
CURRENT SERVICES

The FY 2016 request includes \$2.2 billion (with fees) in adjustments to “keep the lights on,” pay staff, and maintain operations. The FY 2016 request includes the following changes from the FY 2015 enacted level for federal programs:

People +\$404.9 million

- \$273.6 million for administrative salary and benefits adjustments for approximately 118,000 positions
- \$131.3 million to cover the proposed 1.3 percent government-wide civilian pay raise proposed to begin January 2016

Rent and Moves +\$55.6 million

- \$9.9 million for domestic rent and security increases
- \$45.7 million for moves resulting from lease expirations

Technical and Other Adjustments +\$1.6 billion

- \$478.7 million to provide funding equivalent to the level of one-time rescissions enacted in FY 2015
- \$11.7 million for legacy radio operations & maintenance, Spectrum Relocation operations & maintenance, and Interpol dues
- \$39.3 million for Antitrust Division and U.S. Trustee Program fee adjustments
- \$1.1 billion for the Federal Prison Detention base

Prisons and Detention +\$82.8 million

- \$44 million inflationary cost increases for prison operations, including medical and food costs to support the projected inmate population (over 203,000 inmates in FY 2016)
- \$38.8 million to provide continued activation funding for Administrative U.S. Penitentiary Thomson, which started activating in FY 2014 and that will add 2,100 beds once fully activated.

Foreign Expenses +\$36.8 million

- \$9.2 million for increased costs of DOJ employees working in U.S. embassies and consulates
- \$22.7 million for increased Capital Security Cost Sharing charges proposed by the State Department to fund construction and other facility projects overseas
- \$4.9 million for new safety training requirements for personnel and family members deployed overseas

Non-Recurring Decreases -\$41 million

- \$41 million Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) non-recurrence of prior year construction and equipment costs related to the Hazardous Devices School, Terrorist Explosive Device Analytical Center, and other construction and Secure Work Environment projects.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S SAVE COUNCIL

The Attorney General created the Advisory Council for Savings and Efficiencies (the SAVE Council) in July 2010. The SAVE Council, with membership at the component head level, is responsible for developing and reviewing Department-wide savings and efficiency initiatives, as well as monitoring progress to ensure positive results for cost savings, cost avoidance, and efficiencies. Since June 2010, the Department has saved or avoided costs of \$293 million through several individual initiatives started and tracked through the SAVE Council. Initiatives include: reducing publication acquisitions; consolidating data centers; and consolidating of local phone line procurement.

PRIORITY GOALS and PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Agency Priority Goals

The Department is committed to the Administration's performance management strategy to use performance information to lead, learn, and improve outcomes. As a key part of this strategy, the Administration directed agencies to identify a limited number of Priority Goals. A Priority Goal is a measurable commitment to a specific result that the agency will deliver for the American people. The Goals represent high priorities for both the Administration and the agency, have high relevance to the public, reflect the achievement of key agency missions, and will produce significant results over a 12 to 24 month period, specifically FY 2014 – FY 2015. The Priority Goals directly support the Department's FY 2014 – FY 2018 Strategic Plan; however, they reflect a limited number of priorities, and do not fully reflect the entirety of the agency's strategic goals or mission.

The Department's Priority Goals are a subset of those used to regularly monitor and report performance. To view the full set of performance information, visit:

<http://www.justice.gov/02organizations/bpp.htm>.

The Department has four FY 2014 – FY 2015 Priority Goals. They are:

National Security: Protect Americans from terrorism and other threats to national security, including cybersecurity threats. By September 30, 2015, the Department of Justice will: Disrupt 175 terrorist threats and groups and disrupt and dismantle 600 cyber threat actors.

The Department of Justice will focus on targeting and disrupting terrorist threats and groups; continue its cyber mission by identifying, pursuing, and defeating cyber adversaries targeting global U.S. interests; and utilize current and new technology to effectively share intelligence with the U.S. Intelligence Community and Law Enforcement community partners.

