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U.S. Department of Justice
Justice Management Division
Office of General Counsel

Washington, D.C. 20530

December 20, 2022

VIA EMAIL

RE: JMD FOIA # 124790

I am responding on behalf of the Justice Management Division (JMD) to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request dated January 1, 2021, for the transition briefing documents prepared by the Department of Justice for the incoming Biden Administration in late 2020.

The documents you requested are enclosed.

I trust that this information fully satisfies your request. If you need any further assistance or would like to discuss any aspect of your request, please do not hesitate to contact our FOIA Public Liaison, Karen McFadden, at JMDFOIA@usdoj.gov or (202) 514-3101.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John E. Thompson".

John E. Thompson for
Morton J. Posner
Acting General Counsel

2020 Presidential Transition

Department Overview



U.S. Department of Justice



DATE: November 2020

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

FROM: Lee J. Lofthus
Assistant Attorney General for Administration

SUBJECT: Department of Justice Overview

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

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

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

For further information about this *Department Overview*, or any questions about any administrative or management issue, please contact me at 202-514-3101.

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THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AT A GLANCE

HISTORY

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

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

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

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

Over the past 231 years, the position of chief law enforcement officer for the federal government, created by Congress in 1789, has grown from a part-time Attorney General with no

staff and no official quarters to a full-time Attorney General surrounded by a Department of almost 40 offices, boards, divisions, and other law enforcement components. Today, the Department of Justice is comprised of more than 116,000 employees, including over 10,000 federal lawyers located in federal buildings around the country. Thomas Jefferson wrote, “The most sacred of the duties of government [is] to do equal and impartial justice to all its citizens.” This sacred duty remains the guiding principle for the women and men of the U.S. Department of Justice.

For additional information about the Department’s history, please see the following links:

[Attorneys General of the United States, biographies and speeches](https://www.justice.gov/ag/historical-bios)

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

- Eighty-five distinguished Americans have served as Attorney General. Learn more about these honored individuals: [Attorneys General Throughout History](https://www.justice.gov/ag/historical-bios).
<https://www.justice.gov/ag/historical-bios>

[Art and Architecture of the Robert F. Kennedy Main Justice Department Building](https://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/jmd/legacy/2014/06/30/75RFKBuilding.pdf)

<https://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/jmd/legacy/2014/06/30/75RFKBuilding.pdf>

- For the 75th anniversary of the Robert F. Kennedy Department of Justice Building, this book was created dedicated to the history of the Department, the building, and its artwork.

[History of the Department's Motto and Seal](https://www.justice.gov/about/history/doj-seal-history-and-motto)

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

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

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Department of Justice is:

“...to enforce the law and defend the interests of the United States according to the law; to ensure public safety against threats foreign and domestic; to provide federal leadership in preventing and controlling crime; to seek just punishment for those guilty of unlawful behavior; and to ensure fair and impartial administration of justice for all Americans.”

STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Department of Justice’s strategic goals and objectives for FY 2018-2022 are:

GOAL 1: Enhance National Security and Counter the Threat of Terrorism

- 1.1: Disrupt and defeat terrorist operations
- 1.2: Combat cyber-based threats and attacks
- 1.3: Combat unauthorized disclosures, insider threats, and hostile intelligence activities

GOAL 2: Secure the Borders and Enhance Immigration Enforcement and Adjudication

2.1: Prioritize criminal immigration enforcement

2.2: Ensure an immigration system that respects the rule of law, protects the safety of U.S. Citizens and serves the national interest

GOAL 3: Reduce Violent Crime and Promote Public Safety

3.1: Combat violent crime, promote safe communities, and uphold the rights of victims of crime

3.2: Disrupt and dismantle drug trafficking organizations to curb opioid and other illicit drug use in our nation

GOAL 4: Promote Rule of Law, Integrity, and Good Government

4.1: Uphold the rule of law and integrity in the proper administration of justice

4.2: Defend first amendment rights to exercise religion and free speech

4.3: Pursue regulatory reform initiatives

4.4: Achieve management excellence

ORGANIZATION

To execute its mission, the Department of Justice depends on each of its over 116,000 loyal, skilled and dedicated employees. Led by the Attorney General, the Department comprises some 40 separate components.

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

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

Although headquartered in Washington, D.C., the Department conducts most of its work outside the nation's capital. Most of its employees are located in field offices around the country. In addition, the Department has a presence in a number of foreign cities. Finally, the Department has a law enforcement presence in every state.

RESOURCES

For FY 2021, the Department of Justice requested \$31.7 billion in discretionary budget authority. This is a decrease of \$730.7 million from the FY 2020 Enacted appropriation. A further \$7.9 billion comes to the Department in mandatory resources.

Around seven-eighths of the Department's FY 2021 budget authority supported the activities of six major components: the FBI (30%), the BOP (23%), the DEA (8%), the U.S. Attorneys (8%), the ATF (5%) and the USMS (12%, including 6% for the FPD account). The remaining 14 percent supports an additional 24 offices and components.

Congress passed a Continuing Resolution for FY 2021 that provides funding through December 11, 2020, for approximately \$6.5 billion.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE COMPONENTS

LEADERSHIP OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The position of Attorney General was created by the Judiciary Act of 1789 as a one-person, part-time position. However, the workload quickly became too much for one person. For a time, private attorneys were retained to assist the Attorney General. In June 1870, Congress enacted a law entitled “An Act to Establish the Department of Justice,” with the Attorney General as head of the new executive department. This Act gave the Attorney General direction and control of U.S. Attorneys and all other counsel employed on behalf of the United States.

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

The principal duties of the Office of the Attorney General are to:

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

Office of the Attorney General

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
William Barr	Attorney General
William Levi	Chief of Staff and Senior Counselor
Rachel Bissex	Deputy Chief of Staff and Counselor to the Attorney General
Gene Hamilton	Counselor to the Attorney General
Ryan Newman	Counselor to the Attorney General
Rachael Tucker <i>on detail</i>	Counselor to the Attorney General
Vacant	Counselor to the Attorney General
Vacant	Counselor to the Attorney General
Heidi Stirrup	White House Liaison and Counselor
Clare Morell	Deputy White House Liaison
Camellia Delaplane	White House Liaison and Special Assistant to the AG
Hannah Kunasek	Special Assistant
Vacant	Scheduler
Theresa Watson	Administrative Office Manager
Stacy Harwood	Staff Assistant (Administration and Management)
Wykema Jackson	Staff Assistant
Tracy Washington	Staff Assistant

OAG staffing is a total of 17 permanent positions, of which 13 are political and 4 are career.

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

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

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

The mission of the ODAG is to advise and assist the Attorney General in formulating and implementing Department policies and programs and in providing overall supervision and direction to all organizational units of the Department.

The major functions of the Deputy Attorney General are to:

- Exercise all the power and authority of the Attorney General unless any such power or authority is required by law to be exercised by the Attorney General personally, or has been specifically delegated exclusively to another Department official.
- Represent the Department at White House coordination meetings of the National Security Council and Homeland Security Council, and maintain staff to address related Department of Justice policy.
- Act on behalf of the Attorney General for purposes of authorizing searches and electronic surveillance under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) and Executive Order 12333 on intelligence.
- Review and recommend to the Attorney General whether to seek or decline to seek the death penalty in specific cases.
- Act as initial contact with the White House on pending criminal matters.
- Recommend to the White House, after consultation with the Office of the Pardon Attorney, whether the President should grant specific petitions of pardon or commutation of sentence.
- Be responsible for all Department attorney personnel matters, including final determinations on employment, separation, and discipline for attorneys in a position above GS-15. (Attorney matters for positions at GS-15 and below are delegated to the Office of Attorney Recruitment and Management.).
- Lead the Department's response to civil disturbances and terrorism.
- Oversee budget matters as well as certify to Congress the cost-effectiveness of Department investments in information technology.
- Set enforcement priorities, in consultation with the Attorney General, to address key priorities.
- Perform such other activities and functions as may be assigned from time to time by the Attorney General.

Office of the Deputy Attorney General

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Jeffrey Rosen	Deputy Attorney General
Vacant	Principal Associate Deputy Attorney General
John Moran	Chief of Staff and Associate Deputy Attorney General
Patrick Hovakimian	Associate Deputy Attorney General & Senior Advisor for International and Criminal Matters
Erin Creegan	Associate Deputy Attorney General
William Hughes	Associate Deputy Attorney General
Iris Lan	Associate Deputy Attorney General
Jennifer Mascott	Associate Deputy Attorney General
Ryan Shores	Associate Deputy Attorney General
Richard DiZinno	Associate Deputy Attorney General
Vacant	Associate Deputy Attorney General
G. Bradley Weinsheimer	Associate Deputy Attorney General
Robert Connolly	Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization
Andrew Goldsmith	National Criminal Discovery Coordinator/ Associate Deputy Attorney General
Mark Masling	Chief and Counselor
Christopher Grieco	Senior Counsel
Vacant	Senior Counsel
Vacant	Emergency Preparedness and Response Coordinator
Laura Plack	Counsel
Kenneth C. Canterbury, Jr.	Senior Advisor
Vacant	Special Assistant
Selena Powell	Office Manager
Tonya Atwell	Staff Assistant
Winnie Brinkley	Staff Assistant
Angela Brown	Staff Assistant
Christine Cardwell	Staff Assistant
Nathaniel Gamble, II	Staff Assistant
Donna Simms	Staff Assistant

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

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE ATTORNEY GENERAL

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

The major functions of the ASG are to:

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

Office of the Associate Attorney General

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Vacant	Associate Attorney General
Claire Murray	Principal Deputy Associate Attorney General
Patrick Davis	Deputy Associate Attorney General
Jennifer Dickey	Deputy Associate Attorney General
Mark Grider	Deputy Associate Attorney General
Gerald Lucas, IV	Deputy Associate Attorney General
Richard T. McCotter	Deputy Associate Attorney General
Brian Pandya	Deputy Associate Attorney General
Lindsey Freeman	Chief of Staff and Deputy Associate Attorney General

Key:

Presidential Appointee

Non-Career SES

Career SES and SL

Limited Term

Schedule C

Career Non-SES

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL

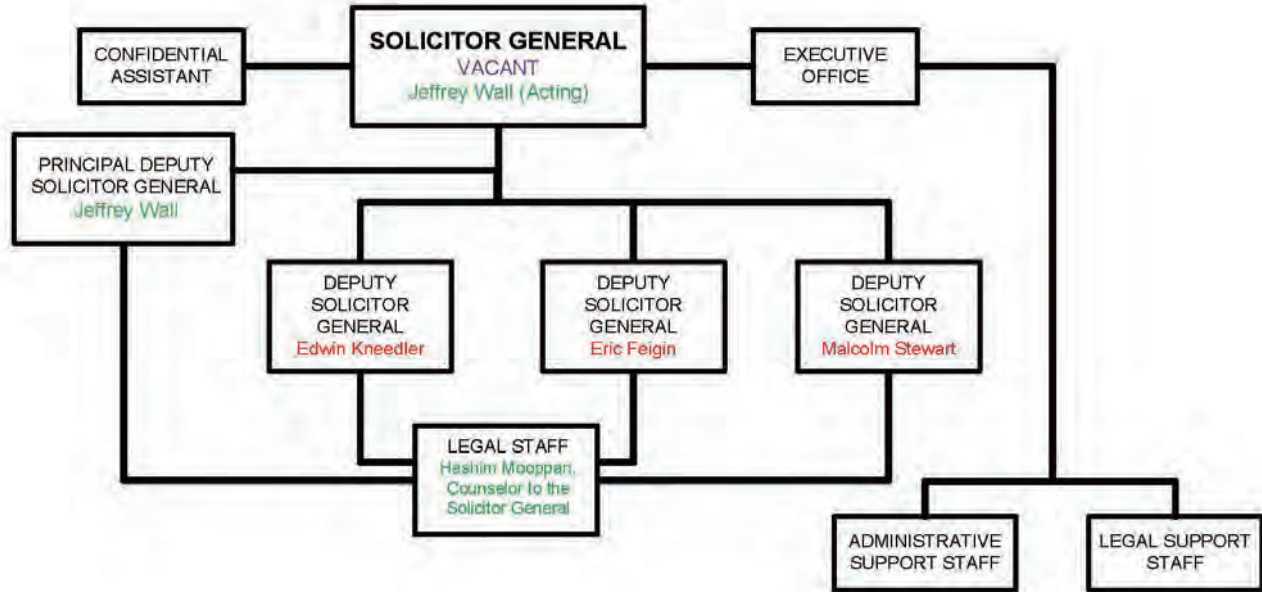
The Office of the Solicitor General (OSG) was created by the Statutory Authorization Act of June 22, 1870. The Act states that there shall be an officer learned in the law, to be called the Solicitor General, to assist the Attorney General in the performance of his or her duties.

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

The major functions of the OSG are to:

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

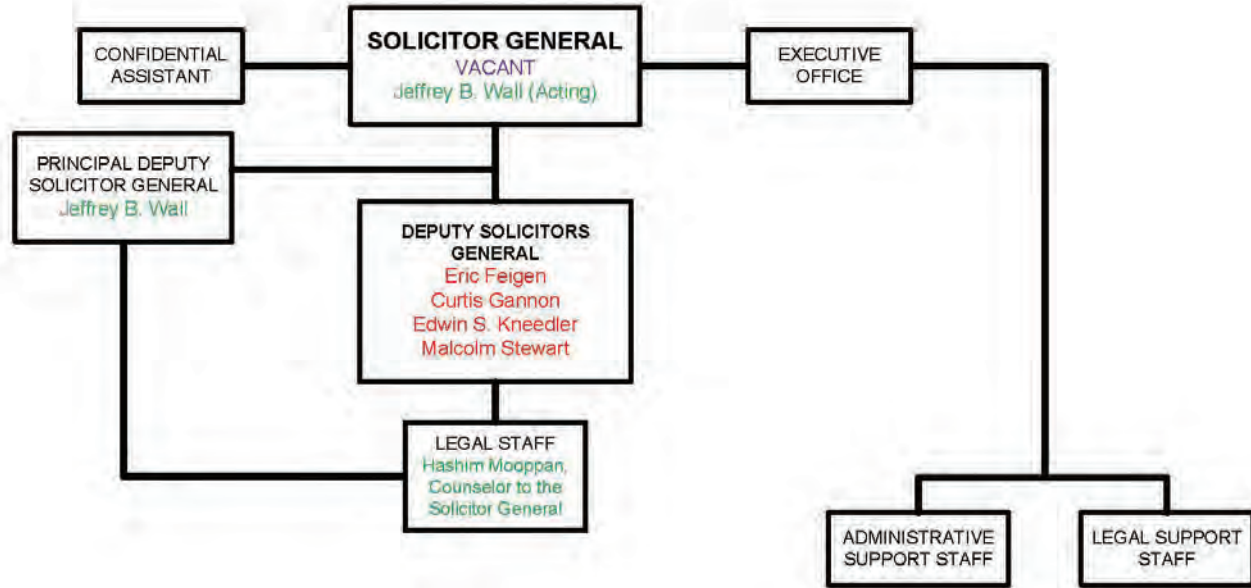
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL KEY PERSONNEL



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

Source: AG Approved Organization, 8/23/2012
Reorganization is currently in process.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL KEY PERSONNEL



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

Source: Component Information as of October 1, 2020
Pending notification of OMB and congressional committees.

LEADERSHIP SUPPORT

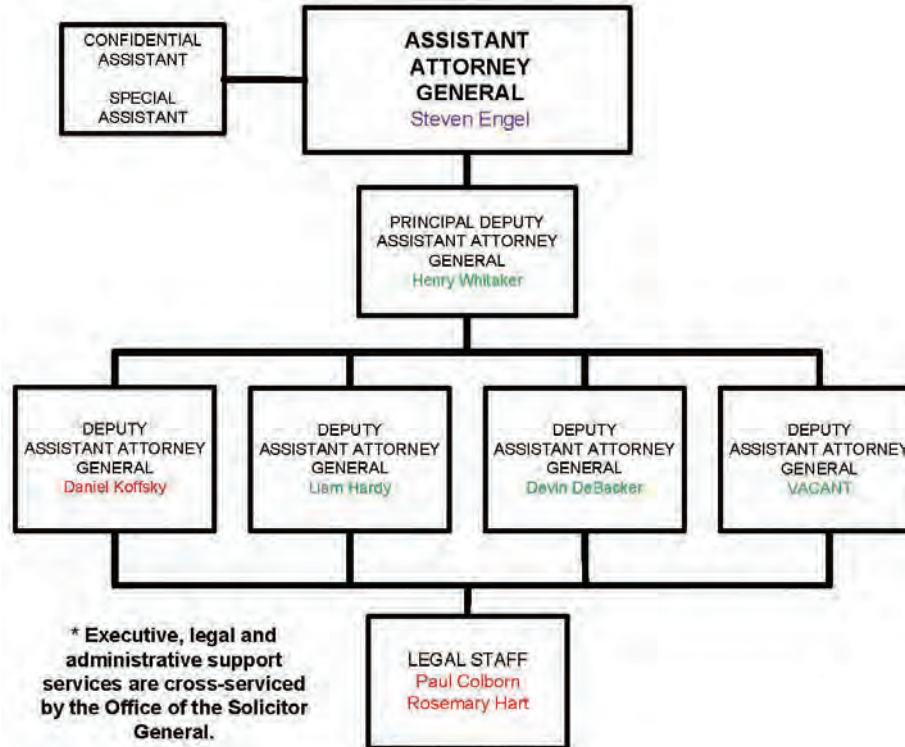
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

The mission of the Office of Legal Counsel (OLC) is to assist the Attorney General in carrying out their statutory responsibility under 28 U.S.C. 511-513 of furnishing legal advice to the President and the heads of the executive and military departments, and to provide legal advice and assistance to other components of the Department of Justice upon request.

The major functions of OLC are to:

- Draft the Attorney General's formal opinions and render its own opinions to the White House and to the heads of executive departments and agencies on a variety of legal questions involving the operations of the executive branch.
- Review, as to form and legality, all proposed Executive Orders, certain Presidential proclamations, and regulations requiring approval by the President or the Attorney General.
- Render opinions to the Attorney General and to the heads of the various organizational units of the Department on questions of law arising in the administration of the Department.
- Advise the Attorney General in connection with the review of decisions by the Board of Immigration Appeals and other organizational units of the Department.
- Prepare reports on proposed legislation submitted to the Department for comment, and reports to the Office of Management and Budget on enrolled bills.

OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL KEY PERSONNEL



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

Source: Component information as of October 1, 2020

OFFICE OF LEGAL POLICY

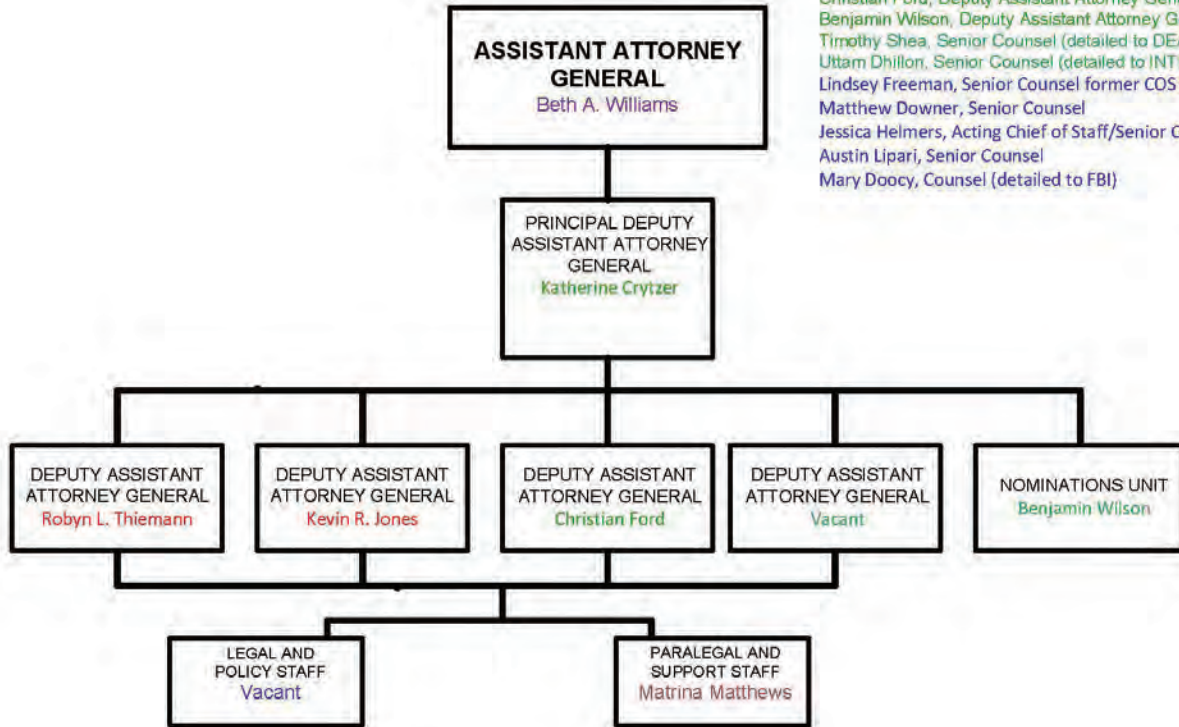
The Office of Legal Policy (OLP) was originally established in 1981 by merging the Office for Improvements in the Administration of Justice, the Office of Information Law and Policy, and the Office of Privacy and Information Appeals.

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

The major functions of OLP are to:

- Develop strategies and programs to implement legislative, programmatic and policy initiatives.
- Serve as a liaison to the Executive Office of the President and other agencies on policy matters.
- Conduct policy reviews of legislation and other proposals and support and coordinate Department efforts to advance the Administration's legislative and policy agenda.
- Provide support and policy expertise in conjunction with other components to implement effectively major Department and Administration initiatives in the criminal and civil justice areas.
- Coordinate regulatory development and the review of all proposed and final rules developed by Department components.
- Serve as liaison to OMB and other agencies on regulatory matters.
- Track and coordinate Department implementation of statutory responsibilities and reporting requirements.

OFFICE OF LEGAL POLICY
KEY PERSONNEL



Political Appointees:

- Katherine Crytzer, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General
- Christian Ford, Deputy Assistant Attorney General
- Benjamin Wilson, Deputy Assistant Attorney General
- Timothy Shea, Senior Counsel (detailed to DEA)
- Uttam Dhillion, Senior Counsel (detailed to INTERPOL)
- Lindsey Freeman, Senior Counsel former COS (detailed to OASG)
- Matthew Downer, Senior Counsel
- Jessica Helmers, Acting Chief of Staff/Senior Counsel
- Austin Lipari, Senior Counsel
- Mary Doocy, Counsel (detailed to FBI)

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

Source: Component Information as of October 1, 2020

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

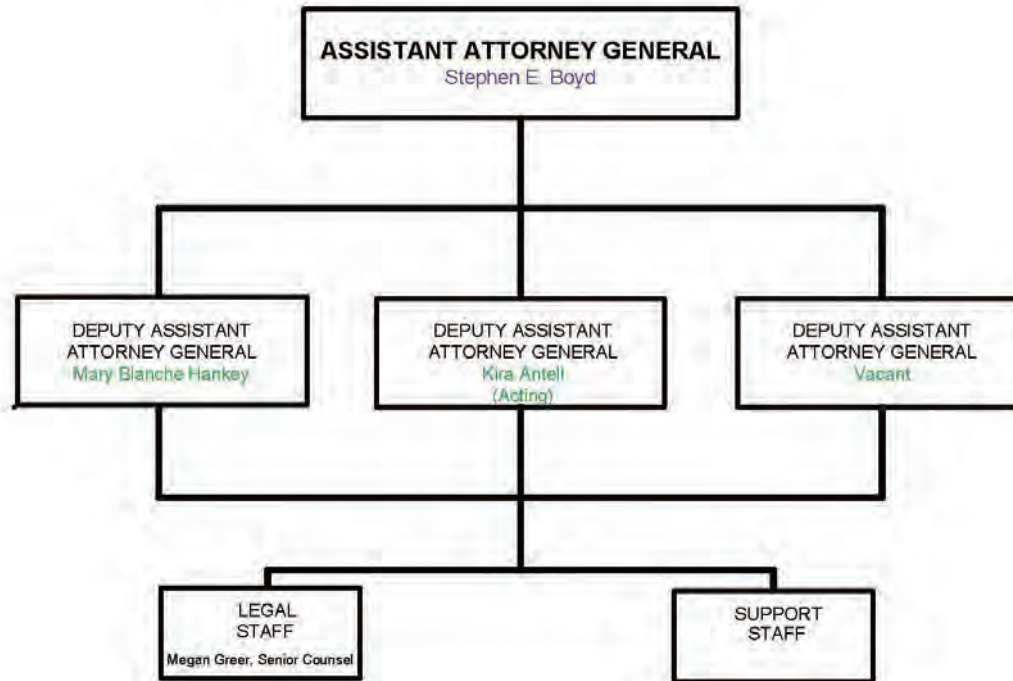
The Office of Legislative Affairs (OLA) was established in the Department of Justice on February 2, 1973, by Attorney General Order 504-73, to be the coordinating center for all Department activities relating to legislation and the Congress. The Office was subsequently reorganized into the Office of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

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

The major functions of OLA are to:

- Manage and direct all legislative functions and communications between Congress and the Department.
- Develop and implement strategies to advance the Department's legislative initiatives and other interests relating to Congress.
- Articulate the Department's position on legislation proposed by Congress.
- Coordinate the Department's response to Congressional oversight requests.
- Lead preparation for Congressional hearings and briefings involving Department officials.
- Manage the Office of Management and Budget interagency legislative clearance process.

**OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
KEY PERSONNEL**



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

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

Source: Component information as of October 1, 2020

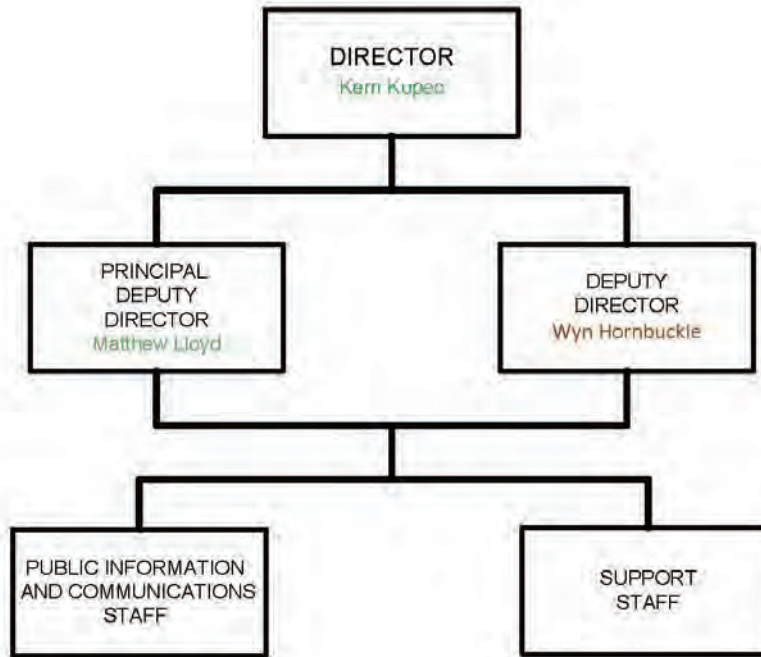
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

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

The major functions of PAO are to:

- Ensure that the public is informed about the Department's activities and about the priorities and policies of the Attorney General and the President in the fields of law enforcement and legal affairs.
- Advise the Attorney General and other Department officials on all aspects of media relations and communications issues.
- Coordinate the public affairs units of all Department components.
- Prepare and issue all news releases for headquarters, and edit and approve some of those issued by component agencies.
- Serve reporters assigned to the Department by responding to queries, issuing news releases and statements, arranging interviews, and conducting news conferences.
- Manage the Department's digital presence, including websites, social media, multimedia, and livestreaming; create and disseminate digital communications products and content; and coordinate the digital units of all Department components.
- Ensure that information provided to the news media by the Department is current, complete, and accurate.
- Ensure that all applicable laws, regulations, and policies involving the release of information to the public are followed so that material that might jeopardize investigations and prosecutions, violate rights of defendants or potential defendants, or compromise national security interests is not made public.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS KEY PERSONNEL



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

Jeff Cardwell, Press Assistant
Melissa Clark, Press Assistant
Brianna Herlihy, Press Advance Director
Ali Kjergaard, Public Affairs Specialist
Mollie Timmons, Special Assistant
Alexa Vance, Public Affairs Specialist

Source: Component Information as of October 1, 2020

LAW ENFORCEMENT

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

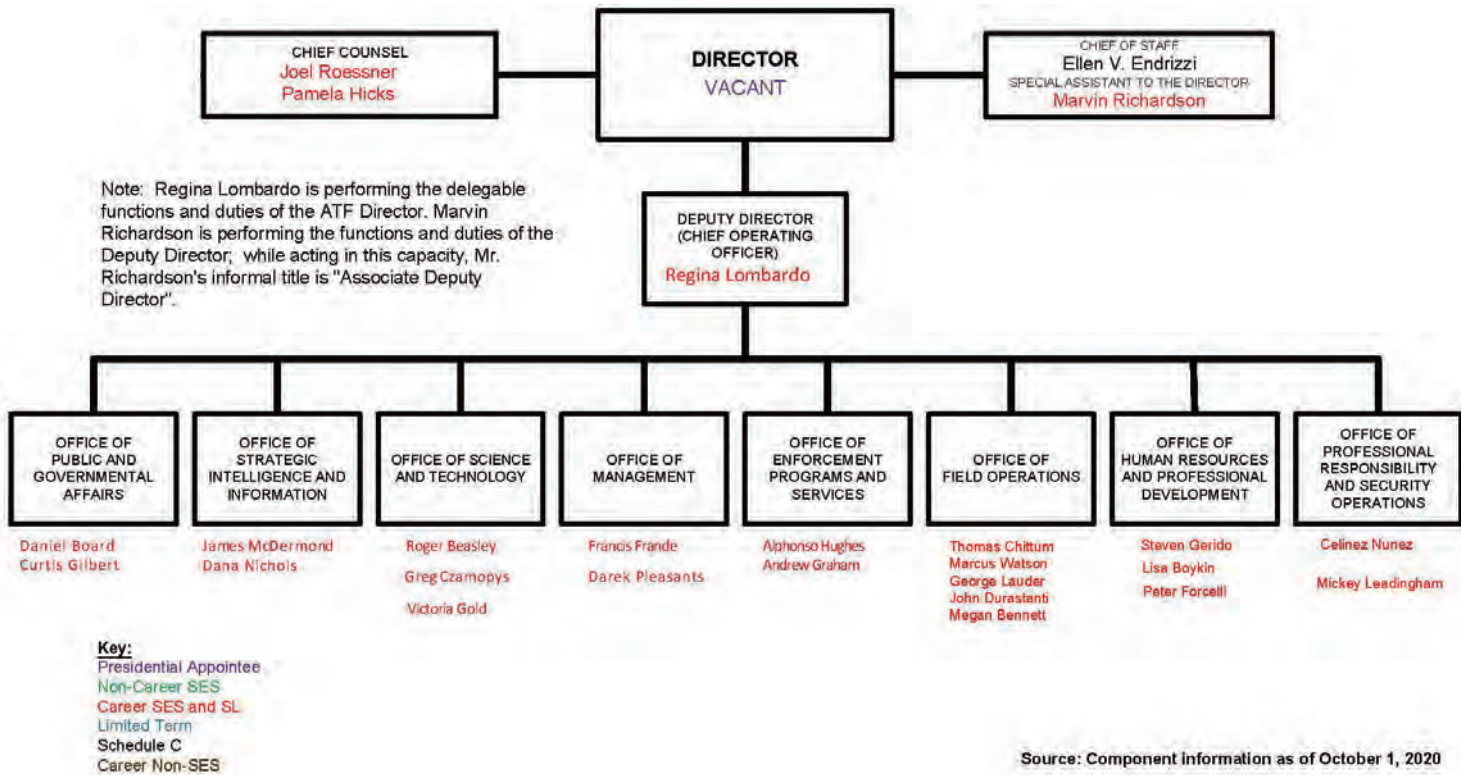
The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) was established as a separate component within the Department of Justice pursuant to Title XI of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, on January 17, 2003.

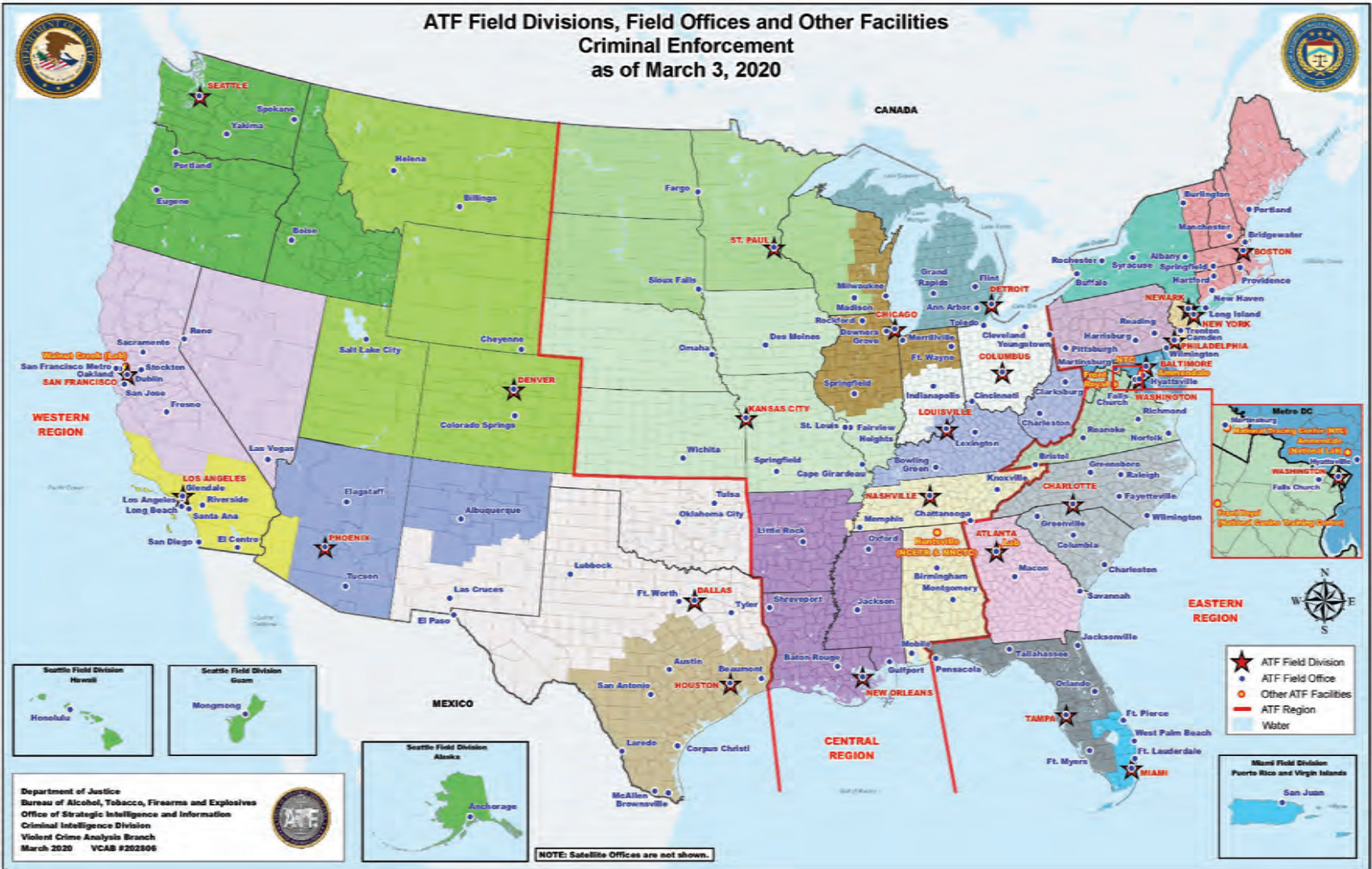
ATF protects the public from crimes involving firearms, explosives, arson, and the diversion of tobacco products; regulates lawful commerce in firearms and explosives; and provides worldwide support to law enforcement, public safety, and industry partners.

The major functions of ATF are to:

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

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS, AND EXPLOSIVES KEY PERSONNEL





CRIMINAL DIVISION

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

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

The major functions of the Division are to:

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

The Division's major responsibilities include:

- Public integrity – Leading federal prosecution of public corruption and election crime cases nationwide by identifying, investigating, and litigating such matters; providing expertise, guidance, and direction to other federal prosecutors and law enforcement

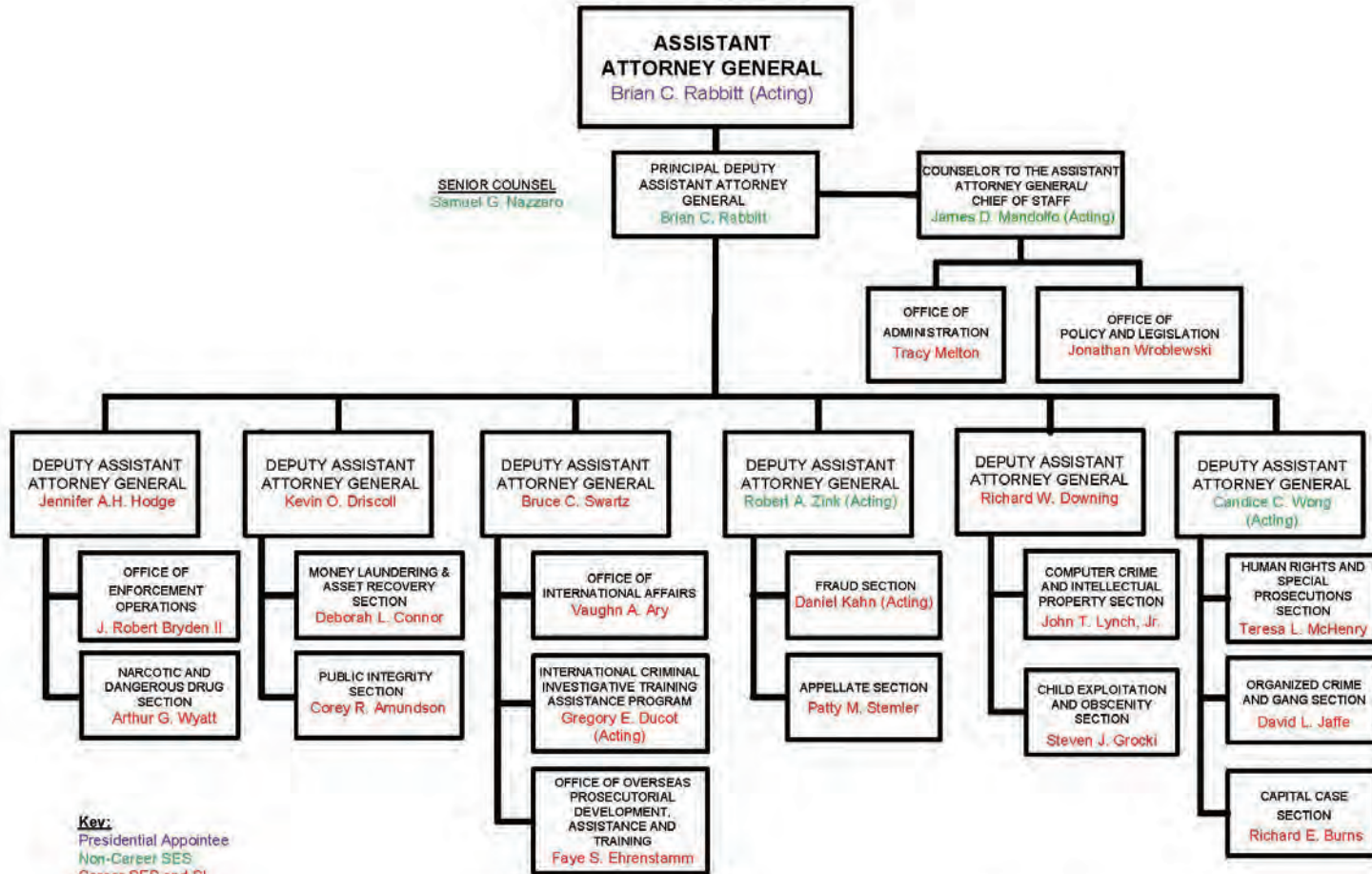
agents in the field; and ensuring that sensitive public corruption and election crime matters are handled in an effective, consistent, and appropriate manner across the country.

- Human rights and special prosecutions – Investigating and prosecuting cases related to human rights violations, international violent crime, and complex immigration crimes; pursuing the U.S. Government’s commitment to holding accountable human rights violators and war criminals, both as a domestic law enforcement imperative and as a contribution to the global effort to end impunity.
- Fraud – Investigating and prosecuting sophisticated and multi-jurisdictional white-collar criminal cases against individuals and companies, focusing on the prosecution of: (1) securities, commodities, and investment fraud cases, in addition to a broader array of financial and corporate fraud, including government procurement fraud, bank fraud, mortgage fraud, and consumer fraud; (2) health care fraud and opioid-related cases involving patient harm, large financial loss to the public fisc, and/or the illegal prescription and distribution of opioids; and (3) Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) violations, which includes the bribery of foreign government officials; coordinating nationwide operations targeting COVID relief fraud, health care fraud and opioid-related cases; providing advice and input to Criminal Division leadership on the development, revision, and implementation of corporate enforcement policies aimed at providing greater transparency to the business community about the Department’s approach to corporate enforcement.
- Child sexual exploitation – Prosecuting high-impact cases involving online child sexual abuse material, the online grooming and inducement of children by sexual predators, sex trafficking of children, sexual abuse of children abroad by U.S. nationals, and enforcement of sex offender registration laws; providing forensic assistance to federal prosecutors and law enforcement agents in investigating and prosecuting these crimes; coordinating nationwide operations targeting child predators; conducting training and outreach to increase capacity across the national and around the world to address these crimes; and developing national and international policy initiatives and legislative proposals related to these issues.
- Computer crime and intellectual property crime – Preventing, investigating, and prosecuting computer crimes (such as intrusions and damage) and intellectual property crimes (such as trade secret theft), particularly those that are complex or widespread; improving the infrastructure—security, partnership, legal, and operational—to deter and pursue criminals most effectively; resolving unique legal and investigative issues raised by emerging technologies; and leading international efforts, coordination, and outreach to combat these crimes.
- Narcotics and dangerous drugs – Combating domestic and international drug trafficking and narco-terrorism; drawing on available intelligence to prosecute individuals and criminal organizations posing the most significant drug trafficking threat to the United States; enforcing laws that criminalize the extraterritorial manufacture or distribution of controlled substances intended for the United States; and facilitating the provision of targeted intelligence support to the Drug Enforcement Administration and other law enforcement agencies worldwide.

- Organized crime – Overseeing the Department’s program to combat organized crime by: investigating and prosecuting nationally and internationally significant organized crime organizations and gangs; exercising approval authority over all proposed federal prosecutions under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) and Violent Crimes in Aid of Racketeering (VICAR) statutes; supporting criminal prosecutions of federal crimes involving labor-management disputes, the internal affairs of labor unions in the private sector, and the operation of employee pension and welfare benefit plans, including privately funded employee health care plans; working with U.S. intelligence agencies and U.S. and foreign law enforcement agencies to identify, target, and investigate transnational organized crime groups; and contributing to the development of policy and legislation relating to numerous organized crime-related issues, including gambling and human trafficking.
- Sensitive investigative techniques – Overseeing the use of the most sophisticated investigative tools at the Department’s disposal; reviewing federal electronic and video surveillance requests; authorizing participation in the Federal Witness Security Program; and reviewing requests for witness immunity, attorney and press subpoenas, applications for S-Visa status, and the imposition of special administrative measures to further restrict the confinement conditions of certain very dangerous persons in the custody of the Bureau of Prisons.
- International affairs – Securing the international extradition or otherwise lawful return of fugitives wanted in the U.S. to face federal, state, or local criminal charges; making requests to gather foreign evidence on behalf of federal, state, and local prosecutors and investigators to support U.S. prosecutions; securing the extradition or otherwise lawful removal of criminal fugitives located in the U.S. on behalf of our foreign partners; gathering U.S. based evidence, including electronic evidence, on behalf of foreign authorities to prosecute criminal offenses overseas; transferring sentenced persons to and from foreign countries to serve the remainder of their prison sentences; negotiating and implementing law enforcement treaties; providing guidance to prosecutors and investigators on legal and policy issues arising in sensitive transnational investigations; representing the Department at multilateral fora involving international criminal justice issues; and providing critical advice to the Attorney General and other principals of the Department on matters involving international law enforcement cooperation and comparative criminal law and practice.
- Foreign law enforcement capacity building – Building the capacity of foreign police, criminal and anti-corruption investigative entities, border and maritime security forces, as well as forensic, cyber, and correctional agencies to combat corruption, transnational criminal organizations, and terrorist networks before these security threats reach the U.S. borders; creating capacity for operational interoperability by providing U.S. law enforcement with effective foreign partners with whom they can address terrorism and complex crimes that impact the United States; and, protecting the homeland by advancing global peace, security and good governance through the development of fair and effective foreign criminal justice systems that serve and protect all citizens, adhere to the rule of law, and are recognized and respected partners in the international community.

- Overseas prosecutorial development, assistance and training – Building strong foreign partners to combat transnational crimes as well as to identify and address criminal activities before they reach our shores; providing expert assistance and case-based mentoring to foreign counterparts to strengthen and implement capabilities to investigate and prosecute organized crime (including gangs and cartels), terrorism, terrorism financing, money laundering and economic crimes, corruption, cybercrime, intellectual property crime, trafficking in persons, trafficking in narcotics, and other transnational criminal activities; helping to reform foreign justice institutions, legislation, and procedures to promote and protect the rule of law; designing and conducting overseas programs that align with, reinforce, and further U.S. law enforcement and national security objectives.
- Policy and legislation – Developing, reviewing, and evaluating national crime, sentencing, and corrections policy and legislation to enhance public safety and the delivery of justice; utilizing analytics and data science to better understand the incidence of crime and improve the effectiveness of Division enforcement programs; serving as the Department’s representative to the U.S. Sentencing Commission, the Judicial Conference’s Advisory Committee on the Criminal Rules, and the American Bar Association’s Criminal Justice Section.
- Appeals – Preparing briefs and arguing cases in the courts of appeals; drafting briefs and certiorari petitions for the Solicitor General for filing in the U.S. Supreme Court; and making recommendations to the Solicitor General as to whether further review is warranted on adverse criminal decisions in the district courts and courts of appeals.
- Capital cases – Advising on factual and legal issues relevant to capital eligible cases and decisions to seek the death penalty; providing legal, procedural, and policy guidance and direct litigation support to United States Attorney’s Offices handling capital investigations and prosecutions.
- Money laundering and asset recovery – Pursuing criminal prosecutions against financial institutions and individuals engaged in money laundering, Bank Secrecy Act, and sanctions violations; pursuing the proceeds of high level foreign corruption through the Kleptocracy Asset Recovery Initiative; developing legislative, regulatory, and policy initiatives to combat global illicit finance; returning forfeited criminal proceeds to benefit those harmed by crime through remission and restoration processes; and providing legal and policy assistance and training to federal, state, and local prosecutors and law enforcement personnel, as well as to foreign governments.

CRIMINAL DIVISION KEY PERSONNEL



Source: Component information as of October 1, 2020

Criminal Division Overseas Presence – All Sources



*Includes direct and program funded in-country federal positions or active programs.

