

Presidential Transition 2024



U.S. Department of Justice
**Budget and
Workforce**

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DOJ Components

About the Department of Justice

The Department's mission is to enforce the law and defend the interests of the United States according to the law; to ensure public safety against threats foreign and domestic; to provide federal leadership in preventing and controlling crime; to seek just punishment for those guilty of unlawful behavior; and to ensure fair and impartial administration of justice for all Americans. Led by the Attorney General, the Department of Justice (DOJ or the Department) comprises over 40 components that have a broad array of national security, law enforcement, and criminal justice system responsibilities.

The Department's litigating divisions represent the rights and interests of the American people and enforce federal criminal and civil laws. The major litigating divisions are comprised of the Antitrust (ATR), Civil (CIV), Civil Rights (CRT), Criminal (CRM), Environment and Natural Resources (ENRD), Tax (TAX) Divisions, and U.S. Attorney's Office (USAO).

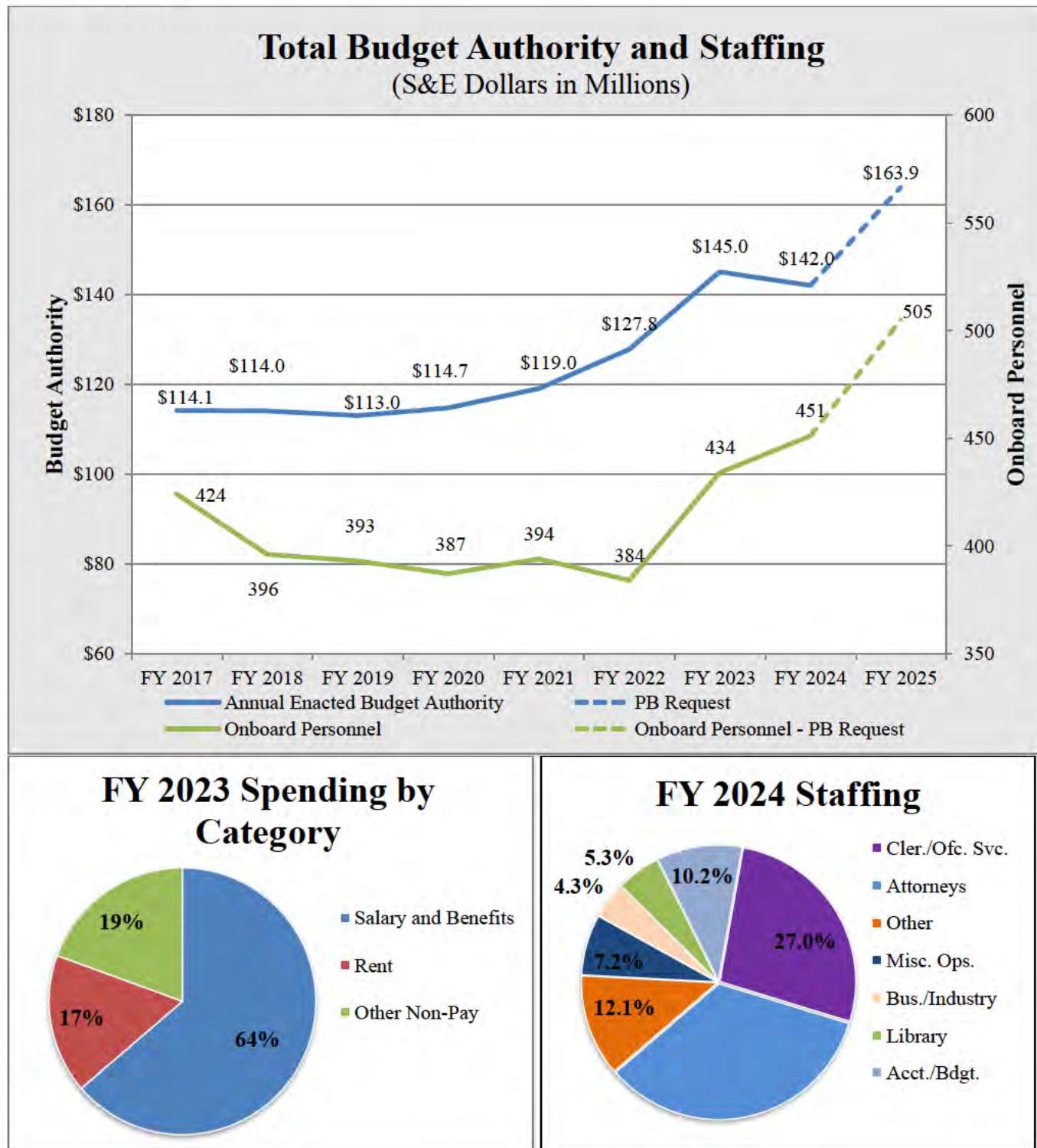
The U.S. Marshals Service (USMS), protects the federal judiciary, apprehends fugitives, and detains persons in federal custody; the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), confines convicted offenders; and the National Security Division (NSD), brings together national security, counter-terrorism, counterintelligence, and foreign intelligence surveillance operations under a single authority.

The Office of Justice Programs (OJP), the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), and the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) provide leadership and assistance to state, local, and tribal governments. Other major Departmental components include the Executive Office for U.S. Trustees (UST), Justice Management Division (JMD), the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), the Community Relations Service (CRS), the Office of the Inspector General, and several offices that advise the Attorney General on policy, law, legislation, tribal justice matters, external affairs, and oversight. Headquartered in Washington, D.C., the Department conducts its work in offices located throughout the country and overseas.

A listing of Department components ordered by Congressional budget authorization follows. The component snapshots include information on budget, personnel and performance.

Justice Operations, Management, and Accountability

Budget Snapshot



Performance Results by Strategic Goal included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Key Performance Measures Included in the DOJ Annual Performance Report		FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target
Strategic Goal 1: Uphold the Rule of Law				
1.1	Percentage of inquiries resolved within one year [OPR, within Executive Support and Professional Responsibility (ESPR)]	75%	98%	75%
1.2	Percent increase in the Department's average score on selected FEVS questions related to how well managers cultivate innovation, creativity, and collaboration [JMD]	61%	57%	62%
1.2	Percent of people involved in hiring who have completed implicit bias and interview skills training within the last three years [JMD]	25%	2%	50%
1.2	Disparities in employee attrition rates [JMD]	1.34	1.41	1.32
Strategic Goal 3: Protect Civil Rights				
3.5	Change in energy intensity used by the Department [JMD]	-2%	-6%	-2%

Funding for Largest Priority Areas (JOMA - Decision Units)

(Dollars in Millions)

Decision Unit	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Enacted			FY 2025 President's Budget		
	Pos	Agts	Amount	Pos*	Agts	Amount	Pos	Agts	Amount
Department Leadership	69	N/A	\$25.0	96	N/A	\$23.5	69	N/A	\$27.2
Intergovernmental Relations/External Affairs	74	N/A	\$14.3	69	N/A	\$18.2	67	N/A	\$19.4
Executive Support/Professional Responsibility	60	N/A	\$18.2	62	N/A	\$18.4	60	N/A	\$19.3
Justice Management Division	334	N/A	\$87.4	285	N/A	\$82.0	309	N/A	\$98.0
Total	537	N/A	\$145.0	512	N/A	\$142.0	505	N/A	\$163.9

*The increase in positions in the FY 2024 Enacted budget in Department Leadership corresponds to a like decrease in Justice Management Division associated with the reorganization of the Office of the Executive Secretariat.

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

The primary mission of the Justice Operations, Management, and Accountability (JOMA) appropriation is to support the Attorney General and Department of Justice (DOJ) senior level officials in managing Department resources and developing policies for legal, law enforcement, and criminal justice activities. Certain offices funded by JOMA also provide administrative and support services to certain litigating divisions and policy guidance to all DOJ organizations. JOMA offices have significant oversight responsibilities that shape DOJ policy and influence the way the DOJ works toward meeting each of its strategic goals. The funding under JOMA provides the resources for the following four decision units: Departmental Leadership (DL), Intergovernmental Relations and External Affairs (IREA), Executive Support and Professional Responsibility (ESPR), and the Justice Management Division (JMD), and supports over 30 offices and programs. More information about JOMA can be found in the JOMA Overview.

Annually, JOMA appropriated funds allow up to \$4,000,000 to be available for two years. In addition, an amount of up to another \$4,000,000 remains available until expended for security and construction of DOJ facilities.

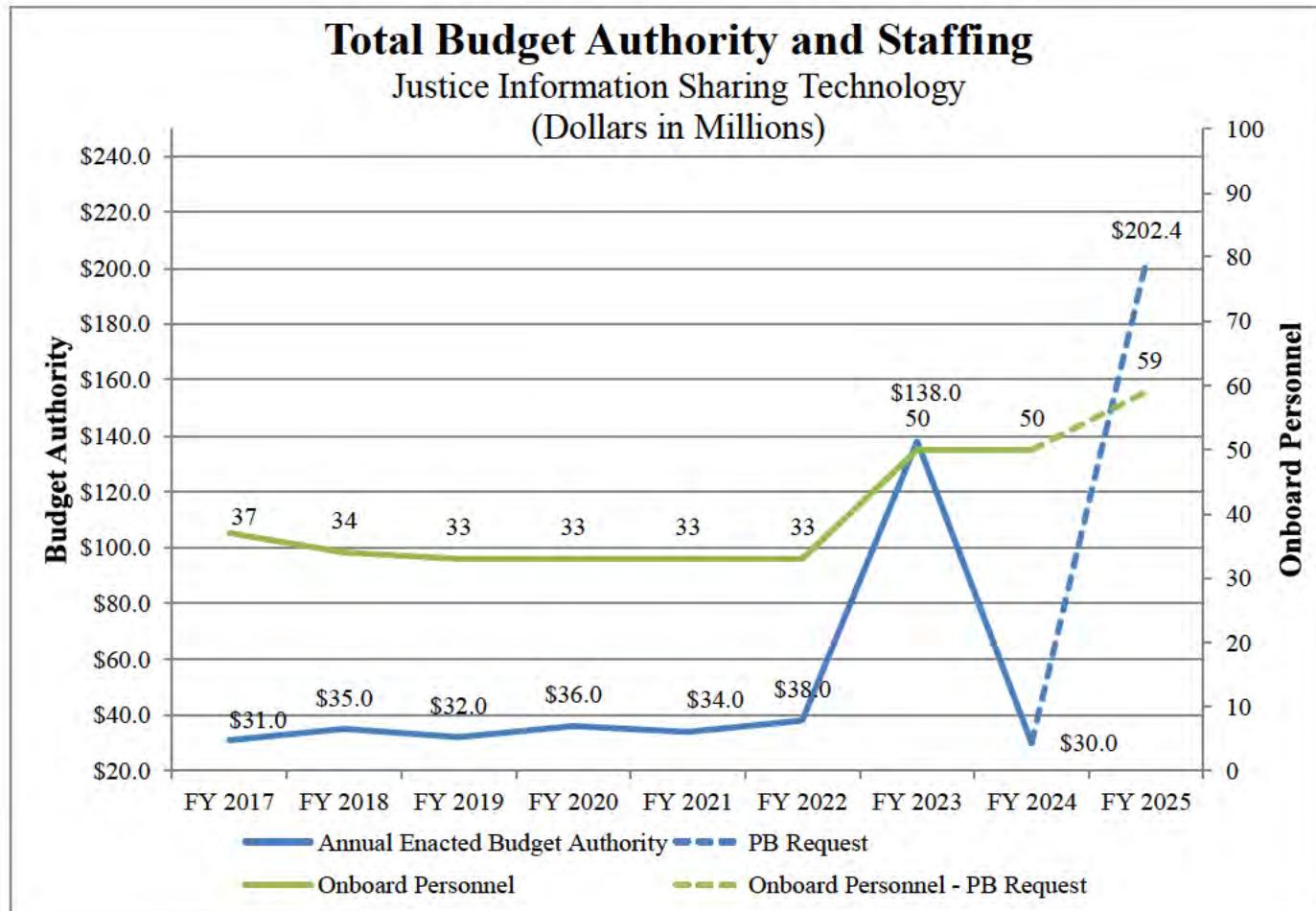
Challenges

JOMA's biggest challenge lies in working to operate under significant budgetary constraints. After over a decade in FY 2023, JOMA found relief through the Strategic Management Initiative which added 92 positions however, this was largely reversed by the FY 2024 Enacted Budget.

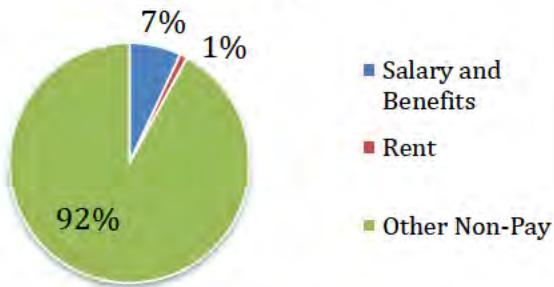
The Budget Authority table above demonstrates that the JOMA budget has remained essentially flat for several years. This flat funding, punctuated by budget cuts in 2019 and 2024 has rendered JOMA-supported offices and program initiatives vulnerable amidst burgeoning workloads and rapidly evolving technology, unable to fund improvement initiatives. Compounding the problem, annual costs for contract support and other operational costs have seen year-over-year increases of over 10% the past five years on top of salary increases of 14.6 % since FY 2020, has affected our ability to sustain fundamental operational costs. Over time, JOMA has absorbed millions of dollars in annual inflationary increases by reduced hiring. This reduced hiring has affected the ability of DOJ's leadership to drive and oversee policy throughout the Department, as well as critical management and administration functions. In FY 2024, JOMA implemented a cap on hiring of 480 positions based on the FY 2024 Enacted Budget of \$142.0 million (currently 491), cut non-personnel budgets by 10% to sustain fundamental mission objectives and operations, and offset operating costs against one-time JOMA no year fund. These actions were implemented to avoid deficiency.

Justice Information Sharing Technology

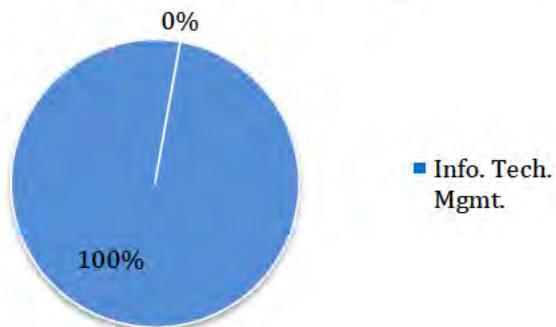
Budget Snapshot



FY 2023 Spending by Category



FY 2024 Staffing



Funding for Largest Priority Areas

(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area*	FY 2023 Enacted		FY 2024 Enacted		FY 2025 President's Budget (Requested)	
	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount
Cybersecurity	21	\$112	26	\$60**	36	\$164

Performance Results by Strategic Goal included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Key Performance Measures Included in the DOJ Annual Performance Report		FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target
Strategic Goal 1: Uphold the Rule of Law				
1.2	Percent of Department websites reflecting U.S. Web Design System requirements and meeting best practices for plain language and user centered design.	100%	100%	100%
1.2	Percent of common data sets accessible amongst DOJ components.	49%	45%	51%
Strategic Goal 2: Keep Our Country Safe				
2.4	Percent of confirmed cyber incidents to Department systems.	<.001%	0.0014%	<.001%

*Resources for some areas may overlap with others. The values displayed above are not meant to be additive.

**\$60M represents the budgeted amount for Cybersecurity expenses to include carryover from FY 2023.

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

The Justice Information Sharing Technology (JIST) appropriation supports the Department of Justice (DOJ) enterprise investments in Information Technology modernization and critical cybersecurity requirements. As a centralized fund under the control of the DOJ Chief Information Officer (CIO), the JIST account ensures investments and shared services are in alignment with the DOJ's overall IT strategy, cybersecurity strategy, and enterprise architecture. CIO oversight of the DOJ IT environment is critical given the level of dependence on the IT infrastructure and cybersecurity posture necessary to conduct legal, investigative, and administrative functions throughout the Department.

Progress and success associated with the Department's efforts were demonstrated in quarter two of Fiscal Year (FY) 2024, when the Department received the highest Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA) score across all U.S. government federal agencies. The Department's 99% FISMA score served as a testament to the strength of the Department's cybersecurity and Zero Trust Architecture (ZTA) program when adequately resourced.

JIST priorities for a safe and secure operating environment includes seven key areas: Unified Identity Provider, Endpoint Detection & Response, Zero Trust Network Broker, Logging, Penetration Testing, Cybersecurity Workforce, and ZTA for National Security Systems.

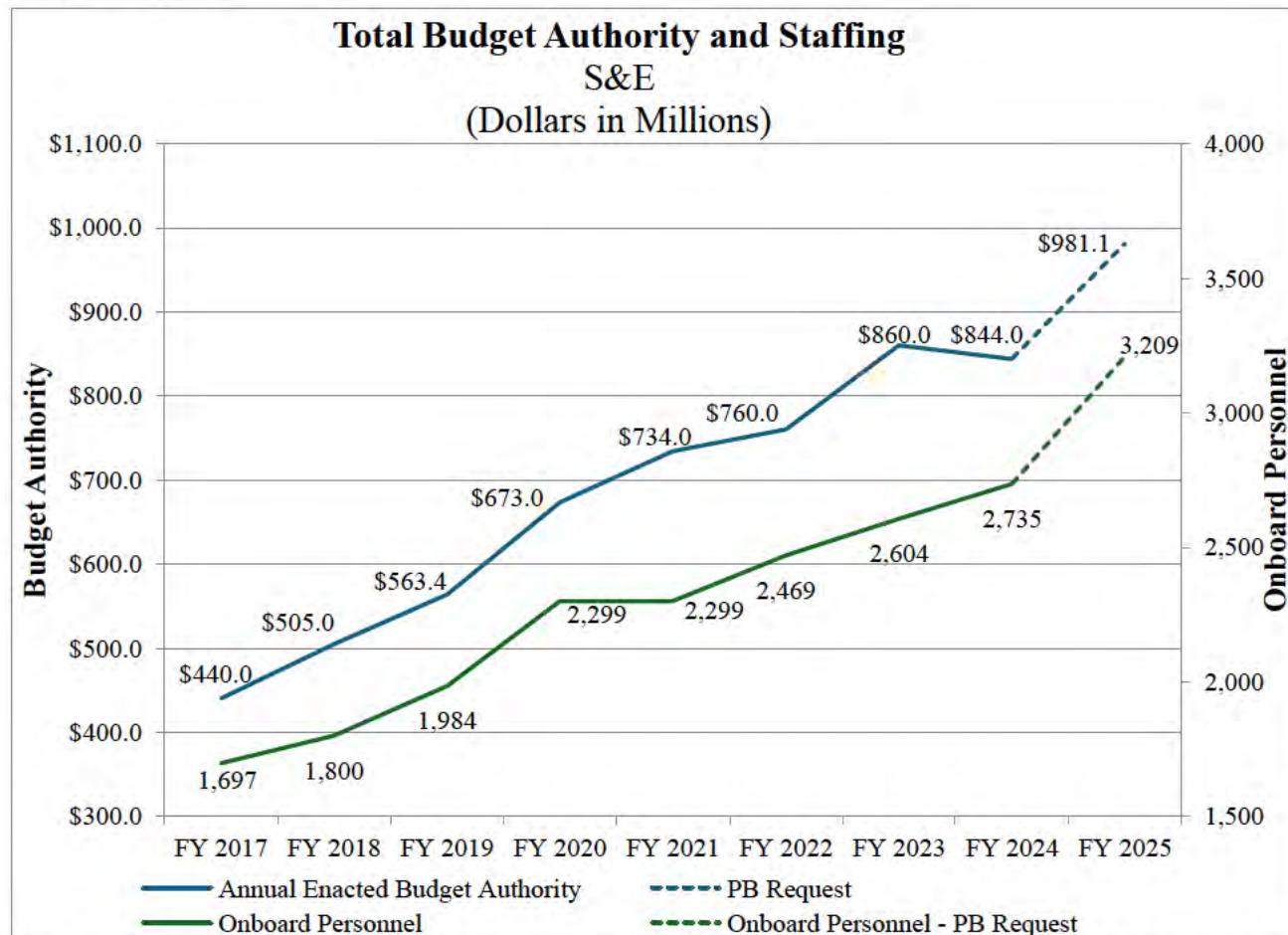
Challenges

Funding is JIST's greatest challenge. In FY 2024, the JIST appropriation was \$30.0 million, a \$108.0 million reduction from FY 2023 and reverting JIST to FY 2016 funding levels, a level that pre-dates the SolarWinds breach in 2020 and even the OPM breach in 2015. JIST requires a funding level of at least \$202.4 million, essential for sustaining and advancing key cybersecurity initiatives such as implementing ZTA, enhancing logging capabilities, and expanding the Department's cybersecurity workforce. These initiatives are foundational to a robust cybersecurity framework in a post-SolarWinds threat landscape. In FY 2024 JIST had to terminate or scale back several critical cybersecurity and modernization efforts and initiatives, including critical ZTA improvements due to funding levels. In FY 2025 more of the same is expected to be necessary, eliminating the progress demonstrated in FY 2023.

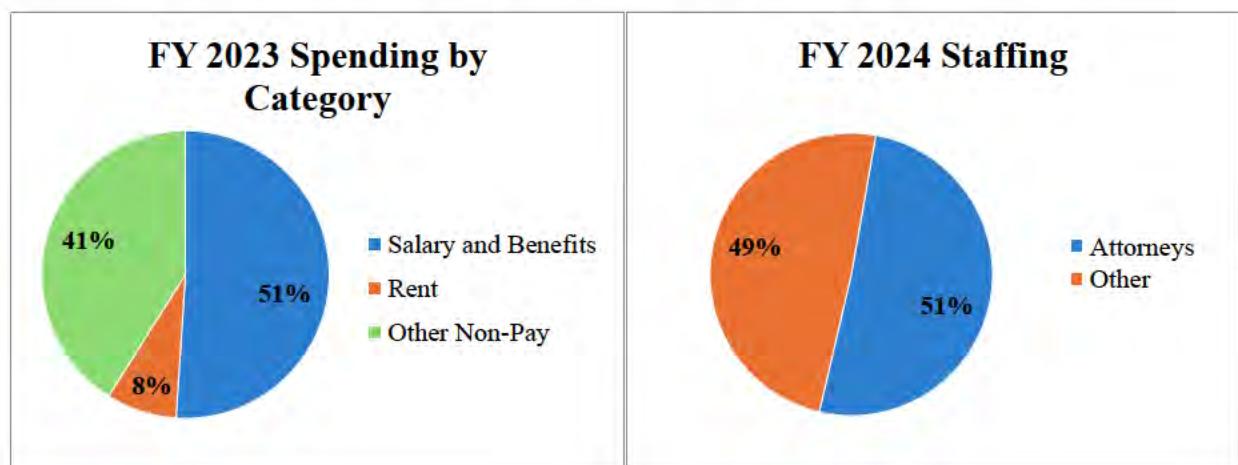
As cyber threats become more sophisticated, these cuts significantly compromise the Department's current defenses and impeded its capacity to adapt to evolving threats.

Executive Office for Immigration Review

Budget Snapshot



Note: Budget authority includes the \$4.0 million transfer from DHS for Immigration Examination Fees. FY 2019 does not include the additional \$65.0 million in supplemental funding received for the Southwest Border (P.L. 116-26).



Funding for Largest Priority Areas

(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Enacted			FY 2025 President's Budget		
	Pos	Atty	Amount	Pos	Atty	Amount	Pos	Atty	Amount
Immigration	4,195	1,785	\$860.0	2,850	1,450	\$844.0	3,209	1,563	\$981.1

Performance Results by Strategic Goal Included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Performance Measure Name	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target
Strategic Goal 5: Administer Just Court and Correctional Systems			
Median case completion time	710	791	-
Increase the number of case resolutions	405,787	646,436	646,436
Percent of immigration judges who have received all relevant continuing legal education annually	92%	99%	95%
Average number of vacancy days for immigration adjudicator positions	382	142	357
Visits to the Immigration Court Online Resource (ICOR)	24,000	462,503	400,000

EOIR's Key Performance Indicator (KPI) Median case completion time was discontinued in FY 2024 and replaced with a new KPI that measures the number of case resolutions.

EOIR made significant progress and improvements in the hiring process in FY 2023. EOIR successfully brought onboard 133 immigration judges in FY 2023, the largest number of immigration judges to enter on duty in a single year. By the end of FY 2023, EOIR reached its authorized level of 734 immigration judges. EOIR has taken various steps to meaningfully reduce IJ vacancy days, including revamping its hiring process, shortening the number of days a candidate can accept or decline a job offer to two days and revamping its applicant reference verification process. As a result of these procedural modifications, EOIR has reduced the time it takes to hire new IJs from a previous average of two years from application to onboarding to an average of six months. This has saved a tremendous amount of time in EOIR's onboarding process.

EOIR has a record 642 courtrooms nationwide as of June 2024. Adding available court space as the immigration judge corps expanded allowed EOIR to hear cases more expeditiously. EOIR is also working to expand the number of full-time employee court interpreters to facilitate hearings and decrease reliance on contract interpreters.

Other key initiatives were put in place to improve EOIR's immigration adjudication efficiency. As one example, in May 2023, EOIR expanded its adjudication of Credible and Reasonable Fear Review (CFR) dockets to seven days a week to ensure fear reviews are completed within seven to ten days. EOIR provides full adjudicatory coverage for CFRs on holidays. Leveraging resources across the country,

EOIR conducted the CFR docket via web hearings and video-teleconference at 14 Department of Homeland Security (DHS) facilities.

In FY 2023, 99 percent of immigration judges received the required continuing legal education. In September 2023, EOIR facilitated an in-person immigration judge training on juvenile issues. The training included presentations from subject matter experts in the fields of child development, child trauma, child advocates, and best interest determinations. Immigration judges presiding over juvenile dockets were also provided a platform to share best practices with their colleagues.

EOIR continued to far exceed its goal for visits to the Immigration Court Online Resource (ICOR) webpage in FY 2023, again achieving more than 20 times the target number of visits. The agency continued to roll out important new information on ICOR, which may have contributed to the extremely high level of visits in FY 2023. EOIR will continue providing new information to the public via ICOR and is hopeful to continue this trend of significant public interest. Given that ICOR is a relatively new resource, it may take some time to level set as to what is a normal number of expected visits. Further, EOIR began the Access EOIR initiative to address language access needs in court proceedings. The program offers the notice of hearing document in 12 languages online, which is also easily accessible through a QR code that is printed on every notice of hearing. EOIR also provided each immigration court with sets of “I Speak” cards that assist individuals in identifying their preferred language, choosing from 120 available languages. Court staff are, in turn, able to identify individuals’ language needs more quickly and connect them with information on the Immigration Court Online Resource.

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

Cases pending adjudication rose from over 1,261,140 at the end of FY 2020 to over 3,170,249 in April 2024, an increase of 151 percent, whereas EOIR budgetary resources have only increased by 25 percent.

This backlog is by far the largest in EOIR’s history due to the unprecedented number of new cases filed by DHS. In response, EOIR continues hiring of IJs and support staff within budgetary constraints. EOIR also recently announced its Strategic Workforce Plan, which provides for the evaluation of the workforce’s existing and needed skills and maximizes the efficiency of decision-making regarding vacancies.

As of September 30, 2023, EOIR had 734 IJs onboard, reaching its authorized level.

EOIR will also improve agency efficiencies, including making docket adjustments, prioritizing certain case types, using video teleconferencing adjudication, and increasing the availability and usability of electronic filing and case management.

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges (cont.)

Challenges

Increased Caseloads: As of April 2024, the pending caseload stood at 3.2 million cases. The pending caseload has grown for seventeen consecutive years; however, the rate of growth has increased substantially in the last three years, with the pending total caseload more than doubling in size since the beginning of FY 2022.

- The dramatic increase in the pending caseload comes amidst EOIR performing at its most productive pace in history. In FY 2023 EOIR completed more than a half of a million cases, an all-time high and a 67 percent increase over FY 2022's previous high.
- EOIR cannot control the volume of Notices to Appear (NTAs) that are filed by DHS. New case filings have grown exponentially, reaching a record high of just over 1.2 million in FY 2023.
- More immigration judges and staff result in more case resolutions, which leads to increased appeals for the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA).
 - From FY 2018-2020, BIA received on average about 57,000 appeals per year.
 - In FY 2021, more than 30,000 appeals were filed with BIA, and in FY 2022, nearly 40,000 appeals were filed, surpassing FY 2021 by approximately 25 percent.
 - In FY 2023, the BIA received more than 50,000 appeals, which is an increase of 31 percent over FY 2022.
 - EOIR continues to work to increase adjudicative resources to reach a balance where incoming cases are addressed while the pending caseload is also reduced.

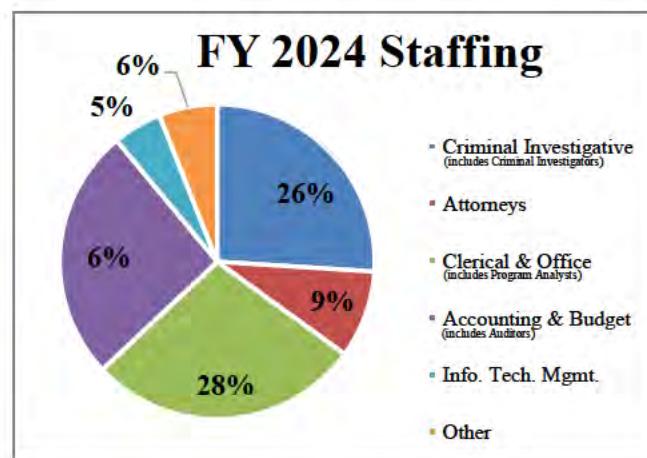
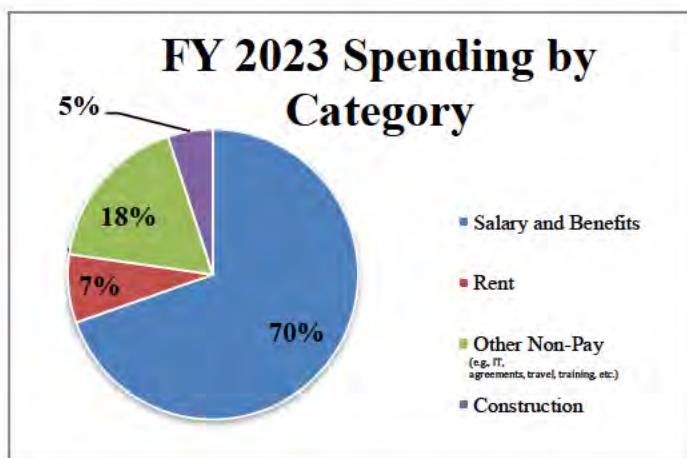
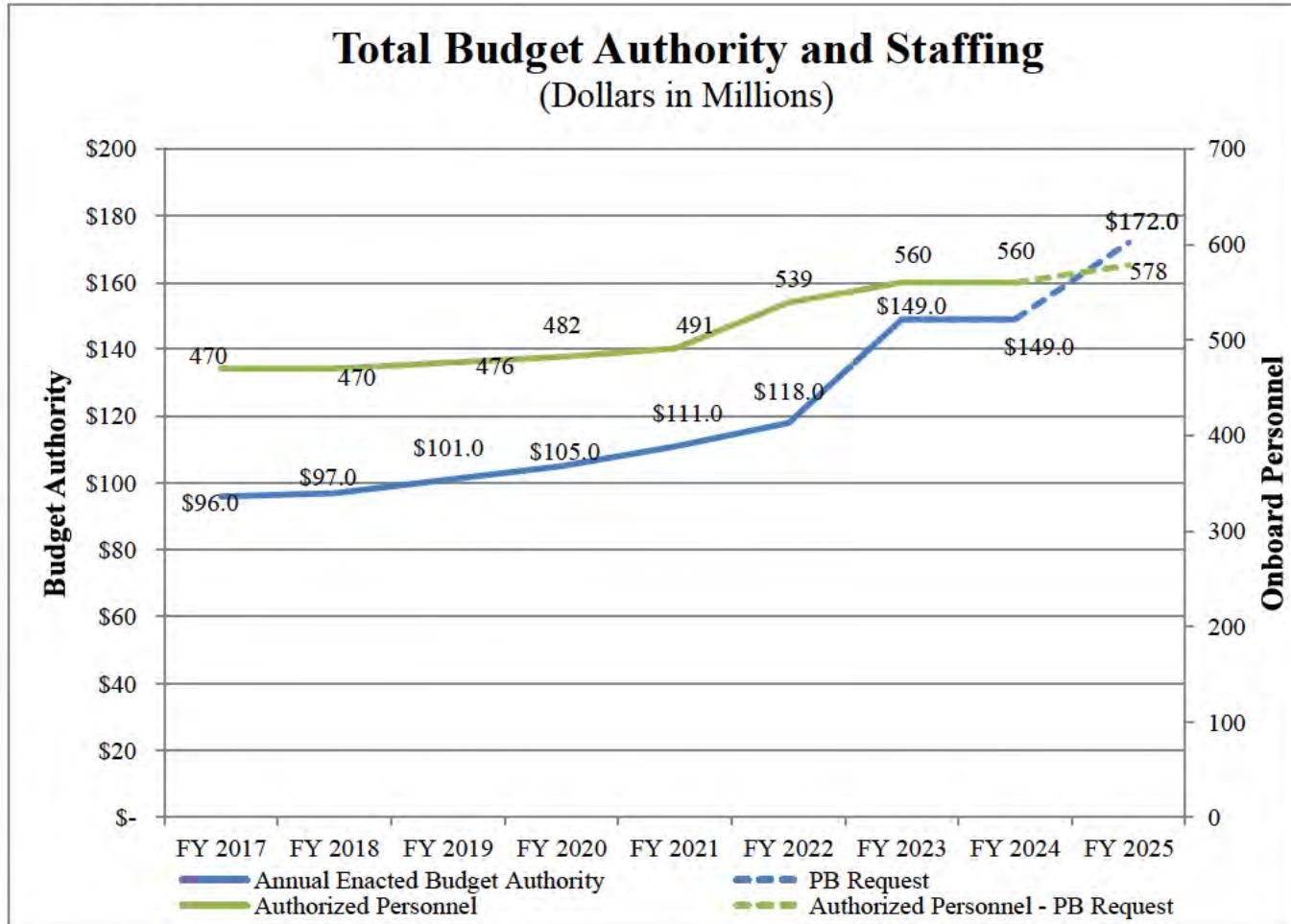
Support Staff Hiring: EOIR's FY 2024 enacted budget was \$83.1 million below its current service needs of \$927.1 million, forcing EOIR to decrease its already critical staffing baseline by 200 authorized support staff positions. Support staff in the courts and in administrative support offices are critical to court operations. The agency requires the right mix of a talented, engaged, and goal-driven workforce. Training and workforce development are critical for employee morale and professionalism, and well trained and well-developed personnel are indicative of a high-functioning organization.

- EOIR has funding for only approximately three support staff to one IJ, well below the required five support staff to one IJ, a deficit of roughly 1,100 support staff positions agencywide.

Providing EOIR with the requisite legal and administrative staff and tools will enable existing judges to complete more cases while maintaining the quality of decisions and determinations, increasing the output per adjudicator without sacrificing due process or fairness for the individuals who appear before the courts.

Office of the Inspector General

Budget Snapshot



Funding for Largest Priority Areas
(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area*	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Enacted			FY 2025 President's Budget		
	Pos	Agts/A ttys	Amount	Pos	Agts/A ttys	Amount	Pos	Agts/A ttys	Amount
OIG Audits, Inspections, Investigations, and Reviews	560	146/50	\$149.0	560	146/50	\$149.0	578	150/50	\$171.6

*Totals include Crime Victims Fund resources (\$10 million direct transfer).

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2025, the President's budget request for the Department of Justice (DOJ or Department) Office of the Inspector General (OIG) totals \$171.6 million, 578 direct positions (150 Agents and 50 Attorneys) and 22 reimbursable positions to investigate allegations of fraud, waste, abuse, and misconduct by DOJ employees, contractors, and grantees and to promote economy and efficiency in Department operations. The OIG remains committed to its mission of promoting the rule of law through objective, independent oversight of DOJ.

Background

The OIG was statutorily established in the Department on April 14, 1989. The [Inspector General](#), who is appointed by the President subject to Senate confirmation, reports to the Attorney General and Congress pursuant to the provisions of the Inspector General Act. The OIG consists of the Immediate Office, Office of General Counsel, and six divisions. Each division is headed by an Assistant Inspector General.

The OIG has jurisdiction over all complaints of misconduct against DOJ employees, including 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 U.S. Attorneys' Offices; the Office of Justice Programs; and other Offices, Boards and Divisions. The one exception is that allegations of misconduct by a Department attorney or law enforcement personnel that relate to the exercise of the Department attorneys' authority to investigate, litigate, or provide legal advice are the responsibility of the Department's Office of Professional Responsibility.

The OIG investigates alleged violations of criminal and civil law, regulations, and ethical standards arising from the conduct of Department employees in their numerous and diverse activities. The OIG also audits and inspects Department programs and assists management in promoting integrity, economy, efficiency, and efficacy.

The Reports Consolidation Act of 2000 requires the OIG to prepare an annual report summarizing what the Inspector General considers to be "the most serious management and performance challenges facing the agency" and briefly assessing the agency's progress in addressing those challenges. In FY 2023, the OIG identified [seven](#) top management challenges for the DOJ:

1. Strengthening Public Trust in the U.S. Department of Justice
2. Strategic Management and Operational Challenges
3. Promoting and Safeguarding National Security
4. Cybersecurity and Emerging Technology
5. Pursing the Department's Law Enforcement Mission While Protecting Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

6. Improving the Management and Oversight of U.S. Department of Justice Contracts and Grants
7. Effectively Managing Human Capital

In addition, the OIG submits semiannual reports summarizing its activities as required by the Inspector General Act of 1978. The reports, which are issued for the periods ending March 31 and September 30 of each year, describe the major issues and concerns identified during reviews, audits, inspections and evaluations, along with recommendations for corrective action.

