

Section I Overview

Established July 1, 1870 (28 U.S.C. §§ 501 and 503), the Department of Justice (DOJ or the Department) is headed by the Attorney General of the United States. The Department was created to control federal law enforcement, and all criminal prosecutions and civil suits in which the United States has an interest. The structure of the Department has changed over the years, with the addition of a Deputy Attorney General, Associate Attorney General, Assistant Attorneys General, and the formation of Divisions and components; however, unchanged is the commitment and response to securing equal justice for all, enhancing respect for the rule of law, and making America a safer and more secure Nation.

Mission

The mission of the Department of Justice, as reflected in its Strategic Plan for fiscal years (FY) 2014-2018, is as follows:

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.

In carrying out the Department's mission, we are guided by the following core values:

Equal Justice Under the Law. Upholding the laws of the United States is the solemn responsibility entrusted to us by the American people. We enforce these laws fairly and uniformly to ensure that all Americans receive equal protection and justice under the law.

Honesty and Integrity. We adhere to the highest standards of ethical behavior.

Commitment to Excellence. We seek to provide the highest levels of service to the American people. We are effective and responsible stewards of the taxpayers' dollars.

Respect for the Worth and Dignity of Each Human Being. We treat each other and those we serve with fairness, dignity, and compassion. We value differences in people and ideas. We are committed to the well-being of our employees and to providing opportunities for individual growth and development.

Strategic Goals and Objectives

From our mission and core values stem the Department's strategic and annual planning processes. The Department embraces the concepts of performance-based management. At the heart of these concepts is the understanding that improved performance is realized through greater focus on mission, agreement on goals and objectives, and timely reporting of results. In the Department, strategic planning is the first step in an iterative planning and implementation cycle. This cycle, which is the center of the Department's efforts to implement performance-based management, involves setting long-term goals and objectives, translating these goals and objectives into budgets and program plans, implementing programs, monitoring performance, and evaluating results. In this cycle, the Department's FY 2014-2018 Strategic Plan provides the overarching framework for component and function-specific plans as well as annual performance plans, budgets, and reports. The Strategic Plan is available electronically on the Department's website at: <http://www.justice.gov>.

DOJ's Fiscal Year 2014-2018 Strategic Framework

Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security Consistent with the Rule of Law

Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur by integrating intelligence and law enforcement efforts to achieve a coordinated response to terrorist threats	Prosecute those involved in terrorist acts	Investigate and prosecute espionage activity against the United States, strengthen partnerships with potential targets of intelligence intrusions, and proactively prevent insider threats	Combat cyber-based threats and attacks through the use of all available tools, strong private-public partnerships, and the investigation and prosecution of cyber-threat actors
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Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law Goal 2. Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law

Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms trafficker	Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations and uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims	Disrupt and dismantle major drug trafficking organizations to combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs	Investigate and prosecute corruption, economic crimes, and transnational organized crime	Promote and protect American civil rights by preventing and prosecuting discriminatory practices	Protect the federal fisc and defend the interests of the United States
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Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and International Levels

Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders, through innovative leadership and programs	Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings by anticipating, deterring, and investigating threats of violence	Provide safe, secure, humane, and cost-effective confinement and transportation of federal detainees and inmates	Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society
Apprehend fugitives to ensure their appearance for federal judicial proceedings or confinement	Prevent and respond to genocide and mass atrocities and ensure that perpetrators of such crimes are held accountable in the United States, and if appropriate, their home countries	Adjudicate all immigration cases promptly and impartially in accordance with due process	Strengthen the government-to-government relationship between tribes and the United States; improve public safety in Indian Country; and honor treaty and trust responsibilities through consistent, coordinated policies, activities, and litigation