- In addition to over 1,000 domestic positions (direct and reimbursable), the Criminal Division has 85 Federal positions located and/or handling programs in 64 foreign countries as of September 2020.
- The Criminal Division leases space in the Main Justice building, in addition to four locations in Washington, DC. As a part of the Division's Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control work, the Division has offices in Los Angeles and Baton Rouge, and employees co-located with the U.S. Attorneys in 14 additional Health Care Fraud and Prescription Opioid Strike Force locations across the United States.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

The mission of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is to enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States and bring to the criminal and civil justice system of the United States, or any other competent jurisdiction, those organizations and principal members of organizations, involved in the growing, manufacture, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the United States. The DEA also exercises oversight authority over individuals and entities involved in the prescribing, dispensing, or distribution of controlled substances, including manufacturers, distributors, prescribing practitioners, and pharmacies, and brings criminal, civil, or administrative sanctions against the registrants who operate outside the law. Additionally, the DEA recommends and supports non-enforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

DEA History

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

The major functions of DEA are to:

Enforcement and Prevention

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

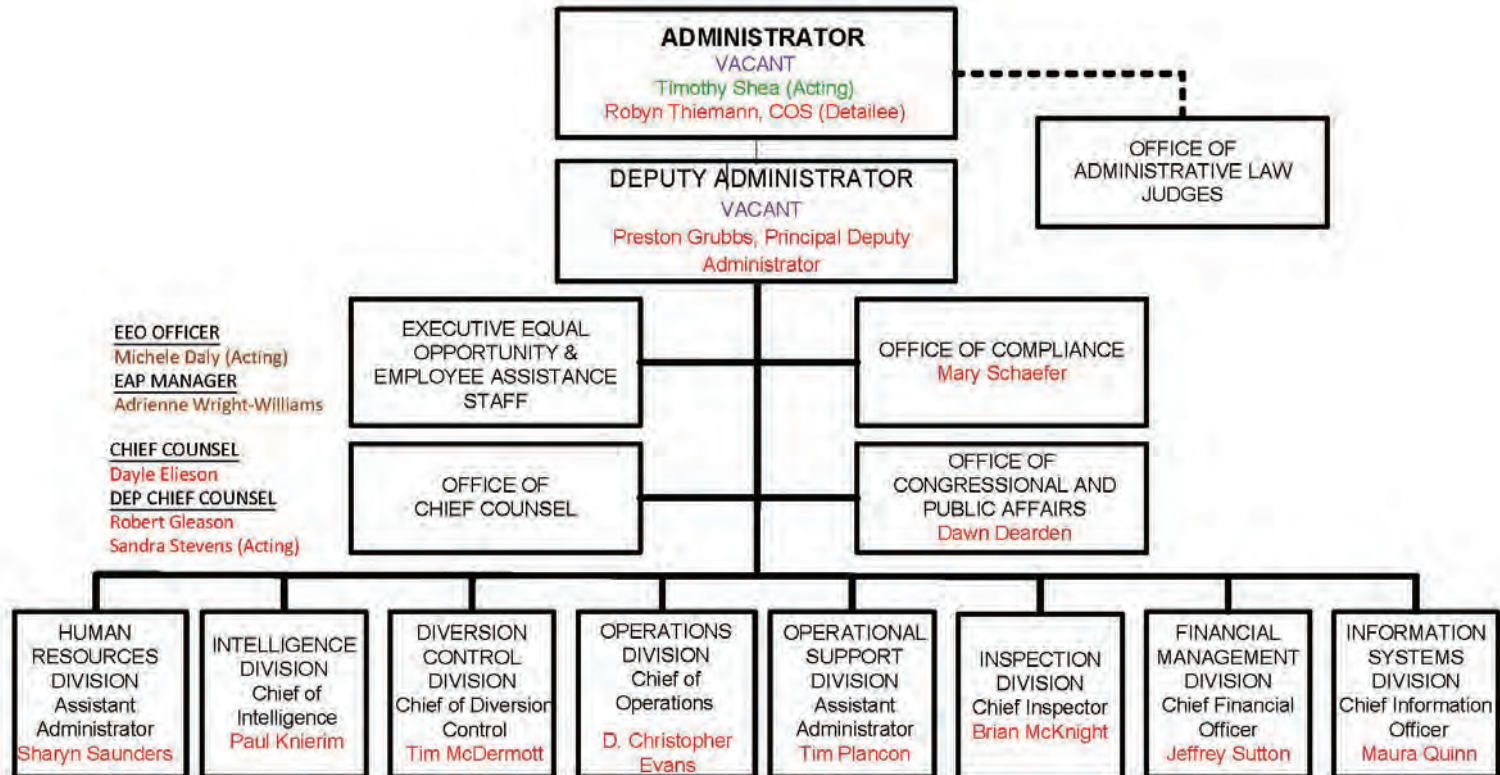
Drug Enforcement Leadership

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

Intelligence Sharing

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

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION KEY PERSONNEL

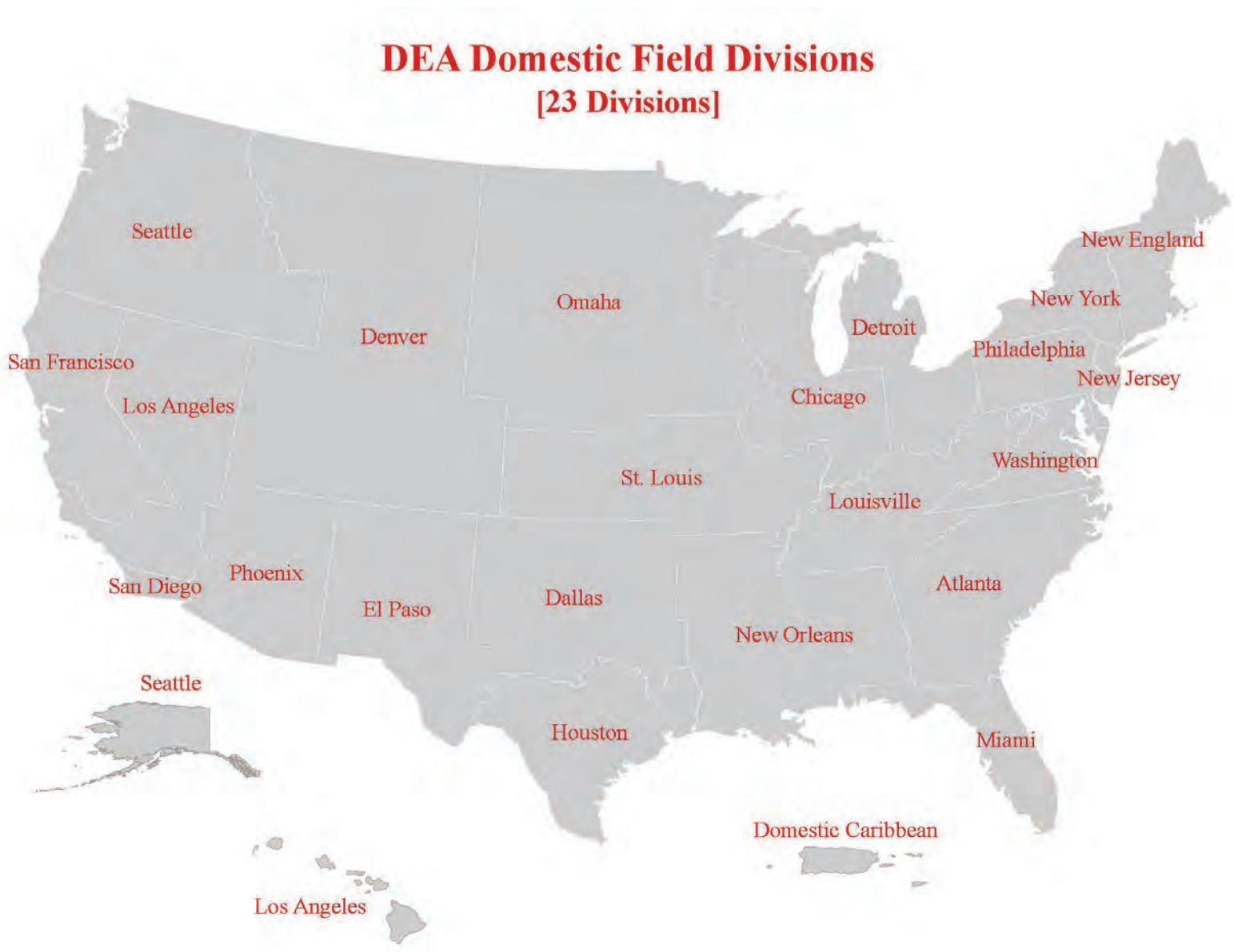


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Source: Component information as of October 1, 2020

DEA Foreign Regions [offices in 69 countries]





EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

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

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

The major functions of EOUSA are to:

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

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

United States Attorneys

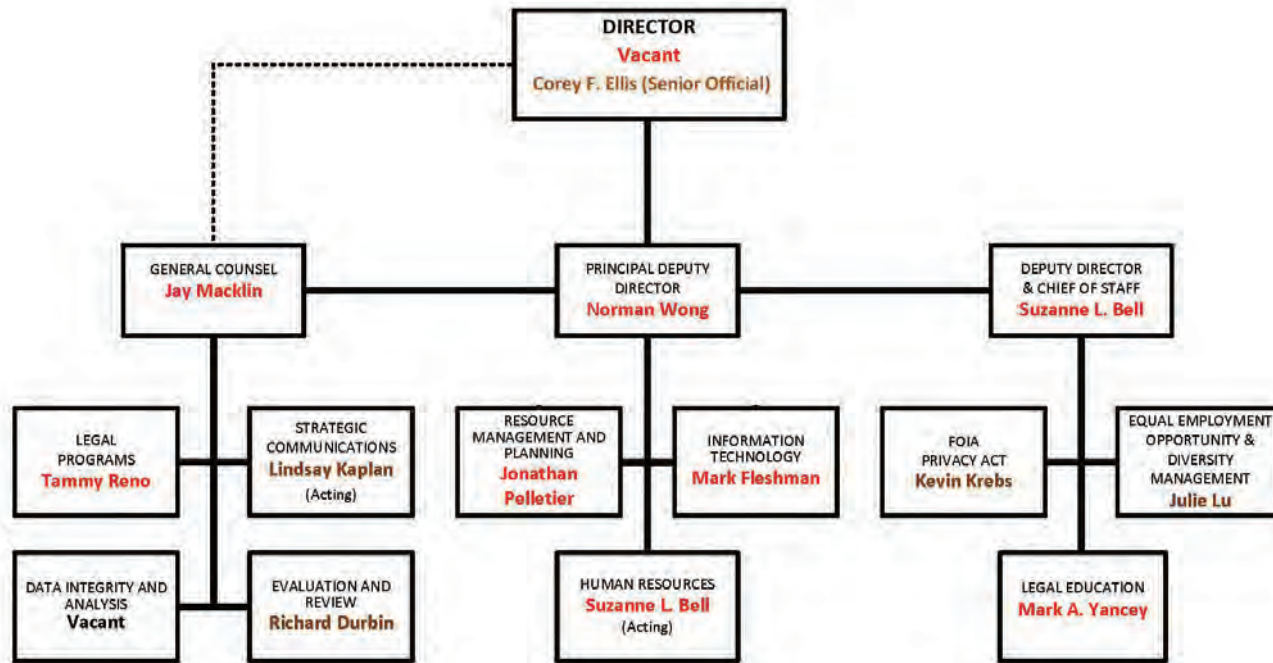
The United States Attorneys serve as the nation's principal litigators under the direction of the Attorney General. United States Attorneys are Presidentially-appointed, Senate-confirmed and they serve at the pleasure of the President of the United States. There are 93 United States Attorneys stationed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

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

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

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

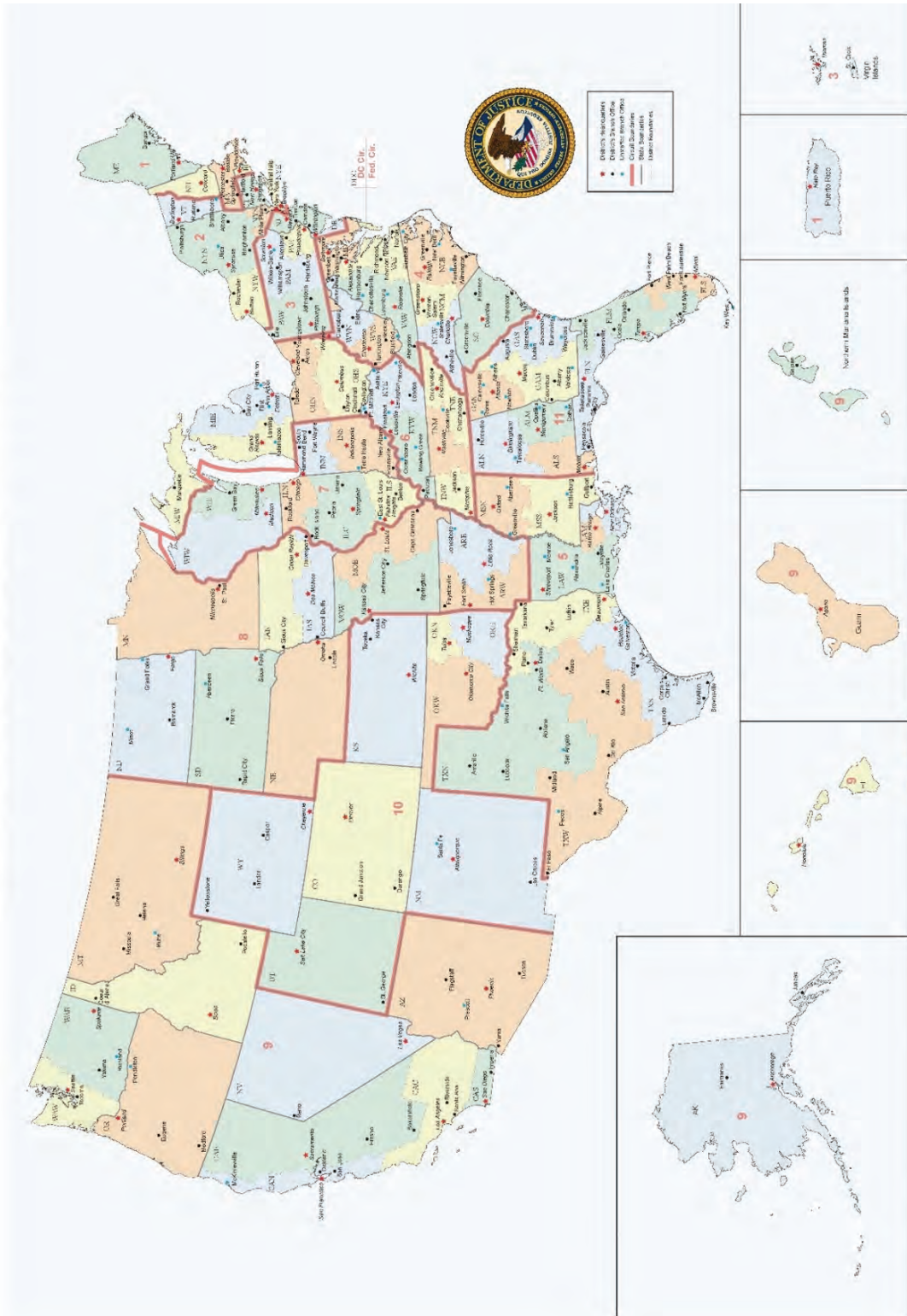
EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS KEY PERSONNEL



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Source: Component information as of October 1, 2020

U.S. ATTORNEYS' OFFICES



Produced by
 U.S. Attorney's Office
 Eastern District of New York
 Federal and Juvenile Justice
 Department 2021



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is a national security and law enforcement agency that uses, collects, and shares intelligence in all it does. As the only member of the U.S. Intelligence Community with broad authority over criminal and terrorist acts on U.S. soil, the FBI has a sworn duty to protect all Americans by staying ahead of national security threats to the homeland. The FBI's mission is to uphold the Constitution and protect the American people.

The FBI's major priorities are to:

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

The FBI's major functions are to:

- Conduct professional investigations and authorized intelligence collection to identify and counter the threat posed by domestic and international terrorists and their supporters within the United States, and to pursue extraterritorial criminal investigations to bring the perpetrators of terrorist acts to justice. In furtherance of this function, the FBI designs, develops, and implements counterterrorism initiatives that enhance the FBI's ability to minimize the terrorist threat.
- Conduct counterintelligence activities and coordinate counterintelligence activities of other agencies in the intelligence community within the United States. Note that Executive Order 12333 includes international terrorist activities in its definition of counterintelligence.
- Coordinate the efforts of U.S. Government agencies and departments in protecting the nation's critical infrastructure by identifying and investigating criminal and terrorist group intrusions through physical and cyber-attacks.
- Investigate violations of the laws of the United States and collect evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest, except in cases in which such responsibility is by statute or otherwise specifically assigned to another investigative agency.
- Locate and apprehend fugitives for violations of specified federal laws and, when so requested, state and local fugitives pursuant to federal statutory authority.
- Conduct professional investigations to identify, disrupt, and dismantle existing and

emerging criminal enterprises whose activities affect the United States. Address international criminal organizations and terrorist groups, which threaten the American people and their property, through expanded international liaison and through the conduct of extraterritorial investigations as mandated by laws and executive orders.

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

Throughout its history, the FBI has adapted to address a changing threat environment. It has moved from a focus on building cases for prosecution to using prosecution as a tool among many in the effort to break up terrorist and criminal organizations. Today, many of the challenges faced by the FBI relate to the rapid expansion and development of technology. One of the FBI's most significant challenges in recent history has been the advances in information technology and computer networks eroding the U.S. Government's and the FBI's ability to conduct electronic surveillance (data intercept), threatening the Bureau's effectiveness in each of its investigative areas. The FBI has ongoing initiatives focused on this challenge, which it calls "Lawful Access." The FBI also faces challenges from the proliferation of data as technology becomes more and more accessible around the globe. The increase in the volume of digital and

multimedia data the FBI acquires through casework and operations creates challenges with data storage and analytic capabilities. The FBI must also adapt technology to protect sources and covert operations. Other challenges included increased demands for criminal justice information to support our state and local law enforcement partners.

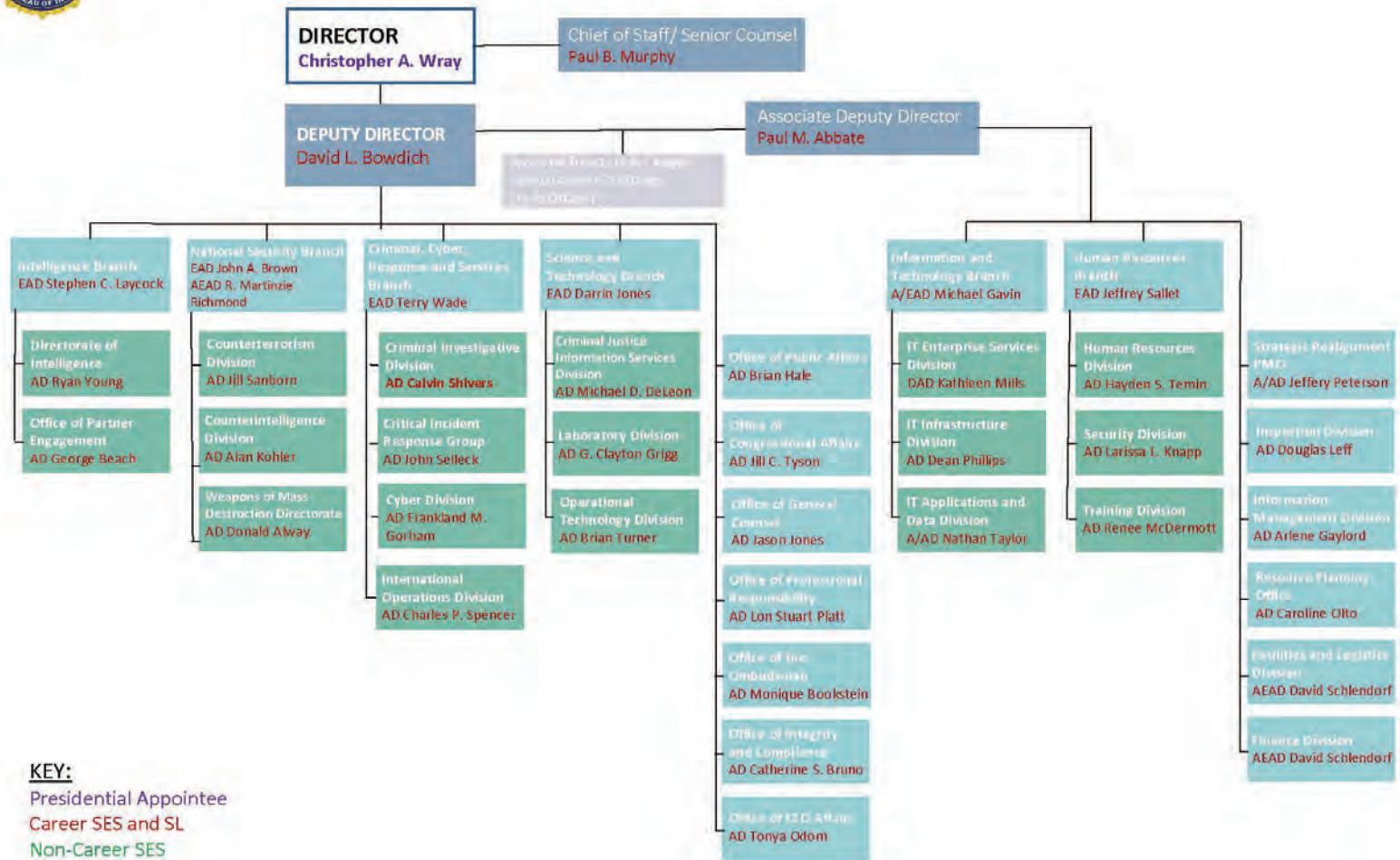
The FBI is headed by a Director who is appointed by the president, confirmed by the Senate and serves for a 10-year term. Director Christopher Wray took the oath of office on August 2, 2017. The FBI currently has over 36,000 employees, including some 13,600 special agents and approximately 23,000 professionals, who serve as analysts, linguists, surveillance specialists, engineers, computer scientists, financial analysts, and other professionals. These employees are stationed in 56 field offices and 360 satellite offices throughout the U.S.; at FBI headquarters in Washington, D.C.; at the FBI Laboratory and Academy in Quantico, Virginia; and at the National Counterterrorism Center (Liberty Crossing) where counterterrorism personnel are co-located with their Central Intelligence Agency counterparts. Others are embedded with federal or state intelligence fusion centers, or detailed to other law enforcement or intelligence agencies. The FBI's international presence includes offices in 75 nations worldwide and personnel assigned to U.S. military commands on the ground in Iraq and Afghanistan, and at international training centers from Budapest to Bangkok.

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



UNCLASSIFIED

Federal Bureau of Investigation - Key Personnel



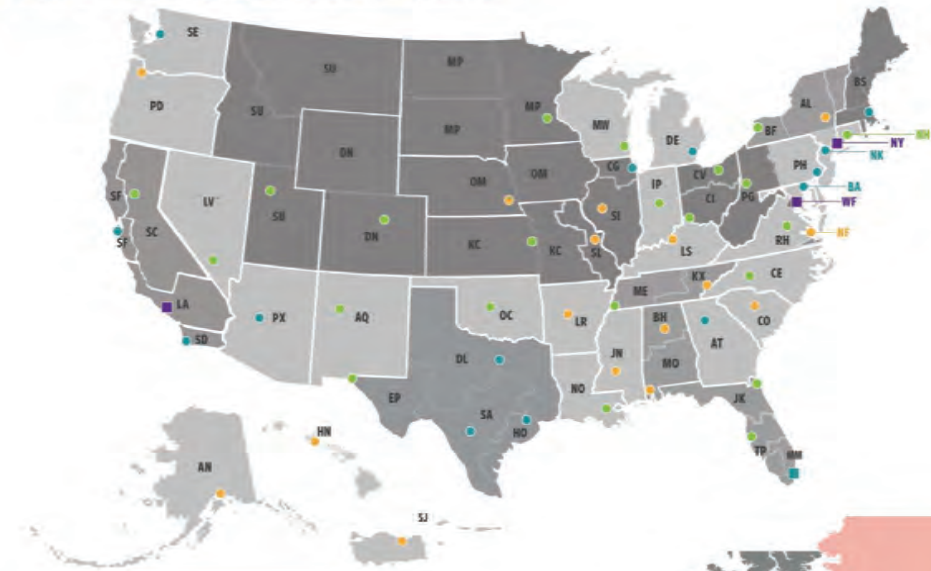
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Source: Component information as of October 1, 2020

FBI has submitted proposal for reorganization for AG approval.

UNCLASSIFIED

The FBI: Field Offices At-a-Glance



U.S. FIELD OFFICES: 56
U.S. RESIDENT AGENCIES: 362
INTERNATIONAL OFFICES: 63
INTERNATIONAL SUB-OFFICES: 30

FBI FIELD OFFICES					
	Loc. Code	#BA's*			
Albany	AL	7	Memphis**	ME	5
Albuquerque	AQ	5	Miami	MM	4
Anchorage	AN	2	Milwaukee	MW	6
Atlanta	AT	14	Minneapolis	MP	14
Birmingham	BH	4	Mobile	MO	4
Baltimore	BA	8	New Haven	NH	3
Boston	BS	10	New Orleans	NO	6
Buffalo	BF	3	New York	NY	5
Charlotte	CE	8	Newark	NK	5
Chicago	CG	4	Norfolk	NF	1
Cincinnati	CI	5	Oklahoma City	OC	8
Cleveland	CV	8	Omaha	OM	8
Columbia	CO	8	Philadelphia	PH	8
Dallas	DL	12	Phoenix	PX	7
Denver	DN	9	Pittsburgh	PG	9
Detroit	DE	11	Portland	PD	5
El Paso	EP	2	Richmond	RH	6
Honolulu	HN	4	Sacramento	SC	7
Houston	HO	4	Salt Lake City	SU	17
Indianapolis	IP	9	San Antonio	SA	6
Jackson	JN	7	San Diego	SD	2
Jacksonville	JK	7	San Francisco	SF	7
Kansas City	KC	8	San Juan	SJ	5
Knoxville**	KX	4	Seattle	SE	10
Las Vegas	LV	3	Springfield	SI	5
Little Rock	LR	6	St. Louis	SL	4
Los Angeles	LA	9	Tampa	TP	6
Louisville	LS	7	Washington Field	WF	1

* Resident Agency: field office satellite office
 **The Knoxville and Memphis field offices are being merged. Once completed, Nashville will be the field office location.

LEGEND Field Office Location

- Small - < 100 (Yellow dot)
- Medium - 100-200 (Green dot)
- Large - > 201-500 (Blue dot)
- Extra Large - > 500 (Purple dot)

AFRICA • ADDIS ABABA • CAIRO • DAKAR • HARARE • JOHANNESBURG • KAMPALA • NAIROBI • NDC • RABAT • TUNIS	AMERICAS • BOGOTA • BUENOS AIRES • CARACAS • HAVANA • LIMA • MEXICO CITY • QUITO • SAN SALVADOR • SANTIAGO • SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS • SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS	ASIA • BANGKOK • BEIJING • HONG KONG • JAKARTA • KUALA LUMPUR • MANILA • NEW DELHI • PHNOM PENH • SEOUL • SINGAPORE • TOKYO	EASTERN EUROPE & EURASIA • AMMAN • ATHENS • BUDAPEST • CAIRO • COLOGNE • DUBLIN • GENEVA • HANOI • HONG KONG • LONDON • MADRID • MOSCOW • NEW YORK • OTTAWA • PARIS • PHOENIX • ROME • SINGAPORE • SYDNEY • TAIPEI • WASHINGTON
EUROPE • BRUSSELS • GENEVA • LISBON • LUXEMBOURG • MADRID • PARIS • ROME • VIENNA	MIDDLE EAST • ABU DHABI • AMMAN • BAGHDAD • CAIRO • DOHA • ISLAMABAD • JERUSALEM • MUSCAT • RIYADH • TEL AVIV	FVEYS • CANBERRA • LONDON • OTTAWA	COCOMS (U) AFRICOM (U) CENTCOM (U) EUCOM (U) INDO-PACOM (U) NORTHCOM (U) SOUTHCOM (U) STRATCOM (U) TRANSJCOM



The FBI: Legal Attaché Offices At-a-Glance

INTERPOL WASHINGTON – UNITED STATES NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAU (USNCB)

INTERPOL Washington is the United States National Central Bureau (USNCB) and represents the Attorney General in the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), pursuant to statute and regulation. As such, it serves as the official U.S. point of contact and coordination in INTERPOL's global, police-to-police communications and criminal intelligence network. Its active participation in INTERPOL's policy-making and governance functions helps protect U.S. law enforcement interests and ensure continued access to, and sharing of, INTERPOL's criminal investigative intelligence and information.

The USNCB mission includes, but is not limited to, advancing the law enforcement interests of the United States as the official representative to INTERPOL; transmitting information of a criminal justice, humanitarian, or other law enforcement related nature between U.S. and foreign law enforcement authorities, and coordinating and integrating information in investigations of an international nature. A component of the U.S. Department of Justice, the USNCB is co-managed by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security under a memorandum of understanding that reinforces cooperation between the two departments in sharing and exchanging international criminal investigative and humanitarian assistance information. In particular, the memorandum provides for the position of USNCB Director to alternate between appointees from these departments, ensuring that each department is vested in the mission of the USNCB.

As a National Central Bureau (NCB), the USNCB is authorized to access and utilize "I-24/7," INTERPOL's encrypted virtual private network (VPN). I-24/7 encompasses INTERPOL's criminal investigative and analytical databases, and system of Notices and Diffusions, which are requests for international law enforcement assistance and cooperation transmitted between NCBs. Moreover, the USNCB is authorized to extend access to INTERPOL's global criminal investigative data to all U.S. law enforcement agencies. By strategically leveraging existing national information sharing environments, the USNCB has enabled all U.S. law enforcement agencies to query INTERPOL data at street level, regardless of size, mission, or jurisdiction.

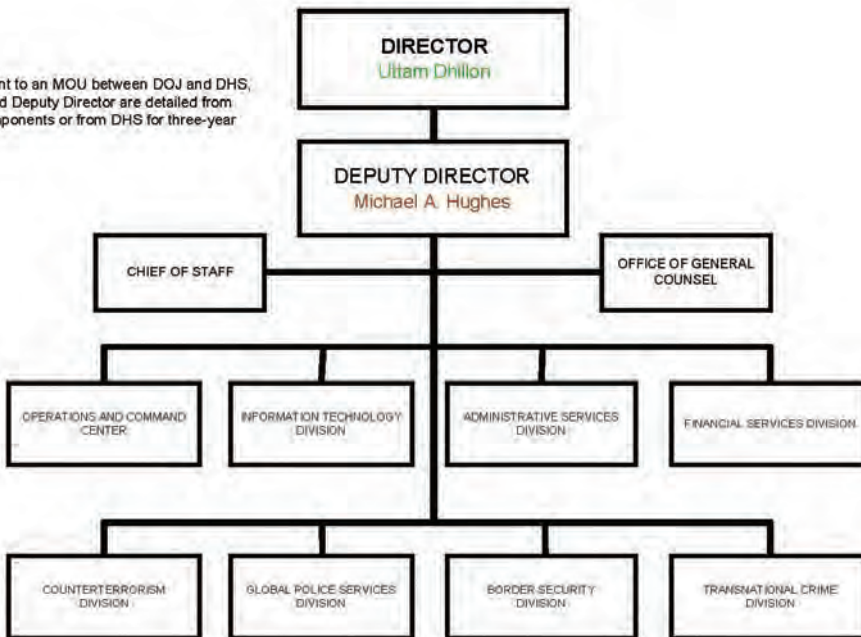
The USNCB has integrated access to INTERPOL data with U.S. immigration and border lookout systems that create a formidable deterrent to the illicit international travel of transnational criminals and terrorists. Implementing these measures in the United States has resulted in developing a proven, effective information sharing and screening model that can potentially be replicated by any INTERPOL member country, and can apply to combating virtually any form of transnational crime or terrorism. To that end, the USNCB is assisting partner countries in Africa and Southeast Asia in implementing its model in accordance with their respective national laws and circumstances, providing a potentially vital defense against the entry or transit of Foreign Terrorist Fighters and other transnational threat actors.

The USNCB provides support 24 hours a day, 365 a year to more than 18,000 local, state, federal, and Tribal law enforcement agencies in the United States and their counterparts in 193 other INTERPOL-member countries seeking assistance in criminal investigations that extend beyond their national borders. USNCB's exclusive information sharing authorities, capabilities,

and services complement, rather than compete with or duplicate, the missions of U.S. law enforcement agencies even though they already have a well-developed international presence.

INTERPOL WASHINGTON U.S. National Central Bureau KEY PERSONNEL

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



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

Source: Component information as of October 1, 2020

NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION

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

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

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

The NSD's major responsibilities include:

Intelligence Operations, Oversight, and Litigation

- Ensure that IC agencies have the legal tools necessary to conduct intelligence operations;
- Represent the United States before the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court (FISC) to obtain authorizations under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) in international terrorism, espionage, and other national security-related investigations;
- Oversee certain foreign intelligence and other national security activities of IC components to ensure compliance with the Constitution, statutes, and Executive Branch policies to protect individual privacy and civil liberties;
- Monitor certain intelligence activities of the FBI to ensure conformity with applicable laws and regulations, FISC orders, and Department procedures, including the foreign intelligence and national security investigation provisions of the Attorney General's Guidelines for Domestic FBI Operations;
- Fulfill statutory, Congressional, and judicial reporting requirements related to foreign intelligence and other national security activities;
- Coordinate and supervise intelligence-related litigation matters, including reviewing requests to use or disclose information collected under FISA in criminal, civil, and administrative proceedings and responding to motions for disclosure of FISA applications or suppression of FISA-derived evidence; and
- Serve as the Department's primary liaison to the Director of National Intelligence and the Intelligence Community on FISA-related matters.

Counterterrorism

- Promote and oversee a coordinated national counterterrorism enforcement program;
- Coordinate, develop and supervise the investigation and prosecution of terrorism-related cases through coordinated efforts and close collaboration with Department leadership, the National Security Branch of the FBI, the IC, and the 94 United States Attorneys' Offices (USAOs);
- Develop national strategies for combating emerging and evolving terrorism threats, including the threat of cyber-based terrorism;
- Oversee and support the National Security Anti-Terrorism Advisory Council (ATAC) program by:
 - collaborating with prosecutors nationwide on terrorism matters, cases, and threat information;
 - maintaining an essential communication network between the Department and USAOs for the rapid transmission of information on terrorism threats and investigative activity; and
 - managing and supporting ATAC activities and initiatives;
- Consult, advise, train, and collaborate with prosecutors nationwide on international and domestic terrorism investigations, prosecutions, and appeals, including the use of classified evidence through the application of the Classified Information Procedures Act (CIPA);
- Share information with and providing advice to international prosecutors, agents, and investigating magistrates to assist in addressing international threat information and litigation initiatives; and
- Manage the Department's work on counter-terrorist financing programs, including supporting the process for designating Foreign Terrorist Organizations and Specially Designated Global Terrorists, as well as staffing U.S. Government efforts on the Financial Action Task Force.

Counterintelligence and Export Control

- Coordinate, develop and supervise the investigation and prosecution of espionage and related cases (including economic espionage and trade secret theft) through coordinated efforts and close collaboration with Department leadership, the FBI, the IC, and the 94 USAOs;
- Coordinate, develop, and supervise investigations, prosecutions and national strategies for combating emerging and evolving cyber threats from state-sponsored computer intrusions and attacks;
- Coordinate, develop, and supervise investigations and prosecutions into the unlawful export of military and strategic commodities and technology, including by assisting and providing guidance to USAOs in the establishment of Export Control Proliferation Task Forces;

- Coordinate, develop, and supervise cases involving the unauthorized disclosure of classified information and supporting resulting prosecutions by providing advice and assistance with the application of CIPA;
- Counter malign foreign influence, including through enforcement of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 (FARA) and related statutes;
- Coordinate with interagency partners the use of all tools to protect our national assets, including use of law enforcement tools, economic sanctions, and diplomatic solutions; and
- Conduct corporate and community outreach relating to cyber security and other issues relating to the protection of our national assets.

Policy and Other Legal Issues

- Handle appeals in cases involving national security-related prosecutions, and providing views on appellate issues that may impact national security in other civil, criminal, and military commissions cases;
- Provide legal and policy advice on the national security aspects of cybersecurity policy and cyber-related operational activities;
- Provide advice and support on national security issues that arise in an international context, including assisting in bilateral and multilateral engagements with foreign governments and working to build counterterrorism capacities of foreign governments and enhancing international cooperation;
- Provide advice and support on legislative matters involving national security issues, including developing and commenting on legislation, supporting Departmental engagements with members of Congress and Congressional staff, and preparing testimony for senior Division and Department leadership;
- Provide legal assistance and advice on matters arising under national security laws and policies, and overseeing the development, coordination, and implementation of Department-wide policies with regard to intelligence, counterintelligence, counterterrorism, and other national security matters;
- Develop a training curriculum for prosecutors and investigators on cutting-edge tactics, substantive law, and relevant policies and procedures; and
- Support the Department of Justice's participation in the National Security Council.

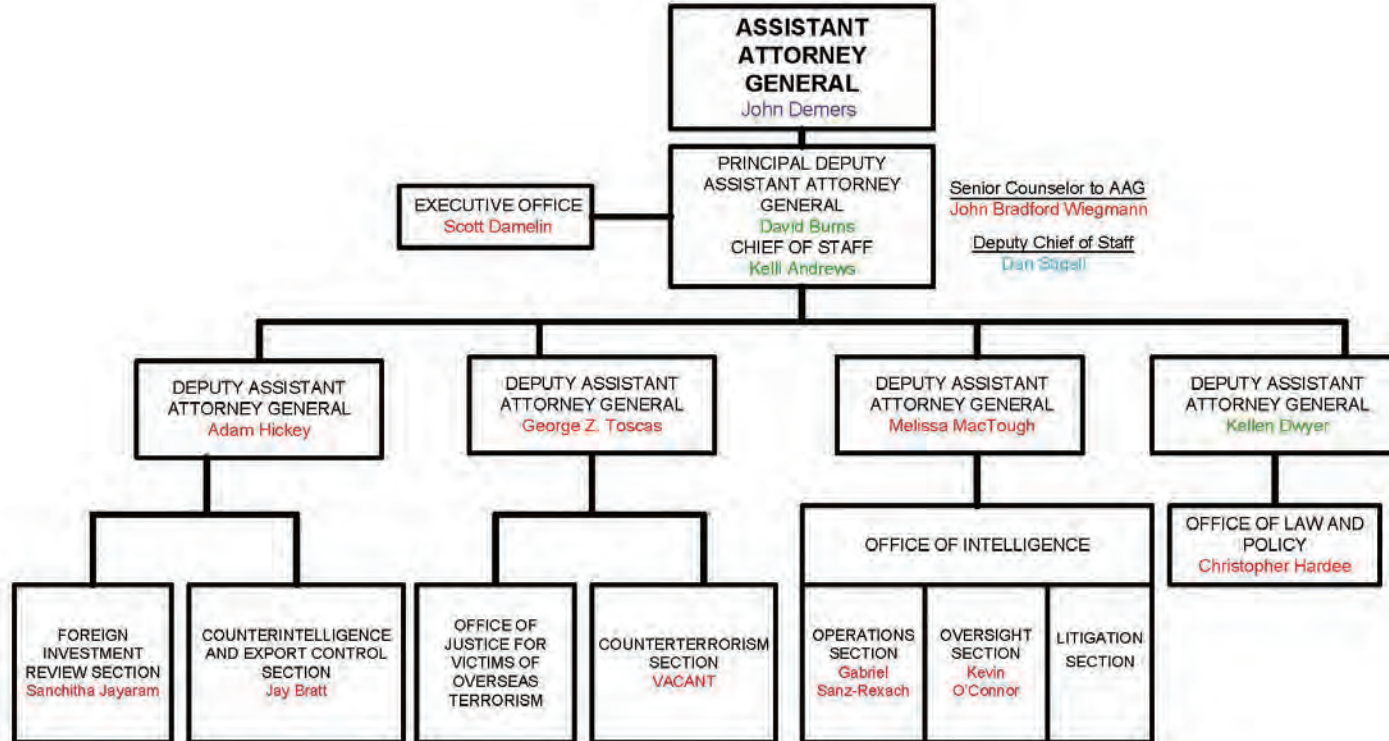
Foreign Investment

- Perform the Department's staff-level work on the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS), which reviews foreign acquisitions of domestic entities that might affect national security and makes recommendations to the President on whether such transactions threaten the national security;
- Track and monitor certain transactions that have been approved, including those subject to mitigation agreements, and identifying unreported transactions that might merit CFIUS review;

- Chair the process by which the Executive Branch responds to Federal Communication Commission (FCC) requests for views relating to the national security and law enforcement implications of certain transactions relating to FCC licenses, informally known as Team Telecom, pursuant to Executive Order 13913.
- Track and monitor certain transactions that have been approved pursuant to this process; and
- Coordinate with law enforcement and IC partners to conduct community outreach and corporate engagement relating to national security issues.

Victims of Overseas Terrorism - The Office of Justice for Victims of Overseas Terrorism (OVT) supports U.S. victims of overseas terrorism by helping them navigate foreign criminal justice systems and by advocating for their voices to be heard around the world.

NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION KEY PERSONNEL



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

Source: Component information as of October 1, 2020

ORGANIZED CRIME DRUG ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCES

The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) was established by President Ronald Reagan in October 1982 as the cornerstone of the Nation's strategic approach against organized crime and drug trafficking. Today, OCDETF is an independent component of the U.S. Department of Justice and is the centerpiece of the Attorney General's strategy to reduce the availability of illicit narcotics by using a prosecutor-led, intelligence-driven, multi-agency approach to combat transnational organized crime. OCDETF is led by a Director who, as a component head, reports directly to the Deputy Attorney General.

OCDETF is the largest anti-crime task force in the country managing 19 Strike Forces, almost 3,000 federal prosecutors, agents, and analysts, as well as state and local law enforcement partners at some 1,000 agencies. The OCDETF Executive Office implements the nationwide OCDETF strategy of combining targeting, intelligence sharing, coordination, and directed resourcing to have the greatest impact disrupting and dismantling command and control elements of regional, national, and transnational drug trafficking, money laundering, and other high priority organized crime networks. Recognizing the growing diversification of criminal activity of transnational criminal organizations, as well as their increasing convergence with drug trafficking organizations, in 2017, OCDETF's investigative and prosecutorial efforts were expanded to include the disruption and dismantlement of the priority transnational criminal organizations that pose the greatest threat to the United States.

The OCDETF strategy recognizes that law enforcement agencies working together led by experienced prosecutors, accomplish more than the same agencies working separately. To combat sophisticated and dynamic poly-criminal organizations, OCDETF uses its cadre of experienced federal prosecutors from the 93 U.S. Attorneys' Offices and the Department of Justice's Criminal Division to leverage the authorities, resources, and expertise of its member federal law enforcement agencies from the Departments of Justice (Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives; Drug Enforcement Administration; Federal Bureau of Investigation; United States Marshals Service), Homeland Security (Immigration and Customs Enforcement/Homeland Security Investigations; United States Coast Guard Investigative Service; United States Secret Service), Treasury (Internal Revenue Service/Criminal Investigations), Postal (U.S. Postal Inspection Service), and Labor (Labor/Office of the Inspector General) in coordinated, multi-agency, long-term investigations of the entire infrastructure of transnational criminal organizations.

The major functions of OCDETF are to:

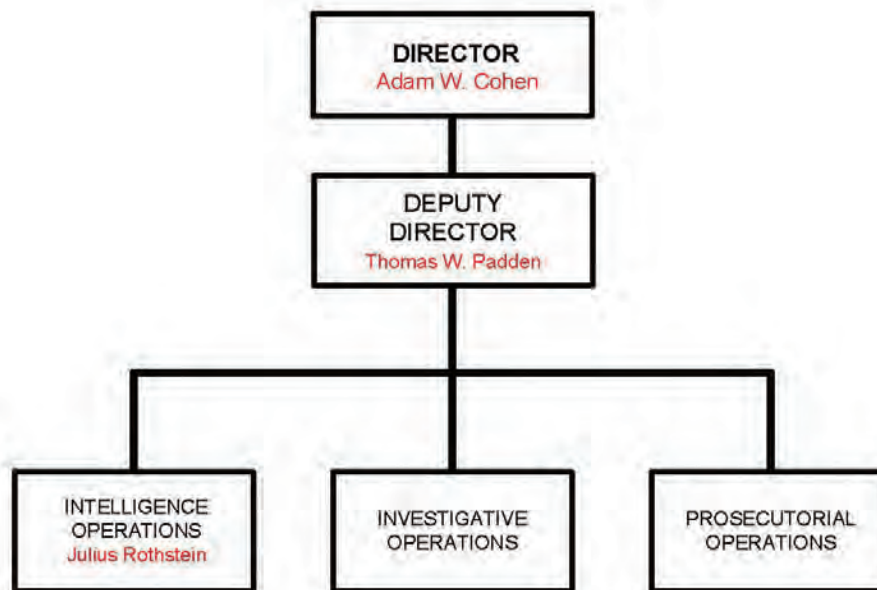
- Disrupt and dismantle entire transnational criminal networks and the financial infrastructure that supports them. As criminal enterprises evolve and diversify, categorizing and approaching such organizations by a single individual illicit activity is no longer effective. OCDETF employs an enterprise theory of investigation to target every component of criminal groups and pursues all operational aspects and revenue streams so that targeted organizations cannot recuperate and continue their illicit activity.
- Investigate, prosecute, and convict leaders, members, and facilitators of the most

significant transnational criminal organizations that threaten the United States. OCDETF manages the Attorney General's Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT) List, a multi-agency vetted target list of the international drug trafficking and money laundering organizations most affecting the United States. The CPOT list defines the organizations by their identified command and control elements and is updated twice yearly. Nearly all of the CPOTs are involved in multiple forms of organized criminal activity in addition to drug trafficking, such as violence, corruption, human smuggling, weapons trafficking, complex financial crimes, cybercrime, and other illegal activities.

- Conduct intelligence-driven, coordinated, multi-jurisdictional investigations and prosecutions. The keystone of OCDETF's comprehensive strategy is the prosecutor-led, multi-agency task force governance structure. There are currently more than 4,960 case-specific OCDETF task forces. To synchronize multiple investigations against the continuum of priority targets, OCDETF stood up Co-located Strike Forces in nineteen (19) key locations around the country that capitalize on the synergy created by combining, side-by-side, the resources and expertise of all of OCDETF's participating investigative agents and prosecutors.
- Maximize the exploitation and sharing of law enforcement and inter-agency intelligence and case information to address existing threats and identify emerging threats. The OCDETF Fusion Center (OFC) maintains the single largest repository of federal and foreign law enforcement investigative reporting throughout the federal government. The International Organized Crime Intelligence and Operations Center (IOC-2) focuses on supporting investigations and prosecutions of non-drug centric transnational criminal organizations using the OCDETF model. The OFC and IOC-2 provide exceptional and unique capabilities to the law enforcement community – operational intelligence products derived from fused data, sourced from domestic and international law enforcement agencies, as well as open source and commercial entities. As criminal threats evolve and change, the OFC and IOC-2 adapt their analytical functions to ensure that law enforcement has a full array of actionable intelligence products and services that are responsive to current threats, and the growing complexity and scope of criminal organizations.

The OCDETF model of prosecutor-led, multi-agency task forces conducting coordinated, intelligence-driven investigations and prosecutions has proven itself over more than three decades to be the most effective platform from which to attack transnational organized criminal groups at every level.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR ORGANIZED CRIME DRUG ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCES KEY PERSONNEL



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

Other Key Personnel
OCDETF CHIEF of STAFF
Kenneth Courter

Source: Component Information as of October 1, 2020



- OCDEF does not own its buildings, but leases 2 buildings in Washington, DC, and Merrifield, VA.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

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

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

The USMS is the nation's first and most versatile Federal law enforcement agency. Since 1789, federal marshals have served the nation through a variety of vital law enforcement activities. Ninety-four U.S. Marshals, appointed by the President or the Attorney General, direct the activities of 94 district offices and personnel stationed at more than 400 locations throughout the 50 states, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, with headquarters located in the Washington, D.C. area.

The USMS occupies a uniquely central position in the federal justice system by being involved in virtually every federal law enforcement initiative. Approximately 5,000 Deputy Marshals and career employees perform the following nationwide, day-to-day missions.

The USMS ensures the functioning of the federal judicial process by:

- protecting members of the judicial family (judges, attorneys, witnesses, and jurors);
- providing physical security in courthouses;
- safeguarding endangered government witnesses and their families;
- transporting and producing prisoners for court proceedings;
- executing court orders and arrest warrants;
- apprehending fugitives and recovering missing children; and
- seizing assets gained by illegal means and providing for the custody, management and disposal of forfeited assets.

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

The USMS budget is directly aligned to support personnel and funds associated with the following agency missions and program areas:

- **Judicial and Courthouse Security** – ensure a safe and secure environment for all who participate in federal judicial proceedings. This mission is accomplished by anticipating and deterring threats to the judiciary, maintaining the ability to deploy protective measures at any time, and implementing the necessary security measures for all federal court facilities.
- **Fugitive Apprehension** – enhance the safety and security of our Nation’s communities by conducting complex criminal investigations to locate and apprehend federal fugitives, egregious state or local fugitives and non-compliant sex offenders. This is accomplished by fostering cooperative working relationships with federal, state, local, and foreign law enforcement agencies; developing and leveraging national expertise in sophisticated technical operations; conducting psychological assessments of sex offenders; locating and recovering Critically Missing Children and collecting, analyzing, and sharing criminal intelligence. The decision unit includes the management and disposal of all DOJ’s seized and forfeited assets.
- **Prisoner Security and Transportation** – ensure the custody of all federal prisoners is safe and humane from the time of arrest until the prisoner is acquitted, arrives at a designated Federal Bureau of Prisons facility to serve a sentence, or is otherwise ordered released from U.S. Marshals’ custody. This includes providing housing, medical care, and transportation throughout the U.S. and its territories; producing prisoners for all court-ordered appearances; and protecting their civil rights through the judicial process.
- **Protection of Witnesses** – provide for the security, health, and safety of government witnesses and their immediate dependents whose lives are in danger as a result of their testimony against drug traffickers, terrorists, organized crime members, and other major criminals.
- **Tactical Operations** – ensure that the USMS is able to respond immediately to any situation involving high-risk/sensitive law enforcement activities, national emergencies, civil disorders, or natural disasters. A key component of this response is the USMS Special Operations Group (SOG). SOG utilizes its enhanced tactical capabilities to support USMS operations around the world in furtherance of the rule of law. The USMS also maintains other capabilities to manage crises including explosive detection canines; operating a 24-hour Emergency Operations Center; and ensuring that Incident Management Teams and Mobile Command Centers are always available.

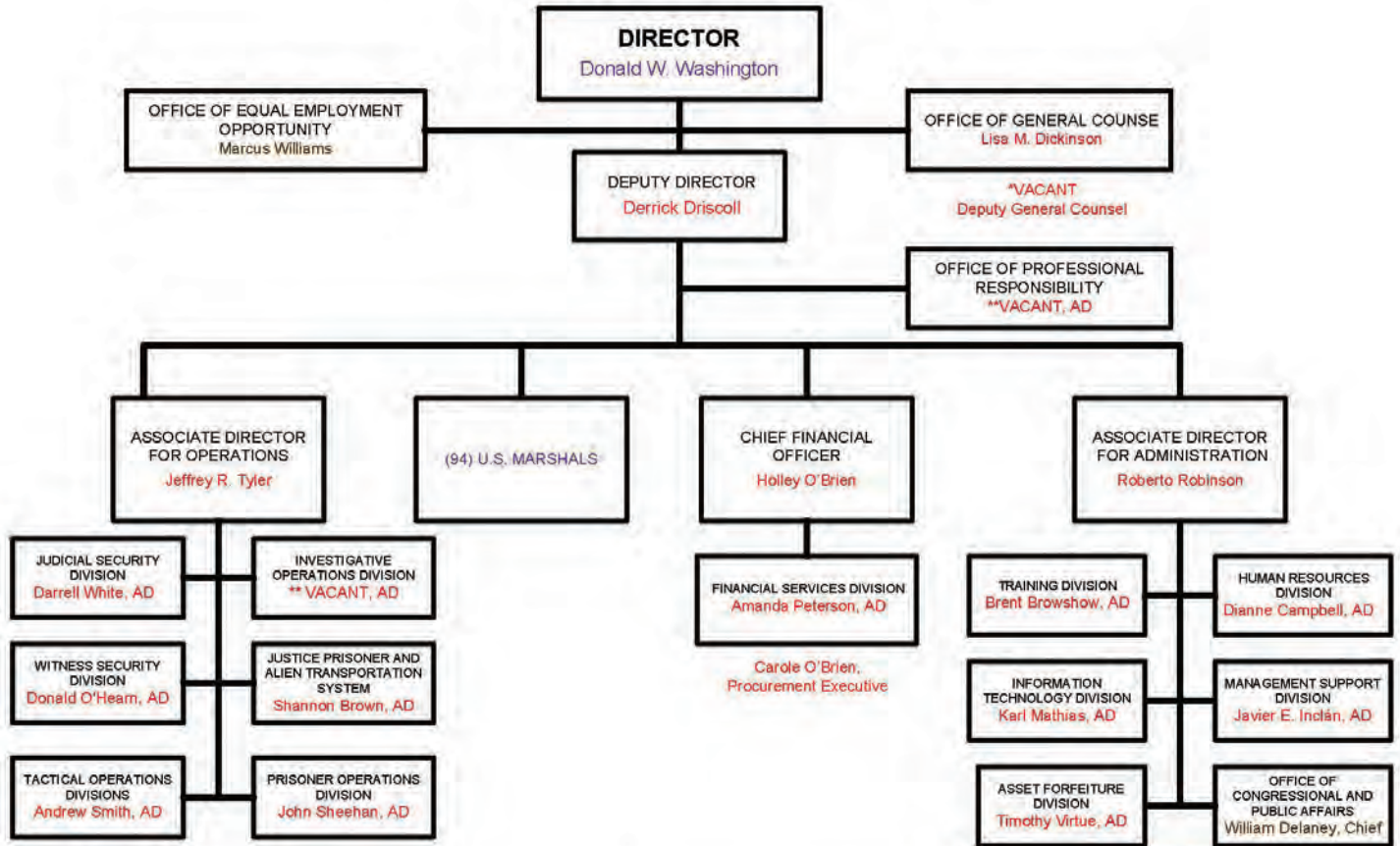
The USMS also partners with numerous organizations and programs, including:

- The Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AOUSC) that provides funding for administering the Judicial Facility Security Program;
- The Asset Forfeiture Fund that provides funding for managing and disposing of seized and forfeited assets;
- The Department’s Fees and Expenses of Witnesses appropriation that provides funding for securing and relocating protected witnesses; and

The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) that provides funding for apprehending major drug case fugitives.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

KEY PERSONNEL



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

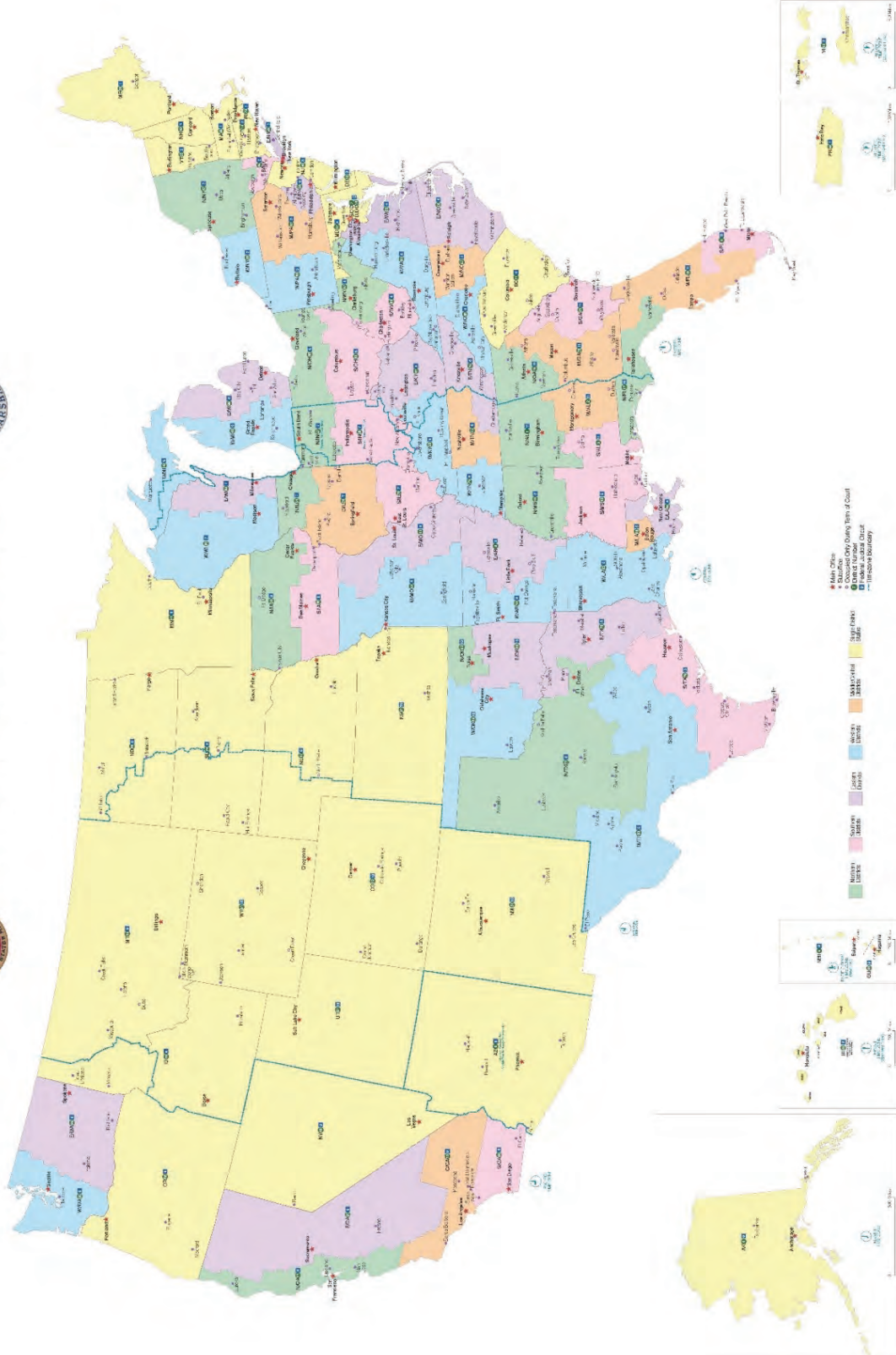
* Career SES Position: Announcement and selection pending.

** Career SES Position: Selection has been made and is pending OPM certification of the executive core qualifications.

Source: Component Information as of October 1, 2020



U.S. Marshals Service Districts



STATE, LOCAL & TRIBAL ASSISTANCE

COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

The Community Relations Service (CRS) is the Department's "Peacemaker" for community conflicts arising from identity-based disputes. Specifically, CRS was established by Title X of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and charged with bringing diverse community stakeholders together to resolve disputes, disagreements, or difficulties relating to discriminatory practices based on race, color or national origin¹. With the 2009 passage of the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act, CRS's jurisdiction expanded to provide reconciliation services to communities facing tension arising from alleged hate crimes committed on the basis of actual or perceived race, color, national origin, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, religion, or disability.

The mission of CRS is to provide violence prevention and conflict resolution services to diverse stakeholders to both resolve and prevent community-level disputes. CRS is not an investigatory or prosecutorial agency, and it has no law enforcement authority. Rather, the component works directly with state and local units of government, private and public organizations, civil rights groups, law enforcement, and local community leaders to support their efforts to resolve conflicts and prevent violence. CRS mediators are called Regional Directors and Conciliation Specialists and they are located throughout the country for the purpose of building trust-filled relationships with local community leaders. CRS uses proven dispute resolution practices to lead local leaders through collaborative problem-solving processes that address the roots of community conflict. CRS's mandate calls for its work to be conducted impartially and without imposing solutions on local communities. Rather, the component helps communities develop and implement locally-derived sustainable solutions and build capacity so communities can resolve disputes independently in the future.