Challenges

National Security Programs Oversight - The Department continues to face immense challenges in countering terrorism, mitigating insider threats, cyber threats, and defending the country from nation states and criminal actors. To effectively mitigate these national security threats, the Department relies on a vast array of components, such as the Criminal Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Justice Management Division, National Security Division, and U.S. Attorneys' Offices across the country. Auditing or reviewing a single national security program within one of these entities requires substantial OIG resources, and the resource need increases when a program involves more than one Departmental component.

OIG's Jurisdiction – The limitation on OIG's jurisdiction has been a challenge for the OIG and an ongoing impediment to strong and effective independent oversight over agency operations. While the OIG has jurisdiction to review alleged misconduct by non-lawyers in the Department, it does not have jurisdiction over alleged misconduct committed by Department attorneys when they act in their capacity as lawyers—namely, when they are litigating, investigating, or providing legal advice. In those instances, the IG Act grants exclusive investigative authority to the Department's OPR office. As a result, these types of misconduct allegations against Department lawyers, including any that may be made against the most senior Department lawyers (including those in departmental leadership positions), are handled differently than those made against agents or other Department employees. The OIG has long questioned this distinction between the treatment of misconduct by attorneys acting in their legal capacity and misconduct by others, a distinction not made in other federal agencies and a limitation not imposed on any other OIG. This duality presents a challenge to the Department as well as to the OIG because of the effect it has on stakeholders' and the public's confidence in the Department's ability to treat its personnel evenhandedly.

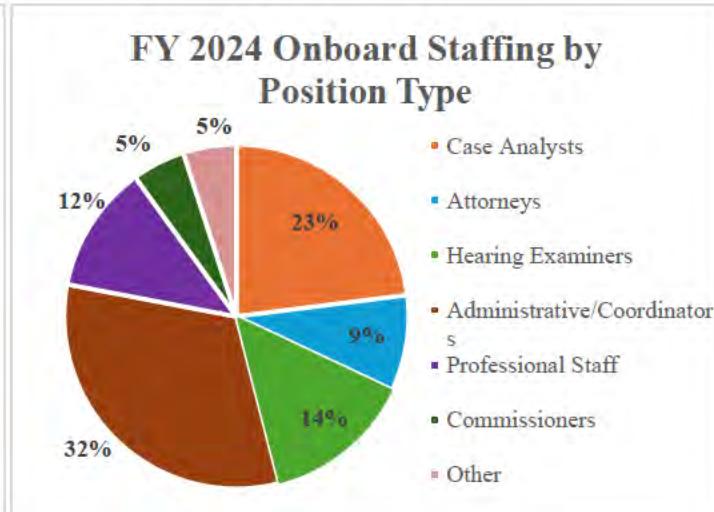
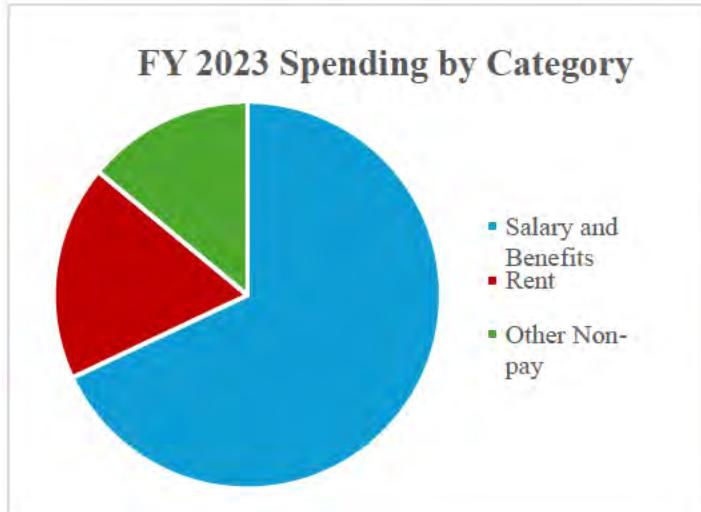
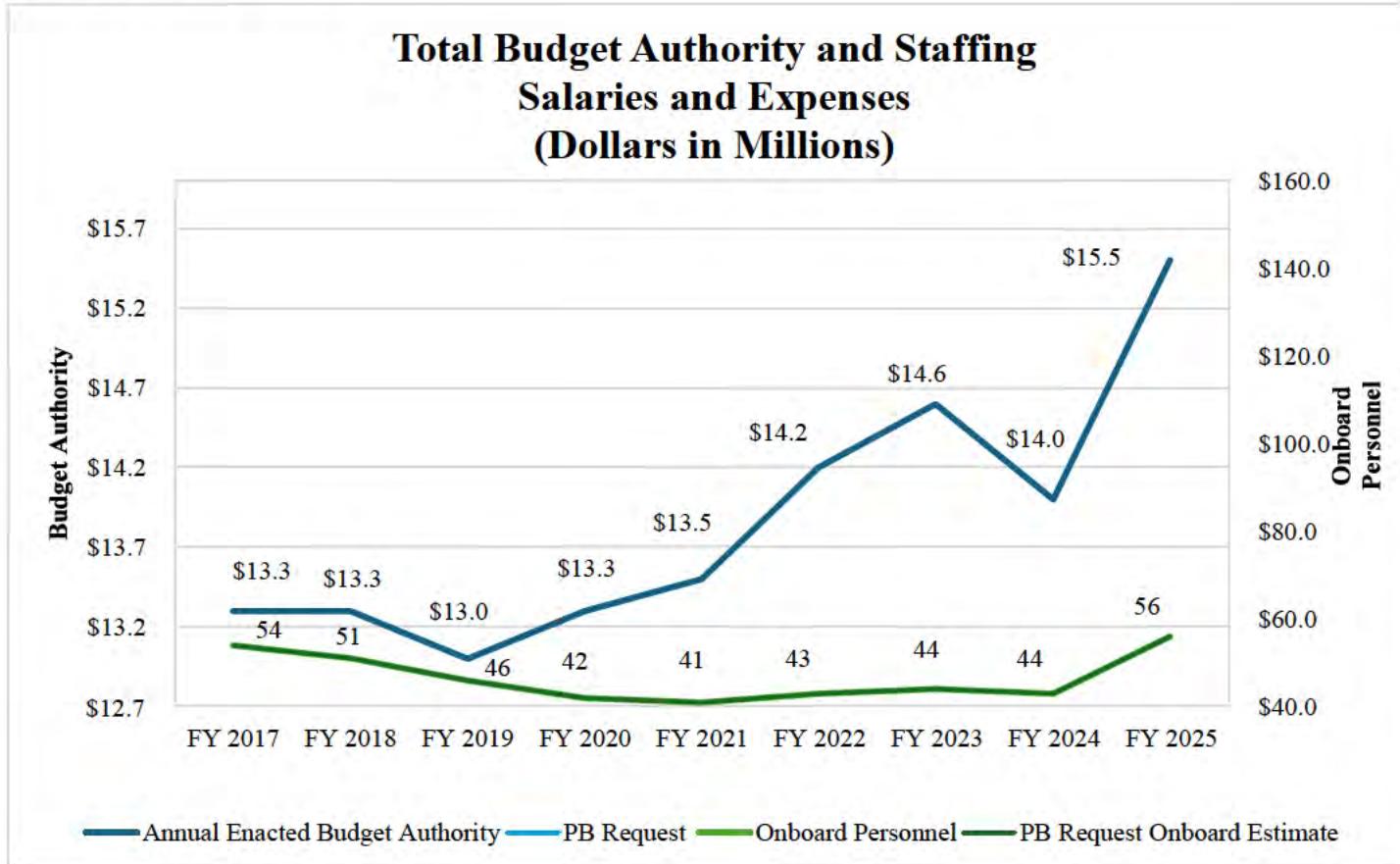
Bureau of Prisons Oversight – The OIG commits a significant proportion of resources to Bureau of Prisons (BOP) oversight. The OIG's Investigations, Evaluation and Inspections, and Audit Divisions each have unique expertise and abilities to handle different aspects of our BOP work. Resource constraints and competing priorities impact the ability of the Audit, Evaluation and Inspections, and Investigations Divisions from initiating projects from their respective workplans and opening investigations to address areas of significant risk to the BOP. In FY 2023, the OIG

received additional funding for BOP oversight to establish a BOP Interdisciplinary Team. The OIG Interdisciplinary Team, comprised of auditors, program analysts, and criminal investigators from the OIG's Audit, Evaluation and Inspections, and Investigations Divisions, has enabled the OIG to enhance its oversight of the BOP by, for example, conducting no-notice inspections of BOP institutions and being more proactive in opening as OIG investigations matters that previously may have been referred to BOP's internal affairs office. BOP investigations represent approximately 50 percent of all investigations the OIG Investigations Division opens. The majority of these investigations involve alleged introduction of contraband to BOP facilities, sexual assault or abuse of inmates by BOP personnel, inappropriate use of force by BOP staff against inmates and other civil rights violations. This investigative work results in an average of over 100 criminal convictions and administrative actions each year.

Artificial Intelligence Technology – Emerging technologies continue to pose challenges – whether those technologies are used for unlawful purposes by hostile nation-states and cyber criminals or used by the Department to further its investigations and critical operations. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is just one of these emerging technologies that requires increased oversight. AI technologies provide an opportunity for faster data gathering and processing, enabling agencies to focus on more complex and long-term issues. Additionally, they can help agencies track and manage large amounts of data to analyze in real time for anomalies, threats, and emerging mission risks. The Office of Management and Budget is projecting the use of AI to grow in government as agencies look to realize the tremendous promise of AI while actively managing risks associated with the evolving technology. The OIG's oversight must ensure that the Department properly assesses and manages its use of this powerful and potentially transformative technology. The OIG's strategic plan to keep pace with emerging technologies is contingent upon obtaining resources to do so.

United States Parole Commission

Budget Snapshot



Performance Results by Strategic Goal included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Performance Measure Name
N/A

USPC Renewal of Authority

Under the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984, the USPC was set to be abolished in 1992. However, the provisions provided in the Act did not account for inmates that had not yet completed their sentences prior to November 1, 1987. To address this problem and to carry out additional responsibilities added by Congress; since 1990 extensions to USPC have been provided. Without these extensions USPC's authority expires.

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

Mission: The United States Parole Commission promotes public safety and strives for justice and fairness in the exercise of its authority to release and revoke offenders under its jurisdiction.

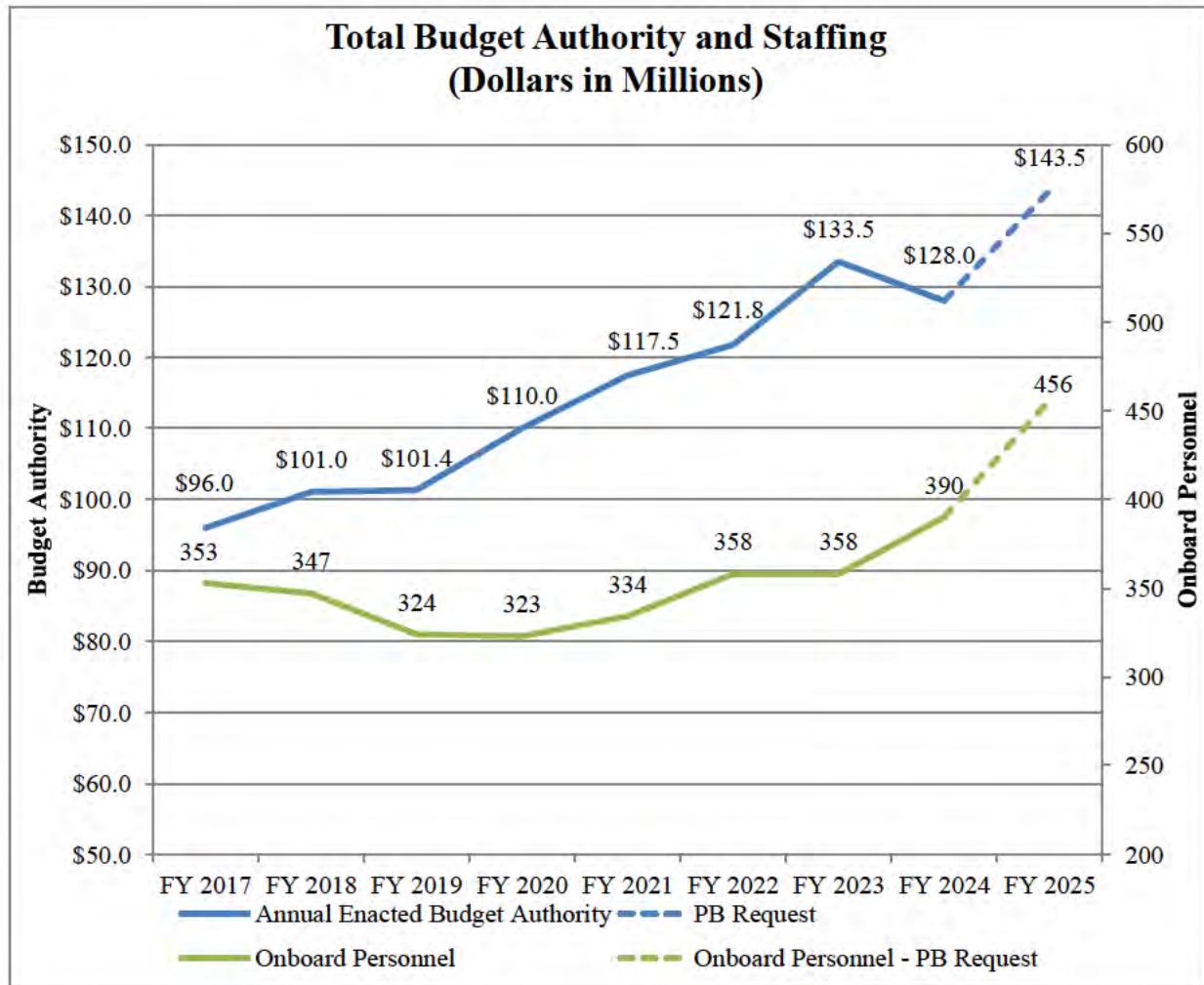
Population: For FY 2023, the USPC estimates the total prisoner and parolee population, Federal and D.C., including D.C. supervised releases, to be approximately 4,710, a decrease of 247 from the previous year. The D.C. population under the USPC's jurisdiction is estimated to be 4,476 and includes 882 D.C. parolees and 3,594 supervised releases. The remaining 234 individuals consist of Federal offenders (including Federal prisoners, parolees, and transfer treaty) and State probationers and parolees in the Federal Witness Protection Program. These numbers are an estimate based on the data provided by the U.S. Probation Office and the Bureau of Prisons. Data for Federal and Military releasees were aggregated together, and an extrapolated statistical estimate produced the above-listed breakdown.

Challenges

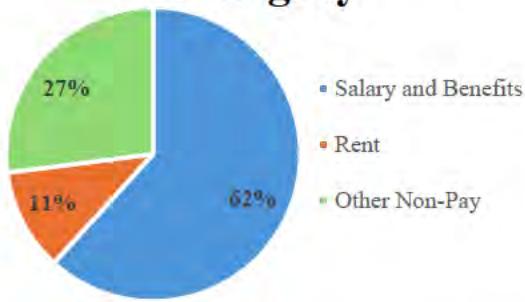
There are several challenges the USPC has to address to be successful in meeting its goals. One of the main challenges is the need to reduce recidivism. The agency must collaborate with other criminal justice partners to determine strategies that will aid the offender population under its jurisdiction before re-incarcerating offenders. Additionally, the USPC also faces challenges regarding an aging parolee population, mental health services, and serious violent crimes (e.g. sex offenses and crimes that involved a weapon). The USPC staff must have the expertise to evaluate and respond to the nature of these specialized areas. Furthermore, as public safety is paramount, it is necessary to create programming that addresses the need to reduce violent crime, increase access to care for people with mental health conditions, and establish evidence-based programs designed to address the needs of all persons impacted by crime. There continues to be greater emphasis across the criminal justice continuum relating to addressing the need for expansion of mental health services for persons that are involved in the system.

National Security Division

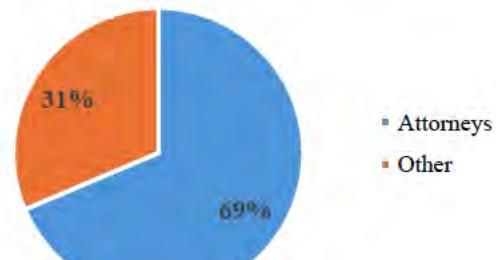
Budget Snapshot



FY 2023 Spending by Category



FY 2024 Staffing



NSD Funding for Largest Priority Areas (Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Enacted			FY 2025 President's Budget		
	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount
National Security ^{1/}	434	292	\$133.5	434	292	\$128.0	456	312	\$143.5
Counterterrorism ^{1/}	434	292	\$133.5	434	292	\$128.0	456	312	\$143.5
Intel & Info Sharing ^{1/}	434	292	\$133.5	434	292	\$128.0	456	312	\$143.5
Cyber Crime	28	26	\$8.2	32	29	\$8.2	54	49	\$13.4

^{1/}NSD reports for the Counterterrorism, Intelligence and Information Sharing and National Security crosscuts its full enacted budget.

Performance Results by Strategic Goal Included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Performance Measure Name	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual
Strategic Goal 2: Keep Our Country Safe		
Percent of prosecutions brought against defendants engaged a) hostile activities against national assets, b) intelligence gathering, or c) export violations that are favorably resolved	90%	96%
Percent of Department-led foreign investment cases that were adjudicated favorably	97%	100%
Percent of counterterrorism defendants whose cases were favorably resolved	90%	100%
Number of individuals in the Department trained to prosecute domestic terrorism and domestic violent extremism	400	496

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

Division Structure

The National Security Division (NSD) is led by an Assistant Attorney General who is supported by a Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Chief of Staff, and four Deputy Assistant Attorneys General who oversee the Division's components.

The NSD strengthens DOJ's core national security functions by providing strategic national security policy coordination and development. The NSD combines counterterrorism, counterintelligence, export control, and cyber prosecutors with attorneys who oversee the DOJ's foreign intelligence/counterintelligence operations, as well as attorneys who provide policy and legal advice on a wide range of national security issues and handle foreign investment reviews that can have an implication on national security equities. This organizational structure strengthens the effectiveness of the DOJ's national security efforts by ensuring greater coordination and unity of purpose between prosecutors, law enforcement agencies, intelligence attorneys, and the Intelligence Community.

The NSD is comprised of the following sections:

- Counterintelligence and Export Control Section (CES);
- Counterterrorism Section (CTS);
- Foreign Investment Review Section (FIRS);
- National Security Cyber Section (NatSec Cyber);
- Office of Intelligence (OI);
- Office of Justice for Victims of Overseas Terrorism (OVT);
- Office of Law and Policy (L&P); and
- Executive Office (EO).

FY 2024 Staffing

The NSD will continue to execute its current hiring plan and expects to onboard 70 new employees in FY 2024.

FY 2024 Performance

For FY 2024, the NSD workload and performance targets are consistent with previous years while accounting for operational changes. As of June 2024, the NSD is on target to meet or exceed its FY 2024 performance and workload targets.

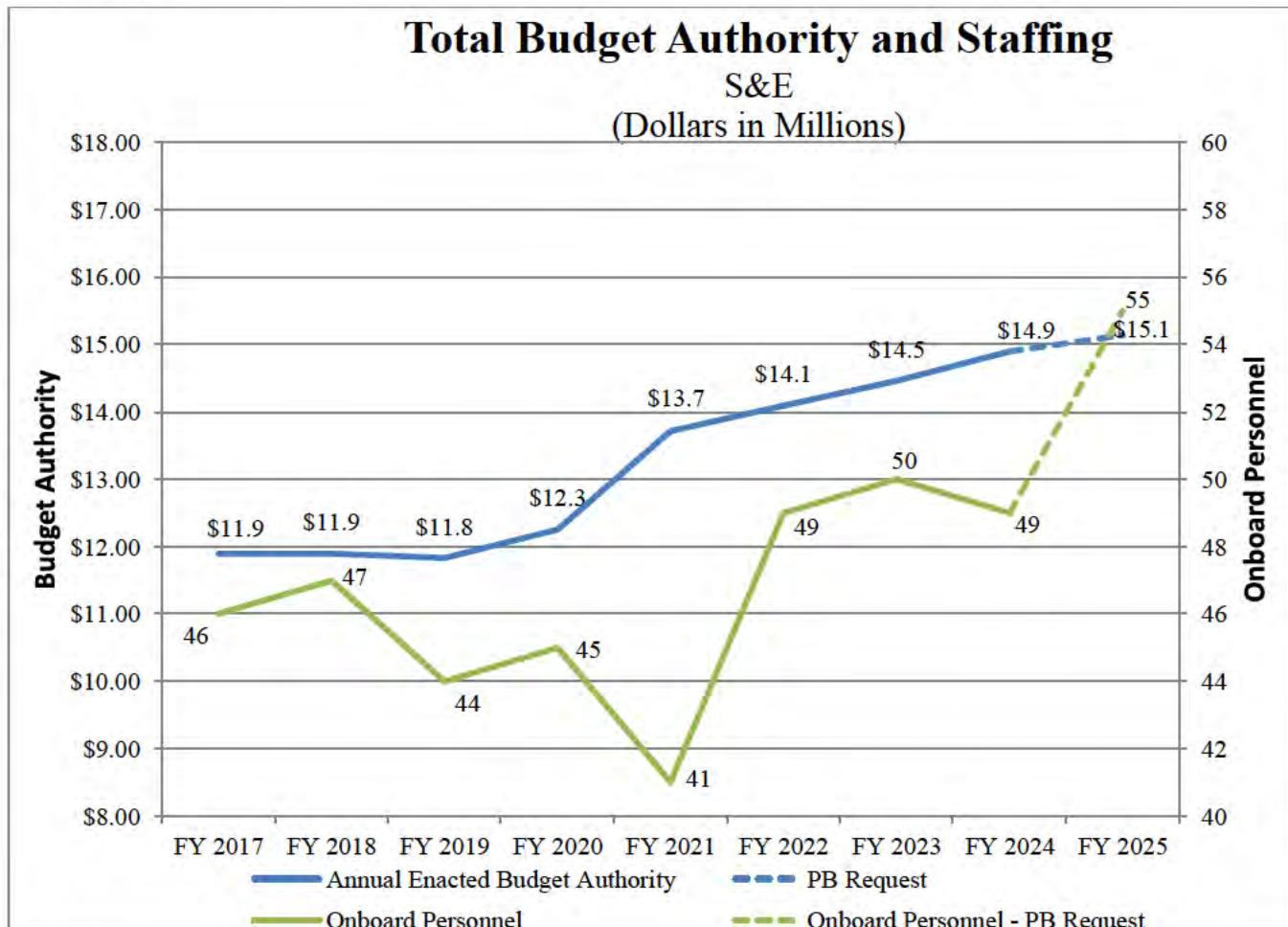
FY 2024 Challenges

NSD has experienced a significant increase in workload and operational tempo in recent years without a commensurate growth in resources. As the House and Senate Marks indicate funding levels below current service requirements for the Division in FY 2025, the aforementioned challenge is expected to continue and limit NSD's ability to perform its critical mission of protecting the United States from national security threats, including by:

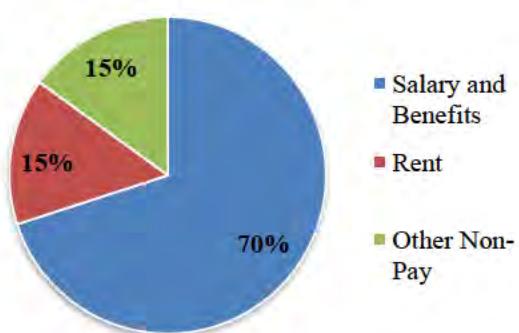
1. Counteracting transnational repression and foreign malign influence;
2. Meeting new requirements under the Reforming Intelligence and Securing America Act (RISAA);
3. Coordinating complex counterterrorism investigations, including in response to recent developments in the Middle East;
4. Enforcing export and sanctions controls, including through the Disruptive Technology Strike Force and corporate investigations; and
5. Using the full range of authorities to confront national security cyber threats and to implement Executive Order 14117 on “Preventing Access to Americans’ Bulk Sensitive Personal Data and United States Government Data by Countries of Concern.”

Office of the Solicitor General

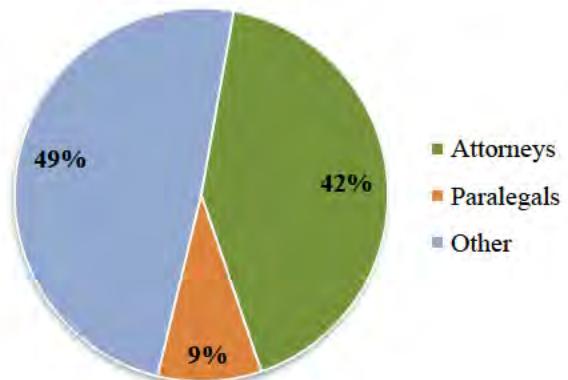
Budget Snapshot



FY 2023 Spending by Category



FY 2024 Staffing



Funding for Largest Priority Areas
(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Enacted			FY 2025 President's Budget		
	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount
Federal Appellate Activity	55	23	\$14.5	55	23	\$14.9	55	23	\$15.1

**Performance Results by Strategic Goal
included in DOJ Annual Performance Report**

Performance Measure Name
N/A

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

The Solicitor General's docket, which mirrors the docket of the Supreme Court and the Federal courts of appeals, covers a range of issues that are critical to our Nation's viability and economy. Many of the cases require careful attention and coordination within the government, as well as a difficult assessment of how to apply existing statutory schemes.

In recent years, immigration, environmental, patent, and other cases defining the scope of intellectual property protection have been at the heart of the Supreme Court's caseload. These cases require substantial time in order to understand the statutory framework; the technologies at issue; and to assimilate the views both inside and outside government as to the proper balance of interests in these cases, which have the potential to impact large sectors of the economy.

Criminal cases make up a large portion of the Court's caseload. Criminal defendants regularly challenge the reach of the provisions of criminal law enacted by Congress. Additionally, the Court continues to wrestle in criminal cases with issues relating to the scope of constitutional protections in the context of emerging technologies.

The Office of Solicitor General (OSG) regularly handles important foreign affairs cases, including cases under the Alien Tort Statute and the Torture Victims Protection Act, as well as important constitutional cases. These cases can affect the structure of government and the relationship between the Branches, and they can have important consequences for the conduct of foreign affairs.

Challenges

Internal

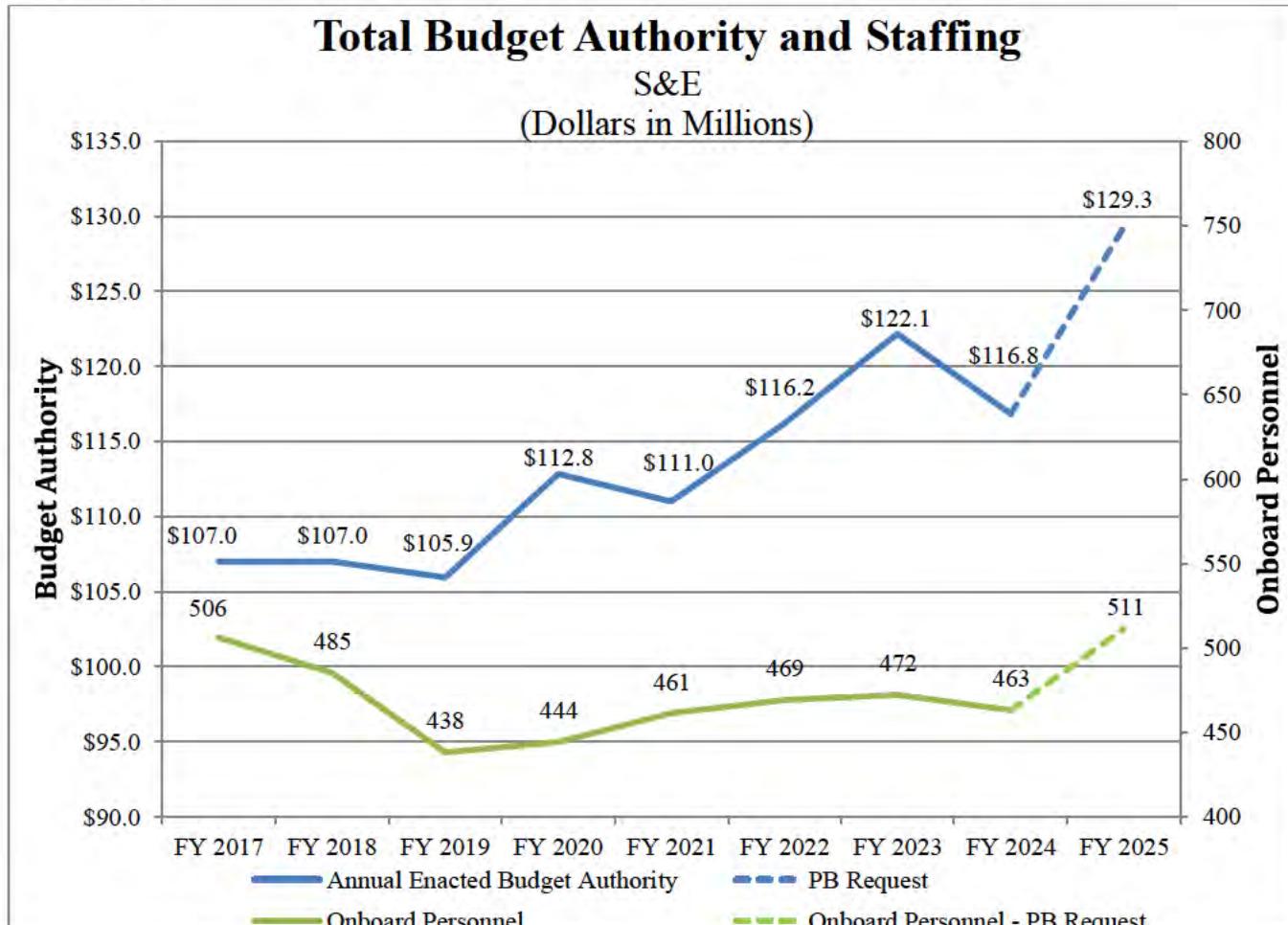
The OSG has only one program—Federal Appellate Activity. Its program costs consist almost entirely of fixed expenses, such as salaries and benefits, GSA rent, reimbursable agreements with other DOJ components, and printing. Prior fiscal year performance measures indicate a gradual increase in the number of cases the Solicitor General either participated in or responded to, which predicts an increasing caseload at the current allocation of resources.

External

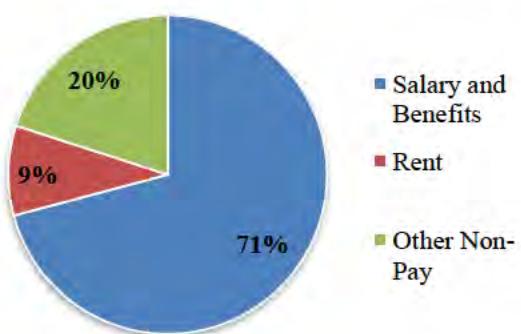
In the vast majority of cases filed in the Supreme Court in which the United States is a party, a petition is filed by an adverse party and the United States responds, either by filing a brief or, after reviewing the cases, waiving its right to do so. Additionally, the Supreme Court formally requests the Solicitor General to express the views of the United States on whether the Court should grant certiorari in a case in which the United States is not a party. The OSG does not initiate any programs, but it is required to handle all appropriate Supreme Court cases and requests for appeal, amicus, or intervention authorization. As a result, the number of cases in which the OSG reviews, acquiesces, or participates may vary widely from year to year.

Tax Division

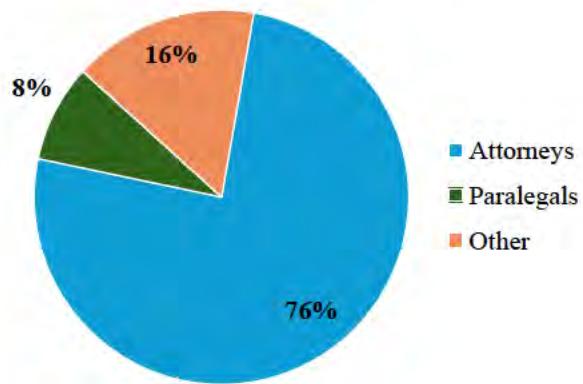
Budget Snapshot



FY 2023 Spending by Category



FY 2024 Staffing



Funding for Largest Priority Areas

(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area*	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Enacted			FY 2025 President's Budget		
	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount
National Security	1	1	\$0.3	2	2	\$0.4	1	1	\$0.4
Transnational Crime	5	5	\$1.6	6	6	\$1.3	6	6	\$1.3
White Collar Crime	6	6	\$1.3	6	6	\$1.2	6	6	\$1.2

*Resources for some areas may overlap with others. The values displayed above are not meant to be additive. In addition, these values represent TAX Division's contributions to particular DOJ efforts which cut across multiple DOJ components. The bulk of TAX Division's resources are dedicated to its core mission areas of civil/appellate and criminal litigation to protect the public fisc and ensure public confidence in and compliance with the federal tax system.

Performance Results by Strategic Goal included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Performance Measure Name
N/A

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

The Tax Division (TAX) is located in Washington, DC, and operates one district office in Dallas, Texas, for Southwest Civil cases.

TAX's efforts play two important roles: collecting liabilities the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is unable to collect and bolstering voluntary collections by both directly deterring those who might cheat and assuring all other taxpayers that the tax laws are enforced. Historically, TAX collects more unpaid tax liabilities than its annual appropriated budget by bringing affirmative civil litigation against delinquent taxpayers. TAX's civil litigation also protects the fisc through affirmative litigation suits to shut down abusive promotions and through defensive litigation where abusive or excessive refund claims are defeated. TAX's criminal enforcement efforts not only enforce the laws, but also directly deter those who would cheat. These public prosecutions also assure all taxpayers that the laws are enforced. The Division's affirmative and defensive civil litigation returns over 12 times the Division's recent budget to the Treasury through the amounts directly at issue in the Division's civil and criminal cases and further provides strong cheat-deterrance effects from the Division's litigation from the resolutions being publicized.

