

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Since 2001, the Administration:

- Reorganized to eliminate duplication and to target resources to counterterrorism efforts;
- Prosecuted and gained convictions in more than 1,000 terrorism-related and anti-terrorism cases; and
- Increased Federal prosecutions for gun violations by 68 percent over the past three years to record levels.

The President's Budget:

- Provides \$2.6 billion within the Department to combat terrorism, which is an increase of 19 percent over last year's counterterrorism funding level, and supports the new Terrorist Screening Center;
- Targets the 40 most significant drug organizations and their financial infrastructure;
- Provides resources to increase drug agents above pre-September 11th levels;
- Ensures adequate prison capacity for dangerous and violent offenders; and
- Provides additional funding to combat child exploitation and obscenity, domestic violence, and support victim services.

Department of Justice

John Ashcroft, Attorney General

www.usdoj.gov 202-514-2000

Number of Employees: 112,557

2005 Discretionary Budget Authority:
\$18.7 billion

Key Components: The Department is comprised of 39 separate organizations and is headquartered in Washington, D.C., although it conducts much of its work throughout the country and overseas.



Attorney General Ashcroft addresses law enforcement officers.

OVERVIEW

Defending our Nation and the citizens of America against terrorist attack is now our first and overriding priority.

Attorney General John Ashcroft
February 2003

The Department of Justice (DOJ) protects our Nation against terrorists, criminals, and drug-traffickers; ensures healthy business competition; and represents the interests of the American people in legal suits. Since September 11, 2001, the Department's emphasis on law enforcement has dramatically shifted to countering

terrorism. Using the critical tools provided by the USA PATRIOT Act, the Department has improved intelligence sharing and is in a better position to deter, detect, and disrupt terrorists and terrorist plots aimed at the United States. DOJ carries out this vital work while protecting civil liberties and freedoms. The President's 2005 Budget offers new strategies to combat terrorism and fight crime.

Components of DOJ include the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), which investigates and apprehends terrorists and other Federal criminals; the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), which targets and disrupts drug trafficking organizations; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), which enforces the Nation's firearms and explosives regulations; the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS), which protects the Federal judiciary and apprehends fugitives; the Bureau of Prisons (BOP), which confines Federal prisoners and prepares them for re-entry into society; the U.S. Attorneys and other litigating divisions, which enforce Federal criminal and civil laws, including civil rights, tax, antitrust, environmental, and civil justice statutes; and the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), which administers State and local criminal justice assistance.

Countering the Threat of Terrorism. The Budget includes \$2.6 billion, a 19-percent, increase, to combat terrorism. A new interagency Terrorist Threat Integration Center is analyzing intelligence gathered from multiple sources to develop more comprehensive threat assessments, and a new Terrorist Screening Center is screening individuals seeking to access Government services, such as applicants for visas to enter the United States.

Reinvigorating Drug Enforcement. Following the September 11th attacks, DOJ shifted resources from fighting drugs to combating terrorism. To reinvigorate drug enforcement, the Budget provides resources to restore the pre-September 11th drug agent staffing level.

"Thinking Outside the Box." More than \$4.6 billion is provided for BOP, including an initiative that places a moratorium on new construction, and urges DOJ to make maximum use of available State, local, and private prison space to meet its prisoner incarceration requirements.

Protecting Our Neighborhoods and Children from Crime. The Administration leads efforts to protect our neighborhoods and children from crime, including Project Safe Neighborhoods, AMBER (America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response) Alert, DNA testing, and programs to combat Child Exploitation and Obscenity and Violence Against Women.

Performance Evaluation of Select Programs. In the past two years, half of the programs within DOJ have been evaluated using the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART), which uses formal criteria to assess program performance and management. The PART analysis is designed to improve programs by focusing on results.

Update on the President's Management Agenda. The President's Management Agenda focuses on five areas of management across Government. The Department's progress on implementing the President's Faith-Based and Community Initiative is also evaluated. Overall, DOJ has demonstrated significant progress over the last two quarters, but still faces challenges.

COUNTERING THE THREAT OF TERRORISM

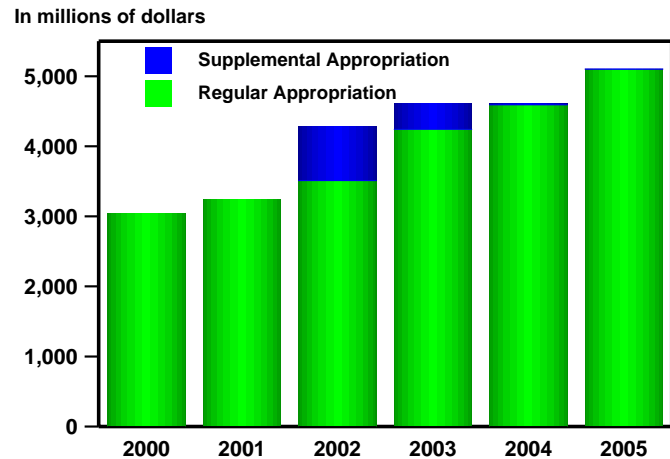
DOJ's top priority continues to be the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of terrorist attacks against U.S. citizens and interests. In the past year, the Department has arrested 1,283 individuals on counterterrorism-related charges and prosecuted and obtained convictions in 661 terrorism-related and anti-terrorism cases.

The President's 2005 Budget would further strengthen these counterterrorism efforts. In particular, it proposes counterterrorism/counterintelligence enhancements of \$357 million for the FBI.

The FBI is the lead agency within DOJ for combating terrorism. Since September 11th, the FBI has made preventing terrorist attacks its number one priority and has instituted a number of organizational, procedural, and resource allocation changes to support this goal. In addition, it has received significant resource increases in recent years, with funding rising from \$3.0 billion in 2000 to approximately \$4.5 billion in 2004, plus over \$1 billion in supplemental funding in 2002 and 2003. The Budget proposes \$5.1 billion for the FBI in 2005. Among the principal increases are:

- \$38 million to improve the FBI's intelligence capability, including a new Office of Intelligence to coordinate intelligence requirements and collection, additional language translators, and additional surveillance staff;
- \$60 million for counterterrorism investigations;
- \$55 million to combat cybercrime; and

Growing FBI Funding



Exploiting Intelligence Information



Stacks of seized documents from Iraq.

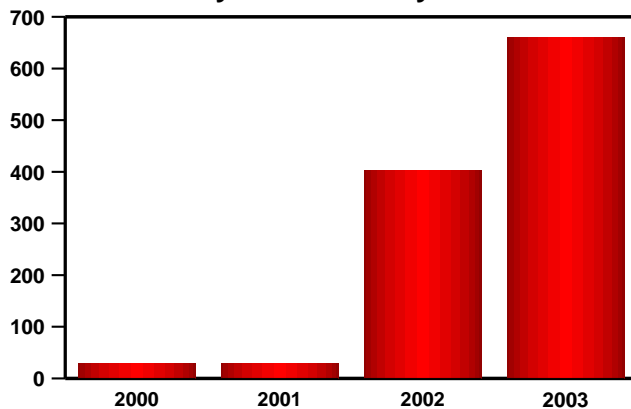
The war in Iraq and counterterrorism efforts in Afghanistan and other locations have yielded a treasure trove of potential investigative and intelligence information. Millions of pages of documents, as well as videotapes, photographs, and electronic media, have been seized. The FBI participates with other members of the intelligence community to translate and analyze these materials. This effort is yielding valuable information about possible threats to U.S. interests at home and abroad, including terrorist identities, networks, and finances.

- \$52 million to protect the United States from foreign government intelligence operations and espionage.

Many other DOJ components play a major role in counterterrorism. For example, the U.S. Attorneys have taken on new responsibilities to coordinate with State, local and Federal agencies prosecuting terrorist acts. Since the September 11th attacks, the U.S. Attorneys have prosecuted and obtained convictions in over 1,000 terrorism-related cases, including both international and domestic terrorism, terrorist financing, and other anti-terrorism cases.

The President's 2005 Budget includes an additional \$5 million for ATF to enforce the Safe Explosives Act. ATF's enforcement of this Act protects the public from hazardous explosives incidents and aims to keep terrorists from acquiring bombing and explosives materials.

Soaring Terrorism-Related Convictions by U.S. Attorneys



Source: Department of Justice.

While DOJ has a significant role in combating terrorism, a successful counterterrorism effort requires partnerships with other government agencies. Last year, the Budget reported on some of the efforts, such as the Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs), which are coordinated efforts between the FBI field offices and their counterparts in Federal, State, and local law enforcement to prevent terrorist attacks. The number of JTTFs has grown to 84. Another effort is the Foreign Terrorist Tracking Task Force, a multi-agency partnership that collects and analyzes information to track and detect foreign terrorists and their supporters. DOJ also provides financial and technical assistance to State and local governments for counterterrorism efforts.

The Budget includes two new Presidential initiatives in which the Department plays a major role:

- The Terrorist Threat Integration Center (TTIC), an interagency partnership supervised by the Director of Central Intelligence, is the Nation's first integrated center responsible for merging and analyzing terrorist-related information collected domestically and abroad in order to form the most comprehensive threat picture.
- The Terrorist Screening Center (TSC), supervised by the Attorney General, will ensure that Government screeners are using a consolidated watchlist of known or suspected terrorists when considering granting benefits to individuals, such as visas to enter the country. The Departments of Justice, Homeland Security, and State are the primary participants in the TSC. Funding for the TSC will be centralized in the FBI (\$29 million increase).



FBI Director Mueller, CIA Director Tenet, Attorney General Ashcroft and Homeland Security Secretary Ridge share information on the terrorist threat.

Explosive Regulation

An average of 20,000 pounds of explosives are reported stolen annually, creating a threat to public safety. ATF works to prevent criminal and terrorist use of explosives through enforcement, regulation, and industry outreach.

In enforcing the Safe Explosives Act, ATF oversees licensing of people who receive explosive materials and conducts background checks on employees handling explosives on the job in order to eliminate access to explosives by felons. The Explosives Detection Canine Program trains dogs to support bombing investigations and to prevent bombings around the world.



ATF Agents investigate an explosion.

THINKING OUTSIDE THE “80-SQUARE-FOOT” BOX

The average Federal prison cell is 80 square feet—yet it costs taxpayers roughly \$170,000 to build and activate and another \$24,500 per year to confine a Federal inmate. At present, BOP incarcerates over 174,000 inmates, of which nearly 27,000 are in contract beds. This represents a \$25-billion investment and almost \$4 billion in annual costs. It is time to start thinking outside of the 80- square-foot box and look at more cost-effective approaches to confinement, particularly contracting out for prisoner bed space.

The BOP is committed to contracting out bed space for low and minimum security inmates. This will yield cost savings and represents a more flexible approach than additional prison construction. While this has been the Administration’s policy, implementation has been slow due, in large part, to earlier decisions to meet additional bed space needs through new construction. For instance, BOP’s total prison population increased by 10 percent between 2002 and 2003, but its contract population remained largely static. The 2005 request is intended to help reverse this trend.



A prison cell.

The 2005 Budget places a moratorium on new prison construction while promoting more aggressive BOP contracting with State, local, and private sector prison providers. This approach is consistent with a PART assessment. While BOP’s program was found to be strong overall, the PART analysis suggested that BOP take greater advantage of public and private sector bed space to meet its capacity requirements. The President’s 2005 Budget provides partial funding for an additional 4,500 contract beds. In addition, the Budget provides that

Witness Security—It's all about who you know



A protected witness guarded by U.S. Marshals.

The Federal Witness Security program (WITSEC) protects witnesses and informants who assist the Federal Government in prosecuting criminals. Established in the USMS, the program was created to encourage those who feared for their lives if they cooperated with Federal prosecutors. WITSEC has grown into a law enforcement tool helping to hammer away at organized crime. The WITSEC program has been effective in helping break Omerta, the Mafia's code of silence, and has helped in dismantling organized crime in the United States.

This method is now being employed in the war on terrorism. WITSEC is working with other Federal agencies and departments to find a

way to make suspected terrorists—or those who know them—talk to investigators. WITSEC has a special expertise in this area and will provide another weapon in the fight against terrorism.

DOJ will examine the use of up to \$150 million in prior year balances to contract out housing for low and minimum security inmates.

DOJ will evaluate low and minimum security facilities for potential upgrades to suit higher security inmates. This will help relieve crowding at the most critical security levels, while saving the taxpayers money.