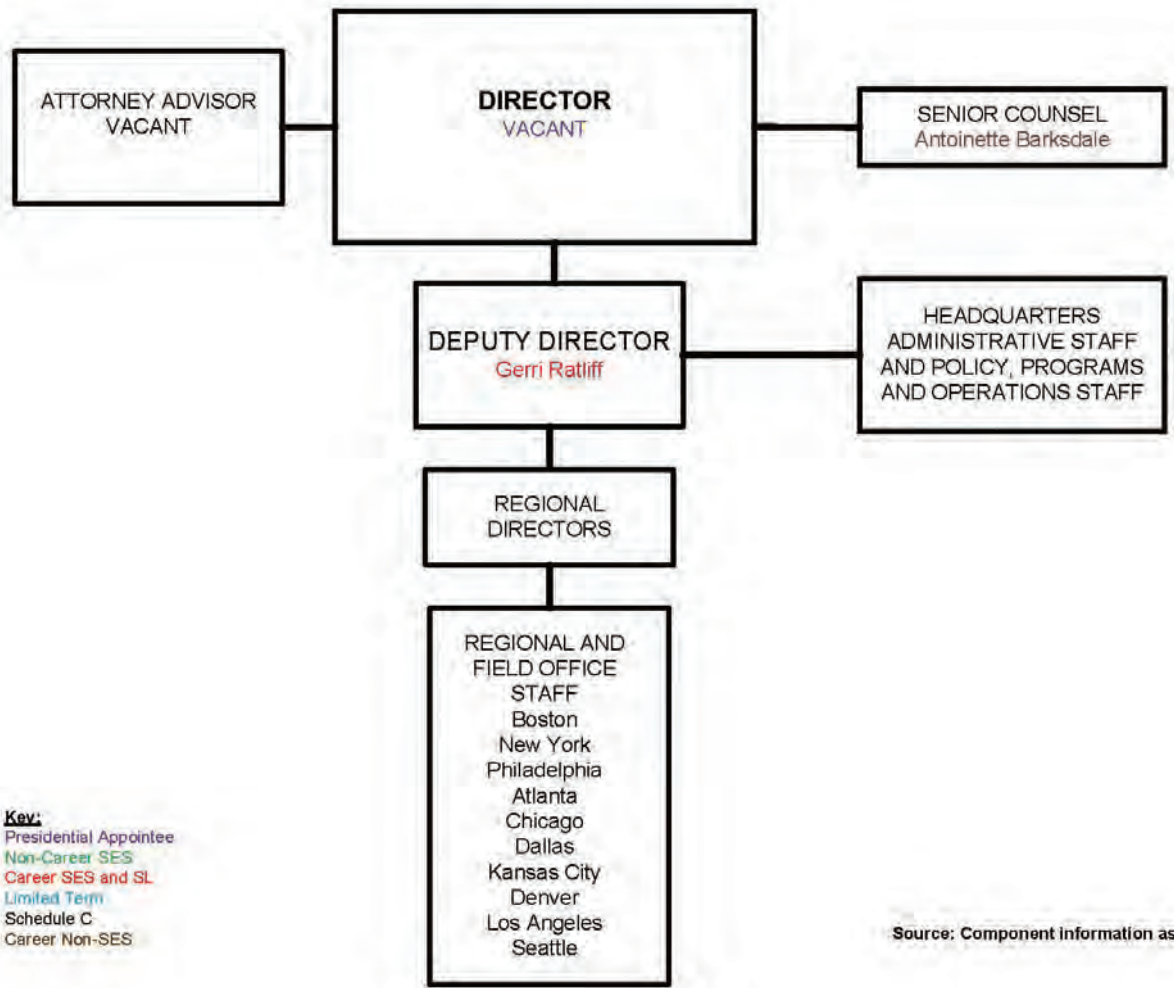
The major functions of CRS are to:

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

¹ This founding mandate was subsequently modified pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 903 under Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1966, which moved CRS from the Department of Commerce to the Department of Justice.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

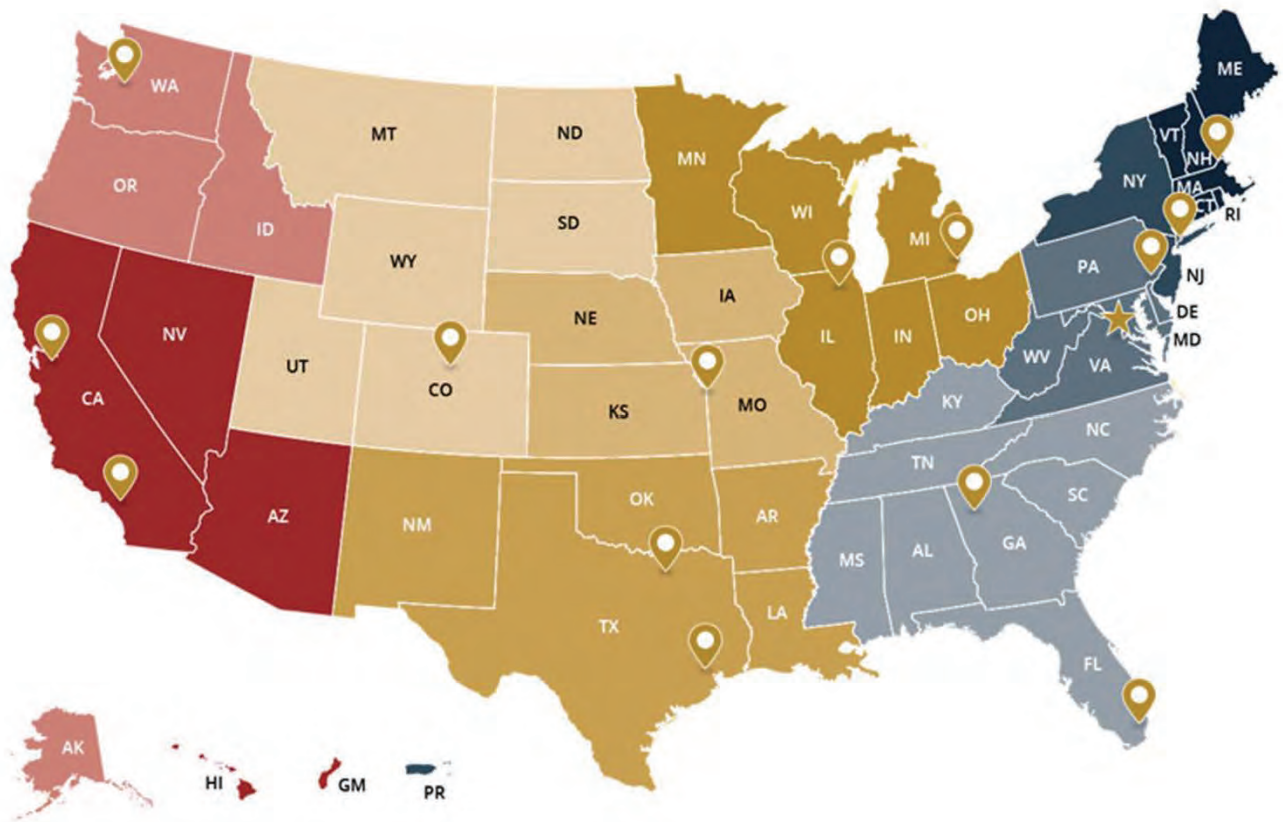
KEY PERSONNEL



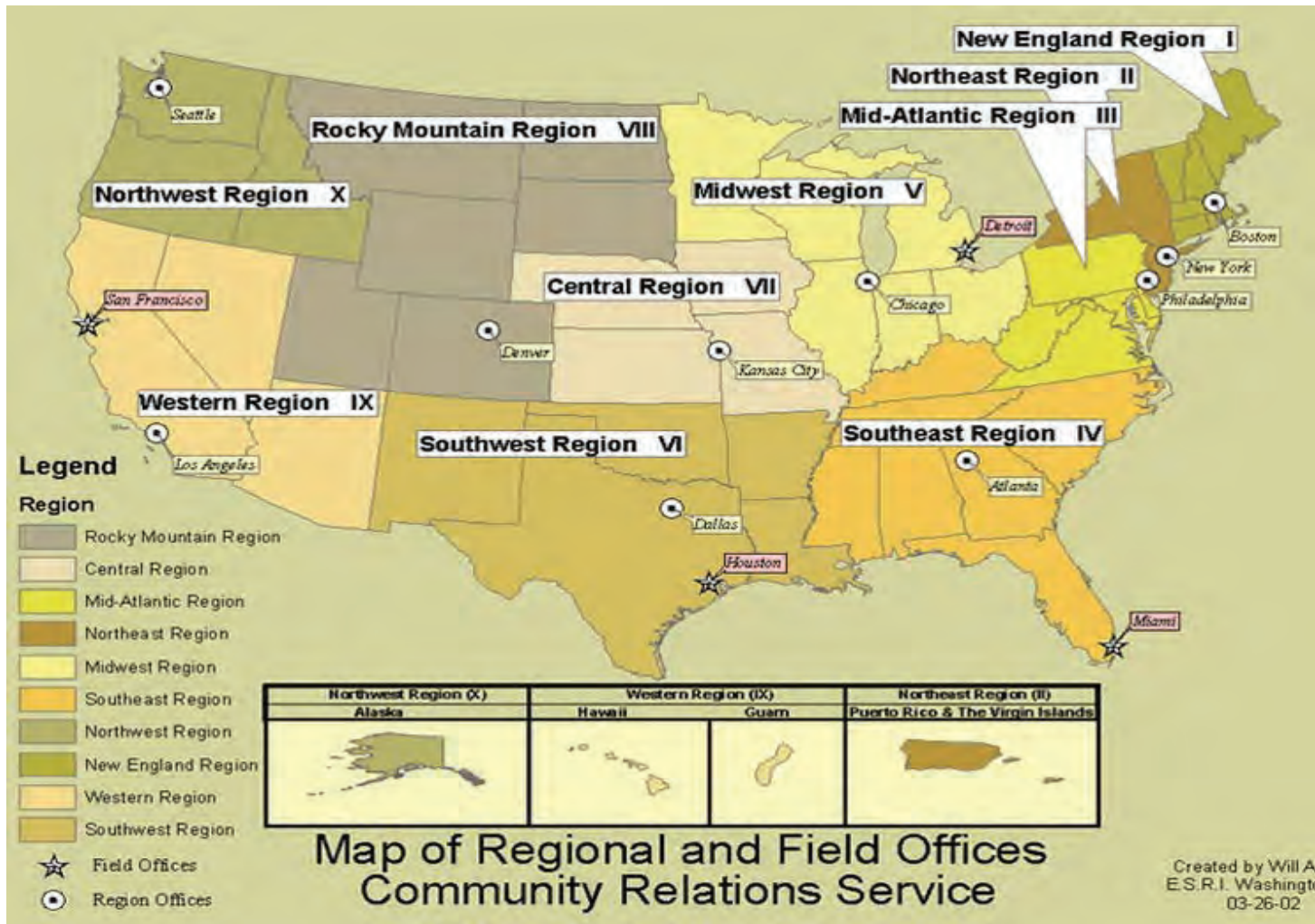
Key:
Presidential Appointee
Non-Career SES
Career SES and SL
Limited Term
Schedule C
Career Non-SES

Source: Component information as of October 1, 2020

COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE REGIONAL/FIELD OFFICES



Updated March 2, 2016



- CRS has 10 regional offices and 4 field offices in the following locations: Boston; New York; Philadelphia; Chicago (field office in Detroit); Kansas City, MO; Denver; Los Angeles (field office in San Francisco); Dallas (field office in Houston); Atlanta (field office in Miami); and Seattle.

OFFICE OF COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

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

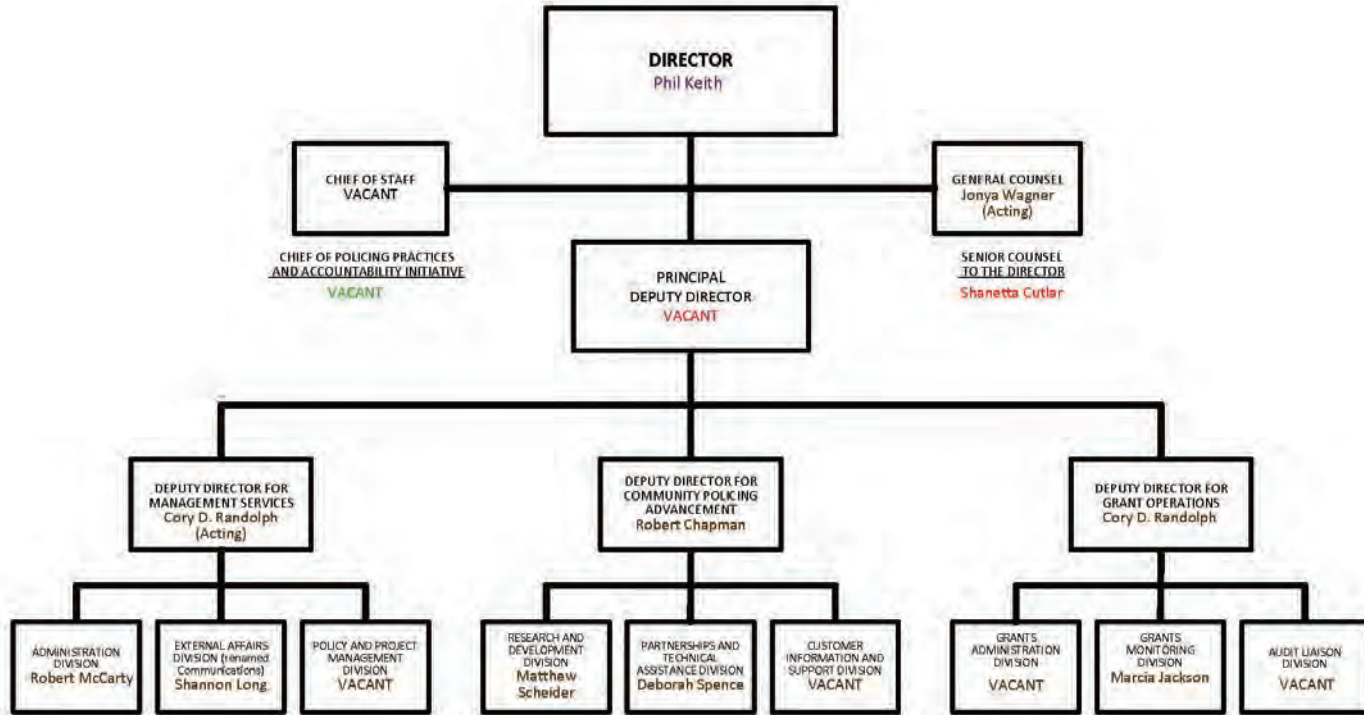
The major functions of the COPS Office are to:

- Advance effective policing practices through the direct award of competitive, discretionary grants to law enforcement agencies across the United States and its territories.
- Develop innovative programs that respond directly to the emerging needs of state, local, and tribal law enforcement, to support law enforcement's prevention and reaction to crime and disorder.
- Ensure grantees meet the programmatic conditions, terms, and requirements of their awards by conducting strategic on-site visits and enhanced office-based grant reviews for at-risk agencies.
- Engage and support law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve to advance public safety.
- Assist law enforcement agencies in implementing Presidential Executive Orders, guidance emanating from the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, and other Administration priorities to support law enforcement and effective policing.
- Implement the School Violence Prevention Program to provide grant awards to states, units of local government, Indian tribes, school districts, and law enforcement agencies to improve security at schools to include law enforcement training and measures to improve security (e.g., metal detectors, locks, lighting, and technology for expedited notification of an emergency).
- Implement the National Blue Alert Network, which promotes rapid dissemination of information to law enforcement, the media and the public about violent offenders who have killed, seriously injured, or pose an imminent threat to law enforcement, or when an officer is missing in connection with official duties. Implementation includes working with law enforcement agencies to develop Blue Alert plans, issuing voluntary guidelines and recommendations, maintaining a national Blue Alert information repository, providing education and technical assistance, and managing the National Advisory Group comprised of Blue Alert stakeholders.
- Develop and oversee the Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act Program to improve the delivery of, and access to, mental health and wellness services for law enforcement officers through training and technical assistance, demonstration projects,

peer mentoring mental health and wellness, and suicide prevention programs.

- Convene stakeholders around the most critical issues in public safety facing our nation, resulting in reports that inform the law enforcement field and move issues forward in policy discussions nationwide.
- Provide subject matter expertise on emerging issues in law enforcement, engaging with leading voices in the field on the critical issues in policing through the management of forums, videos, and audio podcasts.
- Promote collaboration between law enforcement and community members to develop innovative initiatives to prevent crime.
- Partner with law enforcement experts, the academic community, and other stakeholder organizations to develop and produce guidebooks and resources, reports, best practices and other information products for the field that highlight ongoing and new law enforcement issues and/or successful community policing strategies. Provide lessons learned from grant funded projects to the law enforcement field across the country.
- Provide, via subject matter policing experts, tailored technical assistance to law enforcement agencies upon request, through its Collaborative Reform Initiative – Technical Assistance Center.
- Develop state-of-the-art training to enhance law enforcement officers’ problem-solving and community interaction skills.
- Manage innovative community policing pilot programs and applied research projects.
- Provide current information about community policing and COPS Office programs to grantees, the public, and the media, as well as representatives of interested local, state, and national organizations and local and state law enforcement and elected officials.
- Ensure timely and accurate responses to and participation in media inquiries, interviews, and public events.

OFFICE OF COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES KEY PERSONNEL



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

Source: Component information as of October 1 2020

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

The Office of Justice Programs (OJP), established by the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 and reauthorized in 1988, provides federal leadership in developing the nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, administer justice, and assist crime victims. OJP works in partnership with the justice community to identify the most pressing crime-related challenges confronting the nation and to provide information, training, coordination, and innovative strategies and approaches for addressing these challenges.

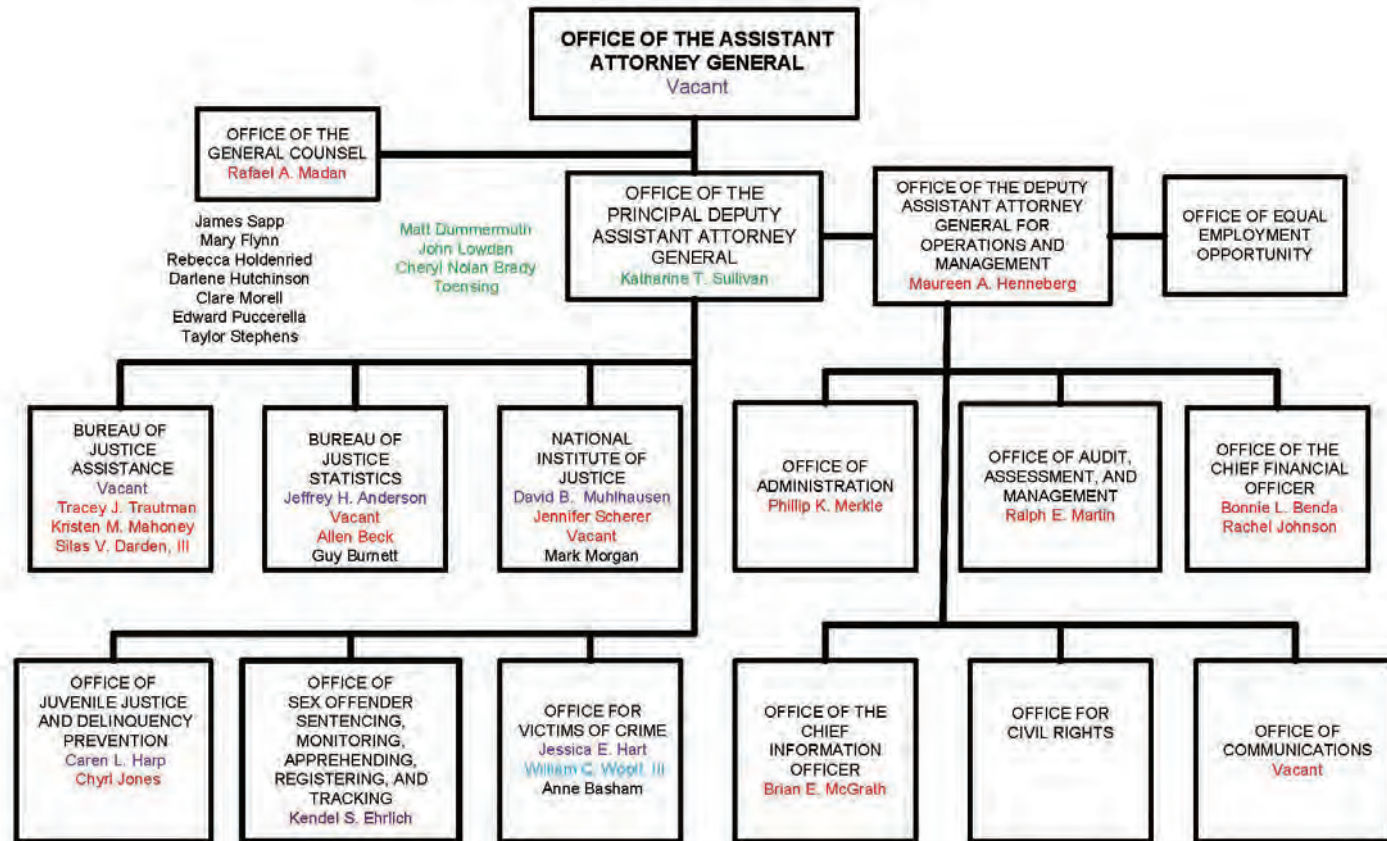
OJP is headed by an Assistant Attorney General who maintains responsibility for overall management and oversight of OJP, setting policy, and ensuring that OJP policies and programs reflect the priorities of the President, the Attorney General, and the Congress. The Assistant Attorney General promotes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

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

OJP's major goals and functions are to:

- Support community-based efforts to reduce crime and violence.
- Aid and protect law enforcement officers and other public safety professionals.
- Combat America's opioid, stimulant, and substance abuse crisis.
- Provide services and compensation to crime victims, including human trafficking survivors, victims of elder abuse and elder fraud, and American Indian and Alaska Native victims.
- Help reduce recidivism by funding adult and juvenile offender reentry programs and by addressing issues such as mental illness, substance abuse, and homelessness that may lead to justice system involvement.
- Work with tribal nations to address public safety and victim service challenges in Indian country.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS KEY PERSONNEL



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

Source: Component Information as of October 1, 2020

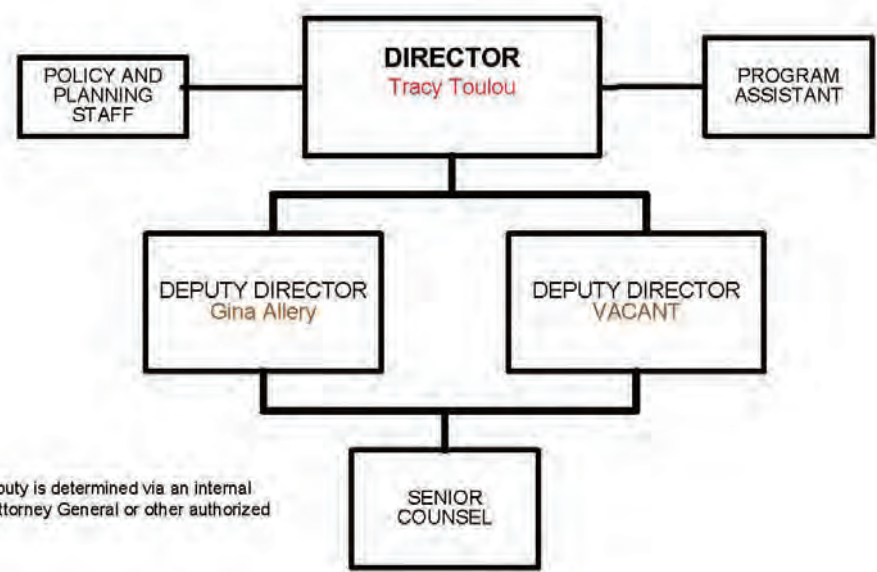
OFFICE OF TRIBAL JUSTICE

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

The major functions of OTJ are to:

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

OFFICE OF TRIBAL JUSTICE KEY PERSONNEL



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

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

Source: Component information as of October 1, 2020

OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

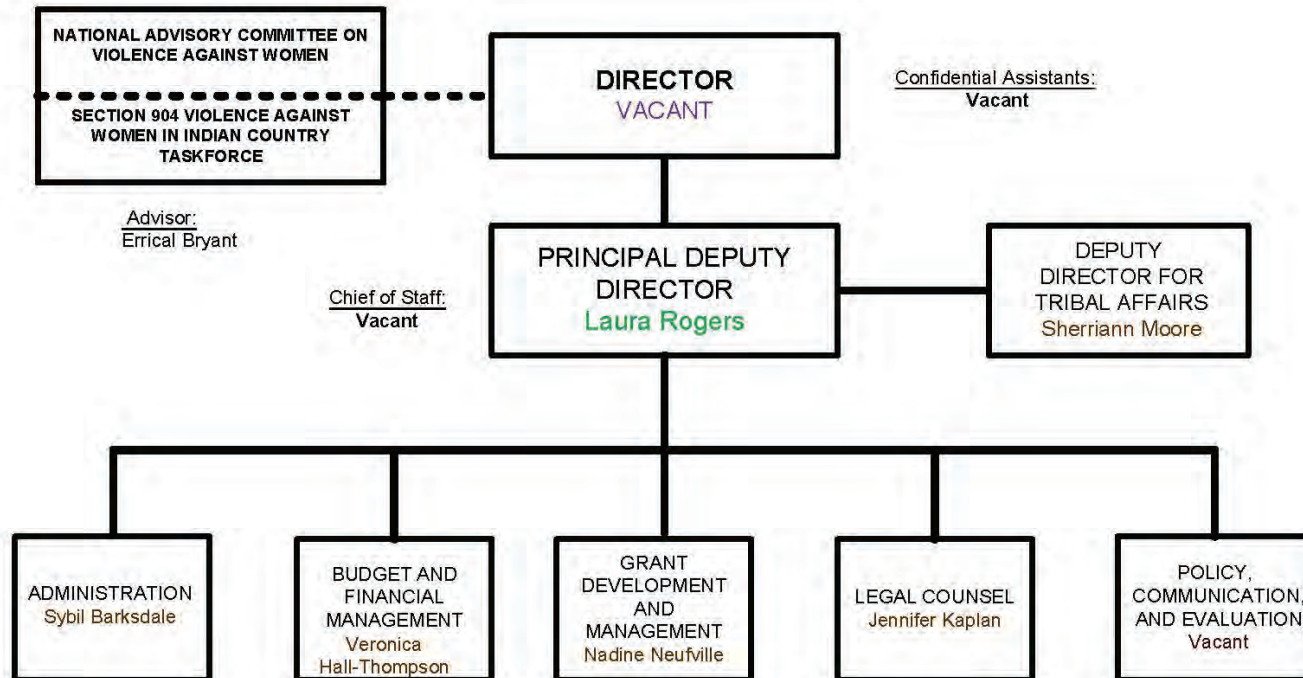
Created in 1995, the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) implements the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and subsequent legislation and provides national leadership on issues of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. OVW administers grant programs that help provide services for victims, while improving communities' capacity to hold offenders accountable for their crimes. Currently, OVW administers four formula-based and 15 discretionary grant programs established by VAWA and subsequent legislation. In recent years, the annual appropriation for these programs has been approximately \$500 million.

OVW was established as an independent office on January 30, 2004, pursuant to the Violence Against Women Office Act, Pub. L. No. 107-273, tit. iv. (2002) The Act directed that there shall be a "separate and distinct" OVW within the Department of Justice, headed by a Presidentially appointed and Senate-confirmed Director, who "shall report to the Attorney General and serve as Counsel to the Attorney General on the subject of violence against women, and who shall have final authority over all grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts awarded by the Office." OVW's Director reports to the Attorney General through the Associate Attorney General.

The major functions of OVW and its Director are to:

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

OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN KEY PERSONNEL



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

Source: Component information as of October 1, 2020

LITIGATING DIVISIONS

ANTITRUST DIVISION

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

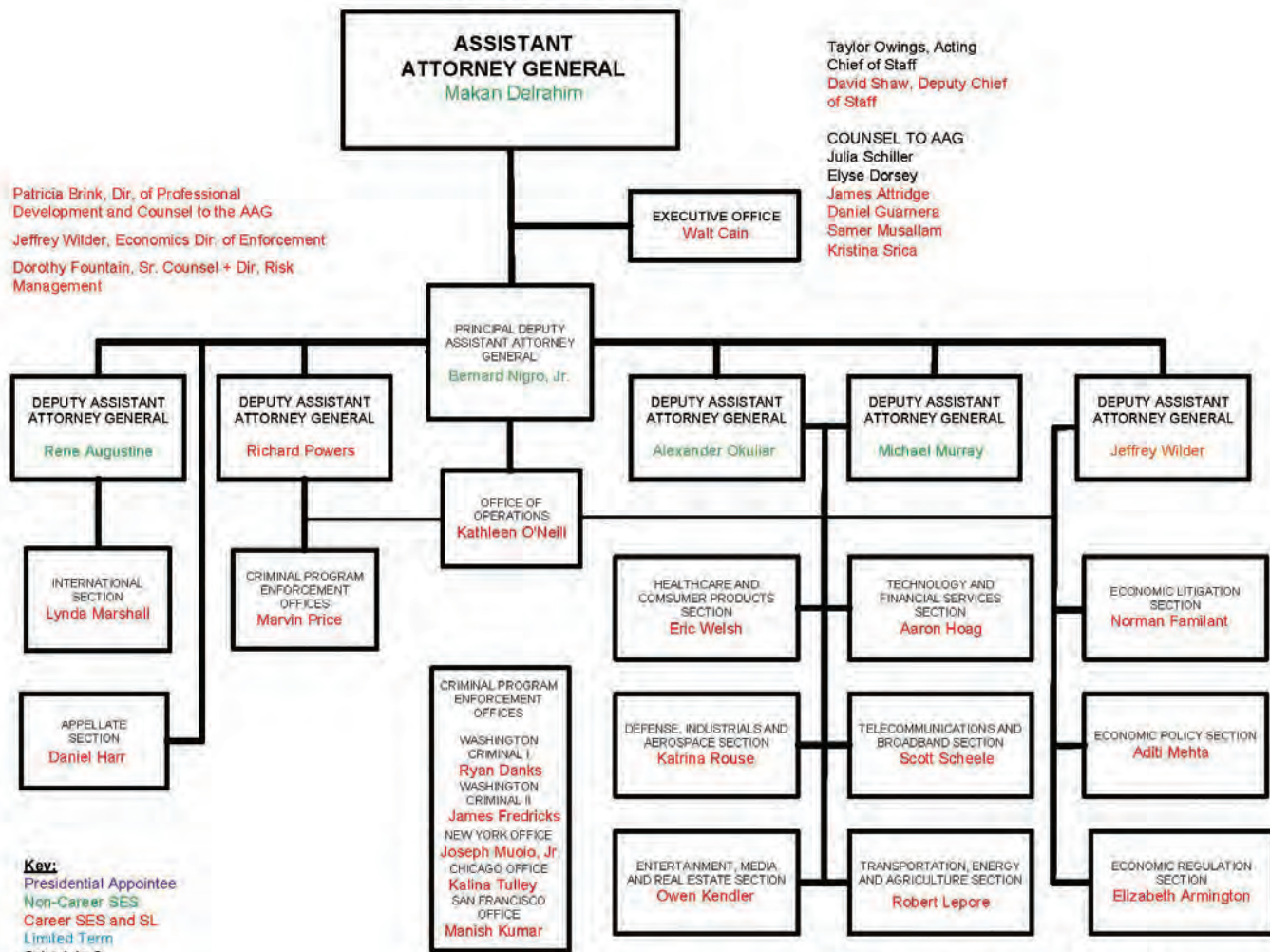
The mission of the Antitrust Division is to promote competition in the U.S. economy through enforcement of, improvements to, and education about antitrust laws and principles.

The major functions of the Division are to:

- Seek to prevent or terminate private anti-competitive conduct that is subject to criminal and civil action under the Sherman and Clayton Acts and related statutes that prohibit conspiracies in restraint of trade, monopolization, and anti-competitive mergers.
- Review proposed mergers and acquisitions to assess their competitive effect and challenge those that threaten to harm competition.
- Investigate and prosecute violations of criminal law that affect the integrity of the investigatory process, and enforce various criminal statutes related to Sherman Act violations.
- Investigate possible violations of the federal antitrust laws, conduct grand jury proceedings, issue and enforce civil investigative demands, and handle all litigation that arises out of these criminal and civil investigations.
- Develop and present legislative proposals of the Department relating to the antitrust laws and competition generally and respond to requests for advice and comments on such matters from Congress and from other agencies.
- Through participation in the executive branch, regulatory, and legislative processes, seek to ensure that government action is pro-competitive or not unnecessarily anti-competitive.
- Assemble information and prepare reports required or requested by the Congress or the Attorney General as to the effect upon the maintenance and preservation of competition under the free enterprise system of various federal laws or programs.
- Advise the President and the departments and agencies of the executive branch on the competitive implications of governmental action.

(b) (5)

ANTITRUST DIVISION KEY PERSONNEL



Taylor Owings, Acting Chief of Staff
David Shaw, Deputy Chief of Staff

COUNSEL TO AAG
Julia Schiller
Elyse Dorsey
James Altridge
Daniel Guamera
Samer Musallam
Kristina Srca

Patricia Brink, Dir. of Professional Development and Counsel to the AAG
Jeffrey Wilder, Economics Dir. of Enforcement
Dorothy Fountain, Sr. Counsel + Dir, Risk Management

Source: Component information as of October 1, 2020
Pending notification of OMB and congressional committees.

Antitrust Division Field Offices



Note: ATR Division has 3 field offices as of August 2020, for additional information on field operations, see the ATR Division website.

CIVIL DIVISION

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

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

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

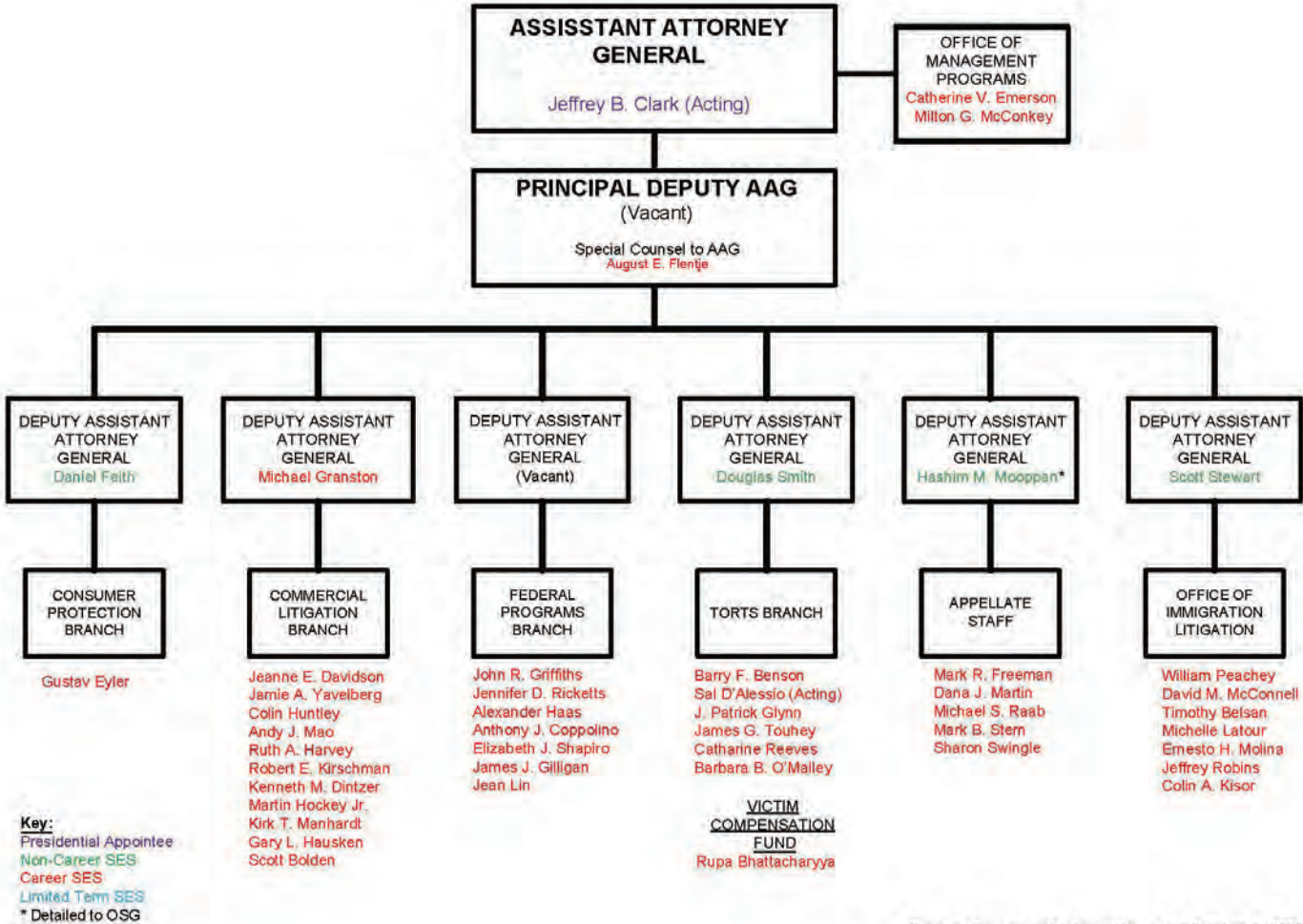
The Civil Division represents the United States in any civil or criminal matter within its scope of responsibility – protecting the United States Treasury, ensuring that the federal government speaks with one voice in its view of the law, preserving the intent of Congress, and advancing the credibility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

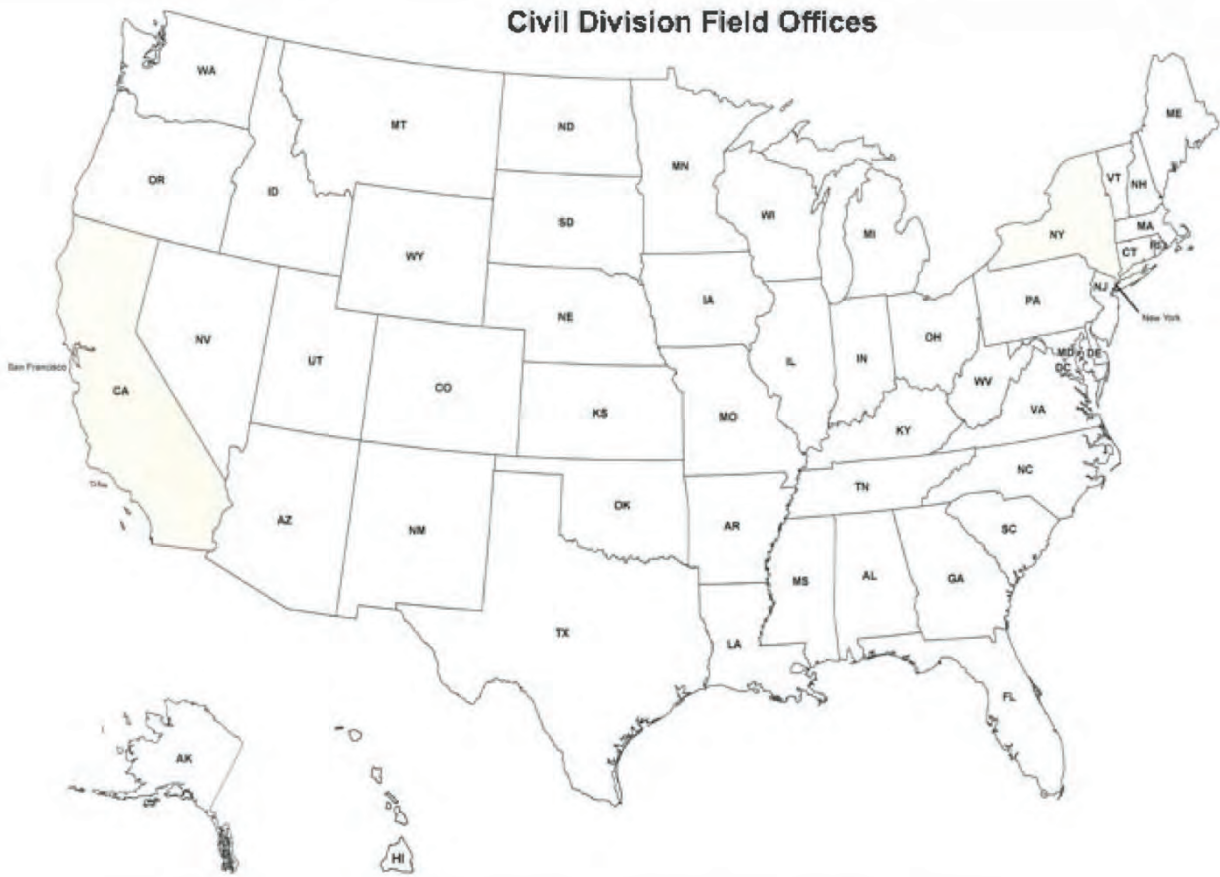
The major functions of the Civil Division are to:

- Defend or assert the laws, programs, and policies of the United States, including defending new laws implementing the President's domestic and foreign agenda against constitutional challenges.
- Recover monies owed to the United States and victims as the result of fraud, loan default, bankruptcy, injury, damage to federal property, violation of consumer laws, or unsatisfied judgments.
- Defend the interests of the U.S. Treasury, prevailing against unwarranted monetary claims, while resolving fairly those claims with merit.
- Fight terrorism through litigation to detain and remove alien terrorists; defend immigration laws and policies, including determinations to expel criminal aliens.
- Enforce consumer protection laws and defend agency policies affecting public health and safety.

- Defend the government and its officers and employees in lawsuits seeking damages from the U.S. Treasury or from individuals personally.
- Implement compensation programs, such as the Childhood Vaccine, Radiation Exposure and September 11th Victim compensation programs; support viable alternatives to litigation when appropriate.
- Represent the United States in foreign courts through foreign counsel supervised and instructed by attorney staff in Washington and London.
- Represent the interests of the United States in civil and criminal litigation in foreign courts.

**CIVIL DIVISION
KEY PERSONNEL**





As of September 2020, the Civil Division has field offices located in San Francisco, CA, and in New York, NY.

CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION

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

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

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

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

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

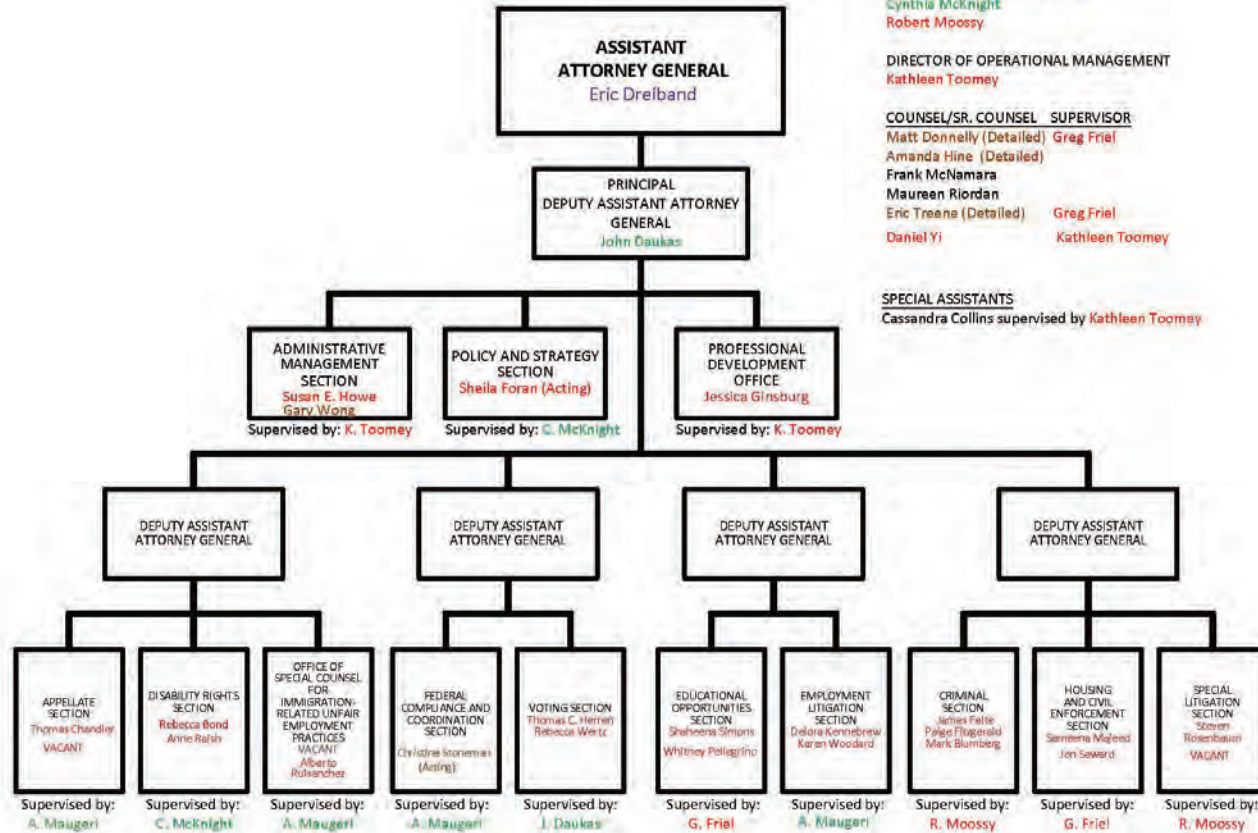
In addition, the Division is charged with all departmental responsibilities under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA). The ADA assures equal opportunity for individuals with disabilities in employment, public accommodations and services, transportation, and telecommunications.

The major functions of the Division are to:

- Investigate and, when warranted by the findings, initiate legal proceedings seeking injunctive and other relief in cases involving discrimination in the areas of education, credit, employment, housing, public accommodations and facilities, federally funded programs, voting, and the rights of prisoners, mentally and physically disabled persons, and senior citizens.
- Prosecute violations of criminal statutes that prohibit specified acts of interference with federally protected rights and activities, such as conspiracies to interfere with or deny a certain individual or group of individuals the exercise of these rights.
- Prosecute violations of anti-trafficking statutes, including the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and play a strong role in identifying, protecting, and assisting victims of human trafficking.

- Implement Executive Order 12250 by studying, reviewing, and approving regulatory changes proposed by all federal executive branch agencies as they pertain to civil rights, including Titles VI and IX and Section 5 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended.
- Under the ADA, coordinate the technical assistance activities of other federal agencies and provide technical assistance to places of public accommodation and state and local governments.
- Serve as the principal advisor to the Attorney General on all matters pertaining to civil rights.
- Provide Department representation to, and maintain close liaison and cooperation with, officials and representatives of other divisions, federal agencies, state and municipal governments, and private organizations on civil rights issues.
- Develop policy and legislative positions and proposals that advance the Division's enforcement work.

CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION KEY PERSONNEL



DEPUTY ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS GENERAL

Greg Friel
Alexander Maugeri, Chief of Staff
Cynthia McKnight
Robert Moosy

DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT
Kathleen Toomey

COUNSEL/SR. COUNSEL SUPERVISOR

Matt Donnelly (Detailed) Greg Friel
Amanda Hine (Detailed)
Frank McNamara
Maureen Riordan
Eric Treane (Detailed) Greg Friel
Daniel Yi Kathleen Toomey

SPECIAL ASSISTANTS

Cassandra Collins supervised by Kathleen Toomey

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

Source: Component Information as of October 1, 2020

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION

The Public Lands Division of the United States Department of Justice was established in November 1909, by Circular No. 114. It was given the name Lands Division in December 1933, by Attorney General Order No. 2507, and was designated the Environment and Natural Resources Division in April 1990.

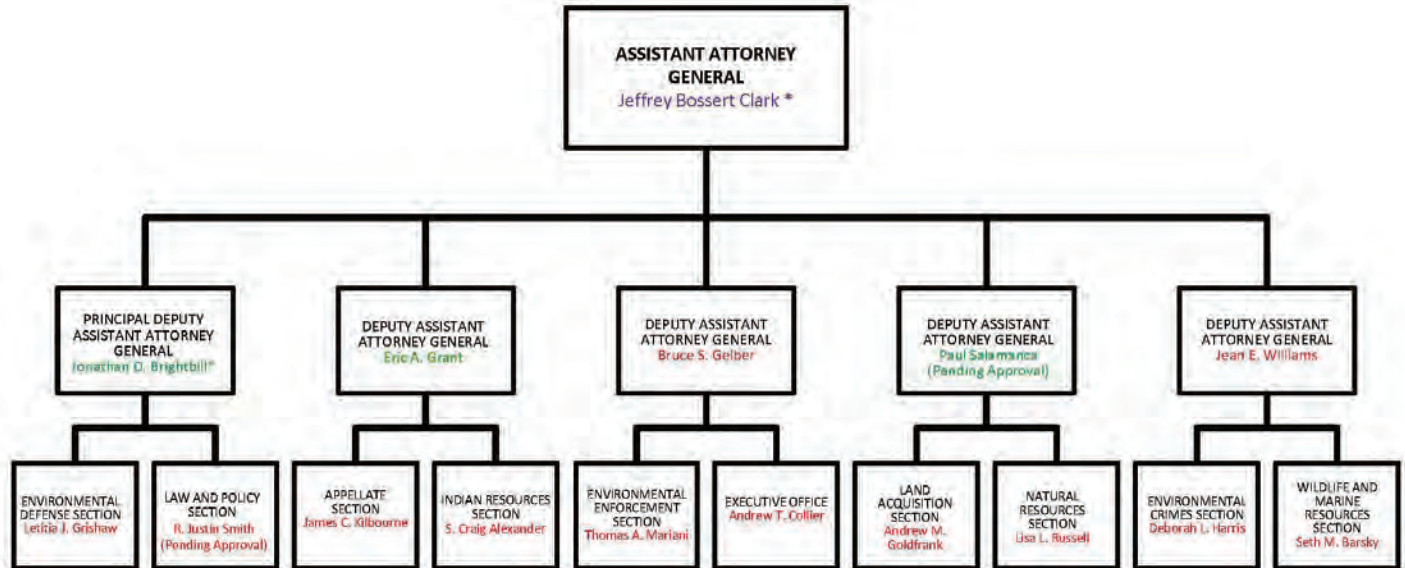
The Division functions as the Nation's environmental and natural resources lawyer, representing virtually every federal agency in the United States and its territories and possessions, in civil and criminal cases that arise under more than 150 federal statutes. Key client agencies of the Division include the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the U.S. Department of the Interior, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the U.S. Departments of Commerce, Agriculture, Homeland Security, Energy and Defense, among others. The Division's litigation docket comprises more than 6,000 active cases and matters.

The mission of the Environment and Natural Resources Division (ENRD) is to enforce the Nation's civil and criminal environmental laws, including the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, and hazardous waste laws. Our mission also involves the protection of the Nation's natural resources and handling cases relating to tribal rights and resources. The Division's efforts result in significant public health and other direct benefits to the American people through the reduction of pollution across the Nation and the protection of important natural resources.

ENRD's litigation responsibilities at present are broad and include:

- Enforcing the Nation's civil and criminal pollution-control laws;
- Defending environmental challenges to federal agency programs and activities, including the current Administration's multi-billion dollar deregulatory rulemaking efforts;
- Representing the United States in matters concerning the stewardship of the Nation's natural resources and public lands;
- Acquiring real property, including for the U.S.-Mexico Border wall;
- Bringing and defending cases under the wildlife protection and animal welfare statutes; and
- Litigating cases concerning the resources and rights of Indian tribes and their members.

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION KEY PERSONNEL



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

* As of September 2020, Jeffrey Bossert Clark has been appointed Acting AAG of DOJ's Civil Division. As such, PDAAAG Jonathan D. Brightbill has been performing the duties of ENRD's component head.

Source: Component information as of October 1, 2020

Employee Duty Locations Map As of September 30, 2019



NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION

Please see page 60.

TAX DIVISION

The Tax Division was established on January 1, 1934, pursuant to an Executive Order issued by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The Order assigned responsibility for conducting litigation of all claims brought by and against the United States to the Attorney General.

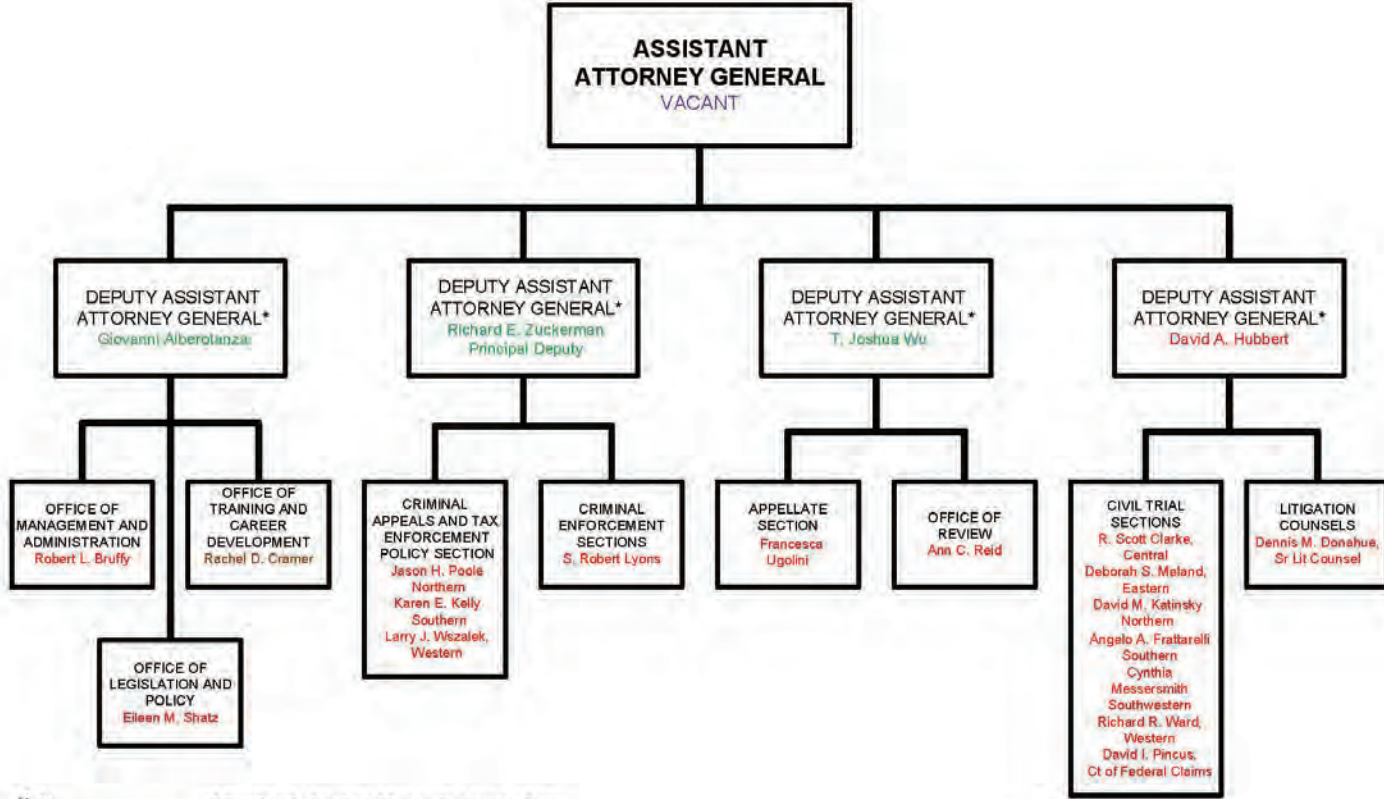
The Tax Division is generally responsible for conducting, handling or supervising all civil and criminal matters arising under the internal revenue laws. The Tax Division's mission is to enforce the nation's tax laws fully, fairly and consistently, through both criminal and civil litigation, in order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

The major functions of the Tax Division are to:

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

special assessments, and tax sales of federal real property, and matters involving payments in lieu of taxes), as well as state or local taxation involving contractors performing contracts for or on behalf of the United States.

