SL (red)
Limited Term (blue)
Schedule C (black)
Career Non-SES (brown)

Source: Component information as of October 7, 2024

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION

HISTORY

The United States Parole Commission (USPC) was established in May 1976 by the Parole Commission and Reorganization Act. Prior to that time, the agency was known as the United States Board of Parole, which was created by Congress in 1930. The Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 eliminated parole for federal crimes committed after November 1, 1987 and gave USPC authority to supervise state offenders transferred to federal supervision under the witness protection program. The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 gave USPC authority to make release date determinations and set supervised release terms for transfer treaty prisoners who committed their foreign crimes on or after November 1, 1987. The National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 transferred to the USPC the functions of the D.C. Board of Parole beginning August 5, 1998.

MISSION

The mission of the USPC is to promote public safety and strive for justice and fairness in the exercise of its authority to release and revoke offenders under its jurisdiction.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

The major functions of U.S. Parole Commission are to:

- Manage the offender's risk in the community.
- Make parole release decisions.
- Authorize methods of release and conditions under which release occurs.
- Prescribe, modify, and monitor compliance with the terms and conditions governing offenders' behavior while on parole or mandatory or supervised release.
- Issue warrants for violation of supervision.
- Determine probable cause for the revocation process.
- Revoke parole, mandatory or supervised release.
- Release from supervision those offenders who no longer pose a risk to public safety.
- Promulgate rules, regulations, and guidelines for the exercise of the USPC's authority and the implementation of a national parole policy.

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION

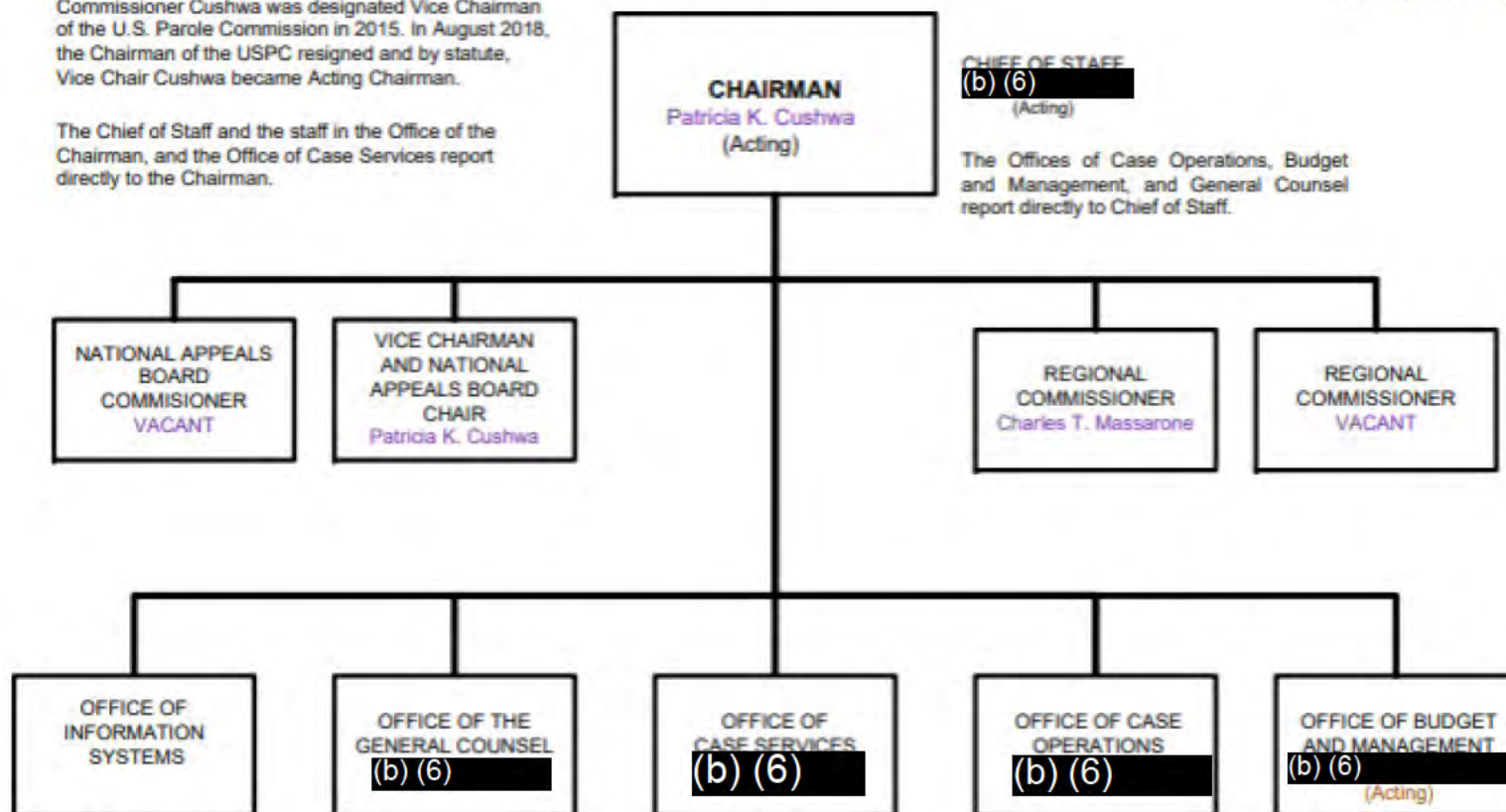
KEY PERSONNEL

Authorized Positions - 56
(from FY 2024 Enacted)

On-Board - 43

Commissioner Cushwa was designated Vice Chairman of the U.S. Parole Commission in 2015. In August 2018, the Chairman of the USPC resigned and by statute, Vice Chair Cushwa became Acting Chairman.

The Chief of Staff and the staff in the Office of the Chairman, and the Office of Case Services report directly to the Chairman.



The Office of Information Systems no longer exists. USPC merged its IT function and staff with JCON in 2017.

Key:
 Presidential Appointee
 Non-Career SES
 Career SES and SL
 Limited Term
 Schedule C
 Career Non-SES

Source: Component information as of October 7, 2024

MANAGEMENT AND OVERSIGHT

JUSTICE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

HISTORY

The Justice Management Division was originally established as the Office of Management and Finance in 1973, under Attorney General Elliot Richardson. The Office was created to strengthen the capability of the Department of Justice in the areas of management and finance. In 1979, building on the success of the office, a reorganization under Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti eliminated the Office of Management and Finance and created the Justice Management Division (JMD) to include a broader portfolio of management support and guidance for the Department and its senior leaders.

MISSION

The current mission of JMD is to strengthen the Department's capacity to achieve its goals and objectives, maximize return on program investments, and establish and implement policies and procedures pertaining to the organization, management, and administrative functions of the agency. As the administrative arm of the Department, JMD is led by the Assistant Attorney General for Administration. The Assistant Attorney General for Administration oversees Department-wide budget, financial management, strategic planning and performance, audit, internal controls, information and data management, records management, cybersecurity, telecommunications, human resources, equal employment opportunity, physical and personnel security, ethics, acquisition lifecycle management, operational procurement, policy management, and facilities. As the Department's Chief Financial Officer, the Assistant Attorney General for Administration is the key executive liaison with the appropriations subcommittees.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

The major functions of JMD are:

Office of the Controller

- The Deputy Assistant Attorney General/Controller serves as the Department's Deputy Chief Financial Officer and is designated by the Assistant Attorney General for Administration as the Performance Improvement Officer, and Evaluation Officer. The Controller oversees the Budget Staff, Finance Staff, Asset Forfeiture Management Staff, Debt Collection Management Staff, Strategic Planning and Performance Staff, and the Appropriations Liaison Office.
- Oversee the Department's more than \$45 billion annual budget and financial activities, including grants programs, in direct support of the senior leadership offices and more than 40 Components. Responsible for all stages of the Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution process from internal development to submission to the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and Congress. Generate materials on policy and subject-focused questions to prepare the Attorney General for Congressional Appropriation hearings. Administer other critical functions such as multi-year spend plans, requests for supplemental funding, and transfers and reprogramming of funds.
- Manage Department-wide financial management, audit, and reporting systems, including preparation of financial statements.
- Develop and issue policies, procedures, and processes that reflect statutory and regulatory requirements, providing guidance on budget execution and financial accounting, planning, analysis, auditing, and reporting standards.

- Provide oversight of all the Department full and part-time employees payroll.
- Work across the Department as the liaison with the OMB and government-wide performance community on strategic planning, performance management under the Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act, Enterprise Risk Management, evidence-building activities under the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act, and the Program Management Improvement Accountability Act.
- Manage the Department's debt collection process, from the receipt or initiation of debts owed to the United States, through the collection and disbursement of payments; reports on Three Percent Fund revenue, allocation, and accounting. Oversee and manage the Private Counsel Program.
- Administer the Department's Asset Forfeiture Program, the Assets Forfeiture Fund (AFF), and the Seized Asset Deposit Fund (SADF), including interpreting the AFF statute and operating the Consolidated Asset Tracking System that supports the AFF and SADF.
- Serve as the Department's primary interface with the Congressional Appropriations Committees for all appropriation-related hearings, briefings, and programmatic and budget matters.
- Coordinate and oversee the Department's organizational structure, and renaming of existing offices, programs, projects, and activities, and notifying OMB. Prepare and submit Section 505 notifications to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees at least 15 days prior to implementation and using any appropriated funds.