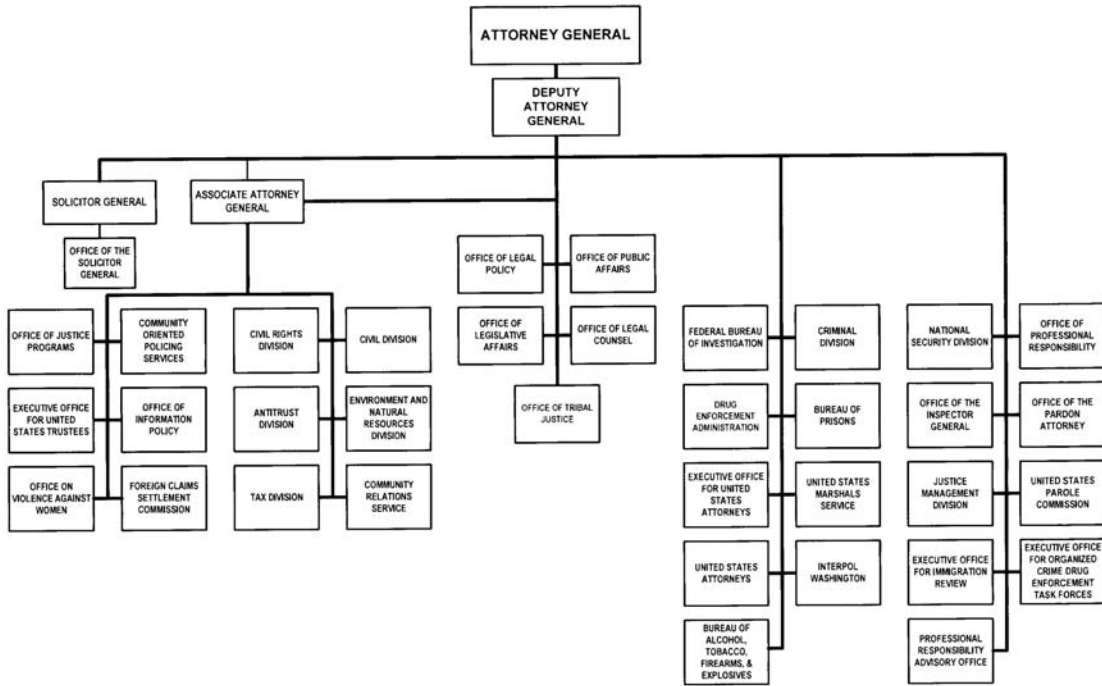
Organizational Structure


Led by the Attorney General, the Department is comprised of more than 40 separate component organizations. These include the U.S. Attorneys (USAs) who prosecute offenders and represent the United States government in court; the major investigative agencies – the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), which deter and investigate crimes and arrest criminal suspects; the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS), which protects the federal judiciary, apprehends fugitives, and detains persons in federal custody; the Bureau of Prisons (BOP), which confines convicted offenders; and the National Security Division (NSD), which brings together national security, counterterrorism, counterintelligence, and foreign intelligence surveillance operations under a single authority.

The Department's litigating divisions represent the rights and interests of the American people and enforce federal criminal and civil laws. The litigating divisions are comprised of the Antitrust (ATR), Civil (CIV), Civil Rights (CRT), Criminal (CRM), Environment and Natural Resources (ENRD), and Tax (TAX) Divisions. 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), the Justice Management Division (JMD), the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), the Community Relations Service (CRS), the Office of the Inspector General (OIG), Office of Tribal Justice (OTJ) 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.

The Department's organizational chart appears on the following page.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



Approved by  Date: 11/26/12
 ERIC H. HOLDER, JR.
 Attorney General

Financial Structure

The Department's financial reporting structure is comprised of nine principal components.

Components:

- Assets Forfeiture Fund and Seized Asset Deposit Fund (AFF/SADF)
- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)
- Bureau of Prisons (BOP)
- Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
- Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (FPI)
- Office of Justice Programs (OJP)
- Offices, Boards and Divisions (OBDs)*
- U.S. Marshals Service (USMS)

OBDs*

Offices

- Office of the Attorney General
- Office of the Deputy Attorney General
- Community Relations Service
- Executive Office for Immigration Review
- Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys
- Executive Office for U.S. Trustees
- Executive Office for Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces
- INTERPOL Washington
- Office of Community Oriented Policing Services
- Office of Information Policy
- Office of Legal Counsel
- Office of Legal Policy
- Office of Legislative Affairs
- Office of the Inspector General
- Office of the Pardon Attorney
- Office of the Solicitor General
- Office of Tribal Justice
- Office on Violence Against Women
- Professional Responsibility Advisory Office
- U.S. Attorneys

Boards

- Foreign Claims Settlement Commission
- U.S. Parole Commission

Divisions

- Antitrust Division
- Civil Rights Division
- Criminal Division
- Environment and Natural Resources Division
- Justice Management Division
- National Security Division
- Tax Division

Summary of Financial Information

FY 2014 Resource Information

The following pages provide summary-level resource and performance information regarding the Department's operations for FY 2014. The charts on this page reflect employees on board as of September 20, 2014.