**TAX DIVISION
KEY PERSONNEL**



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

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

Source: Component information as of October 1, 2020

IMMIGRATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW

The Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) was created on January 9, 1983, and is responsible for adjudicating immigration cases. EOIR is led by a Director and consists of three adjudicating components: the Board of Immigration Appeals, the Office of the Chief Immigration Judge, and the Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer. EOIR is independent of the immigration enforcement functions of both the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Department of Justice's Office of Special Counsel for Immigration-Related Unfair Employment Practices.

EOIR's mission is to interpret and administer federal immigration laws by conducting immigration court proceedings, appellate reviews and administrative hearings. The Office of the Chief Immigration Judge is responsible for managing the Immigration Courts located throughout the United States, where Immigration Judges adjudicate individual cases; the Board of Immigration Appeals primarily conducts appellate reviews of Immigration Judge decisions; and the Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer adjudicates immigration-related employment cases. EOIR is committed to providing fair, expeditious, and uniform application of the nation's immigration laws in all cases.

Office of the Chief Immigration Judge (OCIJ):

BACKGROUND – OCIJ was established in February 1983 under 8 C.F.R. Part 3 (see also 28 C.F.R. Part O, Subpart U).

FUNCTIONS – OCIJ is headed by the Chief Immigration Judge, who is supported by a Principle Deputy Chief Immigration Judge, three Regional Chief Immigration Judges, and a number of Assistant Chief Immigration Judges. OCIJ provides overall program direction, articulates policies and procedures, and establishes priorities for more than 500 Immigration Judges located in more than 65 Immigration Courts and Immigration Adjudication Centers around the country. Immigration Judges are responsible for conducting formal proceedings and act independently in their decision-making capacity. Their decisions are administratively final unless appealed or certified to the Board. In removal proceedings, Immigration Judges determine whether an individual may be admitted to the United States, or if previously admitted, is still eligible to remain in the United States or should be removed. Each Immigration Judge has jurisdiction to consider various forms of relief available in removal proceedings.

If removability is proven, the Immigration Judge will then focus on the type of relief from removal that may be available to the alien. These forms of relief include, among others, asylum, cancellation of removal, adjustment of status, and voluntary departure.

Through its Criminal Alien Institutional Hearing Program, OCIJ currently has programs in place throughout the country to adjudicate the immigration status of alien inmates prior to their release from federal, state, or municipal correctional facilities.

Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA):

BACKGROUND – The Board was established on August 30, 1940. The Board’s authority is set forth at 8 C.F.R. § 1003.1.

FUNCTIONS – The Board is the highest administrative body for interpreting and applying immigration laws. The Board is composed of 23 Appellate Immigration Judges (formerly referred to as Board Members), including the Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen. The Board is headquartered in Falls Church, Virginia, where it conducts all appellate reviews and hears most oral arguments. Some Appellate Immigration Judges are located at other duty stations outside of headquarters. During times of increased caseload, the Attorney General will appoint a limited number of qualified personnel to serve as temporary Appellate Immigration Judges, in complement to the permanent Appellate Immigration Judges.

The Board has been given nationwide jurisdiction to hear appeals from certain decisions rendered by Immigration Judges and by immigration officials of DHS in a variety of proceedings involving the United States and either an alien, a citizen, or a commercial entity.

Decisions of the Board are binding on all DHS immigration officials and Immigration Judges unless modified or overruled by the Attorney General or a federal court. In most cases, the Board’s decisions are subject to judicial review in the federal courts. The majority of appeals reaching the Board involve orders of removal and applications for relief from removal. Other cases before the Board include the exclusion of aliens applying for admission to the United States, petitions to classify the status of alien relatives for the issuance of preference immigrant visas, fines imposed upon carriers for the violation of immigration laws, and motions for reopening and reconsideration of decisions previously rendered.

In addition, the Board provides guidance to practitioners in the immigration field, including Immigration Judges, DHS, and private attorneys and alien representatives, through the publication of decisions of precedential value. These decisions appear online as well as in bound volumes entitled Administrative Decisions Under Immigration and Nationality Laws of the United States.

Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer (OCAHO):

BACKGROUND – OCAHO was established by the Attorney General to adjudicate immigration-related employment cases under the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. The Attorney General added OCAHO to the functions of EOIR in March 1987. In 1990, the Attorney General also delegated to OCAHO his authority to decide document fraud cases arising under the Immigration Act of 1990, Pub. L. No. 101-649, 104 Stat. 4978 (codified at 8 U.S.C. § 1324c).

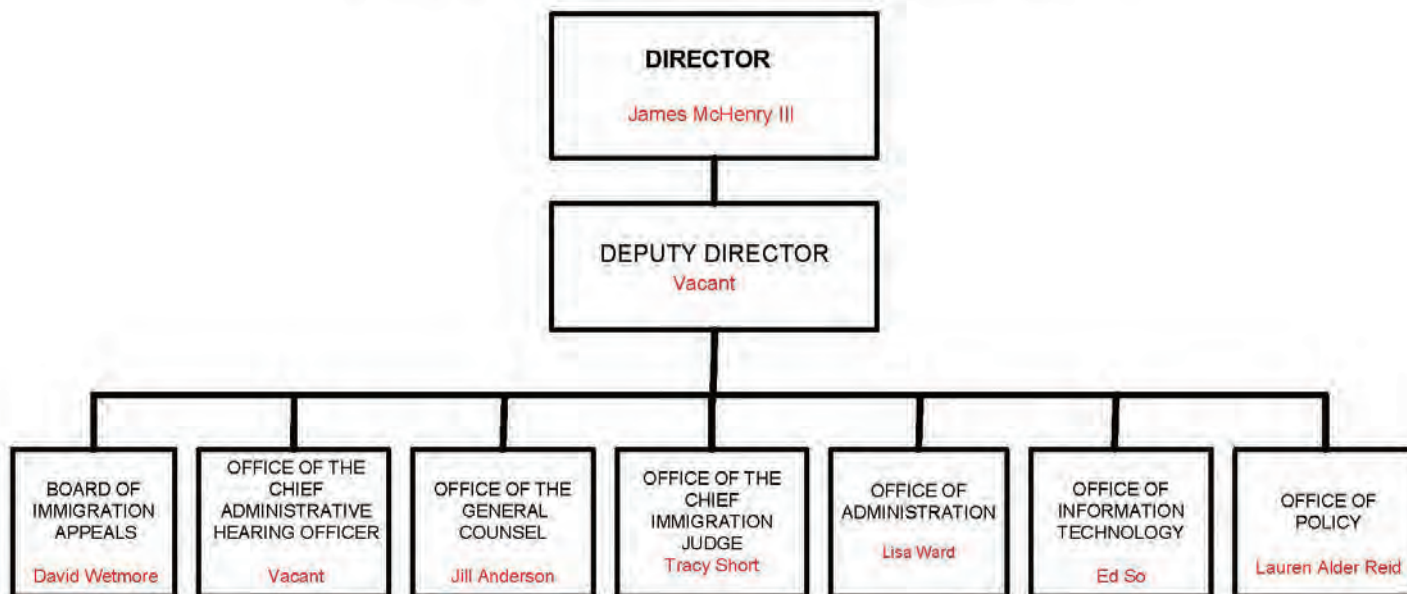
FUNCTIONS – OCAHO is headed by a Chief Administrative Hearing Officer, who is responsible for the general supervision and management of administrative law judges (ALJs), and authorized to review certain decisions of OCAHO ALJs. OCAHO ALJs preside at hearings mandated by the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) and adjudicate issues relating to: (1) unlawful hiring, recruiting, referring for a fee and continued employment of unauthorized aliens, and failure to comply with employment eligibility verification requirements (“employer

sanctions” cases); (2) unfair immigration-related employment practices, and (3) immigration-related document fraud.

Employer sanctions and immigration-related document fraud complaints are brought by DHS Immigration and Customs Enforcement officials. Unfair immigration-related employment practices complaints are brought by the Justice Department’s Office of Special Counsel for Immigration-Related Unfair Employment Practices, the entity charged with the enforcement of the anti-employment discrimination provisions of immigration law, or private litigants, as prescribed by statute.

OCAHO hearings are conducted under the INA and its implementing regulations, as well as the general requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act. Employer sanctions and document fraud cases are subject to administrative review by the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer and the Attorney General. All final agency decisions are subject to review in the appropriate federal circuit court of appeals.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW KEY PERSONNEL



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

Source: Component Information as of October 1, 2020



Executive Office for Immigration Review

September 2020



PRISONS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS

The Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) was created by the Act of May 14, 1930 (ch.274, 46 Stat. 325), signed into law by President Herbert Hoover.

The mission of the BOP is to protect society by confining offenders in the controlled environments of prisons and community-based facilities that are safe, humane, cost-efficient and appropriately secure, and that provide work and other self-improvement opportunities to assist offenders in becoming law-abiding citizens.

The major functions of the BOP are to:

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

BOP encompasses two subcomponents:

Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (FPI)

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

The mission of FPI is to provide training and employment of prisoners confined in federal correctional institutions.

The primary functions of the FPI are to:

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

National Institute of Corrections (NIC)

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

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

The major functions of NIC are to:

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

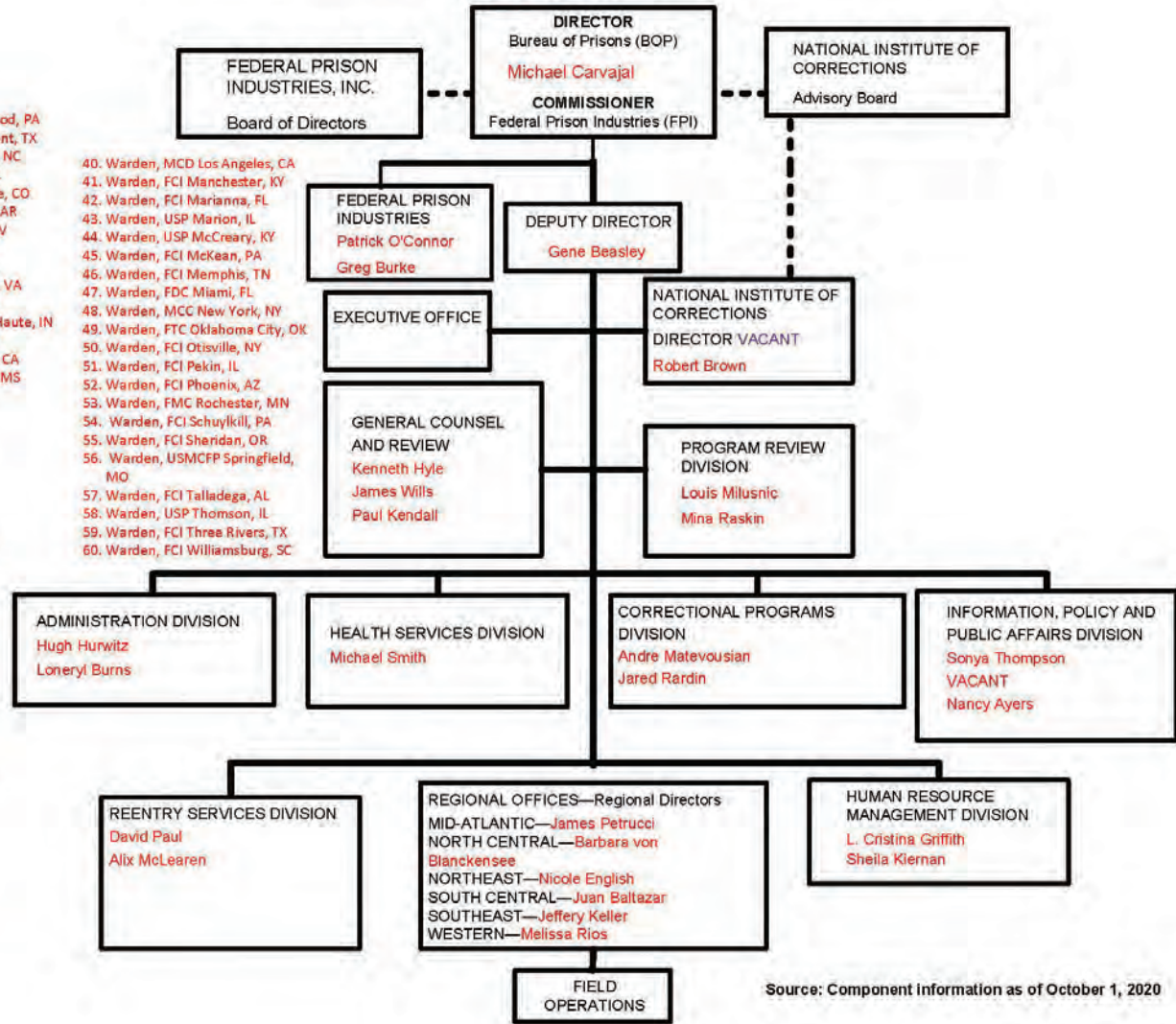
FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS KEY PERSONNEL

Field Operations
Career SES Wardens

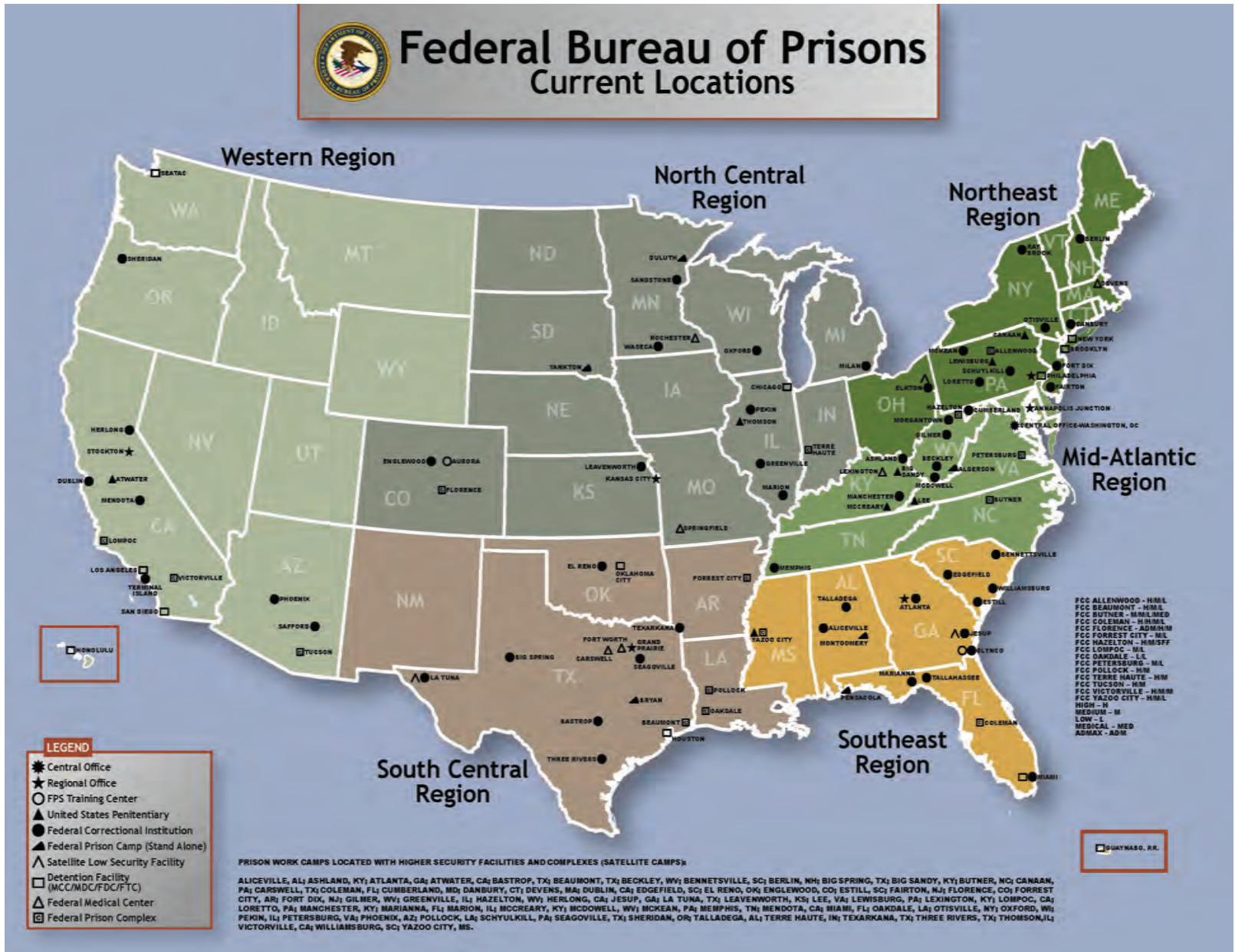
1. Complex Warden, USP FCC Allenwood, PA
2. Complex Warden, USP FCC Beaumont, TX
3. Complex Warden, FMC FCC Butner, NC
4. Complex Warden, USP1 FCC Coleman, FL
5. Complex Warden, ADX FCC Florence, CO
6. Complex Warden, FCC Forrest City, AR
7. Complex Warden, USP Hazleton, WV
8. Complex Warden, FCC Lompoc, CA
9. Complex Warden, FCC Oakdale, LA
10. Complex Warden, FCC Petersburg, VA
11. Complex Warden, FCC Pollock, LA
12. Complex Warden, USP FCC Terre Haute, IN
13. Complex Warden, FCC Tucson, AZ
14. Complex Warden, FCC Victorville, CA
15. Complex Warden, FCC Yazoo City, MS
16. Warden, USP Atlanta, GA
17. Warden, USP Atwater, CA
18. Warden, FCI Beckley, WV
19. Warden, FCI Bennettsville, SC
20. Warden, USP Big Sandy, KY
21. Warden, MDC Brooklyn, NY
22. Warden, USP Canaan, PA
23. Warden, FMC Carswell, TX
24. Warden, USP2 FCC Coleman, FL
25. Warden, FCI Cumberland, MD
26. Warden, FMC Devens, MA
27. Warden, FCI Edgefield, SC
28. Warden, FCI Fairton, NJ
29. Warden, USP FCC Florence, CO
30. Warden, FCI Fort Dix, NJ
31. Warden, FCI Fort Worth, TX
32. Warden, FCI Gilmer, WV
33. Warden, FCI Greenville, IL
34. Warden, MDC Guaynabo, PR
35. Warden, FCI Jesup, GA
36. Warden, USP Leavenworth, KS
37. Warden, USP Lee County, VA
38. Warden, USP Lewisburg, PA
39. Warden, FMC Lexington, KY

Key:

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



Source: Component information as of October 1, 2020



OFFICE OF THE PARDON ATTORNEY

For over 125 years, the President has relied on the Attorney General and his or her designees in the Department of Justice in exercising executive clemency power with regard to persons who have committed offenses against the United States. Within the Department, the Office of the Pardon Attorney (OPA) is the senior management office assigned to carry out this function, under the direction of the Deputy Attorney General. The long-standing role of Department officials advising the President on clemency matters is reflected in various public record documents dating back to the late 19th century. Moreover, since at least 1898, Presidents have adopted advisory rules to describe their programs for processing clemency applications and their directions to the Attorney General in carrying out the Department's clemency advisory functions.

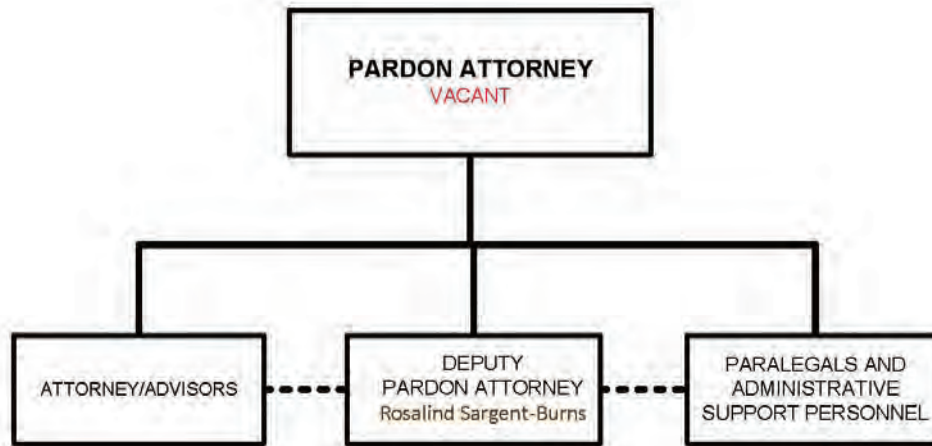
The rules, which govern OPA's work, but do not bind the President, are approved by the President and published by the Attorney General. The current version of the administrative rules was promulgated in October 1993 and amended in August and September 2000. They are published in 28 C.F.R. §§ 1.1 to 1.11 and are also available on OPA's web site at <https://www.justice.gov/pardon/legal-authority-governing-executive-clemency>.

The two principal forms of clemency sought by applicants are Pardon after Completion of Sentence and Commutation (reduction) of Sentence. The traditional standards by which clemency applications are evaluated in connection with the preparation of the Department's letters of advice to the President have been utilized for decades and are publicly available in the Justice Manual at <https://www.justice.gov/jm/jm-9-140000-pardon-attorney>.

The major function of OPA is to:

- Receive, evaluate, and investigate clemency petitions submitted to the President and prepare the recommendation of the Department as to the appropriate disposition of each petition for the signature of the Deputy Attorney General.
- Provide policy guidance in connection with clemency proceedings and the standards for decision.
- Review and respond to inquiries concerning executive clemency petitions and the clemency process from applicants, their representatives, members of the public, Members of Congress, and various federal, state, and local officials and agencies
- Maintain contacts with senior level Department officials, the Counsel to the President, and other government officials, to advise them on clemency matters and carry out any clemency-related initiatives or directives as requested.
- Prepare all necessary documents to affect the President's decision to grant clemency; and notify each clemency applicant of the President's decision concerning his or her clemency petition.

OFFICE OF THE PARDON ATTORNEY
KEY PERSONNEL



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

Source: Component information as of October 1, 2020

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION

The United States Parole Commission (USPC) was established in May 1976 by the Parole Commission and Reorganization Act. Prior to that time, the agency was known as the United States Board of Parole, which was created by Congress in 1930. In 1984, parole was prospectively abolished for all federal crimes committed after November 1, 1987. However, the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 transferred to the Commission the functions of the D.C. Board of Parole beginning August 5, 1998.

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

The major functions of the USPC are to:

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

The USPC has jurisdiction over:

- All federal offenders who committed offenses before November 1, 1987.
- All District of Columbia Code offenders.
- Uniform Code of Military Justice Offenders in BOP custody or who are already released from BOP custody on parole.
- Transfer Treaty cases (U.S. citizens transferred from foreign custody to the United States pursuant to a prisoner transfer treaty).
- State probationers and parolees in the Federal Witness Protection Program.

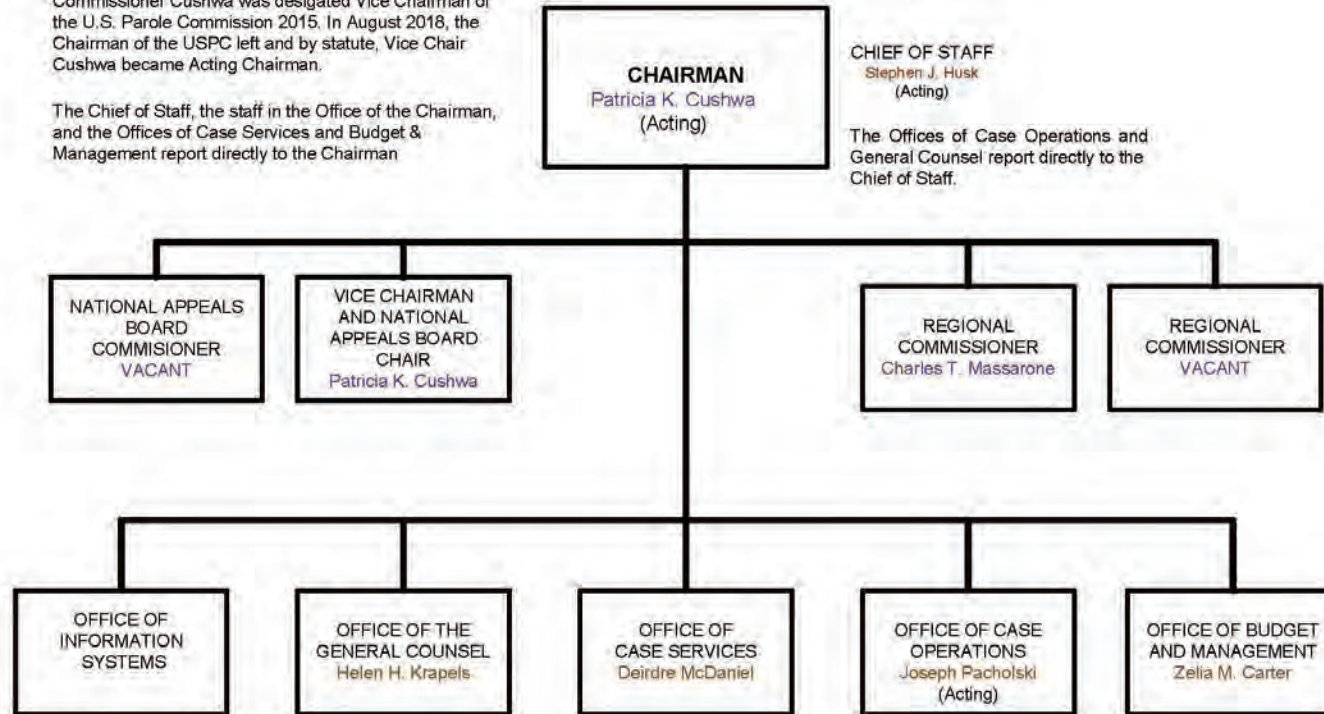
UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION KEY PERSONNEL

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

The Chief of Staff, the staff in the Office of the Chairman, and the Offices of Case Services and Budget & Management report directly to the Chairman

CHIEF OF STAFF
Stephen J. Husk
(Acting)

The Offices of Case Operations and General Counsel report directly to the Chief of Staff.



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

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

Source: Component information as of October 1, 2020

MANAGEMENT AND OVERSIGHT

JUSTICE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

The Office of Management and Finance was created in 1973, under Attorney General Elliot Richardson, to strengthen the Department-wide staff capability in the areas of management and finance. In 1979, a reorganization under Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti eliminated the Office of Management and Finance and created the Justice Management Division (JMD).

The mission of JMD is to provide advice to Department leadership and components relating to basic Department policy for budget and financial management, personnel management and training, procurement, records and information management, equal employment opportunity, information processing and telecommunications, security, and all matters pertaining to organization, management and administration.

The major functions of JMD are to:

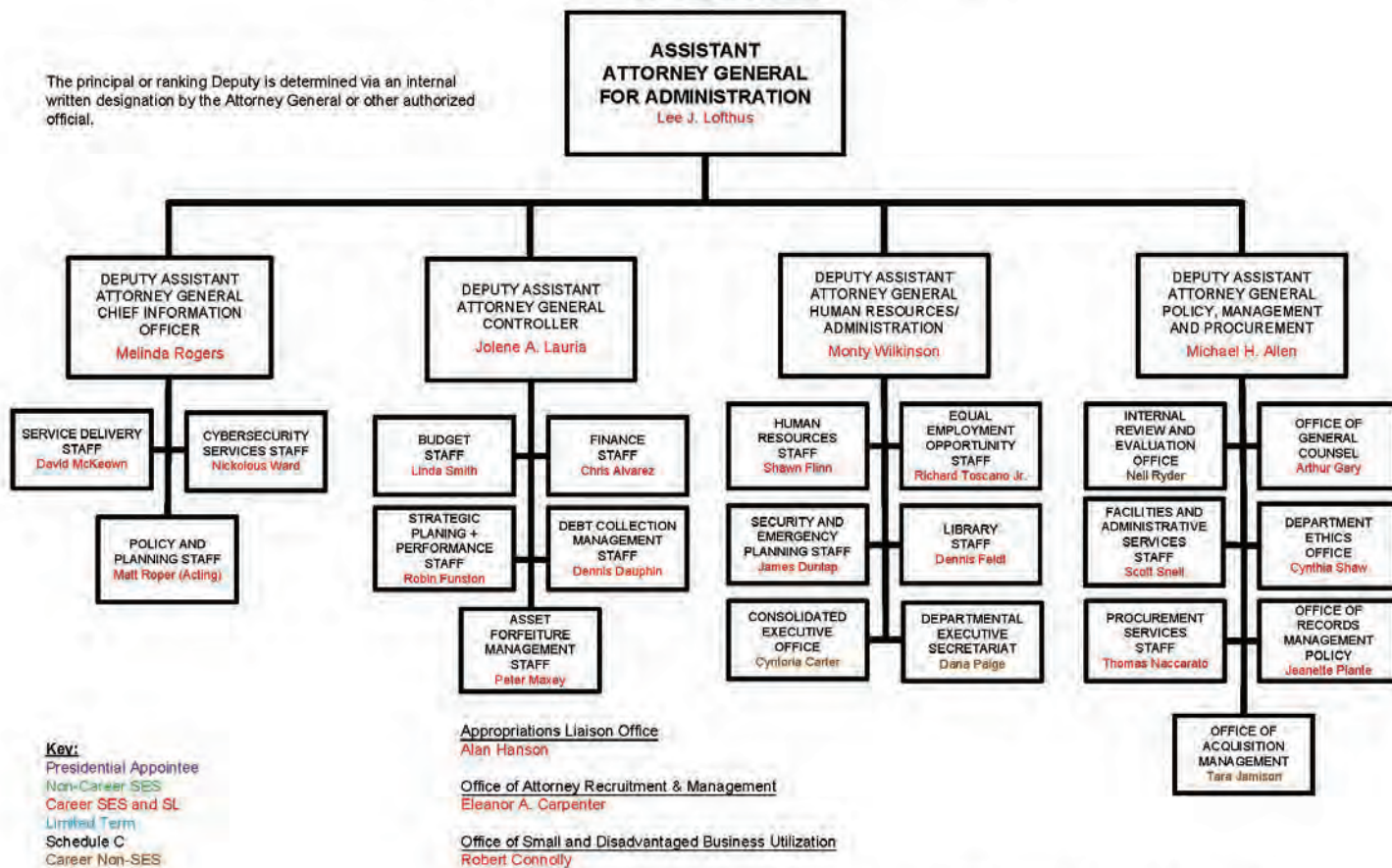
- Supervise, direct, and review the preparation, justification and execution of the Department budget, including the coordination and control of the programming and reprogramming of funds.
- Develop and direct Department-wide financial management policies, programs, procedures, and systems, including financial accounting, planning, analysis and reporting.
- Work across the Department and serve as the Department's liaison with the Office of Management and Budget and the government-wide performance community on strategic planning, performance management under Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act (GPRAMA), Enterprise Risk Management (ERM), evidence-building activities, and program management improvement under Program Management Improvement Accountability Act (PMIAA).
- Plan, direct and coordinate Department-wide personnel management programs, and develop and issue Department-wide policy in all personnel program areas.
- Facilitate appointment and onboarding of new appointees in coordination with White House Presidential Personnel Office.
- Supervise and direct the operations of the Department's automated information services, publication services, library services, and any other Department-wide central services that are established by or assigned to JMD.
- Direct the Department's ethics program by administering the ethics laws and regulations and coordinating the work of the deputy ethics officials throughout the Department. This includes issuing advice, providing ethics briefings, and reviewing financial disclosure reports.
- Oversee procurement policy for the Department and serve as manager of the procurement process for the Department's offices, boards, and divisions.
- Direct the Department's records and information management policies and procedures and manage the records operations for senior leadership offices.
- Review, analyze, and coordinate the Department's programs and activities to ensure that

the Department's use of resources and estimates of future requirements are consistent with the policies, plans and mission priorities of the Attorney General.

- Formulate and administer the General Administration Appropriation of the Department's budget.
- Develop, direct, coordinate and monitor compliance with Department-wide policies and programs for implementing an effective and viable equal employment opportunity program that includes affirmative employment initiatives and procedures for the timely and equitable processing of discrimination complaints.
- Conduct, direct, review, and evaluate management studies and surveys of the Department's organizational structure, functions, programs, operating procedures, supporting systems and management practices.
- Develop and direct Department-wide records and information management (RIM) and directives management programs and administer the directives management system RIM programs. Oversee records management operations for the Offices of the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, and Associate Attorney General.
- Plan, direct, administer, and monitor compliance with Department-wide policies, procedures, and regulations concerning administrative services functions, audiovisual activities, supply management, motor vehicles, real and personal property, space assignment and utilization, and employee health and safety programs.
- Formulate Department policies, standards, and procedures for information systems, telecommunications systems and automated data processing equipment and ensure all such services and equipment are provided on an equitable basis to all Department components.
- Direct all Department security programs, including personnel, physical, document, information processing, telecommunications, and special intelligence, and formulate and implement Department defense mobilization and contingency planning.
- Review legislation for potential impact on the Department's resources.
- Establish policy and procedures related to debt collection.
- Manage the Department's Assets Forfeiture Fund, including interpreting the Assets Forfeiture Fund statute, implementing and operating the Consolidated Asset Tracking System, managing budget processes regarding Assets Forfeiture Fund monies, and managing the Assets Forfeiture Fund and the Seized Asset Deposit Fund.

JUSTICE MANAGEMENT DIVISION KEY PERSONNEL

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



Source: Component Information as of November 1, 2020

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

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

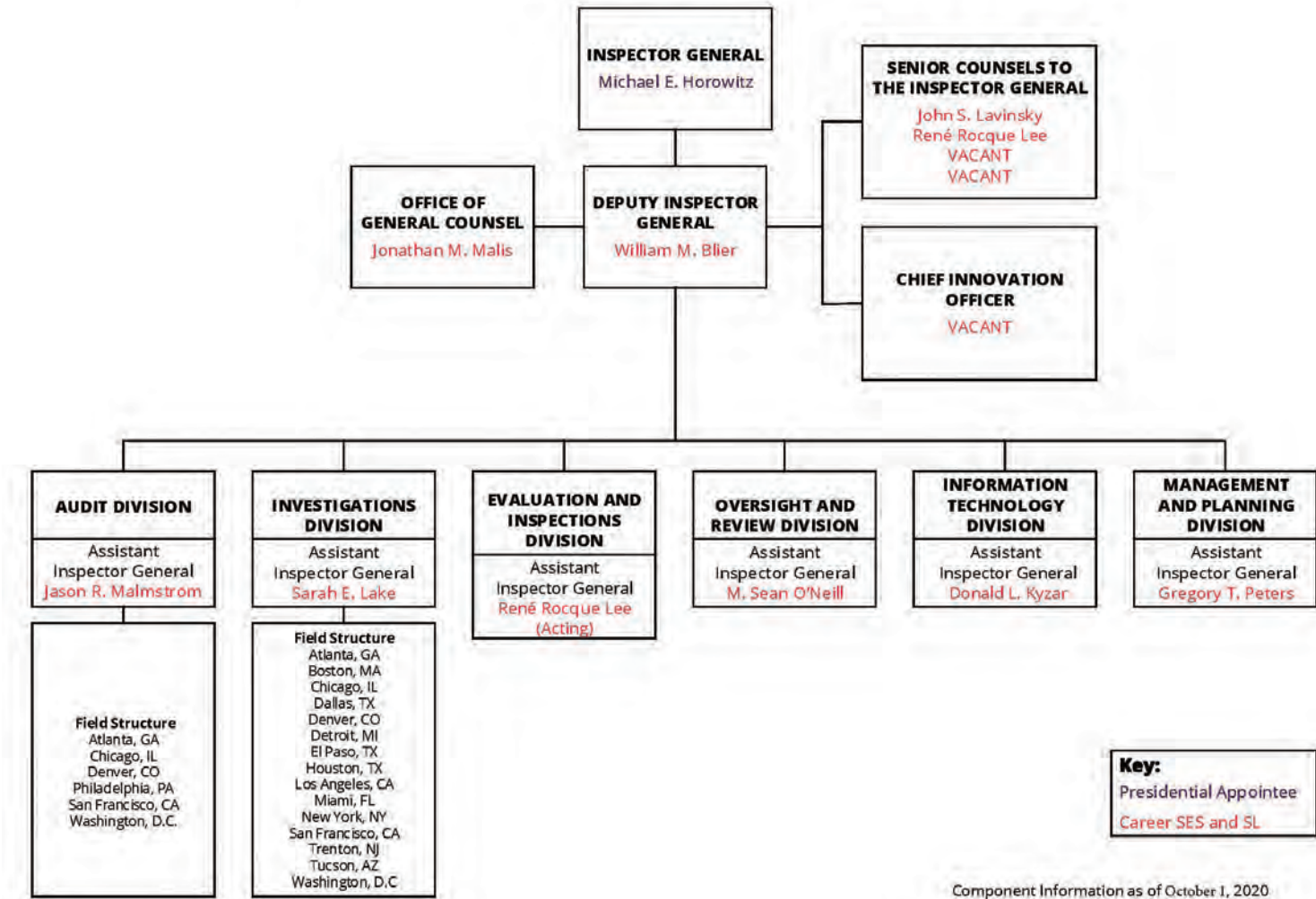
The OIG has jurisdiction to review the programs and personnel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the U.S. Marshals Service, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, the United States Attorneys, and all other organizations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

The major functions of OIG are to:

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

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

KEY PERSONNEL



Component Information as of October 1, 2020

OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) was established in 1975 by Attorney General Edward H. Levi by Attorney General Order No. 635-74. OPR's mission is to ensure that Department of Justice attorneys perform their duties in accordance with the high professional standards expected of the nation's principal law enforcement agency.

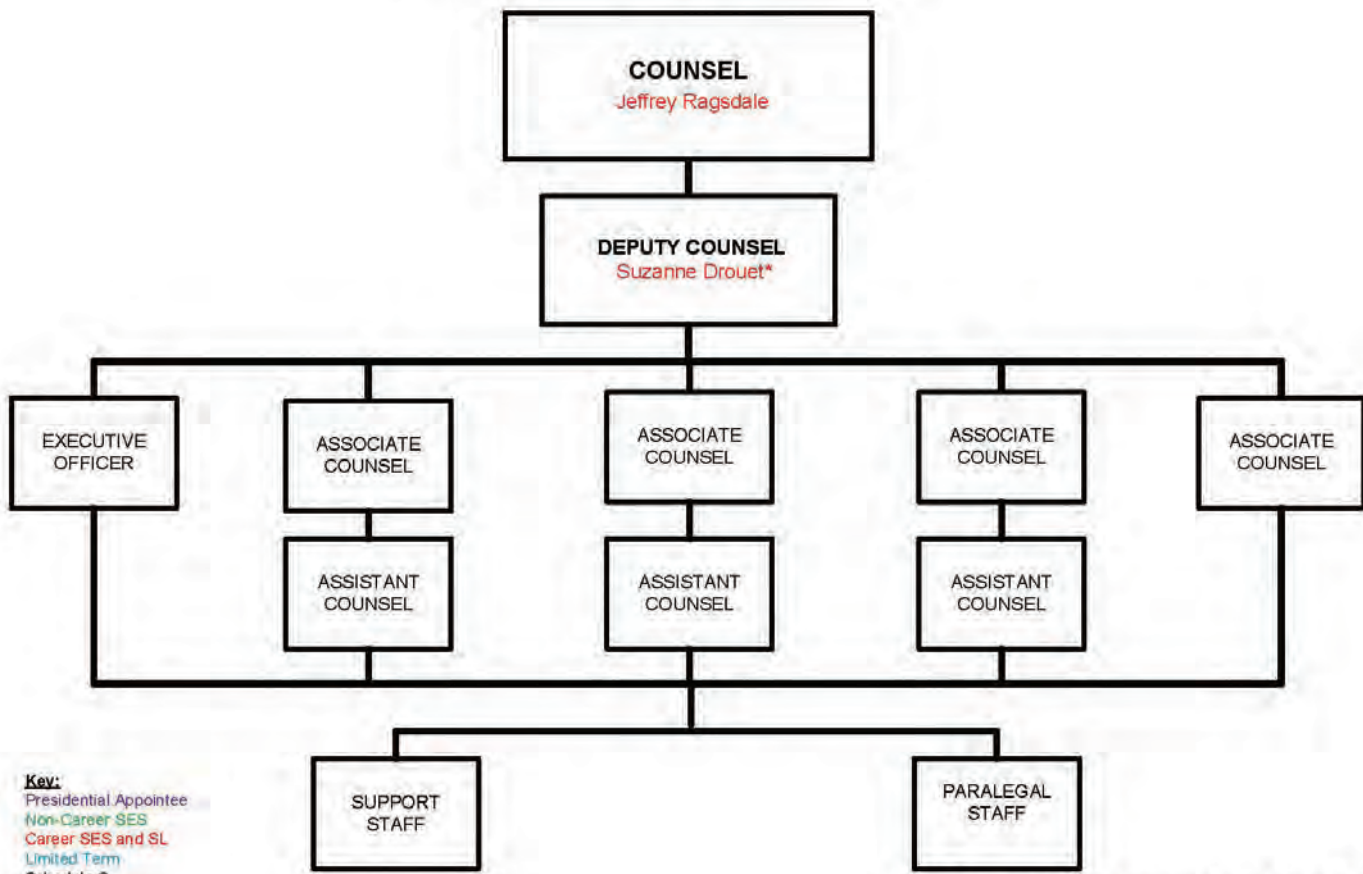
Under A.G. Order No. 2835-2006 (71 FR 54412-01), OPR has jurisdiction to investigate allegations of professional misconduct against Department attorneys that relate to the exercise of their authority to investigate, litigate, or provide legal advice, including allegations of professional misconduct against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

The major functions of OPR are to:

- Receive and review allegations of professional misconduct against Department attorneys, criminal investigators, and other law enforcement personnel.
- Review judicial findings of misconduct or judicial criticism of Department attorneys to determine whether an investigation is warranted.
- Conduct preliminary inquiries to determine whether the allegations warrant action by OPR or referral to another component within the Department.
- Conduct full investigations of allegations of misconduct when warranted.
- Report findings of attorney misconduct to the Professional Misconduct Review Unit.
- Refer matters to the appropriate component head for corrective action as an administrative, management, or personnel matter.
- Report to the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General issues identified during the course of an investigation that may significantly impact Department policies and procedures.
- Report findings of professional misconduct against Department attorneys to appropriate state attorney disciplinary authorities.
- Receive and review proposals from within the Department to refer to state attorney disciplinary authorities' professional misconduct by non-Department attorneys and make referrals when warranted.
- Serve as the Department's liaison to the National Organization of Bar Counsel and to state attorney disciplinary authorities.
- Receive and review allegations of retaliation taken against an employee or applicant who discloses to OPR information concerning the alleged misconduct of Department attorneys or law enforcement personnel.
- Receive and review FBI whistleblower retaliation allegations to ensure that FBI employees are protected from reprisal when they report misconduct.

- Recommend and implement improvements in the Department's system for receiving and reviewing misconduct allegations against Department attorneys.
- Identify and report to the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General significant issues and trends in misconduct allegations against Department attorneys and recommend corrective action when appropriate.
- Support the Department's efforts to ensure that Department attorneys maintain the highest ethical standards by participating in training, conferences, and policy development initiatives when appropriate.
- Undertake any other special assignments that the Attorney General or Deputy Attorney General directs.

OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY KEY PERSONNEL



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

Source: Component Information as of October 1, 2020.

* - Pending Attorney General approval.

PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY ADVISORY OFFICE

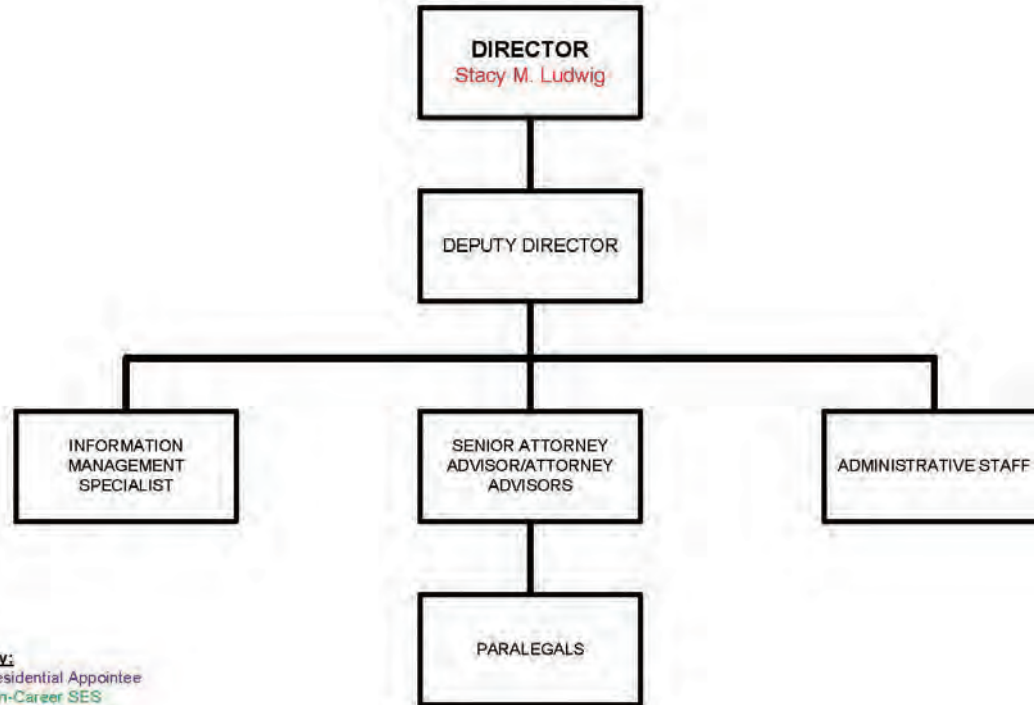
In 1994, the Department recognized the need for a program dedicated to resolving professional responsibility issues facing Department attorneys. As a result, the Department established the Professional Responsibility Officer Program. After passage of 28 U.S.C. 530B (the McDade Amendment) which applied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

PRAO's primary mission is to provide advice and training to Department attorneys and Assistant United States Attorneys with respect to professional responsibility and choice-of-law issues.

The major functions of PRAO are to:

- Provide advice and litigation support to Department leadership and attorneys on issues relating to professional responsibility. PRAO gives advice and recommendations on matters including, among others, complex, high profile, and sensitive issues, criminal and civil investigations and litigation; national security matters; and internal management decisions impacted by conflicts of interest. (b) (5)
- Provide nation-wide professional responsibility training to Department leadership and attorneys, via live (in-person or remote) sessions conducted for components, offices, and the National Advocacy Center, as well as pre-recorded training available on the Justice Television Network, learnDOJ, and West Legal Education Center.
- Participate in policy development and strategic initiatives within the Department, including participating on working groups focused on providing practical guidance to the field.
- Serve as liaison to the District of Columbia Bar, as well as other state, territorial, and national bar organizations, in matters related to the interpretation, revision and implementation of rules of professional conduct.
- Assist Department attorneys accused of professional misconduct and coordinate with the litigating components of the Department to defend attorneys against allegations that they failed to meet their professional responsibility obligations.
- Perform such other duties and assignments as determined by the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General.

PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY ADVISORY OFFICE KEY PERSONNEL



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

Source: Component Information as of October 1, 2020

OTHER OFFICES

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR U.S. TRUSTEES

The Executive Office for U.S. Trustees (EOUST) is the headquarters office of the U.S. Trustee Program (USTP). The EOUST determines national policies, priorities, and litigation positions; oversees overall operations in the USTP's 21 regions consisting of 90 field offices nationwide; and supervises the regional U.S. Trustees. The EOUST is led by a Director, whose authority is derived from the Attorney General.

The USTP was created as a pilot program in 18 judicial districts under the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978. In 1986, through the Bankruptcy Judges, United States Trustees, and Family Farmer Bankruptcy Act, Congress expanded the USTP to cover all judicial districts (except those in Alabama and North Carolina). U.S. Trustees are appointed by the Attorney General to oversee the USTP's 21 regions (defined in statute) and their duties are set forth in titles 11 and 28 of the United States Code. In addition to specific statutory duties and responsibilities, U.S. Trustees "may raise and may appear and be heard on any issue in any case or proceeding under [title 11]. . . ." 11 U.S.C. § 307.

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

The major functions of the EOUST are to:

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

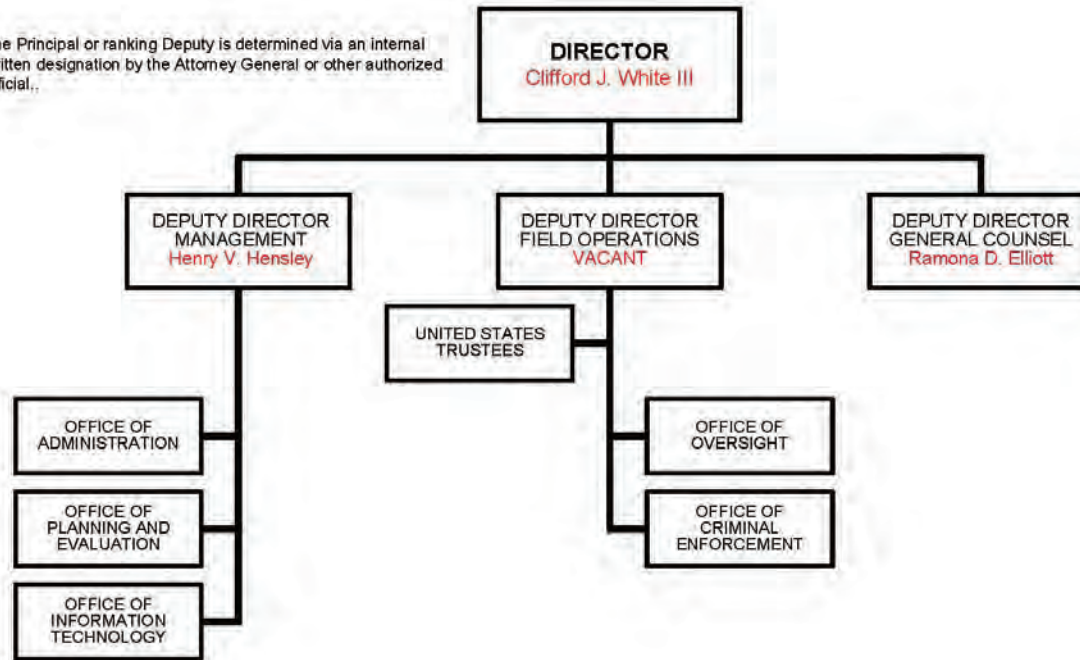
The major functions of the USTP's field offices are to:

- Enforce compliance with bankruptcy law, including by identifying and redressing fraud and abuse by debtors, creditors, professionals, and other parties in the bankruptcy process.
- Appoint and oversee approximately 1,200 private trustees who administer chapters 7, 12, and 13 bankruptcy cases and distribute billions of dollars in assets each year to ensure cases are administered promptly and efficiently.
- Oversee and act in chapter 11 business reorganization cases to ensure management accountability, appropriateness of professional fees, and progression toward financial rehabilitation.
- Preside at or oversee "section 341" meetings of creditors held in all bankruptcy cases.

- Identify and refer cases of potential criminal wrongdoing to law enforcement, including the U.S. Attorneys and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and assist in the investigation and prosecution of criminal cases as needed.
- Participate in appeals to bankruptcy appellate panels, district courts, circuit courts of appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court.
- Carry out other statutorily prescribed administrative, regulatory, and enforcement responsibilities to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of the bankruptcy system.