REINVIGORATING DRUG ENFORCEMENT

In March 2002, the Attorney General announced a comprehensive six-part drug enforcement strategy for DOJ. The strategy combines the talent and expertise of numerous Federal law enforcement agencies to identify and target the most significant drug supply organizations and their related components. The central element of the strategy was the development of the first national list of priority drug trafficking targets, the Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT) List, a unified list of international “command and control” drug traffickers and money launderers. These organizations and their related components, including the financial infrastructure supporting those enterprises, are targeted for investigations. Currently there are 517 active investigations linked to the 40 targets on the CPOT List.

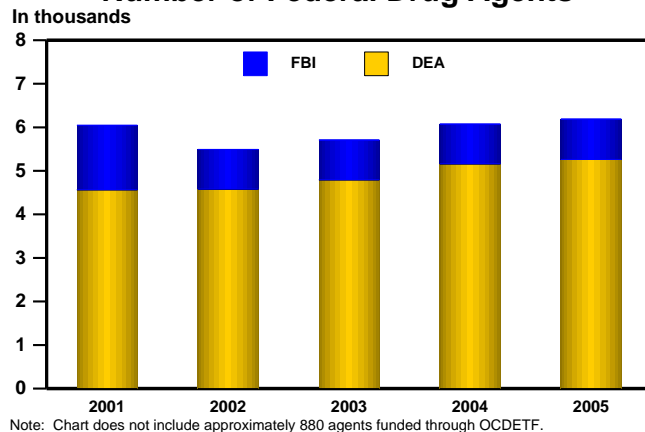
During 2003, Federal law enforcement successfully dismantled eight organizations identified on the CPOT List. Enforcement efforts in the past year also significantly disrupted the activities of seven other CPOT organizations. One of those organizations—the Ismael Zambada-Garcia organization—is reputed to be one of the largest and most powerful cocaine and marijuana organizations in Mexico.

Restoring Drug Agents to pre-September 11th Levels

Following the terrorist attacks of September 11th, the FBI reassigned more than 500 agents from drug investigations to counterterrorism investigations. As a result, the number of DOJ-funded drug enforcement agents declined by eight percent. To carry out the Department's new drug enforcement strategy effectively, the number of drug agents is being increased.

The President's 2005 Budget includes \$35 million to add 100 agents and additional complementary support staff to restore the Department's drug enforcement strength. In addition, \$4 million is included for support staff to relieve approximately 77 agents of corollary duties (e.g., weighing, cataloging, storing, and evidence management of seized drugs) and free them to focus on drug investigations. With the President's 2005 Budget, the Department's total drug agent level will exceed the pre-September 11th level by more than 140 agents.

Rebuilding Drug Enforcement-- Number of Federal Drug Agents



With the President's 2005 Budget, the Department's total drug agent level will exceed the pre-September 11th level by more than 140 agents.

DEA: A More Focused Approach

Last year, DEA was unable to demonstrate progress in reducing the availability of illegal drugs in the United States. A principal shortcoming was the lack of quantifiable targets and timeframes in DEA's strategic plan. This year, a follow-up review found that DEA has made significant progress in addressing these performance measurement shortcomings. Among the most significant changes were revisions to DEA's strategic plan to include appropriate long-term and annual performance measures. Because of the changes, the PART assessment of DEA changed from Results Not Demonstrated to Adequate.

The President's Budget enhances the DEA program by:

- Providing funding for 100 Special Agents and related support staff to investigate Priority Target Organizations, including their financial infrastructures (\$35 million increase);
- Improving the infrastructure essential to sustaining DEA's existing operational capacity (\$13 million increase);
- Enhancing DEA's international counter-narcotics training in strategic areas (\$1 million increase); and
- Redirecting existing DEA resources (\$21 million) to support these enhancements.

OCDETF: The Cornerstone of the Department's Drug Enforcement Strategy

To target trafficking networks effectively—including suppliers, distributors, couriers, and money launderers—law enforcement agencies must pool their resources and their expertise and work as a team. The Attorney General's Drug Enforcement Strategy restored the focus of the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) program to facilitating coordinated investigations of major drug supply and money laundering organizations. OCDETF combines the resources and expertise of

International Narcotics Investigation Disrupts CPOT List Drug Trafficking Organization



9,291 kilograms of cocaine seized during Operation Trifecta that will never reach the street.

Operation Trifecta, a 19-month-long Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force case involving more than 80 separate investigations into drug trafficking by the Zambada-Garcia drug organization, resulted in the indictment of Mexican drug lord Ismael Zambada-Garcia and the arrests of more than 400 associates in the United States and Mexico. Operation Trifecta involved seven Federal agencies, more than 60 State and local departments, the Colombian National Police, and Mexican authorities. More than 12 tons of cocaine, 16 tons of marijuana, 160 pounds of methamphetamine, and more than \$10.5 million in U.S. currency were seized during the Operation.

Federal, State, and local drug law enforcement agents and prosecutors to identify, disrupt, and dismantle the most serious drug trafficking and money laundering organizations. As a result, OCDETF investigations account for the vast majority (83 percent) of all CPOT List investigations.

OCDETF has placed renewed emphasis on expanding investigations beyond the original jurisdiction into neighboring districts, States, and regions where related components of the targeted organization may be operating. Nearly 90 percent of all OCDETF investigations are now multi-jurisdictional. In addition, more than 70 percent of OCDETF investigations initiated in 2003 utilize financial investigative techniques. The President's 2005 Budget enhances the OCDETF program by:

- Funding an additional 71 Assistant U.S. Attorneys and related support staff—the first increase for OCDETF-funded field attorneys since 1991 (\$10 million increase);
- Creating a dedicated fugitive apprehension unit of 26 U.S. Marshals who track down fugitives from OCDETF-funded investigations (\$4 million increase);
- Enhancing the Drug Intelligence Fusion Center by funding agents from FBI, DEA, and other Departments (\$6 million increase); and
- Strengthening financial investigations by funding 28 additional IRS agents to participate in OCDETF investigations (\$5 million increase).

State and Local Drug Abuse Demand Reduction Programs

The Budget proposes \$153 million for State and local demand reduction efforts to help those arrested or convicted free themselves from a cycle of perennial drug abuse and crime.

- During the 2000 campaign, the President promised to increase funding for Drug Courts, which divert drug abusers from the regular criminal justice system into special courts that use a variety of “carrot and stick” approaches to stem drug use and reduce the need for jail time. Studies suggest that the courts effectively stem drug crime recidivism. One recent evaluation shows that of 17,000 annual drug court graduates, 73 percent remained free of arrest for at least two

years. The Budget provides a total of \$70 million for Drug Courts, an increase of 84 percent over the 2004 funding level.

- Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) provides funds to State and local governments to develop substance abuse treatment programs for incarcerated offenders. More than 6.7 million offenders were incarcerated (or under some form of home detention/monitoring) in 2002. There are more than 300 RSAT programs with almost 40,000 inmates participating. Evidence suggests that RSAT is useful—up to 79 percent of participants remain arrest-free for at least one year after prison release. The Budget provides a total of \$76 million for RSAT.

PROTECTING OUR NEIGHBORHOODS AND CHILDREN FROM CRIME

The Administration has led efforts to help State and local law enforcement protect our neighborhoods, our children and other innocent victims from crime with several key initiatives to:

- Reduce gun crime affecting our neighborhoods;
- Protect our children from obscenity and exploitation;
- Stop Internet crime against children;
- Create a nationwide AMBER Alert network to help find missing children;
- Reduce domestic violence and other crimes against women; and
- Increase use of DNA forensics to catch criminals and exonerate the innocent.

Project Safe Neighborhoods

The Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) initiative, announced by the President and the Attorney General in 2001, is a comprehensive strategy that brings together Federal, State, and local agencies to reduce violent crime in our communities. Working with the Department, each community tailors the program to target problems associated with the criminal misuse of firearms and to build on local capacities.

Since 2001, the Administration has dedicated over \$1 billion in Federal resources to PSN, including grants to State and local task forces through OJP, increased Federal prosecutors within U.S. Attorneys Offices, and additional agent and training resources within ATF.

Under the initiative, local task forces have been established or enhanced in each of 94 Federal judicial districts. Since 2001, Federal gun crime prosecutions have increased by 68 percent, while State and local prosecutions have also increased. Over 70 percent of the Federal convictions resulted in prison sentences of three years or more.

By bringing together Federal, State, and local law enforcement, Project Safe Neighborhoods will play a key role in reducing gun violence in America, and those who commit crimes with guns will find a determined adversary in my Administration.

President George W. Bush
November 2001

New crime mapping and additional tools are now available to State and local law enforcement agencies. ATF and other Federal partners provide substantial training and support for these tools.

Since 2001, DOJ has provided almost \$100 million in grants to States to improve criminal history records, which help prevent firearms sales to those with criminal backgrounds. The Department will

continue to implement the instant background check system by destroying, within 24 hours, identifying information of any person eligible to purchase a firearm, while also ensuring the legitimate interests of business owners and law enforcement are taken into account. Since 2001, DOJ has also provided \$80 million in funding for Project Childsafe, which makes gunlocks available to gun owners to help prevent the misuse of firearms, especially by children.

Fighting Child Exploitation and Obscenity

We are aggressively defending our children in a growing arena for predators—the Internet. As technology has evolved, so have the means of exploiting our children.

Attorney General John Ashcroft
October 2002

DOJ is committed to fighting child pornography and obscenity, and to protecting children from trafficking and other forms of exploitation. For example, during the last year, the Department worked with other law enforcement agencies to target, dismantle, and prosecute an international ring of organized and predatory child molesters. More than 100 child victims

were rescued. Thirteen of the 20 identified molesters were American. All have been indicted (except one who committed suicide), and six have already been convicted.

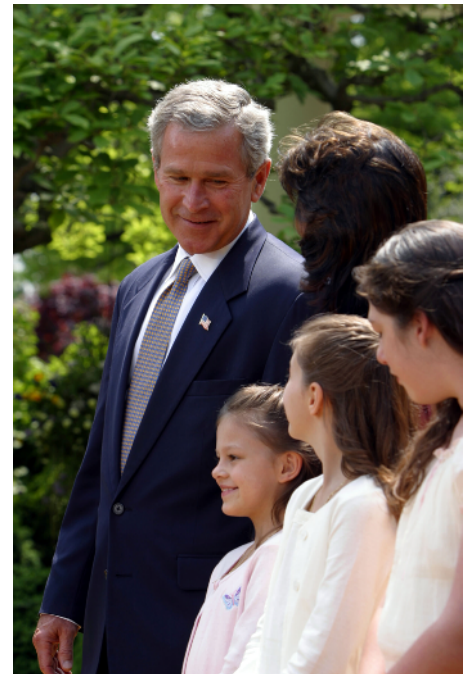
Signing the PROTECT Act to Enhance the Nationwide AMBER Alert System

As we take steps abroad to make the world a safer place for all, there are important steps we can take at home to make America a safer place for children.

President George W. Bush
March 2003

Child abductions that tear children from their families are among the most tragic of crimes. Yet, with the help of the growing AMBER (America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response) Alert network, more children are being found and returned to their homes. AMBER Alerts are emergency alerts broadcast by local authorities when law enforcement discovers that a child has been abducted and is in imminent danger of harm. To date, more than 100 children have been recovered through the AMBER Alert network.

The President signed the PROTECT Act in 2003, which builds upon steps taken by the President to expand, enhance, and coordinate the AMBER Alert network across America. The Budget includes \$5 million for the continued development of AMBER Alert.



President Bush at the signing of the PROTECT Act.

In the past year, the Department has dramatically expanded its efforts to deter child victim and obscenity crimes through new and effective uses of technology. The Criminal Division's High Tech Investigative Unit (HTIU) is staffed with computer forensic experts, who bring technological expertise to bear against Internet-based child pornographers and adult obscenity offenders as they work in conjunction with Federal agents and prosecutors. The HTIU receives approximately 120 tips per month from the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and the Federal Trade Commission. The Budget increases funding for the Criminal Division's efforts, the FBI's Innocent Images initiative, which investigates sexual predators who use the Internet to prey on children, and the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Forces, which links Federal, State, and local law enforcement efforts.

As a result of DOJ's emphasis, the number of child exploitation and obscenity investigations and prosecutions handled by the Criminal Division's Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section has increased by more than 300 percent since 2001. The President's 2005 Budget provides \$42 million for Justice Department programs to protect children from exploitation and to fight obscenity, which is double the funding level appropriated in 2001. This will increase the number of investigators, prosecutors, and computer forensic specialists.