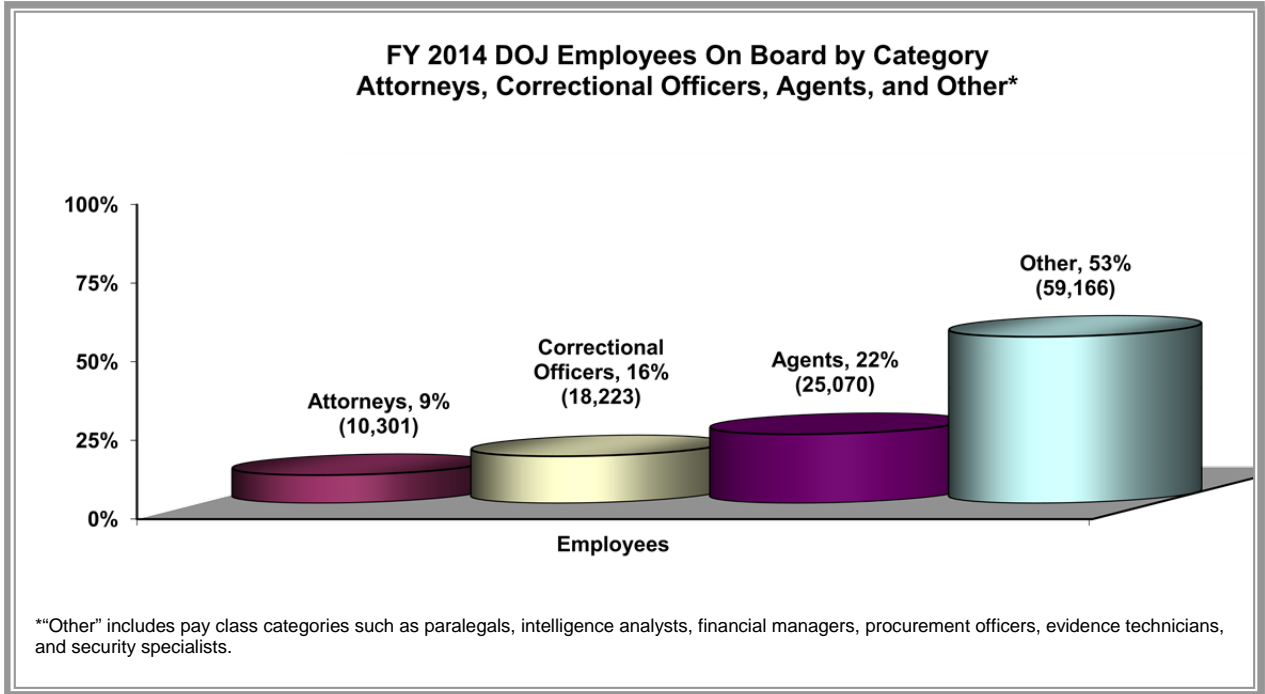
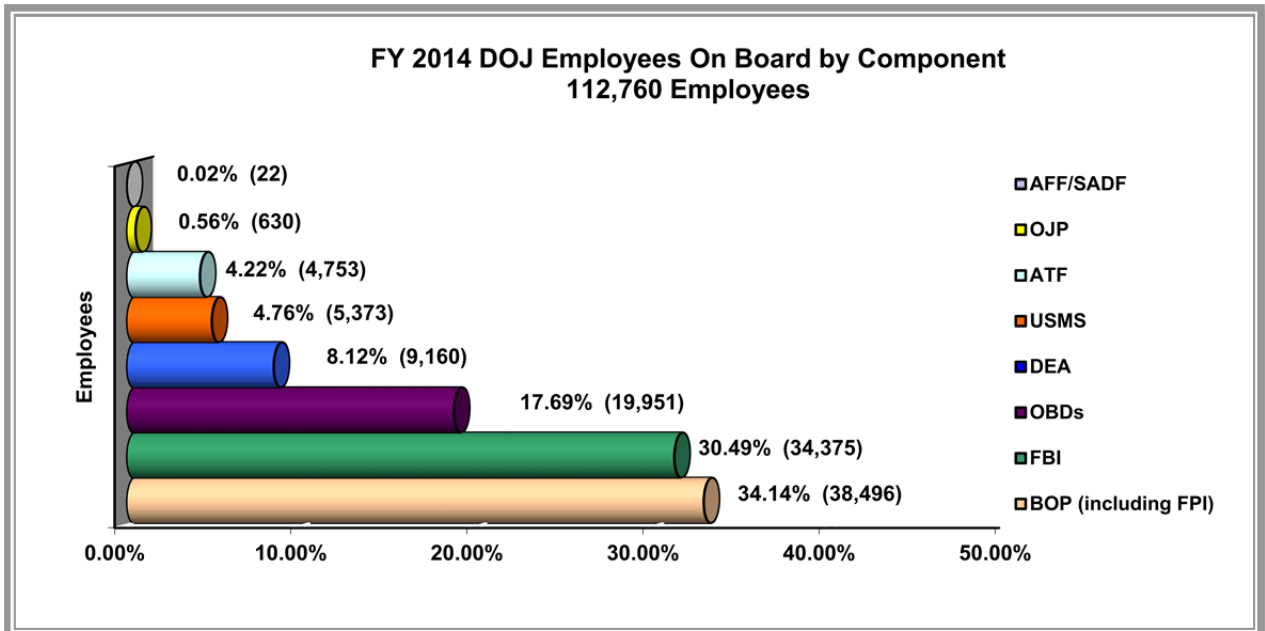


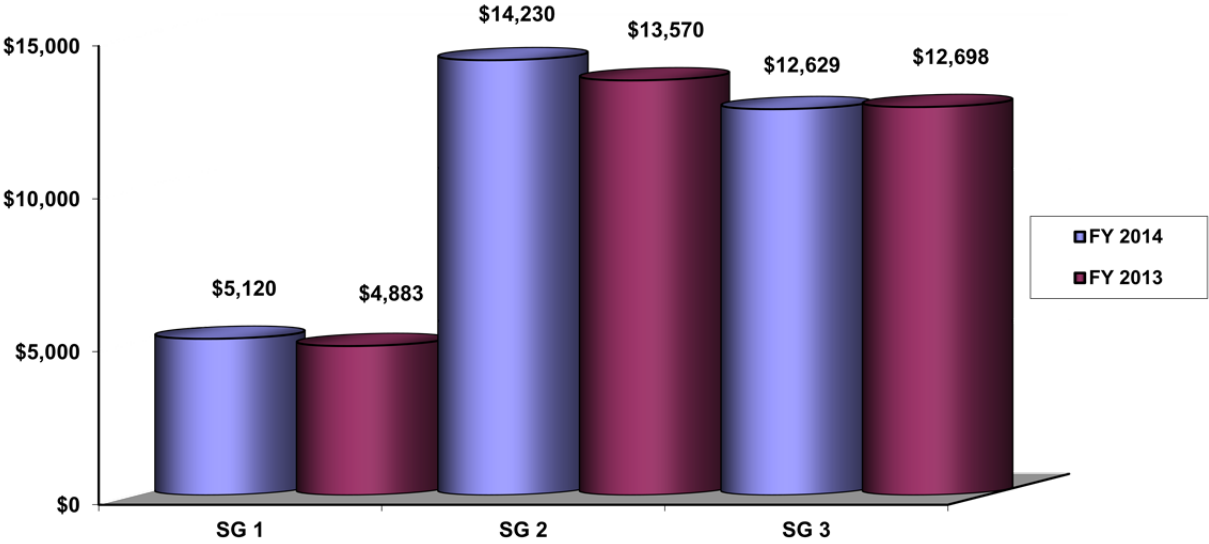
Table 1. Sources of DOJ Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