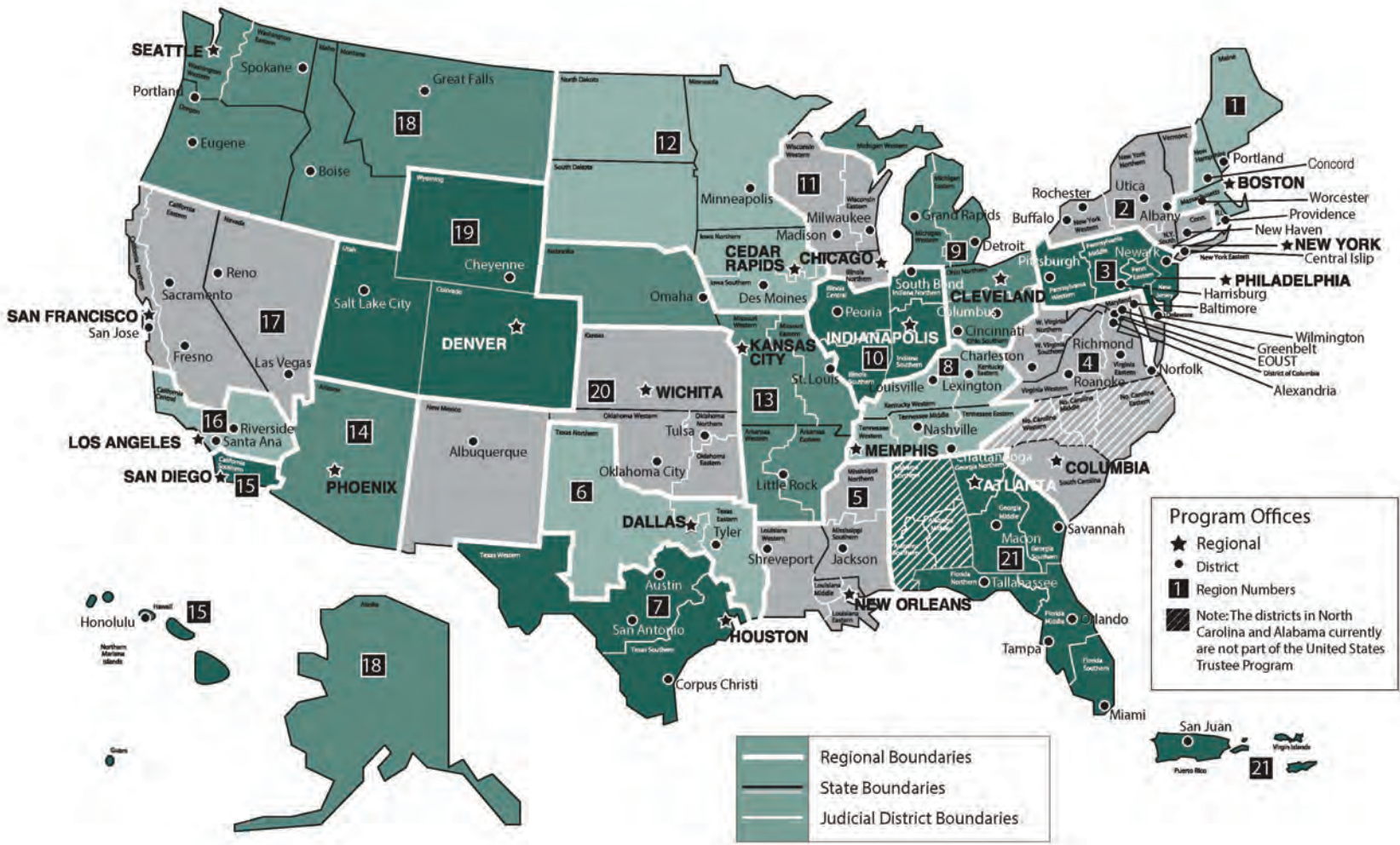
EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR UNITED STATES TRUSTEES KEY PERSONNEL

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



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

Source: Component information as of October 1, 2020



FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

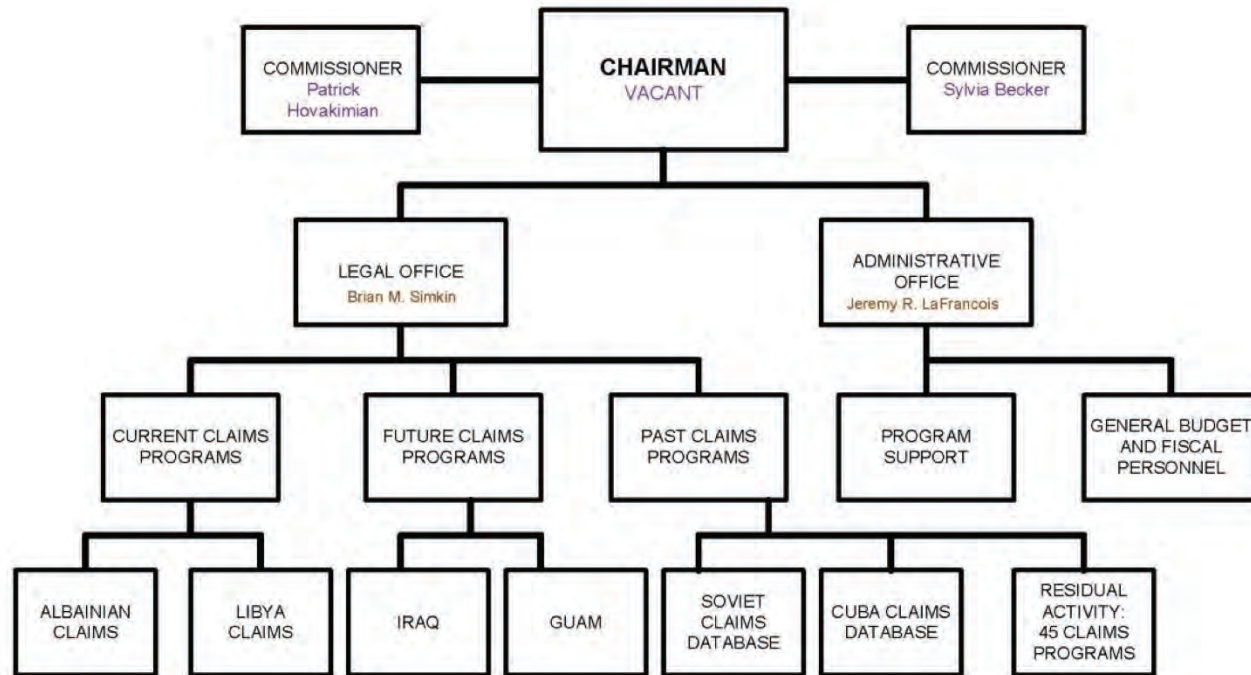
The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States (FCSC) was established under Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1954. In 1980, pursuant to Public Law 96-209, the FCSC was transferred to the Department of Justice as a separate agency within the Department.

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

The major functions of the FCSC are to:

- Determine claims of U.S. nationals for loss and injury arising from certain terrorist incidents as authorized by the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 (ICSA), as amended (22 U.S.C. 1621-1645o).
- Determine claims of U.S. nationals for loss of property in specific foreign countries as the result of nationalization or other taking by the governments of those countries as authorized by the ICSA.
- Determine claims of any previously unrecognized U.S. military personnel and civilian American citizens who were held in captured status in the Vietnam conflict, as authorized by the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2001-2017p).
- Service information requests relating to the 49 completed international and war claims programs previously administered by the FCSC, and report to Congress and executive departments on potential programs.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION KEY PERSONNEL



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

Source: Component Information as of October 1, 2020

OFFICE OF INFORMATION POLICY

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

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

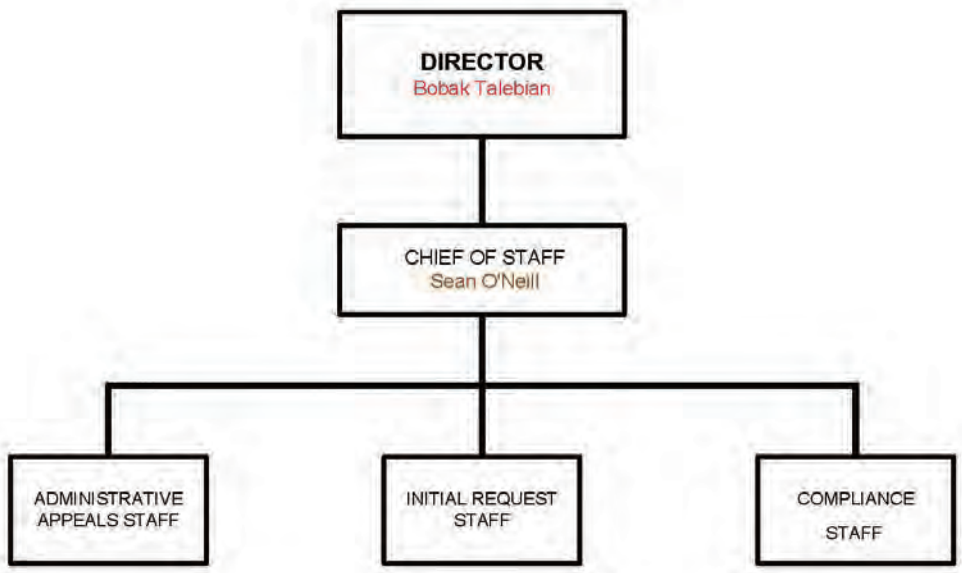
The mission of OIP is to provide legal and policy advice to all federal agencies on administration of the FOIA. OIP is responsible for encouraging agency compliance with the law and for overseeing agency implementation of the FOIA, which includes the requirement that agencies report to the Attorney General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

The major functions of OIP are to:

- Develop and issue policy guidance to all federal agencies on the proper implementation of the FOIA and provide legal and policy advice to any agency seeking assistance in complying with the FOIA.
- Publish the Department of Justice Guide to the Freedom of Information Act, which is a comprehensive legal treatise addressing all aspects of the FOIA.
- Provide extensive government-wide training programs, presentations, and briefings on a variety of subjects related to FOIA compliance and implementation. Provide forums and platforms for public participation and collaboration on particular areas of interest to the open government community.
- Co-chair the Chief FOIA Officers Council, which was recently established in accordance with the FOIA Improvement Act of 2016.
- Adjudicate over 3,000 administrative appeals brought under the FOIA each year concerning actions taken by any of the Department of Justice's components in response to FOIA requests.
- Process over 2,000 initial FOIA requests made each year for records of the Senior Leadership Offices of the Department of Justice, including the Offices of the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, Associate Attorney General, as well as the Offices of Legislative Affairs, Public Affairs and Legal Policy.
- Develop and issue guidance to agencies for preparation of their Annual FOIA Reports and Chief FOIA Officer Reports.

- Review all agencies' Annual FOIA Reports and Chief FOIA Officer Reports for compliance with reporting guidelines and make them available at a single electronic access point. Prepare government-wide summaries of both reports and assessments of agency progress.
- Compile the Department's FOIA Litigation and Compliance Report, which describes the Department's efforts to encourage agency compliance with the FOIA and includes lists of newly filed FOIA litigation cases.
- Compile the Department's Annual FOIA Report and the Department's Chief FOIA Officer Report.
- Defend certain FOIA matters in litigation.
- Maintain FOIA.gov, a comprehensive public resource allowing requesters to learn about the FOIA and make requests to any agency from a single site. FOIA.gov also helps requesters identify information that is already publicly available and it displays agency Annual FOIA Report data graphically in an open format to allow the public to compare and contrast FOIA trends.
- Maintain OIP's website, an all-inclusive FOIA website for agencies, also useful to the public that includes OIP guidance, the Director's FOIA Post blog and Twitter account, FOIA resources, reports, training opportunities, summaries of court decisions, a portal for making requests electronically for records of the Department's senior leadership offices, OIP's FOIA Library, and Department of Justice FOIA contacts.
- Provide staff support for the Department Review Committee, which reviews Department of Justice records containing classified information.

**OFFICE OF INFORMATION POLICY
KEY PERSONNEL**



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

Source: Component Information as of October 1, 2020

OFFICE OF PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

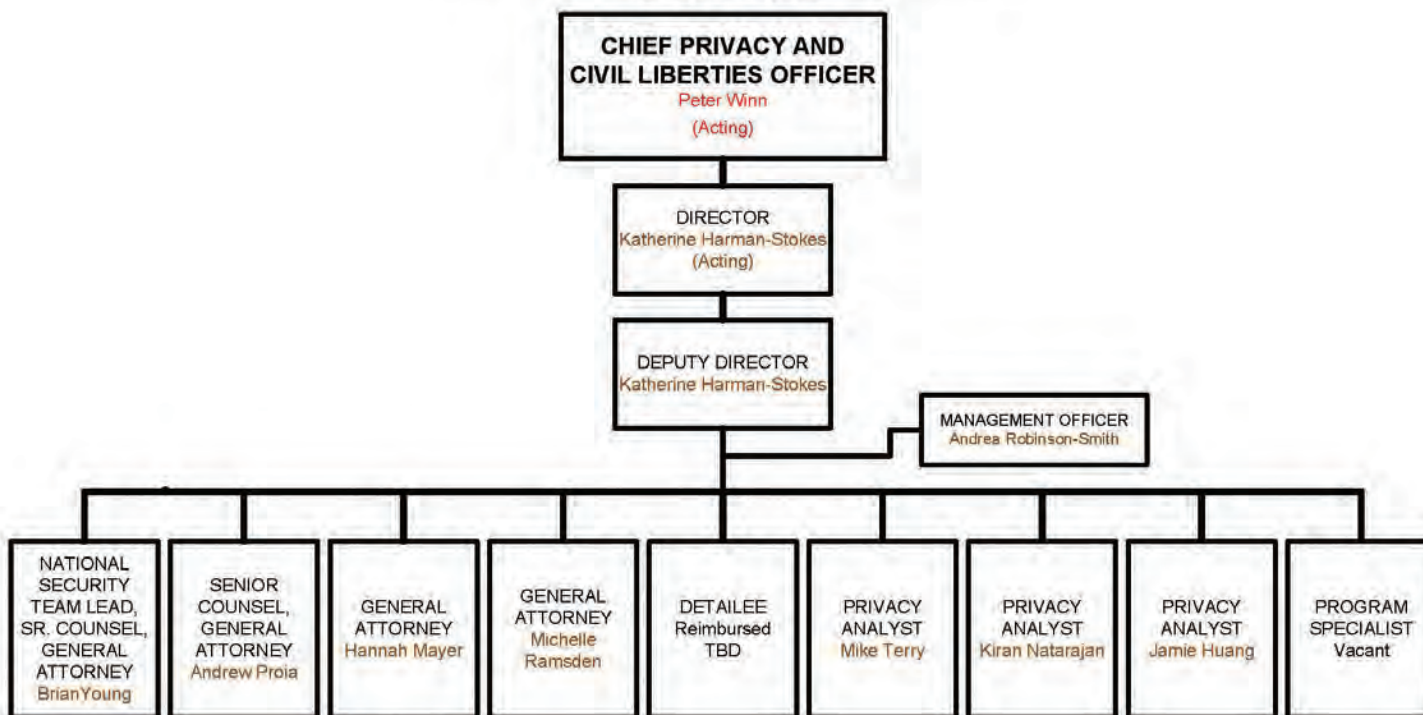
The principal mission of the Office of Privacy and Civil Liberties (OPCL) is to support the duties and responsibilities of the Department's Chief Privacy and Civil Liberties Officer (CPCLO). The CPCLO is a member of the Office of the Deputy Attorney General, and is the principal advisor to the Attorney General, Department Leadership, and components on privacy and civil liberties matters affecting the Department's missions and operations. Under the CPCLO's leadership, OPCL has two general functions: (1) it plays a central policy-making role in the Department's development and evaluation of legislative, regulatory, and other policy proposals affecting privacy; and (2) it is responsible for helping to ensure the compliance of the Department's components with the laws, regulations and established policies protecting privacy.

OPCL responsibilities include:

- Maintaining and continuously improving the Department's privacy program, which includes determining privacy-related roles and responsibilities at the Department and component levels, ensuring access to information, material, and resources needed to carry out program functions, determining strategic goals and objectives of the program, overseeing and coordinating with component privacy programs, and regularly conducting gap analyses and implementing controls to ensure privacy compliance.
- Overseeing and maintaining primary responsibility for the Department's compliance with the Privacy Act, the E-Government Act, and other applicable privacy laws and regulations, and policy directives of the Department, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and other bodies, and supporting the CPCLO in fulfilling the role and responsibilities of the Senior Agency Official for Privacy as established by OMB.
- Ensuring that the Department considers appropriate privacy protections in the collection, storage, use, dissemination, and security of personally identifiable information, along with managing privacy risks throughout the information lifecycle, with respect to the Department's existing or proposed information technology (IT) and information systems, consistent with applicable information governance frameworks.
- Evaluating for potential privacy and civil liberties impacts, all Department-wide programs and initiatives, as well as programs and initiatives with which the Department may participate with other agencies, and advising Department leadership and components on implementing corresponding privacy and civil liberties protections.
- Reviewing policies, procedures, or programs to ensure that concerns about privacy and civil liberties have been appropriately addressed in connection with the design and operation of such policies, procedures or programs in conjunction with the National Security Division, the FBI, or other appropriate components.
- Informing foreign officials about safeguards provided through the Department's privacy program, and advising Department leadership and component personnel regarding international privacy laws and norms that may impact Department operations.
- Overseeing the Department's responses to data breaches in coordination with the Chief Information Officer (CIO).

- Ensuring that the Department has adequate procedures to receive, investigate, respond to, and redress complaints from individuals who allege the Department has violated their privacy or civil liberties.
- Developing and providing Departmental privacy training.
- Preparing privacy-related reporting to the President, Congress and other bodies.

**OFFICE OF PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES
KEY PERSONNEL**



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

Source: Component Information as of October 1, 2020

CROSS-DEPARTMENT COORDINATING ENTITIES

CHIEF ACQUISITION OFFICER

The Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act of 1974, as amended, requires that the head of each CFO Act agency appoint or designate a Chief Acquisition Officer (CAO). The CAO is to advise and assist the head of the agency regarding the management of the agency's acquisition activities. The CAO for the Department of Justice is the Assistant Attorney General for Administration. That Act also requires that the head of each CFO Act agency designate a Senior Procurement Executive (SPE), reporting to the CAO, to be responsible for the management direction of the agency's procurement system. The SPE for the Department of Justice is the Deputy Assistant Attorney General for Policy, Management, and Procurement, in the Justice Management Division.

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

The Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Act of 1990, as amended, requires all major Executive agencies to have a CFO who is responsible for overseeing the agency's financial management policies and activities. By statute, the CFO for the Department of Justice is the Assistant Attorney General for Administration.

CHIEF HUMAN CAPITAL OFFICER

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 requires that the head of each agency appoint a Chief Human Capital Officer (CHCO) to advise and assist the head of the agency and other agency officials in carrying out the agency's responsibilities for selecting, developing, training, and managing a talented, productive workforce in accordance with merit system principles, and implementing the rules and regulations of the President and the Office of Personnel Management and the laws governing the civil service within the agency.

In addition, each agency's CHCO serves on the CHCO Council, which advises and collaborates with the Office of Personnel Management and other stakeholders to create human capital management strategies that attract, develop and retain a high performing, engaged and diverse federal workforce. The CHCO leads the Department's Human Capital Strategic Plan through a collaborative effort with the components by way of the Human Capital Executive Committee setting and measuring annual objectives. The CHCO for the Department of Justice is the Deputy Assistant Attorney General Human Resources/Administration. The Deputy CHCO is the Human Resources Division Director, Justice Management Division.

CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

The Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 established the role of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) as the Department official responsible for information technology (IT) strategic planning, investment management, enterprise architecture, and cybersecurity. The Department CIO serves as the Attorney General's advisor on all IT issues, and within the Justice Management Division as the Deputy Assistant Attorney General for Information Resource Management.

In 2015, the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA) significantly expanded CIO authorities and responsibilities. This legislation holds CIOs accountable for all agency IT and provides authorities for CIOs to become full partners with agency leadership in transforming operations and delivering 21st century digital services to the American people.

Under these statutory authorities the CIO leads the Department's IT modernization and oversees a \$3.13 billion IT budget. The effort to modernize the Department's enterprise IT is founded on maintaining the confidentiality, integrity and availability of all data and information systems and providing customer-focused capabilities that help employees get work done faster and smarter at an affordable and competitive cost. To sustain a modern IT environment, the Department is leveraging shared services and innovation wherever possible and building a world-class future-ready IT workforce.

PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT OFFICER

Executive Order 13450, *Improving Government Program Performance* (2007), codifies the Federal Government's policy to spend taxpayer dollars efficiently and more effectively each year, and provides a framework for improving government performance. One element of this framework is the establishment of an Interagency Performance Improvement Council (PIC) composed of agency Performance Improvement Officers (PIOs). The Department's PIO has the responsibility to fully implement this Executive Order within the Department and coordinate the performance management activities Department-wide, including drafting the Department's strategic plan, establishing the Department's priority goals and strategic objectives in alignment with the strategic plan, and devising metrics to monitor progress towards successful results. The PIO for the Department of Justice is the Deputy Assistant Attorney General/Controller.

POSITIONS ESTABLISHED BY EVIDENCE ACT

The Foundations for Evidence-based Policymaking Act of 2018 requires departments and agencies identified in the Chief Financial Officers Act to submit annually to the Office of Management and Budget and Congress a plan for identifying and addressing policy questions relevant to the programs, policies, and regulations of such departments and agencies. Additionally, the Act requires agencies to designate an Evaluation Officer to coordinate evidence-building activities, a Statistical Official with statistical expertise to advise on statistical policy, techniques, and procedures, and a Chief Data Officer who shall be responsible for lifecycle data management and other specified functions. The Department of Justice has designated the following executives to fill these roles:

Evaluation Officer – Performance Improvement Officer

Statistical Official – Director, Bureau of Justice Statistics

Chief Data Officer – Chief Information Officer

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT OFFICER

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

the Strategic Planning and Performance Staff, in the Justice Management Division, is the PMIO for the Department of Justice.

SENIOR AGENCY OFFICIAL FOR RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Presidential Memorandum Managing Government Records dated November 28, 2011 and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Memorandum M-12-18, required all agencies to designate a Senior Agency Official (SAORM) to oversee a review of their records management program and to reaffirm or name any new SAORM annually by November 15th. The SAORM is responsible for coordinating with the Agency Records Officer and appropriate agency officials to ensure the agency's compliance with records management statutes and regulations. The SAORM has direct responsibility for ensuring that the department efficiently and appropriately complies with all applicable records management statutes, regulations, and the National Archives and Records Administration policy, and the requirements of OMB M-12-18. The SAORM for the Department of Justice is the Deputy Assistant Attorney General for Policy, Management, and Procurement, in the Justice Management Division.

ELITIGATION STEERING COMMITTEE

The Attorney General, by order dated July 2020, directed the Department to take proactive measures to ensure that our eLitigation capabilities are commensurate with our status as the preeminent litigating institution in the United States. This order plans for, and then implements, a transformative shift in our eLitigation proficiency. The Department's litigators, law enforcement components, and client agencies must collaborate on a long-term strategy to make their case information management practices efficient and effective. The Department is pursuing this initiative through a Steering Committee chaired by the Deputy Attorney General's designee and comprised of:

- One U.S. Attorney designated by the Attorney General's Advisory Committee
- One representative of the Executive Office for United States Attorneys
- One representative of the Civil Division
- One representative of the Criminal Division
- One representative of the National Security Division
- One at-large representative from the Environment and Natural Resources Division, Civil Rights Division, Tax Division, or Antitrust Division, whose membership will rotate annually
- One representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
- One representative of the Drug Enforcement Administration
- One representative of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives
- The Assistant Attorney General for Administration
- The Chief Information Officer
- The National Criminal Discovery Coordinator

It is critical that this initiative continue its progress during and beyond transition.

2020 Presidential Transition

Budget and Workforce



U.S. Department of Justice

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Financial Structure and Budget Overview

Key Facts

How much money does the Department of Justice have?

The Department requested \$32.7 billion in discretionary budget authority in the fiscal year (FY) 2021 President's Budget that is still pending in the Congress.

The President signed a continuing resolution (CR) to allow the Government to begin fiscal year (FY) 2021 (P.L.116-159). The CR provides \$6.5 billion to continue the Department's programs, at the FY 2020 appropriations level, through December 11, 2020 under the FY 2020 conditions and authorities.

Generally, a CR provides funds at the previous fiscal year's funding level; no new programs may begin, and no existing programs may be terminated during the CR.

How was our money appropriated in FY 2020?

- \$32.4 billion in direct appropriations
- \$15.5 billion to law enforcement components
- \$9.6 billion to prisons and detention
- \$3.2 billion to litigation components
- \$3.1 billion to grant programs

How do we manage the Department's budget?

Assistant Attorney General for Administration (AAG/A) and the Deputy Assistant Attorney General/Controller advise the Attorney General (AG) and Deputy Attorney General (DAG) on various issues related to the operation of the Department and manage the Department's budget, finance, and performance management functions.

The Department of Justice has a decentralized financial environment: Component heads are responsible for their budgets through delegated funds control authorities funded through 79 appropriations and 199 active accounts.

Quick facts about the Department of Justice

- 115,212 employees on board as of September 26, 2020
- 99% work domestically and 1% are overseas
- 86% of the Department's budget authority supports the activities of the following six components: 31.8 FBI, 31.5% Bureau of Prisons, 9.8% USMS (5% of which is Federal Prisoner Detention), 7% U.S. Attorneys, 6.4% DEA, and 4.3% ATF
- 21.9% of employees are law enforcement agents; 14.4% are correctional officers; 10.6% are attorneys; and 3.7% are intelligence analysts

Does the Department of Justice have financial flexibilities with approval by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and Congressional notification?

Yes. The Department can:

- Move money between appropriations by transferring up to 5% out of any one account and no more than 10% into another account.
- Move money within an appropriation by reprogramming amounts over \$500,000 or 10%, whichever is less.
- Request supplemental appropriations with approval of the President.
- Use “left over funds” for a small set of narrow purposes, principally, IT systems, after the monies would otherwise be unavailable to spend and be returned to the general fund of the Treasury. This is called Unobligated Balance Transfers (UBT) authority and is unique to the Department of Justice.
- Use any remaining balances at the end of the fiscal year after solvency requirements are accounted for as an “excess unobligated balance” from the Assets Forfeiture Fund (AFF). Once identified as excess, the surplus is available to the Attorney General until expended, “for any Federal law enforcement, litigative/prosecutive and correctional activities, or any other authorized purpose of the Department.”
- Retain up to 4% of total income for acquisition of capital equipment and improvement, as well as implementation of financial management and payroll/personnel systems in the Department’s Working Capital Fund.

Does the Department have financial flexibilities that do not require consultation with OMB or Congressional notification?

Yes. The Department can:

- Move money within an appropriation by reprogramming amounts under \$500,000 or 10%, whichever is less.
- Spend Asset Forfeiture Funds (AFF) as long as there are sufficient receipts in the AFF, for established business expenses related to AFF management and programs.
- Fund affirmative civil activities in the U.S. Attorneys offices, legal divisions, and the FBI by retaining up to 3% of amounts collected pursuant to civil debt collection activities of the Department of Justice.
- Fund small Department-wide initiatives with the Attorney General’s Special Projects Fund.

What is the Department's budget formulation and execution process?

- The federal budget formulation process is a 20-month process: beginning with the Department's internal collaborative process; followed by negotiations with OMB, and culminating with the submission of the President's budget to Congress. The formulation of the budget allows the Attorney General to set priorities, effect change and direct policy. Once the President submits a budget to Congress, the Attorney General testifies at hearings to justify the budget; negotiations with Hill staff commence; and the process concludes when the President signs the Congress's budget.
- The budget execution process includes budget execution, performance tracking, and financial audit. Quarterly Status Reviews and the Strategic Objective Reviews track both financial and program performance throughout the year.

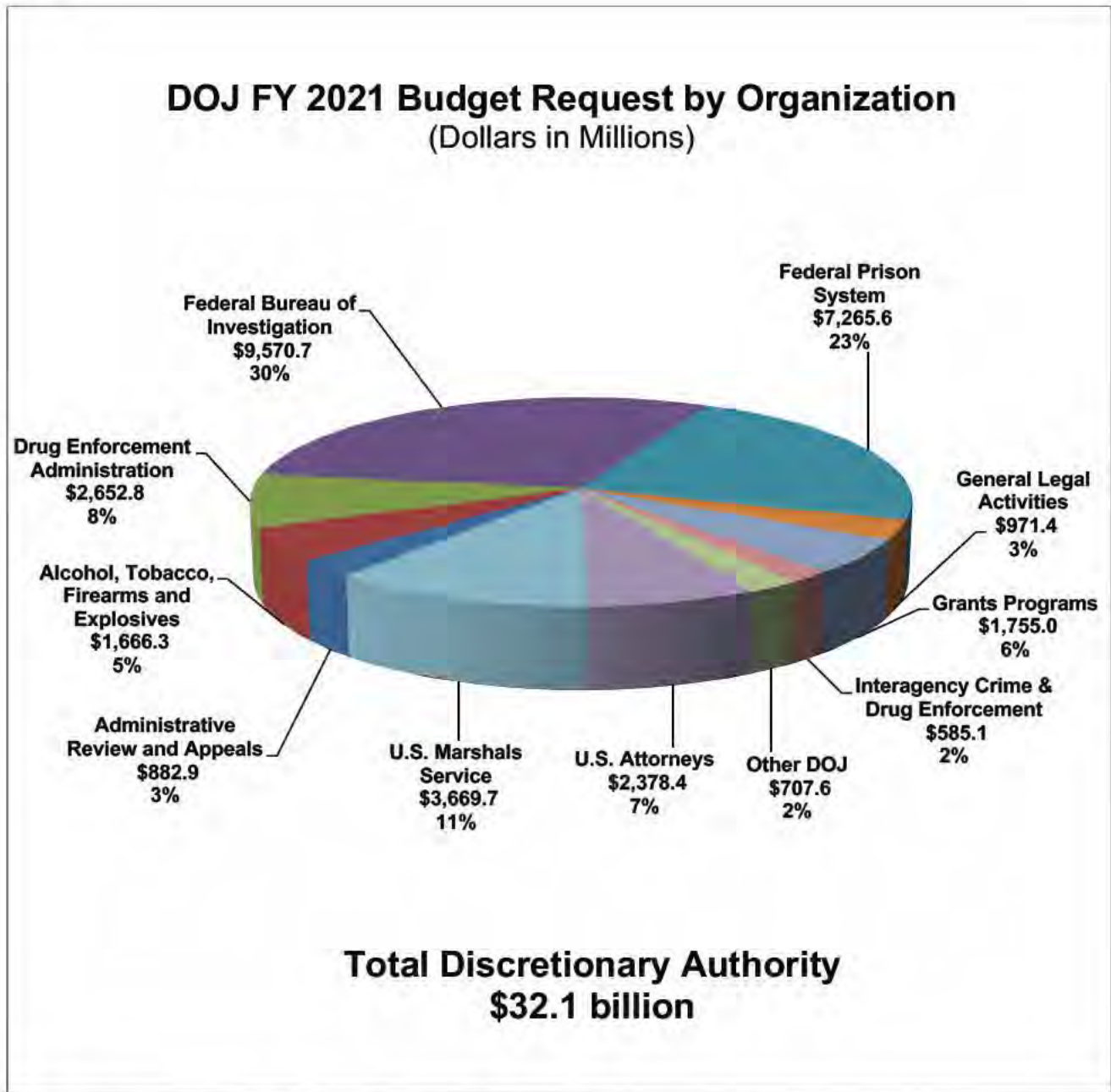
What are the Department's immediate budget and financial management challenges?

- Operating under a Continuing Resolution for prolonged periods imposes additional challenges in executing our annual budget in a compressed timeframe.
- Obtaining a full year appropriation sufficient to support our mission.
- Developing policy budget proposals in order to assist the new Administration with its goals.

How is the Department's "Financial State of Health"?

- Federal agencies produce annual financial statements akin to corporate financial reports. Agency Inspectors General, using outside independent audit firms, audit the agency statements and issue an opinion on agency financial statements and internal control
- Clean (unmodified opinion) audit at the Department level for the past fifteen years
- All Department entities received a clean audit opinion.

Charts



*FY 2021 represents President’s Budget request to Congress.

This chart does not include offsetting fees and mandatory programs, such as the Crime Victims Fund.

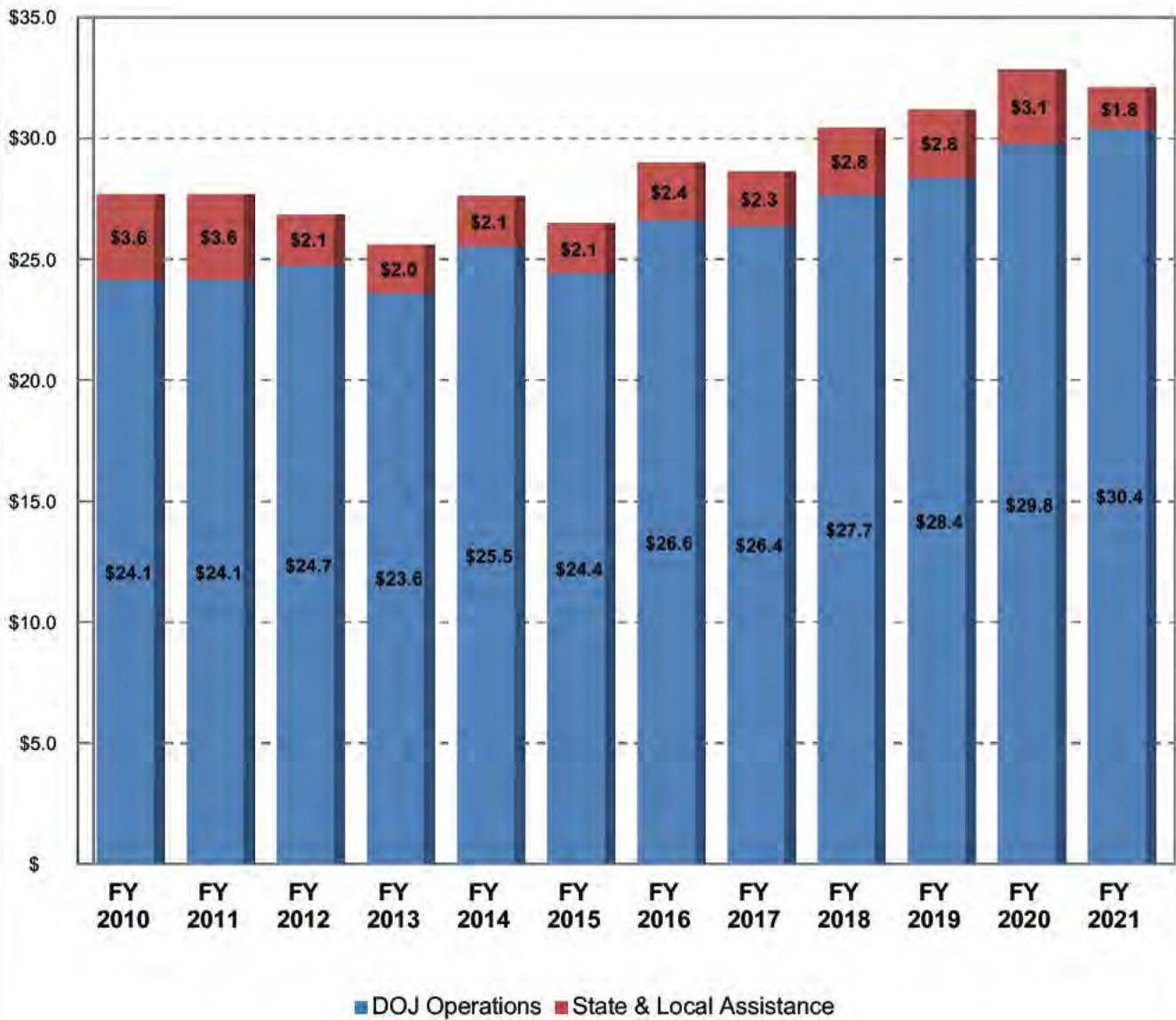
DOJ Discretionary Budget - Request vs Enacted FY 2010 - FY 2021 (Dollars in Billion)



*FY2020 – FY 2020 are actual data. FY 2021 represents President’s Budget request to Congress.

This chart does not include offsetting fees and mandatory programs such as Crime Victims fund.

DOJ Discretionary Budget Operations vs. State and Local Assistance FY 2010 - FY 2021 (Dollars in Billion)



*FY2010 – FY 2020 are actual data. FY 2021 represents President’s Budget request to Congress.

This chart does not include offsetting fees and mandatory programs, such as the Crime Victims Fund.

DOJ Budget Bottom Lines

(Discretionary Dollars in Millions)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	% Change FY 2021 over FY 2020
Law Enforcement Components	\$14,969	\$15,546	\$16,098	3.6%
Prisons and Detention	\$9,066	\$9,645	\$9,252	-4.1%
Litigating Components	\$3,608	\$3,679	\$3,890	5.7%
State and Local Assistance Funding	\$2,819	\$3,078	\$1,755	-43.0%
Admin/Technology/Other	\$562	\$884	\$1,110	25.6%
Funding from Crime Victims Fund	[-498]	[-435]	[-499]	N/A
Total DOJ Discretionary BA w/o Mandatory Savings	\$31,024	\$32,832	\$32,105	-2.2%

*Excludes AMMUST DIVISION and US TRUSTEE PROGRAM FEES

Law Enforcement Components (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	% Increase Over FY 2020 Enacted
FBI	\$9,880,928	\$9,570,724	3.1%
DEA	2,269,153	2,652,805	16.9%
OCDEF	550,458	585,145	6.3%
ATF	1,400,000	1,666,259	19.0%
FPS	7,778,000	7,205,579	7.4%
USMS	1,445,000	1,623,073	12.3%
UMS-FPD	1,867,461	2,046,609	9.6%
TOTAL	\$25,191,000	\$25,350,194	0.6%

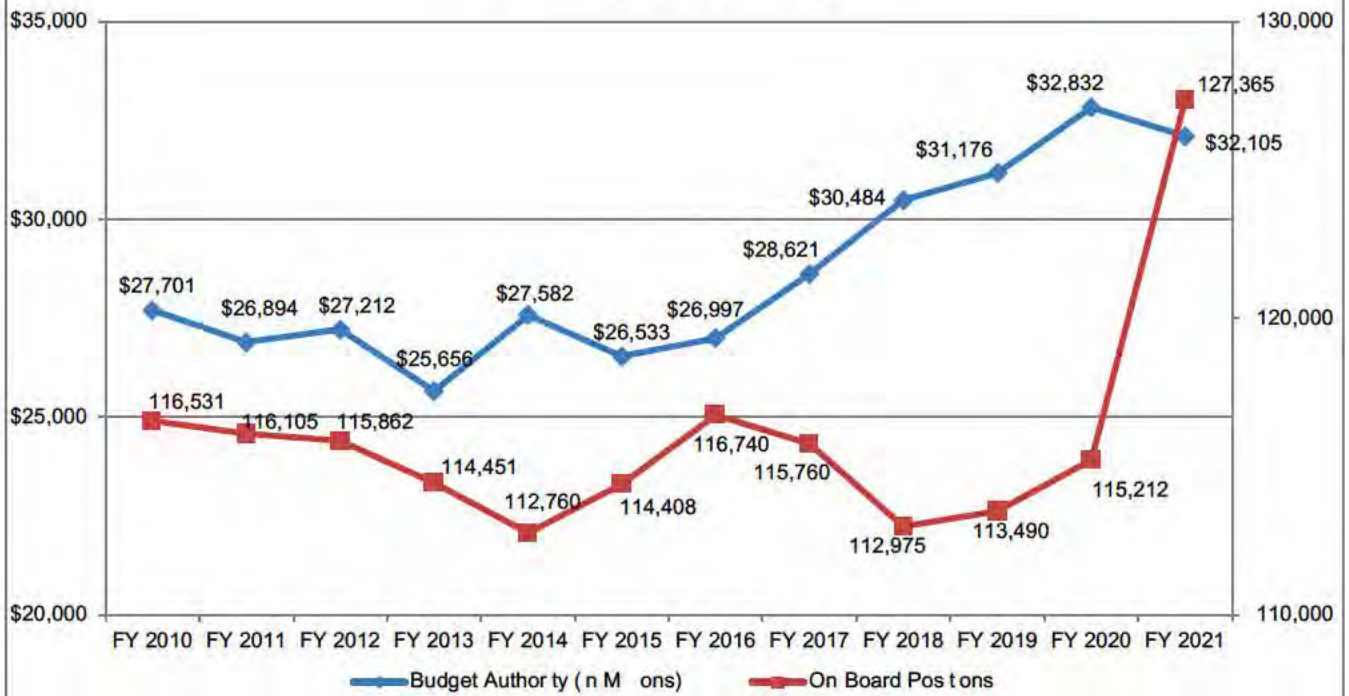
*This slide combines the law enforcement and prisons and detention categories from the previous slide.

Litigating Components (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	% Increase Over FY 2020 Enacted
USA	\$2,254,541	\$2,378,418	5.5%
NSD	110,000	117,451	6.8%
CRM	195,617	195,754	0.1%
CIV	295,084	327,207	10.9%
ENRD	109,423	114,254	4.4%
CRT	148,239	157,332	6.1%
TAX	112,831	113,502	0.6%
Antitrust	166,755	188,524	13.1%
Trustees	227,229	234,464	3.2%
Other*	58,806	63,380	7.8%
TOTAL	\$3,284,541	\$3,467,298	5.6%

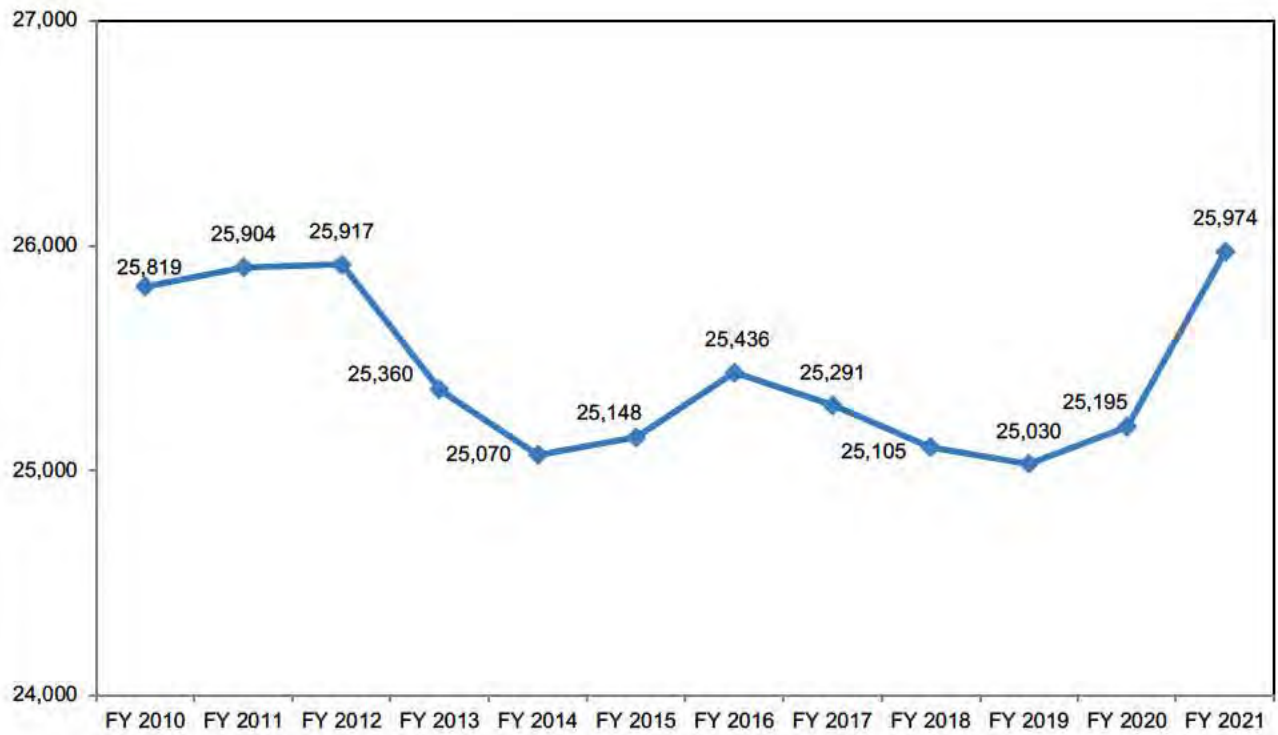
*Other includes Solicitor General, Office of Legal Counsel, Interpol, and Office of the Pardon Attorney.

DOJ FY 2010 - FY 2021* Staffing and Budget



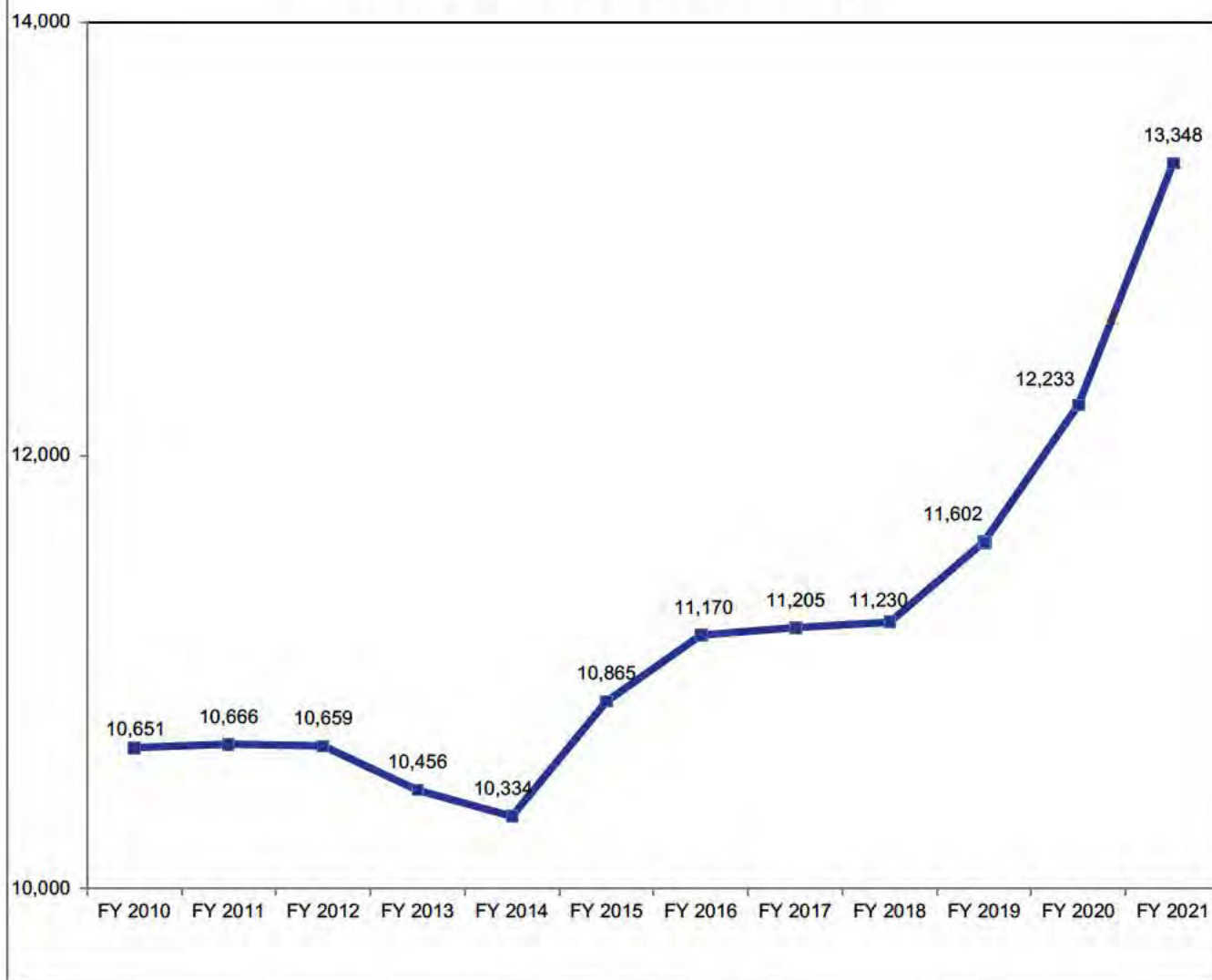
*FY2010 – FY 2020 are actual data as of the end of the fiscal year. FY 2021 represents President’s Budget request to Congress.

DOJ FY 2010 - FY 2021 On-Board Staffing: Agents



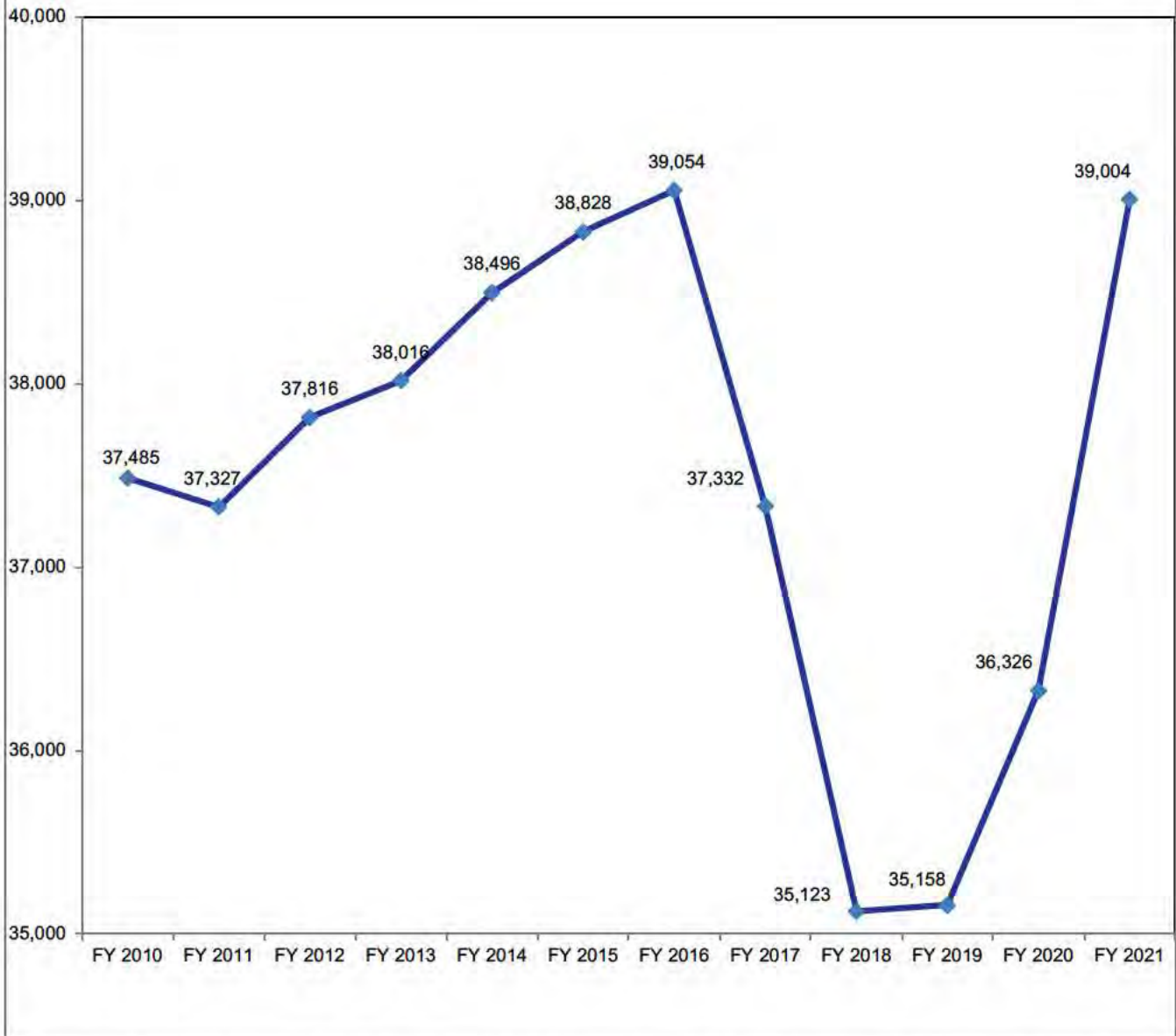
*FY2010 – FY 2020 are actual data as of the end of the fiscal year. FY 2021 represents President’s Budget request to Congress.

DOJ FY 2010 - FY 2021 On-Board Staffing: Attorneys



*FY2010 – FY 2020 are actual data as of the end of the fiscal year. FY 2021 represents President’s Budget request to Congress.

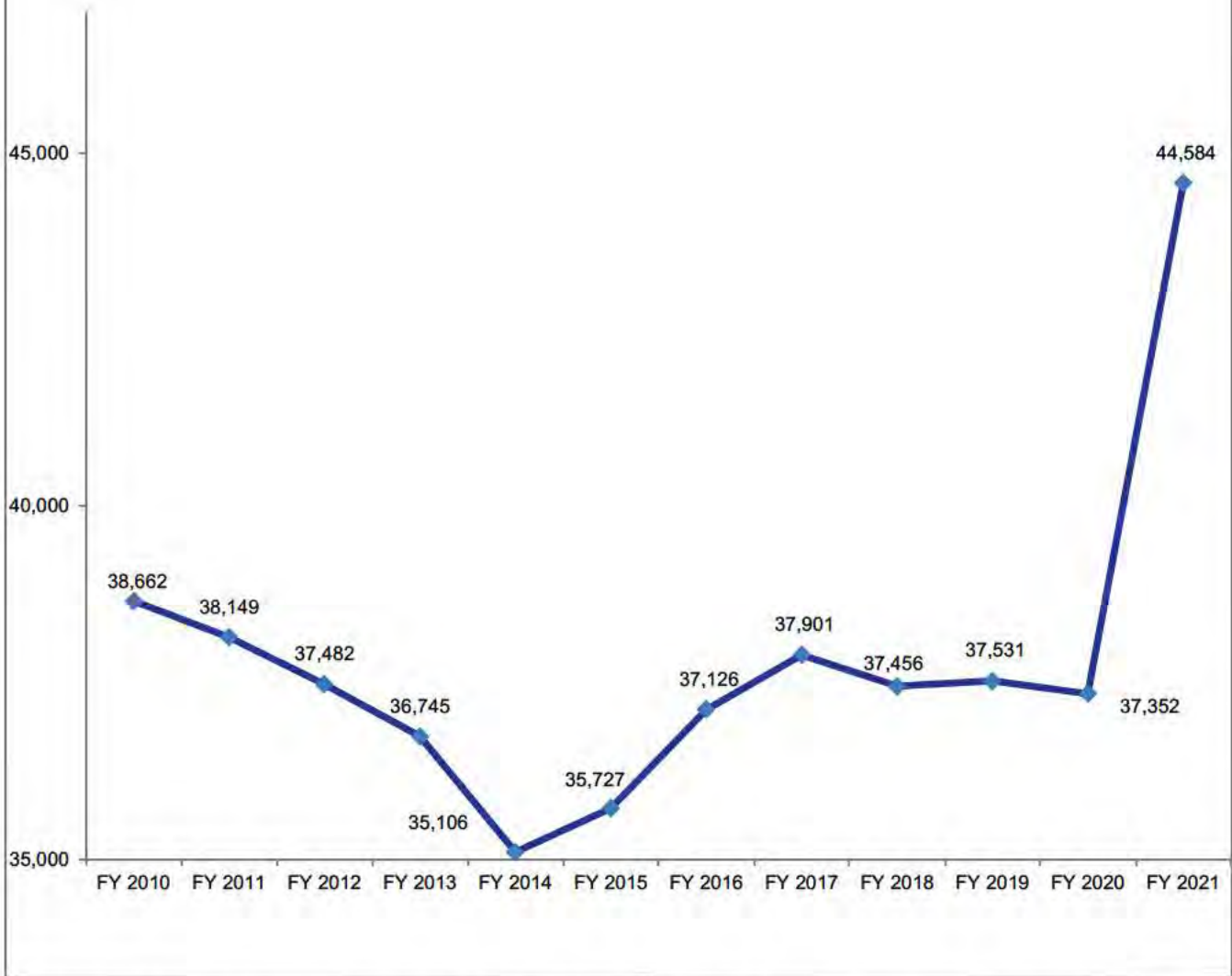
DOJ FY 2010 - FY 2021 On-Board Staffing: BOP



*FY2010 – FY 2020 are actual data as of the end of the fiscal year. FY 2021 represents President's Budget request to Congress.