Violence Against Women

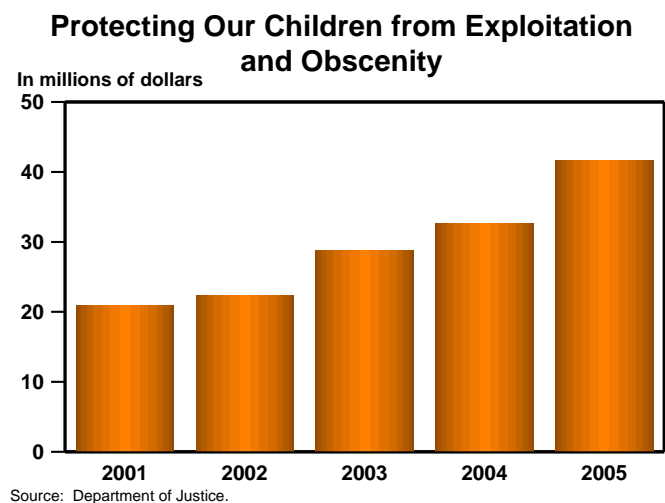
Almost 700,000 incidents of domestic violence were committed in the United States in 2001. Approximately one-third of women who are murdered each year are killed by their current or former husband or partner. Children who are subjected to domestic violence often grow up to inflict violence on others, creating a cycle of violence that must be stopped.

The Administration is requesting \$385 million in 2005 for Violence Against Women Act programs that target domestic violence and strengthen services for victims and their dependents.

DNA Funding

DNA technology is vital to ensuring the apprehension of criminals, as well as accuracy and fairness in the criminal justice system. Where there is biological evidence, DNA can be used to identify criminals with unmatched accuracy. DNA evidence can also clear suspects and exonerate persons mistakenly or convicted of crimes.

The President's DNA initiative, Advancing Justice Through DNA Technology, which was released in 2003, devotes over \$1 billion over five years to help realize the full potential of DNA technology in the criminal justice system. The initiative will help clear the backlog of unanalyzed DNA samples from the most serious violent offenders, invest in DNA analysis technology for crime labs, train criminal justice professionals to make better use of DNA evidence, and promote the use of forensic DNA to prosecute offenders and exonerate the innocent. The Administration proposes \$236 million in 2005 for the initiative.



Protecting Victims of Radiation Exposure

The Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (RECA) Trust Fund provides compensation to victims of disease or death following exposure to radiation released during atmospheric nuclear weapons testing and underground uranium mining from the 1940s to the 1970s. Exposure victims who are suffering from a compensable disease, including various types of cancer, and who meet statutory criteria regarding their radiation exposure, can qualify for awards of up to \$100,000.

Inadequate Trust Fund resources can cause delays in payment to victims who are often extremely ill and close to death. Based on current projections, the Fund will be exhausted in the middle of 2004 without the ability to pay eligible victims until 2005 funds become available.

The Administration believes that failing to provide timely compensation to cancer victims exposed to radiation during Cold War atmospheric testing is unacceptable. The President's 2005 Budget proposes \$72 million in additional funds to ensure that eligible cancer victims can receive their RECA awards on time.

FIGHTING CORPORATE FRAUD

The Administration strongly supports the fight against corporate fraud and understands the destructive effect that corporate misdeeds can have on investor confidence, workers' savings, and the economy. The President established a multi-agency Corporate Fraud Task Force by Executive Order in July 2002, which is headed by

the Deputy Attorney General, to combat corporate fraud and to help restore investor confidence. The President also signed the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, which significantly increased the penalties for white-collar criminals and helped expose acts of corruption. Significant resources have been used to investigate and prosecute fraudulent activities by corporations and their leaders.

These programs have been extremely successful, as evidenced by the increases in prosecutions and the positive economic indicators, which suggest that we are beating corporate fraud. Corporate leaders are being held to account. Within the first year, Task Force partners achieved over 250 corporate fraud convictions, and approximately 75 percent of these convictions led to prison sentences. FBI investigations of corporate fraud cases have increased by 80 percent over the past year as a result of the Administration's emphasis on fighting fraud.

In light of this success, the Administration proposes to continue its current level of funding within DOJ for these programs. This should continue to facilitate the identification, investigation and prosecution of corporate fraud.

It is time to reaffirm the basic principles and rules that make capitalism work, truthful books and honest people, and well-enforced laws against fraud and corruption.

President George W. Bush
July 2002

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF SELECT PROGRAMS











The Budget continues to focus on improving program performance. Fifteen of DOJ's programs have been assessed using the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART), which evaluated each programs' design and purpose, strategic planning efforts, how well they are managed, and whether they are generating positive results for taxpayers. Below are some of the highlights and recommendations

from the PART evaluations. For further details on DOJ's performance assessments, see the White House budget website at www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/.



Program	Rating	Explanation	Recommendation
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives—Firearms Programs	Moderately Effective	The program has established long-term performance measures focused on outcomes, which will help improve targeting of areas with the largest firearms violence problems.	Increase implementation of the Project Safe Neighborhoods-Youth Crime Gun Interdiction initiative by targeting cities for program enhancement. Utilize performance-based approaches to prioritize the various firearms programs.
U.S. Marshals—Fugitive Apprehension	Adequate	The program is well defined but lacks independent program evaluations to achieve program performance improvement. Program partners are not held accountable for the achievement of performance results.	Support current funding levels for fugitive apprehensions. Conduct routine and periodic independent evaluations of the program and incorporate findings into a revised strategic plan and mission statement. Commit to performance goals, targets, cost and schedules.
FBI—Cybercrime	Adequate	The program continues to address a significant problem, but needs to address other deficiencies, such as holding managers accountable for results and conducting independent program evaluations.	Provide an additional \$55 million to fund increasing numbers of cases, especially those related to terrorism and espionage. Develop a capacity for program evaluation.
Drug Enforcement Administration	Adequate	The program has made significant progress toward correcting previously identified weaknesses. DEA has developed appropriate long term and annual performance measures and has implemented targeting and reporting systems to improve the allocation of investigative resources.	Provide an additional \$35 million for DEA's Priority Targeting initiative and related activities. Conduct an independent evaluation of DEA's drug enforcement responsibilities. Refine estimates of drug availability and validate the process to establish annual and long-term performance goals.
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	Results Not Demonstrated	The program lacks performance goals and metrics. Many correctional facilities do not benefit from SCAAP reimbursements, as the funds are provided to State general revenue funds and may be used for any purpose.	Eliminate funding for the program. In addition, conduct an independent evaluation that examines the accuracy of cost data. For 2004, States and localities will be asked to submit information and DOJ will review whether payments for inmates of "unknown" immigration status should continue.

UPDATE ON THE PRESIDENT'S MANAGEMENT AGENDA

The table below provides an update on DOJ's implementation of the President's Management Agenda as of December 31, 2003.

	Human Capital	Competitive Sourcing	Financial Performance	E-Government	Budget and Performance Integration
Status					
Progress					

DOJ has reorganized to make the fight against terrorism the number one priority for the Department. To accomplish this mission, DOJ has reduced or eliminated lower priority programs and activities and redirected resources to the programs that are most critical to the fight against terrorism. To improve further resource allocation and to ensure financial accountability, the Budget includes \$33 million for a unified financial management system that will link all components within DOJ. In addition, the agency has completed a comprehensive human capital plan and DOJ is in the process of incorporating workforce skills competency gap analysis into its human resources planning model. The Department continues to face challenges especially in its information technology development and deployment. The FBI, for instance, hopes to have a comprehensive information technology upgrade in place including an automated case management system by early 2004.

Initiative	Status	Progress
Faith-Based and Community Initiative		

DOJ has developed a number of pilot programs incorporating faith-based and community organizations, which are in various stages of implementation. For example, the President's 2005 Budget for DOJ provides \$15 million to support the multi-agency Prisoner Re-Entry Initiative, and DOJ will train program administrators on ways to further incorporate faith-based and community organizations within the program. Another pilot program, Helping Outreach Programs to Expand, offers "micro-grants" to local groups, including faith-based and community organizations, to help fund outreach and services to victims of crime while building organizational capacity. In the past year, the Department has established a grant tracking system that will allow comparative evaluation of grants provided to faith-based and community organizations. Additionally, DOJ has made considerable progress in expanding outreach efforts that provide grant announcements and updates to faith-based and community groups.

Department of Justice
(In millions of dollars)

	Actual		Estimate	
	2001	2003	2004	2005
Spending				
Discretionary Budget Authority:				
Federal Bureau of Investigation	3,197	4,197	4,591	5,115
Drug Enforcement Agency	1,383	1,566	1,586	1,662
Federal Prison System	4,306	4,441	4,756	4,706
U.S. Marshals Service	592	690	726	743
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives	705	801	827	868
Detention Trustee	602	775	805	939
U.S. Attorneys	1,263	1,497	1,525	1,548
General Legal Activities	539	607	614	657
State and Local Assistance	4,420	3,490	3,022	2,063
Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force	325	368	550	581
All other	1,025	555	336	797
Subtotal, gross discretionary budget authority	18,357	18,987	19,338	19,679
Less Crime Victims Fund Delay ¹	—	—	—	-931
Total, Discretionary budget authority ²	18,357	18,987	19,338	18,748
 Total, Discretionary outlays	 17,691	 19,251	 18,158	 20,683
Mandatory Outlays:				
September 11 th Victims Compensation	—	709	3,928	714
Asset Forfeiture Fund				
Existing law	425	469	466	514
Legislative proposal	—	—	—	251
All other	146	787	854	1,540
Total, Mandatory outlays	571	1,965	5,248	3,019
 Total, Outlays	 18,262	 21,216	 23,406	 23,702

¹ Savings from the Crime Victims Fund were \$1,261 million in 2003 and \$1,088 million in 2004.

² For comparability, the 2001 data reflect transfers related to the creation of the Department of Homeland Security.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AT A GLANCE:

2006 Discretionary Budget Authority: \$20.3 billion
(Increase from 2005: 1 percent)

Major Programs:

- Combating terrorism
- Drug enforcement
- Firearms and explosives enforcement
- Federal detention programs
- Prosecuting corporate fraud, and other criminal and civil legal activities



MEETING PRESIDENTIAL GOALS

Protecting America

- Combating terrorism and strengthening the Nation's intelligence.
- Reducing illegal drugs by targeting the 42 most significant drug organizations.
- Combating gun violence in the Nation's communities through Project Safe Neighborhoods.
- Providing additional Federal prison and detention capacity.

Supporting a Compassionate Society

- Fighting child exploitation and maintaining support for missing children's initiatives.
- Supporting local law enforcement efforts to combat violence against women, provide victims' services, and expand the use of DNA to fight crime and to protect the innocent.
- Assisting communities by helping ex-offenders re-enter and reintegrate into society.
- Fighting human trafficking.

Making Government More Effective

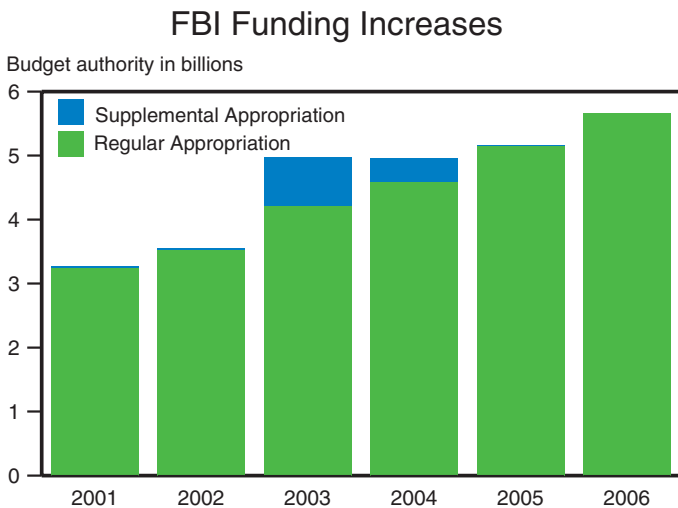
- Achieving \$2 billion of savings from reduction and elimination of programs that fail to demonstrate results.

PROTECTING AMERICA

Combating Terrorism

The President's highest priority for the Department of Justice (DOJ) continues to be the detection, prevention, investigation, and prosecution of terrorist attacks against U.S. citizens and interests. In the past year, the Department made 1,428 counterterrorism-related arrests, and prosecuted and obtained convictions in 497 terrorism-related and anti-terrorism cases. The 2006 Budget further strengthens these counterterrorism efforts, and proposes significant funding increases for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the lead agency within DOJ for combating terrorism, to hire additional agents and intelligence analysts, as well as provide increased support to its counterterrorism mission.