Source	FY 2014	FY 2013	% Change
Earned Revenue:	\$3,251,190	\$3,113,417	4.4%
Budgetary Financing Sources:			
Appropriations Received	27,997,724	28,123,027	(0.5)%
Appropriations Transferred-In/Out	345,106	255,845	34.9%
Nonexchange Revenues	3,598,993	1,496,352	140.5%
Donations and Forfeitures of Cash and Cash Equivalents	4,158,820	1,826,480	127.7%
Transfers-In/Out Without Reimbursement	(595,090)	140,230	(524.4)%
Other Adjustments	(302,829)	(2,576,563)	88.3%
Other Financing Sources:			
Donations and Forfeitures of Property	308,307	185,772	66.0%
Transfers-In/Out Without Reimbursement	3,635	2,080	74.8%
Imputed Financing from Costs Absorbed by Others	939,382	801,659	17.2%
Other Financing Sources	(8,193)	(6,166)	(32.9)%
Total DOJ Resources	\$39,697,045	\$33,362,133	19.0%

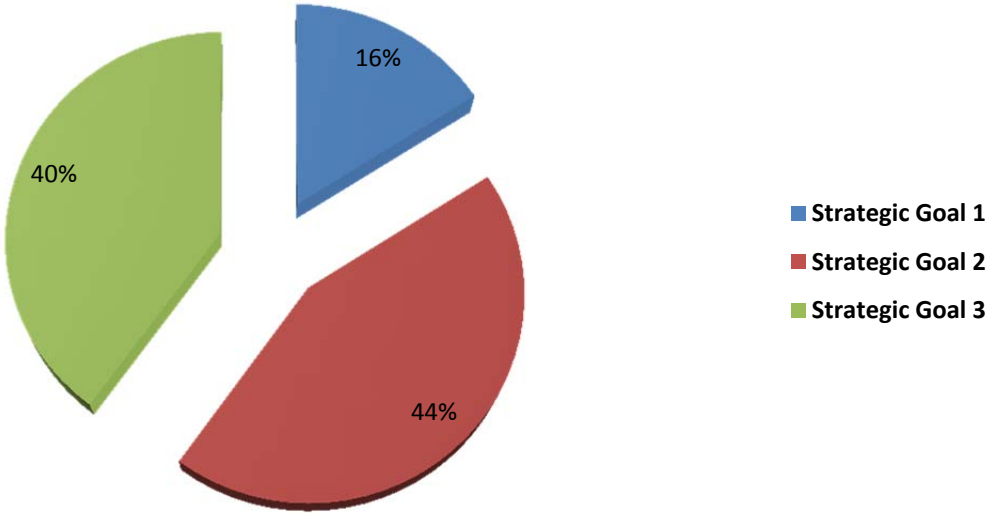
Table 2. How DOJ Resources Were Spent
(Dollars in Thousands)

Strategic Goal (SG)	FY 2014	FY 2013	% Change
1 Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security Consistent with the Rule of Law			
Gross Cost	\$5,459,954	\$5,298,969	
Less: Earned Revenue	<u>340,166</u>	<u>415,733</u>	
Net Cost	5,119,788	4,883,236	4.84%
2 Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law			
Gross Cost	15,878,744	14,933,060	
Less: Earned Revenue	<u>1,648,894</u>	<u>1,432,506</u>	
Net Cost	14,229,850	13,569,554	4.87%
3 Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and International Levels			
Gross Cost	13,891,586	13,972,418	
Less: Earned Revenue	<u>1,262,130</u>	<u>1,274,178</u>	
Net Cost	12,629,456	12,698,240	(0.54)%
Total Gross Cost	35,230,284	34,264,447	
Less: Total Earned Revenue	<u>3,251,190</u>	<u>3,113,417</u>	
Total Net Cost of Operations	\$31,979,094	\$31,151,030	2.66%

Comparison of Net Costs by Strategic Goal - FY 2014 and 2013
(Dollars in Millions)



FY 2014 Percentage of Net Costs by Strategic Goal



Analysis of Financial Statements

The Department's financial statements received an unmodified audit opinion for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2014 and 2013. These statements were prepared from the accounting records of the Department in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-136, *Financial Reporting Requirements*. These principles are the standards promulgated by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB).

The following information highlights the Department's financial position and results of operations in FY 2014. The complete set of financial statements, related notes, and the opinion of the Department's auditors can be found in the Department's FY 2014 Agency Financial Report, which is available online at:

<http://www.justice.gov/ag/annualreports/afr2014/TableofContents.htm>.