**Includes all BOP employees regardless of job classification.

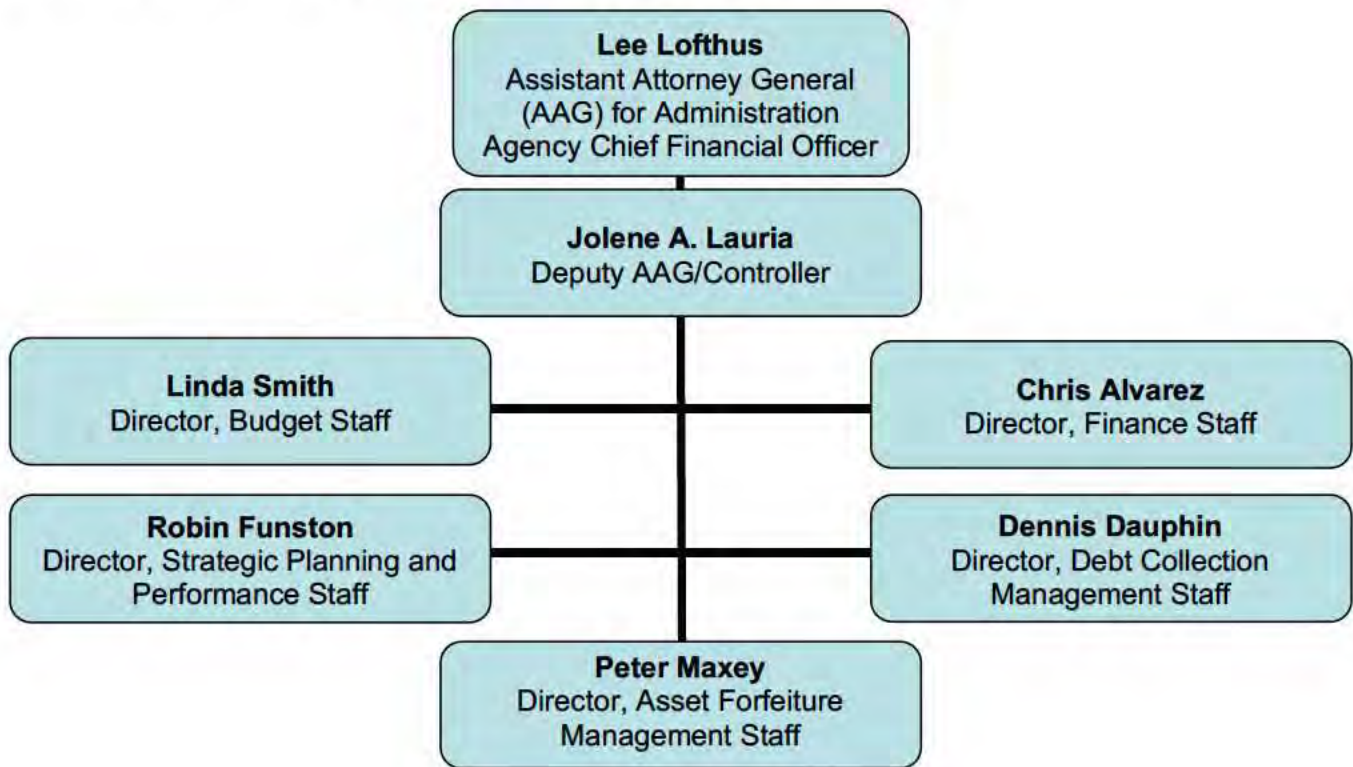
DOJ FY 2010 - FY 2021 On-Board Staffing: Support Staff*



*FY2010 – FY 2020 are actual data as of the end of the fiscal year. FY 2021 represents President’s Budget request to Congress.

**Support Staff include all non-BOP employees who are not agents, Deputy U.S. Marshals, attorneys, or intelligence analysts.

JMD Controller Staff and Organizational Chart



The Justice Management Division provides advice and assistance to senior management officials on matters pertaining to organization, management and administration. The Deputy Assistant Attorney General/Controller manages the Department's appropriations, budget, finance functions, as well as strategic planning and performance through the activities of the Budget Staff, Finance Staff, Strategic Planning and Performance Staff, Debt Collection Management Staff, and Asset Forfeiture Management Staff.

The Budget Staff serves as the central budget office for the Department. Budget Staff oversees all aspects of planning and preparation of the budget for the entire Department. The Finance Staff formulates and establishes Department-wide accounting policies, procedures, and financial systems to support planning, programming, budgeting, accounting and other financial management activities. The Strategic Planning and Performance Staff works across the Department and serves as the Department's liaison with the Office of Management and Budget and the government-wide communities on strategic planning, performance, enterprise risk management, evaluation, and program management improvement. The Debt Collection Management Staff serves as the Department's foundation for collecting debts owed to the Federal government, including but not limited to, operating the Department's debt tracking system, disbursement of collected funds, supervising private counsel, and supporting all data reporting needs, in addition to overseeing the Department's Three Percent Fund, which supports the Department's affirmative civil and criminal litigation. The Asset Forfeiture Management Staff is responsible for the Departmental financial management and administrative oversight the Asset Forfeiture Fund and the Seized Asset Deposit Fund including the allocation and expenditures of those resources as authorized to manage the Funds and further Department's Asset Forfeiture Program.

Budget Formulation Process

The Federal Budget Process

The Department's budget represents the intersection of priorities and resources, and is an important vehicle through which policy changes are made. Collaborating with senior Department leadership, the Attorney General (AG) uses the budget process to establish priorities, effect change and establish new policy going forward. Working with the Justice Management Division Budget Staff, the Attorney General's office can establish goals from the beginning of his or her tenure by creating a strong Department Strategic Plan and proposing a sound budget.

20 Month Process

Early Spring:	AG Guidance memo to Component Heads
Late Spring:	Components submit budget requests
Early Summer:	Advisory Groups and JMD review and analyze budget requests
July - Aug:	DOJ leadership review
Aug:	AG decisions
Early Sept:	DOJ Budget transmitted to OMB
Fall:	OMB reviews budget request
Nov - Dec:	OMB "Passback" provides decisions to DOJ
Nov - Dec:	DOJ appeals OMB "Passback" decisions
Nov - Dec:	Appeal of unresolved issues are forwarded to the President, budget finalized
Dec – Jan:	DOJ prepares the President's Budget
Late Jan:	President's State of the Union Address
Early Feb:	President's Budget is transmitted to Congress
Spring:	AG and Component Heads Appropriations hearings
Summer:	Congressional Mark-up of President's Budget
Oct-Dec:	Budget enacted or Continuing Resolution in place

The President's Budget

While the "power of the purse" lies with Congress, due to the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, the President is required by law to submit a budget to Congress. Included in the budget are estimates on spending, revenue, information on the performance of the economy, and legislative and policy recommendations. However, the President's budget is only a request to Congress and a proposal for consideration. While this budget does not offer any binding language, it is still regarded as a powerful directive for the Executive Branch to offer national policy.

The President's budget is first discussed in the spring a year and a half prior to the beginning of the fiscal year. Each agency then submits its request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in late summer and early fall. These requests are then reviewed by OMB and staff within the White House. In late fall and through the end of the year, OMB "passes back" to agencies its recommendations and comments. Publication of the budget usually occurs on the first Monday in February. The President's budget provides Congress with an analysis of the President's major budget proposals and historical trends and program information. The Administration is also required to release a *Mid-Session Review* on July 15 reflecting any economic changes or alterations due to Congressional action.

Enterprise Management Overview

A series of statutes, as well as guidance issued by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), provide an enterprise management approach for all Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Agencies. The Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act of 2010 (GPRAMA), which updated the original Government Performance and Results Act, is the core foundation for Federal performance management; it requires agencies to develop strategic plans, annual performance plans, and annual performance reports. The Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (the “Evidence Act”) “advances program evaluation as an essential component of Federal evidence building” by “using systematic data collection and analysis of one or more programs, policies, and organizations intended to assess their effectiveness and efficiency.” The Evidence Act requires agencies to develop Learning Agendas, Evaluation Plans, and Capacity Assessments.

Two OMB guidance documents govern enterprise management activities. First, OMB Circular No. A-11, *Preparation, Submission, and Execution of the Budget*, provides guidance on how agencies can most effectively develop and implement an integrated and coordinated plan for advancing their agencies’ performance and management improvement efforts. Second, Section 2 of OMB Circular No. A-123, *Management’s Responsibility for Enterprise Risk Management and Internal Control*, defines management’s responsibilities for Enterprise Risk Management (ERM), and sets forth requirements for identifying and managing significant risks to an agency’s mission and mission-support functions. Among other things, Circular No. A-123 requires agencies to develop a Risk Profile and enterprise risk response plans to address those risks that could affect the agency’s mission and mission-support activities.

The Department’s Controller serves as the Performance Improvement Officer/Evaluation Officer, and the Director of the Strategic Planning and Performance Staff (SPPS), serves as the Department’s Deputy Performance Improvement Officer/Deputy Evaluation Officer. The SPPS Director also manages the Department’s ERM program. SPPS manages multiple distinct, but integrated, DOJ-wide processes for strategic planning, performance management, enterprise risk management, evaluation activities, and program management.

The following table outlines key enterprise management requirements and timeframes.

Requirement	Timeframe
Department Strategic Plan	Spans 4 years; cycle aligns w/Presidential Administrations
Department Learning Agenda	Spans 4 years; aligns w/Strategic Plan
Department Capacity Assessment	Spans 4 years; aligns w/Strategic Plan
Department Priority Goals	Covers a 24-month period
Department Strategic Objective Reviews	Annually, final determinations and brief summaries included in Annual Performance Report
Department Risk Profile	At least annually
Annual Performance Report	Annually
Annual Performance Plan	Annually
Annual Evaluation Plan	Annually

Strategic Plan

A strategic plan outlines how an organization will address policies, needs, or challenges related to its mission over a period of time. It presents the long-term goals for the organization, what actions it will take to realize those goals, and how the organization will deal with challenges and risks.

GPRAMA requires federal agencies to have a completed strategic plan by the first Monday in February one year after the inauguration of a new President.

The Evidence Act requires agencies to include a Learning Agenda as a stand-alone part of an agency's strategic plan. A Learning Agenda is a systematic plan for identifying and addressing policy questions relevant to the programs, policies, and regulations of the agency.

The Evidence Act also requires agencies to include a Capacity Assessment as part of the strategic plan. This assessment focuses on an agency's ability and infrastructure to carry out evidence building activities to support performance measurement, policy analysis, and program evaluation; as well as identify the data needed to answer those questions. When developing their Capacity Assessments, agencies are expected to assess their statistics, evaluation, research, and analysis activities across five criteria: coverage, quality, methods, effectiveness, and independence.

GPRAMA requires agencies to complete annual reviews of the Strategic Plan's Strategic Objectives. The Strategic Objective Review uses broad evidence and information to assess annual progress of the strategic objectives, and to inform budget, legislative, and management decisions. (Please see below for information concerning Strategic Objective Reviews.)

The Department's Current Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2018-2022

The Department's Current Strategic Plan Includes Four Strategic Goals:

- Goal I: Enhance National Security and Counter the Threat of Terrorism
- Goal II: Secure the Borders and Enhance Immigration Enforcement and Adjudication
- Goal III: Reduce Violent Crime and Promote Public Safety
- Goal IV: Promote the Rule of Law, Integrity, and Good Government

The Strategic Plan:

- Guides 115,212 men and women working for the Department of Justice
- Informs and strengthens the Department's partnerships with state, local, and tribal prosecutors and law enforcement across over 18,000 agencies nationwide, as well as with the Department's international partners
- Sets expectations for the American public about the nature of the work the Department will undertake during the Strategic Plan period
- Contains 11 Strategic Objectives and 39 Long-term Outcome Goals

Priority Goals

Agencies are required to identify a limited number of “Priority Goals” and define the strategies and means for achieving them. Priority Goals:

- Support near-term results or achievements that leadership wants to accomplish within 24 months
- Rely on agency execution to be accomplished, not new legislation or additional funding
- Reflect a limited number of top performance improvement priorities of agency leadership and the Administration

The Department’s four current Priority Goals are aligned with the Attorney General’s priorities:

- Reduce Violent Crime, Specifically Gun Violence
- Combat the Opioid Crisis
- Combat Cyber-Enabled Threats and Attacks
- Prevent and Disrupt Transnational Elder Fraud

Beginning in the spring of 2021, the Department must develop a new set of Priority Goals covering FYs 2022-2023.

Strategic Objective Reviews

The GPRM Modernization Act of 2010 requires agency leaders to conduct an annual assessment on the progress of each of the agency’s strategic objectives, as established by the agency’s Strategic Plan. These reviews should inform strategic decision-making, budget formulation, and near-term agency actions, as well as preparation of the Annual Performance Plan and Annual Performance Report. The Strategic Objective Review focuses on two primary questions: “Are we making progress toward the stated objective?” and “How can we improve our progress?”

Through the evaluation of key performance indicators, as well as other qualitative and quantitative success criteria, agencies are able to evaluate the effectiveness of their implementation strategies, as identified in the agency’s Strategic Plan, and make changes accordingly. The annual reviews leverage performance management, enterprise risk management, program management, and evaluation to determine where the agency has been (backward looking), and where the agency is going (forwarding looking). Working with OMB, agencies are required to identify which strategic objectives are making noteworthy progress and which require focused improvement relative to other strategic objectives.

The general timeline for conducting the annual Strategic Objective Review is: Agency Methodology Developed (winter); Agency Conducts Review (spring); OMB Engagement (June); Agency Submission (September); Publication (February).

Risk Profile

Agencies must maintain a risk profile. The primary purpose of a risk profile is to identify and provide a thoughtful analysis of the risks/uncertainties to an agency’s activities and operations that may significantly affect its ability to achieve its mission and strategic objectives. Through the risk profile process, agencies explore appropriate options for addressing those risks. The risks can be both positive (opportunities) and negative (threats). The risk profile must consider risks from a portfolio perspective and be approved by an agency’s Chief Operating Officer; for DOJ the Chief Operating Officer is the Deputy Attorney General. The general timeline for completing the annual risk profile is in June of each year.

The Risk Profile Process:

- Encourages open and candid conversations at all levels of the agency
- Facilitates the ranking of risk priorities (in particular to identify and escalate the most significant risks to senior management)
- Allows leadership across the organization to understand the enterprise level risks and how those risks impact their individual areas of responsibility
- Records the risk response plans and monitors their impact

Annual Reports

Each year, the Controller's Staffs must produce the Annual Financial Report (AFR), the Annual Performance Plan/Annual Performance Report (APP/APR), and the Annual Evaluation Plan (AEP) on behalf of the Department. The AFR, published annually in November, provides annual financial statements, agencies' assurances on internal controls, the Office of Inspector General's assessments of agencies' most serious management and performance challenges and management's response, and high-level key performance measure information. The APP/APR reports on the status of the 39 long-term outcome measures in the Strategic Plan (currently FYs 2018-2022 cycle) and is published annually along with the President's Budget in February. The AEP lists significant evaluations that the Department plans to undertake in the next fiscal year that will address Learning Agenda priorities and other key priority questions. The AEP is to be published concurrent with the APP/APR.

Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Information

About the Office of Management and Budget

The core mission of OMB is to serve the President of the United States in implementing his vision across the Executive Branch. OMB is the largest component of the Executive Office of the President. It reports directly to the President and helps a wide range of executive departments and agencies across the Federal Government to implement the commitments and priorities of the President. As the implementation and enforcement arm of Presidential policy government-wide, OMB carries out its mission through five critical processes that are essential to the President's ability to plan and implement his priorities across the Executive Branch: budget development and execution; management; coordination and review of all significant Federal regulations; legislative clearance and coordination; and Executive Orders and Presidential Memoranda.

Budget Formulation and Execution

OMB has five resource management offices (RMOs), organized by agency and by program area. These offices help to carry out OMB's central activity of assisting the President in overseeing the preparation of the Federal Budget and supervising its administration of Executive Branch agencies. Once the Budget is enacted, RMOs are responsible for the execution of Federal budgetary policies and provide ongoing policy and management guidance to Federal agencies. The RMOs provide analysis and evaluation, oversee implementation of policy options, and support government-wide management initiatives. The Budget Review Division (BRD) plays a central role in developing and implementing the President's Budget. BRD provides leadership and analytic support across the agency by analyzing trends in and the consequences of aggregate budget policy.

The Management Side of OMB

The Deputy Director for Management (DDM) also serves as the nation's Federal Chief Performance Officer (CPO). The DDM/CPO develops and executes a government-wide management agenda that includes information technology, financial management, procurement, performance, and human resources.

Regulatory Review and Paperwork Reduction

OMB's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) reviews agencies' draft proposed and final regulatory actions. OIRA coordinates interagency review within the Executive Branch, including offices within OMB and the Executive Office of the President; promotes adherence to the law and to the President's priorities and commitments; and ensures that regulations are based on sound analysis and serve the purposes of the statutes that authorize them as well as the interests of the public.

Legislative Clearance and Coordination

OMB's Office of Legislative Reference Division clears agency views on legislative proposals and testimony to ensure consistency in the Administration's policy positions.

President's Executive Orders and Memoranda to Agency Heads

OMB reviews and clears all draft Presidential Executive Orders and Memoranda to Agency Heads prior to their issuance. The OMB General Counsel also obtains "form and legality" approval of draft executive orders from the Department of Justice, and seeks legal authority approval from the Department of Justice for Presidential memoranda.

Other OMB Offices

Other OMB offices include Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator, Management and Operations, Communications, Economic Policy, General Counsel, Legislative Affairs, Federal Procurement Policy, Federal Financial Management, and E-Government & Information Technology. OMB also shares responsibility for space management and building construction policy with GSA and responsibility for personnel policy with the Office of Personnel Management.

Appropriations Information

House Committee on Appropriations

Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies



Chairman
José Serrano, NY



Ranking Member
Robert Aderholt, AL

Democrats



Left to Right: Matt Cartwright, PA; Grace Meng, NY; Brenda Lawrence, MI; Charlie Crist, FL;

Republicans



Left to Right: Martha Roby, AL; Steven Palazzo, MS; Tom Graves, GA

Senate Committee on Appropriations

Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies



Chairman
Jerry Moran, KS



Ranking Member
Jeanne Shaheen, NH

Republicans



Top Row Left to Right: Lamar Alexander, TN; Lisa Murkowski, AK;
Susan Collins, ME; Lindsey Graham, SC; John Boozman, AR; Shelley Moore

Democrats



Top Row Left to Right: Patrick Leahy, VT; Dianne Feinstein, CA;

Bottom Row Chris Van Hollen, MD; Brian Schatz, HI; Joe Manchin, WV



DOJ Components

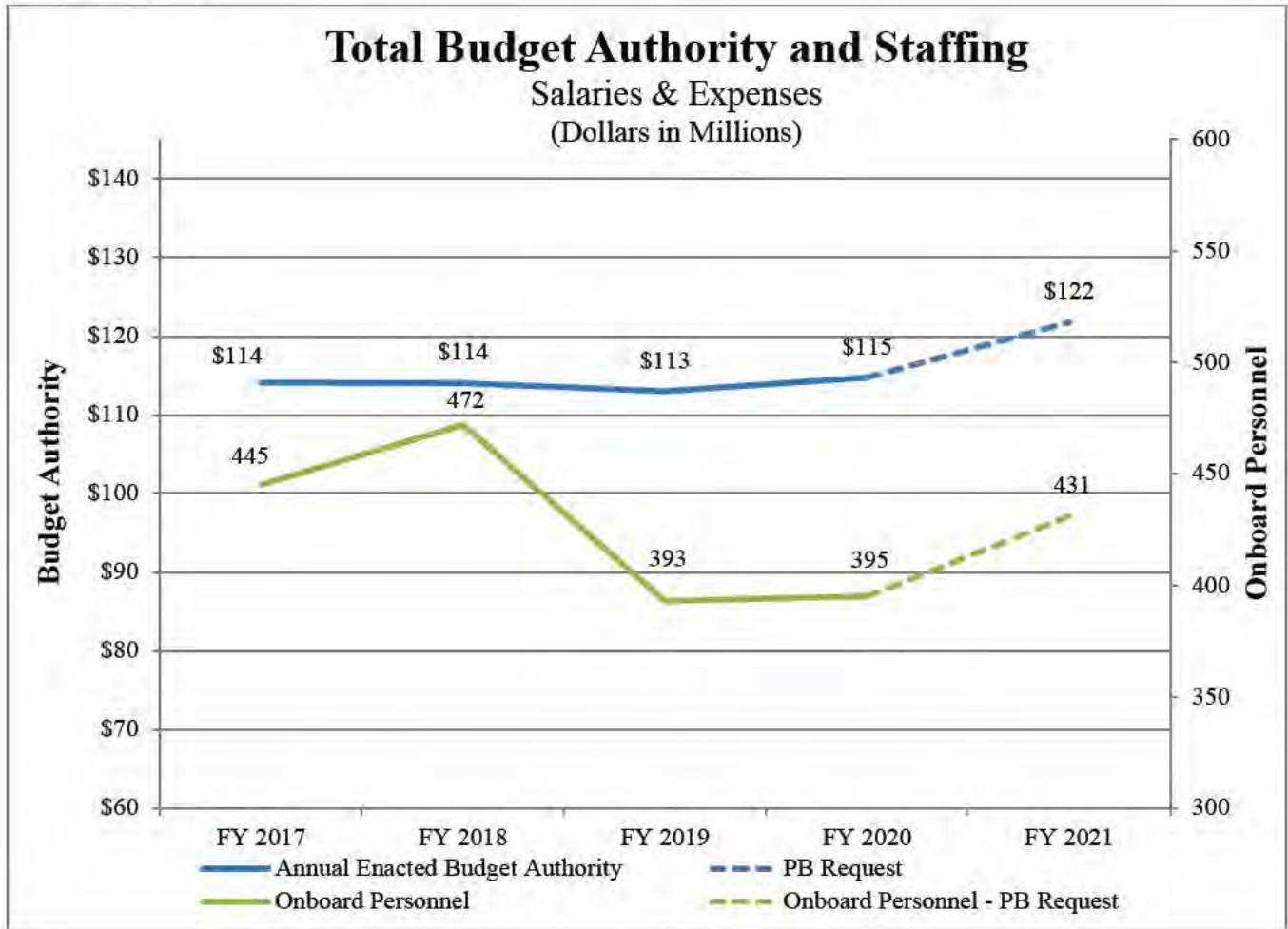
About the Department of Justice

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

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

General Administration (GA)

Budget Snapshot



**Performance Results by Strategic Goal included in FY 2021
President's Budget Congressional Submission**

Key Performance Measures Included in the DOJ Annual Performance Report		FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Strategic Goal 4: Promote Rule of Law, Integrity, and Good Government			
4.3	Ratio of deregulatory actions to regulatory actions [OLP]	2 to 1	3 to 1
4.3	Cost of regulations per fiscal year is below OMB cost cap [OLP]	\$0.0	-\$1.7M
4.1	Percentage of the Office of Professional Responsibilities (OPR) inquiries resolved within one year, and investigations within two years	Inquiries 50% Investigations 50%	Inquiries 91% Investigations 97%
4.4	Ethics training for DOJ employees conducted by the Departmental Ethics Office (DEO) and the timely review of financial disclosures [JMD]	Training 100% Disclosures 100%	Training 100% Disclosures 98%
4.4	Time-To-Hire (measured in calendar days) for Mission Critical Occupations (MCOs) [JMD]	205 days	172 days

Funding for Largest Priority Areas (GA – Decision Units)
(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area*	FY 2019 Enacted			FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 President's Budget		
	Pos	Agts	Amount	Pos	Agts	Amount	Pos	Agts	Amount
Department Leadership	54	N/A	\$15.9	54	N/A	\$17.7	54	N/A	\$18.6
Intergovernmental Relations/External Affairs	47	N/A	\$12.1	47	N/A	\$11.0	47	N/A	\$11.7
Executive Support/Professional Responsibility	58	N/A	\$17.0	58	N/A	\$16.0	58	N/A	\$16.9
Justice Management Division	269	N/A	\$68.0	269	N/A	\$70.0	272	N/A	\$74.6

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

The primary mission of the General Administration appropriation is to support the Attorney General and Department of Justice (DOJ) senior level officials in managing Department resources and developing policies for legal, law enforcement, and criminal justice activities. The GA also provides administrative support services to the legal divisions and policy guidance to all Department organizations. GA's mission supports every aspect of the DOJ strategic plan. GA offices have significant oversight responsibilities that shape DOJ policy and influence the way the Department works toward meeting each of its strategic goals. The GA appropriation consists of four decision units: Department Leadership, Intergovernmental Relations and External Affairs, Executive Support and Professional Responsibility, and the Justice Management Division.

Challenges

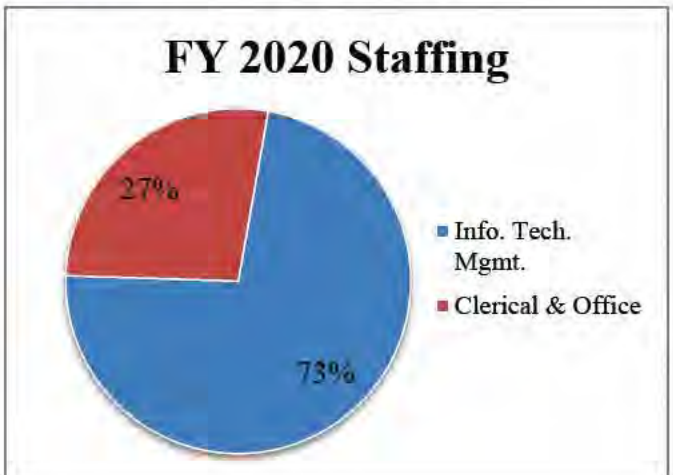
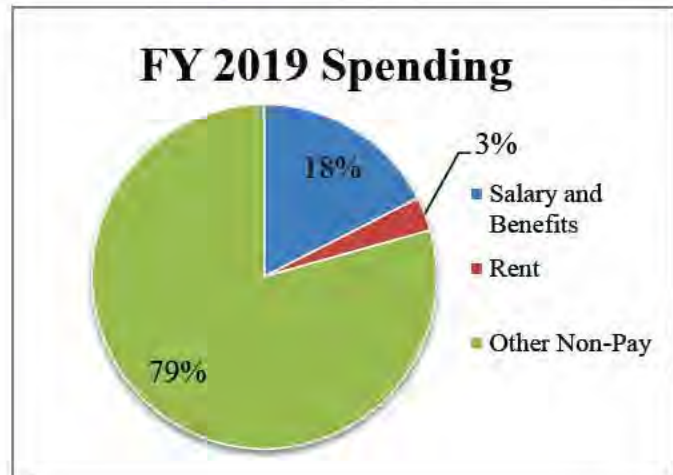
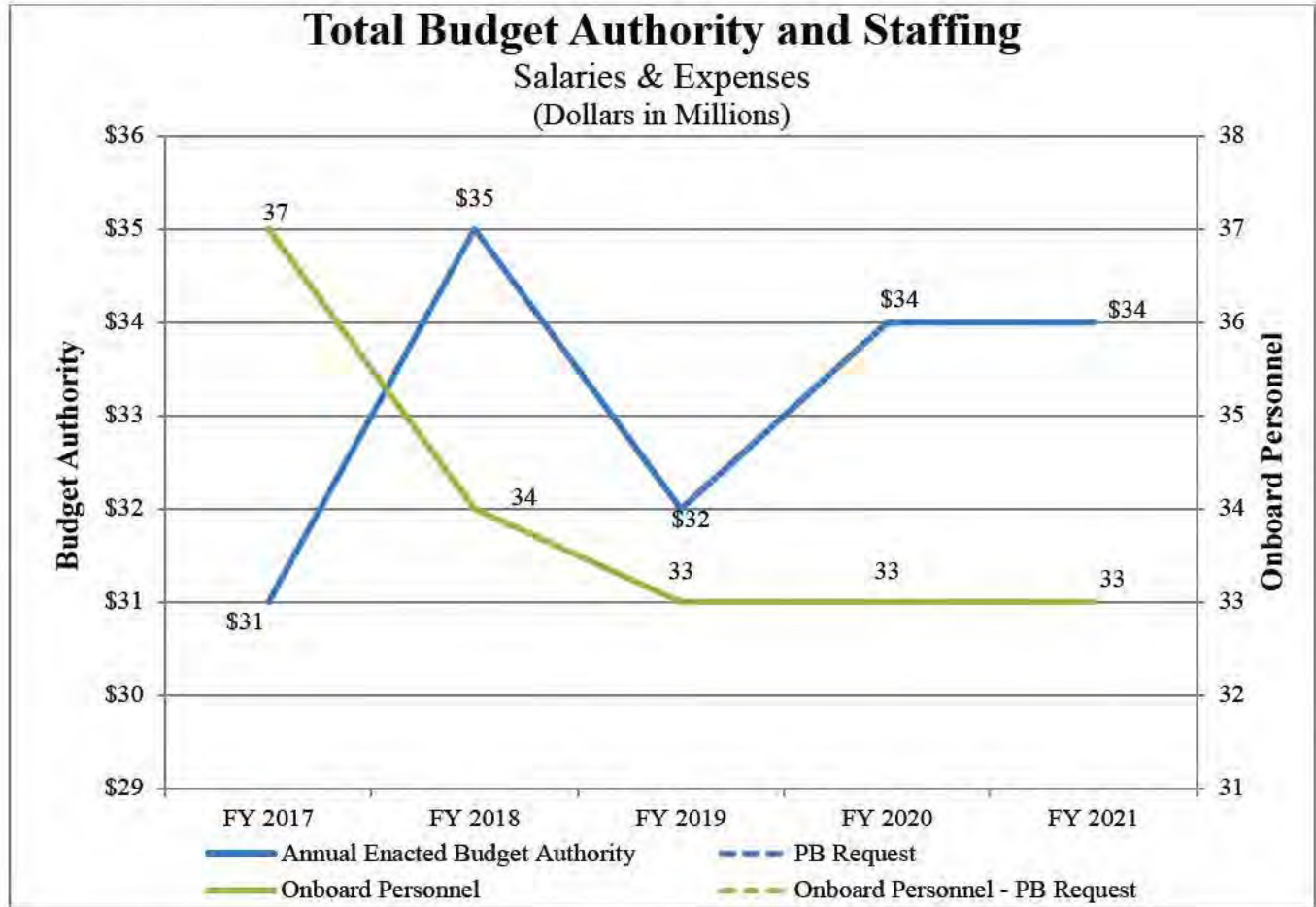
The GA's biggest challenge lies with operating under strict budgetary constraints. Although the DOJ organizations receive additional resources and responsibilities, in most instances the GA appropriation must absorb the corresponding oversight required within base resources. As shown in the table below, the General Administration budget has essentially remained flat for several years:

Fiscal Year	Appropriated Budget
FY 2017	\$114.1 million
FY 2018	\$114.0 million
FY 2019	\$113.0 million
FY 2020	\$114.7 million

Due to this flat budget, the GA has absorbed millions of dollars in annual inflationary increases by reduced hiring. This reduced hiring has affected the ability of DOJ's leadership to drive and oversee policy throughout the Department, as well as critical management and administration functions.

Justice Information Sharing Technology (JIST)

Budget Snapshot



Funding for Largest Priority Areas

(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area*	FY 2019 Enacted		FY 2020 Enacted		FY 2021 President's Budget (Requested)	
	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount
Cybersecurity	0	\$10.512	4	\$7.740	4	\$8.512

Performance Results by Strategic Goal included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Performance Measure Name	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Strategic Goal 1: Enhance National Security and Counter the Threat of Terrorism		
Ensure IT systems are certified and accredited	100%	100%
Strategic Goal 4: Promote Rule of Law, Integrity, and Good Government		
Number of DOJ systems moved to the cloud (ECS and Data Center only)	2	5

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

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

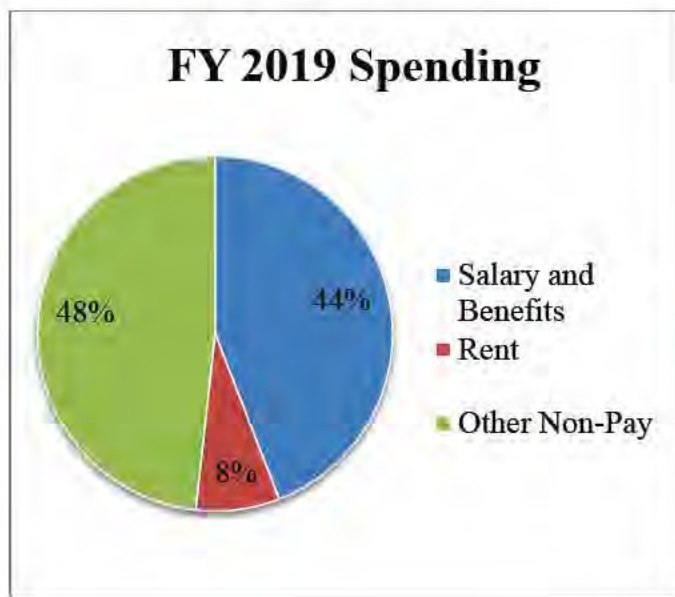
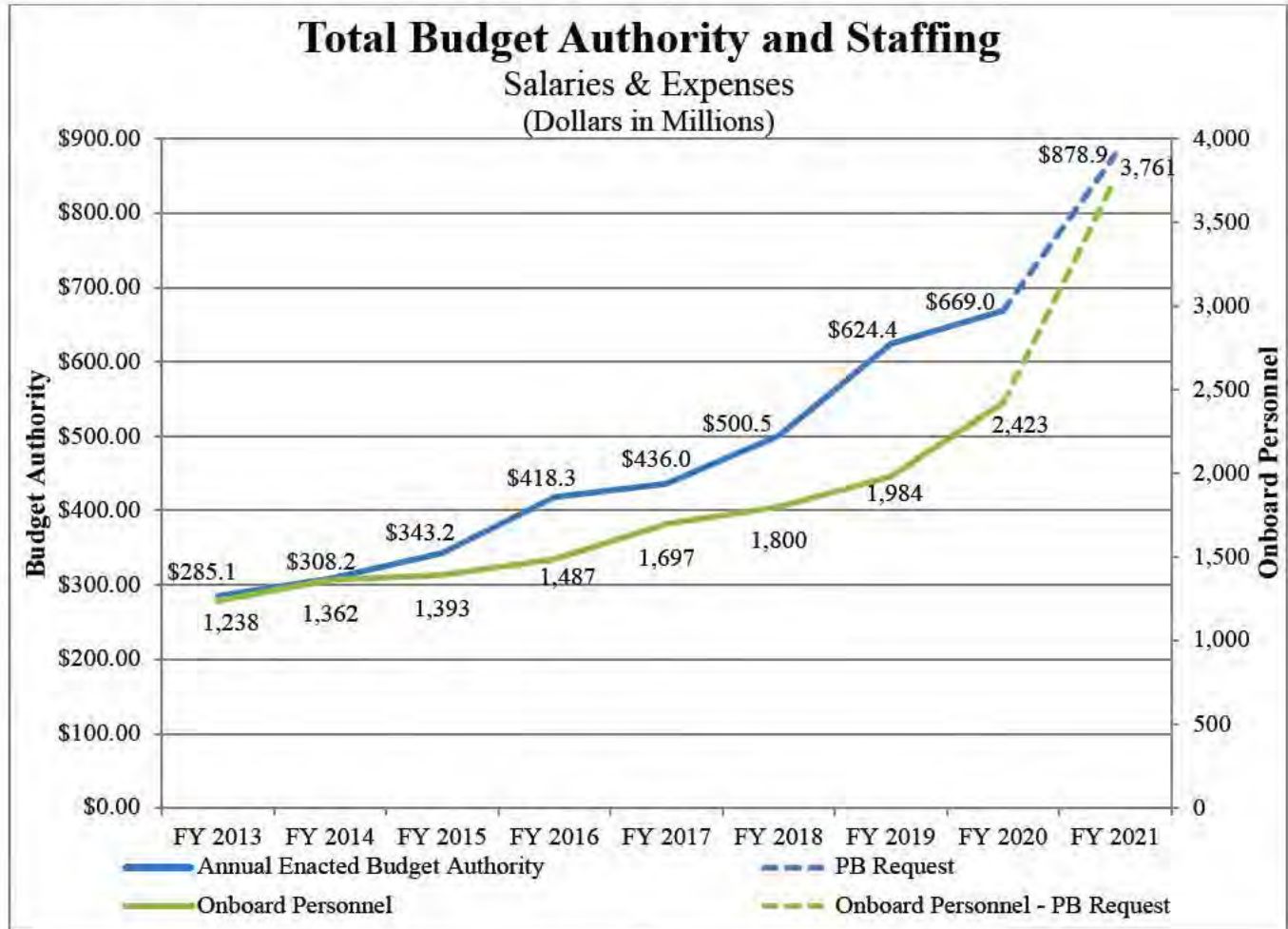
The Justice Information Sharing Technology (JIST) appropriation provides resources to the Department of Justice (DOJ) Chief Information Officer (CIO) to ensure progress towards DOJ's strategic goals in supporting agents, attorneys, analysts, and administrative staffs across the world in support of their missions. The CIO is also responsible for ensuring these and other IT investments align with DOJ's overall IT strategy, as well as its technical reference and enterprise architectures. JIST resources currently fund programs in cybersecurity, IT modernization, IT governance and oversight, enterprise architecture, and innovation technology.

Challenges

- Keeping up with and staying ahead of the continuous cyber-attacks that threaten Department and component-level networks, applications, and data.
- Developing enterprise IT solutions supporting a standardized architecture for operational efficiencies, cost savings, and information sharing across the Department and other law enforcement partners.
- Prioritizing all worthwhile investments that support DOJ's various mission requirements given the current fiscal climate.

Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR)

Budget Snapshot



Funding for Largest Priority Areas

(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area	FY 2019 Enacted ^{1/}			FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 President's Budget		
	Pos	Atty	Amount	Pos	Atty	Amount	Pos	Atty	Amount
Immigration	2,951	1,171	\$563.4	3,761	1,611	\$673.0	3,761	1,911	\$882.9

^{1/} In FY 2019 EOIR received an additional \$65.0 million in supplemental funding for the Southwest Border (P.L. 116-26).

Performance Results by Strategic Goal Included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Performance Measure Name	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Strategic Goal 2: Secure the Borders and Enhance Immigration Enforcement and Adjudication		
Percentage of employer sanctions, immigration related unfair employment practices, and immigration related document fraud cases completed within the established timeframe.	90%	95%
Clearance rate for detained and non-detained cases	50%	61%

Please note, the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) established a baseline clearance rate for I-862 case types (removal, exclusion, and deportation) in FY 2018 during the development of the Department of Justice Strategic Plan process, such that out-year targets could be established. In order to develop these percentages, EOIR estimated the number of receipts that result from Notices to Appear (NTAs) filed by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), used as the denominator, and the number of completions it projects, which represents the numerator. EOIR has no control over the number of NTAs filed by the DHS. EOIR controls only the numerator in calculating the clearance rate, and the DHS controls the denominator. Thus, any projected clearance rate could be significantly different from the final actual number based on variations in new cases filed by the DHS.

More recently, EOIR has developed internal tracking metrics that do not rely on the DHS inputs. Internally, EOIR primarily tracks its performance by tracking components case completions. In FY 2019, EOIR results were as follows:

- Office of the Chief Immigration Judge (OCIJ) Case Completions: 276,821
- Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) Case Completions: 26,271
- Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer (OCAHO) Case Completions: 54

Through the third quarter of FY 2020, EOIR results were as follows:

- OCIJ Case Completions: 214,427
- BIA Case Completions: 28,843
- OCAHO Case Completions: 57

OCIJ numbers include all Initial Case Completions and Subsequent Case Completions of Immigration Judge (IJ) decisions in the time period. Administrative closures are not case completions. BIA cases include cases appealed from IJ decisions, the DHS decisions on visas and fines, and cases reviewing previous BIA decisions.

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

Cases pending adjudication rose from over 520,000 at the end of FY 2016 to over 1.2 million in July 2020, an increase of 131 percent, whereas EOIR budgetary resources have only increased by 60 percent.

This backlog is by far the largest in EOIR's history. In response, EOIR continues aggressive hiring of IJs and support staff.

As of September 2020, EOIR had 520 IJs on board and aims to reach the authorized level of 734 by the end of FY 2021.

EOIR will also improve agency efficiencies, including making docket adjustments, prioritizing certain case types, utilizing video conferencing adjudication, utilize electronic filing and case management, and refocusing resources to best meet the needs of the immigration courts.

Challenges

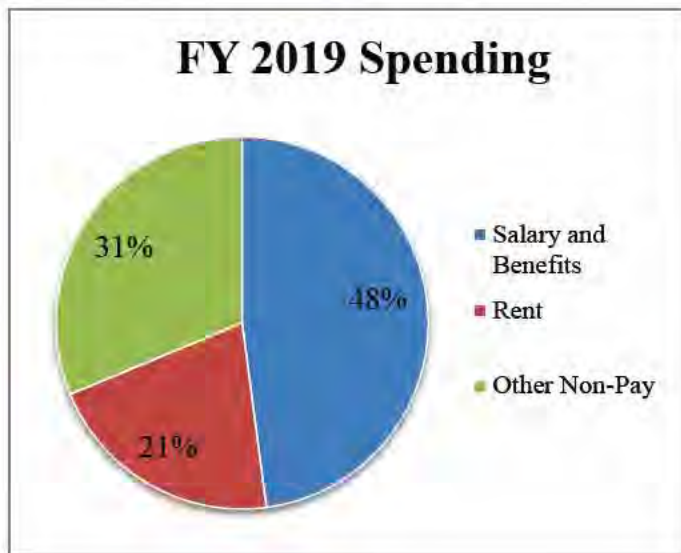
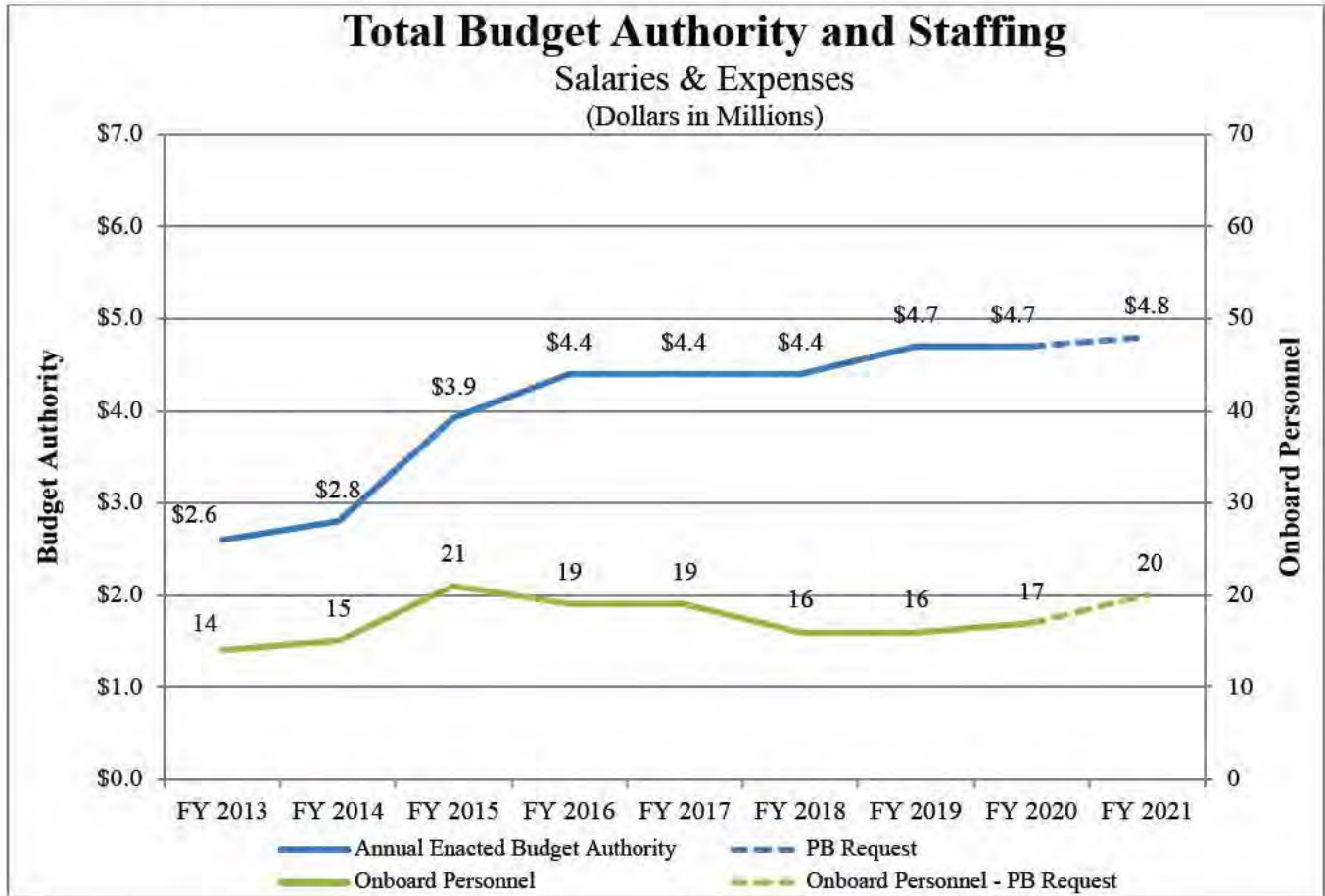
Immigration Judge (IJ) Hiring: EOIR and the DOJ continue to take steps to reduce the timeline to hire and on-board new IJs. The Department of Justice implemented a new, streamlined hiring plan, announced by the Attorney General on April 11, 2017. It retains the same degree of rigorous vetting as before, but aims to reduce the timeline an application is pending before the agency and the amount of time that it takes to recommend applicants for appointment to six months or less.

Increased Caseloads: Caseload growth is also a challenge. EOIR receives virtually all of its workload through cases brought by the DHS. At the end of FY 2019, the DHS filed approximately 544,000 NTAs, a 72 percent increase from the approximately 316,000 filed in FY 2018. EOIR has realigned resources to address cases of recent border crossers alongside existing detained cases, prioritizing court docket time for high-priority cases and rescheduling existing and new non-priority cases far into the future.

The pending caseload remains the key challenge as courts continue to receive hundreds of thousands of cases for adjudication each year. While an increase in IJs will address the pending backlog, an increase in initial adjudications does result in increased appeals for the BIA. From FY 2014-2016, BIA received on average about 30,000 appeals per year. However, in FY 2017, over 33,500 appeals were filed with BIA, and in FY 2018, nearly 50,000 case appeals were filed, surpassing FY 2017 by nearly 50 percent. In FY 2019, the BIA received over 63,000 case appeals, which is an increase of 26 percent over FY 2018 and nearly double what was filed in FY 2017. EOIR continues to work to increase adjudicative resources to reach a balance where incoming cases are addressed while the pending caseload is also reduced.

Office of the Pardon Attorney

Budget Snapshot



Funding for Largest Priority Areas
(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area	FY 2019 Enacted			FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 President's Budget		
	Pos	Atty	Amount	Pos	Atty	Amount	Pos	Atty	Amount
Clemency Processing	20	11	\$4.7	20	11	\$4.7	20	11	\$4.8

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

Performance Measure Name	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Strategic Goal 4: Promote Rule of Law, Integrity, and Good Government		
Strategic Objective 4.1: Uphold the rule of law and integrity in the proper administration of justice		
Number of clemency petitions pending anywhere in the clemency process	N/A	13,955
Number of clemency petitions pending within the Office of the Pardon Attorney	1,500	3,143
Number of clemency petitions pending within the Office of the Pardon Attorney that were opened more than 1 year ago	0	611
Number of clemency petitions processed by the Office of the Pardon Attorney	3,000	2,820
Number of non-case related correspondence assignments closed by the Office of the Pardon Attorney	2,400	4,307
Percentage of the total clemency caseload pending within the Office of the Pardon Attorney	40%	23%

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

The Office of the Pardon Attorney (OPA)'s FY 2020 budget of \$4.7 million supports 20 staff responsible for processing upwards of 3,000 clemency cases each year. The OPA spent considerable time in FY 2020 working on the Attorney General's Clemency Priority Project, which focused on identifying and writing letters of advice for individuals that the Department believed would benefit most from a reduction of sentence by the President. Between working almost solely on the priority project, and handling a much higher volume of death penalty cases, the OPA is facing a sizeable backlog in other areas of responsibility, including traditional commutations, pardons, FOIA, and White House correspondence.

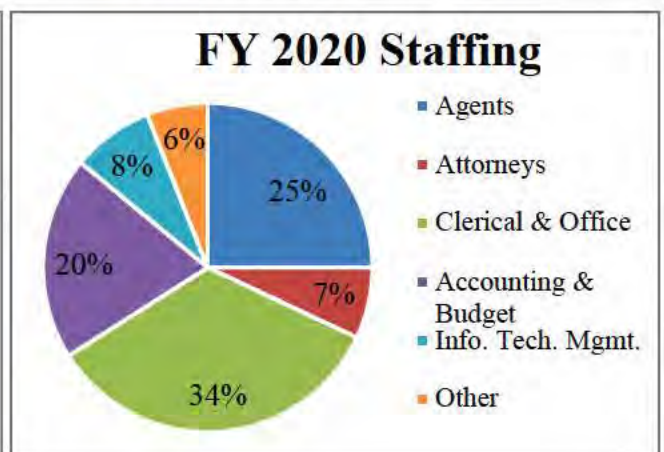
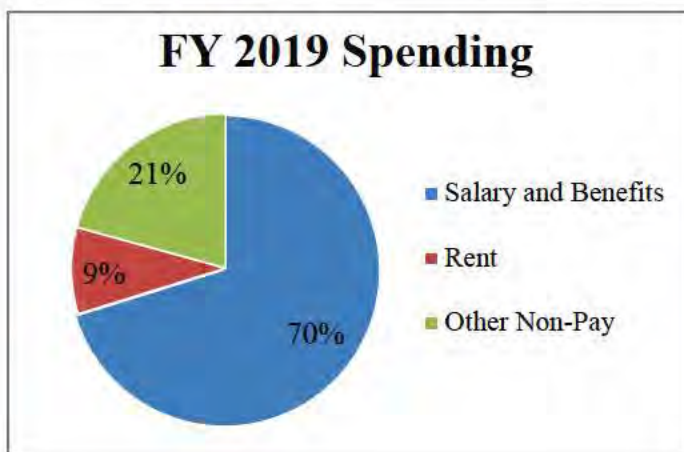
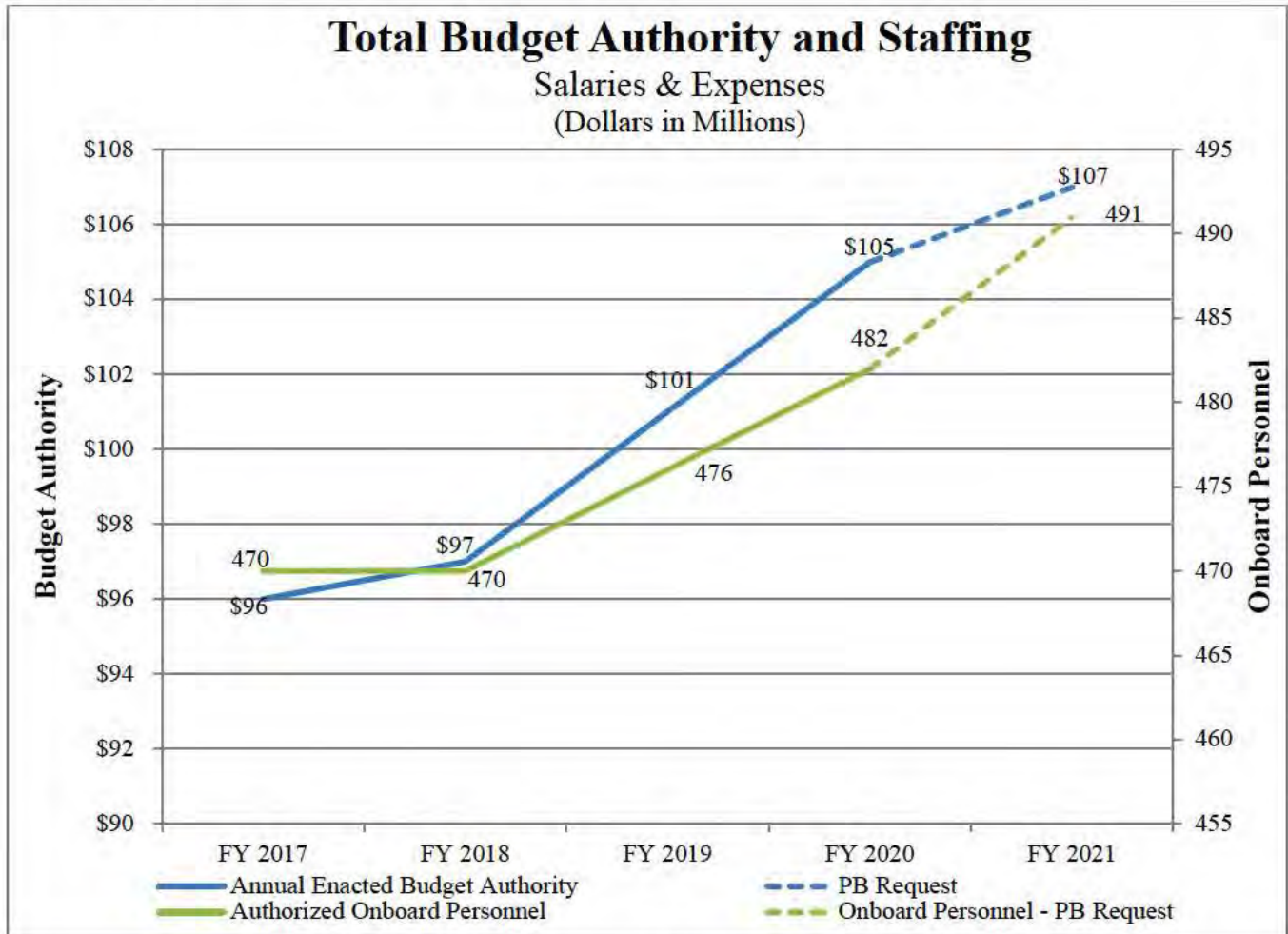
The role of Pardon Attorney has been filled by the Deputy Pardon Attorney since early 2017.

Challenges

Staffing: The 2014 Clemency Initiative resulted in an unprecedented avalanche of applications for such a small office. Requests for additional resources to address the increase were not funded by Congress in FY 2017. Existing staff now consists of 11 attorneys, 5 paralegals, and 4 administrative support staff working to get through the backlog, while still accepting a high volume of new cases.