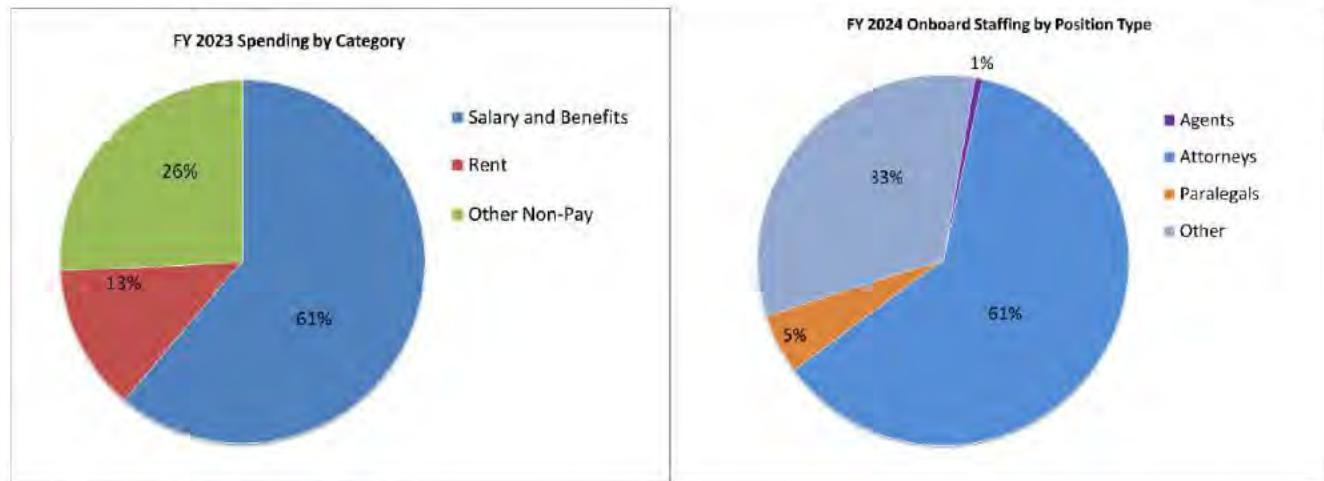
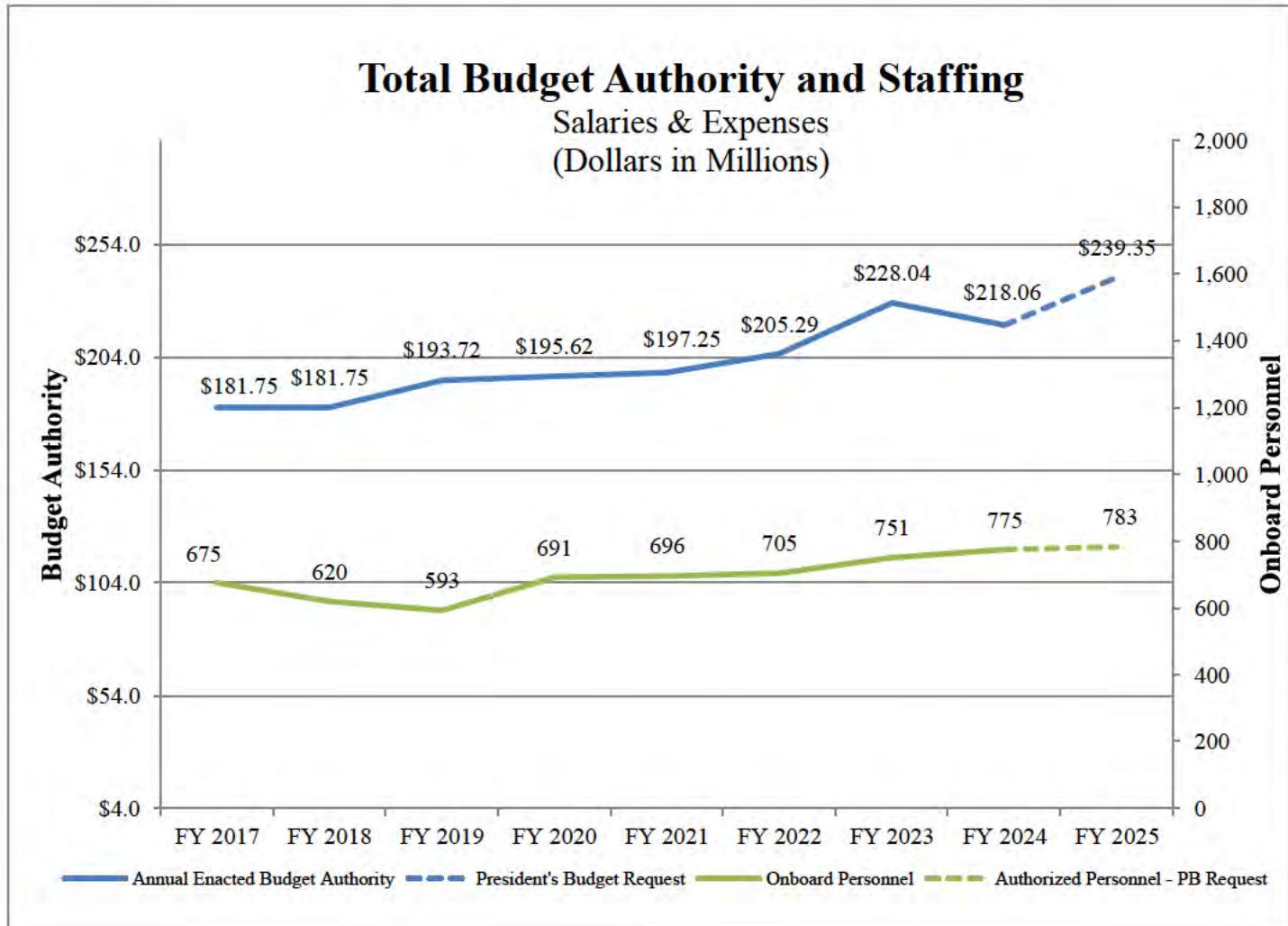
Challenges

Volatility in Resource Allocation. In addition to its affirmative enforcement mandate, TAX is responsible for defending cases filed against the U.S. involving tax laws and refund claims. Taxpayer refund suits brought by sophisticated corporate counsel put at risk billions of dollars and require sophisticated and nuanced legal defense. On the other end of the spectrum, many taxpayers file frivolous claims against the U.S., and TAX vigorously defends those suits as well. TAX saves taxpayers and the Treasury from paying millions of dollars each year in meritless damage claims. Because these suits are reactive, TAX has little control over its defensive docket and must allocate the necessary attorney and staff resources required to defend these cases. This reprioritization of resources has a direct impact on affirmative litigation as more resources deployed in defending the U.S. shifts resources away from collections activity. Further, the IRS has recently been allocated mandatory funding and they currently propose to allocate over \$25 billion on enforcement efforts, focusing on complex tax filings and high-dollar noncompliance issues. Without similar resources to match the increased level of work the IRS will forward to TAX, it will be increasingly challenging to maintain and manage caseloads in a timely manner.

Reducing the Tax Gap. The Department of Treasury reports that the tax gap, which is the annual difference between taxes due and taxes paid, will rise to about \$7 trillion over the next decade if left unaddressed—roughly equal to 15 percent of all taxes owed. The vast increase in financial globalization has expanded the opportunities for assets and income to be easily hidden offshore, and the rise of cryptocurrencies has created new ways to evade tax laws. Reducing the tax gap will require increased enforcement. The challenge is to narrow that gap in a manner that not only collects the revenue due, but also assures the public that enforcement actions are vigorous, fair, and consistently applied.

Criminal Division

Budget Snapshot



Funding for Largest Priority Areas

(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area ¹	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Enacted			FY 2025 President's Budget		
	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount
International Activities ²	289	163	\$213.7	290	164	\$215.3	291	161	\$216.5
Violent Crime	302	206	\$87.3	285	199	\$84.7	338	234	\$103.6
White Collar Crime	308	230	\$87.2	381	287	\$104.6	295	225	\$91.6
Transnational Crime	297	210	\$84.0	281	194	\$82.7	273	194	\$83.0
Cyber	271	179	\$75.4	256	168	\$74.7	267	181	\$80.3
Drugs, including Opioids	169	117	\$48.1	166	114	\$48.8	159	106	\$48.0
Crimes Against Children	92	58	\$24.7	80	51	\$23.6	85	56	\$25.4
Southwest Border Enforcement	94	64	\$26.5	91	61	\$26.8	86	58	\$25.8
Intellectual Property	40	28	\$11.1	39	26	\$11.5	35	24	\$10.4
Voter/Election Fraud	16	9	\$3.3	8	5	\$2.3	13	8	\$2.9

Performance Results by Strategic Goal included in DOJ Annual Performance Report³

Key Performance Measures Included in the DOJ Annual Performance Report	FY 2023 Target
Strategic Goal 1: Uphold the Rule of Law	
Number of criminal government program fraud cases where the proactive use of data led to the opening of an investigation by the Criminal Division (CRM)	50
Number of U.S. Attorney's Offices (USAO) that received proactive data leads in criminal government fraud cases from the Criminal Division	45
Strategic Goal 2: Keep Our Country Safe	
Percent of federal violent crime defendants' cases favorably resolved	90%
Strategic Goal 3: Protect Civil Rights	

¹ Resources for some areas may overlap with others. The values displayed above are not meant to be additive.

² International Activities priority area includes funding for the Division's Office of International Affairs; Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training; and International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program, including their positions located in Washington, DC and overseas. In addition, this priority area also includes funding for overseas positions located in other Sections of the Division.

³ The Actual figure in this table represents the component's individual results.

Percent of cases prosecuting threats of violence and intimidation against election officials that are favorably resolved	75%
Strategic Goal 4: Ensure Economic Opportunity and Fairness for All	
Percent of corporate criminal cases in which individual responsibility was evaluated	95%
Percent of corporate criminal resolutions containing compliance reporting obligations that are evaluated by DOJ at least annually	95%

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

In FY 2024, in addition to the Division's direct resources (\$218.1 million), the Division has \$718.5 million in reimbursable and sub-allotment authority. This authority supports over 450 Federal positions and includes one-year and multi-year funding for programs such as justice sector development, asset forfeiture, Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF), securities and financial fraud, Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, and healthcare fraud. Additionally, the Division manages the Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism victim compensation fund of \$4.3 billion (as of June 30, 2024).

In summary, the Division's total funding authority of \$936.6 million supports more than 1,200 Federal positions.

	Opened	Closed
Investigations	850	819
Prosecutions (Post-Charging)	479	177

Challenges

FY 2024 Enacted Appropriation: In March 2024, the Division's FY 2024 Enacted budget was 9.3% (\$22.3 million) below its FY 2024 current services needs which required managed hiring across the Division and other reductions that impacted resources available to address priority areas such as child exploitation, election crimes, white collar crime, and violent crime, among others.

Rapidly Evolving Technologies: New technologies present criminals with the opportunity to utilize new strategies and avenues that allow them to effectively target a much larger section of the population and to target such victims from anywhere in the world. The Division's Sections commonly encounter criminal conduct that uses anonymizing technology to mask the identities of people exploiting children, trafficking drugs, and conducting fraudulent activity. Cybercriminals also use infrastructure located around the world. Increasingly secure technology, outdated laws and policy, and the need to obtain information housed in foreign countries hamper the Division's efforts to collect evidence. The need for technical and legal expertise in cybercrime, cryptocurrency, and electronic evidence has grown substantially, along with the Division's workload in these areas.

Managing Data: The Division is experiencing an explosion of case-related data it must process and store with a simultaneous increase in IT costs. The increase in data per case and file is a direct result of large increases in social, mobile, and cloud data, as well as audio and video files. For example, laptop and phone storage has increased from a standard of 64 – 256 gigabytes to terabytes of data each. Consequently, IT costs are growing at an average of 10-12% each year, and the Division's IT expenses compared to its base funding is rapidly growing, from 14% in FY 2018 to 26% in FY 2024. A different approach for the increasing amounts of data received by prosecutors is needed to address this new paradigm. Without short and long-term solutions, CRM will continue to spend a growing percentage of its base resources on IT costs.

Criminal Division Domestic Presence Map



Criminal Division Overseas Presence Map

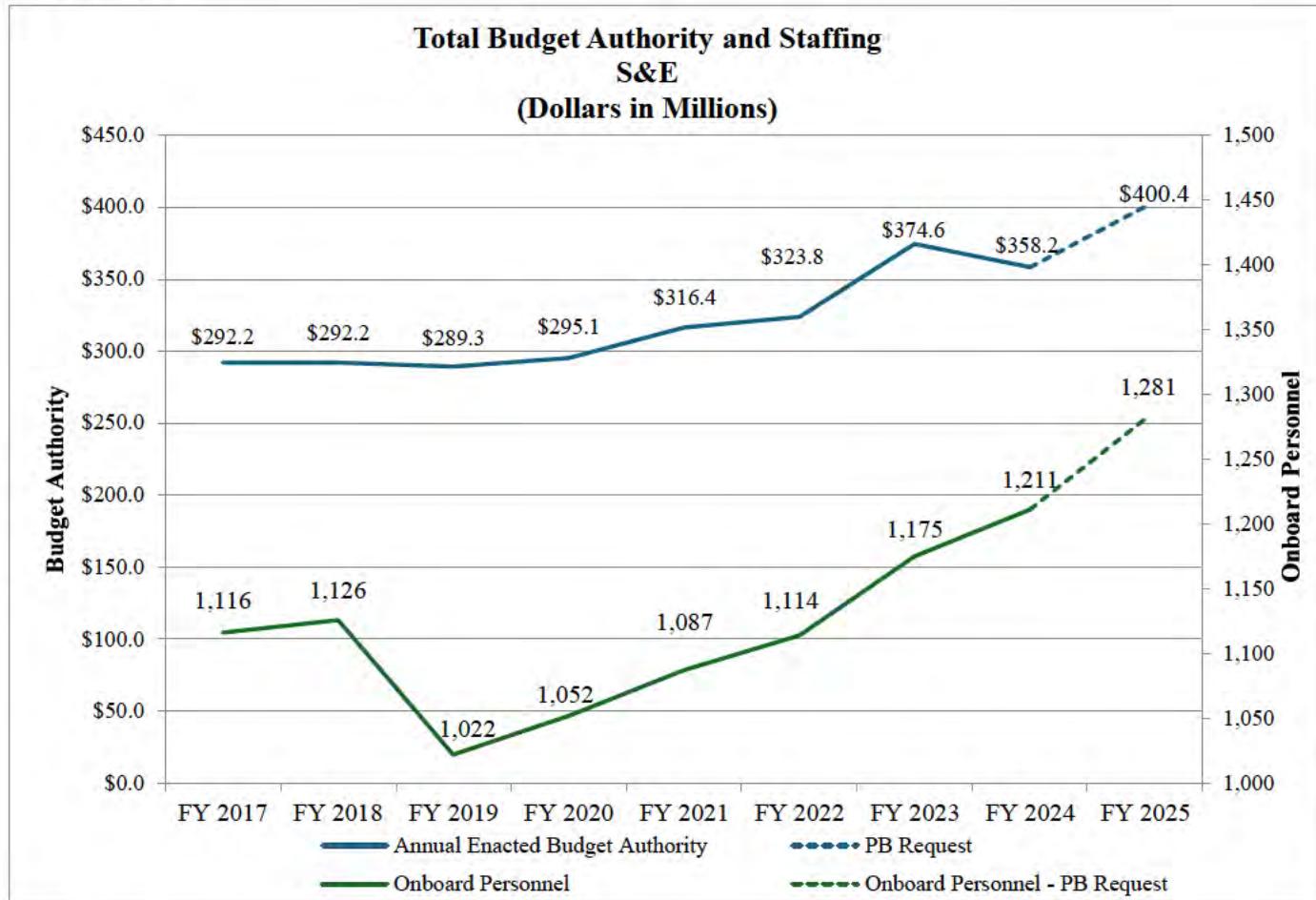


The maps above include direct- and program-funded federal positions or active programs as of December 31, 2023.

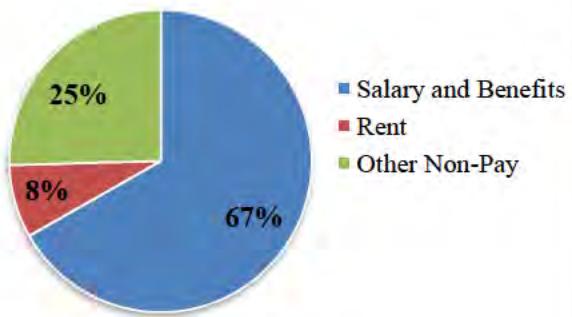
- In addition to over 1,000 domestic federal positions (direct and reimbursable), the Criminal Division has 89 Federal positions located and/or handling programs in 55 foreign countries as of January 2024.
- The Criminal Division leases space in the Main Justice building in addition to four locations in Washington, DC. As part of the Division's Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control work, the Division operates in nine Health Care Fraud 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.

Civil Division

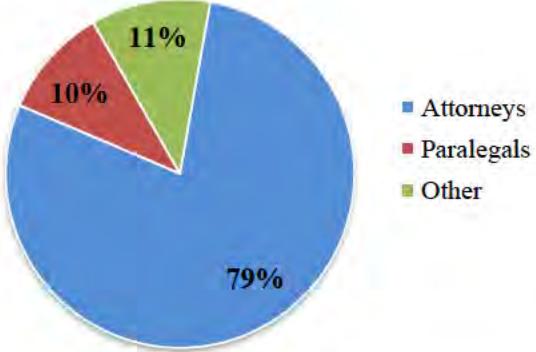
Budget Snapshot



FY 2023 Spending by Category



FY 2024 Staffing



Performance Results by Strategic Goal

Performance Measure Name	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target
Strategic Goal 2: Keep Our Country Safe			
Number of relationships established with state and local law enforcement, either directly or through state Police Officer Standards and Training councils or commissions, to communicate elder justice best practices.	10	3	7
Strategic Goal 4: Ensure Economic Opportunity and Fairness for All			
Percentage of Consumer Protection Branch cases favorably resolved	85%	97%	85%

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

The Civil Division handles approximately 40,000 - 50,000 matters (including cases, claims, and investigations) every year. Since FY 2013, the Civil Division, working with the U.S. Attorneys' Offices, has secured over \$50 billion in settlements, judgments, fines, and restitution. Each year, the Civil Division and the U.S. Attorneys' Offices defeat billions of dollars in unmeritorious claims and defend against thousands of challenges to laws, regulations, policies, and decisions. The majority of the Civil Division's workload – approximately 78 percent – involves representing the Federal Government in defensive civil lawsuits.

The Civil Division relies heavily on reimbursable funding. For its affirmative casework, the Three Percent Fund and the Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control Account are critical to the Civil Division accomplishing its mission. Additionally, the Civil Division administers three compensation programs, the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (RECA) Program, the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund, and the Vaccine Injury Compensation Program. Although the sunset for the RECA Program was June 7, 2024, the Program is still reviewing and processing timely filed claims, a process which is likely to continue into next fiscal year.

The Civil Division operates four field offices throughout the country and has staff in four Washington, D.C. buildings. In addition to 1,208 direct domestic positions, the Civil Division has three international positions in three foreign countries for FY 2024.

Challenges

Camp Lejeune Justice Act Litigation: The Civil Division is now defending the United States in litigation associated with cases and administrative claims that have been filed under the Camp Lejeune Justice Act (CJLA or the Act), which was signed into law on August 10, 2022. As of August 30, 2024, more than 2,068 lawsuits have been filed in the Eastern District of North Carolina. The Division's Environmental Torts Litigation Section has been handling CLJA matters via a three-prong approach: litigating lawsuits that have been filed in court; in partnership with the Navy, administering a framework for settling claims expeditiously called the "Elective Option" or "EO"; and working with the Plaintiff Leadership Group and court-appointed Settlement Masters on a Global Settlement that would resolve the universe of remaining cases. However, resolving all of the remaining cases will take substantial time (likely years), because court rulings on critical factual and legal issues will be necessary to finalize any global settlement.

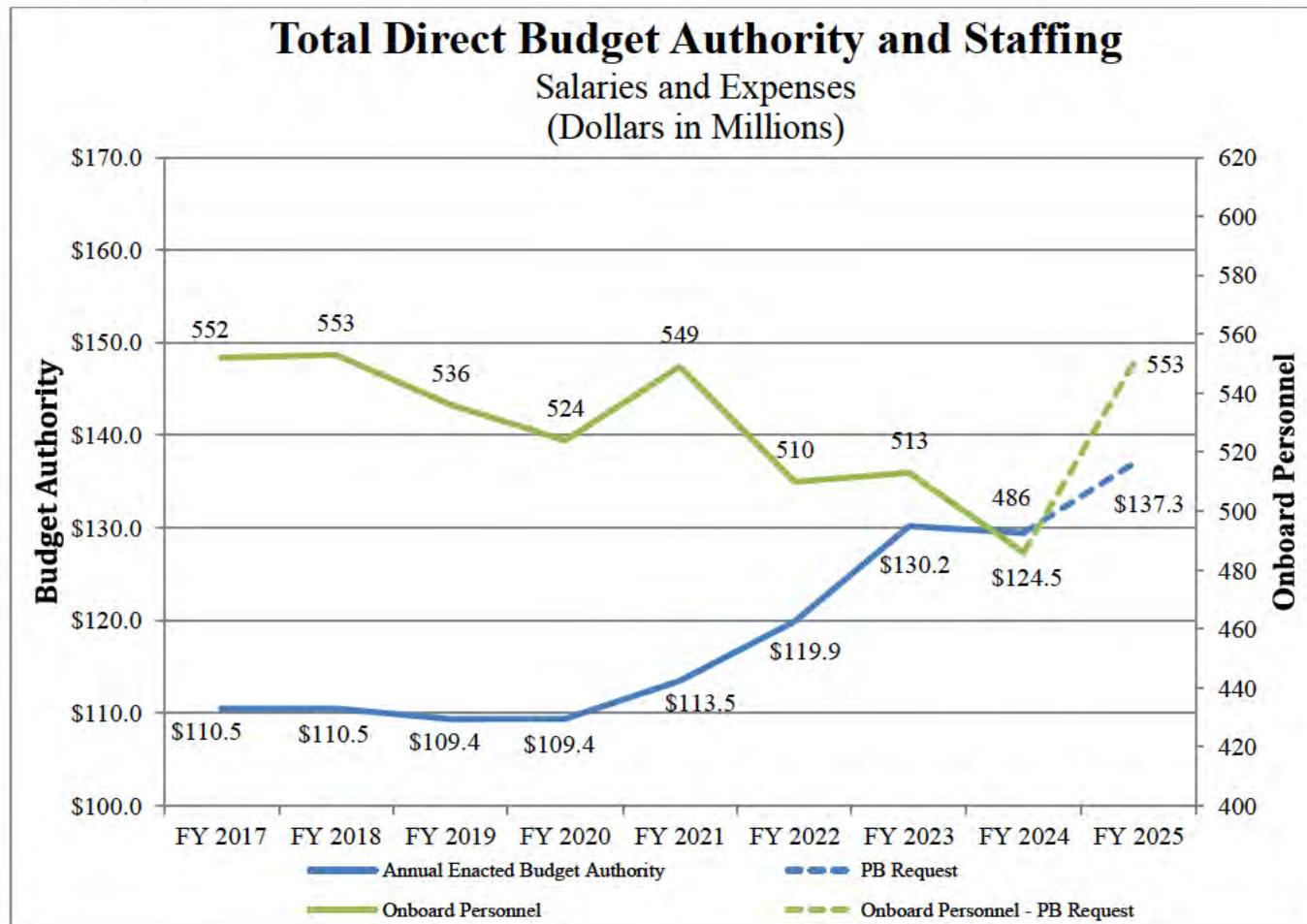
Automated Litigation Support: The Civil Division is responding to an ever-increasing caseload that requires more complex investigations and litigation. In many cases, voluminous quantities of emails, internal corporate documents, text messages, and voicemails are exchanged between parties. Civil relies heavily on its Automated Litigation Support (ALS) Program to address these discovery challenges, and the ALS Program is essential to the Division's success in litigation. Civil uses critical ALS tools and contractors to organize and control document collection and data, respond to requests for documents by opposing counsel, develop institutional memory, and provide access to case materials. However, with the increase in volume and complexity of data, ALS needs and costs continue to rise, and the Division requires more sophisticated software and tools to handle the incoming data.

Reimbursable Funding: The Civil Division utilizes the Three Percent Fund and the Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control Account (HCFAC) for staffing for affirmative litigation. For example, in FY 2024, Civil received funding of \$68.8 million (including 136 FTE) from HCFAC and \$44.9 million (including 115 FTE) from the Three Percent Fund. These resources can be used for only the Civil Division's affirmative work (the Three Percent Fund may be used for affirmative, monetary litigation, while HCFAC funds may only be used for civil or criminal health care fraud work). These reimbursements are essential to the Civil Division's affirmative work in critical areas such as combatting drug trafficking and preventing opioids deaths, as well as preventing and deterring fraud.

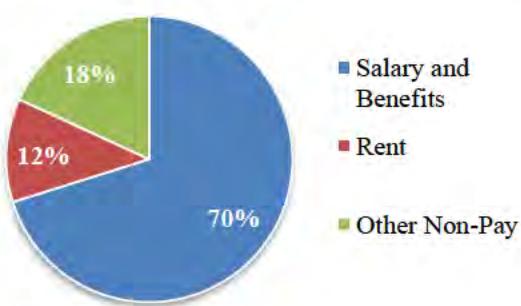
Defensive Cases: As noted above, the overwhelming majority of the Civil Division's caseload is defensive. Currently, approximately 78 percent of the Civil Division's pending caseload is defensive. This means that opponents largely decide the time, nature, and location of a claim. Once a complaint is filed, the Federal Government has no choice but to respond to the suit, lest it face default judgments or sanctions. Regardless of the Civil Division's budget or ability to absorb additional work, the Civil Division must represent the Federal Government in these matters, as is the case with, for example, the many hundreds of cases filed under the Camp Lejeune Justice Act.

Environment and Natural Resources Division

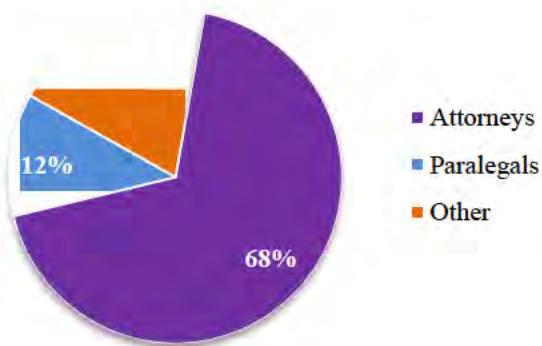
Budget Snapshot



FY 2023 Spending by Category



FY 2024 Staffing



Funding for Largest Priority Areas
(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Enacted			FY 2025 President's Budget		
	Pos	Atty	Amount	Pos	Atty	Amount	Pos	Atty	Amount
ENRD (Environment, Natural Resources, Land and Tribal Matters)	597	416	\$130.2	520	356	\$124.5	553	396	\$137.3

Performance Results by Strategic Goal included

Performance Measure Name	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target
Strategic Goal 3: Protect Civil Rights			
Percent of environmental enforcement matters in or substantially affecting overburdened and underserved communities that are favorably resolved.	80%	100%	80%

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

ENRD maintains a docket of more than 8,000 active cases and matters, involving more than 150 statutes and virtually every Federal agency. ENRD has imposed billions of dollars in applicable civil penalties and other monetary impositions over the past few years. In FY 2023, civil and criminal fines, penalties, and costs imposed totaled \$441.7 million; the value of cleanup and corrective actions totaled \$2.3 billion; and the amount saved in defensive litigation totaled \$2.5 billion.

Challenges

ENRD sustained a \$5.7 million dollar reduction in its congressional appropriation from FY 2023 to FY 2024. Even though ENRD was fiscally responsible and reduced its staffing footprint by more than 40 positions, an additional \$5.0 million one-time internal-GLA reprogramming was still required for ENRD to meet basic mission requirements and remain fiscally solvent.

The Division expects to continue to face significant budget challenges in FYs 2025 and 2026. Although ENRD continues to control staffing levels, and has deployed additional cost reduction measures, continued aggregate budgetary stagnation is not sustainable. In addition to recent reduced congressionally appropriated funding, ENRD has experienced flat Three Percent funding and reduced Superfund reimbursable funding from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in recent years.

ENRD cannot continue to reduce staffing levels and cut operational costs. Insufficient staffing levels and resources impact the Division's ability to adequately staff nondiscretionary defensive litigation. This includes regulatory and deregulatory actions taken by federal agencies to implement the Administration's priorities and initiatives and to modify or repeal prior Administration rules or programs. When such lawsuits are filed, ENRD must defend its client agencies. Defensive cases make up more than half of the Division's workload, with court schedules and deadlines driving the pace of work and attorney time in this type of litigation. The federal government has no choice but to respond to lawsuits filed against it. ENRD's defensive caseload has increased significantly in recent years and is expected to continue to increase in FYs 2025 and 2026. This defensive work is a specialized litigation docket that cannot effectively or efficiently be referred to the United States Attorneys' offices.

Similarly, insufficient funding in FYs 2025 and/or 2026 would decimate the Division's ongoing environmental enforcement efforts. ENRD is engaged in many high-profile, high-stakes civil enforcement cases under the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and other pollution and hazardous waste statutes. These are complex cases often spanning years, requiring many FTE hours and extensive payroll costs. They are worth the investment because they result in significant public health benefits and level the playing field for law-abiding businesses. Environmental enforcement litigation cannot be abruptly curtailed due to unnecessary funding and staffing cuts. Years of casework could be undone; cases could be compromised; polluters would not be held accountable; and the integrity of the Federal government's environmental programs – not to mention public health – could be put at risk. The Division has handled numerous high-profile cases in recent years, from the Deepwater Horizon oil spill to the Norfolk Southern train derailment and fire in East Palestine, Ohio. The Division prosecuted the Volkswagen emissions tampering case and brought other similar cases against large car and engine manufacturers, including the recent historic Cummins Settlement, which carried a record civil penalty of \$1.675 billion.

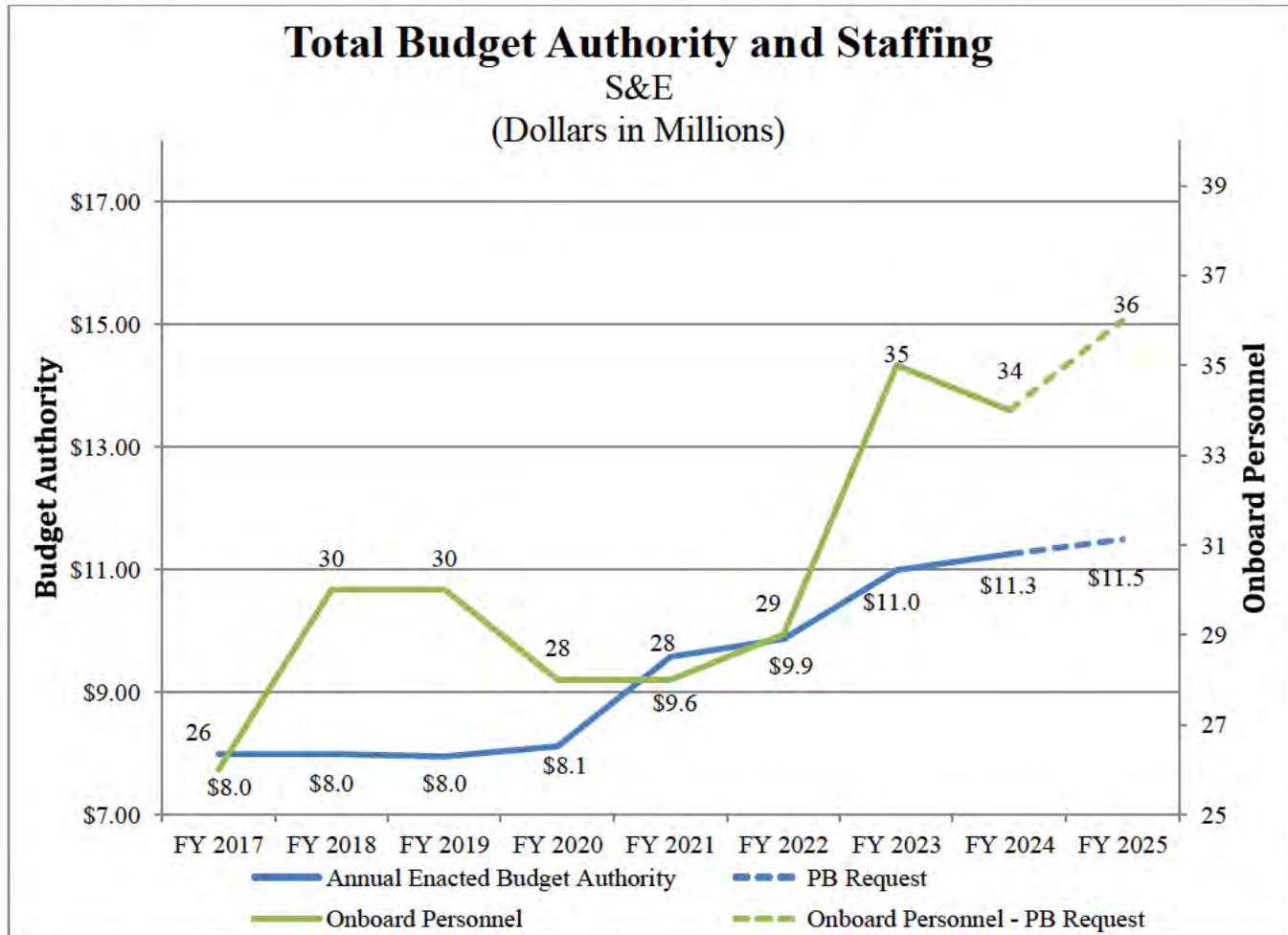
Employee Duty Location Map FY 2023



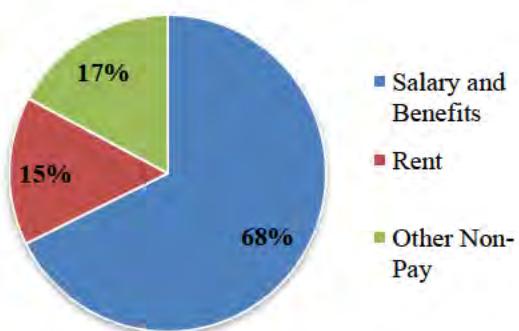
ENRD's headquarters is located in Washington, D.C. The Division has three (3) "field offices" through which ENRD rents space via GSA (Denver, San Francisco, Sacramento). ENRD also has a number of locations throughout the country wherein the Division subleases space from the USAO and partner agencies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

Office of the Legal Counsel

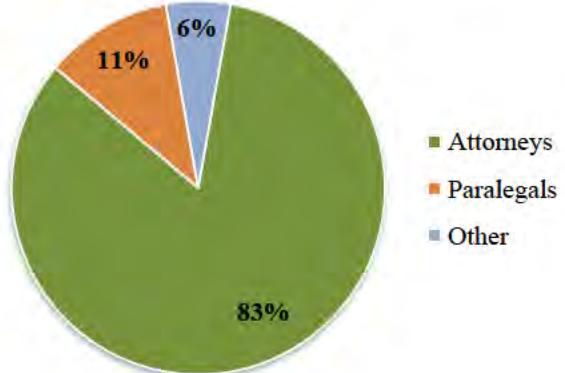
Budget Snapshot



FY 2023 Spending by Category



FY 2024 Staffing



Funding for Largest Priority Areas
(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Enacted			FY 2025 President's Budget		
	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount
Office of Legal Counsel	36	30	\$11.0	36	30	\$11.3	36	30	\$11.5

**Performance Results by Strategic Goal
included in DOJ Annual Performance Report**

Performance Measure Name
N/A

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

The Office of Legal Counsel (OLC) provides formal opinions and informal advice in response to requests from the Counsel to the President, the various Departments and Agencies of the Executive Branch, and offices within the Department of Justice, including the offices of the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General. The opinions and legal advice cover constitutional, statutory, and regulatory questions from a wide range of fields, including national security, criminal law, civil rights, fiscal law, and appointment and removal authorities. OLC also resolves intra-Executive Branch legal disputes and drafts opinions signed by the Attorney General.

Beginning in FY 2012, the OLC has been updating a series of Presidential Emergency Action Documents (PEADs), first prepared by the OLC in 1989 and updated pursuant to presidential directive in 2008.

At the direction of the Attorney General, the OLC has published selected formal opinions. The OLC published a volume of opinions from the period 1939 until 1977. Volumes covering the years 1977 through 2016 have already been issued in hardback, and preparations for additional volumes are in progress. In addition, OLC published a volume of opinions from the period 1939 until 1977, the first in a supplemental opinion series the Office intends to issue for opinions not published at the time of original issuance. Work on these publication efforts will continue into FY 2025.

Challenges

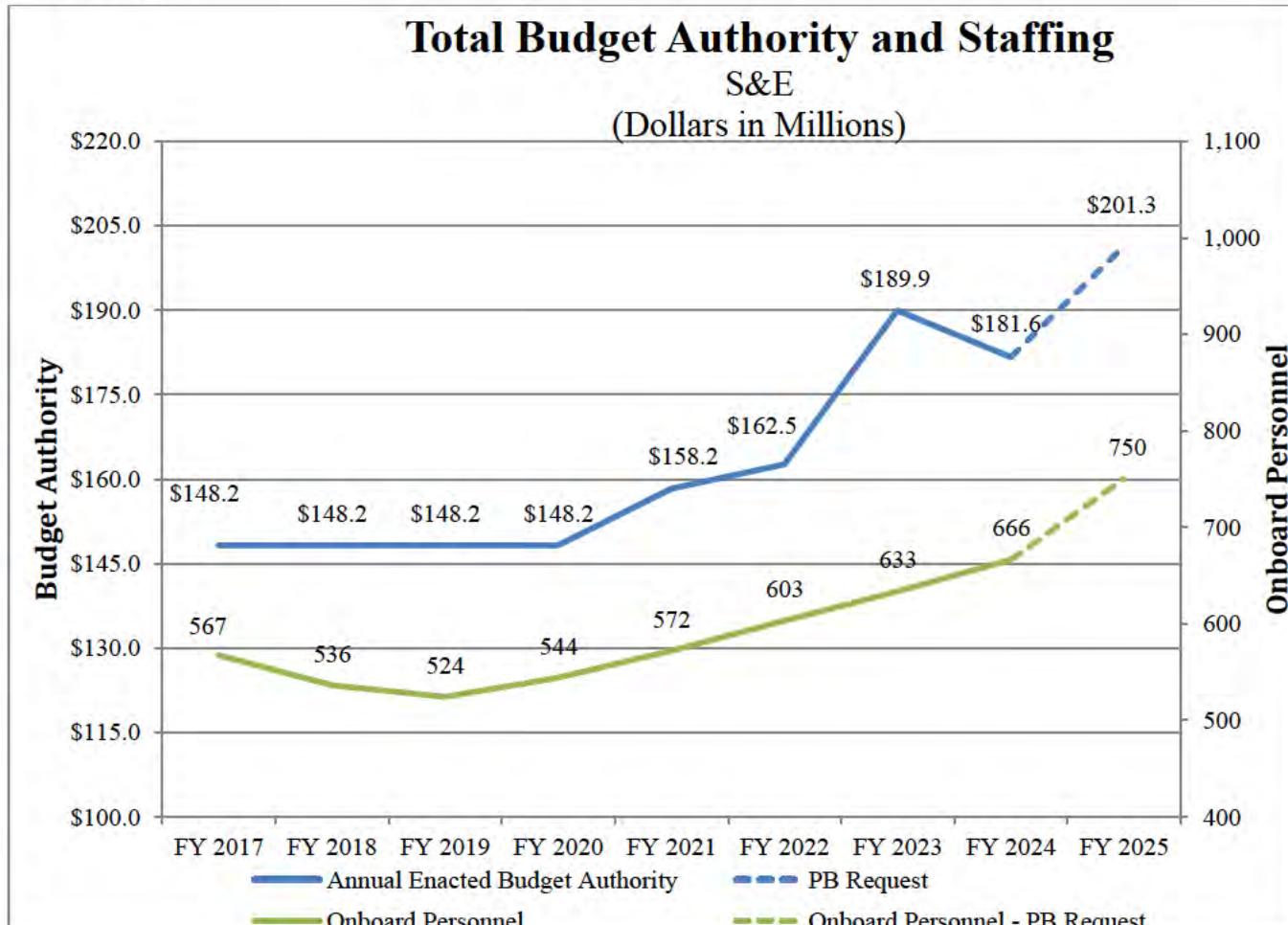
OLC's ability to accomplish its mission depends on its having the resources necessary to meet the demands of an externally driven workload. OLC is a small component with minimal discretionary funding. Its workload has increased without corresponding increases in resources, taxing its ability to fulfill its core functions in a timely manner.