Office of the Chief Information Officer

- Chair the Department Investment Review Council, oversee, monitor, and evaluate the performance of information technology (IT) programs, and oversee all IT investments across the Department in compliance with the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act, which includes managing the review and approval of IT investments, providing guidance to DOJ components regarding annual and multiyear IT budget requests and IT capital planning, and complying with agency OMB IT reporting requirements.
- Lead and drive the secure, efficient, accessible, and effective implementation and use of information resources and IT through the establishment and enforcement of robust Department-wide IT and cybersecurity policies, procedures, processes, and standards.
- Collaborate with the Office of Management and Budget, the Department of Homeland Security, and other external entities such as the Federal Chief Information Officer (CIO) Council, Federal Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) Council, and Federal Acquisition Security Council, to improve Federal Government and Department IT and cybersecurity practices related to the design, acquisition, development, modernization, sustainment, use, sharing, and performance of information resources, and to achieve objectives delineated in statutes, including the Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA).
- Chair both the DOJ Chief Information Officer Council and the DOJ Data Governance Board—the Department-wide information resource, IT, and cybersecurity governance bodies. Participate in various committees, working groups, and communities of interest (cybersecurity, enterprise services, governance, data architecture, geospatial, artificial intelligence) to support achievement of legislatively defined IT and data management objectives, to lead the planning, management, and delivery of the Department's IT and data strategies, and to coordinate and facilitate the implementation of Department-wide priorities, policies, processes, and standards.
- Oversee the Department-wide Cybersecurity Program delivering information security policy,

cybersecurity operations, and audit support driving an enterprise architecture conducive to adherence with IT and information security risk management and internal control activities. Includes cyber supply chain risk management—to continually maintain and strengthen the Department’s cybersecurity posture against increasingly frequent and sophisticated cyberattacks.

- Operate the 24/7/365 Justice Security Operations Center responsible for comprehensive event logging, incident response, and mitigation of cyber threats and vulnerabilities necessary to maintain the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of DOJ data and information systems.
- Deliver and maintain critical DOJ enterprise infrastructure and end-user capabilities to include, email and collaboration services, telecommunications, classified and unclassified networks, internal and public websites, digital services, data management, and spectrum management, enabling over 165,000 Department users to carry out the day-to-day operational work that supports the Department’s national security and law enforcement mission.
- Evaluate and implement corrective actions and systematic processes to address internal review and external audit findings and advance the Department’s compliance with Federal legislation, OMB guidance, and Presidential Executive Orders.

Office of Policy, Management, and Procurement

• Internal Controls

- Direct the Department’s internal control program which includes the OMB Circular A-123, as amended by OMB Memorandum M-17-26, and perform the annual assessment required by the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act of 1982; provide guidance and support on the implementation of audits and program reviews conducted by the DOJ Office of the Inspector General and the Government Accountability Office.

• General Counsel

- Provide legal advice to the Assistant Attorney General for Administration and each JMD staff, as well as represent the Offices, Boards, and Divisions (OBDs), and agency senior officials, on a range of administrative matters including contract protests and claims, equal employment complaints, tax reporting, appropriations, grants, delegations of authority, human resources (HR) policy creation and maintenance, use of the Attorney General’s Representation Fund, and procedures for departing officials to request access to or removal of copies of official documents.
- Manage and oversee the Department’s administrative remedies related to procurement fraud investigations by suspending or debarring contractors who are not “presently responsible” due to criminal conduct or poor performance.

• Facilities and Property Management

- Plan, direct, and monitor Department-wide policy guidance on all aspects of real and personal property, assignment and utilization of space, energy management, employee health and safety, worker’s compensation, key logistics and warehouse services, fleet management, parking management, and publications services.
- Oversee the facility operations and maintenance of the Robert F. Kennedy (RFK) Main Justice building including the ornate architecture and unique collection of artworks housed in this historic 90-year-old building.
- Manage over 6,000 owned and leased facilities for all headquarter components as well as field offices and facilities for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, Drug

Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Federal Bureau of Prisons, U.S. Marshals Service, and U.S. Attorneys' Offices in more than 50 countries worldwide with a footprint of 124 million square feet. Provide oversight for roughly 48,000 vehicles in support of the Department's mission.

- **Ethics Program Management**

- The Assistant Attorney General for Administration is the Department's Designated Agency Ethics Official (DAEO).
- Manage and oversee the Departmental ethics program developing policies and coordinating implementation to comply with the requirements set forth in 5 C.F.R. 2638.104(c). Provide ethics briefings, advice, and annual training to and through the components Deputy Designated Agency Ethics Officials. Provide ethics education and briefings for senior leaders consistent with the regulatory requirements.
- Oversee the financial disclosure program including the review of all Senate-confirmed political appointee (PAS) financial disclosure reports. Identify and resolve conflicts of interest and the appearance of conflicts of interest through recusals, directed divestitures, waivers, authorizations, reassignments, and other appropriate means.
- Take disciplinary, corrective, or other action to resolve violations of the ethics regulations by Department employees, and make appropriate referrals to the Inspector General or to the Criminal Division.

- **Acquisitions and Procurement Management**

- The Deputy Assistant Attorney General for Policy, Management, and Procurement serves as the Department's Senior Procurement Executive with operational support by the Office of Acquisition Management and the Office of General Counsel.
- Provide operational procurement support to the Department's OBDs processing actions totaling more than \$1 billion a year. Includes all senior management offices, litigating components (such as the Antitrust Division, Civil Division, Civil Rights Division, Criminal Division, Environment and Natural Resources Division, Tax Division, and U.S. Attorneys), the U.S. Trustee Program, and JMD Staffs.
- Develop Department-wide acquisition policies and technical guidance for procurement officials. Oversee the purchase card program ensuring simplified and streamlined purchasing methods for buying supplies and other services, such as micro-purchases and commercial training. Manage the Department's Expert Witness Program, which is funded by the Fees and Expenses of Witnesses appropriation. Solicit proposals, negotiate, award, administer, modify, or terminate contracts for OBD goods and services.

- **Records and Information Management**

- The Deputy Assistant Attorney General for Policy, Management, and Procurement also serves as the Department's Senior Agency Official for Records Management (SAORM) with support from the Office of Records Management Policy (ORMP).
- Direct the Department's records and information management (RIM) policies, including the directives management process. Perform records operations for the Offices of the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, the Associate Attorney General, and the Assistant Attorney General for Administration.

- Oversee JMD's Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and electronic discovery (eDiscovery) activities. Properly process and respond to all FOIA and eDiscovery requests.
- Provide advice and coordinate Department capabilities to fulfill and enhance electronic litigation for all phases of civil and criminal litigation, encompassing the entire lifecycle of electronic evidence.
- **Small Business Collaboration**
 - Work collaboratively across the Department to promote maximum utilization of small businesses, including small disadvantaged businesses, woman owned small businesses, service disabled veteran owned small businesses, and Historically Underutilized Business Zones (HUBZone) certified businesses.

Human Capital Management and Administration

- The Deputy Assistant Attorney General for Human Resources and Administration serves as the Department's Chief Human Capital Officer (CHCO).
- Plan, direct, and coordinate Department-wide human capital management and HR policies and procedures for awards, benefits, position classification, leave, employee and labor relations, strategic workforce planning, pay and compensation, staffing and recruitment, detailees, Intergovernmental Personnel Act assignments, performance management, HR information systems, and work-life programs for a workforce of approximately 116,000 employees.
- Oversee all executive resources activities for the Department's more than 800 Senior Executive Service (SES), Senior Level (SL), and politically appointed employees to include recruitment, examination, and selection processes, policies, tools, and performance management. Facilitate the appointment and onboarding of new appointees coordinating with the White House Presidential Personnel Office.
- **Equal Employment Opportunity**
 - The Department's Director of the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Staff reports to the Deputy Assistant Attorney General for Human Resources and Administration.
 - Oversee the development and implementation of EEO policies and programs to prevent employment discrimination and monitor and report on agency compliance with Federal EEO related statutes and regulations.
 - Responsible for developing policy, methods, and procedures for implementing a model EEO program throughout the Department. Provide advice, technical assistance, and support to management officials and bureau EEO personnel. Additionally, maintain the integrity of EEO programs by monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of all DOJ component EEO programs, and compliance with established Departmental EEO policy and procedures.
 - Administer the DOJ Disability Employment (Reasonable Accommodation), Affirmative Employment, Diversity and Inclusion Dialogue Program, and Special Emphasis Programs.
- **Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility**
 - The Department's Chief Diversity Officer (CDO) reports to the Deputy Assistant Attorney General for Human Resources and Administration.
 - Oversee the Department's diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility (DEIA) strategic planning

efforts, policies, and initiatives partnering with DOJ internal and external stakeholders. Provide counsel to leaders on ways to advance DEIA efforts across the Department. The CDO chairs the Attorney General's DEIA Advisory Council and is responsible for providing an annual report to the Attorney General on the Council's DEIA activities and recommendations.