The FBI has received significant resource increases in recent years, with funding rising from \$3.3 billion in 2001 to \$5.1 billion in 2005. The Budget proposes \$5.7 billion for the FBI in 2006, an increase of 11 percent over 2005. This level would support 2,945 counterterrorism agents and 2,746 intelligence analysts at the Bureau.



At the President's direction, since September 11, 2001, the FBI has undergone a transformation in its priorities, as well as its organization. First, the President set clear goals to ensure that protecting the United States from terrorist attacks was the FBI's top concern. Second, the FBI has utilized the vital tools of the USA PATRIOT Act to break down the wall separating law enforcement and intelligence functions, greatly improving coordination and information sharing within the Bureau. Third, the FBI established a comprehensive intelligence program to prevent terrorist attacks, an effort that has been accelerated by the passage of the

Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004. The 2006 Budget supports the FBI's priorities and intelligence reform by providing new funding of \$294 million for counterterrorism and counterintelligence initiatives, and \$117 million to bolster the intelligence program. These funding initiatives will:

- Increase the resources and agents dedicated to terrorism investigations.
- Double the size of the FBI's Hostage Rescue Team.
- Hire 500 additional intelligence analysts to assist in the war on terrorism.
- Add \$75 million for the Terrorist Screening Center, which consolidates terror screening watchlists and supports Federal screeners worldwide, in addition to State and local law enforcement.
- Increase the Foreign Language Program by \$26 million to enhance the FBI's language translation capability, especially for anti-terrorism efforts.
- Expand the Legal Attaché program to augment the FBI's presence in other countries, especially for counterterrorism efforts.

The 2006 Budget provides \$3.1 billion in homeland security-related funding for DOJ programs. In addition to the counterterrorism programs of the FBI and the Terrorist Screening Center, the Budget also includes funding for terrorism-related prosecution and detention, funds for converting older technology mobile radio and other systems to digital, narrowband communications, as well as State and local assistance programs such as the Regional Information Sharing System, USA Freedom Corps, and State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training.

Targeting Drug Traffickers

In March 2002, the Attorney General announced a comprehensive six-part drug enforcement strategy for DOJ. The strategy deploys numerous Federal law enforcement agencies to identify and target the most significant drug supply organizations and their related components. The central element of the strategy was the development of the first national list of priority drug trafficking targets, the Consolidated Priority Organization Targeting (CPOT) list, a unified list of international “command and control” drug traffickers and money launderers. These organizations and their related components, including the financial infrastructure supporting those enterprises, are targeted for investigations. Of the 58 organizations targeted during 2003 to 2004, 14 have been dismantled and eight others have been severely disrupted. Currently, there are 730 active investigations linked to the 42 targets on the 2005 List. DOJ also has established a comprehensive benchmark for the most prevalent illicit drugs, including marijuana and cocaine, and intends to reduce their availability and use by 10 percent between 2001 and 2008.

The Department’s Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is responsible for investigating drug trafficking organizations in tandem with the other Federal agencies participating in the Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) program. During 2004, DEA and OCDETF successfully dismantled 36 organizations linked to those on the CPOT List, and significantly disrupted the activities of 159 others. The 2006 Budget provides \$38 million for enhancements in intelligence sharing and priority targeting, \$14 million for the operation and maintenance of the Drug Intelligence Fusion Center, and \$58 million for additional OCDETF agents, attorneys, and deputy marshals. In addition, a total of \$22 million has been provided in support of the Administration’s Afghanistan



The FBI’s Hostage Rescue Team (HRT) is an elite special counterterrorism tactical unit trained to respond in extraordinary situations, such as hostage rescue, high-risk arrests and searches, and weapons of mass destruction events. Recent HRT deployments have included Iraq, Afghanistan, the 2004 Summer Olympic Games, and the Presidential Inauguration. The 2006 Budget provides \$24 million in new funding to address HRT’s growing tactical responsibilities in crisis response situations. It also provides an additional \$10 million for the FBI to begin planning a new facility for HRT and its assets.

Growth of the High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Program

In 1990, Federal funds were appropriated to five areas of the United States that were considered the most critical high-intensity drug trafficking area “gateways” for drugs entering the Nation. The five regions included specific designated areas in Los Angeles, Houston, New York/New Jersey, South Florida, and the Southwest Border. Today, the program is no longer well focused. From a small targeted program in 1990, HIDTAs now include 60 percent of the population of the United States.

PROTECTING AMERICA—Continued

counter-narcotics initiative, which is needed to help promote the long-term stability of the country, as well as stem the supply of heroin to the global narcotics market.

The 2006 Budget also proposes transferring the High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Program, operated by the Office of National Drug Control Policy, to DOJ in order for this drug control program to be better coordinated with OCDETF. The program has grown well beyond its intended scope from when it was first funded at \$25 million in 1990 for only five regions experiencing high levels of drug trafficking. It now spends \$227 million on 28 areas that include much of the populated United States. Efforts to focus the HIDTAs on the President's National Drug Control Strategy priority of targeting high-level organizations such as the CPOT List have failed and have been hindered by the practice of funding individual HIDTAs at the same level year after year. As a result, the Budget proposes reducing HIDTA funding to create a better-focused, more effective \$100 million program that gives Justice greater leeway to determine how funds will be targeted.

Detaining Violent Criminals

The Bureau of Prisons (BOP) and the Office of the Federal Detention Trustee (OFDT) ensure that Federal criminals are appropriately detained and incarcerated to assure public safety. Taken together, the cost of Federal incarceration and detention activities now accounts for over a third of DOJ's annual budget. At present, there are over 182,000 inmates in Federal custody, of which approximately 25 percent represent immigration-related arrests. In addition, the number of Federal detainees has experienced record growth, up almost 200 percent over the past decade with the largest increases occurring along the U.S. Southwest border due to Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and DOJ border enforcement and protection initiatives.



No one is exempt from correctional officer training at BOP. Responding to emergencies is the first and most important job of every single BOP employee from the Director of the Bureau to the budget office and from the warden to the physician—everyone, no matter the rank, profile, or job is a correctional officer first. Rigorous correctional officer training for everyone instills a sense of security, competence, and camaraderie in the BOP ranks that is essential to maintaining prison safety and security.

The 2006 Budget includes \$85 million to open three new prisons (one high-security, one medium-security, and one secure women's prison) and to expand two other facilities. When fully activated, these prisons will add a total of 3,164 beds to help meet BOP's growing inmate capacity needs. In addition, \$37 million is provided to pay for the added costs for food, security, medical care, and clothing of almost 4,300 inmates in existing BOP facilities, and \$20 million in initial funding is included for 1,600 new private contract beds. While additional prison space is being added, the Budget continues a moratorium on additional new prison construction until the bureau completes an evaluation of its existing low- and minimum-security prison facilities for potential modification to house higher security inmates. BOP also has begun to institute several management initiatives to streamline operations and reduce costs, including consolidating correctional officer training, centralizing prisoner sentence and

inmate designation functions, relocating human resource and employee development functions, and transferring inmates with the most critical medical needs to dedicated BOP medical centers. For 2006, \$1.2 billion is provided to OFDT to support an average daily detainee population in excess of 60,000.

The aggressive enforcement of the Administration's law enforcement initiatives, and the resulting detainee population increase, has continued to challenge detention planning and forecasting. The Department is committed to enhancing its forecasting models, which requires balanced coordination among DOJ and DHS components. OFDT will improve forecasting by considering DOJ and DHS policy decisions, along with information received from the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. DOJ law enforcement policies—for example, those relating to gun and drug initiatives—affect the number of Federal arrests and criminal prosecutions. The size and scope of DHS border control and protection initiatives—including putting more border patrol agents on the borders—influences the Federal prisoner and detainee populations and affects detention costs.

Prosecuting Corporate Fraud and Violent Crime

The United States Attorneys prosecute violators of Federal law including corporate criminals. Criminal penalties assessed by the Federal courts, mostly for U.S. Attorney criminal fraud prosecution efforts, increased by 30 percent in 2004. The 2006 Budget supports these ongoing activities with \$1.6 billion. In addition, the Department's litigating divisions are combating corporate fraud and other cases. And, in the past four years, this Administration has increased Federal prosecutions of the criminal misuse of firearms by 76 percent. In 2004, the Justice Department filed 11,067 Federal firearms cases, the highest number of such cases on record for a single year.

Assisting State and Local Law Enforcement

The 2006 Budget includes \$2.4 billion for State and local assistance programs, including Project Safe Neighborhoods, the DNA Initiative, USA Freedom Corps, State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training, and the Regional Information Sharing System. These and other programs funded within DOJ enhance the capability of State and local governments to reduce crime in our communities, as well as our vulnerability to terrorism.

Today crime, including violent crime, is at a 30-year low. The Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) initiative, announced by the President and the Attorney General in 2001, is a comprehensive strategy that brings together Federal, State, and local agencies to continue the record reduction in the violent crime in our communities. Working with the Department, each community tailors the program to target problems associated with the criminal misuse of firearms and to build on local capacities. Since 2001, the Administration has dedicated \$1.3 billion in Federal resources to PSN, including grants to State and local task forces through the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), increased Federal prosecutors within U.S. Attorneys Offices, and additional agent and training resources within the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF). For 2006, the Budget requests \$363 million for PSN, an increase of \$138 million, or 61 percent, over the 2005 enacted level. The program increase will:

- Provide \$74 million in grant assistance for State and local prosecution of criminal misuse of firearms;
- Increase funding for States to update criminal history records, which are needed to deter illegal firearms purchases, by \$34 million, which is more than double the 2005 enacted level; and
- Augment Project ChildSafe, which distributes gun locks to prevent misuse of guns by children and youth, by \$29 million over the 2005 enacted level.

PROTECTING AMERICA—Continued

The 2006 Budget continues funding for the President's DNA initiative, Advancing Justice Through DNA Technology, a plan to devote more than \$1 billion over five years to help realize the full potential of DNA technology in the criminal justice system. The initiative advances the use of DNA to solve crimes and exonerate the innocent. The initiative will help clear the backlog of unanalyzed DNA samples from the most serious violent offenders, invest in DNA analysis technology for crime labs, train criminal justice professionals to make better use of DNA evidence, and promote the use of DNA to identify missing persons. The Administration proposes \$236 million in 2006 for the initiative, an increase of over \$68 million over the 2005 enacted level.

Through the efforts of the FBI, DEA, ATF, U.S. Marshals, and State and local assistance, the Administration is committed to further reducing the violent crime rate in the Nation. In June 2004, the Attorney General announced a targeted effort to deploy teams of Federal law enforcement agents and prosecutors to 15 cities to work with local law enforcement to curb the rate of violent crime in some of the communities not sufficiently benefiting from the overall reduction in the crime rate. DOJ will continue to support the deployment of these Violent Crime Impact Teams as part of this initiative in 2006.

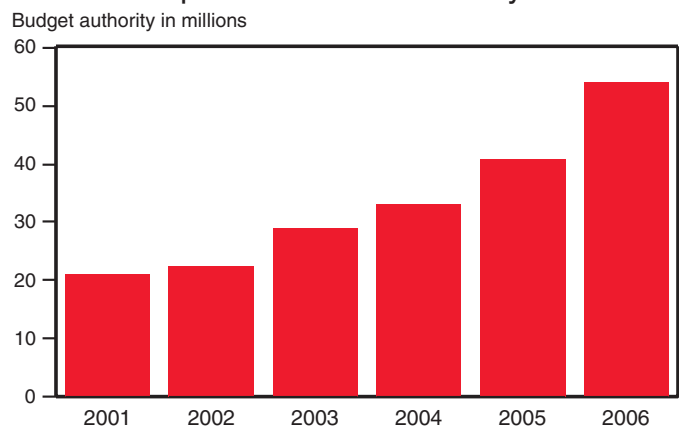
SUPPORTING A COMPASSIONATE SOCIETY

Protecting Our Children

DOJ is committed to fighting child pornography and obscenity, and to protecting children from trafficking and other forms of exploitation. The Department works with other law enforcement agencies to target, dismantle, and prosecute predatory child molesters and those who traffic in child pornography. The Criminal Division's High-Tech Investigative Unit (HTIU) is staffed with computer forensic experts, who work with Federal agents and prosecutors and use their technological expertise against Internet-based child pornographers and adult obscenity offenders. The HTIU receives and reviews more than 100 tips per month from the Federal Trade Commission and organizations such as the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. The Budget increases funding by \$13 million for the Justice Department's efforts to fight child pornography and obscenity, including the Criminal Division programs, the FBI's Innocent Images Initiative, which investigates sexual predators who use the Internet to prey on children, and the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Forces, which links Federal, State, and local law enforcement efforts.