Assets: The Department's Consolidated Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2014, shows \$47.0 billion in total assets, an increase of \$5.6 billion over the previous year's total assets of \$41.4 billion. Fund Balance with U.S. Treasury (FBWT) was \$26.9 billion, which represented 57.2 percent of total assets.

Liabilities: Total Department liabilities were \$16.6 billion as of September 30, 2014, an increase of \$1.3 billion from the previous year's total liabilities of \$15.3 billion. This change is primarily due to the significant increase of activities related to forfeitures of which will subsequently be paid to third parties when settlements are reached.

Net Cost of Operations: The Consolidated Statement of Net Cost presents the Department's gross and net cost by strategic goal. The net cost of the Department's operations totaled \$32 billion for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2014, an increase of \$0.8 billion from the previous year's net cost of operations of \$31.2 billion. This increase is related to an overall increase in victim cases related to third party payments and forfeitures.

Brief descriptions of some of the major costs for each Strategic Goal are as follows:

Strategic Goal	Description of Major Costs
1	Includes resources dedicated to counterterrorism initiatives for ATF, CRM, DEA, FBI, NSD, USAs, and USMS
2	Includes resources for the AFF/SADF, ATF, BOP, COPS, CRS, DEA, FBI, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission (FCSC), Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF), OJP, Office of Legal Counsel, Office of the Pardon Attorney (OPA), Office of the Solicitor General (OSG), OVW, USAs, USMS, INTERPOL Washington, UST, ATR, CIV, CRT, CRM, ENRD, TAX and services to America's crime victims
3	Includes resources for BOP, EOIR, Fees and Expenses of Witnesses, FBI, FPI, OJP, USMS, and U.S. Parole Commission

Management and administrative costs, including the costs for the Department's leadership offices, JMD, and others, are allocated to each strategic goal based on full-time equivalent (FTE) employment.¹

Budgetary Resources: The Department's FY 2014 Combined Statement of Budgetary Resources shows \$44.1 billion in total budgetary resources, an increase of \$4.6 billion from the previous year's total budgetary resources of \$39.5 billion. The increase shown on the Other Adjustment line in Table 1 is primarily attributed to forfeitures, permanent cancellations, non-exchange revenues, and recoveries.

Net Outlays: The Department's FY 2014 Combined Statement of Budgetary Resources shows \$29.0 billion in net outlays, a decrease of \$1.2 billion from the previous year's total net outlays of \$30.2 billion. This decrease is primarily related to forfeitures, permanent cancellations, and receipts.

¹ FTE employment means the total number of regular straight-time hours (i.e., not including overtime or holiday hours) worked by employees, divided by the number of compensable hours applicable to each fiscal year. Annual leave, sick leave, compensatory time off, and other approved leave categories are considered "hours worked" for purposes of defining FTE employment.

Data Reliability and Validity

The Department views data reliability and validity as critically important in the planning and assessment of its performance. As such, the Department makes every effort to ensure completeness and improve reliability of its performance information by performing “data scrubs” (routine examination of current and historical data sets, as well as looking toward the future for trends) to ensure the data we rely on to make day-to-day management decisions are as accurate and reliable as possible and targets are ambitious enough given the resources provided. In an effort to communicate our data limitations and commitment to providing accurate data, this document includes a discussion of data validation, verification, and any identified data limitations for each performance measure presented. The Department ensures each reporting component providing data for this report meets the following criteria:

At a minimum, performance data are considered reliable if transactions and other data that support reported performance measures are properly recorded, processed, and summarized to permit the preparation of performance information in accordance with criteria stated by management. Performance data need not be perfect to be reliable, particularly if the cost and effort to secure the best performance data possible will exceed the value of any data so obtained.