- **Security and Emergency Planning Staff**

- The Department Security Officer reports to the Deputy Assistant Attorney General for Human Resources and Administration.
- Manage the 24/7/365 Justice Command Center, the Department's primary information gathering and crisis management facility. Its chief mission is to coordinate the Department's functional activities which require immediate attention by the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, or the Department's senior staff and to provide the information, communications, and facilities for making and transmitting accurate and timely decisions under all conditions. The Justice Command Center also supports classified national security programs including an alternate crisis management facility designed to enable the Department's leadership to conduct essential functions in emergencies. Maintain the Department's Emergency Notification System.
- Lead and administer Department-wide programs and policies pertaining to physical security, emergency preparedness and continuity, personnel security, litigation security, and information assurance, including Controlled Unclassified Information, National Security Information, and Sensitive Compartmented Information.
- Review draft legislation and policy from across the Federal government for potential impact to the Department's security mission.

- **Library**

- The Director, Library Staff reports to the Deputy Assistant Attorney General for Human Resources and Administration.
- Provide general and legal reference and information services, including advanced legal research and investigative assistance to DOJ senior leadership offices, litigating divisions, U.S. Attorneys' Offices, and other DOJ law enforcement components.
- Offer general and legal research support to the senior leadership offices, including the Office of the Solicitor General, and DOJ attorneys in all litigating divisions and appellate sections, and 93 U.S. Attorneys' Offices in support of Departmental litigation and research needs.
- Provide extensive research and analysis to support the Department's litigation and trial preparation work conducting unique research services for DOJ attorneys such as asset searching and Federal expert witness background research.
- Manage library cataloging services and other shared Department research resources systems for DOJ-wide access. Provide document digitization services of DOJ unique collections for research and Department desktop online access.

- **Learning and Workforce Development**

- The Department's Chief Learning Officer reports to the Deputy Assistant Attorney General for Human Resources and Administration.
- Establish the strategic direction for Department-wide learning, workforce development, and employee engagement policies and initiatives, including the Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey.

- Oversee the Department's Learning and Development Council and leadership development programs, including Online leadership and technical training, Professional Coaching Program, Mentorship Program, and DOJ Leadership Excellence and Achievement Program (LEAP).
- Manage learnDOJ, the Department's learning management system, where more than 58,000 courses are cataloged, and employees can for learning, complete online training, and request approval to attend training from outside sources.

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT RESPONSE

- Oversee responses to all allegations of sexual misconduct to ensure consistency, fairness, and accountability across the Department while minimizing further trauma to or retaliation against complainants and witnesses.
- Establish Department-wide sexual misconduct response and reporting policies and procedures coordinating the development of component programs identifying program priorities, training and resources, including victim services.
- Work collaboratively across the Department through the Sexual Harassment Steering Committee, conducting routine coordination and decision-making meetings.

ATTORNEY RECRUITMENT AND MANAGEMENT

- The Office of Attorney Recruitment and Management (OARM) administer and oversee the Deputy Attorney General's and Associate Attorney General's delegated authority for final action on the employment and general administration of attorneys and law students in grades 15 and below, as well as other career attorney positions such as Assistant United States Attorneys (AUSAs), and Assistant United States Trustees (AUSTs).
- OARM determine the fitness (suitability) of career attorneys, including AUSAs and AUSTs, and provide recommendations regarding the suitability of Immigration Judges and career Senior Executive Service (SES) attorneys. Additionally, OARM is the deciding official for serious disciplinary actions (removals, demotions, and suspensions of 15 days or more) of attorneys outside of the United States Attorneys' Offices in grades 15 and below (unless the discipline arises out of professional misconduct).
- Programs administered by OARM include: the Attorney General's Honors Program; the Summer Law Intern Program; the Law Student Volunteer Program; the Attorney Mentor Program; the Attorney Student Loan Repayment Program; and the Attorney Ambassador Program.
- OARM adjudicate FBI whistleblower cases under 5 U.S.C. §2303 and the Department's regulations at 28 C.F.R. Part 27.

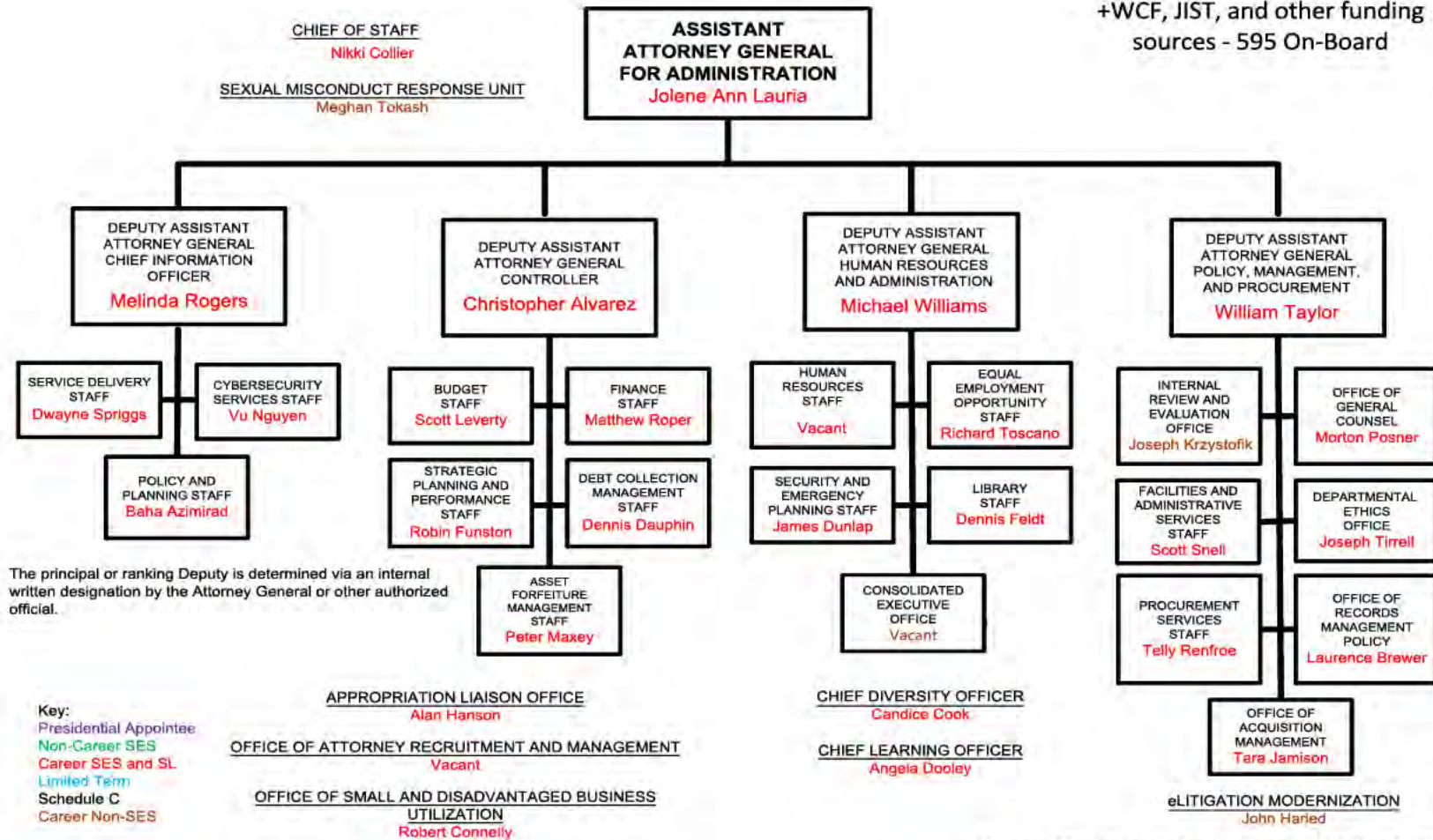
JUSTICE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

KEY PERSONNEL

Authorized Positions - 314
(from FY 2024 Enacted)

On-Board - 261

+WCF, JIST, and other funding
sources - 595 On-Board



Source: Component information as of October 7, 2024

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

HISTORY

On April 14, 1989, the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) was created as an independent entity in the Department of Justice by amendment to the Inspector General Act of 1978, under Attorney General Richard Thornburgh. The OIG's mission is to detect and deter fraud, waste, and abuse in Department programs and misconduct by Department personnel. The OIG also assists Department managers in promoting integrity, economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of Department programs and operations through its audits, inspections, investigations, and special reviews.

MISSION

Promoting the rule of law through objective, independent oversight of the Department of Justice.