Child abductions, especially by strangers, are among the most tragic of crimes. Yet, with the help of the growing AMBER (America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response) Alert network, more children are being found and returned to their homes. AMBER Alerts are emergency alerts broadcast by local authorities when law enforcement discovers that a child has been abducted and is in imminent danger of harm. Since the President announced an Administration effort to expand and coordinate the AMBER Alert network in October 2002, AMBER Alert has been credited with the recovery of over 150 children, or over 80 percent of all 188 recoveries since AMBER Alert began in Texas in 1996. Today, there are 96 AMBER plans operating across the country, including 30 local, 17 regional, and 49 statewide plans. The Budget includes \$5 million for the continued development of the successful AMBER Alert network across America.

Protecting Our Children from Exploitation and Obscenity



More than 600,000 incidents of domestic violence were committed in the United States in 2003. Approximately one-third of women who are murdered each year are killed by their current or former husband or partner. Children who are subjected to domestic violence often grow up to inflict violence on others, creating a cycle of violence that must be stopped. In the 2002 Budget, the President requested and secured a \$100 million increase in funding for Violence Against Women Act programs and has continued to provide similar levels of funding in every Budget since then. In an effort to combat this problem, the Administration has obtained over \$1.8 billion in funding since 2001 for programs that combat violence against women. The Budget requests \$386 million for Violence Against Women Act programs that target domestic violence and strengthen services for victims and their dependents, which are funded primarily through DOJ's Office on Violence Against Women.

SUPPORTING A COMPASSIONATE SOCIETY—Continued

Helping Prisoners and Ex-Offenders Reintegrate into Society

More than 600,000 offenders are released from prisons each year and face multiple barriers upon their return to society, including inadequate job skills and housing. Approximately two-thirds of prisoners are re-arrested within three years of their release, and half return to prison during that same period. To confront this problem, the President announced in his 2004 State of the Union Address a four-year \$300 million Prisoner Re-entry Initiative to help individuals leaving prison make a successful transition to community life and long-term employment. Drawing on the collaborative efforts of the Departments of Labor, Housing and Urban Development, and Justice, and harnessing the experience of faith-based and community organizations, the program will offer a range of job training, housing, and mentoring services that will help reduce recidivism and ensure that former prisoners are reintegrated into society. The President's Budget provides \$75 million for this initiative in 2006, including \$15 million within DOJ.

Many in America's prisons are struggling with substance abuse problems that hinder their successful reintegration into society. The President's Budget provides \$44.1 million for the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program. RSAT helps States and local governments implement drug treatment programs in correctional facilities so that offenders can reenter society free of addiction.

Fighting Human Trafficking

The Administration is committed to ending trafficking in human beings, which is a modern day form of slavery and an affront to human dignity. According to some estimates, each year at least 700,000, and as many as four million people, primarily women and children, are trafficked around the world and exploited for sexual purposes or for labor without compensation. Of these, 14,500 to 17,500 people are trafficked annually into the United States. In 2002, President Bush signed Executive Order 13257 to establish a Cabinet-level Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, in which the Department actively participates. The FBI and the Criminal Section of the Civil Rights Division investigate cases of human trafficking in conjunction with DHS immigration and customs enforcement agents. From 2001 to 2003, the Department opened 210 new human trafficking investigations, more than double the number opened in the previous three years, and the Civil Rights Division and the U.S. Attorneys initiated 111 trafficking prosecutions. In 2004, alone, the Department opened 130 trafficking investigations and undertook 51 prosecutions.

MAKING GOVERNMENT MORE EFFECTIVE

Reducing or Eliminating Non-performing Programs











The President's Budget reduces or eliminates a number of programs that do not have a record of demonstrating results, including:

- General purpose State and local law enforcement programs, such as the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Hiring Grants and the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants that are not able to effectively demonstrate an impact on reducing crime. A 2004 Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) assessment rated the COPS Hiring Grants as Results Not Demonstrated with respect to reducing crime, notwithstanding the program's funding of over 100,000 police officers, exceeding the program's original commitment. Elimination of these programs will save \$635 million a year.
- State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) grants, which serve as a form of revenue sharing rather than assistance targeted to a particular need. A 2005 PART assessment rated SCAAP as Results Not Demonstrated. Ending this program will save \$301 million a year.
- Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG), which provide a variety of non-focused juvenile justice grants to States and localities. A 2004 PART assessment rated JABG as Ineffective. Terminating this program will save \$54 million a year.
- Programs like the Byrne Discretionary Grants and the COPS Law Enforcement Technology Grants, which are earmarked in their entirety by the Congress, prevent targeting of assistance based on need or priority. Eliminating these programs will save \$305 million a year.





Update on the President's Management Agenda

The table that follows provides an update on DOJ's implementation of the President's Management Agenda as of December 31, 2004.

MAKING GOVERNMENT MORE EFFECTIVE—Continued

	Human Capital	Competitive Sourcing	Financial Performance	E-Government	Budget and Performance Integration
Status					
Progress					

Over the past year, the DOJ has made strong progress in implementing most areas of the President's Management Agenda. DOJ developed a human capital plan that is guiding its implementation of individual performance plans that tie to strategic goals, and has assessed management competencies for skills gaps. DOJ completed one standard competition of FBI vehicle maintenance that will yield \$10.5 million in net savings over the next five years. By 2008, DOJ will have competed 55 percent of suitable commercial positions. DOJ continues to address weaknesses in its financial systems with a goal of achieving substantial Federal Financial Management Improvement Act compliance during 2005. The Department is also addressing the weaknesses in OJP's grant accounting that caused DOJ to receive a disclaimer on its 2004 financial statements. DOJ continues IT improvements in support of the 24 E-Government initiatives (including reviewing all planned IT investments for duplication of E-Gov initiatives and submitting plans for implementing E-Gov initiatives for human resources and financial and grant management). DOJ also has addressed security issues for most systems, although serious inadequacies remain in protecting critical cyber infrastructure. The Department also has made improvements in budget and performance integration by incorporating performance information into managers' appraisals and using PART reviews to justify budget requests and direct program improvements.

Initiative	Status	Progress
Faith-Based and Community Initiative		
Real Property Asset Management		

DOJ has strengthened its outreach to community organizations, including faith-based organizations, as well as implementation and planning for new pilot initiatives. In the coming year DOJ will be giving special attention to improving the quality of data collection in support of the initiative, as well as improving planning and goal achievement. In support of the Real Property Initiative, the Department developed a draft asset management plan and updated policy guidance for DOJ components.

Department of Justice
(In millions of dollars)

	2004 Actual	Estimate	
		2005	2006
Spending			
Discretionary Budget Authority:			
Federal Bureau of Investigation	4,569	5,145	5,701
Drug Enforcement Administration	1,648	1,631	1,694
Federal Prison System ¹	4,768	4,754	4,755
United States Marshals Service	727	748	790
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives:			
Existing law	826	878	804
Legislative proposal (fee-funded activity)	—	—	120
Detention Trustee	841	874	1,222
United States Attorneys	1,527	1,542	1,626
General Legal Activities	614	626	680
Office of Justice Programs, COPS, Office on Violence Against Women	3,024	2,796	1,504
Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force	548	554	662
All other	449	633	780
Subtotal, Discretionary budget authority	19,541	20,181	20,338
Less Crime Victims' Fund Rescission	—	—	-1,267
Total, Discretionary budget authority	19,541	20,181	19,071
<i>Memorandum: Budget authority from enacted supplementals</i>	81	25	—
Total, Discretionary outlays	21,048	19,738	21,223
Mandatory Outlays:			
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives:			
Legislative proposal	—	—	-120
All other ²	7,921	1,448	2,293
Total, Mandatory outlays	7,921	1,448	2,173
Total, Outlays	28,969	21,186	23,396

¹ Net of \$314 million rescission of unobligated balances.

² 2004 mandatory outlays include completion of funding associated with the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Since 2001, the Administration:

- Transformed the Federal Bureau of Investigation, dramatically improving the Nation's ability to combat potential terrorism and resulting in more than 400 individuals being charged in terrorism-related cases, more than 220 of whom have been convicted or pled guilty to date; and
- Made \$2.3 billion in investments in critical crime fighting initiatives, including Project Safe Neighborhoods and the DNA Initiative, accompanying a historic drop in the violent crime rate, which has dropped to the lowest levels in at least three decades.

The President's Budget:

- Requests \$6 billion for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, including \$248 million for improvements in critical intelligence infrastructure needed to support its counterterrorism mission and leverage its intelligence workforce;
- Provides \$395 million for a more robust, refocused Project Safe Neighborhoods initiative, which will combat violent gun crime and gangs with prosecution assistance and grants, as well as Federal agents and training;
- Provides more than \$6.3 billion to Federal detention programs, incarcerating violent criminals and contributing to the decrease in crime at the local level; and
- Requests \$25 million for the Drug Enforcement Administration to expand its overseas operations and improve intelligence collection and coordination in order to further reduce the availability of drugs in the United States.

FOCUSING ON THE NATION'S PRIORITIES

The Department of Justice (DOJ) plays a vital role in protecting our Nation through its counterterrorism efforts and its prosecution, detention, and incarceration of Federal criminals. While combating terrorism is the first priority of the Department, DOJ also leads Federal efforts to fight corporate crime and eliminate drug trafficking organizations within the United States. By maintaining key State and local assistance programs, the Department enhances the capability of State and local governments to reduce crime in our communities.

DOJ's top priority continues to be the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of those responsible for terrorist attacks against U.S. citizens and interests. Since September 11, 2001, the Department has charged over 400 individuals on terrorism-related charges and obtained convictions or guilty pleas in over 220 terrorism-related and anti-terrorism cases. The President's 2007 Budget further strengthens these counterterrorism efforts by investing in critical intelligence infrastructure and information technology.

Countering the Threat of Terrorism

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has received significant resource increases in recent years, with funding rising from \$3.2 billion in 2001 to \$5.7 billion in 2006. These increases have supported a surge in the number of personnel at the FBI, adding 6,700

positions since 2001, an increase of 27 percent. The 2007 Budget provides over \$6.0 billion for the FBI, a 6.6-percent increase over the previous year and an 87-percent increase over 2001, allowing the FBI to focus on building the infrastructure critical to supporting its counterterrorism mission. Investments in 2007 will empower the FBI to leverage and support its workforce, particularly the agents, intelligence analysts, and support staff in the newly created National Security Branch, the focal point for counterterrorism and counterintelligence efforts.

The FBI is continuing its transformation from a law-enforcement agency primarily dedicated to criminal matters to a full member of the Intelligence Community focused on counterterrorism. Over the past four years, the FBI has developed its intelligence capabilities and improved its ability to protect the American people from threats to national security. It has built on its established capacity to collect information and enhanced its ability to analyze and disseminate intelligence. The FBI continues to work toward development of a specialized national security workforce, integration of

The FBI efforts are central to our success in the war on terror...

President George W. Bush
FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia
July 11, 2005

California Terror Plots Foiled

In August 2005, FBI Director Robert Mueller and Attorney General Alberto Gonzales announced the indictment of four men planning terrorist strikes in southern California. The indictment alleged that the group was plotting to attack military facilities, an Israeli consulate building, the El Al Israeli airline, and Jewish synagogues in the Los Angeles area. FBI and State and local law enforcement officials in California broke the case by sharing information through FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Force in Long Beach, California.

its intelligence functions and operational elements, and coordination with other members of the Intelligence Community. The President's 2007 program supports FBI's priorities and its continuing transformation by providing critical infrastructure needed for its intelligence operations and continued modernization of its operations. These initiatives will:

- Increase the number of secure facilities for conducting intelligence analysis;
- Enhance intelligence collection, systems, and training;
- Continue development of the FBI's new case management system that will reduce paperwork and improve information sharing; and
- Upgrade fingerprint identification systems to improve screening activities to identify potential terrorists.