External Challenges: OLC generally does not initiate programs, nor does it have control over the volume of its work. The work results from requests for legal advice from the Counsel to the President, the general counsels of other Executive Branch departments and agencies, and the Attorney General and other Department of Justice officials, as well as from the need to review pending legislation and documents to be issued by the President and the Attorney General. Some of those requests remain relatively constant, while others increase in times of crises and emergencies, such as related to war, terrorism, climate change, the economy, and public health. The lack of control over this externally driven workload remains a constant challenge to OLC's ability to fulfill its mission and is inherent in all aspects of the Office's work.

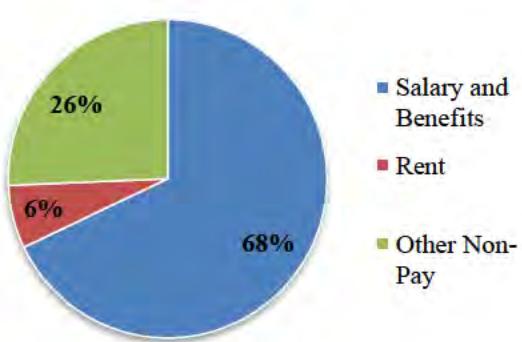
Internal Challenges: Because it is a relatively small component, OLC has little flexibility in responding to unexpected surges in workload, such as those created by the broad range of matters that require legal advice to the President, the Attorney General, other components in the Department of Justice, and other Executive Branch departments and agencies. It is critical that OLC is adequately funded to provide the human and technological resources necessary to meet workload challenges related to its core mission.

Civil Rights Division

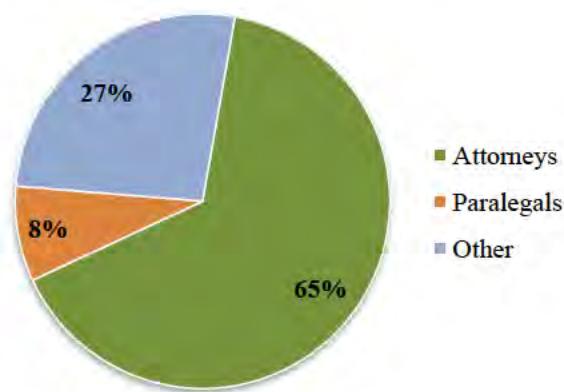
Budget Snapshot



FY 2023 Spending by Category



FY 2024 Staffing



Funding for Largest Priority Areas

(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area*	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Enacted			FY 2025 President's Budget		
	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount
Civil Rights	764	480	\$189.9	734	466	\$181.6	750	476	\$201.3
Combat Discrimination and Hate Crimes	551	363	\$136.8	521	344	\$133.2	537	355	\$137.1
Constitutional Policing	98	65	\$24.7	95	63	\$23.9	95	63	\$24.4
Protect the Right to Vote	72	48	\$17.7	71	47	\$17.7	71	47	\$18.0

*Resources for some areas may overlap with others. The values displayed above are not meant to be additive.

Performance Results by Strategic Goal included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Performance Measure Name	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target
Strategic Goal 3: Protect Civil Rights			
Number of new Voting Rights Act matters initiated	4	20	4
Number of Title VII and USERRA investigations	20	28	20
Number of Limited English Proficiency (LEP) individuals who access department-funded materials in their native language to understand federal hate crimes and anti-discrimination laws	35,000	57,895	35,000
Percent of criminal cases addressing civil rights violations, including hate crimes, favorably resolved	85%	93%	85%
Number of matters that address adverse environmental and public health effects brought under civil rights statutes	16	40	16

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

The Civil Rights Division is comprised of 11 program-related sections and operates as a single budgetary decision unit within the General Legal Activities appropriation. Division employees are primarily stationed in Washington, DC, but travel to other parts of the country for litigation activities and outreach events.

The Division directs and manages federal enforcement of the provisions of the Voting Rights Act and reimburses the Office of Personnel Management for their expenses incurred for federal election observers under Section 8 of the Act from funding specifically appropriated for that purpose.

Challenges

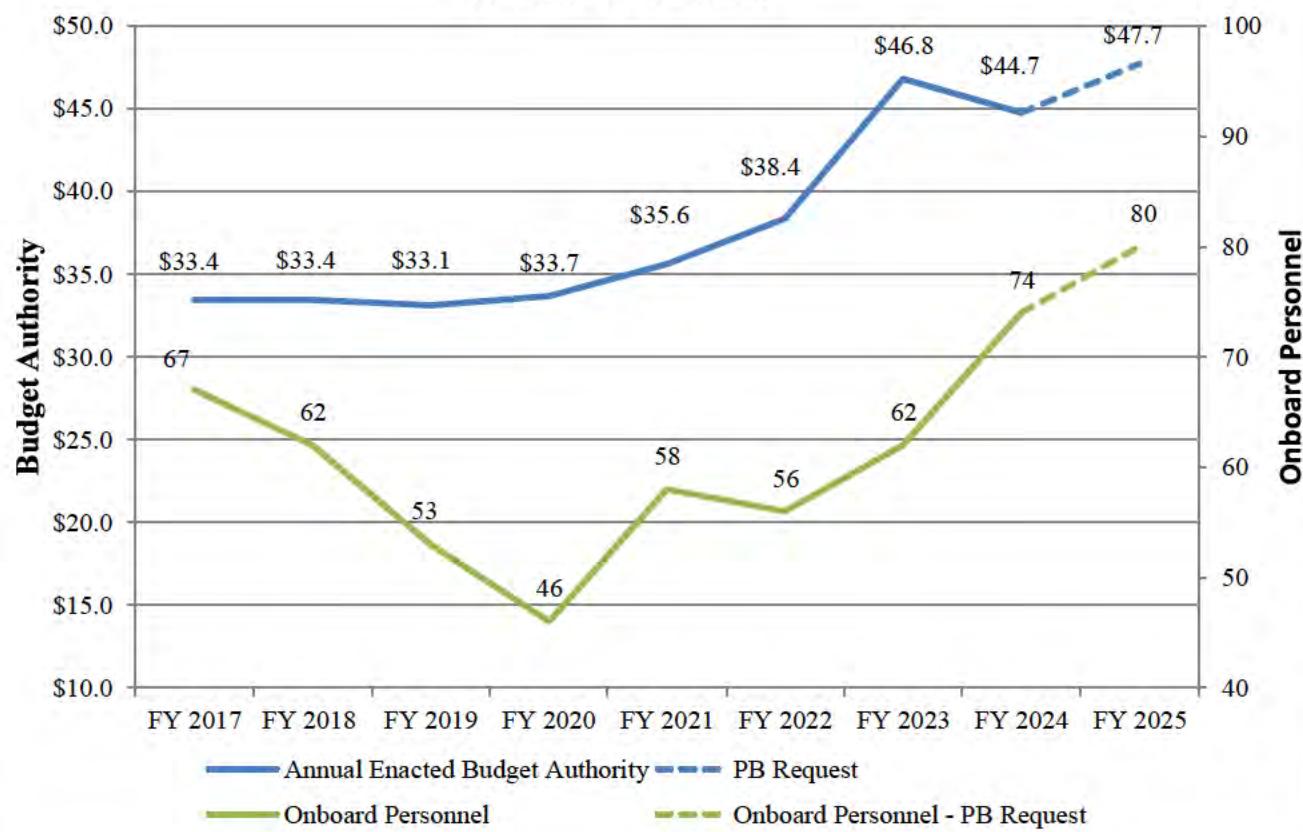
As a result of recent flat appropriations and reductions in authorized staffing levels, key areas of the Division have been negatively impacted. These key areas include combatting hate and bias incidents; promoting effective, constitutional, non-discriminatory policing practices; ensuring equal opportunities for people with disabilities; fighting discrimination in homeownership and access to credit; enforcing federal laws protecting the right to vote; advancing equity and civil rights in the age of artificial intelligence and preventing human trafficking. The Division's variety of civil enforcement areas is also impacted. The diversity of the Division's enforcement, coupled with resource constraints, limits the Division's ability to rapidly scale or realign existing resources in response to external events.

INTERPOL WASHINGTON

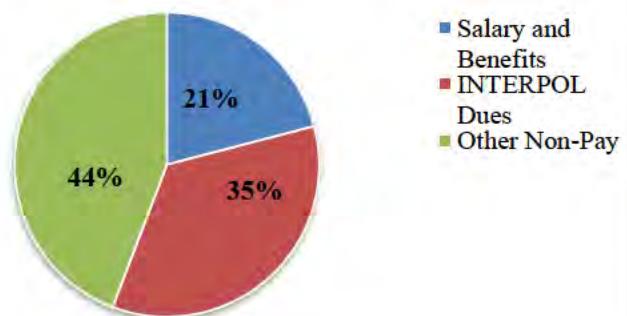
Budget Snapshot

Total Budget Authority and Staffing

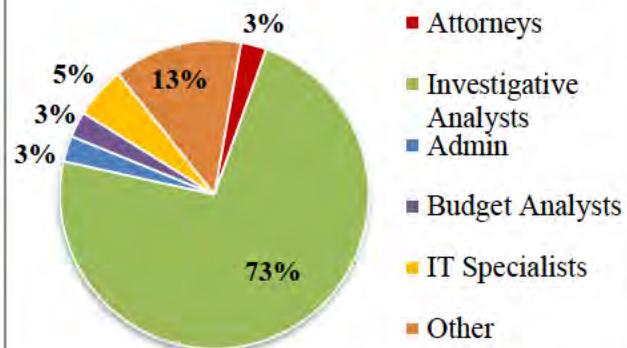
Salaries & Expenses
(Dollars in Millions)



FY 2023 Spending by Category



FY 2024 Staffing



Funding for Largest Priority Areas

(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area*	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Enacted			FY 2025 President's Budget		
	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount
Intel and Info Sharing	37	0	\$22.6	37	0	\$21.1	40	0	\$23.8
International Activities	42	1	\$22.6	40	1	\$21.1	40	1	\$23.8
National Security	18	0	\$10.9	18	0	\$10.4	18	0	\$11.0
Violent Crime	12	0	\$5.4	12	0	\$5.3	10	0	\$5.6
Counterterrorism	11	0	\$5.2	10	0	\$5.2	11	0	\$5.5
Cybersecurity	2	0	\$5.2	2	0	\$2.0	2	0	\$5.2
Immigration	7	0	\$4.2	7	0	\$4.0	7	0	\$4.2
Crimes Against Children & Adam Walsh Act	8	0	\$4.1	7	0	\$4.1	8	0	\$4.5
Transnational Crime	10	0	\$4.0	10	0	\$3.9	10	0	\$4.2

*Resources for some areas may overlap with others. The values displayed above are not meant to be additive.

Performance Results by Strategic Goal

Performance Measure Name	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual
N/A		

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

INTERPOL Washington, the U.S. National Central Bureau (USNCB), is the statutorily designated representative to the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) on behalf of the Attorney General.

INTERPOL Washington operates 24/7/365 and serves as the central point of contact for all INTERPOL matters in the U.S.

INTERPOL Washington is based in one office located in Washington, DC.

Challenges

INTERPOL Washington's single largest expense is its payment of the United States' annual membership dues to INTERPOL. Apportioned from its appropriated annual budget and paid in euros, the amount of dues paid represents a percentage of the total amount established by formula for all member countries. There are three critical variables in determining the amount paid to INTERPOL: 1) The total amount of the statutory dues contribution for all member countries for that year; 2) the percentage of the total assessed to the United States; and 3) the euro-to-dollar conversion rate.

INTERPOL Washington continuously struggles to manage the growing volume of requests for international law enforcement assistance messaged to it by U.S. law enforcement agencies and their counterparts in 194 other INTERPOL member countries. Additionally, INTERPOL Washington supports hundreds of millions of queries of INTERPOL data processed annually by U.S. law enforcement and border security authorities. In recent years, INTERPOL Washington's workload has increased further as some member countries have issued inaccurate Red Notices (fugitive bulletins), necessitating additional screening of foreign notices.

Funding and Resource Allocation

Although INTERPOL Washington has sufficient funding to maintain current operations, it must rely on savings obtained through vacant positions and a favorable foreign currency exchange rate to modernize and secure its enterprise IT system, which approached the end of its service life.

Measures to Enhance Efficiency

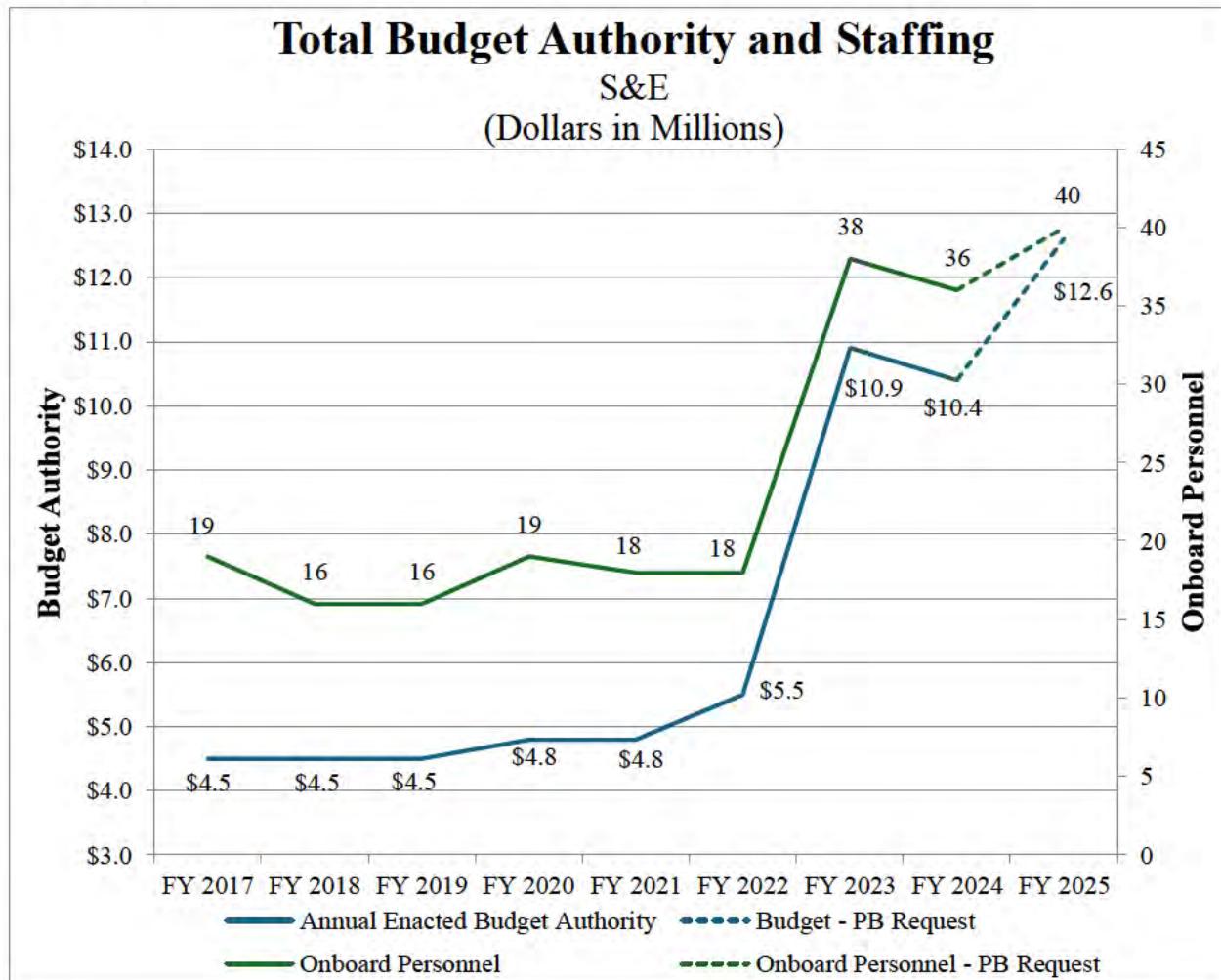
To help offset the growing disparity between the demand for its services and its available resources, INTERPOL Washington has implemented a variety of measures designed to increase its operational efficiency. Despite these efforts, the marked increase in the absolute numbers of INTERPOL queries and case-related communications, coupled with newly emerging operational and technical support requirements, has pushed INTERPOL Washington to the limits of its capacity to provide timely and reliable investigative support.

Staffing and Capacity Building

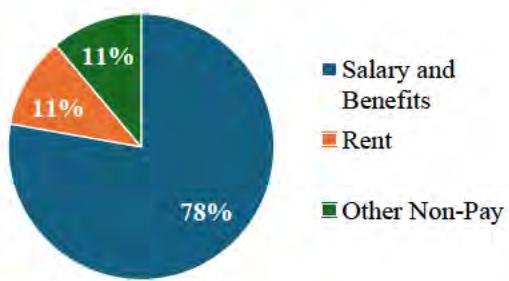
INTERPOL Washington continues to work towards increasing staffing to keep pace with the growing and accelerating demand for its services. This will help ensure that INTERPOL Washington can meet its obligations effectively and efficiently, maintaining its role as a critical component in international law enforcement collaboration.

Office of the Pardon Attorney

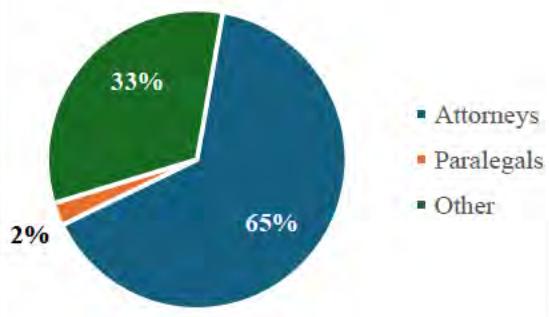
Budget Snapshot



FY 2023 Spending by Category



FY 2023 Staffing



Funding for Largest Priority Areas

(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Enacted			FY 2025 President's Budget		
	Pos	Atty	Amount	Pos	Atty	Amount	Pos	Atty	Amount
Clemency Processing	43	22	\$10.9	40	26	\$10.4	40	26	\$12.6

Performance Results by Strategic Goal included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Performance Measure Name
N/A

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

The Office of the Pardon Attorney's (PARDON) FY 2024 budget of \$10.4 million supports 40 staff responsible for administering the executive clemency process.

The Office is led by the Pardon Attorney, a career senior executive. PARDON receives, reviews, and investigates applications for executive clemency and provides advice and recommendations to the President. 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.

Between FY 2012 and FY 2023, PARDON received approximately 52,065 new clemency petitions for processing. The FY 2023 budget increase allowed PARDON to increase its staffing levels to hire and maintain an organization of 40 people, which has been critical in PARDON's ability to address its backlog of clemency cases and continuing influx of new cases.

Challenges

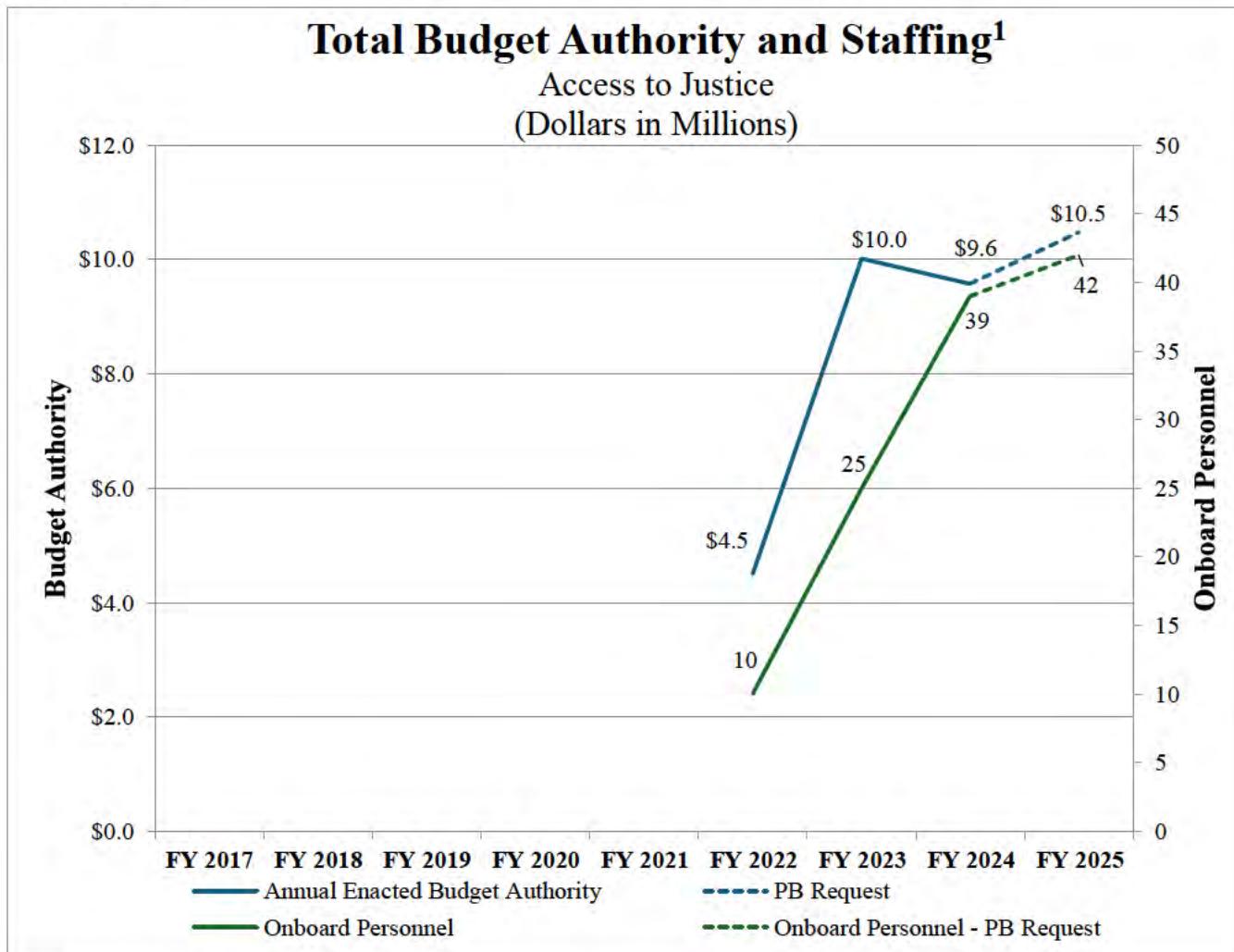
PARDON continues to process a large volume of clemency applications and expects to continue to receive incoming clemency cases, both pursuant to ordinary case submissions and to the President's October 2022 and December 2023 Proclamations pardoning individuals convicted of simple possession of marijuana.

As of May 28, 2024, 206 certificates of pardon under the Proclamations have been issued and given that there are no time restrictions for when an individual can apply for a certificate of pardon, the application process will continue indefinitely.

In addition, PARDON is seeing a significant increase in capital case filings and an expansion of PARDON's consultation role in capital cases due to the Attorney General's January 2023 update to the Justice Manual. As of May 28, 2024, twenty-nine capital cases are pending review. These cases require an extremely detailed and time-consuming review in consultation with other Department stakeholders, and the number of pending capital applications is unprecedented in history.

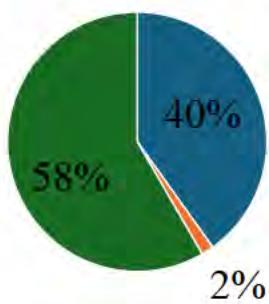
Office for Access to Justice

Budget Snapshot



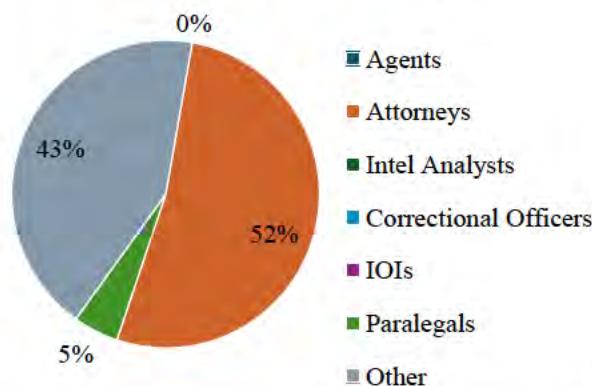
¹ ATJ was reestablished as a stand-alone component in FY 2022.

FY 2023 Spending by Category



- Salary and Benefits
- Rent
- Other Non-Pay
- Construction (if applicable)

FY 2024 Staffing



- Agents
- Attorneys
- Intel Analysts
- Correctional Officers
- IOIs
- Paralegals
- Other

Funding for Largest Priority Areas
(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area ²	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Enacted			FY 2025 President's Budget		
	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount
Access to Justice	42	22	\$10.0	42	22	\$9.6	42	22	\$10.5
Civil Rights	42	22	\$10.0	42	22	\$9.6	42	22	\$10.5

² Resources for some areas may overlap with others. The values displayed above are not meant to be additive.

**Performance Results by Strategic Goal
included in DOJ Annual Performance Report**

Performance Measure Name ³	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target
Strategic Goal 3: Protect Civil Rights			
Number of Justice Department strategic partnerships established by the Office for Access to Justice to improve equal access to justice.	10	22	-
Number of times individuals accessed strategic resources on advancing access to justice.	-	-	12,000

³ ATJ's Key Performance Indicator (KPI) Number of Justice Department strategic partnerships established by the Office for Access to Justice to improve equal access to justice was discontinued and replaced in FY 2024 with a new KPI that measures the number of times individuals access strategic resources on advancing access to justice.

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

The Office for Access to Justice (ATJ) plans, develops, and coordinates the implementation of access to justice policy initiatives of high priority to the Department of Justice (DOJ or Department) and the executive branch, including in the areas of criminal indigent defense and civil legal aid. ATJ's mission is to ensure access to the promises and protections of our civil and criminal legal systems for all communities. It pursues fair and efficient legal systems that deliver just processes and outcomes, promote confidence in the justice system, secure public safety, and meet the critical legal needs of the American people.

ATJ accomplishes its mission through a variety of initiatives, including by directing and staffing the Legal Aid Interagency Roundtable (LAIR), which fosters innovative collaboration among 28 Federal agencies. ATJ also houses the Department-wide Language Access Coordinator and Language Access Program, the Federal Government Pro Bono Program, and Access DOJ. Access DOJ is the first-ever Department-wide customer experience initiative, which helps components across the Department expand access, reduce burden, and promote fiscal responsibility by ensuring DOJ services are accessible, effective, and efficient.

Challenges

Internal Challenges

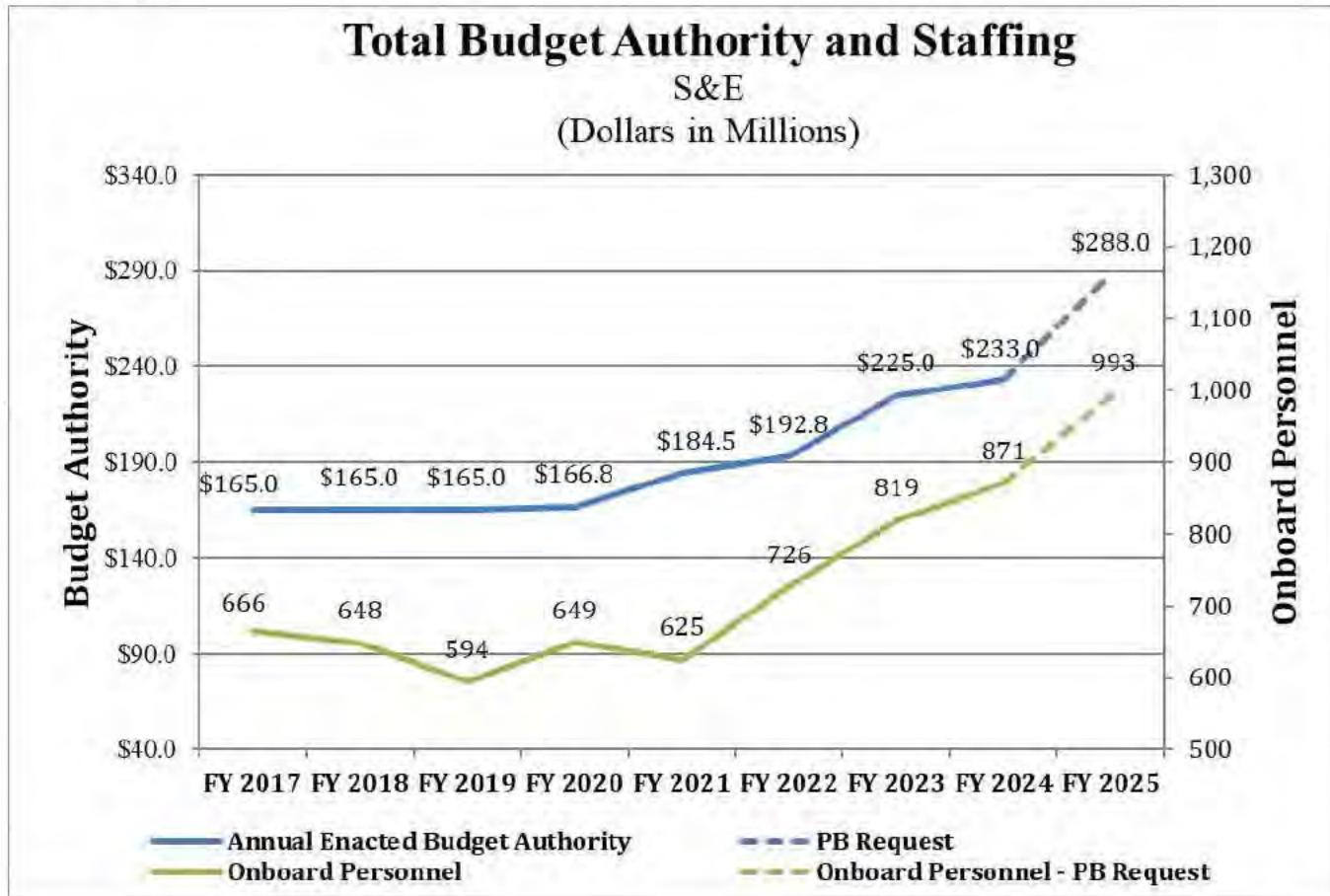
ATJ has made significant progress in reestablishing itself as a stand-alone component and in the development of priority initiatives to support access to justice in civil and criminal legal systems. However, ATJ is still working to recruit staff, build its organizational systems, create partnerships with stakeholders at all levels, refine its strategies to advance equal justice, and prioritize efforts for effective impact.

External Challenges

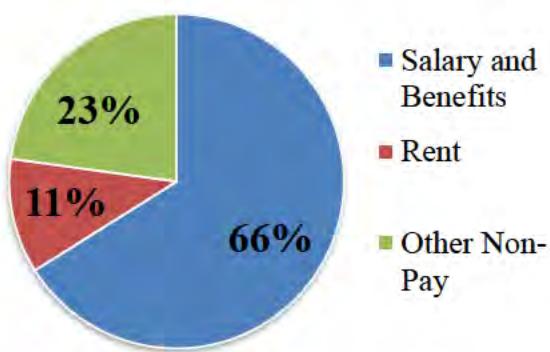
According to recent data from the Legal Services Corporation's *Justice Gap Report*, 92 percent of the civil legal needs of low-income Americans did not receive any or enough legal help. And these needs are significant, nearly three quarters (74 percent) of low-income households' experience at least one civil legal problem each year. Public defense systems continue to be under-resourced and understaffed, making the Sixth Amendment right to counsel elusive. Seven of the top ten unmet needs of homeless veterans are legal issues: court fees and fines, credit issues, expungement of criminal records, child support, family law, discharge upgrade appeals, and tax issues. Additionally, rural low-income Americans do not receive any or enough legal help for 94 percent of substantial civil legal problems. Further, advances in technology and artificial intelligence pose opportunities to expand access to justice while also presenting risks that access gaps will be exacerbated if these efforts are not conducted through evidence-based and equitable approaches.

Antitrust Division

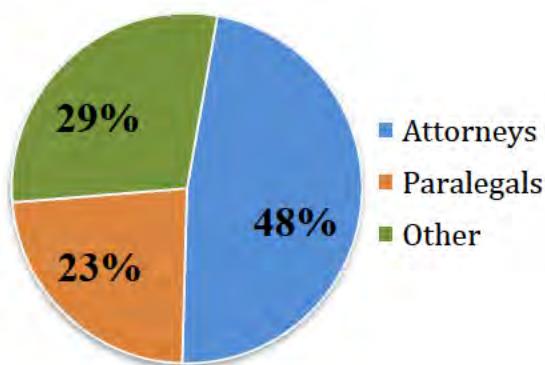
Budget Snapshot



FY 2023 Spending by Category



FY 2024 Staffing



Funding for Largest Priority Areas (Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area*	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Enacted			FY 2025 President's Budget		
	Pos**	Attys	Amount	Pos**	Attys	Amount	Pos**	Attys	Amount
Civil Enforcement	491	238	\$135	523	266	\$140	596	286	\$173
Criminal Enforcement	328	159	\$90	348	178	\$93	397	190	\$115

*Resources for some areas may overlap with others. The values displayed above are not meant to be additive.

**Only includes direct annual positions.

Performance Results by Strategic Goal included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Performance Measure Name	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target
Strategic Goal 4: Ensure Economic Opportunity and Fairness for All			
Number of Active Civil Non-Merger Investigations	50	69	60

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

Since FY 1998, the first year for which data is available, the Antitrust Division (ATR), through its efforts in all three enforcement areas - merger, criminal and civil non-merger - is estimated, conservatively, to have saved consumers \$60.2 billion.

In recent years, approximately 40 percent of the Division's budget and expenditures can be attributed to its criminal program and approximately 60 percent of the Division's budget and expenditures can be attributed to its civil program.

A large portion of ATR's funding is attributed to Hart-Scott-Rodino premerger filing fees paid by companies planning to merge, with additional funding being provided by the general fund.

The ATR operates three field offices throughout the country and leases five buildings.