The OIG has jurisdiction to review the programs and personnel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the U.S. Marshals Service, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, the United States Attorneys, and all other organizations in the Department as well as contractors of the Department and organizations receiving grant money from the Department.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

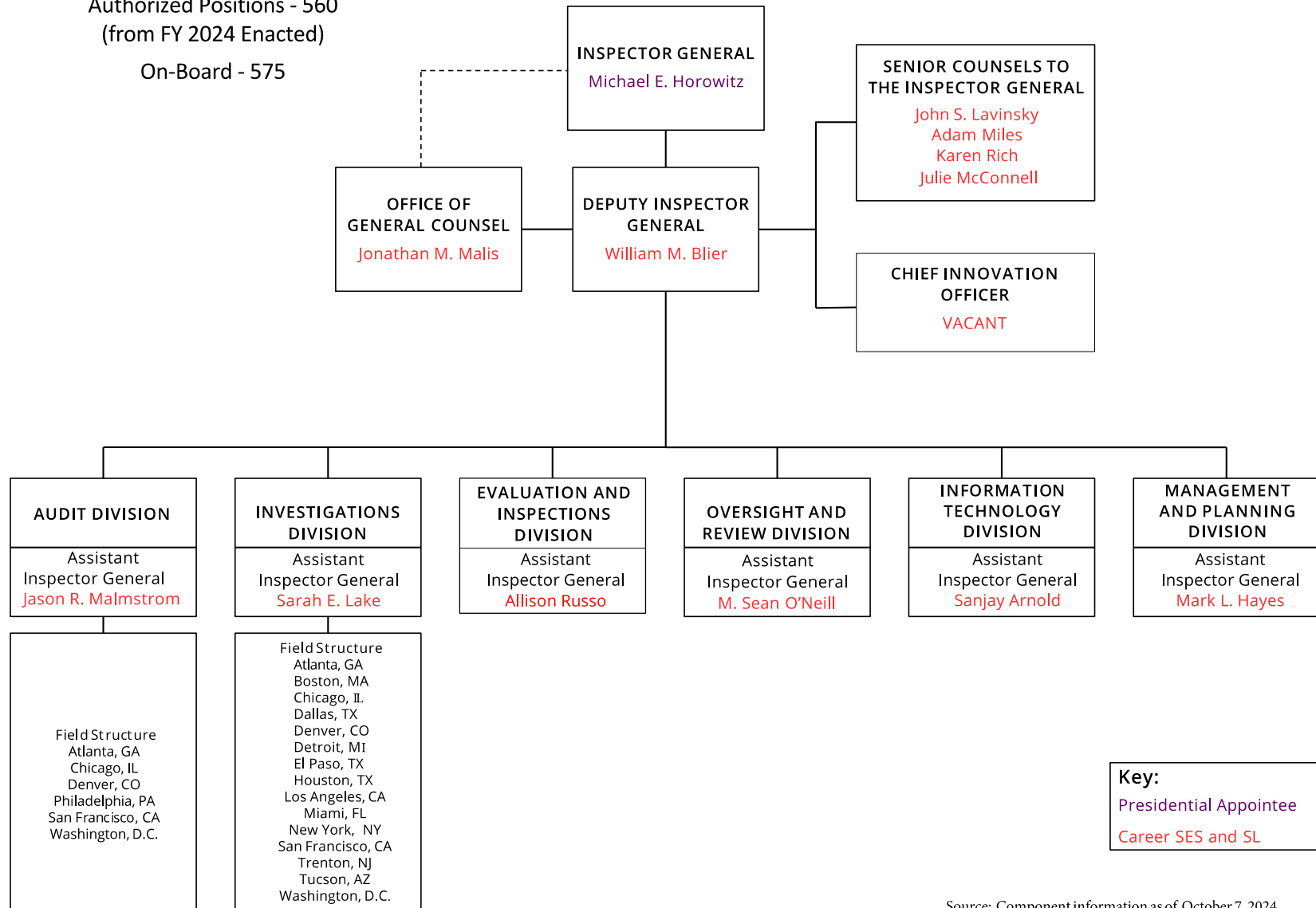
The major functions of the OIG are to:

- Investigate alleged violations of criminal and civil laws, regulations and ethical standards arising from the conduct of Department employees.
- Conduct, report, and follow up on financial audits of Departmental organizations, programs, contracts, grants, and other agreements.
- Conduct, report, and follow up on performance audits and inspections of programs and operations within or financed by the Department.
- Report to the Attorney General and the Congress on problems and deficiencies in the administration of Department and Department-financed operations and progress made in implementing recommended corrective actions.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

KEY PERSONNEL

Authorized Positions - 560
(from FY 2024 Enacted)
On-Board - 575



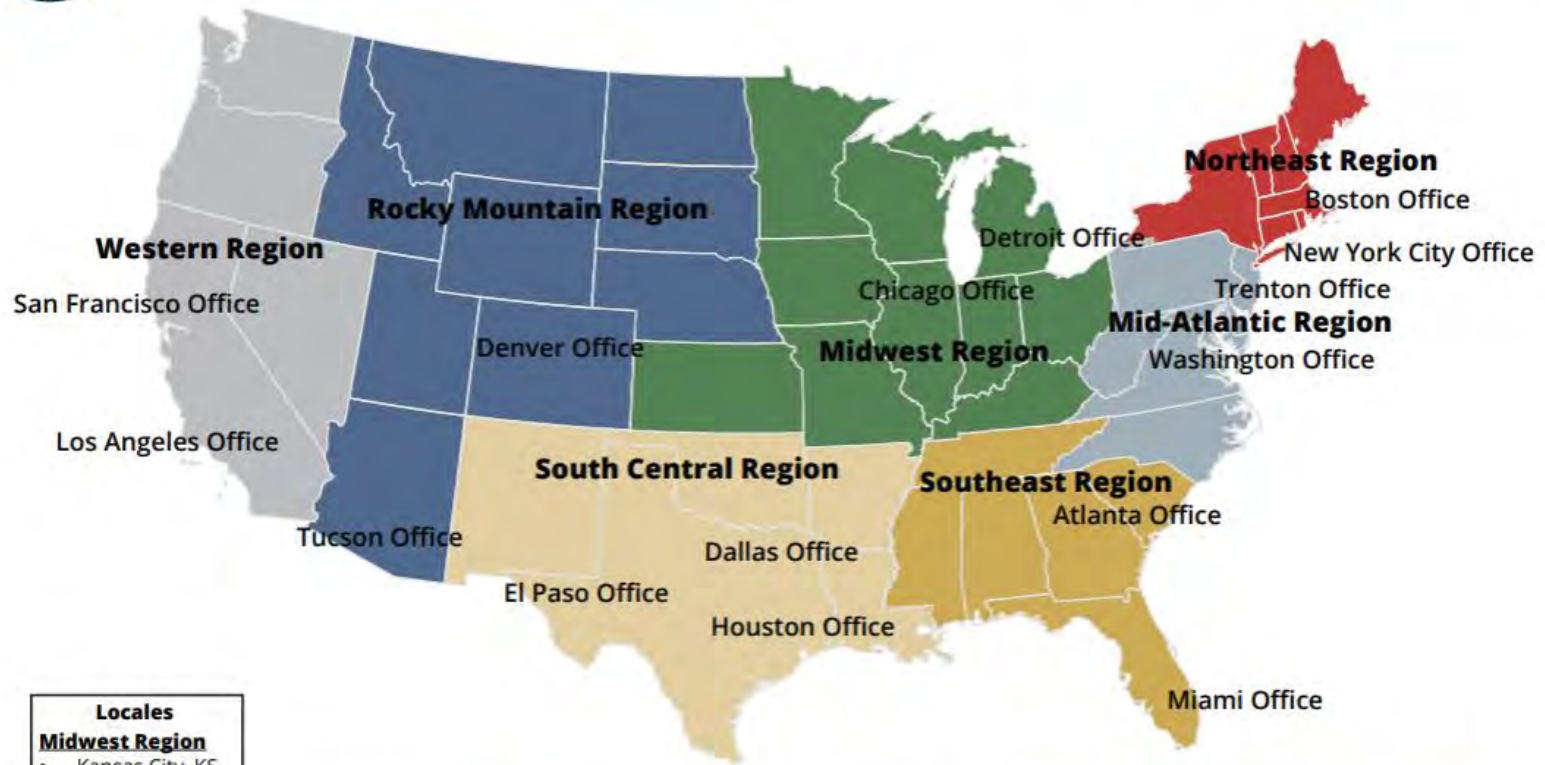
Source: Component information as of October 7, 2024



DOJ OIG Investigations Division Offices

Effective October 25, 2023

Updated October 25, 2023



Locales
Midwest Region
• Kansas City, KS
• Lexington, KY
Southeast Region
• Charleston, SC
• Chattanooga, TN
• Jackson, MS
• Ocala, FL
• San Juan, PR
Western Region
• Fresno, CA
• San Diego, CA
• Santa Rosa, CA
• Seattle, WA

Western Region	Rocky Mountain Region	South Central Region	Midwest Region	Mid-Atlantic Region	Southeast Region	Northeast Region
Alaska Hawaii American Samoa Guam N. Mariana Islands					Puerto Rico U.S. Virgin Islands	

*Headquarters is located in Washington, D.C. The Washington Office, Fraud Detection Office, and the Cyber Investigations Office are located in the greater Washington, D.C., metropolitan area.

OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

HISTORY

The Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) was established in 1975 by Attorney General Edward H. Levi by Attorney General Order No. 635-74.

Under A.G. Order No. 2835-2006 (71 FR 54412-01), OPR has jurisdiction to investigate allegations of professional misconduct against Department attorneys that relate to the exercise of their authority to investigate, litigate, or provide legal advice, including allegations of professional misconduct against Department immigration judges. OPR also has jurisdiction to investigate allegations of misconduct against Department law enforcement personnel that relate to allegations of attorney misconduct within the jurisdiction of OPR.