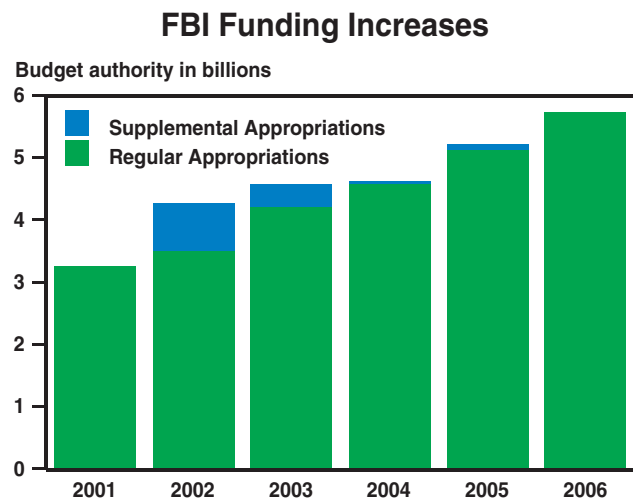
The prevention of terrorist attacks and the prosecution of the war on terrorism remain the top priorities of DOJ. The United States Attorneys are critical to this effort. In the past year alone, there have been several convictions in terrorism cases across the Nation. These convictions follow a successful track record established over the past four years in previous cases, such as those involving John Walker Lindh, Zacarias Moussaoui, and Richard Reid, among others. The 2007 Budget supports these ongoing activities with \$1.6 billion in resources, of which \$92 million will support increased national security and terrorism-related prosecutions.

Within the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), the 2007 Budget provides \$40 million for the Regional Information Sharing System, which helps local police agencies, as well as their State and Federal partners, identify and share criminal intelligence, including terrorist-related threats. The 2007 Budget also requests \$5 million for the expansion of Citizen Corps' Neighborhood Watch and the Volunteer in Police Service programs, which are part of USA Freedom Corps. Citizen Corps provides a way for volunteers to help their communities prepare for and counter the threat of terrorism.

Enhancing Immigration-Related Enforcement and Litigation

On November 28, 2005, President Bush outlined his plan to enhance America's homeland security through comprehensive immigration reform. Two major partners in this reform are the Department's Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) and the Civil Division's Office of Immigration Litigation (OIL). The 2007 Budget will strengthen the Department's ability to handle increasing numbers of immigration cases and ensure that these cases will not take away from DOJ's other critical functions. The Budget provides EOIR with enhancements totaling \$9 million. The increase will provide 20 new immigration judges, 10 new immigration appeals attorneys, and support staff that will enable EOIR to adjudicate a larger percentage of an estimated annual increase of 25,000 detained immigrant cases and 4,000 appeals. A stronger adjudication process will help make the best use of Department of Homeland Security enforcement strategies and resources.

OIL is the last line of defense in immigration enforcement. OIL defends challenges to the Government's immigration laws and enforcement actions in the Nation's courts. OIL's immigration



FOCUSING ON THE NATION'S PRIORITIES—Continued

attorneys have defended the Government's efforts to detain and remove illegal aliens, many of whom are criminals or suspected terrorists. The 2007 Budget provides \$9 million in enhancements to assist OIL in responding to litigation associated with immigration enforcement. Immigration has been the fastest growing part of the Civil Division's docket. Since 2001, OIL's attorneys have seen their average caseloads more than triple. These additional funds will support 86 new attorney positions and reduce OIL attorneys' cases-per-attorney ratio by 20 percent.

Prioritizing Assistance to States and Localities

The 2007 Budget includes \$1.9 billion for State and local assistance programs, including Project Safe Neighborhoods, the DNA Initiative, USA Freedom Corps, the Regional Information Sharing System, Methamphetamine Lab Cleanup, and other initiatives. These and other DOJ programs enhance the capability of State and local governments to reduce crime in our communities, reduce domestic violence, assist victims of crime, and reduce our vulnerability to terrorism.

Project Safe Neighborhoods.

Today, violent crime is at its lowest rate in at least three decades, decreasing 2.2 percent in 2004. The Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) initiative, announced by the President and the Attorney General in 2001, has helped bring together Federal, State, and local resources to help stamp out firearms-related crime in our communities. Beginning in 2007, PSN will become a more robust

strategy that targets not just illegal gun crime, but also the violent gangs that plague some of our communities. Since 2001, the Administration has dedicated over \$1.5 billion in Federal resources to PSN, including grants to State and local task forces through OJP, increased Federal prosecutors in U.S. Attorneys Offices, and agents and training within the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF). For 2007, the Budget requests \$395 million for PSN, an increase of \$154 million, or 64 percent, over the 2006 enacted level. The program increase will:

- Provide \$59 million in grant assistance for State and local prosecution of criminal misuse of firearms and illegal gang activity;
- Increase funding for States to update criminal history records, which are needed to deter illegal firearms purchases, by \$29 million—almost four times the 2005 enacted level;
- Make available \$15 million in technical assistance to State and local law enforcement to assist in combating gangs; and
- Permit the deployment of ATF Violent Crime Impact Teams to 15 additional cities to assist States/localities in combating violence.

The DNA Initiative. The 2007 Budget continues funding for the President's DNA initiative, Advancing Justice through DNA Technology, a plan to devote \$1 billion over five years to help realize the full potential of DNA technology in the criminal justice system. The initiative advances

Project Safe Neighborhoods

Project Safe Neighborhoods has produced significant increases in Federal prosecutions of firearms violations. This program succeeds because it relies on local information and local partners to fight local crime. In short, it relies on you.

Attorney General Alberto Gonzales
Fraternal Order of Police, New Orleans, Louisiana,
August 1, 2005

the use of DNA to solve crimes and protect the innocent. The initiative will help clear the backlog of unanalyzed DNA samples from the most serious violent offenders; invest in DNA analysis technology for crime labs; train criminal justice professionals to make better use of DNA evidence; and promote the use of DNA to identify missing persons. The Administration proposes \$234 million in 2007 for this initiative, an increase of \$68 million over the 2006 enacted level. Priorities include using DNA to help solve crimes by eliminating backlogs of unanalyzed DNA evidence, strengthening crime lab capacity, stimulating research and development, and training the criminal justice community, as well as using DNA to help protect the innocent and identify missing persons. With DOJ assistance, the backlog of convicted offender DNA samples was reduced by 67 percent in 2005, and casework samples were reduced by 21 percent. An important tool in this initiative is the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS), an electronic DNA database that is maintained by the FBI and shared among all 50 States and Puerto Rico. With the help of CODIS, DNA information can be stored and used to help solve future crimes.

Protecting Our Children. DOJ is committed to fighting child pornography and obscenity, and to protecting children from trafficking and other forms of exploitation. The Department works with other law enforcement agencies to target, dismantle, and prosecute predatory child molesters and those who traffic in child pornography. In 2005, the Department charged 1,616 individuals and obtained 1,370 guilty pleas and convictions in criminal cases involving predation against children—a 51-percent increase above the 2004 total of 907 guilty pleas and convictions. The 2007 Budget includes \$15.4 million for local Internet Crime Against Children investigative task forces.

Child abductions, especially by strangers, are among the most tragic of crimes. With the help of the growing AMBER (America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response) Alert network, more children are being found and returned to their homes every year. AMBER Alerts are emergency alerts broadcast by local authorities when law enforcement discovers that a child has been abducted and is in imminent danger of harm. Since the President announced an Administration effort to expand and coordinate the AMBER Alert network in October 2002, AMBER Alert has been credited with the recovery of about 200 children, or over 85 percent of all 230 recoveries since AMBER Alert began in Texas in 1996. Today, there are 114 AMBER Alert plans operating across the country, including 37 local, 27 regional, and 50 State-wide plans. The Budget includes \$5 million for the continued development of the successful AMBER Alert network across America.

Violence Against Women. More than 500,000 reported incidents of domestic violence and over 200,000 reported rapes were committed in the United States in 2004. Approximately one-third of women who are murdered each year are killed by their current or former husband or partner. In the 2002 Budget, the President requested and secured a \$100 million increase in funding for Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) programs and has continued to provide similar levels of funding in every Budget since then. In an effort to combat the problem, the Administration has obtained over \$2.2 billion in funding since 2001 for programs that combat violence against women. The Budget requests \$369 million for VAWA programs that target domestic violence and strengthen services for victims and their dependents, and hold offenders accountable. Not only do VAWA-funded programs provide training and support to local law enforcement, but VAWA programs also provide services and support to hundreds of thousands of victims each year. VAWA programs are funded primarily through DOJ's Office on Violence Against Women.

Prisoner Re-entry. More than 600,000 offenders are released from local, State and Federal prisons each year and face multiple barriers on their return to society, including inadequate job skills and lack of housing. Approximately one-half of prisoners are re-arrested within three years of their release, and half return to prison during that same period. To confront this problem, the President announced in his 2004 State of the Union Address a four-year \$300 million Prisoner Re-entry Initiative to help individuals leaving prison make a successful transition to community life and long-term employment. Drawing on the collaborative efforts of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human

FOCUSING ON THE NATION'S PRIORITIES—Continued

Faith-Based Efforts

Government can hand out money, but government cannot put hope in people's hearts, or a sense of purpose in people's lives. That's why I'm such a strong believer in the faith-based initiative, an initiative which will empower people of all faiths in America to do what they've been called to do, to help a neighbor in need, to love somebody.

President George W. Bush
2002 Unity Luncheon, Atlanta, Georgia
October 17, 2002

Services, and Justice, and harnessing the experience of faith-based and community organizations, the program offers a range of job training, housing, and mentoring services to help reduce recidivism and ensure that former prisoners are reintegrated into society. The President's Budget provides \$59 million for this initiative in 2007, including \$15 million within DOJ.

Improving Capital Litigation. The Nation's criminal justice system depends not just on our ability to apprehend criminals, but also on the ability of our courts to fairly prosecute those suspected of crimes. Cases involving the death penalty must be handled in full accordance with constitutional guarantees. The 2007 Budget provides \$15 million to enhance the Capital Litigation Improvement Grant program, an increase of \$14 million over the 2006 enacted level. This program will provide grants for training of defense counsel, State, and local prosecutors, and State trial judges, with the goal of improving the quality of representation and the reliability of verdicts in State capital cases.

Cleanup of Methamphetamine Labs. Methamphetamine's addictive and harmful properties are well-documented. Production of methamphetamine (also known as "meth") often takes place in small, informal laboratories set up in homes, sheds, and other buildings. The hazardous byproducts of methamphetamine production can threaten the health and life of those making the illegal drug, their families and communities, as well as the law enforcement officers who respond. Cleanup of these sites strains the resources of the communities, often rural, in which they are found. The Budget provides \$40 million for the clean-up of these toxic waste sites, an increase of \$20 million and 100 percent over the enacted 2006 level. The additional funding will ensure that the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is able to respond to all requests for cleanup of methamphetamine laboratories seized by State and local law enforcement agencies and fund the start up costs for container programs in all States requesting them.

Drug Courts. The 2007 Budget provides \$69 million to increase the number of America's drug courts, an increase of \$59 million over the 2006 enacted level. In 2001, there were only 750 drug courts offering treatment and other alternatives for non-violent drug offenders. Today, there are over 1,600 drug courts, and more are in the planning stages. The funding will allow hundreds of additional communities to plan for drug courts, and provide grants to implement or enhance over 100 drug courts across the country.

Combating Domestic Trafficking in Persons. The 2007 Budget provides \$20 million for new grants for State and local law enforcement to improve programs to investigate and prosecute acts of severe forms of trafficking.

Enhanced Funding for Detention and the Bureau of Prisons

The 2007 Budget provides \$5 billion for the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) and \$1.3 billion for the Office of the Federal Detention Trustee (OFDT). These DOJ components ensure that Federal criminals are safely detained and incarcerated to assure public safety. The costs of Federal incarceration and detention activities account for almost a third of DOJ's annual budget. At present, there are over 188,000 inmates in Federal custody, of which approximately 11 percent represent immigration-related arrests and over 53 percent represent drug-related offenses. The number of Federal detainees has also experienced record growth, up over 300 percent over the past decade. The largest increases in the detainee population have occurred along the U.S. Southwest border because of increased Department of Homeland Security immigration enforcement. While current system-wide crowding at Federal prisons is at the lowest level in several years, more prison and detention space is still needed.

In the recently released report, *Contracting for Imprisonment in the Federal Prison System: Cost and Performance of the Privately Operated Taft Correctional Institution*, the National Institute of Justice found that contractors can offer affordable and safe alternatives to building new low security prisons, in turn reducing crowding at existing facilities. The 2007 Budget provides \$40 million to add new prisoner space located at a new contractor-managed low security prison in Philipsburg, Pennsylvania; to secure other new contractor-managed prison bed space; and to activate a new housing unit at an existing correctional institution in the northeast region, adding 1,962 beds.