Challenges

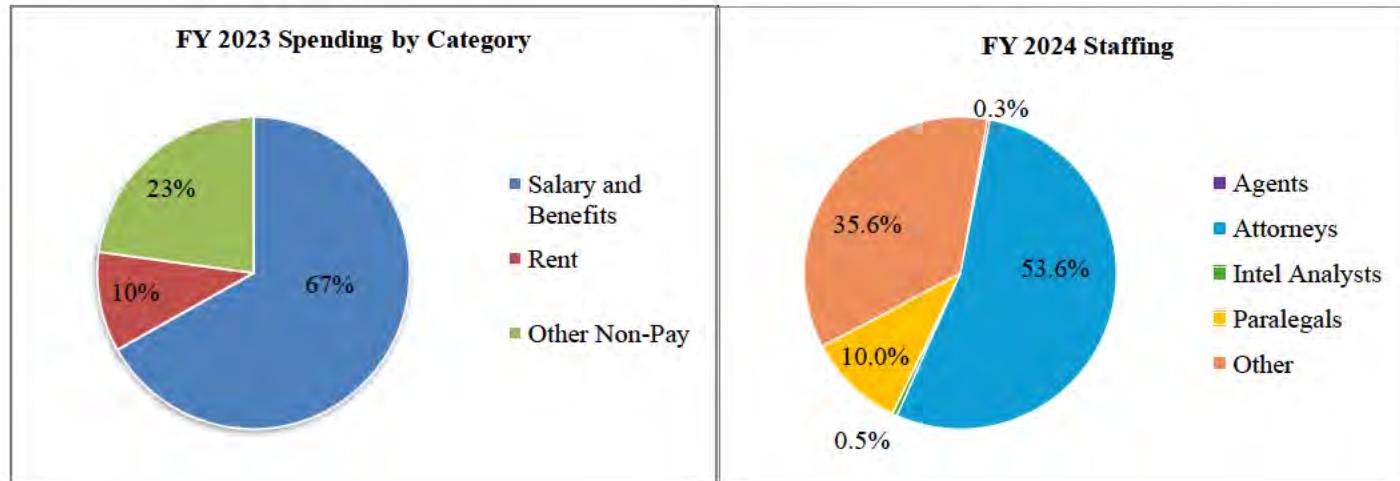
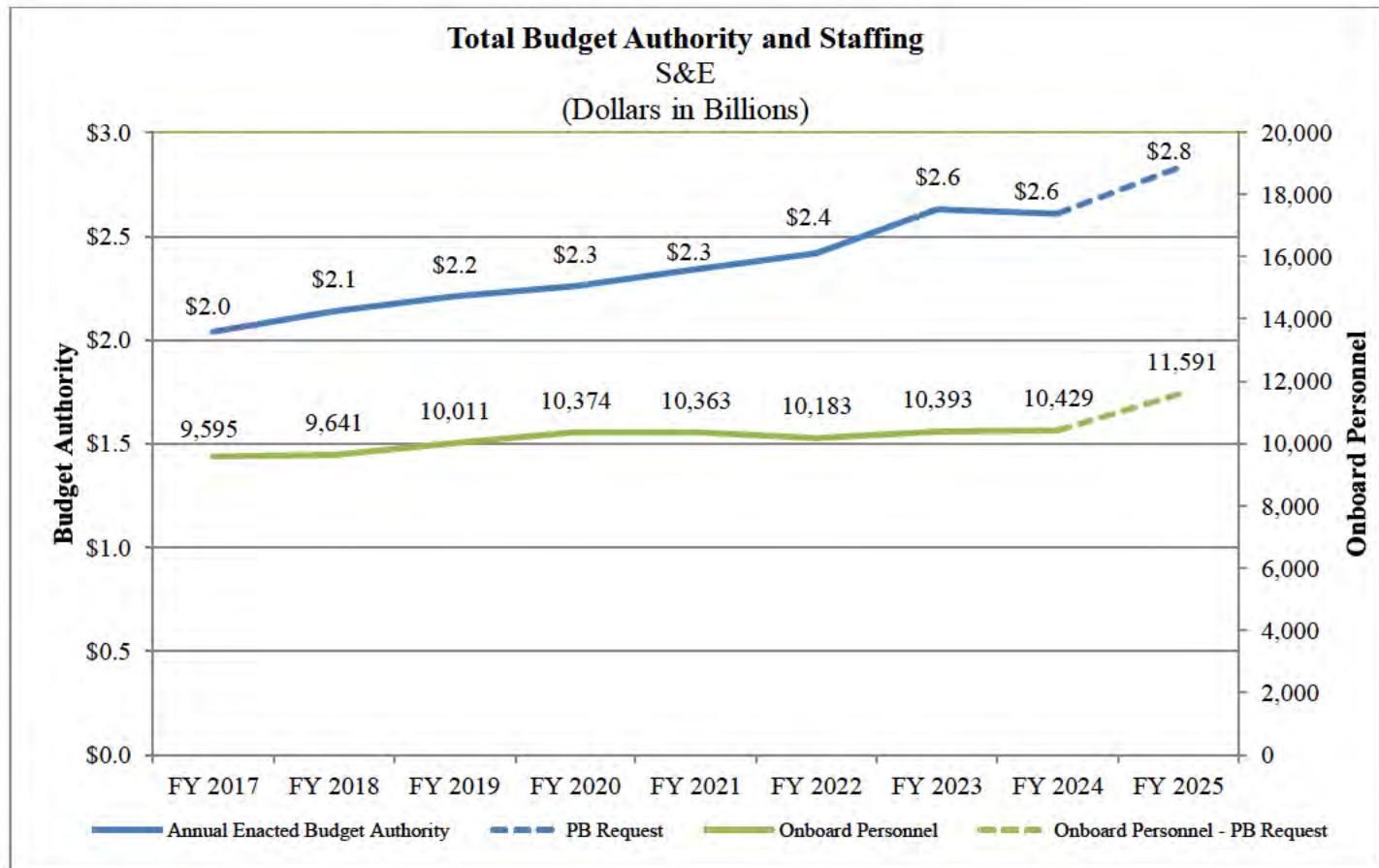
(b) (7)(E)

President's FY 2025

Budget includes a \$52.5 million program enhancement to assist in meeting these increased demands. (b) (7)(E)

United States Attorneys

Budget Snapshot



Funding for Largest Priority Areas

(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area*	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Enacted			FY 2025 President's Budget		
	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount
Violent Crime	2,297	1,573	\$401.8	2,291	1,559	\$416.8	2,341	1,609	\$473.9
Immigration	1,447	801	\$235.9	1,484	823	\$257.0	1,484	823	\$257.0
Gun Safety	602	457	\$121.2	607	452	\$127.3	607	452	\$127.3
Drugs	535	358	\$101.5	497	339	\$100.2	497	339	\$100.2
Cybercrime	217	176	\$60.8	228	183	\$52.5	228	183	\$52.5
Crimes Against Children	424	319	\$84.9	438	325	\$91.7	438	325	\$91.7
Counter Terrorism	210	127	\$38.1	208	142	\$41.9	208	142	\$41.9

*Resources for some areas may overlap with others

Performance Results by Strategic Goal included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Performance Measure Name	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target
Strategic Goal 1: Uphold the Rule of Law			
Percent of criminal cases concerning COVID-19 related fraud defendants in which the Department seeks restitution.	90%	100%	90%
Percent of criminal cases concerning COVID-19 related fraud defendants whose cases were favorably resolved.	90%	99%	90%
Strategic Goal 2: Keep Our Country Safe			
Percent of Federal Violent Crime Defendants' Cases Favorably Resolved. [CRM, USAO]	90%	98%	90%
Volume of USAOs records uploaded to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System.	6%	7%	8%
Percent of USAOs conducting training on trauma-informed and culturally sensitive approaches for attorneys, victim witness specialists, and support staff.	65%	59%	70%
Percent of Indian Country homicide cases and sexual abuse cases favorably resolved.	90%	96%	90%
Strategic Goal 3: Protect Civil Rights			
Percent of United States Attorney's Offices that meet at least annually with local law enforcement partners and community stakeholders to collaborate on efforts to prevent hate crimes and incidents.	100%	100%	100%
Number of Environmental Justice Coordinators Designated.	93	93	-
Percent of Environmental Coordinators receiving training.	93%	98%	95%
Strategic Goal 4: Ensure Economic Opportunity and Fairness for All			
Percent of corporate criminal cases in which individual responsibility was evaluated. [CRM, USAO]	95%	100%	95%
Percent of corporate criminal resolutions containing compliance reporting obligations that are evaluated by DOJ at least annually. [CRM, USAO]	95%	97%	95%

USAO's Key Performance Indicator (KPI) Number of Environmental Justice Coordinators was discontinued and replaced in FY 2024 with a new KPI that measures the percent of Environment Coordinators that received training. The Actual figure in this table represents the component's individual results.

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

The Executive Office for United States Attorneys (EOUSA) provides administrative support for 93 United States Attorneys located throughout the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, and are further divided into 11 Circuits. The United States Attorneys have 242 staffed offices (USAOs) located throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

The diverse criminal and civil workloads include cases in international and domestic terrorism; cybercrime; complex and multi-jurisdictional fraud—including health care, identity theft, public corruption, and bank and investment frauds; drug enforcement; immigration; and human trafficking. The USAOs receive criminal referrals from Federal investigative agencies as well as state and local investigative agencies. During FY 2023, the USAOs filed 49,313 felony criminal cases against 63,220 defendants in United States District Courts. Civil matters and cases represent a significant part of the United States Attorneys' workload. In FY 2023, the USAOs received 75,902 civil matters, which represented 48 percent of all 157,606 criminal and civil matters received during the fiscal year. The USAOs filed or responded to 69,588 civil cases in FY 2023.

The Office of Legal Education (OLE) develops, conducts, and authorizes the training of all Federal legal personnel for the Department of Justice and other departments and agencies of the Executive Branch. OLE's classroom training is conducted at the National Advocacy Center (NAC), a premier Federal training facility in Columbia, South Carolina. The NAC features an integrated instructional and residential facility. In FY 2023, OLE trained 29,968 individuals through a mix of residential and virtual events.

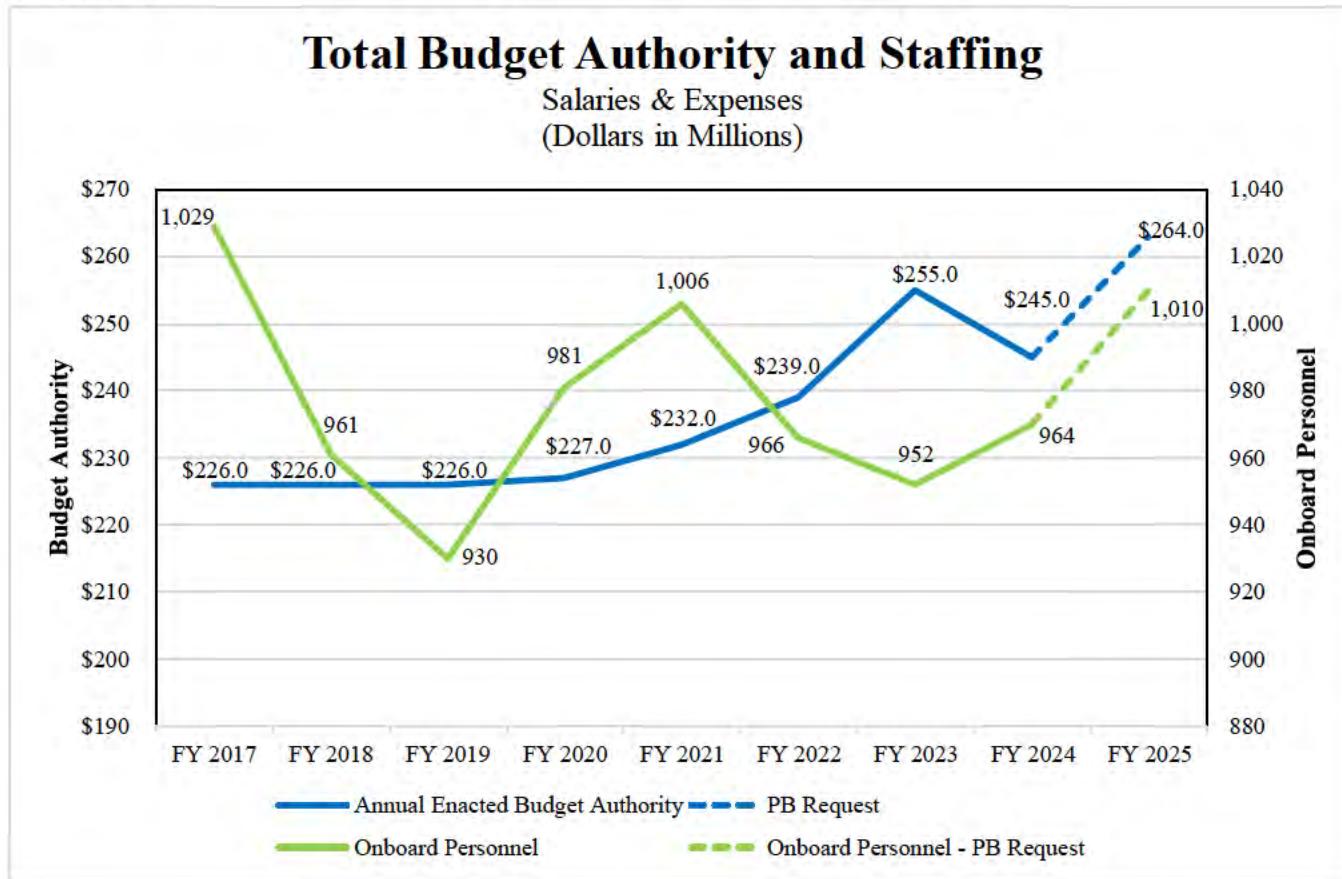
Challenges

Budget uncertainty coupled with inflationary costs rising faster than funding levels continues to be a challenge. Operating under continuing resolutions for prolonged periods diminishes the ability of offices to determine the level of resources that will be available to respond to their broad array of prosecutorial demands. As the cumulative cost of unfunded inflationary increases mount, the USAOs must absorb across-the-board percentage cuts to their budget allocations to ensure financial solvency. When looking at the last five years, between FY 2020 and FY 2024, the USAOs have had to absorb a net reduction of approximately \$45.3 million and received a net increase of only 43 positions when comparing all program increases against all program decreases during this period. While every effort is made to limit the impact of such cuts on human capital, ultimately, the net effect is a smaller workforce, as an average of 95 percent of a USAO's budget goes towards workforce related expenses (i.e., Government FTE plus contractors).

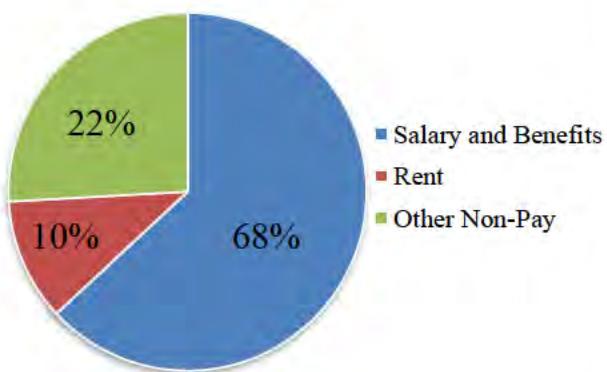
The United States Attorneys must continue to innovate to ensure that each office has the capacity to process, analyze, and leverage electronically stored information (ESI). The growing volume and types of ESI is driving a shift in how cases are investigated and litigated, requiring increased investments in technology and training. To manage this digital revolution, the USAOs must focus significant investments on people, processes, and technology which will shape the future of the USAOs'

United States Trustees Program

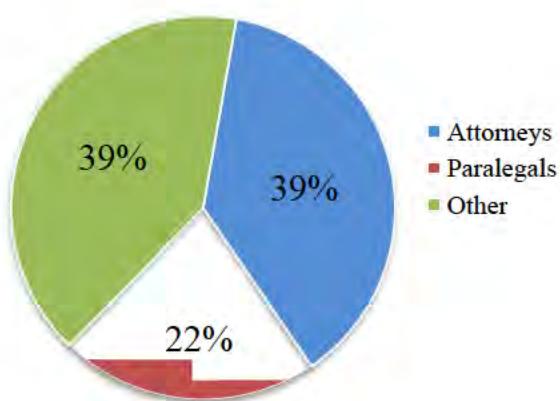
Budget Snapshot



FY 2023 Spending by Category



FY 2024 Onboard Staffing by Position Type



Funding for Largest Priority Areas (Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Enacted			FY 2025 President's Budget		
	Pos	Atty	Amount	Pos	Atty	Amount	Pos	Atty	Amount
Cyber Security ⁴	38	6	\$8,171	41	4	\$4,100	41	4	\$3,201
Access to Justice	706	395	\$16,427	639	364	\$15,252	665	372	\$16,059

Performance Results by Strategic Goal included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Performance Measure Name
N/A

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

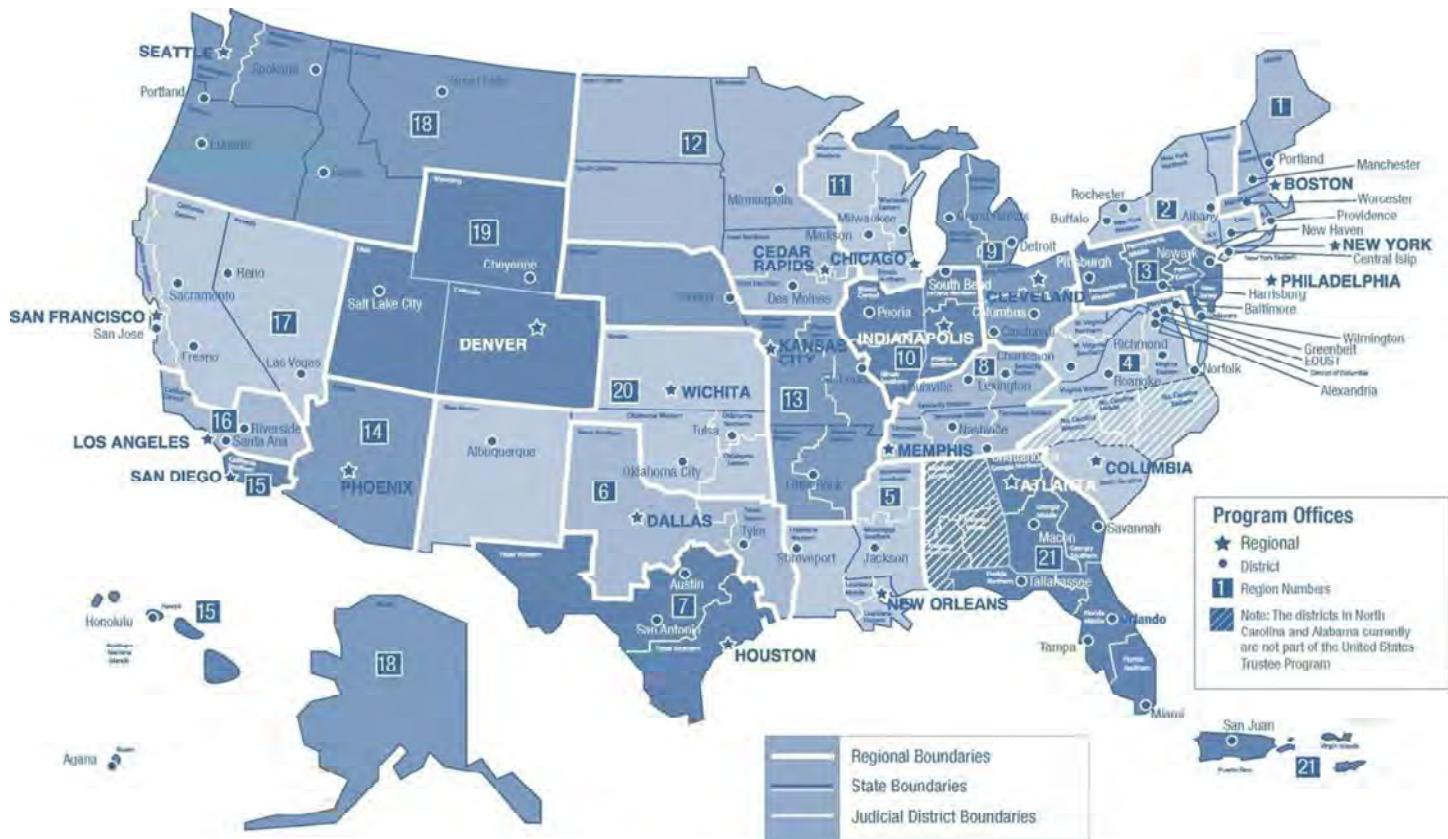
The USTP is funded solely through appropriations made by Congress. Amounts appropriated are offset by fees paid by bankruptcy debtors that are deposited into the United States Trustee System Fund. A temporary increase in fees for cases filed under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code increased revenues beginning in FY 2018. A subsequent fee modification in 2021 extends the higher revenues through December 2026.

The FY 2025 President's Budget request for the USTP totals \$263.5 million.

Challenges

In FY 2024, the USTP's appropriation was reduced by \$10.0 million, which is \$24.7 million below current service needs. As such, planned staffing was reduced by 51 full-time equivalent employees (FTEs), even as bankruptcy filings continue to rise. Through the third quarter of 2024, filings rose by 17 percent and may rise further by year-end. Additionally, to operate at this reduced level, USTP had to cut about \$11 million from information technology (IT), finance, procurement, facilities, human resources and mission activities. This includes the funding support for the modernization of USTP's legacy bankruptcy management systems. Current funding, which was provided by one-time carry over balances, ends in November 2024. The Program is pursuing funding for the initiative from the General Administration Services' Technology Modernization Fund but the likelihood of receiving approval is uncertain. In FY 2025, depending on the appropriation level enacted, FY 2024 cuts may need to be sustained or increased, and staffing must be further lowered. About one million ongoing cases annually, or half of the federal courts' combined case load, depend on the USTP's ability to continue its unique and often solitary role as the "watchdog" of the bankruptcy system. Without sufficient staff or an adequate supporting administrative structure, the Program's ability to protect the rights of honest debtors and less powerful individual creditors, including in cases involving mass tort and misconduct by professionals, such as attorneys, will be impaired.

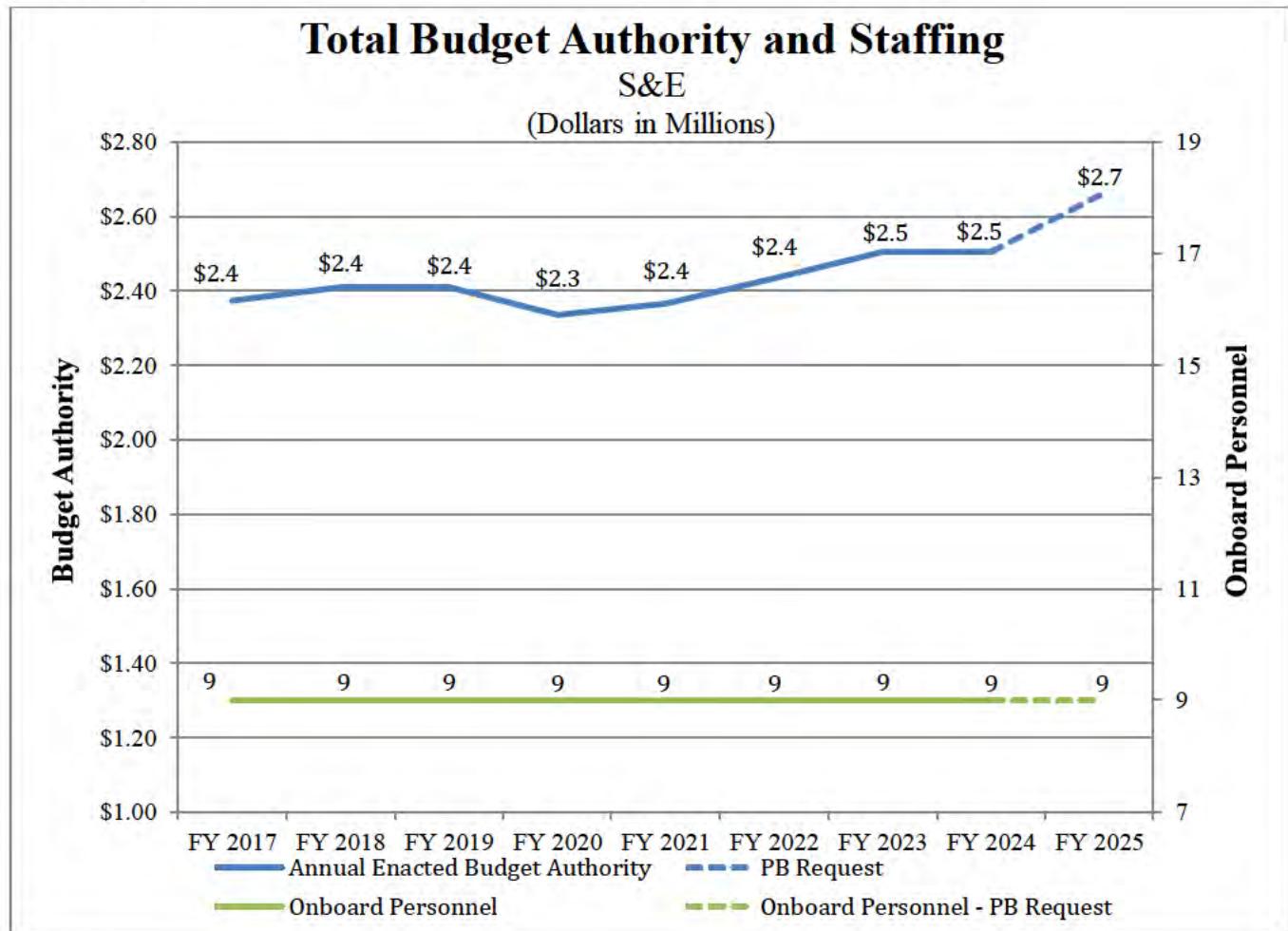
⁴ The measure includes estimated resources (appropriated, carryover and recoveries). The positions, FTEs and costs may fluctuate year to year based on current execution projections.



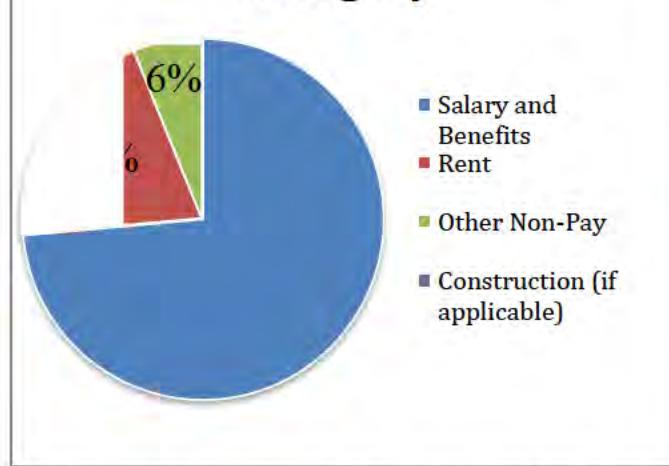
- The USTP is headquartered in Washington, DC, and has 89 field office locations in 44 states and 88 judicial districts across the country. USTP staff participate in 250 bankruptcy courts and re-convene statutory section 341 meetings when approved by the United States trustee.
- The USTP estimates ending FY 2024 with about 964 employees, consisting of attorneys, financial analysts, paralegals and support staff. More than 90 percent of the USTP's employees are located in its field offices.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission

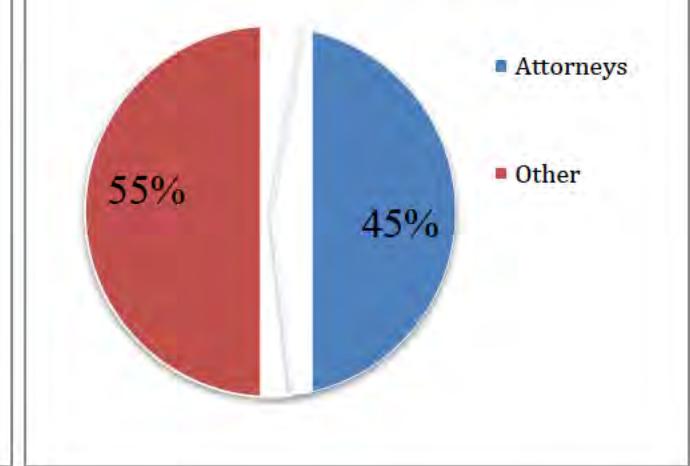
Budget Snapshot



FY 2023 Spending by Category



FY 2024 Staffing



Funding for Largest Priority Areas
(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Enacted			FY 2025 President's Budget		
	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount
Adjudication of Claims	11	5	\$2.504	11	5	\$2.504	11	5	\$2.656

Performance Results by Strategic Goal
included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Performance Measure Name
N/A

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission (FCSC) is a small, independent, quasi-judicial agency organized to distribute to U.S. victims of international terrorism monies paid to the United States by foreign governments and to continue to adjudicate claims of individuals for harms suffered during World War II.

The Commission consists of a Chairman and two part-time Commissioners, who are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, as well as legal and non-legal secretariat staff. The Chairman and Commissioners are appointed to staggered three-year terms and serve until they are replaced or they resign. The Chairman's position is currently vacant.

To date, the Commission has administered and completed 52 international and war-related claims programs involving claims against 20 countries. Currently, the FCSC is adjudicating claims under the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, and the 1995 United States-Albanian Claims Settlement Agreement, compensating claims arising from the expropriation of the property of U.S. nationals after World War II.

Challenges

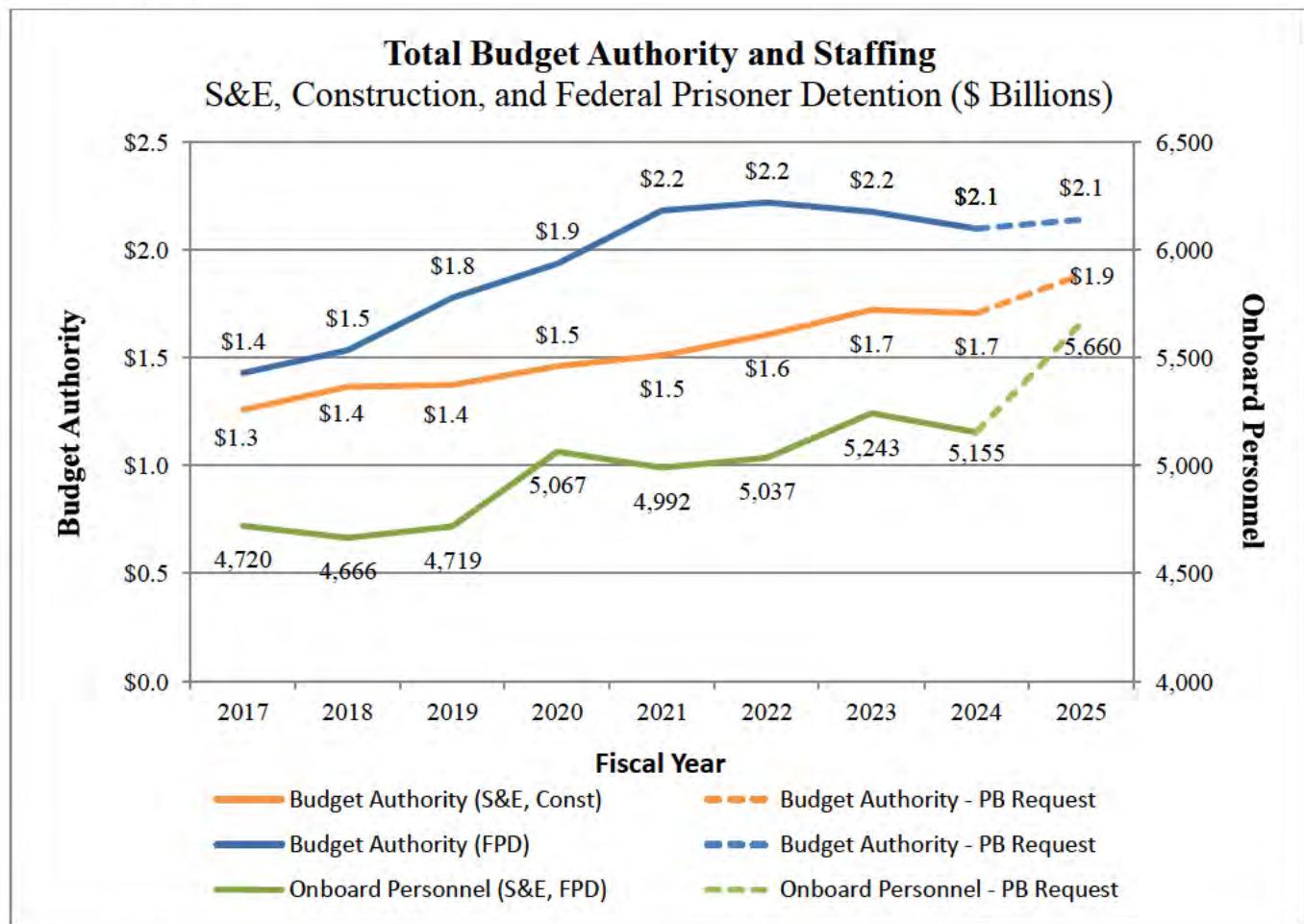
The Commission must be prepared to act based on the ever changing international and political landscape. The work of the Commission is dictated by current international affairs, current and future claims programs enacted by Congress, or referrals to the Commission from the Department of State.

To meet its external challenges, the Commission must internally maintain a well-trained staff prepared to assist U.S. nationals with claims against foreign governments, as well as to provide technical assistance to other Federal agencies upon request.

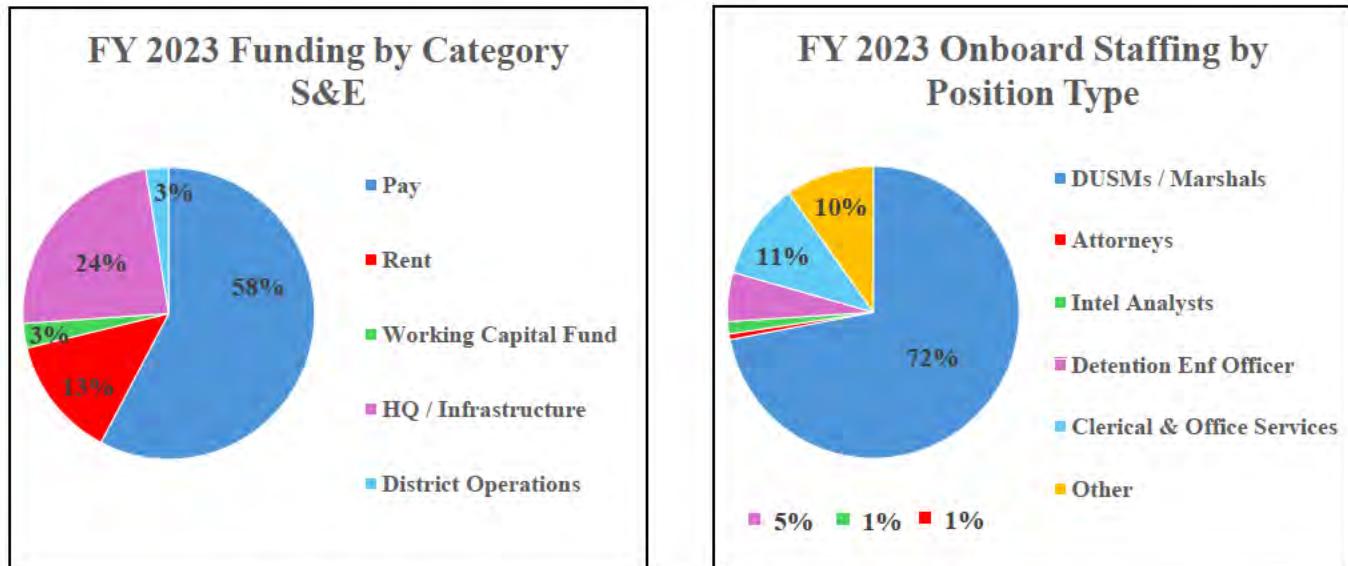
The workload of the Commission in particular programs is difficult to predict as it is based on the number and complexity of claims filed. Accordingly, the Commission must constantly assess its staffing to ensure appropriate levels are maintained and must be prepared to efficiently hire and train new staff when the need arises.

United States Marshals Service

Budget Snapshot



Budget authority includes supplementals, transfers, and rescissions.



S&E Funding by Priority Areas
(Dollars in Millions)*

Key Priority Area	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Enacted			FY 2025 President's Budget		
	Pos	Agts	Amount	Pos	Agts	Amount	Pos	Agts	Amount
Drugs	1,310	944	\$397	1,295	922	\$399	1,323	956	\$427
Immigration	1,225	958	\$283	1,196	929	\$285	1,225	958	\$303
Violent Crime	620	485	\$235	620	485	\$226	620	485	\$244
Southwest Border Enforcement	906	737	\$203	884	715	\$204	906	737	\$217
Mass Violence	379	312	\$158	379	312	\$146	379	312	\$164
National Security	599	343	\$194	599	343	\$212	652	394	\$246

* Resources may overlap across multiple priority areas. The values displayed above are not meant to be additive.

FPD Funding by Priority Areas
(Dollars in Millions)*

Key Priority Area	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Enacted			FY 2025 President's Budget		
	Pos	Agts	Amount	Pos	Agts	Amount	Pos	Agts	Amount
Southwest Border Enforcement	-	-	\$764	-	-	\$611	-	-	\$730
Drugs	-	-	\$690	-	-	\$719	-	-	\$977
Immigration	-	-	\$403	-	-	\$503	-	-	\$289

* Resources may overlap across multiple priority areas. The values displayed above are not meant to be additive.

Performance Results by Strategic Goal Included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Performance Measure Name	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target
Strategic Goal 3: Protect Civil Rights			
Percent of federal law enforcement officers who receive Use of Force Sustained Training within a three-year period [ATF, BOP, DEA, FBI, USMS]	95%	66%	96%
Percent of federal law enforcement officers equipped with body-worn cameras and associated training [ATF, DEA, FBI, USMS]	38%	38%	60%

The Actual figure in this table represents the component's individual results.

Fast Facts – FY 2023

Fugitive Operations

Total fugitives apprehended by USMS	73,362	
Sex offenders apprehended / Gang members apprehended	10,088	3,496
Extraditions, deportations and expulsions	772	

Judicial Security

Judges eligible for protection / court locations protected	2,700	800
Federal prosecutors, public defenders, and court employees protected	~ 30,300	

Prisoner Operations and Transportation

Prisoners received by USMS / Average daily detention population	97,630	59,339
Total prisoner movements	233,825	
Average daily cost (rate paid) per prisoner	\$111.55	

Witness Security

Government witnesses, family members of government witnesses, and cooperating defendants protected since 1971	19,100
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Budget and Financial Management Challenges

Fast Facts

The mission of the United States Marshals Service (USMS) is to protect, defend, and enforce the American justice system. The USMS enforces Federal laws and supports virtually all elements of the Federal justice system by:

- Apprehending fugitives and non-compliant sex offenders;
- Providing for the security of Federal court facilities and the safety of judges and other court personnel;
- Exercising custody of Federal prisoners and providing for their security and transportation to detention facilities and court proceedings;
- Executing Federal court orders;
- Seizing assets acquired through illegal means and managing the custody and disposal of forfeited assets seized by federal law enforcement agencies; and
- Assuring the safety of endangered government witnesses and their families.

The USMS does not receive a specific appropriation for drugs; however, the USMS appropriation contributes in part to this priority area. For example, in support of the National Drug Control Strategy, the USMS uses drug-related workload data to develop drug control ratios for its decision units, and in regard to FPD, the average daily population (ADP) for drug offenses to determine the drug prisoner population cost. The USMS appropriation also contributes to the priority areas of immigration, violent crime, southwest border, mass violence, and national security.

Challenges

Federal Prisoner Detention (FPD): The USMS must accept all detainees remanded to the custody of the Attorney General and has a limited ability to control fluctuations in the detention population that result from changes in law enforcement and prosecutorial priorities. Further compounding that challenge is that FPD funding shortfalls may be caused, and detention resources impacted by, other factors outside of the USMS' control and shifting enforcement priorities. The USMS continually reforms business practices to optimize national detention operations. The USMS and the DOJ must vigilantly manage its resources to ensure the account remains solvent.

Challenges (cont.)

Judicial Security: Threats against the judiciary have more than doubled in the past 3 years, but funding has not maintained the pace. Consequently, we have been forced to shift funds from other priorities, such as fugitive investigations and the recovery of missing and endangered children. We do not believe this increase is an anomaly and feel that it represents the current and future threat picture for judicial security. The needed resources would address these increasing threats, specifically expanding protective intelligence capabilities, evaluating and responding to potential and actual threats against judges, monitoring the public availability of personally identifiable information, replacing and sustaining home intrusion systems installed in judges' homes and hiring additional personnel dedicated to the judicial security mission (Deputy U.S. Marshals, physical security specialists, and district support staff).