MISSION

OPR's mission is to ensure that Department of Justice attorneys perform their duties in accordance with the high professional standards expected of the nation's principal law enforcement agency.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

The major functions of the OPR are to:

- Receive and review allegations of professional misconduct against Department attorneys and law enforcement personnel within its jurisdiction.
- Review judicial findings of misconduct or judicial criticism of Department attorneys to determine whether an investigation is warranted.
- Conduct preliminary inquiries to determine whether the allegations warrant action by OPR or referral to another component within the Department.
- Conduct full investigations of allegations of misconduct when warranted.
- Report findings of attorney misconduct to the Professional Misconduct Review Unit (PMRU).
- Refer matters to the appropriate component head for corrective action as an administrative, management, or personnel matter.
- Report to the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General issues identified during the course of an investigation that may significantly impact Department policies and procedures.
- When authorized by the PMRU, report findings of professional misconduct against Department attorneys to appropriate state attorney disciplinary authorities.
- Receive and review proposals from within the Department to refer to state attorney disciplinary authorities' allegations of professional misconduct by non-Department attorneys and make referrals when warranted.
- Serve as the Department's liaison to the National Organization of Bar Counsel and to state attorney disciplinary authorities.
- Receive and review allegations of retaliation taken against individuals who disclose to OPR information relating to the alleged professional misconduct of Department attorneys or law enforcement personnel.

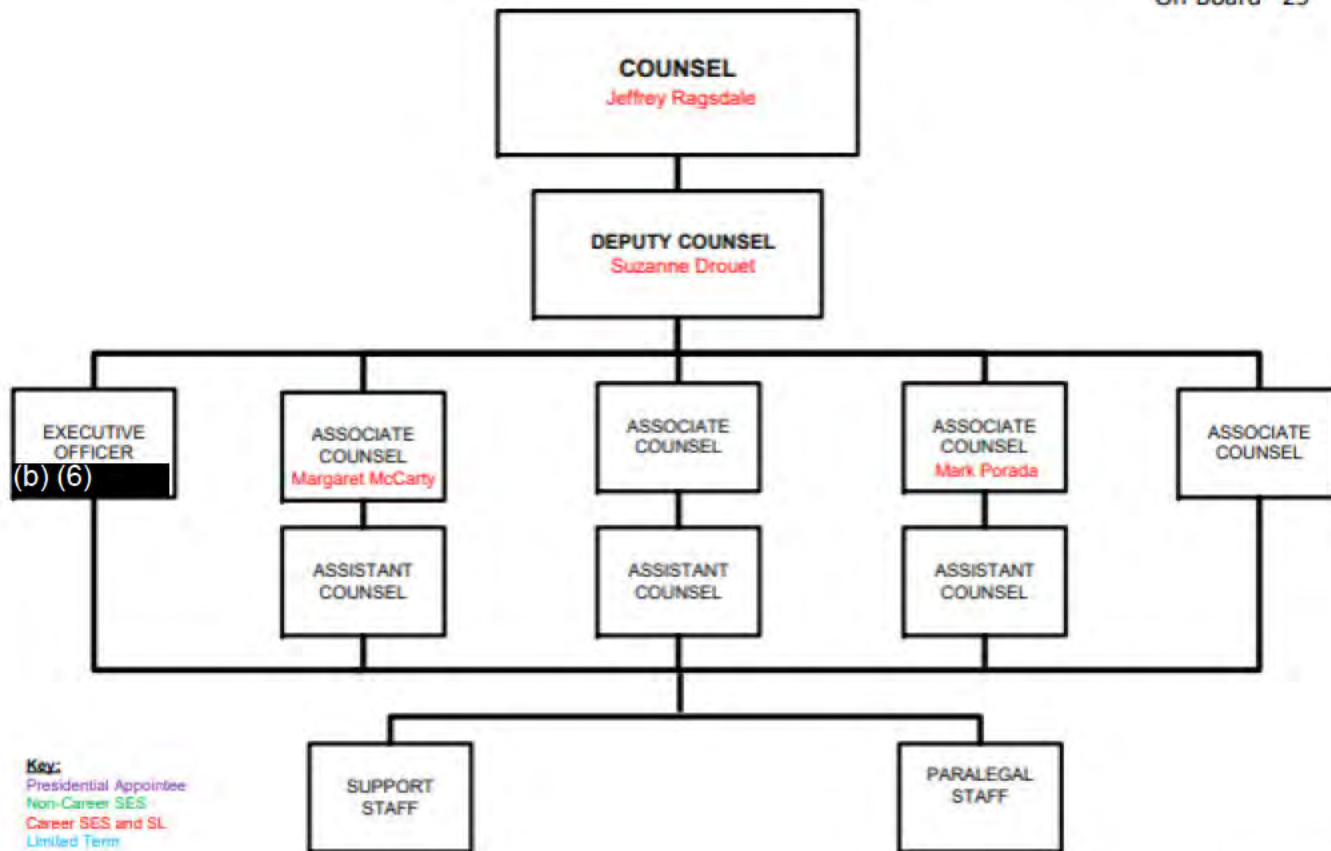
- Receive and review FBI whistleblower retaliation allegations to ensure that FBI employees are protected from reprisal when they report misconduct.
- Recommend and implement improvements in the Department's system for receiving and reviewing misconduct allegations against Department attorneys.
- Identify and report to the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General significant issues and trends in misconduct allegations against Department attorneys and recommend corrective action when appropriate.
- Support the Department's efforts to ensure that Department attorneys maintain the highest ethical standards by participating in training, conferences, and policy development initiatives when appropriate.
- Undertake special assignments as directed by the Attorney General or Deputy Attorney General.

OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

KEY PERSONNEL

Authorized Positions - 29
(from FY 2024 Enacted)

On-Board - 29



Key:
 Presidential Appointee
 Non-Career SES
 Career SES and SL
 Limited Term
 Schedule C
 Career Non-SES

Source: Component information as of October 7, 2024.

PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY ADVISORY OFFICE

HISTORY

In 1994, the Department recognized the need for a program dedicated to resolving professional responsibility issues facing Department attorneys. As a result, the Department established the Professional Responsibility Officer Program. After passage of 28 U.S.C. 530B (the McDade Amendment), which applied the state, District of Columbia, and territorial rules of professional conduct to federal attorneys, the Department established the Professional Responsibility Advisory Office (PRAO) on April 19, 1999. As an independent component within the Department, PRAO reports to the Deputy Attorney General.

MISSION

PRAO's primary mission is to provide professional responsibility advice, litigation support, and training to Department officials and attorneys.

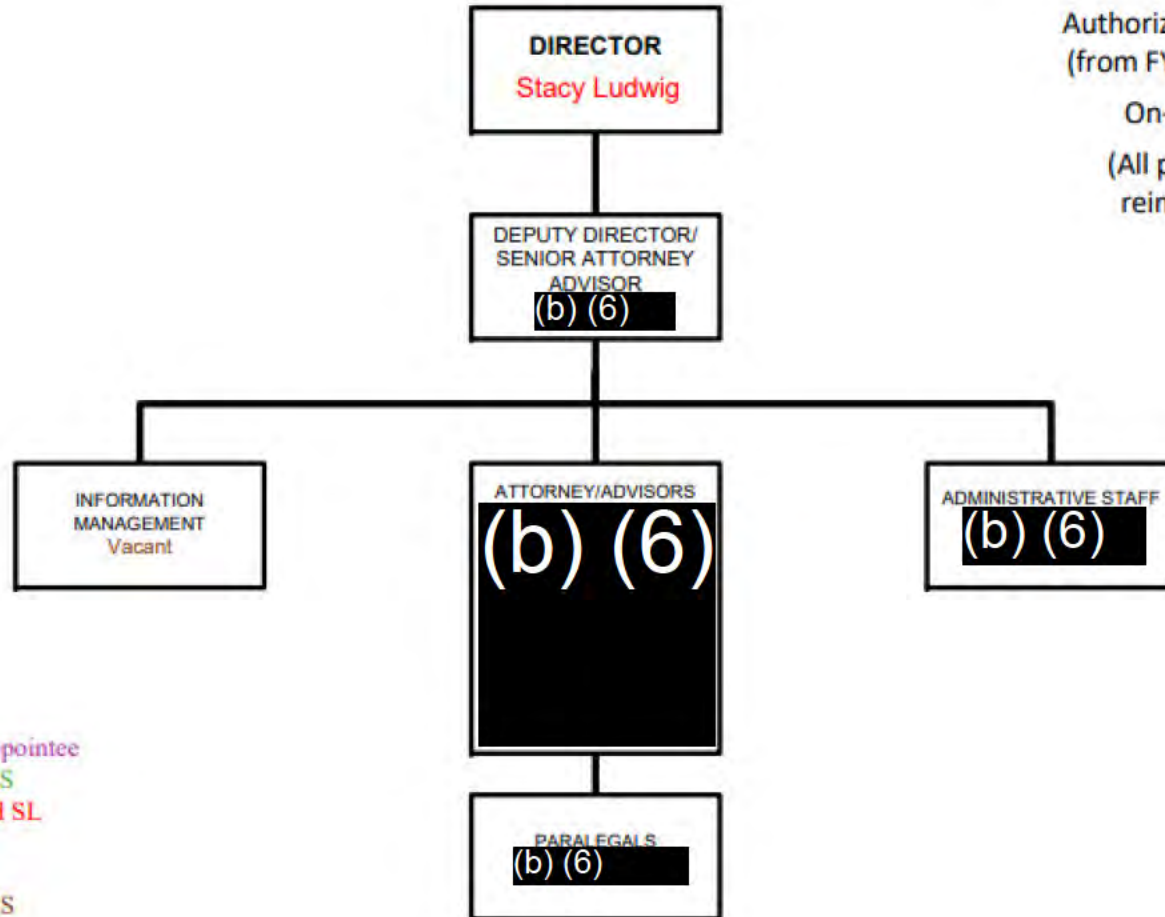
MAJOR FUNCTIONS

PRAO's major functions are to:

- Provide professional responsibility advice to the Department's leadership and attorneys regarding policy initiatives and criminal, civil, and national security matters.
- Deliver nation-wide professional responsibility training to Department attorneys and to individual Department components and offices.
- Serve as the Department's liaison to state and national bar organizations in matters related to the interpretation, revision, and implementation of the rules of professional conduct.
- Advise Department attorneys accused of professional misconduct and coordinate with other Department components to defend attorneys against allegations that they failed to meet their professional responsibility obligations.
- Perform other duties and assignments determined by the Attorney General or Deputy Attorney General.

PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY ADVISORY OFFICE

Key Personnel



Authorized Positions - 0
(from FY 2024 Enacted)

On-Board - 21
(All positions are
reimbursable.)

Key:
Presidential Appointee
Non-Career SES
Career SES and SL
Limited Term
Schedule C
Career Non-SES

Source: Component information as of October 7, 2024

OTHER OFFICES

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR U.S. TRUSTEES

HISTORY

The Executive Office for U.S. Trustees (EOUST) is the headquarters office of the U.S. Trustee Program (USTP). The USTP was created as a pilot program in 18 judicial districts under the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978. The U.S. Attorney General was Griffin Bell. In 1986, through the Bankruptcy Judges, United States Trustees, and Family Farmer Bankruptcy Act, Congress expanded the USTP to cover all judicial districts (except those in Alabama and North Carolina).

The EOUST is led by a Director, whose authority is derived from the Attorney General. The EOUST determines national policies, priorities, and litigation positions; oversees overall operations in the USTP's 21 regions consisting of 89 field offices nationwide; and supervises the regional U.S. Trustees. U.S. Trustees are appointed by the Attorney General to oversee the USTP's 21 regions (defined in statute) and their duties are set forth in titles 11 (the Bankruptcy Code) and 28 of the United States Code. In addition to specific statutory duties and responsibilities, U.S. Trustees "may raise and may appear and be heard on any issue in any case or proceeding under" the Bankruptcy Code. 11 U.S.C. § 307.

MISSION

The mission of the USTP is to promote the integrity and efficiency of the bankruptcy system for the benefit of all stakeholders—debtors, creditors, and the public. The USTP achieves its mission through administrative, regulatory, and litigation and enforcement activities.

FUNCTIONS

The major functions of the EOUST are to:

- Provide leadership, central policy and management direction, and administrative and information technology services to the USTP's field offices.
- Develop national priorities, enforcement strategies, and performance measures.
- Coordinate the USTP's litigation activities and provide legal counsel to its field offices.
- Collect, evaluate, and disseminate data on the USTP's operations.
- Approve and monitor credit counseling agencies and debtor education providers that offer statutorily required services to individual debtors.
- Designate individual chapter 7 and chapter 13 bankruptcy cases for audit.

The major functions of the USTP's field offices are to:

- Enforce compliance with bankruptcy law, including by identifying and redressing fraud and abuse by debtors, creditors, professionals, and other parties in the bankruptcy process.
- Appoint and oversee approximately 1,000 private trustees who administer chapters 7, 12, and 13 bankruptcy cases and distribute billions of dollars in assets each year to ensure cases are administered promptly and efficiently.
- Oversee and act in chapter 11 business reorganization cases to ensure management accountability, appropriateness of professional fees, and progression toward financial rehabilitation.

- Recruit, appoint, and supervise trustees for small business cases proceeding under subchapter V of chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code.
- Preside at or oversee statutorily required meetings of creditors held in all bankruptcy cases.
- Identify and refer cases of potential criminal wrongdoing to law enforcement, including the U.S. Attorneys and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and assist in the investigation and prosecution of criminal cases as needed.
- Participate in appeals to bankruptcy appellate panels, district courts, circuit courts of appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court.
- Carry out other statutorily prescribed administrative, regulatory, and enforcement responsibilities to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of the bankruptcy system.

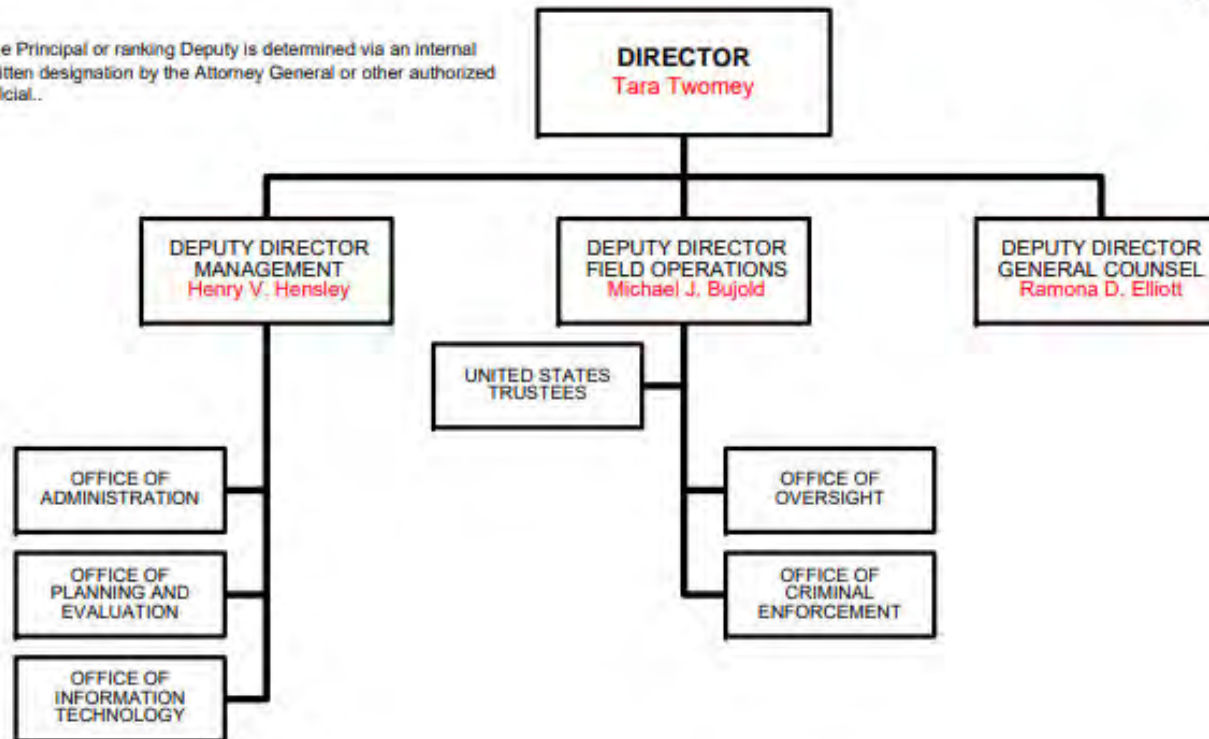
EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR UNITED STATES TRUSTEES

KEY PERSONNEL

Authorized Positions - 970
(from FY 2024 Enacted)

On-Board - 958

The Principal or ranking Deputy is determined via an internal written designation by the Attorney General or other authorized official..



Key:
 Presidential Appointee
 Non-Career SES
 Career SES and SL
 Limited Term
 Schedule C
 Career/ Non-SES

Source: Component information as of October 7, 2024

Program Offices

- ★ Regional
- District
- 1 Region Numbers
- Note: The districts in North Carolina and Alabama currently are not part of the United States Trustee Program

Legend:

- Regional Boundaries
- State Boundaries
- Judicial District Boundaries

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

HISTORY

The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States (FCSC) was established under Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1954. In 1980, pursuant to Public Law 96-209, the Commission was transferred to the Department of Justice as a separate agency within the Department.

MISSION

The mission of the FCSC is to adjudicate claims against foreign governments for losses and injuries sustained by United States nationals, pursuant to programs authorized by statute or under international agreements.