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.

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 as evidenced by its transformation into a proactive agency. Because the FBI surpassed its baseline FY 2014 targets for this goal, the Department set more ambitious FY 2015 targets. The Department increased its FY 2015 target for the number of terrorist threats and groups disrupted from 75 to 125, and increased the FY 2015 target for the number of cyber threat actors disrupted and dismantled from 100 to 500 to better reflect anticipated performance in FY 2015.

Violent Crime: Protect our communities by reducing gun violence with enhanced prevention and investigative strategies. By September 30, 2015, the Department will: increase the number of records submitted to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Index by federal, state, and local law enforcement 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 43 percent for a total of 1,580,896 records. 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. Concerning the increase in the number of entries submitted to ATF's NIBIN system, the Department exceeded its target of 172,826 submitted records by 19.4 percent for a total of 206,511 records. 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%.

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. NIBIN presentations were made 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.

Financial Fraud/Healthcare Fraud: Reduce the number of financial and healthcare fraud investigations pending longer than 2 years. By September 30, 2015, 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 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 in as expeditious a manner 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.

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:

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

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%. 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 FY 2014 annual target (167). These matters are a result of referrals from the FBI and agencies outside the Department of Justice. The number of referrals varies and is outside the Department's control. 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.

Cross-agency Priority Goals

Per the Government Performance and Results Modernization Act of 2010 (the Modernization Act) requirement to address Cross-agency Priority Goals in the agency strategic plan, the annual performance plan, and the annual performance report, please refer to www.Performance.gov for more on the Department's contributions to those goals and progress, where applicable.

REQUIREMENTS REQUESTED IN OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY BUDGETS

Health Care Fraud (Department of Health and Human Services- HHS)

Fighting health care fraud is a top priority for the Administration. Through the Health Care Fraud Prevention and Enforcement Action Team (HEAT), a Cabinet-level commitment to combat health care fraud, waste, and abuse, HHS's Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), HHS-OIG and DOJ carry out a coordinated program to reduce fraud and recover taxpayer dollars. Each HEAT partner plays a critical role in this effort to reduce Medicare and Medicaid fraud, waste and abuse, including CMS's enhanced provider screening and fraud prevention endeavors, the OIG's investigative, audit, evaluation, and data analytic work, and DOJ's investigative and prosecutorial activities and tougher sentencing guidelines funded through the Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control Program (HCFAC). Together, these efforts root out existing fraud and abuse and act as a deterrent for potential future bad actors. This collaboration continues to demonstrate positive

results, yielding an \$8.1 to \$1 return on investment for law enforcement and detection efforts in FY 2013.

The HCFAC cap adjustment provided in the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 allows HHS and DOJ to enhance existing, successful health care fraud prevention and law enforcement efforts by investing more in proven anti-fraud and abuse strategies.

For FY 2016, DOJ is requesting a total of \$317.9 million for reimbursable health care fraud activities. The request is an increase of \$70.1 million above FY 2015, supporting criminal and civil health care fraud enforcement efforts funded by discretionary HCFAC resources, as well as inflationary increases for activities funded by mandatory health care fraud resources.

Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (Department of Health and Human Services - HHS)

The Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (the "Program") has experienced a steady increase in claims in recent years. In total, claims have risen almost 30% over FY 2009 levels and are projected to steadily increase through FY 2016. At the same time as claims have increased, funding for the administrative costs necessary for Civil to defend the government against claims filed under VICP has been flat. The appropriated reimbursement from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund has remained the same since FY 2009. No adjustments have been included that are afforded to most other appropriations. In FY 2009, VICP funded 41 FTE. However, personnel costs and the workload have increased. Currently, the VICP only funds 36 FTE.

To fully fund the Program in FY 2016 and to add staff to handle the increasing claims, an additional \$1.5 million reimbursement from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund is required, bringing the total appropriated reimbursement from \$7.8 million to \$9.4 million.