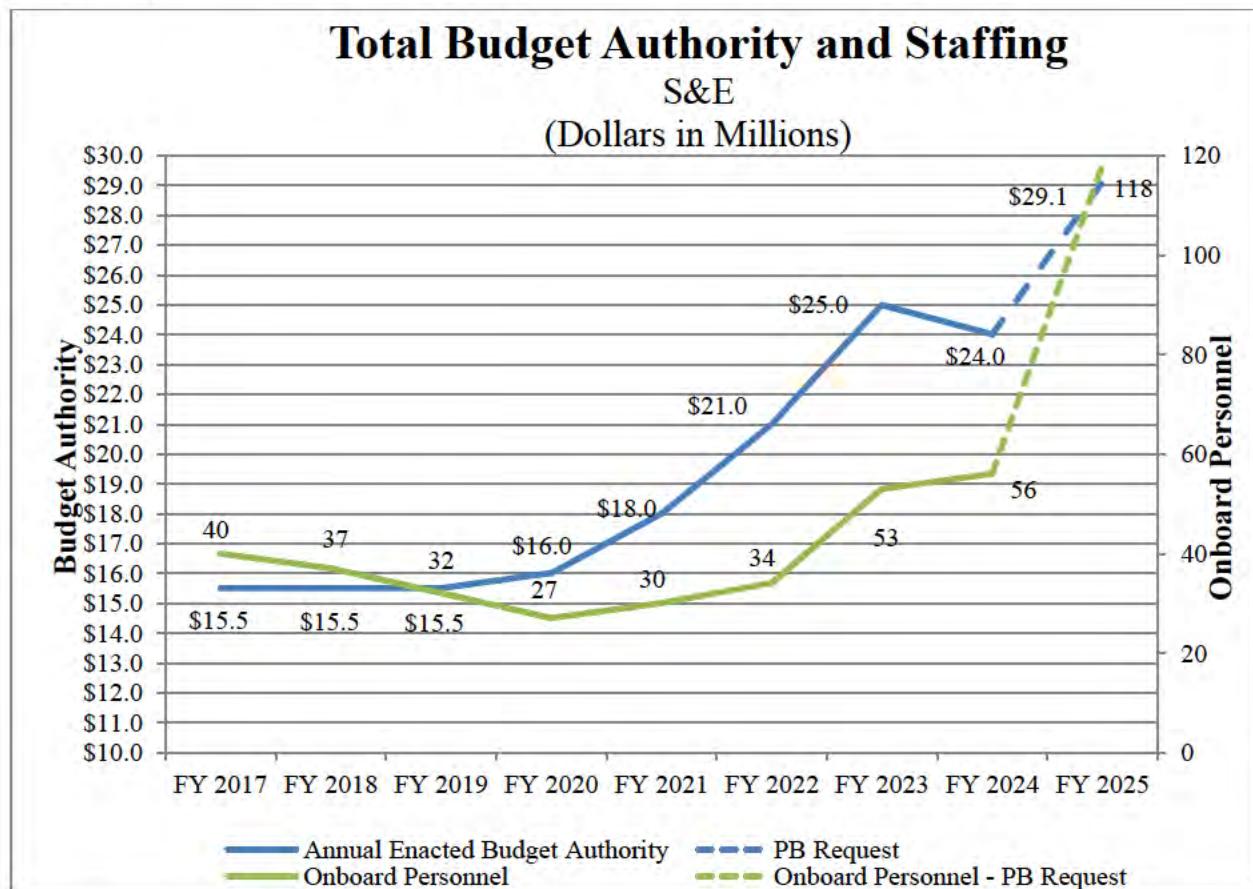
Staffing: The USMS must compete with other nationwide federal, state, and local law enforcement organizations to recruit, retain and develop a highly skilled, diverse workforce. Maintaining sufficient staffing is a priority to effectively address critical needs and adequately respond to our mission, law enforcement requirements, operational needs and management challenges. The USMS recently implemented excepted service hiring authority, matched the journeyman full performance level for Criminal Investigators to other DOJ components, and requested danger pay authority for personnel engaged in law enforcement activity outside of the United States. These changes must be sustained to successfully attract high-quality candidates, hire and onboard personnel quickly, and effectively manage attrition and retention.

Cybersecurity and Going Dark: USMS' legacy IT systems leave network systems vulnerable, subject to potential damage, exploitation, or unauthorized use. The USMS and the DOJ face two distinct "Going Dark" challenges related to real-time court-ordered data interception and "data at rest" as technology changes. Going Dark is considered a DOJ Enterprise Risk. Ongoing modernization of law enforcement systems, such as the USMS Capture enterprise system, seeks to improve IT security, management, and development. The DOJ is focused on improving the use of current technology, understanding how to use new technology, pursuing legislative solutions, and enhancing relations with Federal, state, local, and foreign law enforcement.

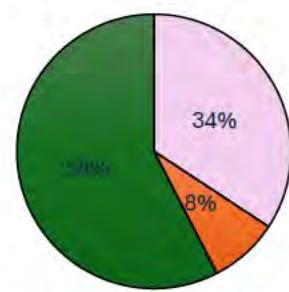
Equipment and Construction: The USMS is in constant need of updating safety equipment for Deputy U.S. Marshals. This mission-critical and often lifesaving equipment is necessary to keep these employees safe as they execute their duties in the field. Although additional safety equipment was included in the President's budget, Congress did not fund it. Additionally, the USMS is responsible for the security of over 800 federal court facilities. Many of these facilities are in dire need of construction and funding is insufficient to meet that demand. A number of these construction projects translate directly to the safety of the occupants in those facilities.

Community Relations Service

Budget Snapshot

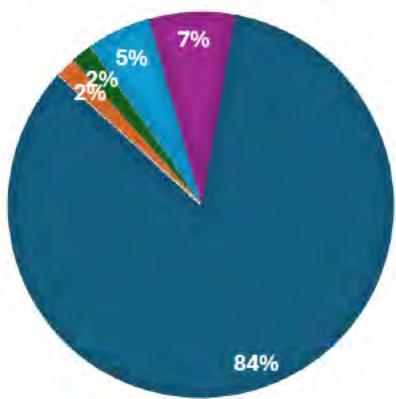


FY 2023 Spending



- Salary and Benefits
- Rent
- Other Non-Pay
- Construction (if applicable)

FY 2024 Staffing



- Conciliators
- Public Affairs
- Attorneys
- HR
- Other

Funding for Largest Priority Areas
(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area*	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Enacted			FY 2025 President's Budget		
	Pos	Agts	Amount	Pos	Agts	Amount	Pos	Agts	Amount
Civil Rights	72	0	\$14.9	72	0	\$14.3	70	0	\$17.4

*Resources for some areas may overlap with others. The values displayed above are not meant to be additive.

**Performance Results by Strategic Goal included in
DOJ Annual Performance Report**

Performance Measure Name
N/A

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

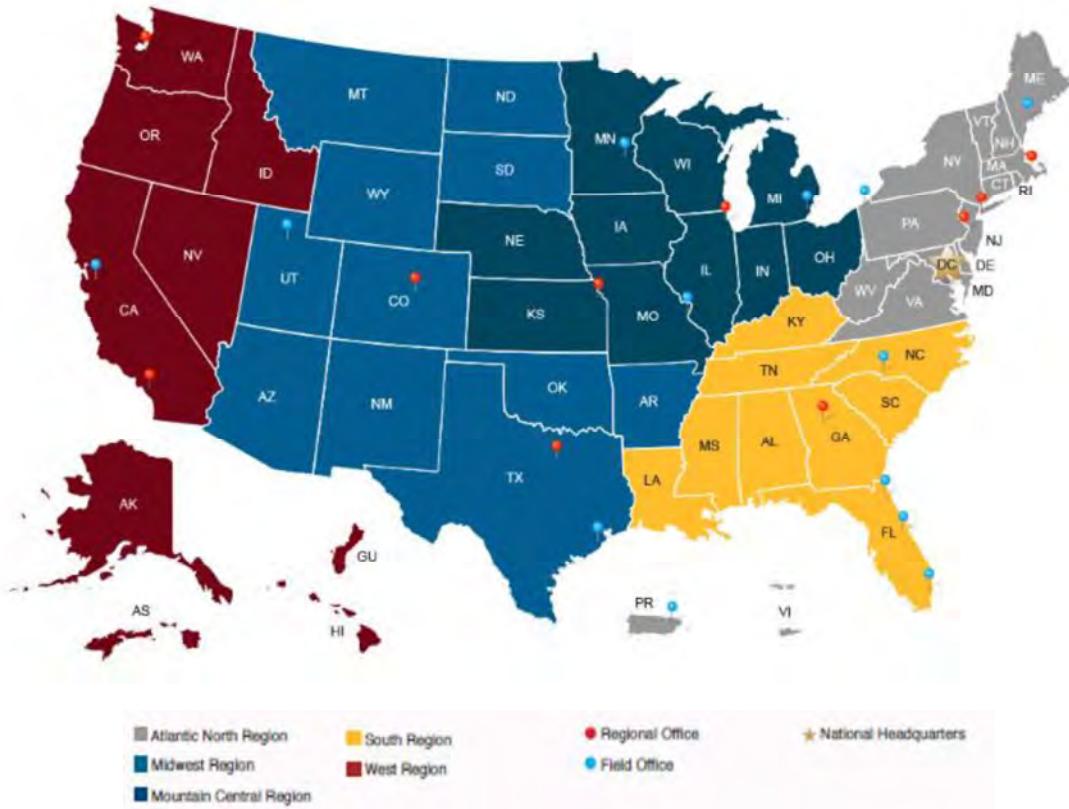
Fast Facts

- Community Relations Service (CRS) is known as “America’s Peacemaker” and is the only agency within the Federal Government with this unique mission. CRS assists State and local government officials, law enforcement officers, community leaders, and others in resolving and preventing community-based conflicts and civil disorder around issues of race, color, and national origin and assisting communities in developing their capacity to prevent community conflict and tensions. CRS further works to prevent and respond to violent hate crimes based on actual or perceived race, color, national origin, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, religion, or disability and decrease related community tensions. CRS’s services assist willing parties in developing and implementing local strategies that can help law enforcement, local officials, community and faith-based organizations, civil rights organizations, and interested community groups respond to alleged hate crimes and find ways to prevent future incidents.

Challenges

- Increase in reported hate crime incidents.* CRS will continue to respond to a wide range of conflicts, including those stemming from race, national origin, tribal, gender identity, sexual orientation, religion, and disability issues, which all remain present at high levels and are equally in need of CRS services. The 2022 Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) Hate Crime Statistics Report, the most recent nationwide hate crimes statistics available, reflects the increase in demand for services that CRS is seeing in communities across the country. According to the FBI, there was an overall increase of 7.3% in reported hate crime incidents from 10,840 in 2021 to 11,634 in 2022. Among various bias motivation categories of these hate crime incidents, religion-based incident rose from 1,590 in 2021 to 2,042 in 2022, a 28.4% increase; sexual orientation-based incidents went up from 1,707 in 2021 to 1,944 in 2022, a 13.9% increase; and gender identity-based incidents jumped from 342 in 2021 to 469 in 2022, a 37.1% increase. Reports from individual states and large cities since 2022 suggest that the upward trend continues. The sharp rise in hate crime incidents demonstrates the need for CRS’s services, and the challenge that CRS faces in responding to conflicts, across the Nation.

Community Relations Service Map of Regional Offices

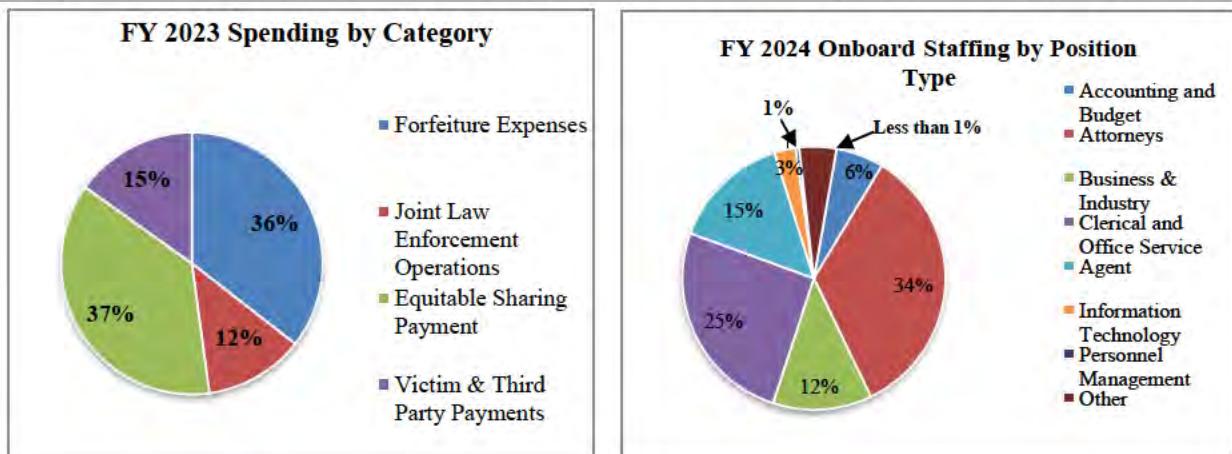
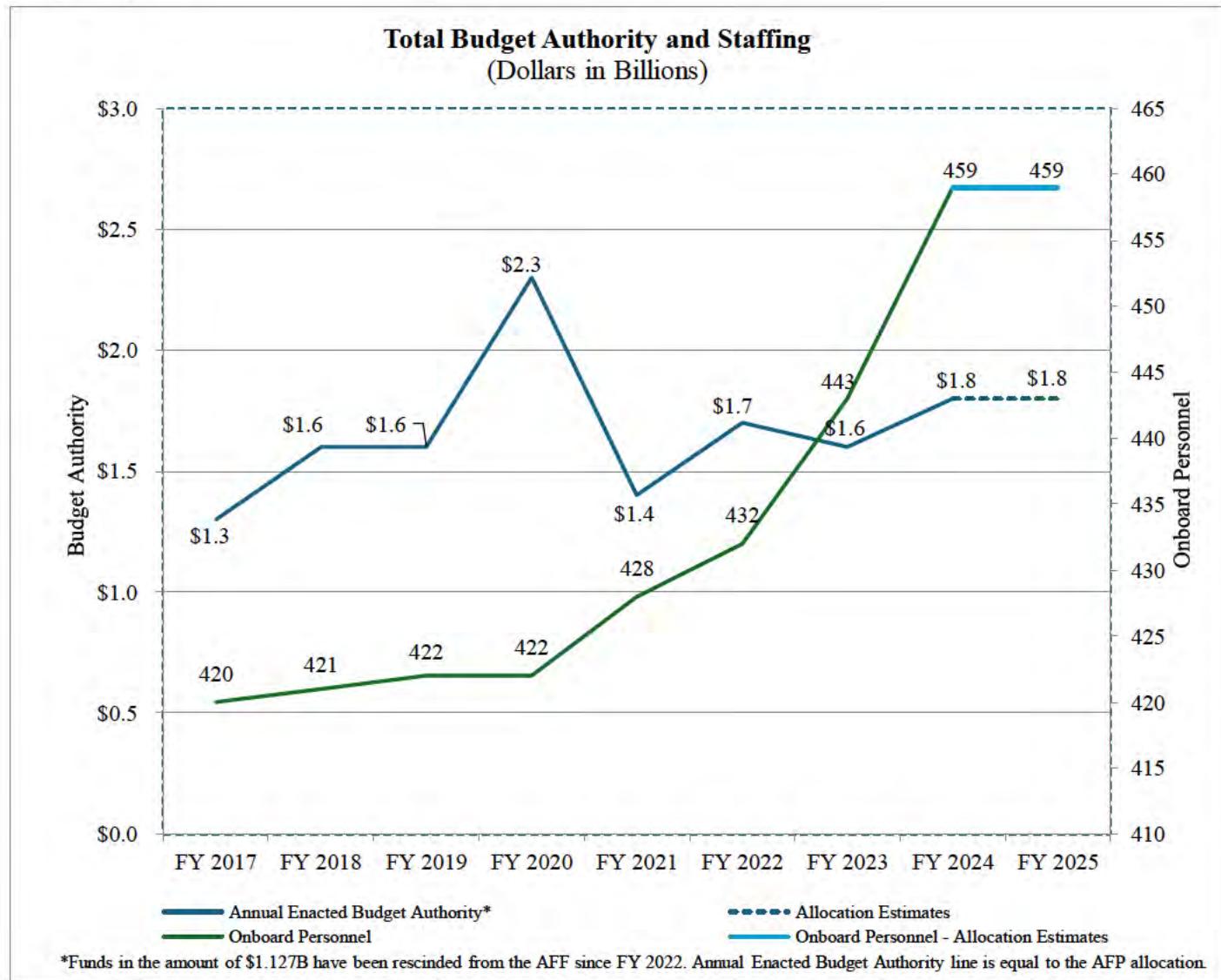


CRS is divided into five regions across the nation: Atlantic North; Midwest; Mountain Central; South; and West. The regions operate out of 10 regional offices and 16 field offices.⁵ The regional offices are in Atlanta, Boston; Chicago; Dallas; Denver; Kansas City; Los Angeles; New York; Philadelphia; and Seattle. In addition, CRS has 16 field offices where conciliation specialists serve communities under the supervision of the regional offices. The field offices are in: Charlotte, NC; Detroit, MI; Erie, PA; Houston, TX; Indianapolis, IN; Miami, FL; Minneapolis, MN; New Orleans, LA; Orlando, FL; Phoenix, AZ; Portland, ME; Puerto Rico; Salt Lake City, UT; San Francisco, CA; Spokane, WA; and St. Louis, MO.

⁵ CRS is including all field locations in their total number of field offices. There are currently 16 field offices.

Asset Forfeiture Program

Budget Snapshot



Funding for Largest Priority Areas
(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Enacted			FY 2025 Estimate		
	Pos	Agts	Amount	Pos	Agts	Amount	Pos	Agts	Amount
Forfeiture-Related Expenses*	443	67	\$587.8	459	67	\$672.2	459	67	\$722.1
Equitable Sharing Payments	0	0	\$594.0	0	0	\$334.8	0	0	\$469.0
Victim & Third Party Payments	0	0	\$242.7	0	0	\$373.0	0	0	\$373.1
Joint Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	\$197.9	0	0	\$208.7	0	0	\$227.1
Surplus Obligations	0	0	\$0.0	0	0	\$0.0	0	0	\$0.0

*Forfeiture-Related Expenses include asset management and disposal, investigative costs leading to seizure, contracts to identify assets, and other costs associated with managing the forfeiture program.

**Performance Results by Strategic Goal
included in DOJ Annual Performance Report**

Performance Measure Name
N/A

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

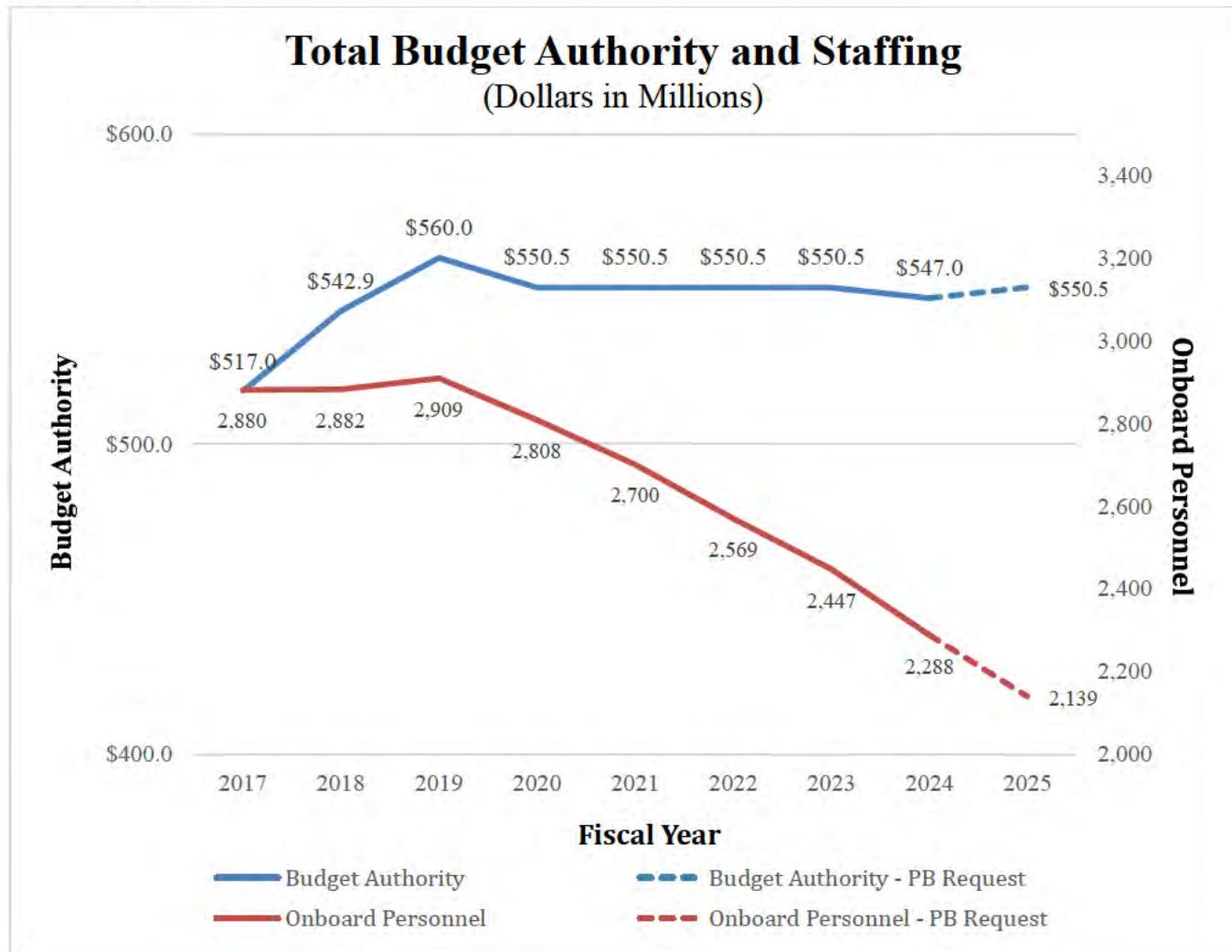
- **Mission:** To support the use of asset forfeiture consistently and strategically to disrupt and dismantle criminal enterprises, deprive criminals of the profits and instrumentalities of their illicit activity, deter crime, and restore property to victims of crime while protecting individual rights.
- **Program Participants** – ATF, CRM, DEA, FBI, JMD, OCDETF, USA, USMS, and five non-DOJ agencies.
- **Mandatory Funding** – The Assets Forfeiture Fund is a mandatory fund that derives its resources from the revenue of successful criminal and civil forfeitures by participants of the Asset Forfeiture Program. Average revenue is approximately \$2.1 billion. The Asset Forfeiture Program manages over 50,000 assets on an annual basis, including almost 25,000 firearms and ammunition.
- **Consolidated Asset Tracking System (CATS)** -The Program has initiated a major modernization project to the Consolidated Asset Tracking System (CATS). CATS is the core business application for the AFP, and it currently integrates 20 separate applications. The system was originally released in 1994 and has not been modernized since 2004. This modernization will ensure AFMS' ability to maintain the appropriate security level and support patching required to make the system less vulnerable to hacking attempts and create a modern, digital, and transparent environment for the forfeiture process.
- **Virtual Currency Initiative** – The AFP has also sustained investments in virtual currency initiatives that were started in FY 2022 and FY 2023. The FY 2024 allocation fully supports the USMS request for funds in support of the Virtual Currency management contracts to manage over \$2.5 billion in virtual currency assets. The AFF supports the FBI's Virtual Asset Unit (VAU) and DEA's Virtual Currency Initiative in several ways, including personnel costs for the VAU, funding to support complex cases involving large quantities of virtual currency, and costs for subject matter experts to support DOJ-led investigations involving money laundering and virtual currency.
- **Task Force KleptoCapture** – The Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022, provided \$67 million in supplemental resources to the Department of Justice's General Administration account to support the ongoing costs related to Task Force KleptoCapture's seizures of large vessels pursuant to Russian sanctions enforcement. Two vessels have been seized to date, the Motor Yacht Tango and the Motor Yacht Amadea.

Challenges

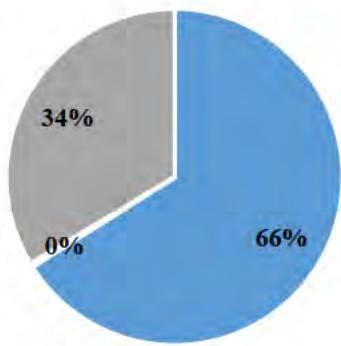
- **Civil Asset Forfeiture:** Civil asset forfeiture is a valuable law enforcement tool that helps prevent crime and recover the illicit proceeds of criminal acts. The Department's policies ensure that civil asset forfeiture is used properly and protects the civil liberties and due process of American citizens. Adverse changes to civil asset forfeiture laws could prove problematic to the AFP, which funds significant law enforcement efforts across the government.
- **Rescissions** – Because the AFP is funded by forfeited assets, it is a frequent target for rescissions of unobligated balances. In FY 2022 through FY 2024, Congress has enacted significantly large rescissions of \$1.127 billion from the AFF. These large rescissions reduce the availability of funds that can be used to address unforeseen revenue shortfalls.

Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces

Budget Snapshot

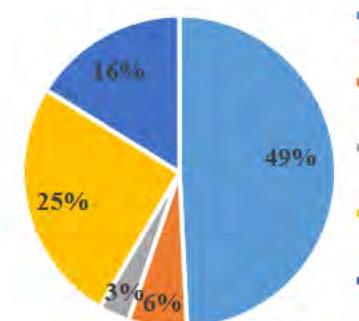


FY 2023 Spending by Category



- Salary and Benefits
- Rent
- Other Non-Pay

FY 2024 Staffing



- Agents
- Clerical and Office Services
- Paralegals
- Attorneys
- Other

Funding for Largest Priority Areas

(Dollars in Millions)*

Key Priority Area	FY 2023			FY 2024			FY 2025		
	Enacted			Enacted			President's Budget		
	Pos	Agts/Attys	Amount	Pos	Agts/Attys	Amount	Pos	Agts/Attys	Amount
Drugs	2,464	1,744	\$550	2,290	1,706	\$547	2,139	1,679	\$550
Transnational Crime	2,464	1,744	\$550	2,290	1,706	\$547	2,139	1,679	\$550
Violent Crime	1,497	1,165	\$359	1,372	1,099	\$351	1,214	1,064	\$352
Southwest Border Enforcement	542	384	\$121	504	375	\$120	471	369	\$121
Intelligence and Information Sharing	184	68	\$46	164	68	\$47	101	14	\$51

* Resources for some areas may overlap with others. The values displayed above are not meant to be additive.

The OCDETF Value



**Performance Results by Strategic Goal
included in DOJ Annual Performance Report**

Performance Measure Name	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target
Strategic Goal 2: Keep Our Country Safe			
Percent of disruptions or dismantlements of drug trafficking organizations focused on the highest priority targets	31%	20%	31%

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) program is funded by the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (ICDE) appropriation. OCDETF coordinates and provides funding support for partner agencies engaged in disrupting and dismantling the highest priority drug trafficking and organized crime organizations threatening the United States' national security. These DOJ components participate in the OCDETF Program:

- Drug Enforcement Administration
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- United States Marshals Service
- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
- United States Attorneys
- Criminal Division

In July 2023, the *OCDETF Program Guidelines (Program Guidelines)* were issued, officially broadening the aperture of OCDETF beyond counter-narcotics. Building on forty years of success applying a multi-agency, counter-network strategy, the *Program Guidelines* expanded OCDETF's investigative and prosecutorial efforts to include all high priority Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) networks and empowered United States Attorneys and federal law enforcement to respond more adroitly to ever-changing criminal threats.

The disruption and dismantlement of 130 CPOT-linked Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCO) generated 73 OCDETF investigations and 1,193 indictments, and have resulted in more than 4,516 defendants charged and 3,876 convictions to date.

During FY 2023, several CPOTs previously disrupted and dismantled resulted in over \$44 million in seizures, nearly \$285 million in forfeitures, and close to \$161 million in money judgements.

Challenges

The OCDETF Program continues to adapt its resource distribution methodologies to achieve the optimum balance of personnel and operational costs that maximizes Program performance in a constrained fiscal environment. The ICDE appropriation, relatively flat or cut in recent years, has been insufficient to maintain OCDETF's support for staffing and operations within its partner agencies. For example, the FY 2023 appropriation was almost \$18 million lower than FY 2022, forcing a reduction of over 70 support positions within OCDETF partner agency Offices. The impact of reduced or insufficient OCDETF funding on its partners is often not readily apparent to congressional appropriators and committee staff. Additionally, operating under prolonged continuing resolutions negatively impacts program performance.

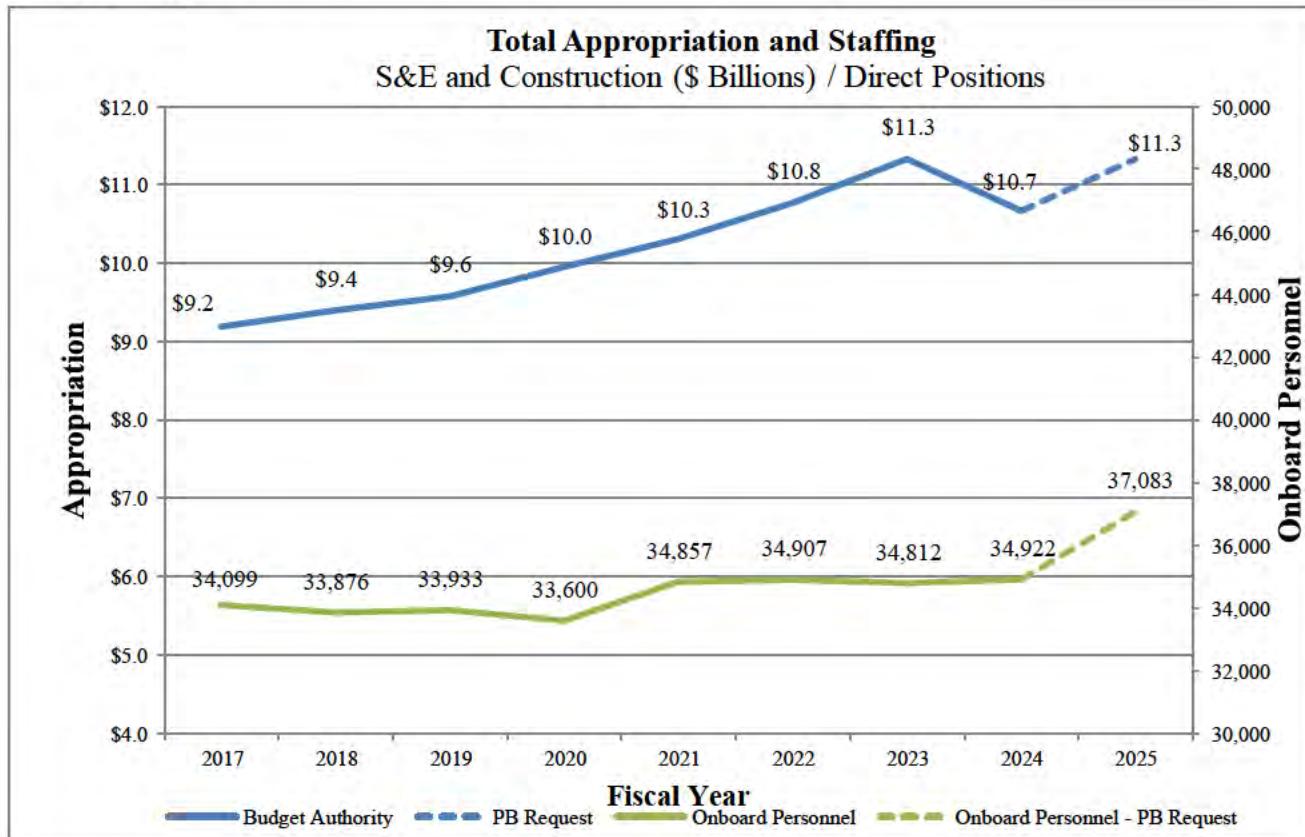
Because each Federal law enforcement agency has mandated its own priorities for carrying out its part of the broader U.S. Government fight against TOC, they often may prefer to fund their TOC operations with funds from their direct appropriations, which they use at their own discretion. OCDETF must unite those agencies behind one single mission and ensure accountability for program performance in an environment of competing philosophies and funding priorities. To encourage continued participation in the Program, OCDETF relies on its proven track record of success and the agencies' historical commitment to the OCDETF mission and approach.

Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces Regional Map



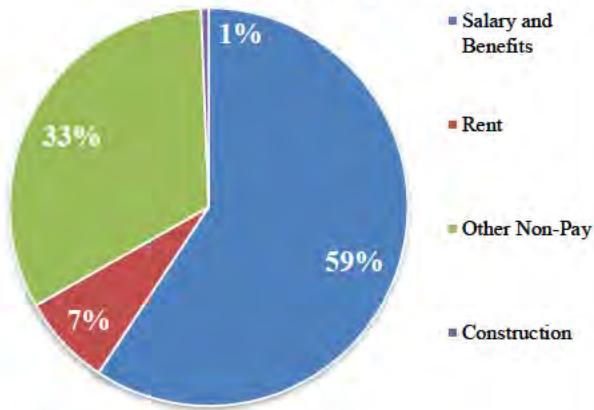
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Budget Snapshot



*Budget Authority does not include rescissions or supplemental

FY 2023 Spending by Category



FY 2024 Staffing by Position Type



Funding for Largest Priority Areas
(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area*	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Enacted			FY 2025 President's Budget		
	Pos	Agts	Amount	Pos	Agts	Amount	Pos	Agts	Amount
National Security									
Intel and Info Sharing									
Counterterrorism									
Violent Crime									
Cyber Crime									
Transnational Crime									
Gangs									

*Resources for some areas may overlap with others. The values displayed above are not meant to be additive and do not include supplemental resources.

**FY 2023 Enacted Position and Agent levels reflect a former methodology that was updated for FY 2024 Enacted and beyond.

**Performance Results by Strategic Goal
included in DOJ Annual Performance Report**

Performance Measure Name	FY 2023 Target	
Strategic Goal 2: Keep our Country Safe		
Number of counterintelligence program disruptions or dismantlements	400	494
Percent of crimes-against-children FBI cases which address abductions, hands-on offenders, sextortion, or enticement	46%	65%
Number of terrorism disruptions effected through investigations	600	405
Percent of reported ransomware incidents from which cases are opened, added to existing cases, or resolved within 72 hours	65%	47%
Percent increase in operations conducted jointly with strategic partners	3%	**
Percent increase of threat advisories disseminated to the private sector	5%	-5%
Increasing the number of ransomware matters in which seizures or forfeitures are occurring by 10%	10%	**
Percent increase in disruptions of malicious cyber actors' use of online infrastructure through proactive operations and judicial means	5%	14%

Percent of Department-issued Intelligence Information Reports used in the development of United States Intelligence Community Intelligence Products	15%	19%
Strategic Goal 3: Protect Civil Rights		
Percent of federal law enforcement officers equipped with body-worn cameras and associated training	38%	33%
Percent of federal law enforcement officers who receive Use of Force Sustained Training within a 3-year period	95%	100%
Strategic Goal 4: Ensure Economic Opportunity and Fairness		
Number of criminal disruptions or dismantlements in public corruption and fraud against the government	487	320
Percent of new contacts by the FBI with foreign anti-corruption agencies that progress to mutual sharing of information or assistance or result in a new international corruption case	60%	47%

***These numbers may change based on a follow up meeting with CyD SMEs.*

FBI's Key Performance Indicator (KPI), Percent of Department-issued Intelligence Information Reports was discontinued in FY 2024 and replaced with a new KPI that measures disruptions of key services and operators.

The Actual figures in this table represents the component's individual results.

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

Budget: The FBI's FY 2024 appropriation is \$10.67 billion and is strategically aligned to face acute and persistent national security and criminal threats. The FBI's funding is appropriated into two accounts: salaries and expenses (S&E) and construction.

The FBI also has the legal authority to collect fees for fingerprint and name-based records checks done in support of pre-employment vetting and background investigations. Fee collections vary from year to year depending on the number of background checks submitted; the FBI normally collects approximately \$304 million annually. The FBI also performs approximately \$1.309 billion in services annually for other agencies and receives funds via reimbursable agreements in return for these services.

FBI at Redstone: The FBI has strategically realigned functions from the National Capital Region to Huntsville, AL and currently has over 2,000 personnel working on Redstone today with additional positions expected to relocate in subsequent years. The transition and supported build-out is focused on five strategic objectives:

- **Counter-IED Center of Excellence:** A Whole of Government Capability to Exploit Terrorist Improvised Explosive Devices, as well as Training for Bomb Technician Responders
- **Strategic Realignment:** Agility to Align FBI National Assets and Capabilities to Enhance Mission Resiliency, as well as Continuity of Operations
- **Enterprise and Applied Technology:** Next Generation Technology and Analytics Capability to Address Emerging Threats
- **Advanced & Specialized Training:** Knowledge, Skills, and Talent for 21st Century Challenges
- **Partnerships:** Enable Collaboration within FBI, as well as with Other Government Agencies, Industry, and Academia

FBI Task Forces: The FBI currently leads more than ^{(b) (7)(E)} task forces consisting of Federal, State, and Local personnel. These task forces focus on 17 national security and criminal areas, including the Joint Terrorism Task Forces, Cyber Crime, Intellectual Property, Gangs, Violent Crime, and Child Exploitation.

Challenges

Budget Shortfalls: The FBI's FY 2024 S&E budget had a four percent (\$484 million) shortfall, requiring the FBI to reduce 1,025 positions. [Note: this reduction will occur through natural attrition and not through a Reduction in Force (RIF)]. To absorb the personnel funding shortfall, the FBI will have little choice but to reduce hiring levels and limit backfilling positions based on program, function, and location of the position, heavily impacting the FBI's ability to mitigate threats.

The loss of work years due to this reduction would be the relative equivalent of permanently shutting down the Los Angeles Field Office - one of the FBI's largest offices. Further, these personnel cuts and non-personnel reductions affect every FBI Division and program: counterterrorism; foreign counterintelligence and espionage; cybercrime and computer intrusions; firearm background checks; and programs that combat violent crime, drugs, gangs, transnational organized crime, and crimes against children and human trafficking. Reductions to operational budgets also reduce the amount of equipment purchases, leading to agents and investigations depending on old and obsolete equipment prone to cybersecurity risks. Limited resources have also impacted operational training, degrading operations and employee development; and reducing travel for national security and criminal investigations, thereby unnecessarily prolonging the implementation of justice.