Office of the Inspector General (OIG)

Budget Snapshot



Funding for Largest Priority Areas

(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area*	FY 2019 Enacted			FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 President's Budget		
	Pos	Agts/ Attys	Amount	Pos	Agts/ Attys	Amount	Pos	Agts/ Attys	Amount
OIG Audits, Inspections, Investigations, and Reviews	476	139/30	\$101.0	482	143/35	\$105.0	491	143/35	\$107.2

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

Performance Results by Strategic Goal included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Performance Measure Name	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Strategic Objective 4.1: Uphold the rule of law and integrity in the proper administration of justice.		
Number of closed investigations substantiated	*	156
Percent of direct resources devoted to audit products related to Top Management Challenges, and GAO and JMD-identified High-Risk Areas	85%	96%

*Indicators for which the OIG only reports actuals.

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2021, the President's budget request for the Department of Justice (DOJ) Office of the Inspector General (OIG) totals \$107.2 million, 451 FTE, and 491 positions (143 Agents and 35 Attorneys) to investigate allegations of fraud, waste, abuse, and misconduct by DOJ employees, contractors, and grantees and to promote economy and efficiency in Department operations.

Background

The OIG was statutorily established in the Department on April 14, 1989. The OIG is an independent entity within the Department that reports to both the Attorney General and the Congress on issues that affect the Department's personnel or operations.

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

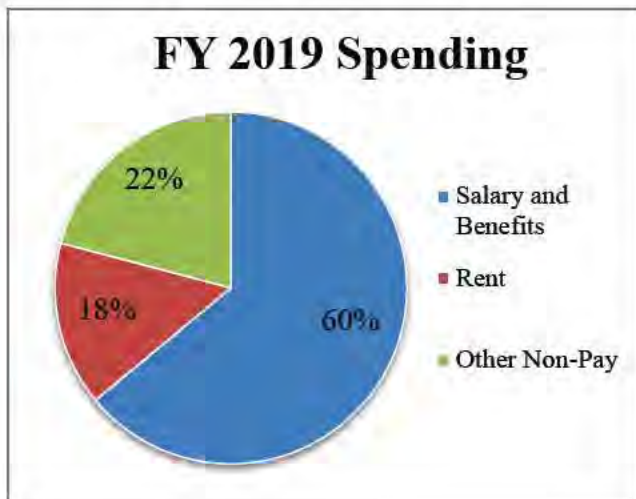
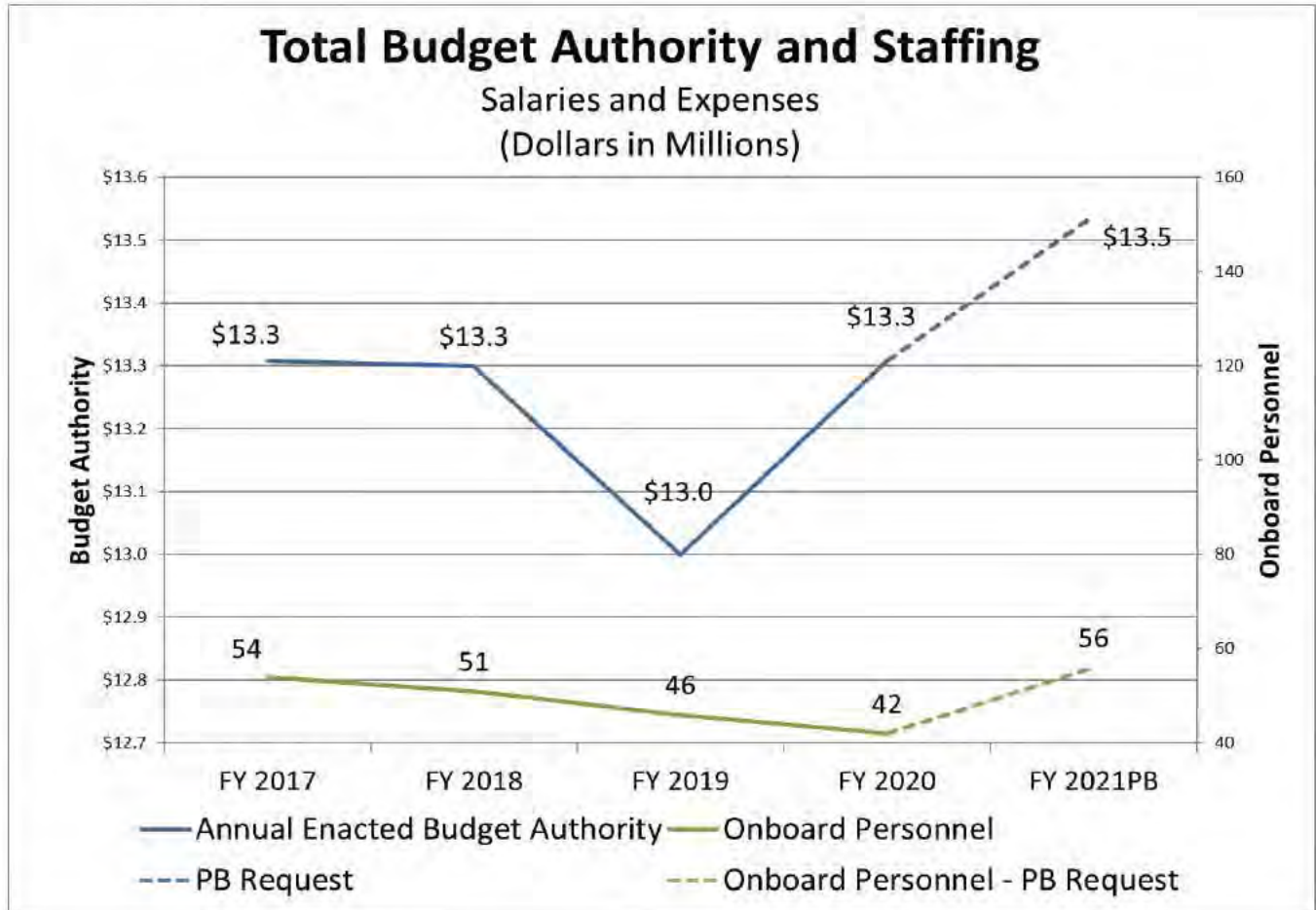
The OIG investigates alleged violations of criminal and civil law, regulations, and ethical standards arising from the conduct of Department employees in their numerous and diverse activities. The OIG also audits and inspects Department programs and assists management in promoting integrity, economy,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

Challenges

IT Modernization - To meet the OIG's evolving operational and mission needs, the OIG's FY2021 President's Budget requests a program increase of \$5,260,000 to modernize its information technology (IT) infrastructure. Specifically, in recent years, the OIG's mission has evolved to require a greater need for collaboration and information sharing, digital forensics, data analytics, and increased IT security—all of which require an increased investment in the OIG's IT infrastructure. Some OIG legacy IT systems are reaching the end of their useful life, and there are not sufficient IT personnel with the skills necessary to build and maintain the IT infrastructure at its current level.

United States Parole Commission

Budget Snapshot



Performance Results by Strategic Goal included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Performance Measure Name	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Strategic Goal 4: Uphold the rule of law and integrity in the proper administration of justice.		
Warrants	1,500	970
Appeals	160	73
Parole Hearings	1,400	925
Revocation Hearings	1,330	687

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

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

Population: In FY 2019, the Parole Commission estimates the total prisoner and parolee population, Federal and D.C., including D.C. supervised releases, to be approximately 8,019, a decrease of 2,747 from the previous year. The D.C. population under the Parole Commission's jurisdiction is 7,164, including 2,339 DC parolees and 4,825 supervised releases. The remaining 855 individuals consist of Federal offenders (including Federal prisoners, parolees, transfer treaty, and military justice offenders) and State probationers and parolees in the Federal Witness Protection Program.¹

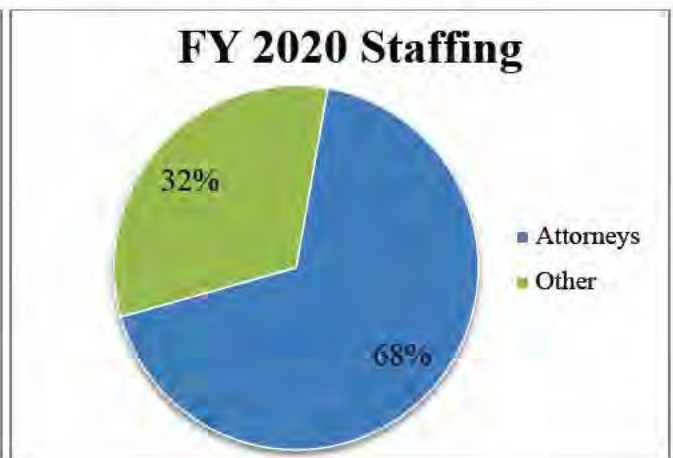
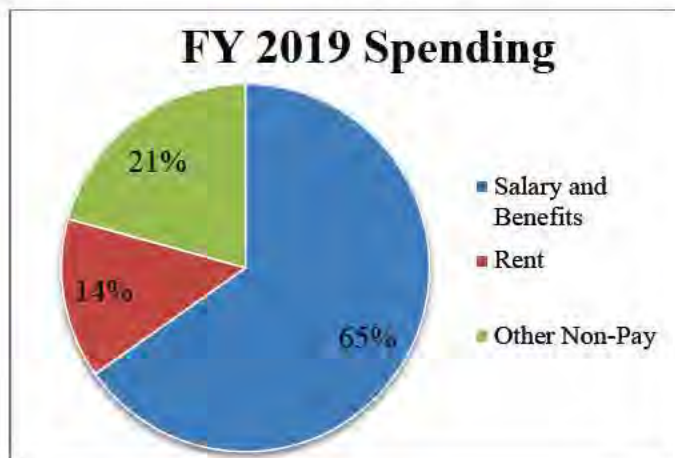
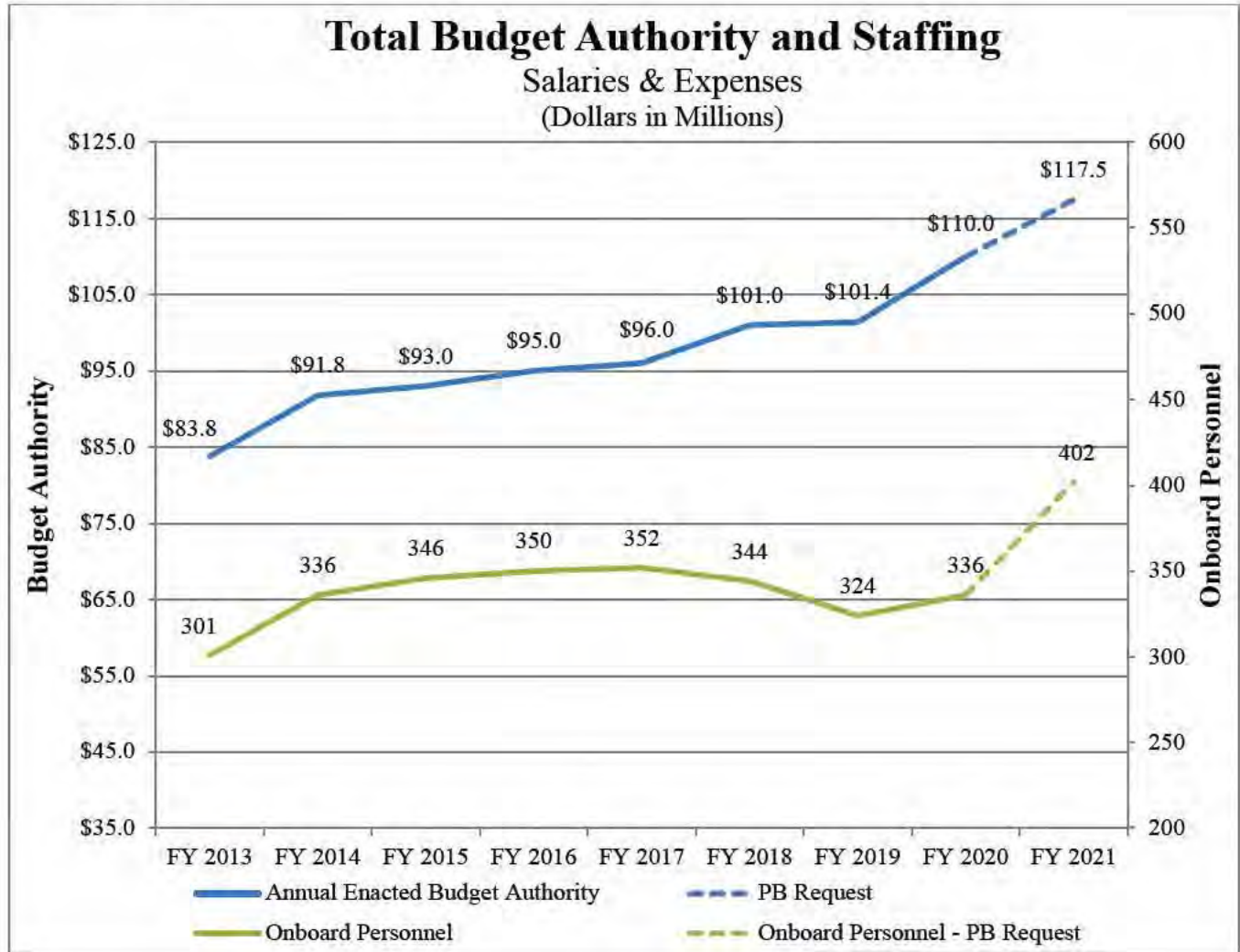
Challenges

There are several challenges the USPC has to address to be successful in meeting its goals. One of the main challenges is the need to reduce recidivism. The agency must collaborate with other criminal justice partners to determine strategies that will aid the offender population under its jurisdiction before re-incarcerating offenders. Additionally, the USPC also faces challenges regarding an aging parolee population, mental health services, and serious violent crimes (e.g. sex offenses and crimes that involved a weapon). The USPC staff must have the expertise to evaluate and respond to the nature of these specialized areas.

¹These data reflect the compilation of disparate annual data submissions from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency, and the Bureau of Prisons. The USPC is reliant on its partners to provide reliable and valid data.

National Security Division

Budget Snapshot



Funding for Largest Priority Areas

(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area*	FY 2019 Enacted			FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 President's Budget		
	Pos	Attys	Amount	Attys	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount
National Security	362	243	\$101.0	391	265	\$110.0	402	269	\$117.5
Counterterrorism	362	243	\$101.0	391	265	\$110.0	402	269	\$117.5
Intel & Info Sharing	362	243	\$101.0	391	265	\$110.0	402	269	\$117.5
Cyber Crime	65	49	\$33.4	69	52	\$34.2	69	52	\$34.2

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

Performance Results by Strategic Goal Included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Performance Measure Name	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Strategic Goal 1: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security Consistent with the Rule of Law		
1. Defendants Charged (Cases Open)	148	182
2. Defendants Closed (Cases Closed)	128	133
3. Matters Opened	175,680	297,597
4. Matters Closed	175,542	297,462
5. % CE Cases Favorably Resolved	90%	99%
6. % Cyber Cases Favorably Resolved	90%	100%
7. % CT Cases Favorably Resolved	90%	96%

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

Division Structure

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

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

The NSD is comprised of the following sections:

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

FY 2021 Staffing

The NSD will continue to execute its current hiring plan to reach the authorized ceiling of 402 during FY 2021.

FY 2021 Performance

For FY 2021, the NSD workload and performance targets are consistent with previous years while accounting for operational changes. As of September 2020, the NSD is on target to meet and exceed most FY 2020 performance and workload targets; though COVID 19 may impact certain measures.

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Challenges

FY 2021 Budget Request

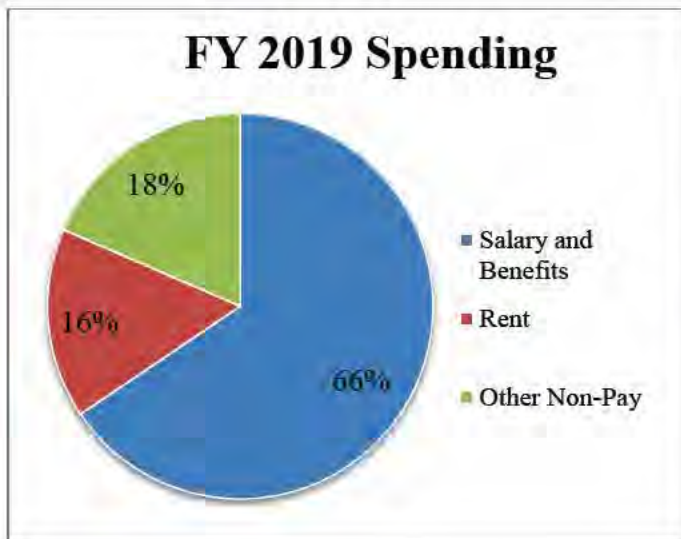
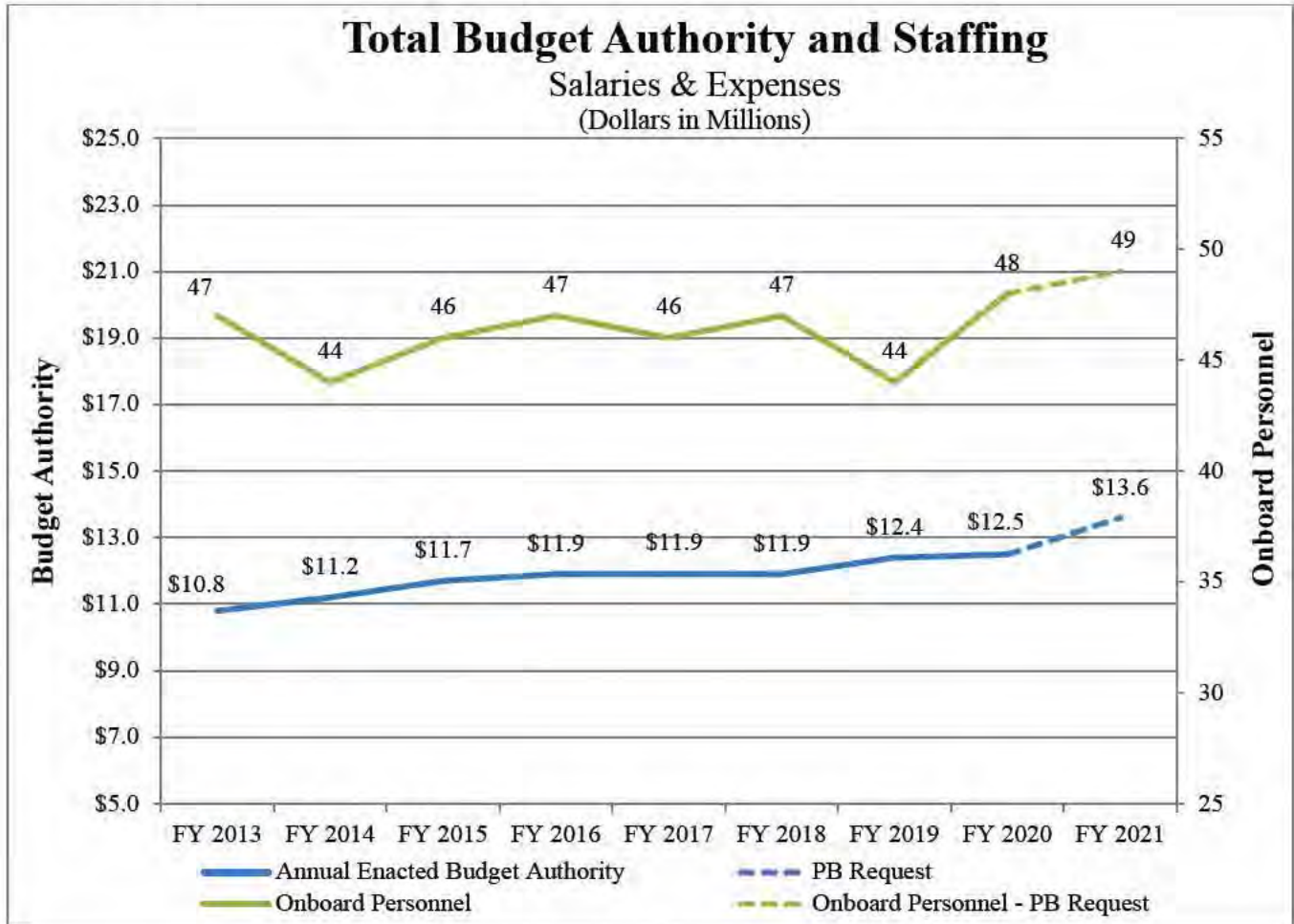
NSD's resources have not increased at the same rate as the workload and operational tempo that the Division has experienced in recent years, driven by, among other things:

- The increasing and changing threats to U.S. national assets, including significant cyber threat growth;
- The increasing workload in intelligence oversight, operations, and litigation;
- The continually evolving terrorism threats; and
- The continuing need for assistance to U.S. citizen victims of overseas terrorist attacks and support for foreign governments terrorism prosecutions.

The NSD's FY 2021 budget request, which is pending Congressional approval, in part reflects these workload needs.

Office of the Solicitor General

Budget Snapshot



Funding for Largest Priority Areas

(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area	FY 2019 Enacted			FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 President's Budget		
	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount
Federal Appellate Activity	48	18	\$12.4	51	23	\$12.5	49	21	\$13.6

Performance Results by Strategic Goal included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Performance Measure Name	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Strategic Goal 2/Objective 2.6: Protect the federal fisc and defend the interests of the United States		
Cases in which the Solicitor General Participated	3,300	5,306
Requests to which the Solicitor General Responded	1,400	3,409

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

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

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

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

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

Challenges

Internal

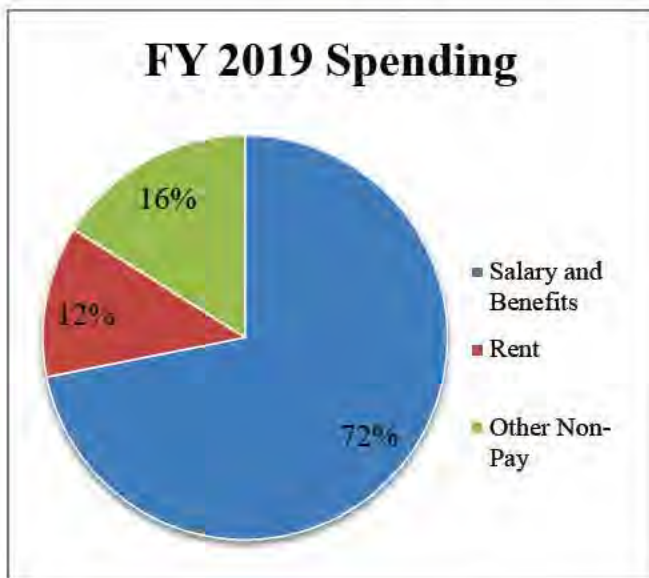
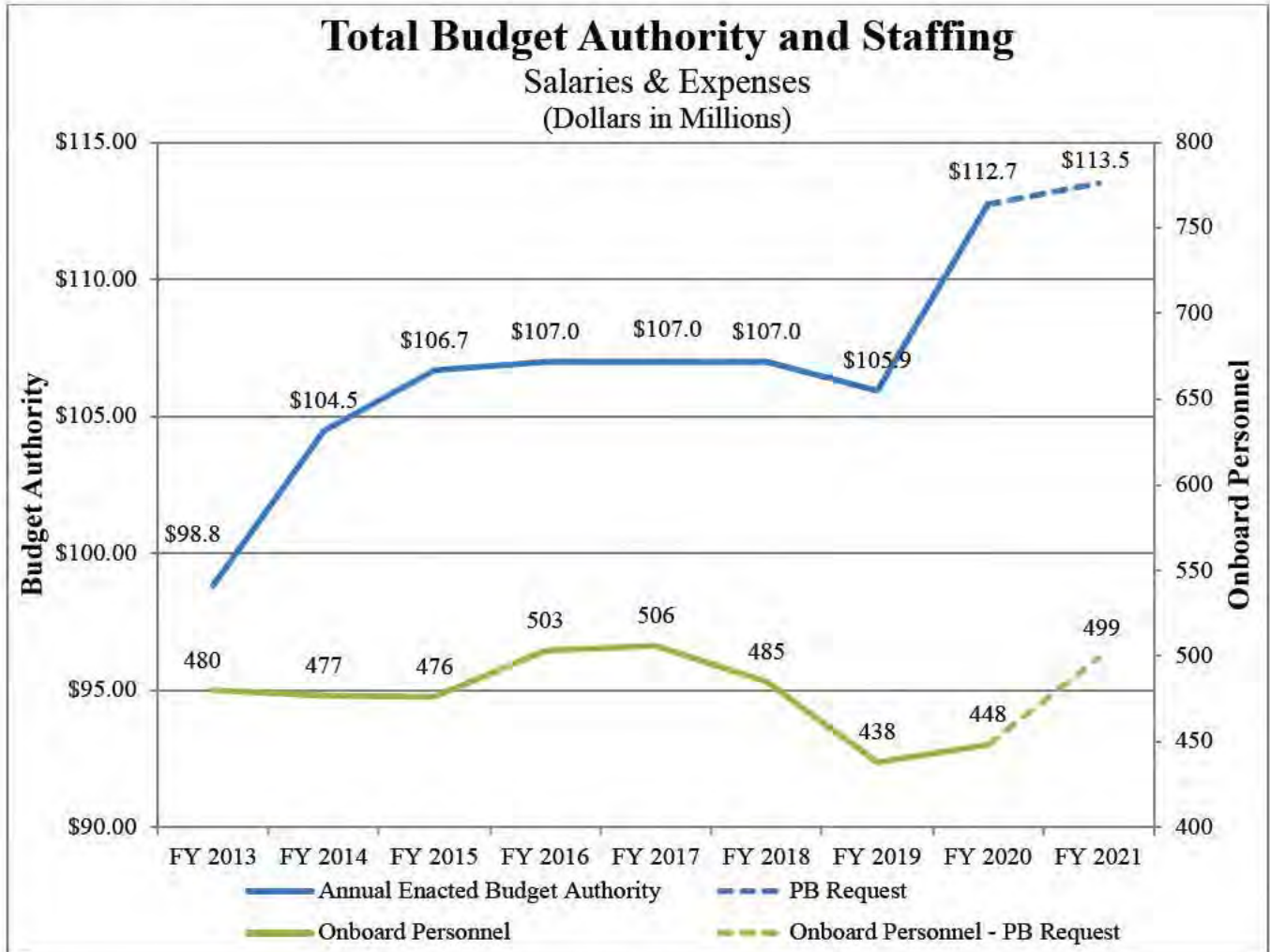
The OSG has only one program—Federal Appellate Activity. Its program costs consist almost entirely of fixed expenses, such as salaries and benefits, GSA rent, reimbursable agreements with other DOJ components, and printing. Prior fiscal year performance measures indicate a gradual increase in the number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

External

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

Tax Division

Budget Snapshot



Funding for Largest Priority Areas
(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area*	FY 2019 Enacted			FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 President's Budget		
	Pos	Attnys	Amount	Pos	Attnys	Amount	Pos	Attnys	Amount
Civil/Appellate Tax	358	271	\$76.1	358	271	\$81.0	358	271	\$81.5
Criminal Tax	141	106	\$29.9	141	106	\$31.8	141	106	\$32.0

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

Performance Results by Strategic Goal
included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Performance Measure Name	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Strategic Objective 4.1 - Promote Rule of Law, Integrity, and Good Government		
Case resolution for the Tax Division – percent of criminal cases favorably resolved	90%	97%
Case resolution for the Tax Division – percent of civil cases favorably resolved	80%	98%

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

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

Historically, TAX collects more unpaid tax liabilities than its annual appropriated budget, by bringing affirmative civil litigation against delinquent taxpayers. Most of the affirmative collection suits that the Division handles are factually complex and time-consuming – debts that the IRS has been unable to collect administratively and that frequently involve fraudulent transfers of property or other unlawful attempts by taxpayers to conceal their income or assets or to delay the proceedings.

(Dollars in Millions)	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	5-year avg.
Appropriated Funds	\$106.7	\$107.0	\$107.0	\$107.0	\$105.9	\$106.7
Dollars Actually Collected	\$292.0	\$235.0	\$112.3	\$424.3	\$1,108.0	\$472.2
Direct, Realized Refund Suit Savings	\$1,139.0	\$977.0	\$252.9	\$482.6	\$146.0	\$728.0
Total Savings for Year	\$1,431.0	\$1,212.0	\$365.2	\$906.9	\$1,254.0	\$1,200.2

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Challenges

Internal Challenges – Volatility in Resource Allocation

The Tax Division's vigorous civil and criminal enforcement program not only enhances deterrence and compliance, it also recovers substantial funds and more than pays for itself. Through criminal and civil affirmative enforcement, the Division collects more than the annual cost of its budget.

In addition to its affirmative enforcement mandate, the Division is responsible for defending cases filed against the United States involving tax laws and refund claims. The plaintiffs file these suits at a time of their choosing, resulting in the Division having little choice in allocating resources to defending the suits at the time they are filed. Taxpayer refund suits brought by sophisticated corporate counsel put at risk billions of dollars and require sophisticated and nuanced legal defense work by Division attorneys. On the other end of the spectrum, many taxpayers file frivolous claims against the United States, and it is critical that the Division vigorously defend those suits as well. The Tax Division saves taxpayers and the Treasury from paying millions of dollars each year in meritless damage claims. These suits are reactive in nature because the Division has little control over their defensive docket and must allocate the necessary attorney and staff resources required to defend these cases.

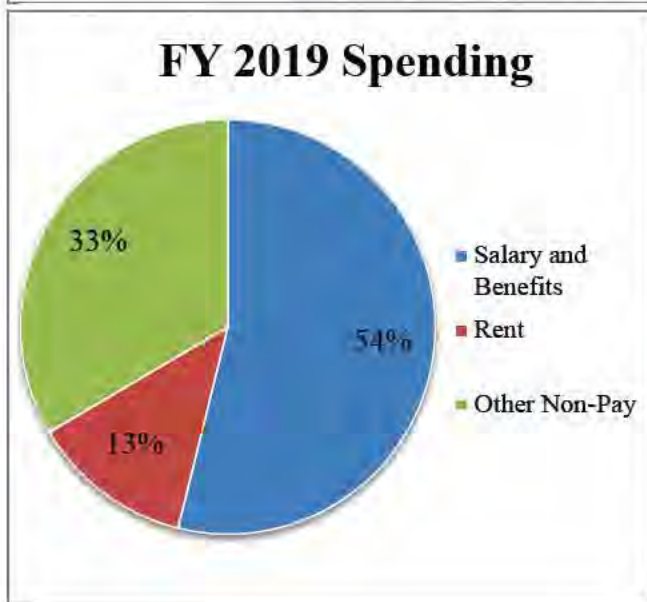
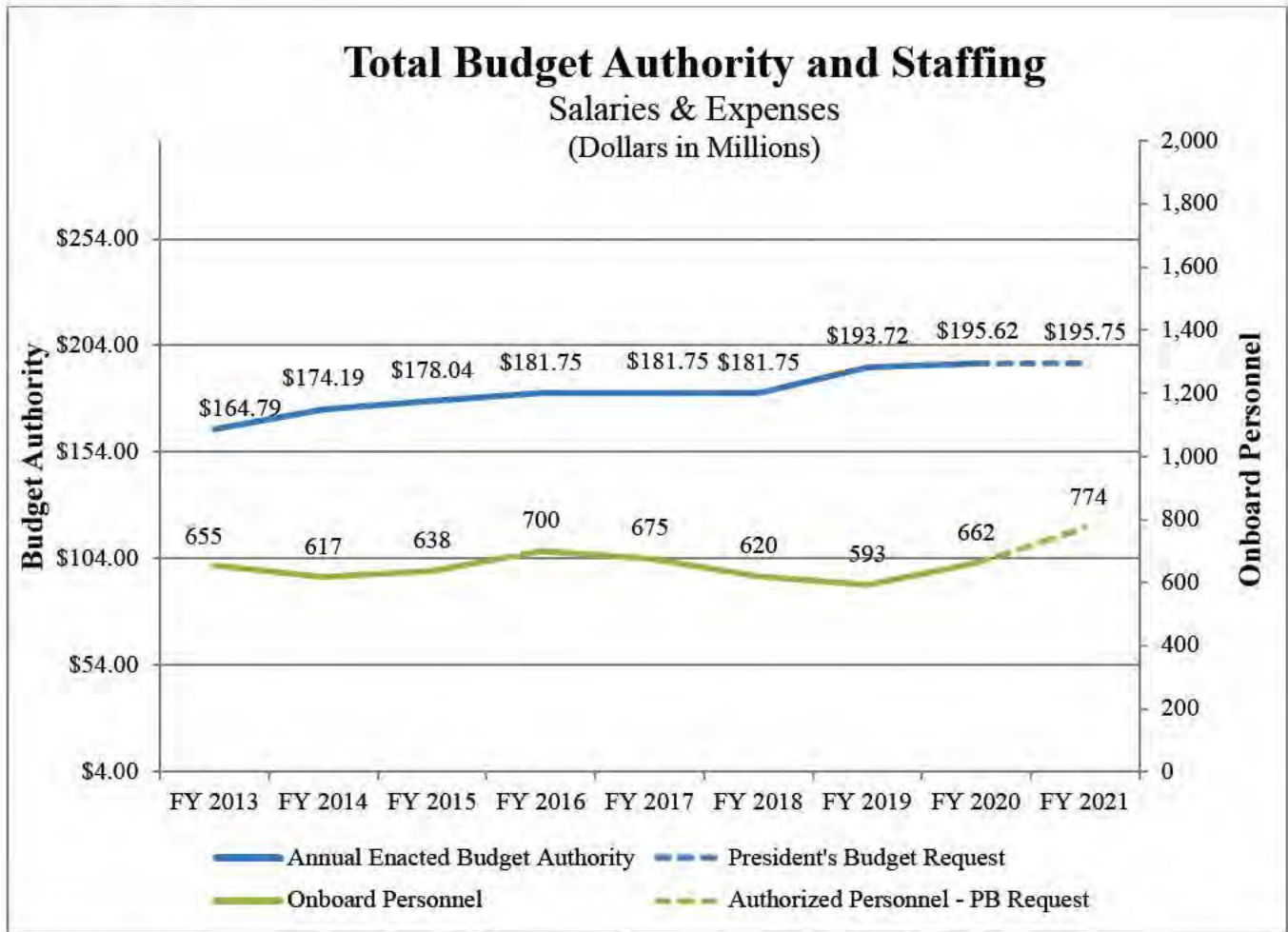
External Challenges – Reducing the Tax Gap amid Increasing Globalization

The IRS collects more than \$3.0 trillion annually. Enforcement actions brought in more than \$40.0 billion for FY 2018. The IRS estimates that the annual tax gap, the difference between taxes owed and taxes paid voluntarily and timely, is \$450.0 billion. The IRS Oversight Board found that “[e]nforcement programs allow the IRS to further voluntary compliance, help reduce the estimated \$450.0 billion tax gap, and provide much needed dollars to the federal purse.” Improving compliance is the number one priority in the IRS Strategic Plan. The problem is exacerbated by the vast increase in financial globalization, which has expanded the opportunities for assets and income to be easily hidden offshore.

Reducing the tax gap will require increased enforcement. The challenge is to narrow that gap in a manner that not only collects the revenue due, but also assures the public that enforcement actions are vigorous, fair, and uniform.

Criminal Division

Budget Snapshot



Funding for Largest Priority Areas

(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area*	FY 2019 Enacted			FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 President's Budget		
	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount
International Activities (reimbursable funding - ICITAP & OPDAT)	131	55	\$185.04	131	65	\$185.04	119	62	\$185.04
Violent Crime	286	191	\$74.45	286	193	\$74.50	302	200	\$75.87
Transnational Crime	230	158	\$59.87	268	186	\$69.65	282	192	\$71.89
Cyber	259	166	\$67.49	257	168	\$67.60	265	170	\$67.72
Drugs	146	93	\$37.99	163	110	\$42.57	179	119	\$44.80
National Security	165	102	\$42.95	165	103	\$42.94	171	103	\$43.43
International Activities (direct funding)	150	92	\$39.14	150	92	\$39.43	162	95	\$40.81
Opioids	93	60	\$23.42	103	69	\$25.84	119	78	\$29.30
Crimes Against Children	80	51	\$20.99	73	46	\$19.07	77	49	\$19.41

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

Performance Results by Strategic Goals and Objectives

Key Performance Measures Included in the DOJ Annual Performance Report	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Strategic Goal 1: Enhance National Security and Counter the Threat of Terrorism		
Number of activities conducted with the goal of building the capacity of foreign law enforcement, prosecutors, and judicial systems to disrupt and dismantle terrorist actions and organizations	947	952
Percentage of sole and shared cyber defendants cases favorably resolved	90%	100%
Strategic Goal 3: Reduce Violent Crime and Promote Public Safety		
Combat violent crime, promote safe communities, and uphold the rights of victims of crime	90%	100%
Percentage of extraditions received related to violent criminals	20%	21.2%
Strategic Goal 4: Promote Rule of Law, Integrity, and Good Government		
Percentage of federal illicit market defendants whose sole and shared cases were favorably resolved	85%	100%

Strategic Objectives	Performance Measures Included in CRM's FY 2021 Congressional Budget	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual
1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2	Favorably Resolved Criminal Cases	90%	99%
	Number of Mandatory Reviews Completed ¹	27,032	29,227

¹ The Criminal Division is responsible for approving and overseeing the use of the most sophisticated investigative tools in the federal arsenal. The Division serves as the Department's "nerve center" for many critical operational matters. It is the Division's responsibility to ensure that investigators are effectively and appropriately using available sensitive law enforcement tools. The *Number of Mandatory Reviews Completed* measure is inclusive of the Division's work in this area.

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

In FY 2020, in addition to the Division's direct resources (\$195.62 million), the Division has more than \$420.0 million in reimbursable authority. This authority supports over 300 Federal positions and includes one-year and multi-year funding for programs such as justice sector development, asset forfeiture, OCDETF, securities and financial fraud, Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, and healthcare fraud.

The FY 2021 budget includes (1) an enhancement to ensure that international law enforcement programs' management and support staff at headquarters are sufficiently funded; (2) an increase for the Office of Enforcement Operations' (OEO) staff to help them respond to a growing workload supporting components across the Department; and, (3) funding to help the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section (CEOS) keep pace with the growing volume and complexity of their workload as offenders use increasingly sophisticated methods and secure technology to exploit children. These requests amount to an additional 22 positions and \$2.98 million.

Litigation Performance Data – FY 2019			
	Opened	Closed	Pending
Investigations	809	627	2,052
Prosecutions	444	129	2,067

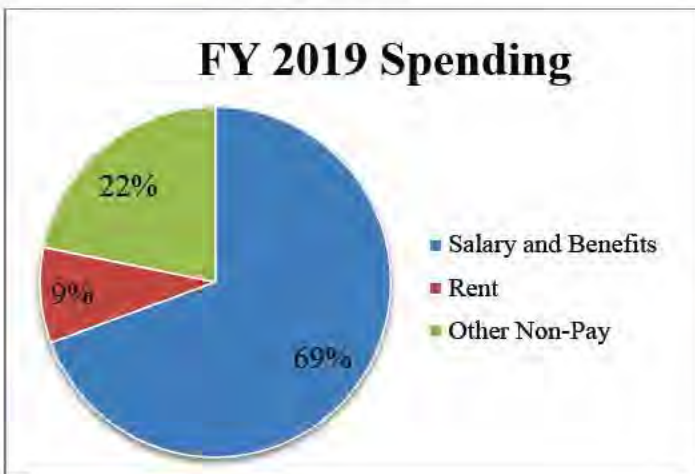
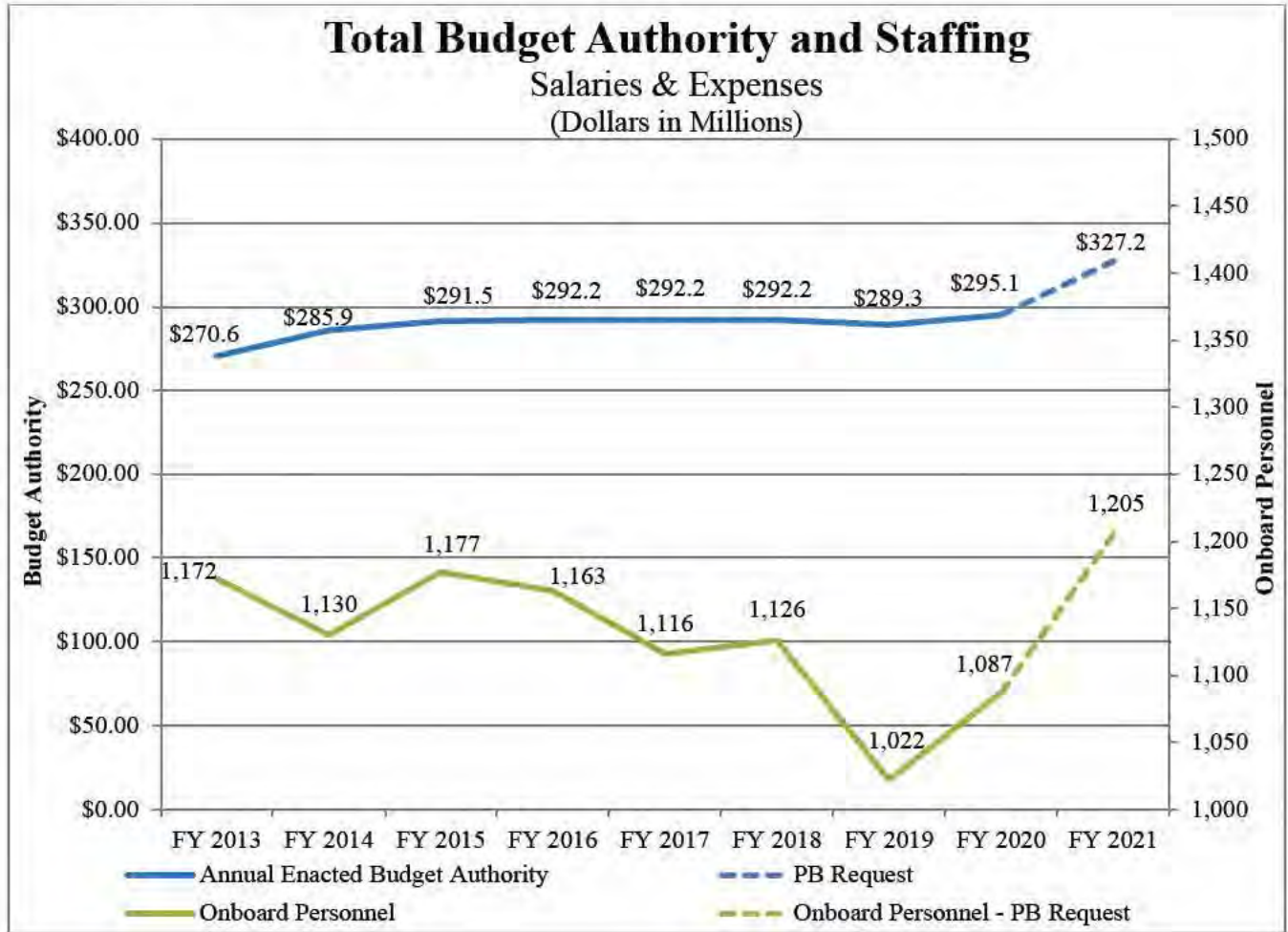
Challenges

ICITAP/OPDAT Solvency: Because CRM's International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) and Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training (OPDAT) cannot directly receive Foreign Assistance Act funds, DOJ's overseas critical security sector assistance programs depend completely on funding from other U.S. departments and agencies. These uncertain sources and levels of funding weaken CRM's ability to identify and assist foreign partner countries in which it is in both the United States' and DOJ's strategic interests to provide consistent criminal justice sector assistance in order to effectively combat transnational threats. The FY 2021 President's Budget Request to Congress included the International Law Enforcement Program Funding enhancement, which would provide partial base funding for 12 headquarters positions.

Rapidly Evolving Technologies: New technologies present criminals with the opportunity to utilize new strategies and venues that allow them to effectively target a much larger section of the population. The Division's Sections see anonymizing technology used to mask the identities of people exploiting children, trafficking drugs, and conducting fraudulent activity. Increasingly secure technology and outdated laws and policy hamper the Division's efforts to obtain evidence. The need for technical and legal expertise in cybercrime, cryptocurrency, and electronic evidence has grown substantially, along with the Division's workload in these areas.

Civil Division

Budget Snapshot



Funding for Largest Priority Areas

(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area ^{1/}	FY 2019 Enacted ^{2/4/}			FY 2020 Enacted ^{3/4/}			FY 2021 President's Budget ^{3/4/}		
	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount
Immigration	426	330	\$75.7	426	330	\$78.3	477	372	\$86.9
Southwest Border	86	86	\$17.5	86	86	\$18.5	86	86	\$19.5
National Security	50	43	\$10.2	50	43	\$10.6	54	47	\$11.6
Counterterrorism	48	41	\$9.6	48	41	\$10.0	49	42	\$10.5
Elder Fraud	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	12	\$2.6	29	26	\$6.8

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

^{2/}The Civil Division did not begin devoting base resources and increasing its efforts in Elder Fraud until FY 2020.

^{3/}As of September 2020.

^{4/}For the FY 2022 budget, the Civil Division re-baselined its crosscuts. These numbers do not reflect the re-baselined amounts, with the exception of Elder Fraud.

Performance Results by Strategic Goal included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Performance Measure Name	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Percent of Federal denaturalization dispositions favorably resolved	80%	92%
Percent of civil cases favorable resolved	80%	97%
Percent of defensive cases in which at least 85 percent of the claim is defeated	80%	90%

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

The Civil Division handles approximately 40,000 - 50,000 matters (including cases, claims, and investigations) every year. Since FY 2013, the Civil Division, working with the U.S. Attorneys, has secured over \$50 billion in settlements, judgements, fines, and restitutions. Each year, the Civil Division and the U.S. Attorneys defeats billions of dollars in unmeritorious claims and defeats thousands of challenges to laws, regulations, policies, and decisions. The majority of the Civil Division's workload – typically 85 - 90 percent – involves representing the Federal Government in defensive lawsuits.

The Civil Division relies heavily on reimbursable funding. For its affirmative casework, the Three Percent Fund and the Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control Account are critical to the Civil Division accomplishing its mission. Additionally, the Civil Division administers two different compensation programs: the Radiation Exposure Compensation Program and the Vaccine Injury Compensation Program. It also provides administrative support to another compensation program, the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund.

The Civil Division operates three field offices throughout the country and has staff in five DC buildings. In addition to 1,134 direct domestic positions, the Civil Division has two international positions in two foreign countries as of September 2020.

Challenges

COVID-19 Civil Litigation: The Civil Division is now defending the United States, its agencies, and its officers in 872¹ politically and time sensitive lawsuits over essential elements of its coronavirus pandemic response. It is also defending against suits involving ordinary government operations made difficult by the threat of COVID-19, including suits by Federal employees seeking additional risk-related pay. Given the government-wide effort to revise regulatory programs and disburse enormous sums of loans and grants, the number and type of COVID-19-related cases is expected to grow exponentially. These cases will be landmark and precedent-setting and will require extensive coordination, lest a single loss could result in nationwide detriment, such as the release of immigration detainees or the invalidation of an entire Federal program.

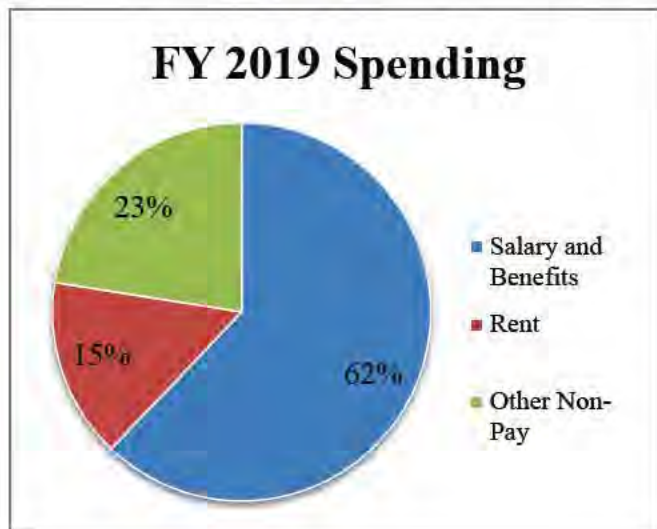
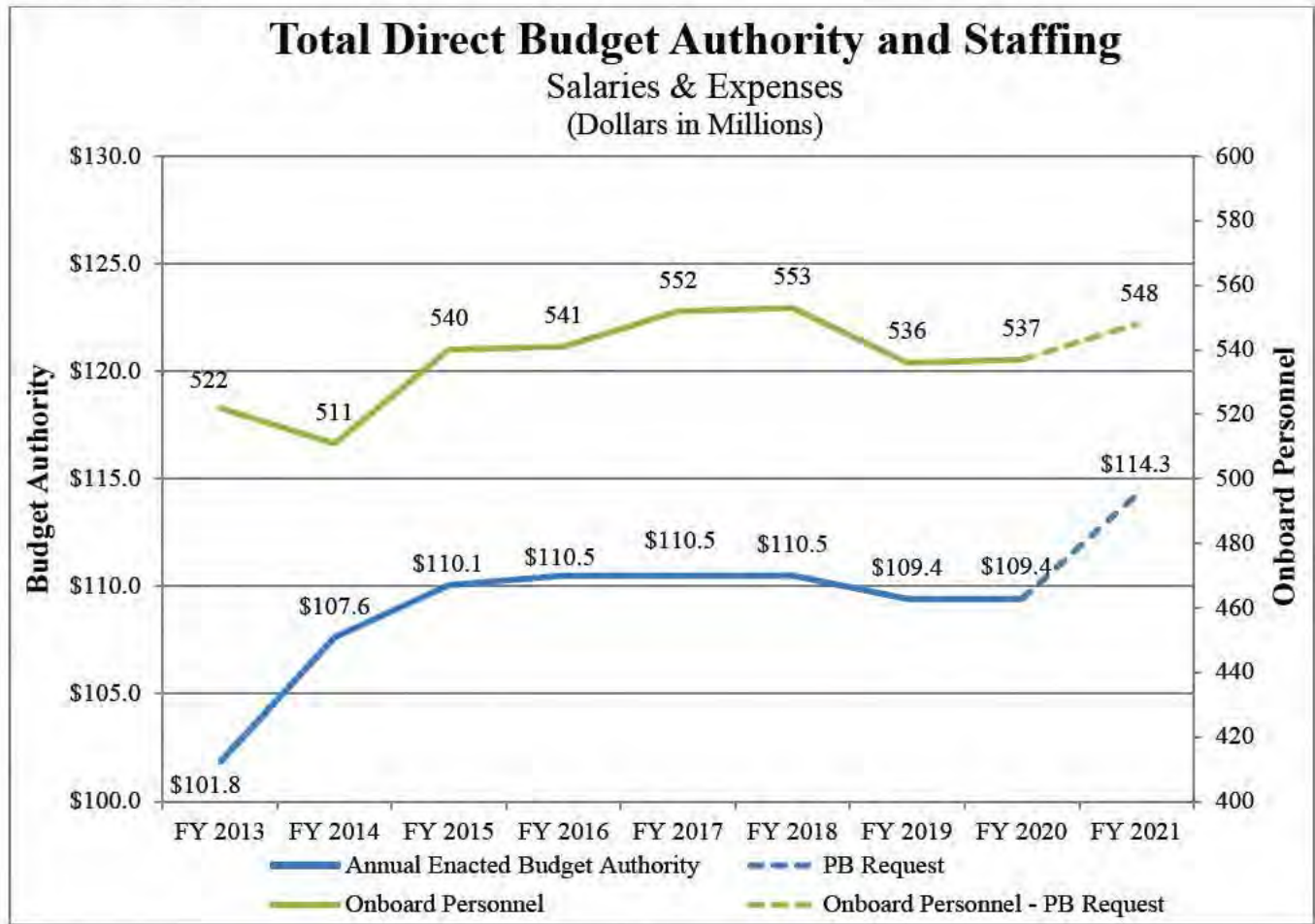
Reimbursable Funding: The Civil Division relies heavily on staffing from the Three Percent Fund and the Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control Account ("HCFAC"). For example, in FY 2020, Civil received funding of \$46 million (including 111 FTE) from HCFAC and \$55 million (including 102 FTE) from the Three Percent Fund. These resources can only be used for the Civil Division's affirmative work (the Three Percent Fund may be used for affirmative, monetary litigation, while HCFAC funds may be used for civil or criminal health care fraud work). These reimbursements, that primarily aid the Civil Division's Fraud Section and Consumer Protection Branch, are essential to the Civil Division's affirmative work. Without continued reimbursable funding, efforts in these revenue-generating areas would be curtailed.

Defensive Cases: As noted above, the overwhelming majority of the Civil Division's caseload is defensive. Currently, approximately 88 percent of the Civil Division's pending caseload is defensive. This means that opponents decide the time, nature, and location of a claim. Once a complaint is filed, the Federal Government has no choice but to respond to the suit, lest it face default judgements or sanctions. Regardless of the Civil Division's budget or ability to absorb additional work, the Civil Division must represent the Federal Government in these matters, as is the case with the aforementioned COVID-19 civil litigation.

¹ As of October 5, 2020. The volume of lawsuits and cases related to COVID-19 is expected to increase drastically.

Environment and Natural Resources Division

Budget Snapshot



Funding for Largest Priority Areas

(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area*	FY 2019 Enacted			FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 President's Budget		
	Pos	Atty	Amount	Pos	Atty	Amount	Pos	Atty	Amount
Indian Country	37	32	\$8.4	38	36	\$8.3	38	36	\$8.7
Immigration	12	6	\$2.4	16	9	\$2.8	16	9	\$3.6

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

Performance Results by Strategic Goal included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Performance Measure Name	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Strategic Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law		
Case resolution for DOJ litigation divisions – percent of criminal cases favorably resolved	90%	99%
Case resolution for DOJ litigation divisions – percent of civil cases favorably resolved	85% Affirmative 75% Defensive	99% Affirmative 90% Defensive
Strategic Goal 4: Protect the Rule of Law, Integrity, and Good Government		
Uphold the rule of law and integrity in the proper administration of justice	N/A	N/A
Pursue regulatory reform initiatives	N/A	N/A

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

ENRD currently has nearly 7,000 active cases and matters, involving more than 150 statutes and virtually every Federal agency. ENRD has imposed billions of dollars in applicable civil penalties and other monetary impositions over the past few years. In FY 2019, civil and criminal fines, penalties, and costs imposed totaled \$858.6 million; the value of cleanup and corrective actions totaled \$3.4 billion; and the amount saved in defensive litigation totaled \$52.3 billion.