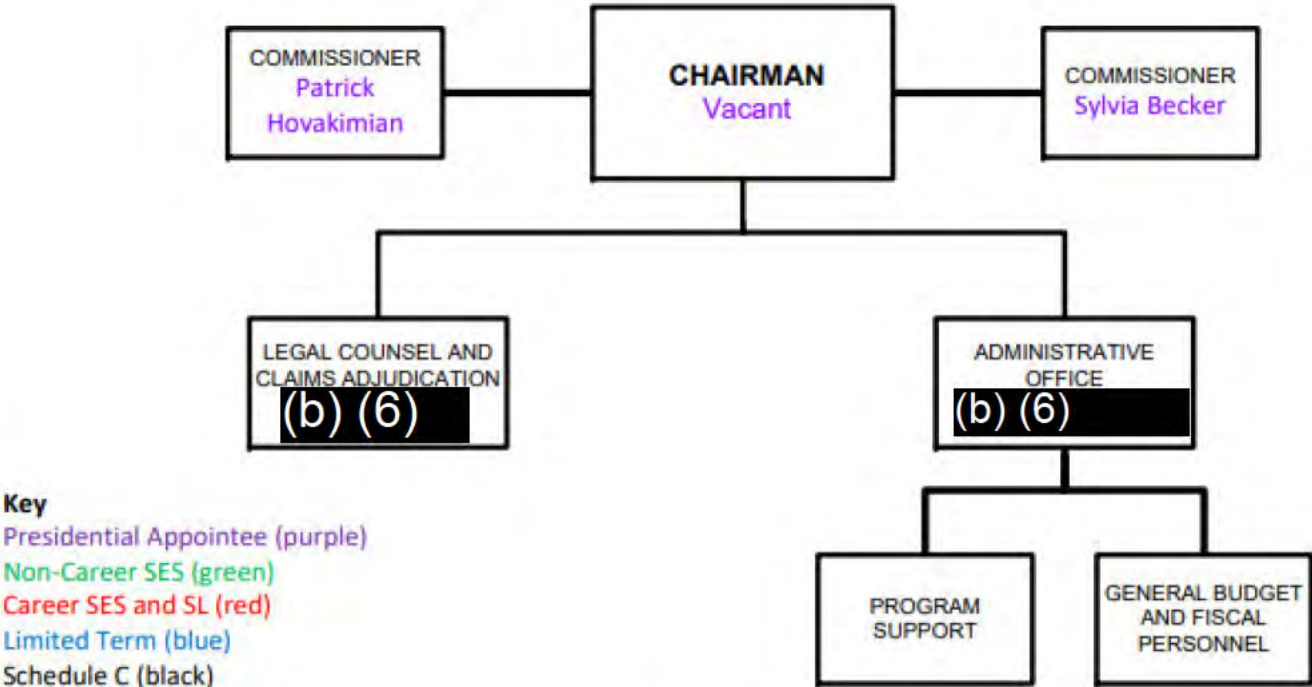
MAJOR FUNCTIONS

The major functions of the FCSC are to:

- Determine claims of U.S. nationals for loss and injury against foreign governments as authorized by the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 (ICSA), as amended (22 U.S.C. 1621-1645o).
- Determine claims of U.S. nationals for loss of property in specific foreign countries as the result of nationalization or other taking by the governments of those countries as authorized by the ICSA.
- Determine claims of any previously unrecognized United States military personnel and civilian American citizens who were held in captured status in the Vietnam conflict, as authorized by the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2001-2017p).
- Service information requests relating to the 52 completed international and war claims programs previously administered by the FCSC, and report to Congress and executive departments on potential programs.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION
KEY PERSONNEL

Authorized Positions - 11
(from FY 2024 Enacted)
On-Board - 6



Source: Component information as of October 7, 2024

OFFICE OF INFORMATION POLICY

HISTORY

The Office of Information Policy (OIP) was originally established as the Freedom of Information Committee in the Office of Legal Counsel on December 8, 1969, to advise and assist agencies in administering the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). With the expansion of FOIA-related matters during the 1970s, the Department created the Office of Information Law and Policy in 1978 and the functions of the Freedom of Information Committee were integrated into this new office. In 1981, the Office of Information Law and Policy was made part of the newly formed Office of Legal Policy, which merged with the Office of Privacy and Information Appeals and became the Office of Information and Privacy.

The Office of Information and Privacy remained a part of the Office of Legal Policy until May 14, 1993, when Attorney General Janet Reno directed the establishment of OIP as an independent component of the Department of Justice reporting directly to the Associate Attorney General. The Office was subsequently renamed the Office of Information Policy on August 18, 2008.

MISSION

The mission of OIP is to provide legal and policy advice to all federal agencies on administration of the FOIA. OIP is responsible for encouraging agency compliance with the law and for overseeing agency implementation of the FOIA, which includes the requirement that agencies report to the Attorney General each year on their performance in implementing the law.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

The major functions of OIP are to:

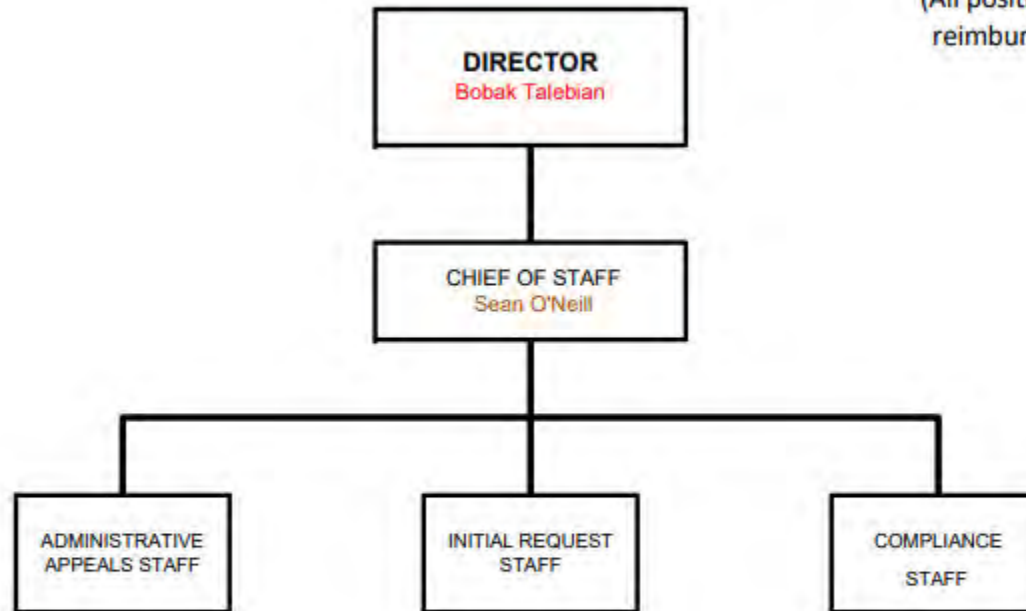
- Develop and issue policy guidance to all federal agencies on the proper implementation of the FOIA and provide legal and policy advice to any agency seeking assistance in complying with the FOIA.
- Publish the Department of Justice Guide to the Freedom of Information Act, which is a comprehensive legal treatise addressing all aspects of the FOIA.
- Provide extensive government-wide training programs, presentations, and briefings on a variety of subjects related to FOIA compliance and implementation. Provide forums and platforms for public participation and collaboration on particular areas of interest to the open government community.
- Co-chair the Chief FOIA Officers Council, which was established in accordance with the FOIA Improvement Act of 2016.
- Adjudicate thousands of administrative appeals brought under the FOIA each year concerning actions taken by any of the Department of Justice's components in response to FOIA requests.

- Process over 2,000 initial FOIA requests made each year for records of the Senior Leadership Offices of the Department of Justice, including the Offices of the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, Associate Attorney General, as well as the Offices of Legislative Affairs, Public Affairs, and Legal Policy.
- Develop and issue guidance to agencies for preparation of their Annual FOIA Reports and Chief FOIA Officer Reports.
- Review all agencies' Annual FOIA Reports and Chief FOIA Officer Reports for compliance with reporting guidelines and make them available at a single electronic access point. Prepare government-wide summaries of both reports and assessments of agency progress.
- Compile the Department's FOIA Litigation and Compliance Report, which describes the Department's efforts to encourage agency compliance with the FOIA and includes lists of newly filed FOIA litigation cases.
- Compile the Department's Annual FOIA Report and the Department's Chief FOIA Officer Report.
- Assist with the defense of hundreds of FOIA matters in litigation per year.
- Maintain FOIA.gov, a comprehensive public resource allowing requesters to learn about the FOIA and make requests to any agency from a single site. FOIA.gov also helps requesters identify information that is already publicly available, and it displays agency Annual FOIA Report data graphically in an open format to allow the public to compare and contrast FOIA trends. Maintain an AI-based FOIA Wizard on FOIA.gov that assists the public in locating agencies that maintain specific information sought.
- Maintain OIP's website, an all-inclusive FOIA website for agencies, also useful to the public that includes OIP guidance, the Director's FOIA Post blog and social media accounts, FOIA resources, reports, training opportunities, summaries of court decisions, a portal for making requests electronically for records of the Department's senior leadership offices, OIP's FOIA Library, and Department of Justice FOIA contacts.
- Provide staff support for the Department Review Committee, which reviews Department of Justice records containing classified information.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION POLICY KEY PERSONNEL

Authorized Positions - 0
(from FY 2024 Enacted)

On-Board - 39
(All positions are
reimbursable.)



Key:
Presidential Appointee
Non-Career SES
Career SES and SL
Limited Term
Schedule C
Career Non-SES

Source: Component information as of October 7, 2024

CROSS-DEPARTMENT COORDINATING ENTITIES

CHIEF ACQUISITION OFFICER

- The Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act of 1974, as amended, by statute, requires that the head of each Chief Financial Officers Act agency appoint or designate a Chief Acquisition Officer.
- Within the DOJ, by Attorney General Order, the Chief Acquisition Officer responsibility is delegated to the Assistant Attorney General for Administration.
- The Chief Acquisition Officer is the department's top acquisition executive and has the authority, accountability, and responsibility for Department-wide acquisition decision-making. This includes the development of goals, guidelines and policies, measurement, and evaluation of the performance of the Department's various acquisition organizations.

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

- The Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, as amended, requires all major Executive agencies to have a Chief Financial Officer who reports directly to the agency head on financial matters.
- By statute, 28 U.S.C. Sec. 507, the Chief Financial Officer for the DOJ is the Assistant Attorney General for Administration.
- The Chief Financial Officer is responsible for developing and maintaining integrated accounting and financial management systems; directing, managing, and providing policy guidance and oversight of all agency financial management personnel, activities, and operations; approving and managing financial management systems design and enhancement projects; developing budgets for financial management operations and improvements; overseeing the recruitment, selection, and training of personnel to carry out agency financial management functions; implementing agency asset management systems, including systems for cash management, credit management, debt collection, and property and inventory management and control; and monitoring the financial execution of the agency budget in relation to actual expenditures.