New Headquarters: The FBI has occupied the J. Edgar Hoover (JEH) building since 1974. Since that time, the infrastructure, including mechanical, electrical, and life and safety systems, has deteriorated as the FBI's mission expanded and evolved. The Administration recognizes the critical need for a new FBI headquarters and has begun a multi-year process of constructing a modern, secure facility from which the FBI can continue its mission to protect the American people. The project supports a two-site solution that includes a suburban campus for at least (b) (7)(E) personnel and a downtown Washington, D.C. facility for (b) (7)(E) per FBI personnel. In November 2023, the General Services Administration (GSA) selected Greenbelt, MD as the site on which to construct the Federally owned suburban facility. The FBI identified serious concerns with the site selection process, and Congress and the GSA Office of Inspector General initiated independent reviews of the process. In July 2024, the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Oversight and Accountability, and the Judiciary sent a letter to the GSA Administrator articulating concerns related to both the selection process and the overall project and requesting additional information.

The FY 2022 Consolidated Appropriations Act directed GSA to submit a report after a suburban site was selected. In March, GSA transmitted this report to Congress requesting approval to move forward with acquisition of the Greenbelt site and pre-construction activities. GSA will not take any significant project action until the GSA OIG review is completed and this report is approved by both the House and Senate.

The FY 2025 President's Budget supports the funding necessary for execution of this complex project via the Federal Capital Revolving Fund (FCRF). The Administration's FCRF proposal provides a new budgetary mechanism to fully fund the costs of large civilian real property capital projects that are difficult to accommodate in the annual appropriations process. This is accomplished by providing mandatory resources for the total project cost upfront and repaying those resources with annual discretionary appropriations over 15 years. For the FBI suburban headquarters campus, the Budget proposes a \$3.5 billion allocation from the FCRF, to be repaid by the Federal Buildings Fund in 15 annual amounts of \$233 million. The FCRF funding would be paired with approximately \$845 million in available GSA prior year appropriations to support the acquisition and construction of the FBI's new suburban headquarters campus. Additionally, the FBI and GSA continue efforts to identify an existing Federally owned (b) (7)(E) per FBI seat downtown location, which will allow the FBI to maintain close proximity to the DOJ and other law enforcement and government partners. The Administration plans to use existing balances in the FBI's account previously appropriated for the new headquarters effort to build out a downtown D.C. location to support the FBI's mission.



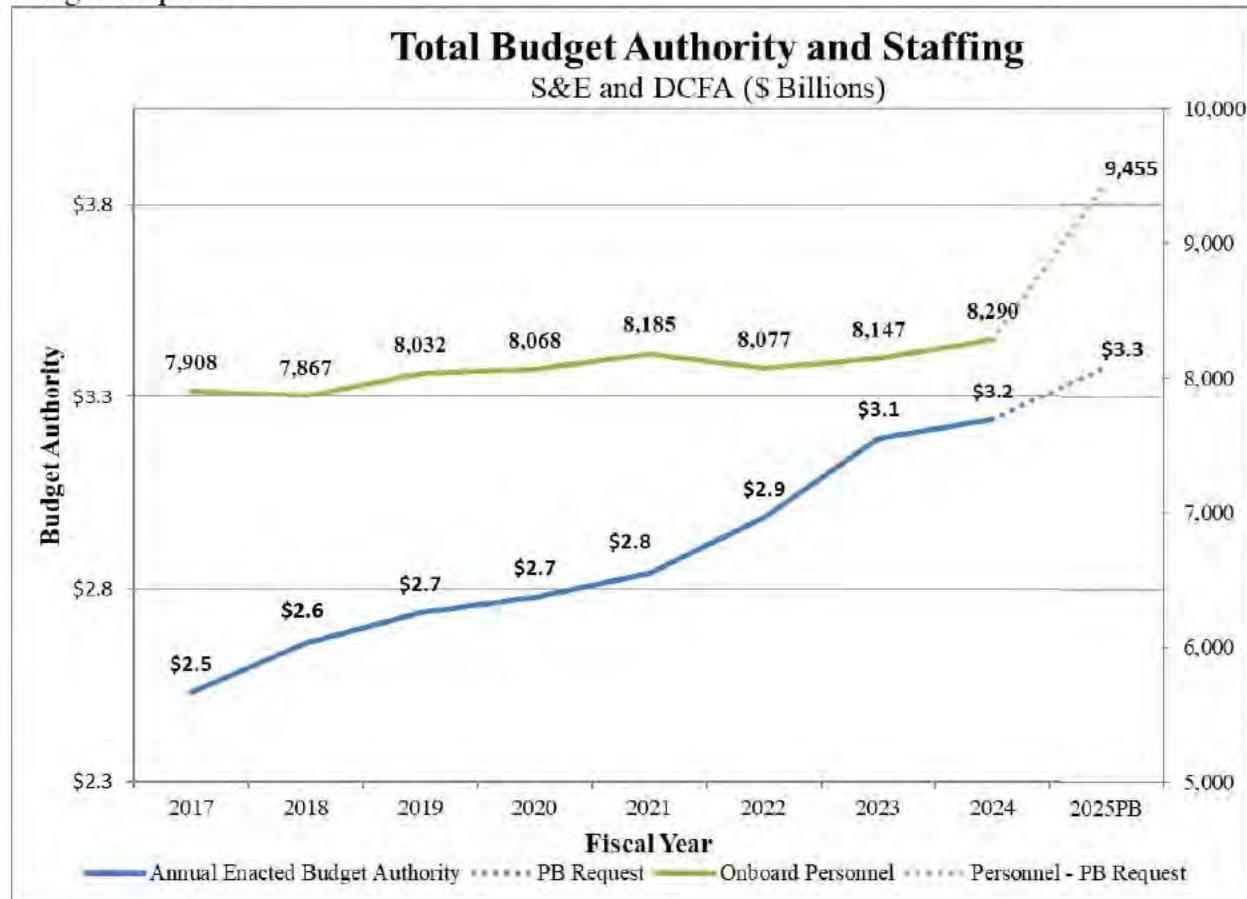
FBI Field Offices

1. Albany, New York	29. Milwaukee, Wisconsin
2. Albuquerque, New Mexico	30. Minneapolis, Minnesota
3. Anchorage, Alaska	31. Mobile, Alabama
4. Atlanta, Georgia	32. Nashville, Tennessee
5. Baltimore, Maryland	33. New Haven, Connecticut
6. Birmingham, Alabama	34. New Orleans, Louisiana
7. Boston, Massachusetts	35. New York, New York
8. Buffalo, New York	36. Newark, New Jersey
9. Charlotte, North Carolina	37. Norfolk, Virginia
10. Chicago, Illinois	38. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
11. Cincinnati, Ohio	39. Omaha, Nebraska
12. Cleveland, Ohio	40. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
13. Columbia, South Carolina	41. Phoenix, Arizona
14. Dallas, Texas	42. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
15. Denver, Colorado	43. Portland, Oregon
16. Detroit, Michigan	44. Richmond, Virginia
17. El Paso, Texas	45. Sacramento, California
18. Honolulu, Hawaii	46. Salt Lake City, Utah
19. Houston, Texas	47. San Antonio, Texas
20. Indianapolis, Indiana	48. San Diego, California
21. Jackson, Mississippi	49. San Francisco, California
22. Jacksonville, Florida	50. San Juan, Puerto Rico
23. Kansas City, Missouri	51. Seattle, Washington
24. Las Vegas, Nevada	52. Springfield, Illinois
25. Little Rock, Arkansas	53. St. Louis, Missouri
26. Los Angeles, California	54. Tampa, Florida
27. Louisville, Kentucky	55. Washington, D.C.
28. Miami, Florida	

- The FBI operates 55 field offices and 351 resident agencies throughout the country.
- Of the 35,967 direct funded positions, the FBI has 35,586 domestic positions and 381 international positions in 81 offices that cover 185 foreign countries as of July 2024.

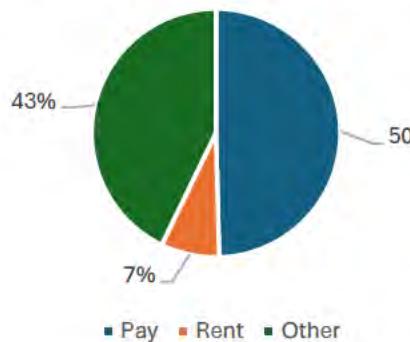
Drug Enforcement Administration

Budget Snapshot



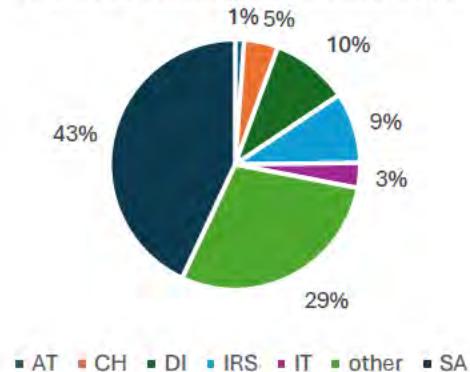
*Totals do not include sequester rescissions or supplementary funding amounts.

FY 2023 Funding by Category



FY 2023 Funding by Category is all funding sources

FY 2024 Staffing by Position Type



Funding for Largest Priority Areas

(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Enacted			FY 2025 President's Budget		
	Pos	Agts/A ttys	Amount	Pos	Agts/A ttys	Amount	Pos	Agts/A ttys	Amount
Drugs	9,485	4,291	\$3,109	9,610	4,297	\$3,152	9,455	4,346	\$3,292
Transnational Organized Crime	7,263	3,772	\$2,550	7,263	3,772	\$2,554	7,022	3,817	\$2,674
Violent Crime	2,417	1,914	\$725	2,417	1,914	\$763	2,417	1,914	\$740
Southwest Border Enforcement	1,847	1,102	\$458	1,843	1,096	\$451	1,843	1,096	\$469
Opioids*	317	138	\$371	317	138	\$391	3,404	1,565	\$1,202
Intelligence and Information Sharing	1,050	46	\$184	1,135	24	\$200	1,074	46	\$211
Cyber Investigations	28	11	\$16	27	11	\$16	29	11	\$16
Counterterrorism	60	4	\$19	60	4	\$20	60	4	\$21
National Security	60	4	\$19	60	4	\$20	60	4	\$21

* The FY 2025 President's Budget methodology update for the Opioids Key Priority area applies the average percentage of caseload involving twelve opioid categories to the DEA's entire drug budget, including staffing and direct funding levels as well as overhead.

Performance Results by Strategic Goal included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Performance Measure Name	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target
Strategic Goal 2: Keep Our Country Safe			
Amount of diversion, nationally, of opioids and stimulants	308,376	100,881	100,881
Strategic Goal 3: Protect Civil Rights			
Percent of federal law enforcement officers who receive Use of Force Sustained Training within a three-year period [ATF, BOP, DEA, FBI, USMS]	95%	67%	96%
Percent of federal law enforcement officers equipped with body-worn cameras and associated training [ATF, DEA, FBI, USMS]	38%	12%	60%

The Actual figure in this table represents the component's individual results.

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

- The DEA has established the Trident Directorate as the next step in the global fight against the production and trafficking of illicit fentanyl. The Trident Directorate consists of DEA-led joint operational task forces with individuals from across the U.S. law enforcement, military, and intelligence communities—so the United States can leverage every possible tool to defeat the Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartels.
- The DEA also has established three strategic, cross-agency Counter-Threat Teams (CTT) focused on the Sinaloa Cartel, Jalisco Cartel, and Global Illicit Finance. These teams include Special Agents, Intelligence Research Specialists, Diversion Investigators, Data Scientists, Digital and Cyber Specialists, and targeting and financial subject matter experts. Successes to date include the indictment of 28 members of the Chapitos faction of the Sinaloa Cartel, including the extradition of Ovidio Guzman Lopez, one of El Chapo’s sons and a leader of the organization. These CTTs leverage base resources, and the FY 2025 congressional budget request seeks funding to make CTTs permanent across several domestic field divisions.
- The DEA seized more fentanyl in 2023 than in any other year since the agency was established, over 50 years ago. The DEA seized more than 79 million fake pills containing illicit fentanyl and nearly 12,000 pounds of illicit fentanyl powder. These seizures represent more than 380 million potentially deadly doses of fentanyl.
- In September and October 2023, the DEA hosted 150 families at DEA Headquarters for the annual Family Summit event, and supporting events took place in all 23 DEA domestic field divisions, respectively.
- DEA released the 2024 National Drug Threat Assessment, which provides the DEA’s intelligence assessment of the current drug threat and the steps the DEA is taking to confront the drug threat and warn the public.
- The DEA’s Diversion Control Division enforces the provisions of the Controlled Substances Act and the Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act by preventing, detecting, and investigating the diversion of controlled pharmaceuticals and listed chemicals from legitimate sources.

Challenges

- The current budget situation for non-defense, discretionary appropriations present resource challenges for the Department and specifically for the DEA’s ability to expand investigative capacity in response to the fentanyl epidemic. The DEA is the lead law enforcement agency in the whole-of-government response to defeating the cartels and combatting the drug poisoning epidemic in communities throughout the United States. The DEA is being asked to do more, particularly from the National Security Council, with no new, additional funding.
- Since 2013, and the beginning of the “third wave” of the opioid epidemic (synthetics), DEA’s budget has only increased 26.7%.
- According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 107,941 Americans lost their lives in 2022 to drug poisonings¹, while many more people have been poisoned and survive. Most of these deaths are attributable to synthetic drugs—like fentanyl and methamphetamine—produced primarily by two Mexican drug cartels- the Sinaloa Cartel and the Jalisco Cartel.
- Cartels are continuously developing new substances and distributing them throughout communities in the United States in new forms. Mexican cartel-linked drug dealers and their networks of local, independent drug trafficking groups are increasingly utilizing social media platforms to flood local markets with drug products, especially illicitly manufactured fentanyl.
- The rapid pace of new technology, encryption or anonymous use of this technology, and the lack of authentication, are challenges for law enforcement as they investigate crimes and collect evidence. Additionally, cryptocurrency increasingly is used for drug transactions, with drug cartels also using cryptocurrency to launder illicit drug proceeds.

DEA Domestic Offices & Regions

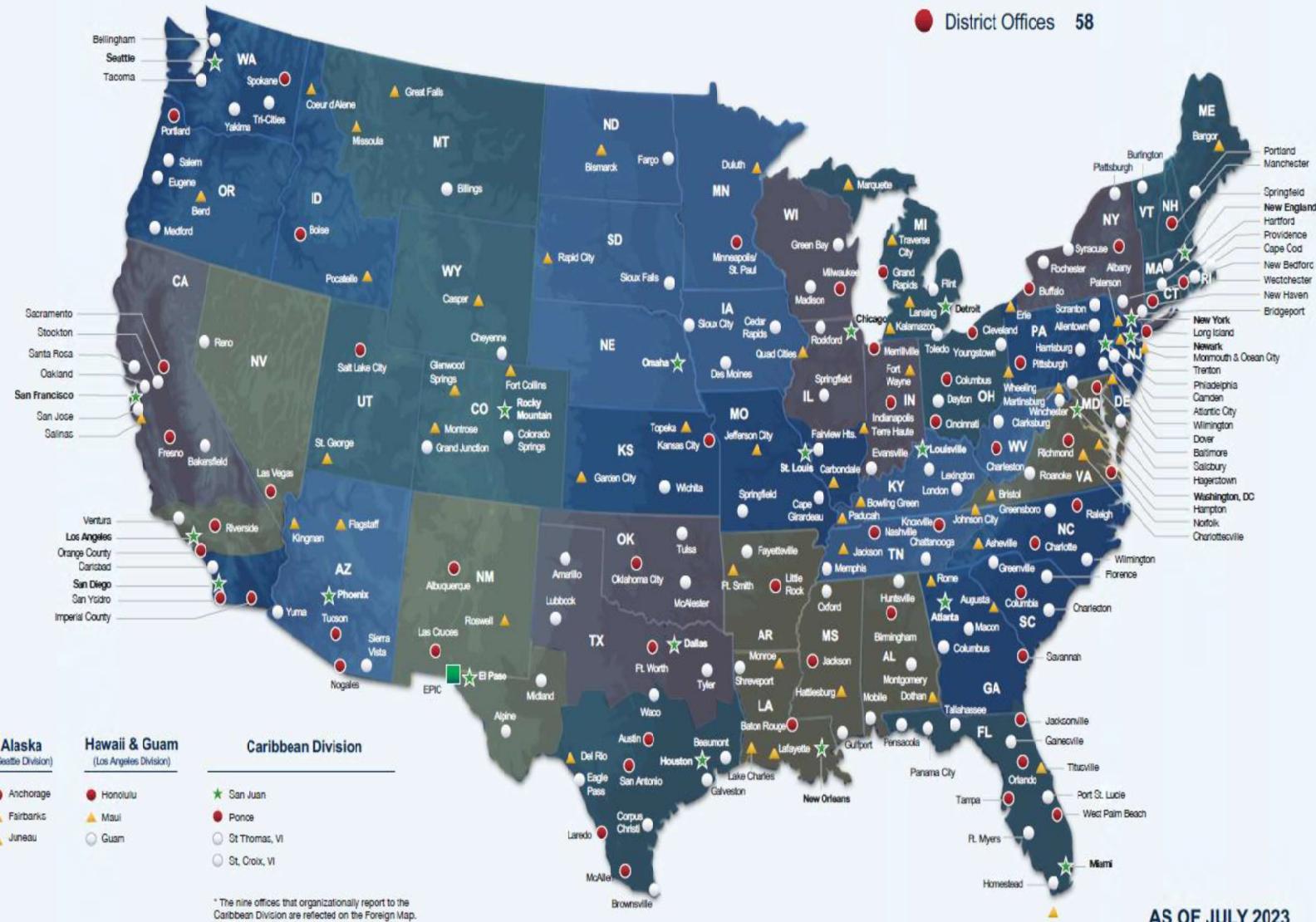
241 Domestic Offices

Resident Offices 102

Field Divisions 23

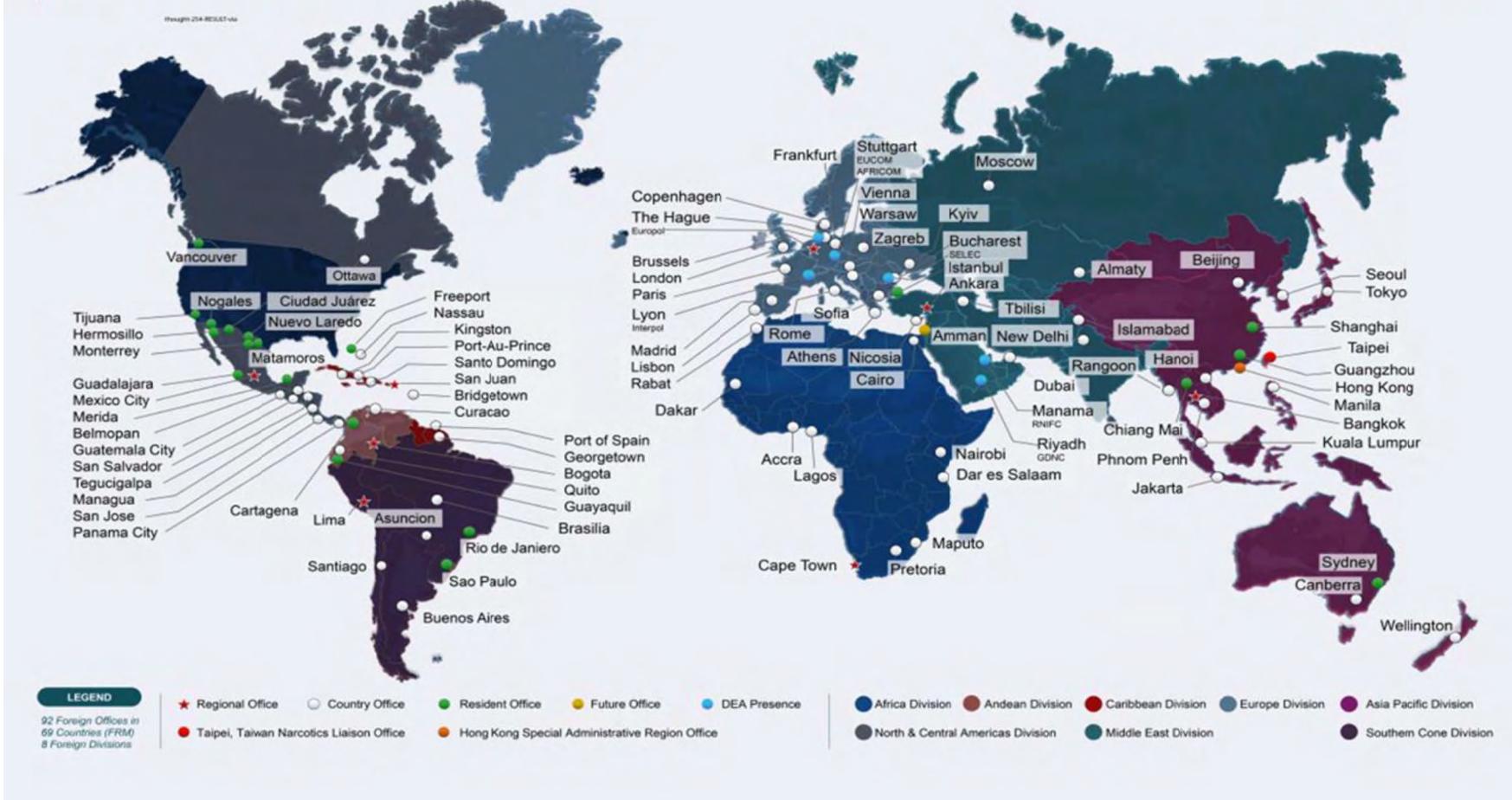
Posts of Duty 58

District Offices 58



DEA Foreign Divisions

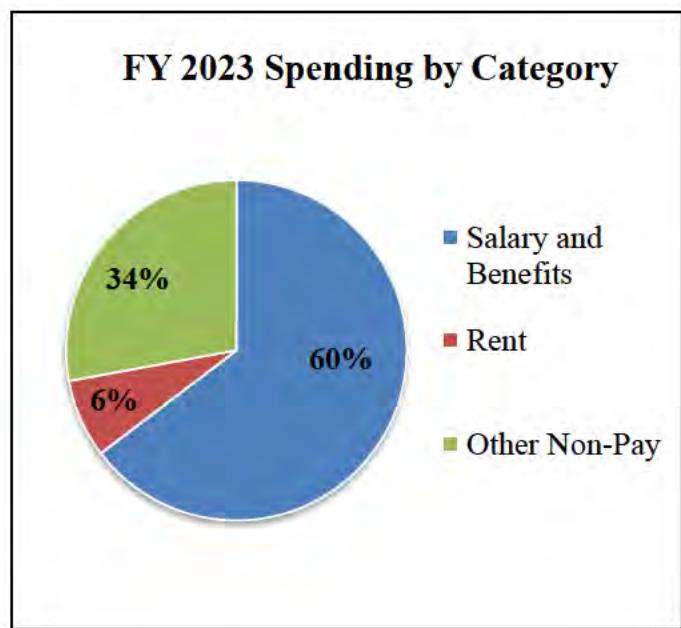
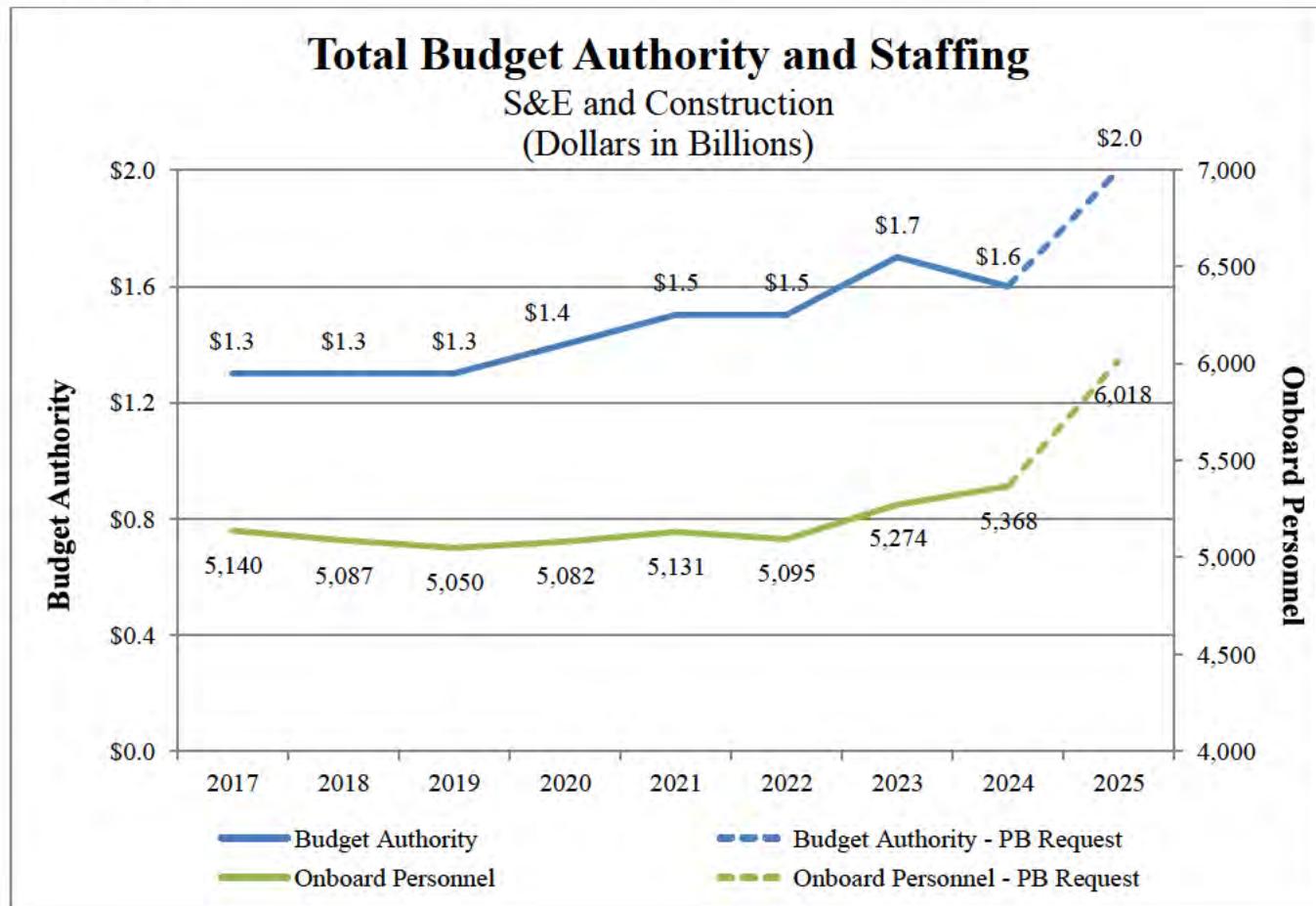
AS OF FEBRUARY 2024



- Since its establishment in 1973, the DEA has evolved into a globally-recognized organization with over 10,000 positions (S&E and DCFA funded) assigned to 333 offices worldwide, including 241 domestic offices in 23 field divisions and 92 foreign offices in 69 countries.
 - 8,971 domestic positions
 - 639 foreign positions
- DEA owns 4 buildings and has 353 leases in 343 buildings.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

Budget Snapshot



Funding for Largest Priority Areas
(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area*	FY 2023			FY 2024			FY 2025		
	Enacted			Enacted			President's Budget		
	Pos	Agts/ Attys	Amount	Pos	Agts/ Attys	Amount	Pos	Agts/ Attys	Amount
Violent Crime	3,436	1,802	\$1,248	3,304	1,749	\$1,215	3,844	1,912	\$1,463
Gun Safety	3,799	1,829	\$1,149	3,799	1,829	\$1,119	4,288	1,981	\$1,351
National Security	1,270	618	\$385	1,230	601	\$374	1,384	650	\$449
Southwest Border Enforcement	594	314	\$168	594	314	\$164	691	364	\$199
Counterterrorism	174	88	\$66	174	88	\$64	174	88	\$69
Intelligence and Information Sharing	150	55	\$43	150	55	\$42	150	55	\$45
Transnational Crime	68	33	\$17	68	33	\$17	165	83	\$38

* Resources for some areas may overlap with others. The values displayed above are not meant to be additive.

Performance Results by Strategic Goal included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Performance Measure Name	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target
Strategic Goal 3: Protect Civil Rights			
• Percent of federal law enforcement officers who receive Use of Force Sustained Training within a three-year period [ATF, BOP, DEA, FBI, USMS]	95%	100%	96%
• Percent of federal law enforcement officers with body-worn cameras and associated training [ATF, DEA, FBI, USMS]	38%	16%	60%

The Actual figure in this table represents the component's individual results.

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

National Tracing Center (NTC): The NTC is the only crime gun tracing facility in the United States, and it provides assistance to both domestic and international law enforcement agencies. In FY 2023, the ATF processed more than 645,000 trace requests, compared to more than 623,000 trace requests in FY 2022. The volume of incoming trace requests has increased by 89 percent over the past ten years. Information developed as a result of firearms tracing can identify possible suspects or traffickers and link them to specific firearms found in criminal investigations. Tracing can also help detect domestic and international trafficking patterns and identify local trends in the sources and types of recovered crime guns. Firearms tracing is a key component in ATF's Crime Gun Intelligence driven strategy for reducing violent crime and protecting the public.

National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN): The ATF NIBIN program is an automated network that uses ballistic imaging technology to identify links or associations between fired cartridge cases and guns recovered from crime scenes. NIBIN is a proven investigative and intelligence tool that generates leads which allow law enforcement to focus on recurring gun violence and repeat violent offenders. As of June 2024, the NIBIN database contained approximately 1,173,957 leads/hits. From June 2023 to June 2024, the total of leads increased by 27 percent and the total hits increased by 3 percent.

Hiring Efforts: Retirements account for 50-55 percent of all ATF attrition. Special agents account for roughly 50.14 percent of ATF's permanent employees. Special agents with at least 20 years of service may retire at age 50; the mandatory retirement age for these agents is 57. For FY 2024, the ATF hired: 136 new agents, 44 new industry operations investigators, and 202 new support employees (non-SA/IOI).

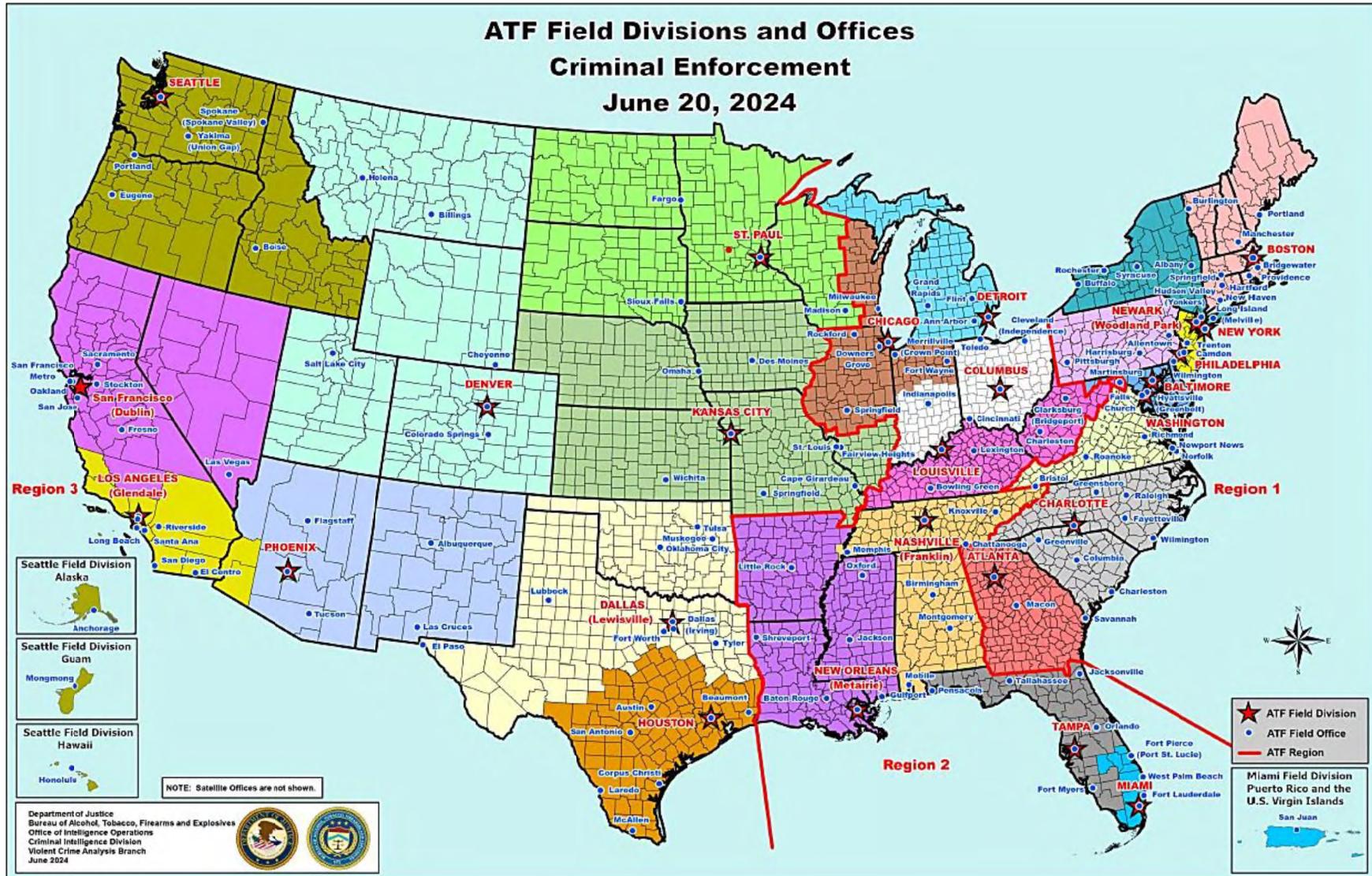
ATF Hires, Separations, and Net Staffing Change (FY 2021 – FY 2024)

Fiscal Year	External Hires	Separations	Net Staffing Change	Onboard Employees (End of FY)	Onboard Agents (End of FY)	Agent Staffing Percentage
2021	302	317	(15)	5,131	2,642	51.5%
2022	343	392	(49)	5,095	2,586	50.8%
2023	503	358	145	5,274	2,592	49.1%
2024	375	322	(53)	5,368	2,593	48.3%
Total	1,523	1,433	90			
Annual Average	305	287	18	5,110	2,636	51.6%

Challenges

Violent Crime: Gun crime is a challenge that strains the ATF's ability to respond to requests for assistance from areas most affected by violence. The Department has prioritized a more robust Federal effort to assist State and local law enforcement to address this violence. The ATF continues to respond to all Federal Firearm Licensee burglaries, thefts, and robberies, all of which contribute to the rise in violent gun crime. The growth in firearms commerce continues to challenge the ATF as it has generated a much larger regulatory workload.

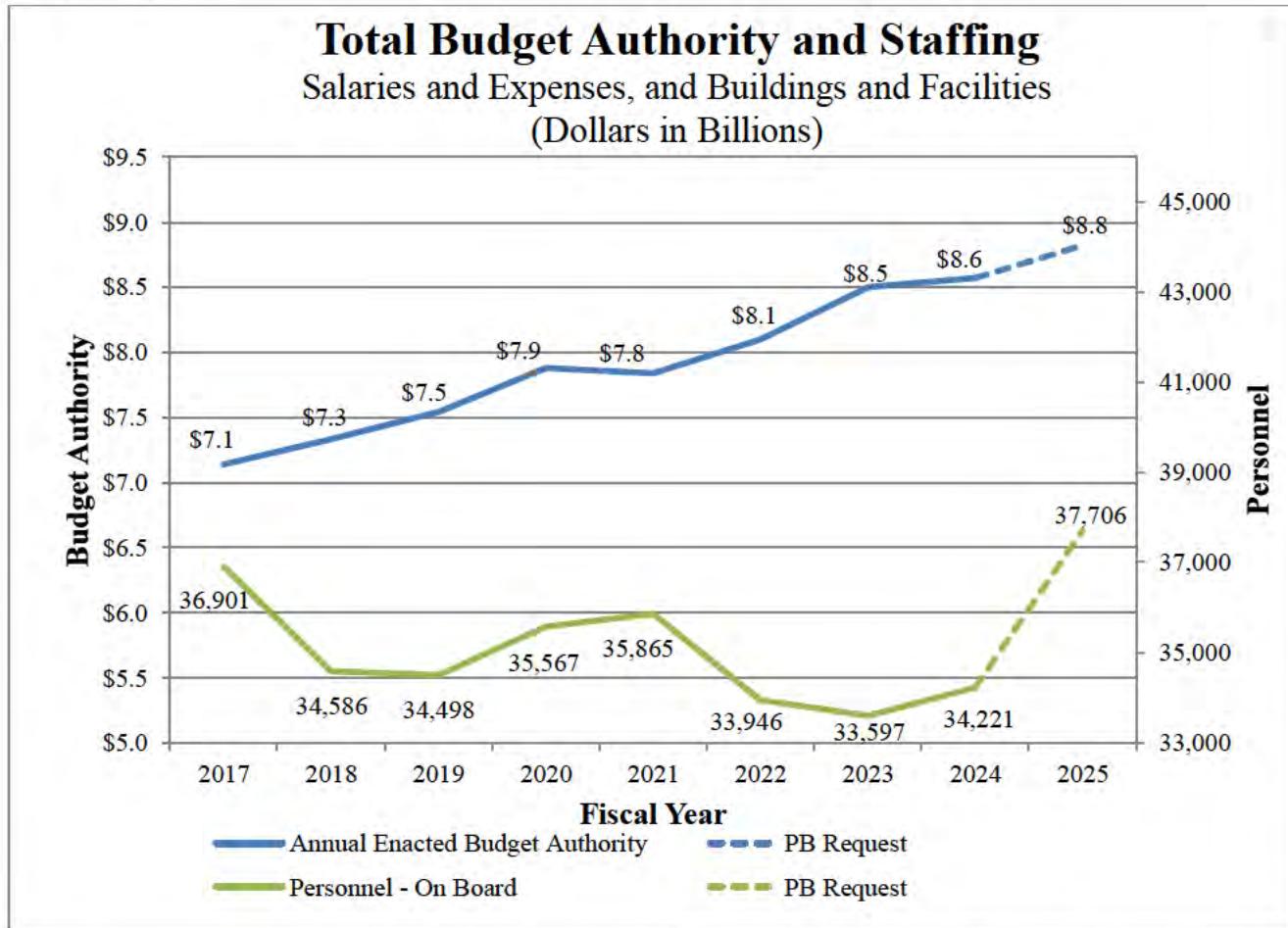
Budget Cuts: ATF's enacted budget in FY 2024 was \$1.625 billion, a decrease of \$100 million below current services, and a hard cut of \$47.0 million below the FY 2023 appropriation. To meet this operational level, ATF reduced operations by \$40.0 million to fund the FY 2024 Federal employee pay raise. Despite this significant negative impact, ATF is executing its missions to the best of its ability. Agency support to gun violence reduction initiatives resulted in one of the steepest single-year violent crime decreases in history: murders decreased 13 percent across 175 cities. However, the cuts forced ATF to cancel three basic training classes of new special agents in FY 2024, curtail onboarding of new employees in all job categories, and reduce funding for Crime Gun Intelligence Centers (CGICs). CGICs, a critical part of ATF's violent crime reduction strategy, enable Federal, State, and local law enforcement partners to evaluate violent crime cases in real time. Other program cuts included the elimination of funding for vehicles (regular and specialty) for the agent workforce (\$20.0 million), cancellation of space projects to refit, refurbish, and build out new space (\$30.0 million), and a reduction in permanent change of station moves (\$11.5 million) to fill vacant positions.