OFDT has implemented management efficiencies and streamlining that have reduced the amount of time immigration offenders spend in detention awaiting incarceration. Innovative initiatives such as the "e-designate" pilot—a paperless, electronic offender transition process that allows the courts, the United States Parole Commission, the United States Marshals (USMS), BOP, and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) of the Department of Homeland Security to move paperwork electronically between offices and agencies—has already reduced the amount of time offenders spend in detention in Arizona from 147 to 118 days, resulting in savings of \$28 million. In addition, BOP continues to make progress in its streamlining and other efficiency measures. BOP has already abolished nearly 700 management positions, closed several outmoded and inefficient prison camps, and begun the transfer of inmates with the most critical medical needs to consolidated BOP medical centers, resulting in savings to the taxpayer.

Improving Drug Enforcement Efforts

DEA is responsible for investigating drug trafficking organizations in tandem with the other Federal agencies participating in the Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) program. DEA and OCDETF focus their efforts on Consolidated Priority Organization Targets (CPOTs), the largest and most significant international drug trafficking organizations operating in the United States. During 2005, DEA and OCDETF successfully dismantled 119 organizations linked to those on the CPOT List, and significantly disrupted the activities of 208 others. The 2007 Budget continues to support this focus on priority international organizations by expanding the Department's overseas presence. The Budget provides \$9 million for enhanced DEA operations in the drug production and transit zones of Central and South America, as well as \$4 million in funding for DEA teams deployed to Afghanistan to stem the supply of heroin entering the global narcotics market from that country.

The 2007 Budget also focuses on enhancing intelligence capabilities within the Department's drug enforcement components by providing \$12 million to improve DEA's intelligence collection and coordination.

For 2007, the Budget also proposes transferring the High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Program, operated by the Office of National Drug Control Policy, to DOJ in order for the program to be better coordinated with OCDETF and the Department's other drug enforcement efforts. The

FOCUSING ON THE NATION'S PRIORITIES—Continued

Improving Drug Enforcement Efforts

By investigating and dismantling drug trafficking organizations overseas, DEA disrupts the flow of illegal narcotics into the United States and reduces the availability of drugs on our streets. Colombian Coast Guard officers, working with DEA agents and analysts, seized two tons of cocaine, pictured here, before these drugs could be shipped north for distribution in the United States. The 2007 Budget provides DEA with additional resources to expand their overseas operations in Central and South America, as well as Southwest Asia.



program originally was intended to focus resources on a limited number of regions experiencing the most serious problems with organized drug trafficking. It now spends \$225 million on 28 areas that include much of the populated United States. Efforts to focus the HIDTAs on the President's National Drug Control Strategy priority of targeting high-level organizations, such as the CPOT List have been hindered by the practice of funding individual HIDTAs at the same level year after year. As a result, the Budget proposes a HIDTA program that will focus funds on regions that are primary national drug distribution or transit zones. The Budget provides this new, better-focused HIDTA program with funding of \$208 million.

Other Federal Law Enforcement Efforts

ATF continues to play an integral role in the fight against illegal firearms traffickers, explosives violations and arson. The 2007 Budget includes \$980 million for ATF, of which \$120 million will come from a new user fee to help pay for regulations enacted to ensure that explosives stay out of hands of terrorists and other criminals. The Safe Explosives Act of 2002, requires ATF to issue mandatory permits for explosives purchasers and perform background checks for all licensees and their employees. Since the Act's passage and implementation, regulatory activities have become a larger portion of ATF's budget.

The 2007 Budget also includes \$16 million to increase the number of Violent Crime Impact Teams—part of the Project Safe Neighborhoods initiative. By assisting local police forces, proactively enlisting community involvement, and committing targeted Federal law enforcement resources, these teams have proven to be effective at mitigating violent crime in communities that have experienced sharp increases in such crime.

The USMS provides protection to Federal courthouses, members of the Federal judiciary, and witnesses associated with Federal court cases. The 2007 Budget provides resources to expand the USMS Office of Protective Intelligence and to enhance off-site judicial security. This will enable the Marshals to detect, assess, and respond to potential threats in a timely manner and will strengthen threat analysis capability. The Budget also provides new resources to make important upgrades to USMS information technology and financial management capabilities.

RESTRAINING SPENDING AND MANAGING FOR RESULTS

The 2007 Budget aims to focus the Nation's resources on priorities, which requires an evaluation of existing programs to ensure they are continuing to meet an important national need and demonstrate results. When programs can no longer demonstrate that they are effectively meeting an important national priority, it is time to reconsider whether they should continue to be funded as spending priorities.

Eliminating Non-performing Programs

The President's Budget reduces or eliminates a number of programs that do not have a record of producing results, including:

- The State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP), which serves as a form of revenue sharing rather than a program to improve Federal immigration-related enforcement. The President is committed to protecting our borders and enforcing immigration laws. The President's 2007 Budget reflects this commitment by proposing a 34-percent increase in Government-wide immigration enforcement and a 90-percent increase since 2001. These increases will support initiatives to expedite removal of illegal immigrants and expand successful partnerships between Federal, State, and local entities committed to immigration enforcement. Currently, SCAAP is not focused on crime reduction and cannot demonstrate an impact on crime, and there is no requirement that funds be used to address local crime or correctional issues. A 2003 Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) assessment rated SCAAP as Results Not Demonstrated. Ending this program will save \$400 million a year.
- General purpose State and local law enforcement programs, such as the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants, which are not able to demonstrate an impact on reducing crime. A 2005 PART assessment of the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants also found the program's lack of long-term goals and measures inhibited targeting of resources to address real crime needs, notwithstanding funding of \$542 million in 2005 and \$327 million in 2006. Eliminating this program will save \$327 million a year.
- Programs such as the Byrne Discretionary Grants and the COPS Law Enforcement Technology Grants, which are earmarked in their entirety by the Congress. Such programs prevent targeting of assistance based on competitive need. Eliminating these programs will save \$317 million a year.
- Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG), which provide a variety of non-focused juvenile justice grants to States and localities. A 2002 PART assessment rated JABG as Ineffective. Without undergoing a major redesign, the program cannot target resources effectively. Terminating this program will save \$49 million a year.

Reductions Achieved in 2006

In 2006, the President's Budget proposed a number of reductions in programs that have not demonstrated results. Some of the reductions enacted by the Congress include:

- The COPS Hiring Grant program. A 2002 PART assessment rated the COPS Hiring Grants as Results Not Demonstrated with respect to reducing crime. Additionally, the program has already achieved its mandate, which was to help local police agencies to hire over 100,000 police officers. As a result, additional funding is unwarranted. No funding was provided in 2006.

RESTRAINING SPENDING AND MANAGING FOR RESULTS—Continued

- **COPS Interoperable Communications Grants.** Redundant of Department of Homeland Security efforts to assist States and localities with improving the emergency communications systems of first responders, the 2006 enacted level fell to \$10 million from the 2005 level of \$99 million.

Providing For More Effective Government

The PART process assesses the effectiveness of programs and helps inform management actions, budget requests, and legislative proposals directed at achieving results. During 2005, the Department and OMB completed nine new PART assessments, bringing the total of DOJ's programs that have been assessed to 27; programs representing approximately 80 percent of the Department's resources. New assessments completed in 2005 include:

- *DOJ General Legal Activities (GLA)—Rated Effective.* In 2005, the GLA program successfully resolved 91 percent of criminal court cases and 84 percent of civil court cases in favor of the Government, exceeding its targets. To continue improving, the program is seeking an independent evaluation of its activities and implementing new skills and training programs for managers.
- *The United States Trustees Program—Rated Effective.* In 2005, the program achieved a 99-percent success rate in its efforts to prevent fraud and abuse of the U.S. bankruptcy system. DOJ is reviewing performance targets, aiming for more aggressive performance improvements.
- *FBI Counterterrorism Program—Rated Adequate.* To improve its counterterrorism program, the FBI is increasing the percentage of human intelligence sources that have been validated and the percentage of counterterrorism personnel who have been appropriately trained.
- *FBI Counterintelligence Program—Rated Moderately Effective.* The FBI is working to increase the percentage of field offices that partner with other intelligence agencies, maintain contact with possible targets of foreign intelligence services, and identify operations of threat countries.
- *Bureau of Prisons Construction—Rated Adequate.* BOP is evaluating low and minimum-security prison space for the housing of higher-security prisoners and examining State, local, and private facilities for housing more low and minimum-security inmates.
- *National Institute of Justice—Rated Adequate.* In 2005, the public requested over seven million copies of the Institute's reports and other publications. Future budget requests will provide more information to help link resources requested for the Institute's research programs to program goals.
- *Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)—Rated Effective.* Each month 30,000 users access BJS's website for the latest in national criminal justice statistics. The Budget supports increased funding to improve criminal justice statistics on crime and victimization.
- *Multipurpose Law Enforcement Grants (Byrne Grants)—Rated Results Not Demonstrated.* In response to the assessment, the Budget eliminates funding for these grants.
- *The Vaccine Injury Compensation Program—Rated Adequate.* The program is planning to evaluate its impact and design, as well as improve techniques for projecting the program's financial liabilities.

Update on the President's Management Agenda

The table below provides an update on DOJ's implementation of the President's Management Agenda as of December 31, 2005.

	Human Capital	Competitive Sourcing	Financial Performance	E-Government	Budget and Performance Integration
Status	●	●	●	● ↑	●
Progress	●	●	●	●	●

Arrow indicates change in status rating since the prior evaluation as of September 30, 2005.

During 2005, DOJ has made strong progress in implementing most areas of the President's Management Agenda. DOJ launched a new human capital strategic plan and developed metrics to guide workforce-related decision-making. After two quarters of strong performance in the area of human capital, DOJ has created sets of best practices to be shared within and outside the Department. In competitive sourcing, DOJ is proceeding with the development of a new FAIR Act inventory of commercial positions and will develop a plan for future competitions in 2006. In 2005, DOJ completed five streamlined competitions, including a total of 58 full time equivalents, which resulted in an estimated \$2.3 million in savings. The Department has addressed weaknesses in OJP's grant accounting, restoring its unqualified opinion on the 2004 financial statements and leading to an unqualified opinion on the Department's 2005 financial statements. DOJ also is taking steps to develop a Unified Financial Management System. DOJ continues information technology improvements in support of the 24 Presidential E-Government initiatives. Additionally, DOJ continues to improve its planning, management, and execution of information technology projects. The Department also has made improvements in budget and performance integration. Senior leaders now review integrated budget and performance information on a quarterly basis and use it to make management decisions and to direct improvements in program results. Further, the Department has created and approved efficiency measures for 100 percent of PART-assessed programs.

Initiative	Status	Progress
Faith-Based and Community Initiative	●	●
Real Property Asset Management	● ↑	●

Arrow indicates change in status rating since the prior evaluation as of September 30, 2005.

DOJ has launched and is operating several pilot programs open to faith-based and community organizations (FBCOs), including: faith-based residential units in Federal prisons and in a State juvenile facility; projects to train clergy in helping victims of domestic violence and elder fraud; and programs to provide sub-grants to small FBCOs working with crime victims. The Department continues to conduct outreach to FBCOs and is reporting accurate, timely information on the extent of FBCO participation in the Department's discretionary grant programs. In support of the Real Property initiative, the Department has appointed a senior officer with responsibility for DOJ's real property assets and implemented changes to its Department Rent Management System (DRMS) to enable DRMS to serve as the repository for all Department real property assets. A complete inventory of the Department's real property assets has been completed and will continue to be maintained and updated by DOJ.

Department of Justice
(In millions of dollars)

	2005 Actual	Estimate	
		2006	2007
Spending			
Discretionary Budget Authority:			
Federal Bureau of Investigation	5,208	5,669	6,040
Drug Enforcement Administration	1,696	1,665	1,736
Federal Prison System	4,751	4,919	4,962
United States Marshals Service.....	748	792	826
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives	878	912	860
Detention Trustee	874	1,162	1,332
United States Attorneys	1,544	1,580	1,637
General Legal Activities	625	653	684
National Security Division.....	—	—	67
Office of Justice Programs, COPS, Office on Violence Against Women.....	2,795	2,414	1,228
Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force	552	483	706
All other	779	722	628
Subtotal, Discretionary budget authority	20,450	20,971	20,706
Less Crime Victims' Fund rescission	—	—	-1,255
Total, Discretionary budget authority	20,450	20,971	19,451
<i>Memorandum: Budget authority from enacted supplementals</i>	<i>267</i>	<i>229</i>	<i>—</i>
Total, Discretionary outlays	21,343	20,839	22,247
Total, Mandatory outlays	1,408	1,505	2,491
Total, Outlays	22,751	22,344	24,738



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Since 2001, the Administration:

- Transformed the FBI, dramatically improving the Nation's ability to prevent and combat terrorism;
- Made \$2.5 billion in investments in critical crime fighting initiatives, including Project Safe Neighborhoods and the DNA Initiative, paving the way for record low violent crime rates; and
- Provided more than \$14 billion to the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces, leading to the disruption or dismantlement of over 5,000 major drug trafficking organizations.