CHIEF HUMAN CAPITAL OFFICER

- The Chief Human Capital Officers Act of 2002, enacted as part of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, 5 United States Code §1401-1402, requires that the head of each Executive agency appoint a Chief Human Capital Officer (CHCO).
- The Assistant Attorney General for Administration has delegated the role of the Department's Chief Human Capital Officer to Michael J. Williams, the DOJ, Deputy Assistant Attorney General for Human Resources and Administration.
- The Chief Human Capital Officer advises and assists the head of the agency and other agency officials in carrying out the agency's responsibilities for selecting, developing, training, and managing a talented, productive workforce in accordance with merit system principles, and implementing the rules and regulations of the President, the U.S. Office of Personnel Management, and the laws governing the civil service within the agency; serves on the CHCO Council; leads the Department's Human Capital Operating Plan.

CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

- The title of Department Chief Information Officer was officially introduced by the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996, which instituted the Chief Information Officer as the senior official responsible for all information and information technology (IT) resources, strategic planning, investment management, enterprise architecture, and cybersecurity. The Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014 (FISMA) establishes agency Chief Information Officers' accountability for the delivery of information security capabilities. Additionally, the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act of 2015 (FITARA) codifies the Chief Information Officer's accountability for all agency IT. Other statutes include 44 U.S.C. Sections 3501-3520, the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, and Title 5, C.F.R., Part 1320.
- The DOJ Chief Information Officer is appointed by the Attorney General (DOJ Order 0903) and serves as the Deputy Assistant Attorney General/Chief Information Officer under the Assistant Attorney General for Administration within the Justice Management Division.
- The Chief Information Officer advises the agency head and Department senior leaders on all technology platforms and systems; has overall responsibility and oversight for the enterprise IT infrastructure and cybersecurity programs and services (FY 2024 \$500 million); manage overall IT investment portfolio of over \$4 billion; sets strategic direction for leveraging shared services; drives innovation to deliver mission enablement, maintaining the confidentiality, integrity and availability of all data and information systems; and orchestrates coordination among IT operations, cybersecurity, and resource management within the Office of the Chief Information Officer and all DOJ component-agencies.

PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT OFFICER

- The Government Performance Results Act Modernization Act of 2010 (GPRAMA) enacted in 2011 modernized the Federal Government's performance management framework. The statute codified in US Code Title 31 an Interagency Performance Improvement Council (PIC) composed of agency Performance Improvement Officers (PIOs) and the position of agency Performance Improvement Officer.
- The Department's Performance Improvement Officer is the Deputy Assistant Attorney General/Controller.
- The Performance Improvement Officer is responsible for implementing the GPRA Modernization Act within the Department and coordinating the performance management activities Department-wide, including drafting the Department's strategic plan; establishing the Department's priority goals and strategic objectives in alignment with the strategic plan; and devising metrics to monitor progress towards successful results.

POSITIONS ESTABLISHED BY EVIDENCE ACT

The Foundations for Evidence-based Policymaking Act of 2018 emphasizes collaboration and coordination to advance data and evidence-building functions in the Federal Government by statutorily mandating Federal evidence-building activities, open government data, and confidential information protection and statistical efficiency.

The Act requires agencies to designate an **Evaluation Officer**, a **Statistical Official**, and a **Chief Data Officer**:

Evaluation Officer oversees the agency's evaluation activities, learning agenda, and capacity assessment, as well as collaborating with, shaping, and contributing to other evidence-building functions within the agency. The Evaluation Officer is responsible for providing technical and methodological leadership to assess, improve, and advise on evaluation activities across the agency. For agencies without evaluation expertise distributed throughout the agency, the Evaluation Officer may also be responsible for conceptualizing, prioritizing, and designing the agency's evaluation activities. The designated DOJ Evaluation Officer, approved by the Deputy Attorney General, is the Performance Improvement Officer.

Statistical Official advises on statistical policy, techniques, and procedures. Designated by the Assistant Attorney General for Administration and approved by the Deputy Attorney General, DOJ Statistical Official is the Director, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Chief Data Officer convenes and coordinates agency-wide data governance, including facilitating collaborative activities among the numerous actors with responsibilities and needs for data within the agency; for lifecycle data management, and other specified functions. The designated DOJ Chief Data Officer, approved by the Deputy Attorney General, is the Chief Information Officer.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT OFFICER

- The Program Management Improvement Accountability Act was signed into law on December 14, 2016. The Act seeks to improve program and project management practices within the Federal Government, requires Government-wide standards and policies for program management, and establishes a new interagency council to improve program and project management practices among agencies. The Act also establishes the role of the Program Management Improvement Officer (PMIO).
- The Director of the Strategic Planning and Performance Staff, in the Justice Management Division, is the DOJ Program Management Improvement Officer.
- The responsibility of the PMIO is to lead efforts to enhance the role and practice of program management within the department.

SENIOR AGENCY OFFICIAL FOR RECORDS MANAGEMENT

- Presidential Memorandum Managing Government Records dated November 28, 2011, and the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Memorandum M-12-18, required all agencies to designate a Senior Agency Official (SAORM). The requirement to have a SAORM was reiterated and further clarified in the revised OMB Circular A-130 published on July 27, 2016.
- The DOJ Senior Agency Official for Records Management is the Deputy Assistant Attorney General for Policy, Management, and Procurement in the Justice Management Division.
- The SAORM acts on behalf of the agency head to ensure the agency efficiently and appropriately complies with all applicable records management statutes, regulations, OMB and National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) policy; bridges the gap between the agency head and the Agency Records Officer to provide strategic direction for the agency's records management program and promotes effective records management at a senior level by seeing across program offices and components in the deployment of individual IT systems; advocates for the records management program ensuring adequate resources are embedded into the agency's Strategic Information Resources Management (IRM) plan; and coordinates the agency's records management program with other related disciplines, including information security, risk management, data management, knowledge management, discovery, Privacy Act and Freedom of Information Act.

eLITIGATION MODERNIZATION

The Attorney General, by order dated July 2020, directed the Department to take proactive measures to ensure that eLitigation capabilities are commensurate with the DOJ status as the preeminent litigating institution in the United States. On April 8, 2024, the Deputy Attorney General issued updated guidance asking the Department to build upon our electronic litigation capabilities. That guidance noted the excellent work of the eLitigation program housed within the Justice Management Division, the eLitigation Steering Committee, and the Department's eLitigation Modernization Working Group (EMWG). The guidance called for expanding and reorganizing the eLitigation program to enable cross-component solutions for commonly faced problems; to identify programmatic gaps and opportunities; and to offer concrete proposals and justifications for enhanced resources. It also identified ways that components can systematically enhance their eLitigation expertise so that it will survive into the future.

Appendix: Resources

HISTORY

Attorneys General of the United States

<https://www.justice.gov/ag/historical-bios>

Deputy Attorneys General of the United States

<https://www.justice.gov/dag/historical-bios>

Art and Architecture of the Robert F. Kennedy Main Justice Department Building

<https://www.justice.gov/about/history/robert-f-kennedy-main-justice-department-building>

History of the Department's Motto and Seal

<https://www.justice.gov/about/history/doj-seal-history-and-motto>

MISSION STATEMENT

<https://www.justice.gov/about>

STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

<https://www.justice.gov/doj/doj-strategic-plan/doj-strategic-plan-2022-2026>

SUBJECT MATTER AREAS, INITIATIVES, AND PROGRAMS

<https://www.justice.gov/our-work>

Asset Forfeiture Program

<https://www.justice.gov/afp>

Corporate Crime

<https://www.justice.gov/corporate-crime>

COVID-19 Fraud Task Force

<https://www.justice.gov/coronavirus>

Cybersecurity

<https://www.justice.gov/doj/doj-strategic-plan/objective-24-enhance-cybersecurity-and-fight-cybercrime>

Domestic Terrorism

<https://www.justice.gov/opa/speech/attorney-general-merrick-b-garland-remarks-domestic-terrorism-policy-address>

Elder Justice

<https://www.justice.gov/elderjustice>

Environmental Justice

<https://www.justice.gov/oel>

Gun Violence

<https://www.justice.gov/doj/reducing-gun-violence>

Hate Crimes

<https://www.justice.gov/hatecrimes>

Heroin and Opioid Awareness

<https://www.justice.gov/opioidawareness>

Human Trafficking

<https://www.justice.gov/humantrafficking>

Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces

<https://www.justice.gov/ocdetf>

Justice for Victims of Overseas Terrorism

<https://www.justice.gov/nsd-ovt>

Lawful Access

<https://www.justice.gov/olp/lawful-access>

Nation-State Threats

<https://www.justice.gov/opa/speech/assistant-attorney-general-matthew-olsen-delivers-remarks-counteracting-nation-state-threats>

Procurement Collusion Strike Force

<https://www.justice.gov/atp/procurement-collusion-strike-force>

Project Safe Childhood

<https://www.justice.gov/psc>

Project Safe Neighborhoods

<https://www.justice.gov/psn>

Reproductive Rights

<https://www.justice.gov/reproductive-rights>

Tribal Justice and Safety

<https://www.justice.gov/tribal>

Voting

<https://www.justice.gov/voting>