Summary of Performance in FY 2014

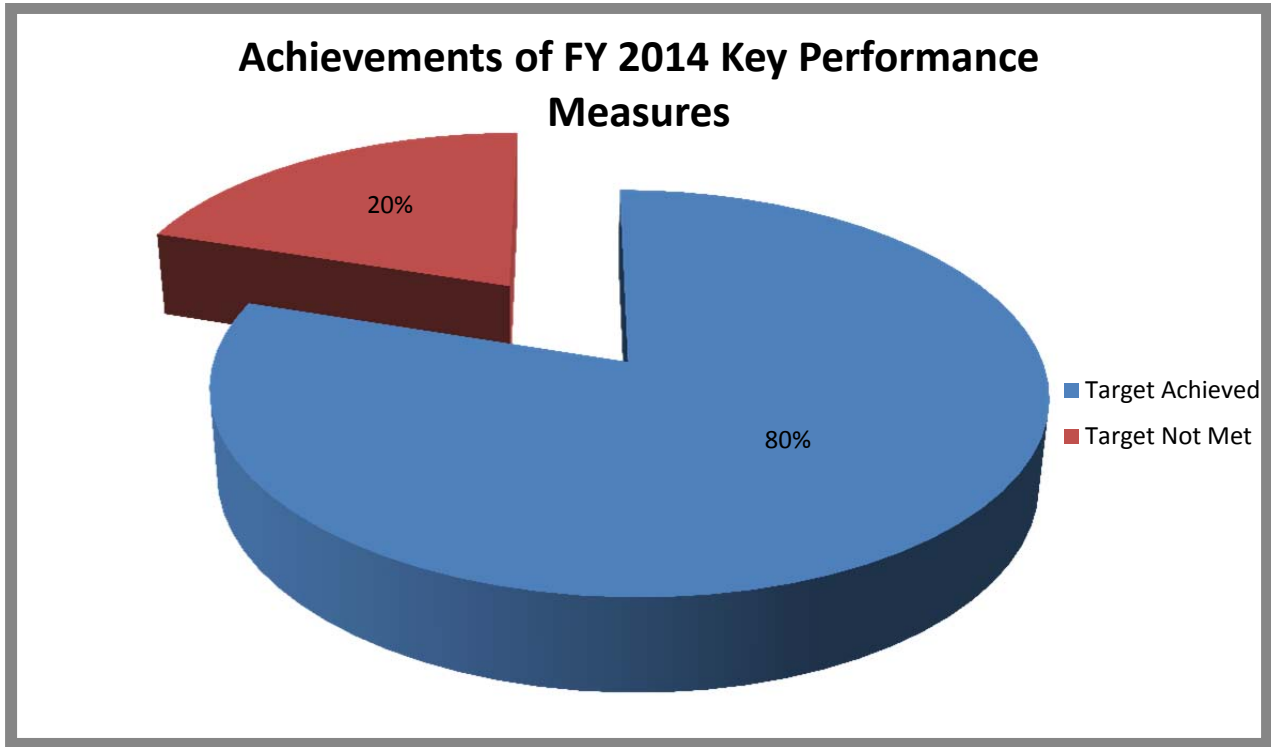
The Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act of 2010 (GPRAMA) requires an agency’s Strategic Plan to be updated every four years and cover a period of not less than four years forward from the fiscal year in which it is submitted.

The Department’s FY 2014-2018 Strategic Plan, which contains three strategic goals, is used for this report. The Department’s Plan also includes 30 key performance measures addressing DOJ’s priorities toward achieving its long-term outcome goals. The Department’s full Performance Report for these measures can be found in Section II of this document. The Department strives to present the highest-level outcome-oriented measures available.

During FY 2014, Departmental leadership continued to display a clear commitment to performance management through the reliance on formal quarterly status reviews. Additionally, Departmental components have worked to improve the quality and timeliness of financial and performance information that inform quarterly status reporting and operating plans.

For this summary report, 87 percent of the performance measures have actual data for FY 2014. The Department achieved 80 percent of its key measures that had data available as of September 30, 2014. For some of the performance measures, the actual data will not be available until early 2015. The Department continues to emphasize long-term and annual performance measure development, placement of key performance indicators on cascading employee work plans, and Department-wide quarterly status reporting.

The chart below and the table that follows summarize the Department's achievement of its FY 2014 long-term outcome goals (key performance measures).



FY 2014 – 2015 Priority Goals

Federal agencies are required to identify a limited number of Priority Goals that are considered priorities for both the Administration and the agency; have high relevance to the public or reflect the achievement of key agency missions; and would produce significant results over a 12 to 24 month timeframe. The Priority Goals represent critical elements of a federal agency's strategic plan and are linked to the larger DOJ policy framework and strategic plan goals.

The Department developed a set of FY 2014-2015 Priority Goals to replace the FY 2012-2013 Priority Goals. The Priority Goals align with the FY 2014-2018 Strategic Plan, and are reported quarterly via www.performance.gov. The FY 2014-2015 Priority Goals are:

Priority Goal 1, National Security: Protect Americans from terrorism and other threats to National Security, including cyber security threats.

By September 30, 2015, the Department of Justice will:

- Disrupt 175 terrorist threats and groups and disrupt and dismantle 600 cyber threat actors

Terrorism is the most significant national security threat that the country faces. Accordingly, the number one priority of the Department is, and will continue to be, protecting the security of this Nation's citizens. The Administration has recognized that terrorism cannot be defeated by military means alone and the Department is at the forefront of the fight against terrorism. DOJ provides a broad spectrum of tools and skills to combat terrorists. Specifically, DOJ's agents, analysts, and prosecutors will use every available resource and appropriate tool to detect, deter, and disrupt terrorist plots, investigate and prosecute terrorists, and aid in developing rule of law programs in post-conflict countries to help prevent terrorism abroad. The Department will aggressively pursue emerging threats around the world and at home, enhance the ability to gather and analyze actionable intelligence, and engage in outreach efforts to all communities in order to prevent terrorism before it occurs.

Status: The Department of Justice made significant achievements in its National Security Priority Goal for FY 2014. The Department surpassed its annual FY 2014 targets for both its cyber and its counterterrorism performance measures and also leveraged technology to effectively share intelligence with the U.S. Intelligence Community and Law Enforcement via the Guardian and eGuardian systems. The Department's Guardian threat and incident tracking system is also now being used by all six federal Cybersecurity Centers for the purpose of coordinating and tracking cyber incidents and for all contact with victim entities.

Throughout FY 2014, the FBI executed its cyber mission by identifying, pursuing, and defeating cyber adversaries targeting global U.S. interests. For FY 2014, the FBI had a total of 2,492 cyber disruptions and dismantlements, substantially exceeding its baseline performance target of 100 disruptions and dismantlements because of significant, coordinated operational activity. In May 2014, the FBI New York Field Office announced the results of the largest law enforcement cyber action in U.S. history. This takedown was of a particularly insidious computer malware known as Blackshades, which was sold and distributed to thousands of people in more than 100 countries and was used to infect more than half a million computers worldwide.