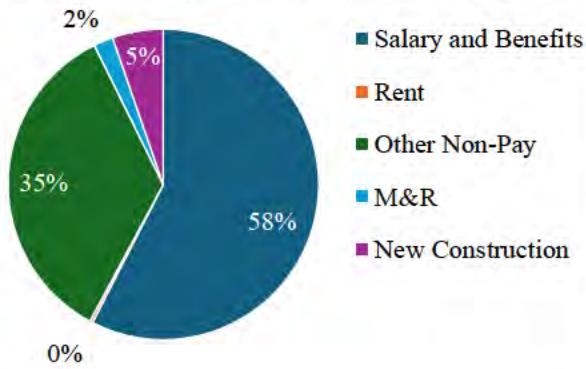
- In addition to 5,321 domestic positions, the ATF has 20 international positions in 8 foreign countries as of August 2024.
- The ATF operates 25 field divisions throughout the country. In addition, the ATF owns 3 facilities, directly leases 10 locations, and occupies 275 GSA-leased or owned Federal building spaces.

Federal Bureau of Prisons

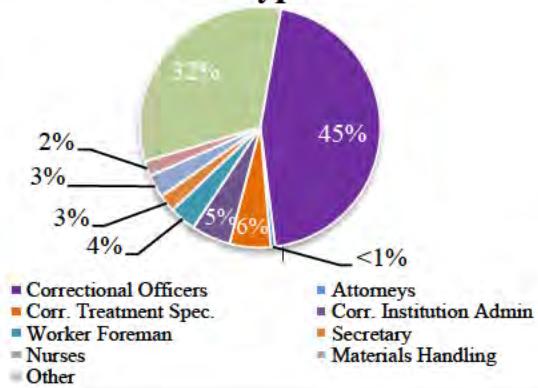
Budget Snapshot



FY 2023 Spending by Category



FY 2024 Staffing by Position Type



Funding for Largest Priority Areas

(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Enacted			FY 2025 President's Budget		
	Pos	Agts	Amount	Pos	Agts	Amount	Pos	Agts	Amount
Drugs	18,007	-	\$4,091	18,007	-	\$4,091	17,842	-	\$4,055
Immigration	5,874	-	\$1,112	5,502	-	\$1,196	5,502	-	\$1,197
Prisoner Reentry and First Step Act	4,089	-	\$1,298	4,089	-	\$1,283	4,058	-	\$1,300
Southwest Border Enforcement	-	-	\$25	-	-	\$25	-	-	\$25
Counterterrorism	90	-	\$28	90	-	\$28	90	-	\$29

Performance Results by Strategic Goal Included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Performance Measure Name	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target
Strategic Goal 3: Protect Civil Rights			
Percent of FBOP facilities providing structured curriculum on voting rights to releasing individuals.	100%	100%	100%
Percent of Federal law enforcement officers who receive Use of Force Sustained Training within a 3-year period. [ATF, FBOP, DEA, FBI, USMS]	95%	100%	96%
Strategic Goal 5: Administer Just Court and Correctional Systems			
Percent of inmates in federal custody who have successfully completed or enrolled in a FSA program or activity.	55%	79%	80%
Percent of funded corrections officer positions filled at the end of fiscal year.	93%	83%	87%
Percent of inquiries from external stakeholders that FBOP responds to within the target response time.	80%	90%	80%

The Actual figure in this table represents the component's individual results.

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

(as of September 30, 2023)

Inmate Population by Facility Type		
Facility Type	Population	Percent of Total Population
FBOP Facilities¹	143,849	90.8
Govt. Owned, Contractor Operated	0	N/A
Private Contract Facilities		
Home Confinement	5,733	3.6
Jail/Juvenile/Long term Boarders	632	0.4
Residential Reentry Centers	8,210	5.2
Total	158,424	100.0

¹Optimal capacity of FBOP facilities is 141,061 inmates.

Inmate Population and Crowding by Security Level		
Security Level	Percent of Total Agency Managed Population	Crowding Rate Percent ²
Minimum	10.0%	-26.9%
Low	32.9%	10.3%
Medium	34.3%	15.7%
High	12.6%	2.5%
Administrative	10.2%	-19.2%

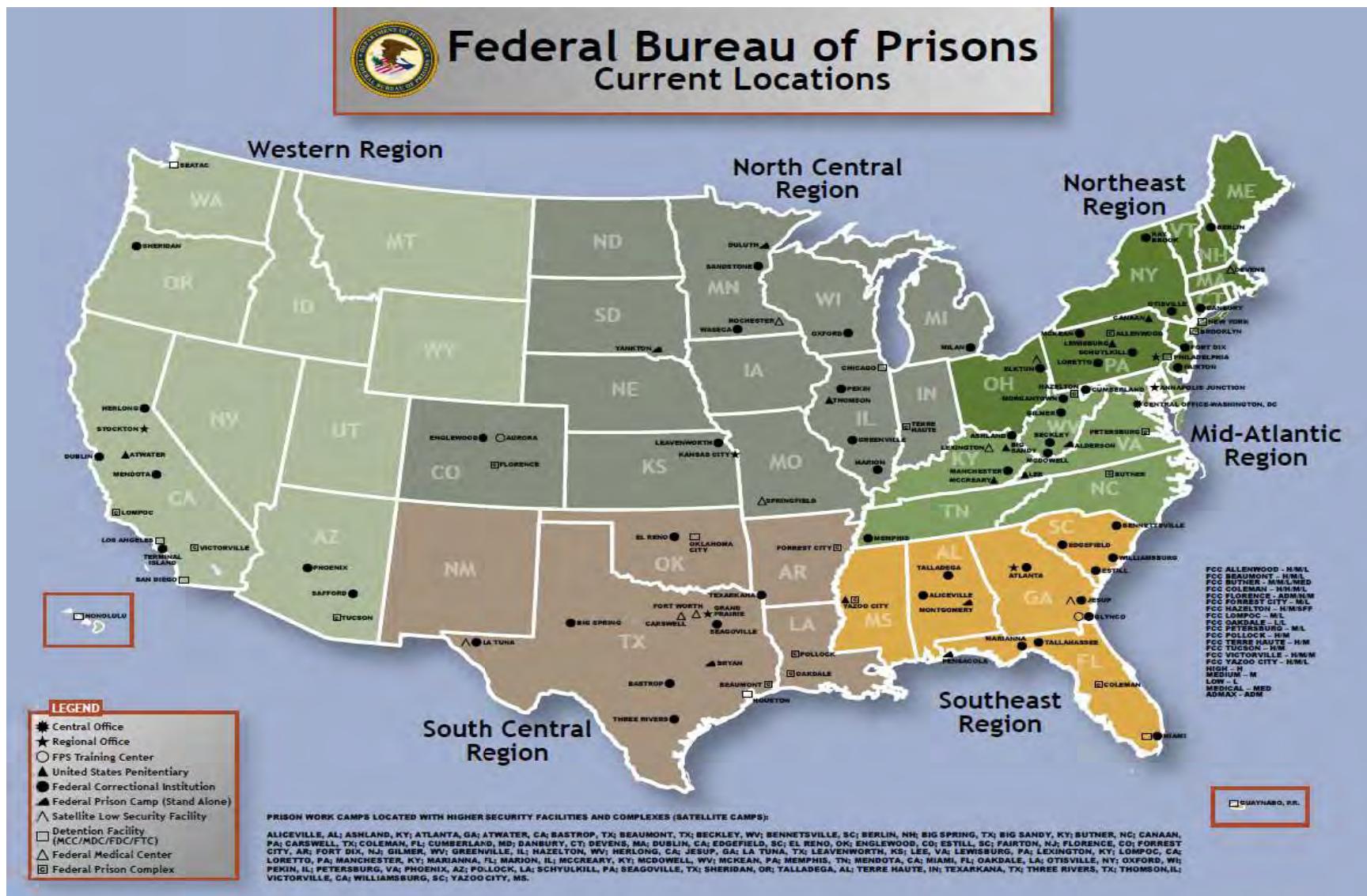
²Crowding rate is calculated using optimal capacity. Overall crowding rate is two percent and secure female facilities crowding rate is one percent.

Challenges

Staffing: The FBOP faces staffing challenges due to several factors, including low pay for Corrections Officers relative to those of competing employers, remote facility locations, and the challenging nature of corrections work. In 2023, the FBOP successfully onboarded 2,866 new employees, a 46 percent increase over 2022. Additionally, there was a 21.2 percent decrease in separations compared to 2022. Between January and June 2024, FBOP onboarded over 1,700 new hires and new hires exceeded departures in most pay periods. FBOP's average time to hire Corrections Officers is 69 days; the OPM standard is 80 days. FBOP uses recruitment and retention incentives, Direct Hire Authority, and several other tools to attract and retain qualified employees.

Modernization and Repair (M&R): Addressing the M&R needs of FBOP's aging infrastructure is critical and has significant impact on the FBOP's ability to provide a safe and secure environment and provide ample program and work opportunities. About 33 percent of FBOP's 122 institutions are over 50 years old, and 57 percent are over 30 years old. As a result, due to the aging infrastructure, there is a current backlog of major life and safety projects totaling over \$3 billion. Failing infrastructure also contributes to crowding because FBOP must close institutions or housing units when they reach disrepair, which creates dangerous conditions for employees and adults in custody. To mitigate health and safety risks, FBOP has closed three institutions and 13 housing units at 11 institutions. These closures account for a loss of more than 4,000 beds at every security level. In addition, aging infrastructure impedes implementation of the First Step Act (FSA). Since enactment of the FSA, the FBOP has been actively expanding programming. However, due to space limitations, the FBOP often encounters challenges with the expansion of FSA programs. Most FBOP institutions were not built for rehabilitation and programming and lack safe and dedicated space to offer FSA-related training.

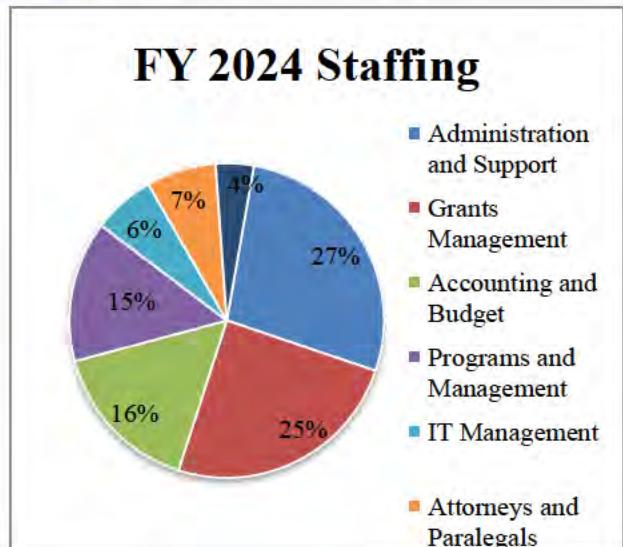
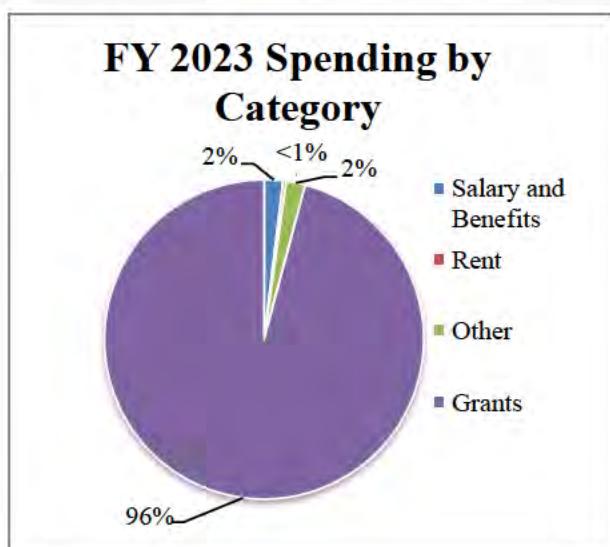
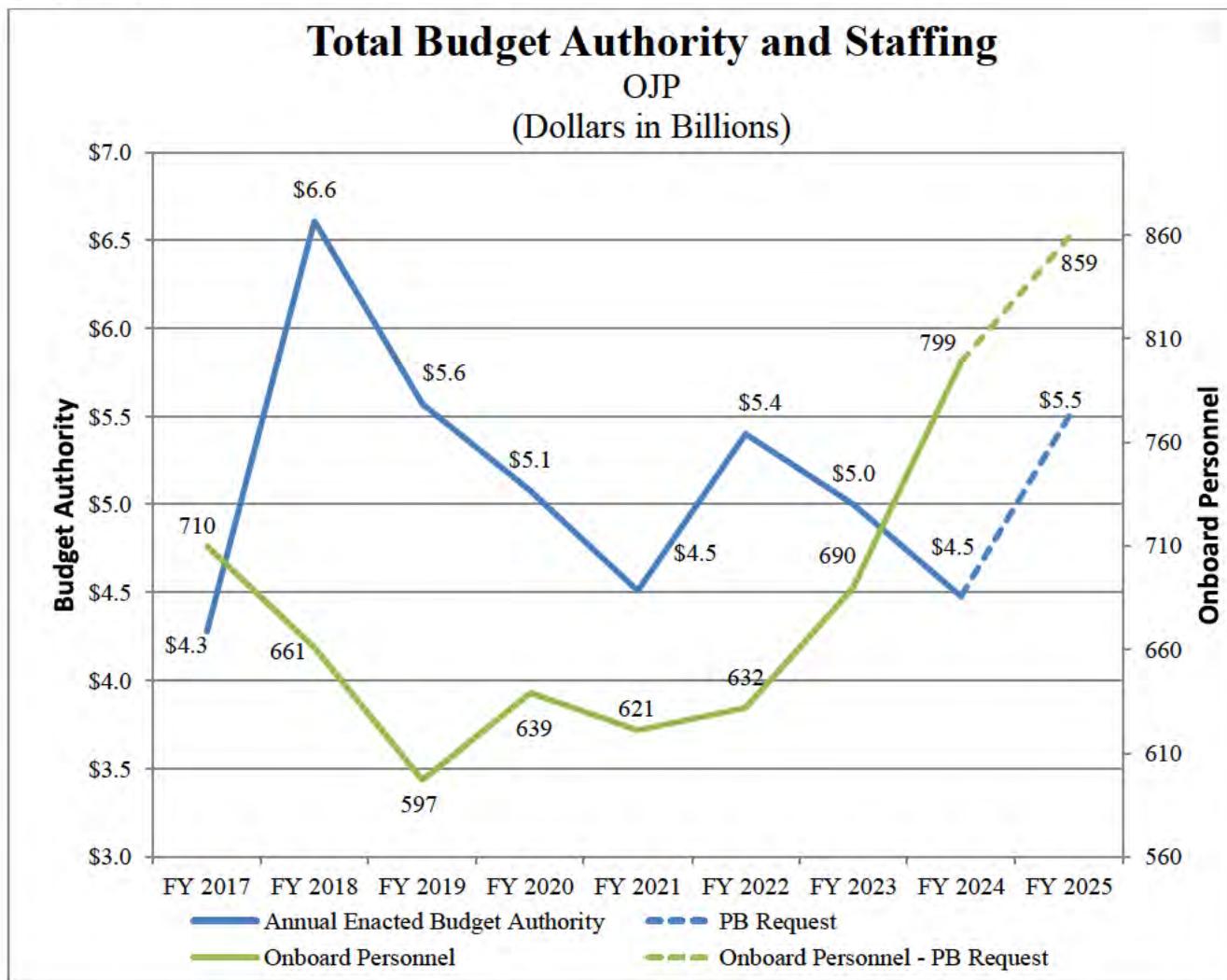
Federal Bureau of Prisons Current Locations



- FBOP has 42,398 domestic and 0 international authorized positions as of September 2023.
- FBOP operates 122 institutions, 6 regional field offices, and 2 training centers nationwide.
- FBOP owns 3,527 buildings and leases 38 buildings.

Office of Justice Programs

Budget Snapshot



Funding for Largest Priority Areas (Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Enacted			FY 2025 President's Budget		
	Pos	Agts	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agts	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agts	Amount (\$000)
Drugs	0	0	598,553	0	0	624,154	0	0	667,623
Gun Safety	0	0	390,000	0	0	382,000	0	0	1,474,000
Violent Crime	0	0	881,254	0	0	701,533	0	0	1,974,500
Indian Country	0	0	172,000	0	0	133,650	0	0	153,000
Prisoner Reentry & Second Chance	0	0	348,500	0	0	316,500	0	0	348,500
Crimes Against Children	0	0	203,500	0	0	196,500	0	0	207,500

Performance Results by Strategic Goal included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Performance Measure Name	CY 2023 Target	CY 2023 Actual	CY 2024 Target
Strategic Goal 2: Keep Our Country Safe			
Percent of grantees that conduct community engagement activities as part of the program planning for their crime reduction initiative (CY)	25%	34%	-
Percent of programs implementing community violence intervention strategies (CY)	-	-	62%
Percent of relevant-funded grantee programs that provide medication assisted treatment, which includes medication plus counseling, as part of their substance use disorder services (CY)	68%	55%	43%
Percent increase in services to traditionally underserved victim populations through VOCA-funded organizations and anti-human trafficking programs (CY)	Baseline	46%	0.5%
Strategic Goal 3: Protect Civil Rights			
Percent of Justice Assistance Grant Program law enforcement grantees using innovation and evidence-based practices (CY)	9%	11%	11%
Percent of eligible individuals represented by consistent defense counsel throughout that individual's justice system involvement (CY)	75%	65%	75%

OJP's Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are reported on a Calendar Year (CY) cycle.

OJP's KPI, Percent of grantees that conduct community engagement activities as part of the program planning for their crime reduction initiative was discontinued in FY 2024 and replaced with a new KPI that measures Percent of programs implementing community violence intervention strategies.

OJP's performance data was updated subsequent to the publication of DOJ's FY 2023 Annual Performance Report/FY 2025 Annual Performance Plan.

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

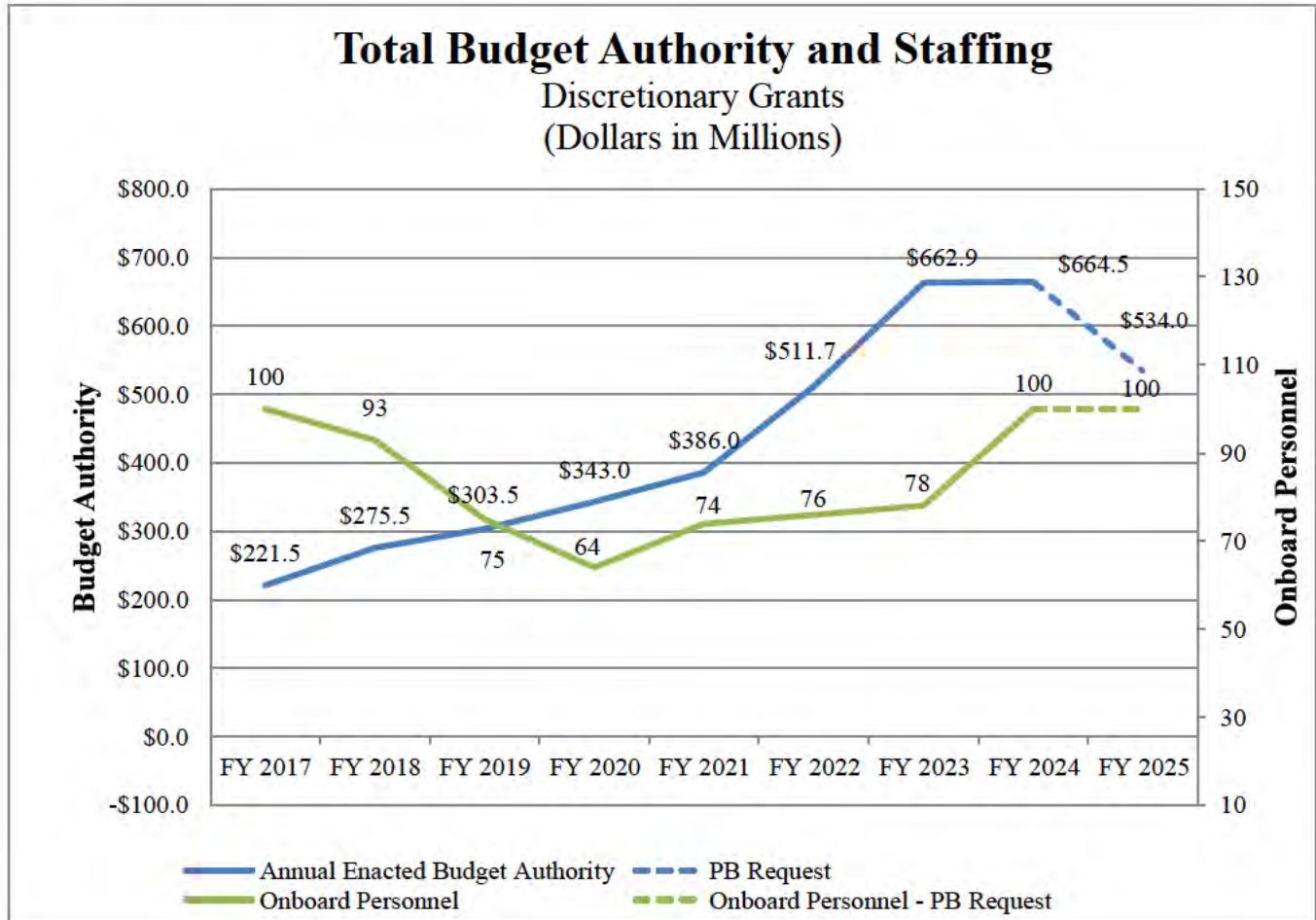
- The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) is led by an Assistant Attorney General (AAG) who is responsible for the overall management and oversight of OJP. This includes ensuring that OJP policies and programs reflect the priorities of the President, the Attorney General, and the Congress and promoting coordination among the OJP offices and bureaus. The AAG reports to the Department's Associate Attorney General.
- The OJP works in partnership with the justice community to identify and address the most pressing public safety challenges confronting the nation. The OJP and its program offices promote proven programs and support approaches that are evidence-informed and promise demonstrable results.
- Through its grant and financial assistance programs, the 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 OJP administers six appropriated accounts that fund a wide variety of criminal justice initiatives. The FY 2024 accounts and funding were: Research and Evaluation (\$65 million), State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (\$2.5 billion), Juvenile Justice (\$375 million), Public Safety Officers' Benefits Programs (\$209 million), the Crime Victims Fund (\$1.35 billion), and the Domestic Victims of Trafficking Fund (\$7 million).

Challenges

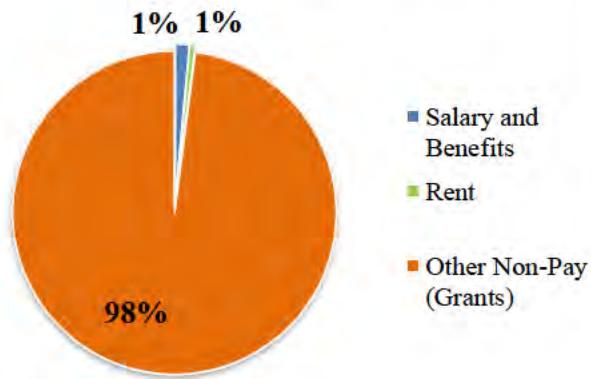
- **Grant Administration and Oversight:** Effective grant and contract management and oversight has been a Top 10 Management Challenge identified by the Department's Office of Inspector General for several years given the Department's multi-billion-dollar grants portfolio. In FY 2023, the OJP had almost 12,000 open awards totaling more than \$16.1 billion. Effective and proper stewardship of taxpayer dollars is a top priority for the OJP and an ongoing effort that integrates programmatic, financial, and administrative oversight throughout the grant lifecycle, including: (1) pre- and post-award risk assessment, (2) programmatic and financial monitoring, (3) audit resolution, (4) performance management, and (5) training and technical assistance. OJP oversight efforts focus on the detection and prevention of waste, fraud, and abuse of the billions of taxpayer dollars for which it is responsible.
- **Crime Victims Fund:** The Crime Victims Fund (CVF) has been a major funding source for victim services since its establishment in 1984. Federal revenues deposited into the CVF come from criminal fines, forfeitures, special assessments, and gifts or donations instead of federal tax dollars. As of June 30, 2024, the Fund balance was \$1.766 billion. In recent years, the annual obligation cap on the CVF has consistently been enacted in excess of the annual receipts. The obligation cap in FY 2024 is \$1.35 billion and the proposed obligation cap in the FY 2025 President's Budget is \$1.5 billion. The long-term viability of the Fund relies on harmony between the obligation cap and receipts. The health of the Fund is not sustainable unless the obligation cap is lowered, or receipts are increased in the future.

Community Oriented Policing Services

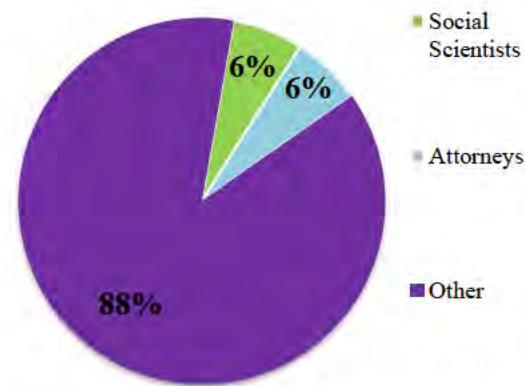
Budget Snapshot



FY 2023 Spending by Category



FY 2024 Staffing



Funding for Largest Priority Areas
(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area*	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Enacted			FY 2025 President's Budget		
	Pos	Agts	Amount	Pos	Agts	Amount	Pos	Agts	Amount
Combat Violent Crime and Gun Violence	100	0	\$662.88	100	0	\$664.52	100	0	\$2,709.0

**Performance Results by Strategic Goal
included in DOJ Annual Performance Report**

Performance Measure Name
N/A

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

The Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) is the component of the U.S. Department of Justice responsible for advancing the practice of community policing by the nation's State, local, territorial, and tribal law enforcement agencies through information and grant resources.

The COPS Office awards grants to hire community policing professionals, develop and test innovative policing strategies, and provide training and technical assistance to community members, local government leaders, and all levels of law enforcement. Since 1994, the COPS Office has invested more than \$20 billion to help advance community policing.

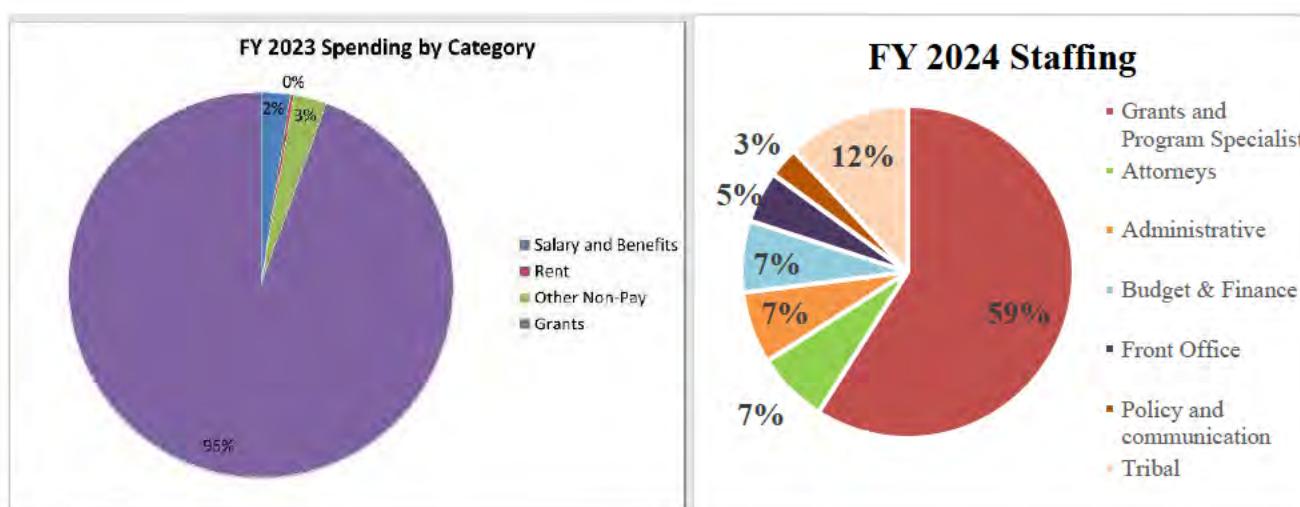
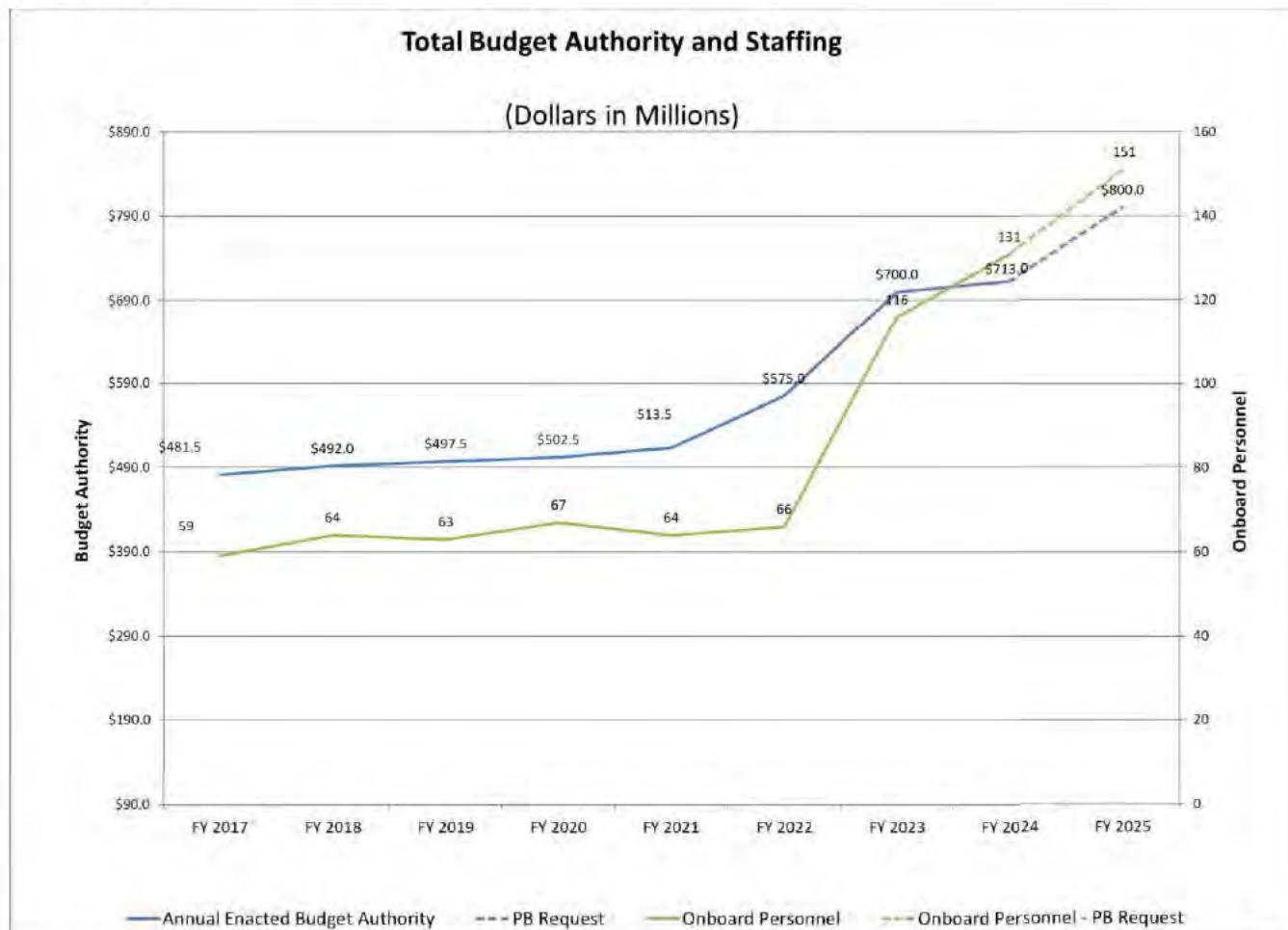
Challenges

There are three key policy challenges facing the COPS Office, particularly with respect to supporting the safety and wellness of law enforcement officers and building and sustaining collaborative relationships between law enforcement agencies and the communities, they serve:

- 1) Reducing violent crime:
 - COPS aims to ensure communities have the law enforcement resources and training needed to successfully address and combat factors driving upticks in violent crime.
 - COPS grants support state, tribal, and local law enforcement efforts designed to mitigate homicides, gun violence, and other criminal activity, while simultaneously promoting trust and cooperation with community residents to identify prolific offenders and reduce crime.
 - COPS provides direct technical assistance to local law enforcement agencies, conducts after action reviews of critical incidents, and provides comprehensive organizational assessments and recommendations for law enforcement agencies to advance reforms and improve the administration of justice and public safety.
- 2) Keeping law enforcement officers safe; and
 - COPS aims to continue to support officer safety and wellness through its partnership and resources.
- 3) Ensuring racial equity and the need to build trust and legitimacy between law enforcement and the communities while combatting hate and domestic extremism.
 - COPS aims to continue to devote resources to promote diversity in law enforcement, build trust between law enforcement and their communities, and combat hate and domestic extremism.

Office on Violence Against Women

Budget Snapshot



Funding for Largest Priority Areas

(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area*	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Enacted			FY 2025 President's Budget		
	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount
Violent Crime	0	0	\$412.0	0	0	\$408.5	0	0	\$424.5
Indian Country	0	0	\$81.0	0	0	\$81.0	0	0	\$108.8
Civil Rights	0	0	\$28.0	0	0	\$28.0	0	0	\$31.0

*Resources for some areas may overlap with others. The values displayed above are not meant to be additive.

Performance Results by Strategic Goal included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Performance Measure Name	CY 2023 Target	CY 2023 Actual	CY 2024 Target
Strategic Goal 2: Keep Our Country Safe			
Percent of victims reporting that they entered and maintained permanent housing upon exit from an OVW-funded transitional housing program 6 months after program completion (Transitional Housing Program only)	80%	80%	80%

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

OVW is a grant making component that awards 700+ grants annually to State, local, and Tribal governments, non-profit victim service organizations, and public and private institutions of higher education in the fight against domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

Funds are awarded as authorized by the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and subsequent legislation.

Challenges

Hiring, training, and retaining highly competent staff

Following a long stretch of severe understaffing, OVW's full-time equivalent (FTE) staff numbers have nearly doubled in the past three years as OVW was able to backfill long-vacant positions, hire for new positions, and build out a new division. Even so, OVW's expanded portfolio of grant programs has implications for OVW's grants, legal, budget, and administrative divisions that necessitate further workforce growth, in terms of staff numbers and skills. In addition, many OVW staff are or soon will be eligible for retirement, so succession planning is another important challenge.

The challenge in coming years will be to continue to train new staff to effectively carry out their basic duties while also providing opportunities for professional learning and development of new expertise. Some core OVW processes are in a liminal phase as OVW adopts new tools (e.g., a new SharePoint site, and using Teams for certain workflows) and as the Department continues to refine the functionality of the JustGrants system for administering grants. As such, staff must be trained and supervised on processes that differ from year to year.

Administering grant programs that have increased in number and complexity

The 2022 reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and recent appropriations acts have increased OVW's ability to address emerging needs and longstanding gaps in communities' responses to gender-based violence. OVW welcomes these opportunities to expand the reach and impact of its grants. However, VAWA 2022 also established new and especially complex statutory parameters that have implications for how OVW develops, administers, and monitors the programs. A challenge for OVW in the coming years is to implement new programs—and changes to existing programs—in a manner to conforms to more intricate provisions while reducing barriers that eligible applicants may encounter in applying for and managing the funds.