The President's 2008 Budget:

- Includes \$183 million in enhancements for the FBI's counterterrorism, intelligence, and other national security programs;
- Provides \$200 million for a new Violent Crime Reduction Partnership Initiative to help communities address local increases in violent crime;
- Replaces a fragmented, duplicative system of Justice grants, comprised of more than 70 programs, with four common-sense programs that address violent crime, violence against women, protecting children and enhancing juvenile justice, and public safety and protection;
- Includes \$2.8 billion to combat the spread of illegal drugs;
- Includes funding for essential Federal detention and incarceration programs, including \$169 million to provide new prison capacity; and
- Provides \$420 million to secure the Nation's schools and enhance efforts to protect its children from abuse and exploitation.

FOCUSING ON THE NATION'S PRIORITIES

The Department of Justice (DOJ) plays a vital role in protecting our Nation through its efforts to fight terrorism, thwart espionage by foreign powers, and capture, prosecute, and imprison those who break Federal criminal laws. While combating terrorism is the first priority of the Department, it also leads Federal efforts to fight violent crime and eliminate drug trafficking organizations within the United States. The 2008 Budget continues the Department's focus on combating terrorism. Although crime rates remain at historic lows, the Administration is also taking strong steps to counter violent crime rate increases being experienced in some cities.

In addition to increasing resources for the Department's key law enforcement, prosecutorial, and other programs, the Budget provides \$1.2 billion in assistance to State and local partners. The Attorney General proposes to create the new Violent Crime Reduction Partnership Initiative to target resources to those communities with the greatest crime problems. The 2008 Budget also proposes to consolidate numerous small grant programs to better target resources to the Nation's most critical needs and increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the grant programs.

Countering the Threat of Terrorism

As the lead bureau within DOJ for counterterrorism and intelligence, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has grown significantly over the last five years. The Budget provides \$3.8 billion for the FBI's counterterrorism, counterintelligence, and intelligence programs, including \$183 million for critical national security enhancements. This funding will support additional agents and intelligence analysts for counterterrorism cases, analytical and tactical support for those cases, and critical information technology and infrastructure investments.

The newly formed National Security Division (NSD) enhances the Department's ability to carry out its top priority of preventing terrorist attacks in the United States and protecting the Nation's security. It consolidates the strengths of the Counterterrorism and Counterespionage sections of the Criminal Division with the expertise of the lawyers from the Office of Intelligence Policy and Review, who specialize in the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. The 2008 Budget includes \$78 million for NSD, including \$7 million in enhancements for the prevention and prosecution of terrorism.

Addressing Violent Crime in America's Communities

The President's Budget provides \$304 million in enhancements for DOJ to reverse the recent uptick in violent crime in some areas, including criminal acts related to gangs and illegal immigration. The request includes:

- \$22 million to fund the DNA Initiative to address growing workloads resulting from recent legislative requirements and improve system capabilities;
- \$12 million to fund anti-gang efforts in the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives and the United States Attorneys' offices; and



- \$70 million to help fund improvements in border security, prevent the entry of illegal drugs and aliens, and accelerate the adjudication of immigration cases.

An additional \$200 million would be targeted through the Violent Crime Reduction Partnership Initiative to support multi-jurisdictional task forces to help communities that have experienced an increase in violent crime.

The 2008 Budget also provides for the additional resources to support top priority initiatives aimed at expanding resources to combat gun running and gang violence, including the flow of illegal drugs and firearms through the Southwest border.

Fighting the Spread of Illegal Drugs

The President's Budget provides \$2.8 billion to continue the fight against illegal drugs, including \$2.0 billion for the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and \$509 million for the Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) program. Together, DEA and OCDETF fight the spread of illegal drugs and seek to dismantle and disrupt major drug trafficking organizations.

The Budget also provides \$350 million in funding for criminal justice needs, including drug-related priorities, through the new, consolidated Byrne Public Safety and Protection Grants. These competitive grants will provide funding for State and local needs, including drug courts, methamphetamine lab cleanup, Project Safe Neighborhoods, the DNA Initiative, and offender reentry.

Protecting America's Children from Exploitation and Abuse

The President's Budget includes an additional \$25 million to reduce incidents of child exploitation and abuse, including those facilitated by the use of computers and the Internet. The 2008 Budget also includes \$280 million for competitive grants to address violence against children, including sexual exploitation through the Internet, and to address multiple juvenile justice and child safety needs.

The FBI will expand its efforts to prevent and investigate sexual predators who use the Internet to sexually exploit children and to reduce incidents of child prostitution. The FBI would be aided by increased prosecutorial support from the United States Attorneys. In addition, the Budget will provide \$284 million to the United States Marshals Service for fugitive apprehension, including an additional \$8 million to aggressively pursue apprehension of sexual predators under the provisions of the Adam Walsh Act.

Enhancing Funding for Detention and Incarceration

The 2008 Budget provides \$5.4 billion for the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) and \$1.3 billion for the Office of the Federal Detention Trustee (OFDT). These DOJ components ensure that Federal criminals and those awaiting trial or sentencing are safely and cost-effectively incarcerated and detained. At present, there are more than 193,000 inmates in BOP's custody, of whom approximately 64 percent were convicted of immigration or drug-related offenses. The population of Federal detainees in the custody of OFDT has experienced record growth, having more than doubled during the past decade. The President's Budget requests \$169 million to expand prison capacity by completing the first phase of the activation of a new prison in Pollock, Louisiana, completing a current prison project in Mendota, California, and expanding the number of contract prison beds by more than 1,100.

Department of Justice
(In millions of dollars)

	2006 Actual	Estimate	
		2007	2008
Spending			
Discretionary Budget Authority:			
Federal Bureau of Investigation	5,665	5,699	6,431
Drug Enforcement Administration	1,676	1,684	1,803
Federal Prison System	4,920	4,921	5,363
United States Marshals Service	783	778	900
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives	911	916	1,014
Detention Trustee	1,162	1,106	1,294
United States Attorneys	1,583	1,577	1,748
General Legal Activities	653	654	751
National Security Division	—	—	78
Office of Justice Programs, COPS, Office on Violence Against Women	2,432	2,481	1,234
Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force	482	485	509
All other	812	504	394
Subtotal, Discretionary budget authority	21,079	20,805	21,519
Less Crime Victims Fund cancellation	-19	-1,371	-1,338
Total, Discretionary budget authority	21,060	19,434	20,181
<i>Memorandum:</i>			
<i>Budget authority from enacted supplementals</i>	<i>365</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Additional funding requirements</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>146</i>
Total, Discretionary outlays	22,359	20,303	21,378
Total, Mandatory outlays	1,032	2,814	2,743
Total, Outlays	23,391	23,117	24,121



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The President's 2009 Budget will:

- Counter the threat of terrorism;
- Enable Federal law enforcement to arrest and prosecute Federal criminals;
- Support State and local law enforcement efforts to combat violent crime in America's communities;
- Fight criminal activity along the U.S. Southwest border; and
- Support essential Federal detention and incarceration programs.

Countering the Threat of Terrorism

- *Bolsters the national security functions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).* \$7.1 billion for the FBI, including \$361 million in enhancements that will support FBI's intelligence and counterterrorism programs, improve surveillance capabilities, bolster response to weapons of mass destruction, and protect the security of the Nation's cyber systems.
- *Strengthens the Department's National Security Division (NSD).* \$84 million in total resources for NSD, to support intelligence operations to combat terrorism and other threats to national security.

Arresting and Prosecuting Federal Criminals

- *Combats identity theft and financial fraud.* \$178 million for the FBI's financial crime investigations, which have aided in strengthening cases leading to arrest and prosecution by the U.S. Attorneys. In 2007, the U.S. Attorneys charged 2,470 defendants under identify theft statutes and charged 8,566 defendants for white collar fraud, including bank fraud and embezzlement, as well as corporate, consumer, bankruptcy, securities, tax, commodities and other fraud.
- *Continues the fight against obscenity and child pornography.* \$40 million for the FBI to investigate sexual predators that will lead to prosecution and conviction. The \$36 million provided in 2007 for FBI investigations of sexual predators enabled the U.S. Attorneys under the Attorney General's Project Safe Childhood Initiative to charge 2,218 defendants that year.
- *Reduces procurement fraud and tax crimes.* \$47 million for investigating and prosecuting promoters of tax, procurement, and other corporate fraud.

Supporting State and Local Law Enforcement

- *Funds the Violent Crime Reduction Partnership Initiative.* \$200 million targeted to support community-driven responses to increases in violent crime.

- *Reforms the Byrne Public Safety and Protection Program.* \$200 million for State and local criminal justice needs, including Project Safe Neighborhoods, the DNA Initiative, Prisoner Re-entry, and other priorities, to be funded through competitive grants.

Fighting Criminal Activity on the U.S. Southwest Border

- *Creates the Southwest Border Enforcement Initiative.* \$100 million in new resources to strategically focus Department of Justice law enforcement and prosecutorial efforts on the U.S. Southwest border to combat violent crime, gun smuggling, and illicit drug trafficking.
- *Continues the fight against illegal drugs.* \$2.2 billion for the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and \$532 million for the Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) program. Together, DEA and OCDETF fight the spread of illegal drugs and seek to dismantle and disrupt major drug trafficking organizations.

Supporting Essential Federal Detention and Incarceration Programs

- *Funds Federal detention and incarceration programs.* \$5.5 billion for the Bureau of Prisons and \$1.3 billion for the Office of the Federal Detention Trustee (OFDT), to ensure that Federal criminals and those awaiting trial or sentencing are safely and cost-effectively incarcerated and detained.
- *Expands detention capacity.* \$50 million in new resources to increase the number of contract prison beds and \$38 million to strengthen OFDT's detention resources along the Southwest border.



Source: Carol Rodgers, Training Coordinator

Firearms training at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

Major Savings and Reforms

- More than 70 State and local law enforcement assistance programs representing over \$2 billion in spending are proposed for consolidation into four flexible and competitive grants. This will eliminate earmarks and formulas and improve the ability of States, localities, and Tribes to respond to increases in violent crime by better targeting funds to key criminal justice priorities, including:
 - \$200 million, Violent Crime Reduction Partnership;
 - \$200 million, Byrne Public Safety and Protection Program;
 - \$280 million, Violence Against Women Program; and
 - \$185 million, Child Safety and Juvenile Justice Program.

Since 2001, the Department of Justice has:

- Transformed the FBI to improve the Nation's ability to prevent and combat terrorism.
- Made more than \$3 billion in investments in critical crime-fighting initiatives, including Project Safe Neighborhoods and the DNA Initiative, helping communities address violent crime.
- Provided more than \$16 billion to DEA and OCDETF, leading to the disruption or dismantlement of over 5,000 major drug trafficking organizations.

Department of Justice
(In millions of dollars)

	2007 Actual	Estimate	
		2008	2009
Spending			
Discretionary Budget Authority:			
Federal Bureau of Investigation	6,040	6,514	7,108
Drug Enforcement Administration	1,761	1,856	1,937
Federal Prison System	5,427	5,425	5,534
United States Marshals Service.....	819	851	933
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives	984	1,008	1,028
Detention Trustee	1,226	1,081	1,295
United States Attorneys	1,656	1,748	1,831
General Legal Activities	677	736	804
National Security Division.....	67	73	84
Office of Justice Programs, COPS, Office on Violence Against Women.....	2,687	2,314	813
Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force	497	497	532
All other	778	587	392
Subtotal, Discretionary budget authority	22,619	22,690	22,291
Less Crime Victims' Fund cancellation.....	—	—	-2,024
Total, Discretionary budget authority	22,619	22,690	20,267
<i>Memorandum:</i>			
<i>Budget authority from enacted supplementals</i>	<i>356</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Additional funding requirements</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>—</i>
Total, Discretionary outlays	22,335	23,019	23,426
Total, Mandatory outlays	1,135	2,112	3,199
Total, Outlays	23,470	25,131	26,625