The number of terrorism disruptions effected through counterterrorism investigations greatly surpassed its annual target by 428 percent (214 vs. 50). In executing the FBI's number one priority to protect the U.S. from terrorist attacks, disruptions remain a key statistic that directly speaks to its counterterrorism responsibilities. The FBI is committed to stopping terrorism of any kind at any stage.

Priority Goal 2, Violent Crime: Protect our Communities by Reducing Gun Violence using smart prevention and investigative strategies in order to prevent violent acts from occurring. By September 30, 2015, the Department will:

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

Gun-related violence continues to constitute a serious threat to public safety throughout the United States. While data shows that overall violent crime in the United States has decreased in the past thirty years, many communities continue to experience high levels of gun violence. The Department recognizes that the challenges confronting each community are different and require solutions tailored to each community's needs. The Department will focus its actions and resources on 1) gun-violence prevention, by effecting an increase in the number of records submitted to NICS Index, which in turn supports the Department's efforts to accurately and expeditiously identify persons who are legally prohibited from possessing firearms and 2) enhanced and more effective investigation by substantially increasing the number of records entered into NIBIN that contribute to investigative leads. Collectively, accomplishment of these goals will demonstrate and facilitate our progress in preventing and investigating gun-related violent crime.

Status: The Department exceeded its FY 2014 targets for the three performance measures for the Violent Crime Priority Goal. The number of records submitted to the NICS Index in FY 2014 exceeded the Department's annual target of 1,104,426 submitted records by 476,470 records for a total of 1,580,896 records or by 43 percent. As a result of this action, 87,160 persons were legally denied firearms due to the expeditious and accurate NICS background check and denial process. For the measure concerning the increase in the number of entries submitted to ATF's NIBIN system, the Department also exceeded its target of 172,826 submitted records by 33,685 records for a total of 206,511 records or 19.4 percent. 11,506 NIBIN "hits" or a linkage of crime scene investigations as a result of NIBIN data made in FY 2014 surpassed the Department's annual target of 5,769 hits by 5,737 hits or by 199 percent.

During FY 2014, the Department also conducted a vigorous outreach program with its law enforcement partners and conducted numerous training activities. 2,726 federal, state, and local users were trained in the uses of NIBIN and 2,058 investigators and analysts were trained to identify how NIBIN can assist in the investigation process. DOJ presented NIBIN capabilities to task force officers, conferences such as the International Homicide Investigators Conference and the Major City Chiefs Association, and numerous meetings with its law enforcement partners.

Priority Goal 3, Financial and Healthcare Fraud: Reduce financial and healthcare fraud.

By September 30, 2015, the Department of Justice will:

- Reduce by 3 percent, the number of financial and healthcare fraud investigations pending longer than 2 years to efficiently and effectively drive those investigations to resolution.

Criminals who commit financial fraud, be it mortgage fraud, securities, and commodities fraud, or insider trading, victimize the American public as a whole by undermining the fairness that is critical to all who participate in our economy – from homeowners and private investors to major business leaders. Similarly, those who defraud Medicare, Medicaid, and other government health care programs defraud every American. Fraudsters take critical resources out of our health care system—thus contributing to the rising cost of healthcare for all Americans and endangering the short-term and long-term solvency of these essential healthcare programs. The Department will continue to address these critical problems by vigorously investigating and prosecuting both healthcare fraud and financial fraud, in order to protect American businesses, consumers, and taxpayers.

Status: The Department made significant progress in FY 2014 in reducing the number of financial and healthcare fraud investigations pending longer than 2 years. Through the end of FY 2014, the Department had reduced the number of pending investigations to 4,753, which is 7 percent below the annual target of 5,075. The decrease in number is due to greater attention to and focus on financial and healthcare fraud investigations pending longer than two years (“aging matters”) by United States Attorneys’ Offices.

The investigation of complex health care and financial fraud schemes necessarily require a greater commitment of time and resources than typical fraud matters. Such investigations often require a mastery of the regulatory scheme governing the underlying government program at issue, the interview of a multitude of witnesses, analyses of massive amounts of documentary material, and the coordination of numerous federal and state law enforcement authorities with responsibility over such matters. Nevertheless, there are compelling reasons to move these matters as expeditiously as possible.

The Department will continue to vigorously investigate and prosecute both financial fraud and healthcare fraud related cases in order to protect American businesses, consumers, and taxpayers. As an example, the Department came to a resolution with global health care giant Johnson & Johnson (J&J) and its subsidiaries to pay more than \$2.2 billion to resolve criminal and civil liability arising from allegations relating to the prescription drugs Risperdal, Invega, and Natrecor, including promotion for uses not approved as safe and effective by the Food and Drug Administration and payment of kickbacks to physicians and to the nation's largest long-term care pharmacy provider. The global resolution is one of the largest health care fraud settlements in U.S. history, including criminal fines and forfeiture totaling \$485 million and civil settlements with the federal government and states totaling \$1.72 billion.

Priority Goal 4, Vulnerable People: Protect vulnerable populations by increasing the number of investigations and litigation matters concerning child exploitation, human trafficking, and non-compliant sex offenders; and by improving programs to prevent victimization, identify victims, and provide services. By September 30, 2015, working with federal, state, local, and tribal partners, protect potential victims from abuse and exploitation through three sets of key indicators that include six performance measures:

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

The abuse, neglect, exploitation, and trafficking, including sexual abuse of children, the elderly, and other vulnerable populations, causes irrevocable harm to victims and society. Ensuring that our children, seniors, and all citizens can live without being disturbed by sexual trauma, exploitation, or human trafficking are more than criminal justice issues, they are societal and moral issues. Despite efforts to date, the threat of these crimes remains very real. In the broadest terms, the goal of the Department is to prevent child sexual exploitation, elder abuse, hate crimes, and human trafficking from occurring in the first place, in order to protect every person from the physical and mental traumas associated with these crimes.

Status: The Department exceeded its FY 2014 Vulnerable People Priority Goal annual performance measure targets for four out of six of its performance measures. “Opened investigations concerning non-compliant sex offenders” exceeded the annual target (1,805) by 254 or 14 percent. “Opened litigation matters concerning the sexual exploitation of children” exceeded the annual target (5,295) by 645 or 12 percent. “Opened investigations concerning human trafficking” exceeded the annual target (216) by 71 or 33 percent. “Within 72 hours of an issuance of an AMBER alert, recover at least 90 percent of the children reported missing” exceeded its annual target (90 percent) by attaining a 97 percent recovery rate. The fifth measure, “opened litigation matters concerning human trafficking,” achieved 98 percent (164) of its annual target (167). These matters are a result of referrals from the FBI and agencies outside the Department of Justice. The sixth measure, “opened investigations concerning the sexual exploitation of children,” achieved 99 percent of its FY 2014 annual target (3,006). Productivity was negatively impacted in FY 2014 due to the fiscal climate associated with sequestration and the corresponding government shutdown in the 1st quarter.

During FY 2014, to address the mistreatment of elderly persons, the Department launched its Elder Justice website and, with the Department of Health and Human Services, released the Elder Justice Roadmap Report, a resource for combatting and preventing elder abuse. Also in FY 2014, in its efforts to improve the federal response to the needs of American Indian and Alaska Native children, the Department reviewed systems for background checks for providers of services and identified areas for enhanced efficiency and reliability; created a chart to track health, safety, and welfare systems; and developed a training calendar for federal, tribal, and state criminal justice and social service personnel. To serve victims of human trafficking, in FY 2014, the Department, with other agencies, developed the Federal Strategic Action Plan on Services for Victims of Trafficking in the United States; created a public service announcement on human and labor trafficking, featuring survivors of trafficking; and released two studies of labor trafficking.

Possible Effects of Existing, Currently Known Demands, Risks, Uncertainties, Events, Conditions, and Trends

The Department's leadership is committed to ensuring its programs and activities will continue to be focused on meeting the dynamic demands of the changing legal, economic, and technological environments of the future.

Budget Constraints and Uncertainties

- The Department's budget was reduced by over \$1.0 billion in FY 2014 due to sequestration.
- The Department's mission and its employees are inextricably linked; we cannot fulfill our mission without our employees. As of September 20, 2014, DOJ had nearly 5,200 fewer staff than in January 2011, primarily due to prior year budget constraints and limitations. In 2014, the Department had fewer staff to conduct investigations, address legal matters, adjudicate immigration cases, and support state, local, and tribal partners than it did in 2009. Budget constraints and uncertainties affect not only the Department, but also the Courts and other key participants in the criminal justice system.
- While the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 halted sequestration for non-mandatory accounts in FY 2014 and FY 2015, continued uncertainty remains for the years beyond. Budget cuts through sequestration or appropriation limitations in FY 2016 would be detrimental to the Department and would result in significant operating challenges.

Technology

- Advances in high-speed telecommunications, computers, and other technologies are creating new opportunities for criminals, new classes of crimes, and new challenges for law enforcement.
- Growing dependence on technology is creating an increasing vulnerability to illegal acts, especially white collar crime and terrorism.

Economy

- Amount of regulation and the pace of economic growth and globalization are changing the volume and nature of anti-competitive behavior.
- The interconnected nature of the world's economy is increasing opportunities for criminal activity, including money laundering, white collar crime, and alien smuggling, as well as the complexity and scope of civil justice matters.

Government

- Changes in the fiscal posture or policies of state and local governments could have dramatic effects on their capacity to remain effective law enforcement partners, e.g., the ability and willingness of these governments to allow federal use of their jail space affects achievement of detention goals.

Globalization

- Issues of criminal and civil justice increasingly transcend national boundaries, requiring the cooperation of foreign governments and involving treaty obligations, multinational environment and trade agreements, and other foreign policy concerns.

Social-Demographic

- The numbers of adolescents and young adults, now the most crime-prone segment of the population, are expected to grow rapidly over the next several years.

Unpredictable

- Responses to unanticipated natural disasters and their aftermath require the Department to divert resources to deter, investigate, and prosecute disaster-related federal crimes, such as charity fraud, insurance fraud and other crimes.
- Changes in federal laws may affect responsibilities and workload.
- Much of the litigation caseload is defensive. The Department has little control over the number, size, and complexity of the civil lawsuits it must defend.