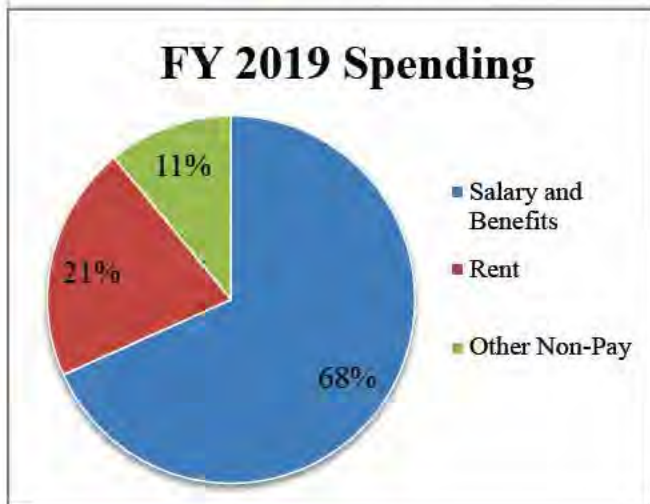
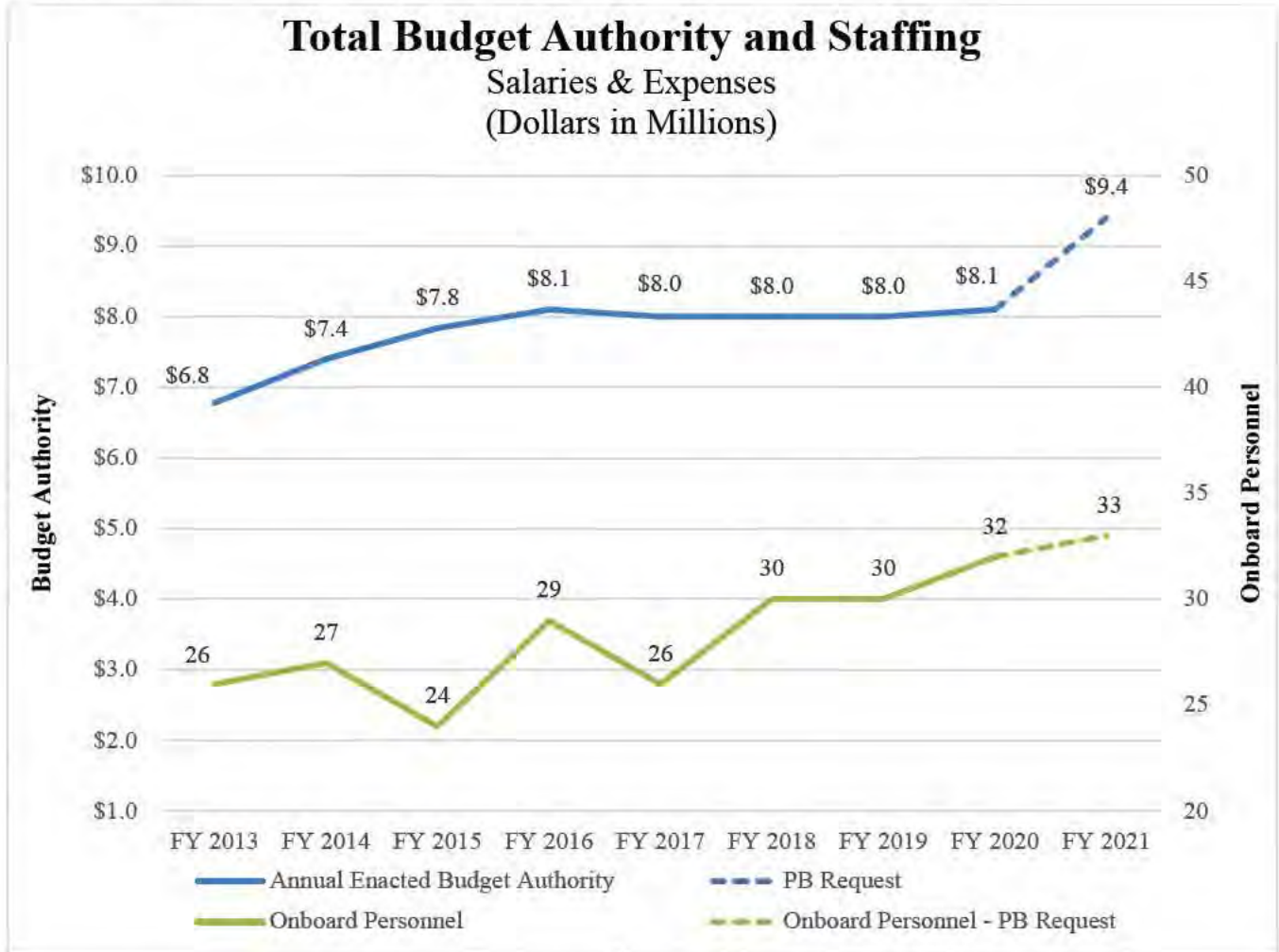
Challenges

Environmental protection statutes and administrative law principles allow states, non-governmental organizations, and individuals to bring judicial challenges to federal agency action. This includes deregulatory actions taken by federal agencies to modify or repeal prior Administration rules or programs. When such lawsuits are filed, ENRD's mission is to defend its client agencies. The Division has limited control over the filing of defensive cases, which make up over half of its workload. Court schedules and deadlines drive the pace of work and attorney time devoted to these cases. As a result of the aforementioned factors and recent filing trends, ENRD's defensive caseload is expected to continue to increase in FY 2021.

ENRD faces internal challenges as it continues to refresh aging hardware, develop and implement required tracking systems, and comply with security mandates in the face of increasing caseloads.

Office of Legal Counsel

Budget Snapshot



Funding for Largest Priority Areas

(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area	FY 2019 Enacted			FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 President's Budget		
	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount
Office of Legal Counsel	32	26	\$8.0	32	26	\$8.1	33	26	\$9.4

Performance Results by Strategic Goal included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Performance Measure Name	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Strategic Goal 2/Objective 2.6: Protect the federal fisc and defend the interests of the United States		
Provisions of the Legal Opinions on Constitutional questions from the President and Executive Branch	1,700	1,700
Review form and legality of all proposed Executive Orders and Proclamations to be issued by the President	190	190

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

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

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

At the direction of the Attorney General, the OLC has published selected formal opinions. The OLC published a volume of opinions from the period 1939 until 1977. Volumes covering the years 1977 through 2008 have already been issued in hardback, and preparations for additional volumes are in progress.

Challenges

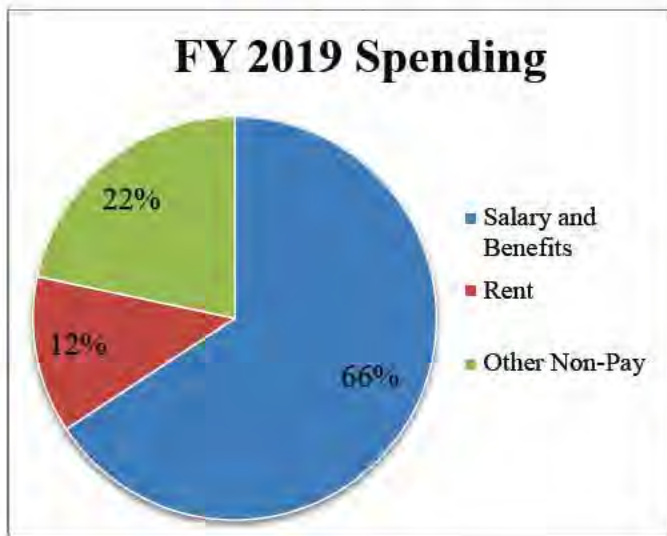
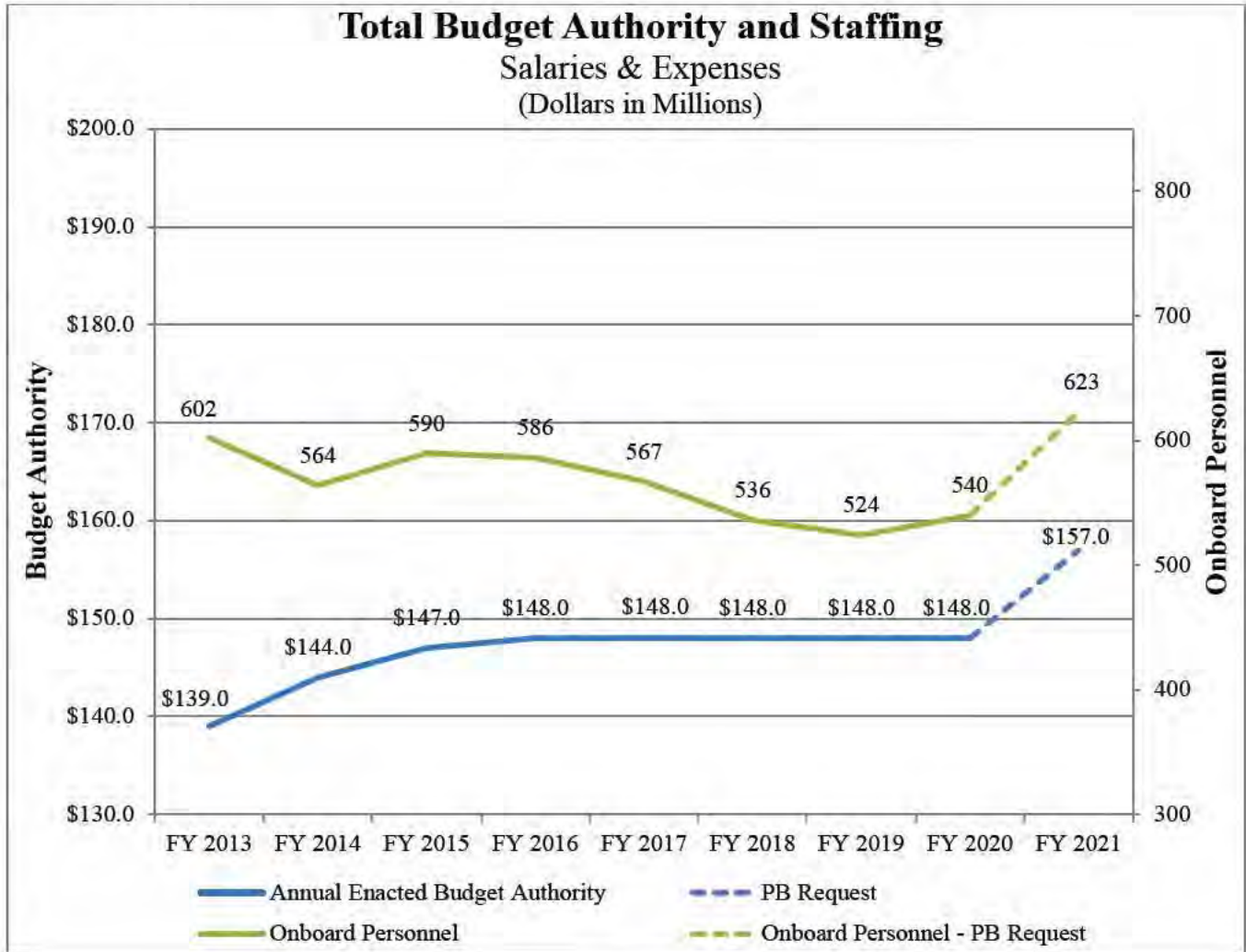
The OLC's ability to accomplish its mission centers primarily on its ability to allocate resources to meet the demands of an externally-driven workload.

Internal Challenges: Because it is a relatively small component, representing only a single decision unit, the OLC has little flexibility in responding to unexpected surges in workload, such as those created by national security matters.

External Challenges: The OLC generally does not initiate programs, nor does it have control over the volume of its work. The work results from requests for opinions and legal advice from the Counsel to the President; General Counsels of OMB and other Executive Office of the President components; General Counsels of Executive Branch Departments and Agencies; and the Attorney General and other Department of Justice officials. This externally-driven workload is anticipated to remain constant as the Office's work includes reviewing legislation, testimony, and Presidential and Attorney General Documents.

Civil Rights Division

Budget Snapshot



Funding for Largest Priority Areas

(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area*	FY 2019 Enacted			FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 President's Budget		
	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount
Civil Rights	593	369	\$148.2	603	377	\$148.2	623	384	\$157.3
Human Trafficking	14	11	\$2.6	20	17	\$3.3	25	22	\$5.9
Immigration	28	26	\$4.2	28	18	\$4.5	28	17	\$4.8

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

Performance Results by Strategic Goal included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Performance Measure Name	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Strategic Goal 2: Secure the Borders and Enhance Immigration Enforcement and Adjudication		
Percentage of Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) Section 274B Protecting U.S. Workers Initiative discriminatory or unlawful hiring practice enforcement actions successfully resolved.	75%	100%
Strategic Goal 3: Reduce Violent Crime and Promote Public Safety		
Percent of criminal cases favorably resolved	85%	89%
Strategic Goal 4: Promote Rule of Law, Integrity, and Good Government		
Increase the number of statements of interest involving First Amendment or religious liberty by 10%	10%	167%
Increase the number of Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act (RLUIPA) matters opened by 10%	10%	20%
Percent of criminal cases favorably resolved	85%	93%

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

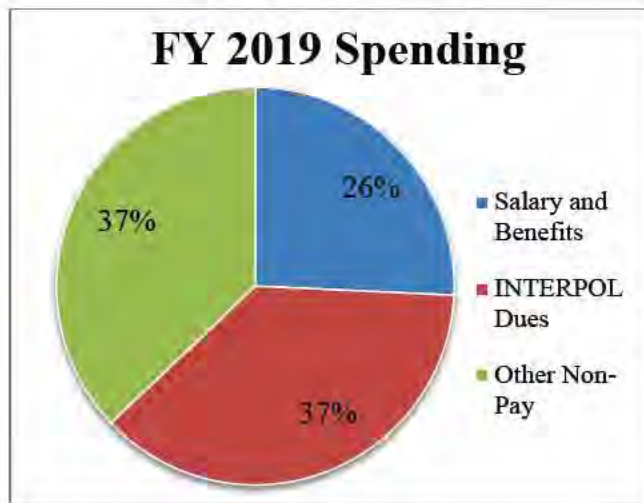
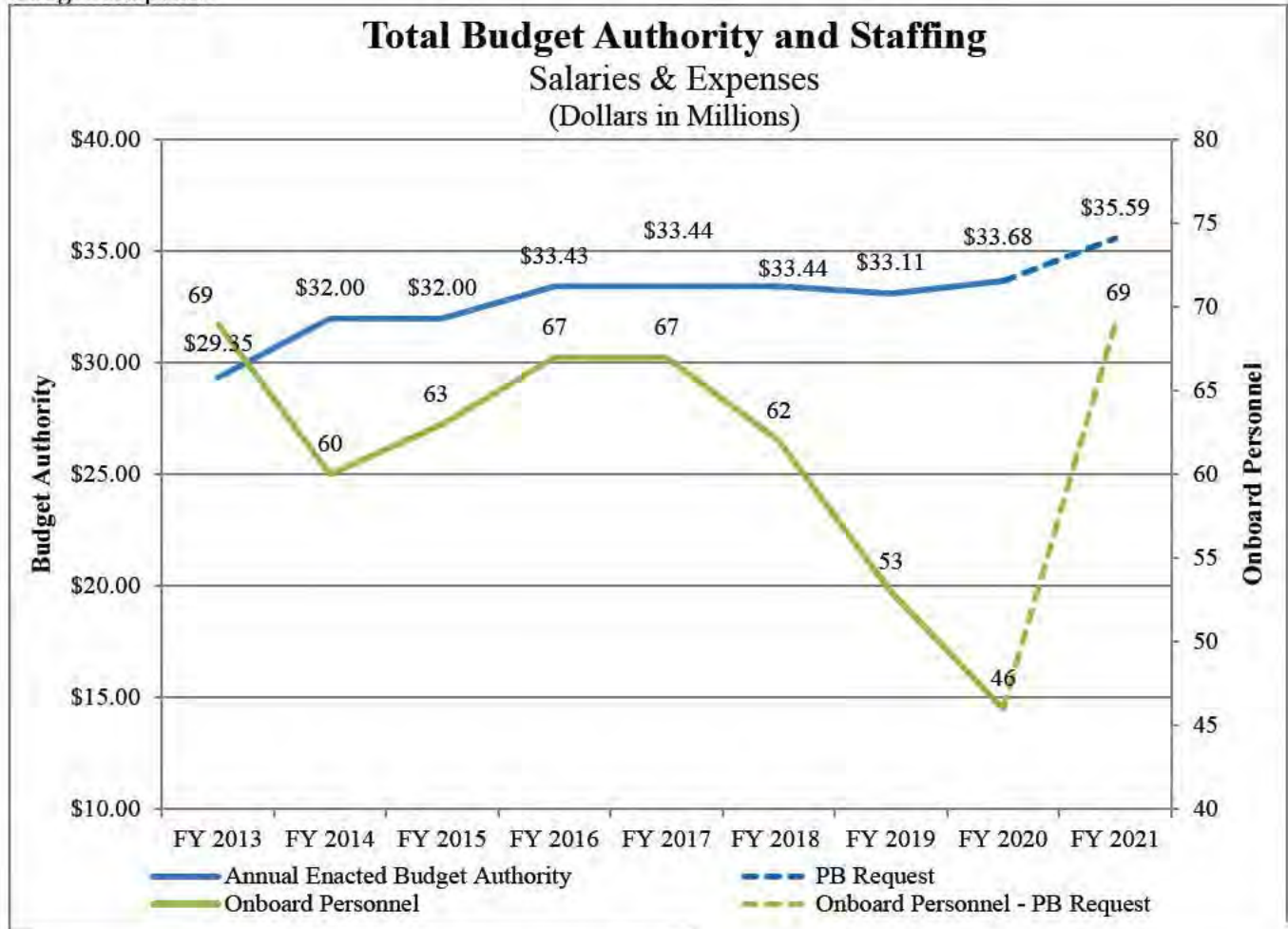
The Civil Rights Division is comprised of 11 program-related sections and operates as a single budgetary decision unit within the General Legal Activities appropriation. Division employees are primarily stationed in Washington, DC, but travel to other parts of the country for litigation activities and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

Challenges

As a result of recent flat appropriations and reductions in authorized staffing levels, key areas of the Division have been negatively impacted, including human trafficking and hate crimes prosecutions, as well as a variety of civil enforcement areas. The diversity of the Division's enforcement, coupled with resource constraints, limits the Division's ability to rapidly scale or realign existing resources in response to external events.

INTERPOL WASHINGTON

Budget Snapshot



Funding for Largest Priority Areas

(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area*	FY 2019 Enacted			FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 President's Budget		
	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount
Intel and Info Sharing	36	1	\$16.6	35	1	\$16.8	35	1	\$17.8
International Activities	36	1	\$16.6	35	1	\$16.8	35	1	\$17.8
National Security	18	0	\$8.3	17	0	\$9.0	18	0	\$9.5
Violent Crime	10	0	\$4.6	9	0	\$4.3	9	0	\$4.6
Counterterrorism	7	0	\$3.3	9	0	\$4.2	9	0	\$4.5
Immigration (new in FY20)	n/a	n/a	n/a	7	0	\$3.4	7	0	\$3.6
Crimes Against Children & Adam Walsh Act	9	0	\$3.9	7	0	\$3.4	7	0	\$3.6
Transnational Crime	6	0	\$2.7	6	0	\$2.8	7	0	\$3.4

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

Performance Results by Strategic Goal included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Performance Measure Name	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Strategic Objective 3.1: Combat violent crime, promote safe communities, and uphold the rights of victims of crime		
Strategic Objective 3.2: Disrupt and dismantle drug trafficking organizations to curb opioid and other illicit drug use in our nation		
Strategic Objective 4.1: Uphold the rule of law and integrity in the proper administration of justice		
New Cases Initiated	42,324	47,364
Numbers of TECS/NCIC "lookouts" entered or updated	32,010	43,435

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

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

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

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

Challenges

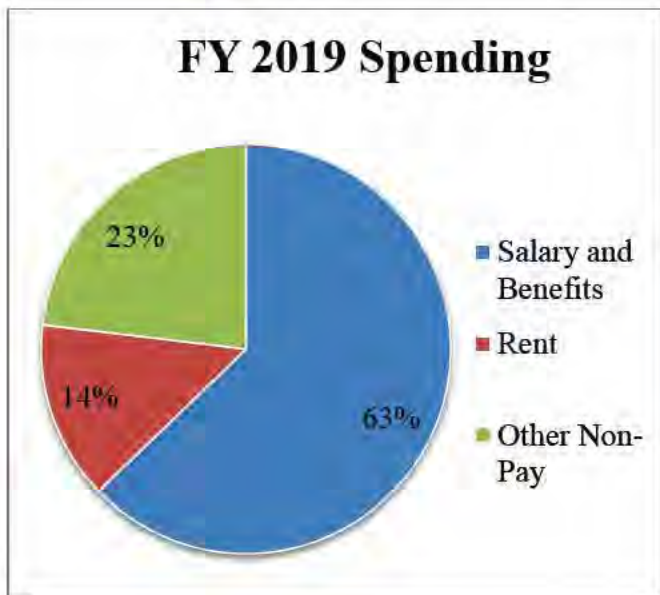
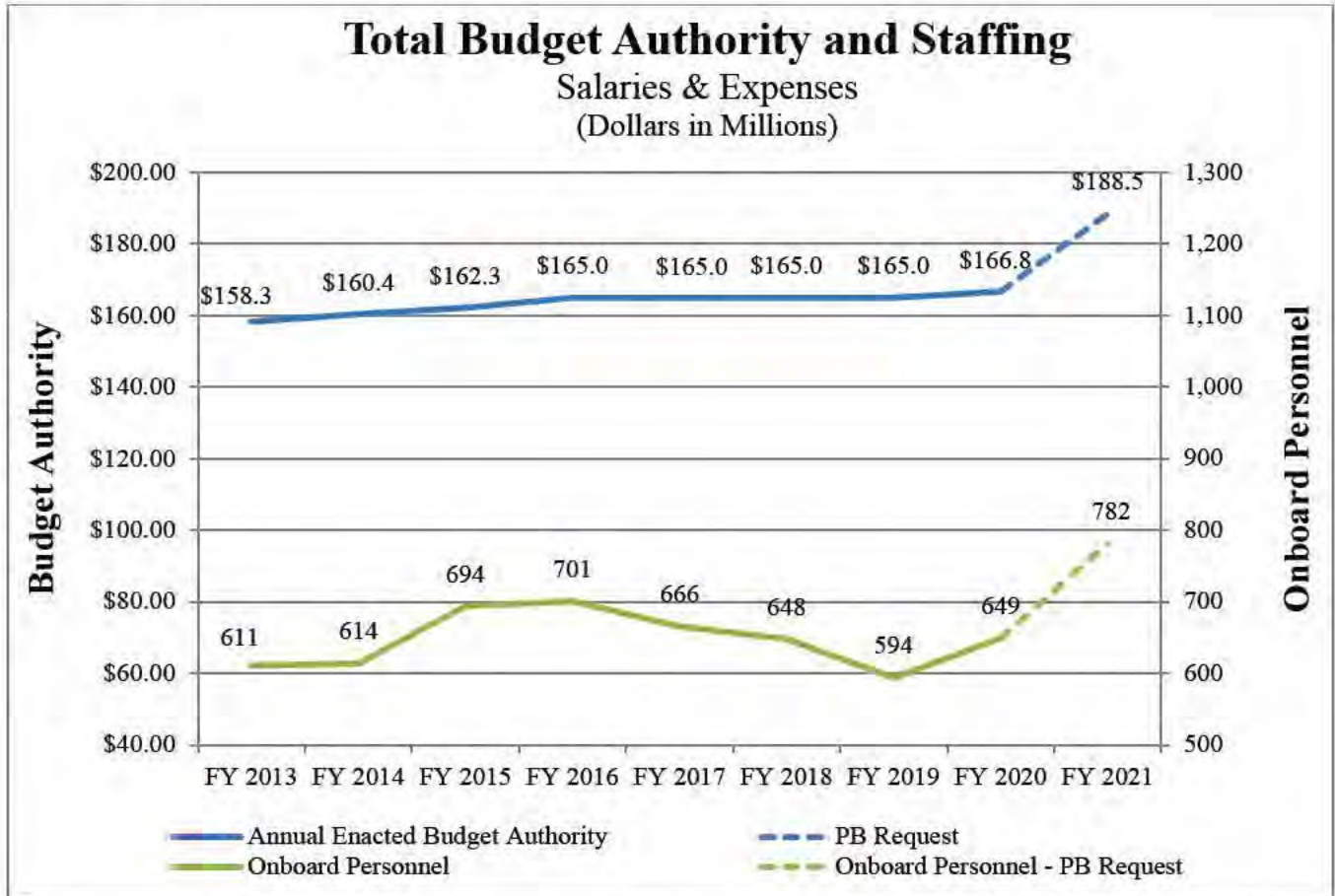
INTERPOL Washington's single largest expense is its payment of the United States' annual membership dues to INTERPOL. Apportioned from its appropriated annual budget and paid in euros, the amount of dues paid represents a percentage of the total amount established by formula for all member countries.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

INTERPOL Washington continuously struggles to manage the growing volume of requests for international law enforcement assistance messaged to it by U.S. law enforcement agencies and their counterparts in 193 other INTERPOL member countries, as well as to support the hundreds of millions of queries of INTERPOL data processed annually by U.S. law enforcement and border security authorities. In addition, INTERPOL is increasingly becoming more politicized with member countries both issuing Red Notices (fugitive bulletins) that are politically motivated, and challenging U.S. Red Notices that often involve state actors. This development has increased responsibilities and workloads to screen foreign notices and to defend U.S. notices. Although the agency has funding sufficient to maintain current operations, it must rely on savings obtained through vacant positions and a favorable foreign currency exchange rate to modernize and secure its enterprise IT system, which is rapidly approaching the end of its service life.

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

Antitrust Division

Budget Snapshot



Funding for Largest Priority Areas

(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area*	FY 2019 Enacted			FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 President's Budget		
	Pos**	Attys	Amount	Pos**	Attys	Amount	Pos**	Attys	Amount
Civil Enforcement	394	201	\$99	417	201	\$100	469	234	\$113
Criminal Enforcement	262	134	\$66	278	134	\$67	313	156	\$75

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

**Only includes direct annual positions.

Performance Results by Strategic Goal included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Performance Measure Name	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Strategic Goal 4: Promote Rule of Law, Integrity, and Good Government		
Percent of criminal cases favorably resolved	90%	93%
Percentage of civil cases favorably resolved	80%	88%

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

Since FY 1998, the first year for which data is available, the Antitrust Division (ATR), through its efforts in all three enforcement areas - merger, criminal and civil non-merger - is estimated, conservatively, to have saved consumers \$54.0 billion.

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

Approximately two-thirds of the ATR's funding is derived from Hart-Scott-Rodino premerger filing fees paid by companies planning to merge.

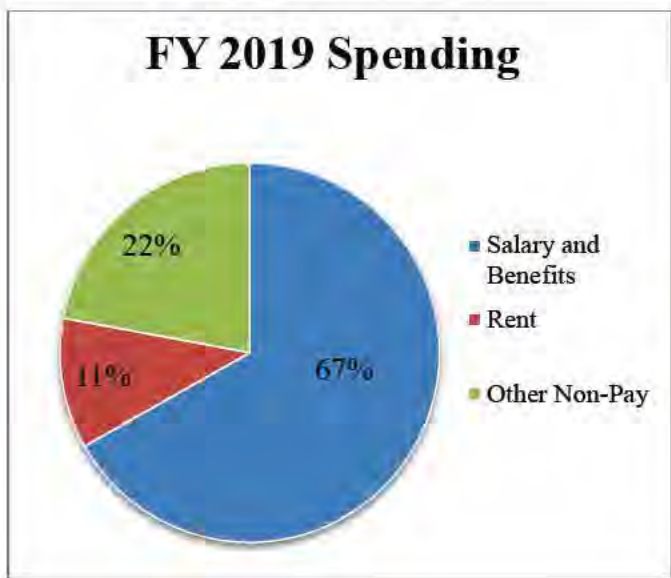
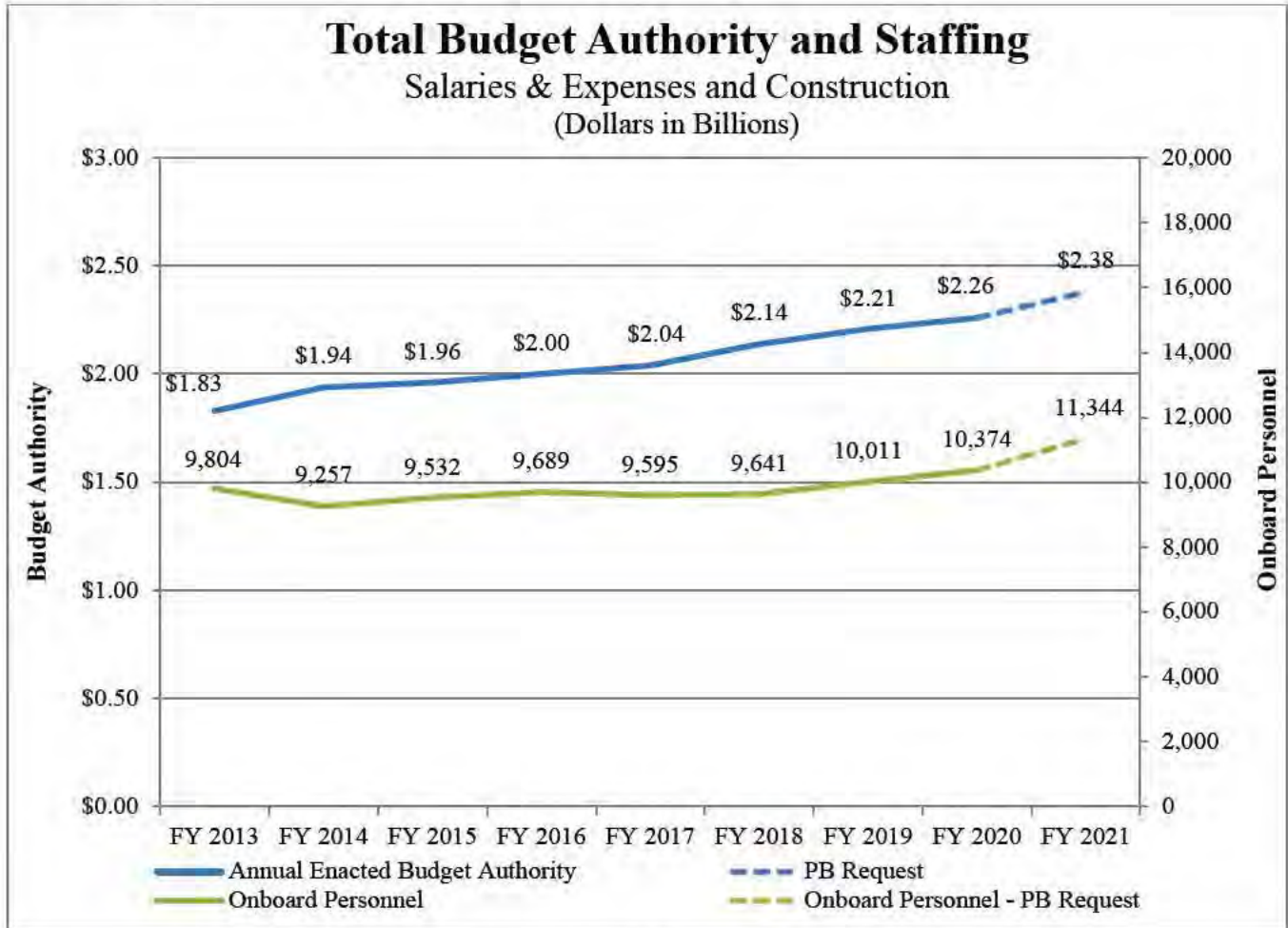
The ATR operates three field offices throughout the country and leases five buildings.

Challenges

The ATR's enacted budget has not kept pace with the increasing workload in both its civil and criminal enforcement programs, increasing just over one percent between FY 2016 and FY 2020. In recognition of this, the President's FY 2021 Budget includes an \$8.3 million program enhancement to assist in meeting these increased demands. The ATR faces many external challenges that require flexibility and adaptability in order to pursue its mission. These external challenges include: globalization of the business marketplace; increasing economic concentration across industries and geographic regions; and rapid technological change.

United States Attorneys

Budget Snapshot



Funding for Largest Priority Areas

(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area*	FY 2019 Enacted			FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 President's Budget		
	Pos	Atts	Amount	Pos	Atts	Amount	Pos	Atts	Amount
Violent Crime	1,622	1,172	\$282.10	1,707	1,241	\$301.97	1,782	1,291	\$323.97
Immigration	1,451	817	201.38	1,511	856	222.91	1,511	856	222.91
Gun Safety	472	375	87.91	620	489	115.07	620	489	115.07
Drugs	461	311	81.39	510	354	89.16	535	364	94.85
Cyber Crime	252	204	62.86	246	198	63.49	246	198	63.49
Crimes Against Children	278	211	50.57	278	211	50.57	278	211	50.57
Counter Terrorism	227	131	43.33	227	136	43.33	227	136	43.33
National Security	211	150	37.03	219	155	38.34	219	155	38.34

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

Performance Results by Strategic Goal

Performance Measure Name	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Strategic Goal 1: Enhance National Security and Counter the Threat of Terrorism		
Percent of Cyber defendants whose cases were favorably resolved	90%	100%
Strategic Goal 2: Secure the Borders and Enhance Immigration Enforcement and Adjudication		
Percent of Criminal Immigration Dispositions successfully resolved	90%	100%
Percent of Federal Denaturalization Dispositions successfully resolved	80%	95%
Percent of Criminal Immigration-related Benefits Fraud Dispositions successfully resolved	90%	99%
Strategic Goal 3: Reduce Violent Crime and Promote Public Safety		
Percent of Violent Crime defendants whose cases were favorably resolved	90%	92%
Strategic Goal 4: Promote Rule of Law, Integrity, and Good Government		
Percent of Illicit Market defendants whose cases were favorably resolved	85%	92%
Strategic Goals 1-3:		
Percent of Criminal cases favorably resolved	90%	93%
Strategic Goal 4: Promote Rule of Law, Integrity, and Good Government		
Percent of Civil cases favorably resolved	80%	83%

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

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

The diverse criminal and civil workload includes cases in international and domestic terrorism; cybercrime; complex and multi-jurisdictional fraud – including health care, identity theft, public corruption, bank and investment frauds; drug enforcement; immigration; and human trafficking.

The USAOs receive criminal referrals from Federal investigative agencies as well as state and local investigative agencies. During FY 2019, the USAOs filed 69,412 felony criminal cases against 87,266 defendants in United States District Courts.

Civil matters and cases represent a significant part of the United States Attorneys' workload.

In FY 2019, the United States Attorneys received 81,902 civil matters, which represented 31 percent of all of the 266,756 criminal and civil matters received during the fiscal year. The United States Attorneys filed or responded to 75,029 civil cases in FY 2019.

The Office of Legal Education (OLE) develops, conducts, and authorizes the training of all federal legal personnel for the Department of Justice and other departments and agencies of the Executive Branch. Virtually all of OLE's classroom training is conducted at the National Advocacy Center (NAC), a premier Federal training facility in Columbia, South Carolina. The NAC features an integrated instructional and residential facility. In FY 2019, 18,806 individuals participated in training hosted by OLE.

Challenges

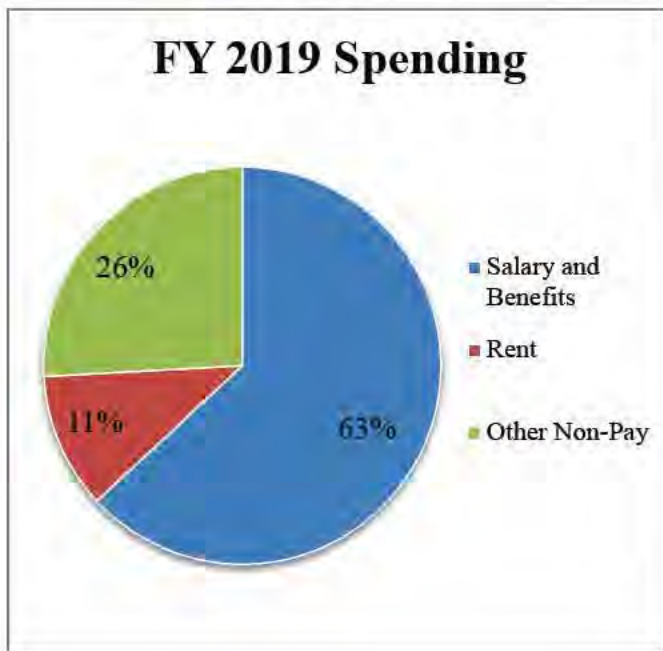
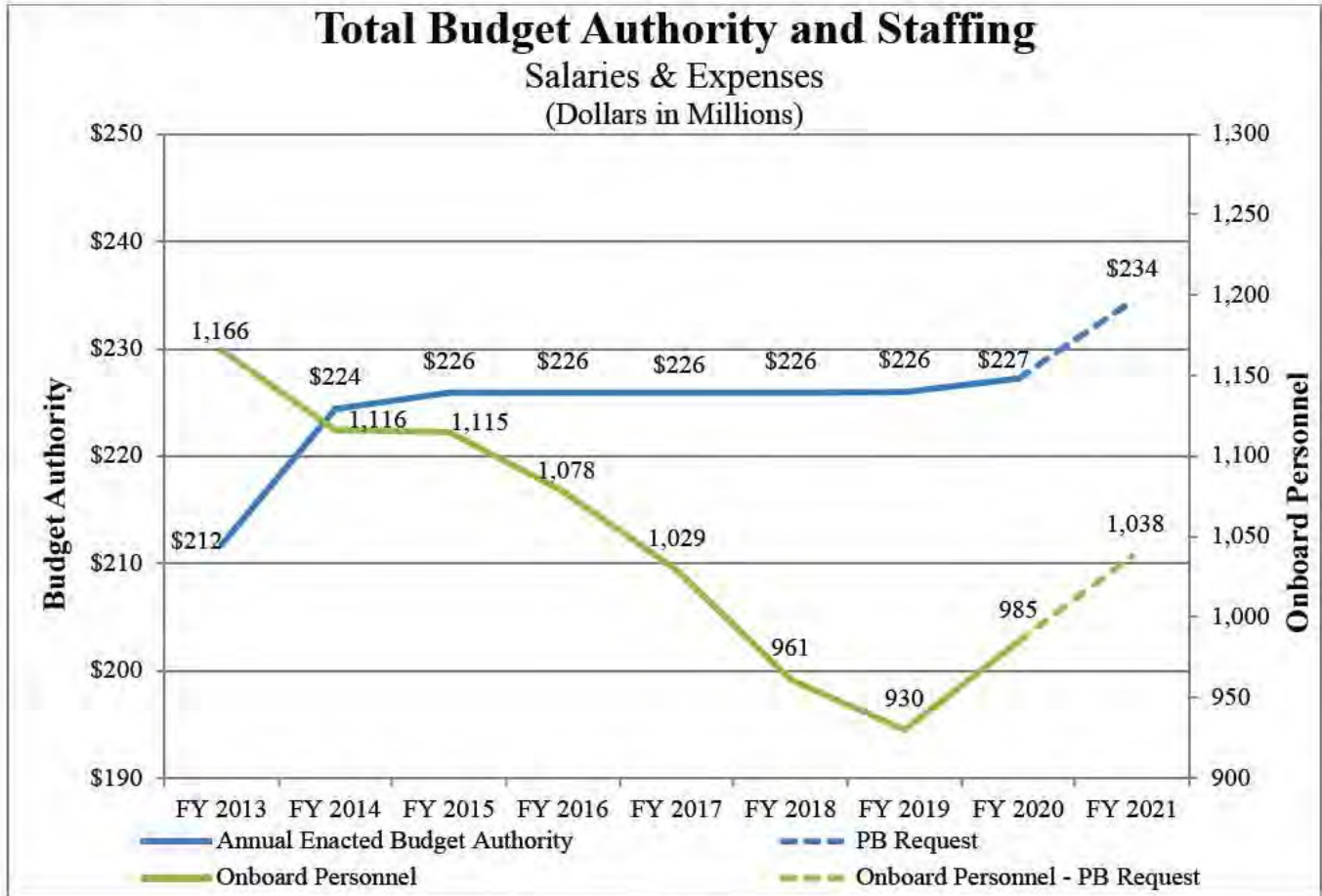
Budget uncertainty continues to be a challenge. Operating under continuing resolutions for prolonged periods imposes additional challenges in executing our annual budget in a compressed timeframe.

As the cumulative cost of unfunded inflationary increases mount, the USAOs must absorb across-the-board percentage cuts to their budget allocations in order to ensure financial solvency. While every effort is made to limit the impact of such cuts on human capital, ultimately, the net effect is a smaller workforce.

The growing volume and types of Electronically-Stored Information are necessitating a paradigm shift in how cases are investigated and litigated, requiring increased investments in technology and training. In order to best manage this digital revolution, the USAOs must focus on people, processes, and technology. Significant investments in each of these three areas will shape the future of our prosecutorial abilities. In the absence of additional resources to fund these investments, either our ability to fill critical vacancies will be notably diminished, or our ability to prosecute increasingly complex and voluminous criminal and civil cases will be hampered.

United States Trustees Program (USTP)

Budget Snapshot



Funding for Largest Priority Areas

(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area	FY 2019 Enacted			FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 President's Budget		
	Pos	Atty	Amount	Pos	Atty	Amount	Pos	Atty	Amount
Cyber Crime	31	0	\$2.0	29	0	\$2.2	30	0	\$2.3

Performance Results by Strategic Goal included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Performance Measure Name	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Strategic Goal 4: Promote Integrity, Good Government, and the Rule of Law		
Percent of Trustee Final Reports reviewed within 60 days	95%	98%
Litigation Success Rate	95%	97%

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

The USTP is funded solely through appropriations made by Congress. Amounts appropriated are offset by fees paid by bankruptcy debtors that are deposited into the United States Trustee System Fund (the "Fund"). A temporary increase in fees for cases filed under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code increased revenues collected into the Fund beginning in Fiscal Year (FY) 2018.

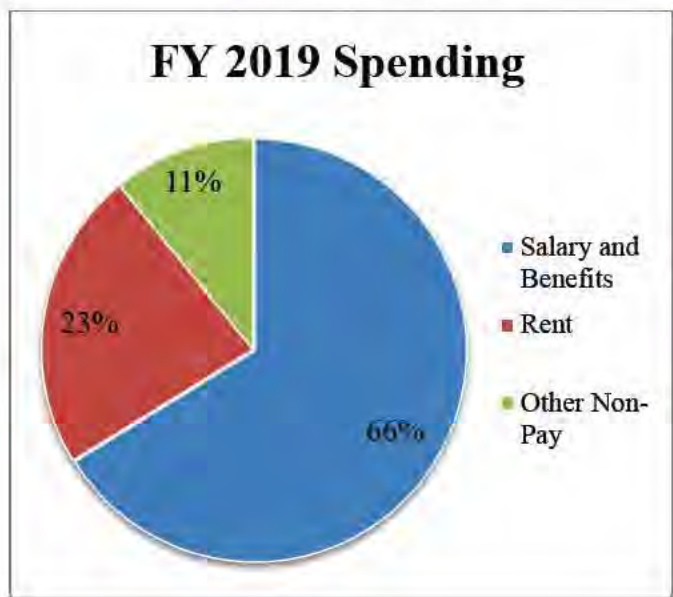
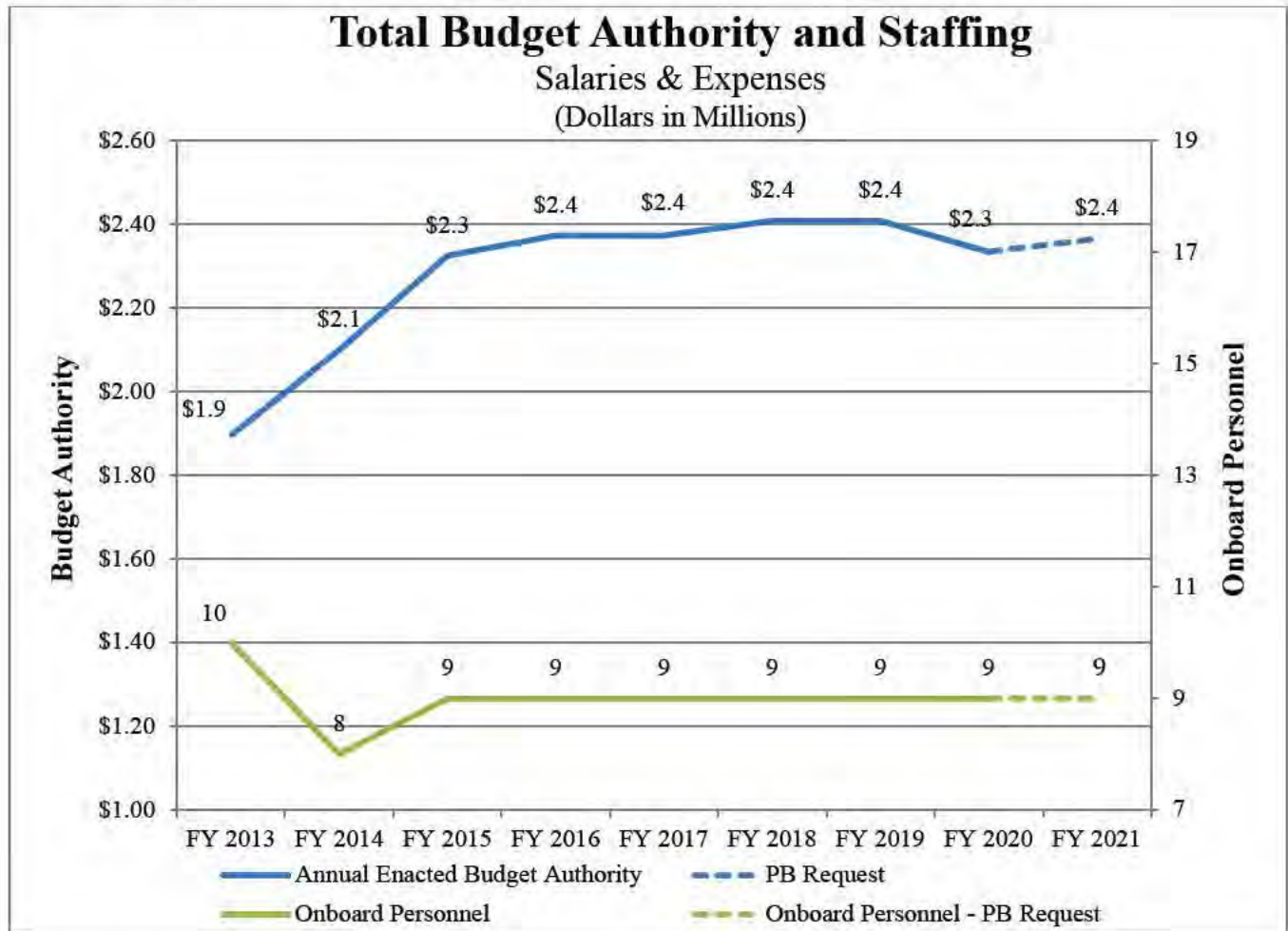
The President's Budget request for the USTP for FY 2021 totals \$234.5 million, which includes a \$2.1 million enhancement for statutory duties related to cases filed under the new subchapter V of chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. Subchapter V is a small business provision that became effective in February 2020 and requires the USTP to appoint a private trustee to each small business case where the debtor elects to proceed under subchapter V from a pool of candidates established and maintained by the USTP. Cases must be reviewed individually to determine the appropriate trustee and monitored to ensure, among other things, that they are progressing within the tight deadlines established under the law.

Challenges

In FY 2019, the USTP was operating with one-fourth less staff compared to workforce levels in FY 2007, despite similar filing levels for those years and increased responsibilities. Average staff caseloads have risen by one-third and critical personnel shortages exist across the organization. Case complexities in large chapter 11 business bankruptcies, including those referred to as "mega-cases," have further added to the strain on resources. External research from the third quarter of FY 2020 suggests a significant percentage increase in these cases, including in jurisdictions outside the more typical venues of Delaware and New York. These trends underscore the need for the USTP to have an appropriately sized, skilled, and geographically distributed workforce, one that would be further amplified by a significant rise in bankruptcy cases overall as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission

Budget Snapshot



Funding for Largest Priority Areas

(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area	FY 2019 Enacted			FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 President's Budget		
	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount
Adjudication of Claims	11	5	\$2.409	11	5	\$2.335	11	5	\$2.366

Performance Results by Strategic Goal included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Performance Measure Name	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Strategic Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law		
Cost of the adjudication of claims of U.S. nationals against foreign governments	\$2.409M	\$1.819M

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

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

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

To date, the Commission has administered and completed 48 international and war-related claims programs involving claims against 19 countries. Currently, the FCSC is adjudicating claims under the Guam World War II Loyalty Recognition Act, Title XVII, Pub. L. No. 114-328, 130 Stat. 2000, 2641-2647 (2016), compensating residents of Guam who were mistreated during the Japanese occupation of Guam during World War II.

Challenges

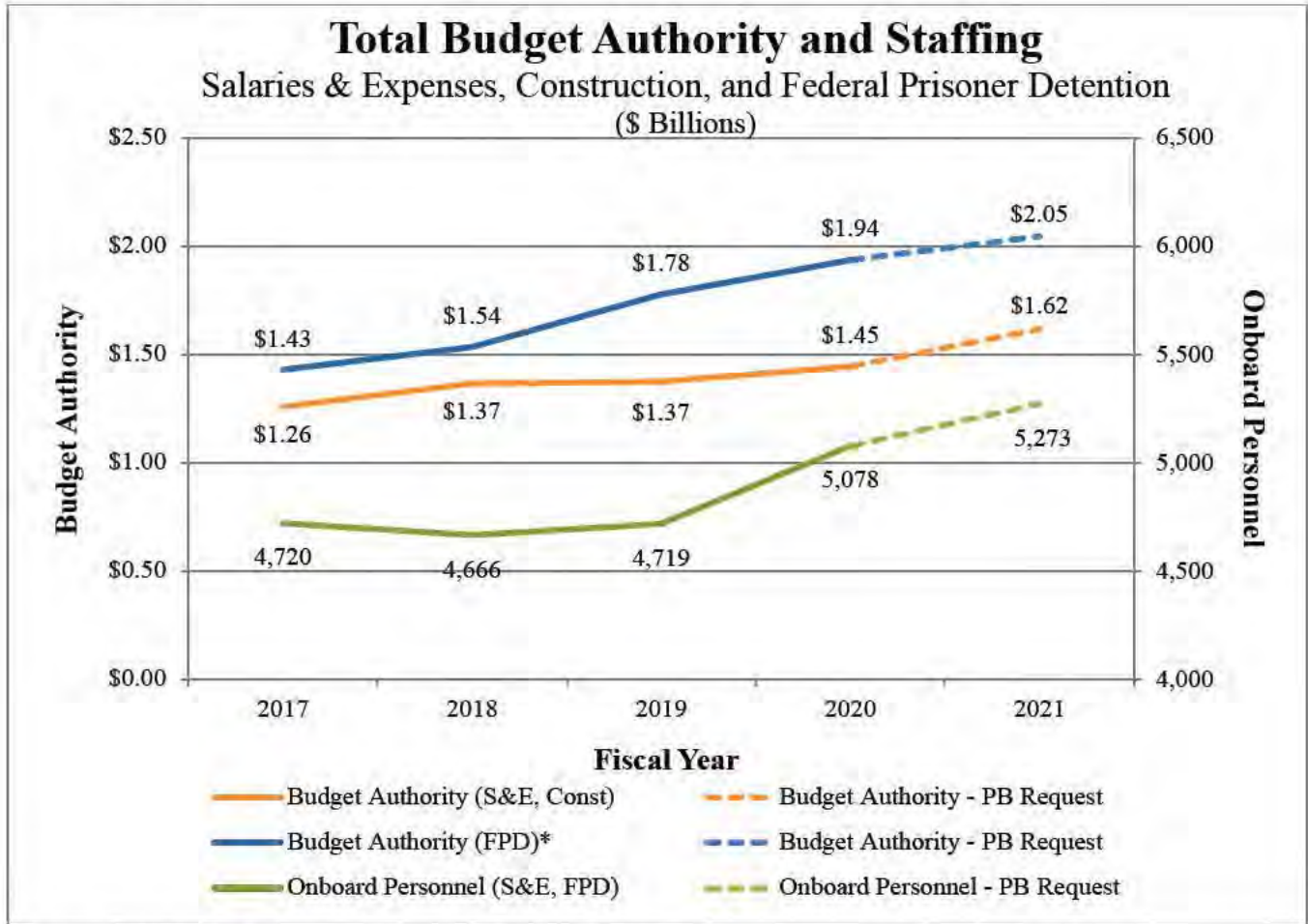
The Commission must be prepared to act based on the ever changing international and political landscape. The work of the Commission is dictated by current international affairs, current and future claims programs enacted by Congress or referred to the Commission by the Department of State.

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

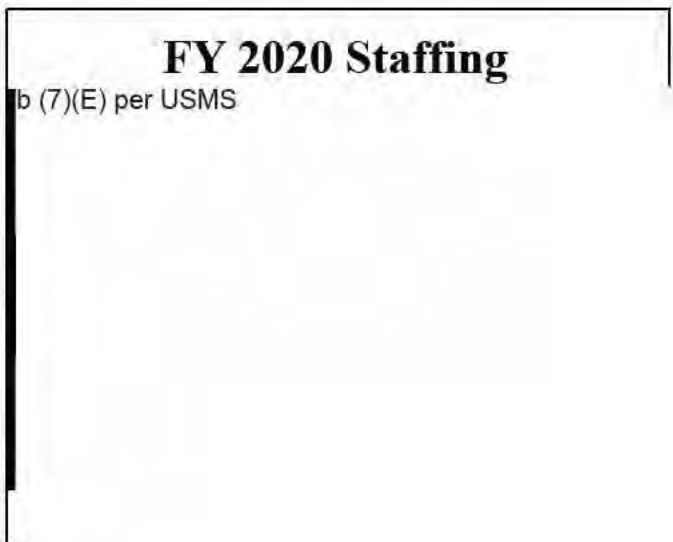
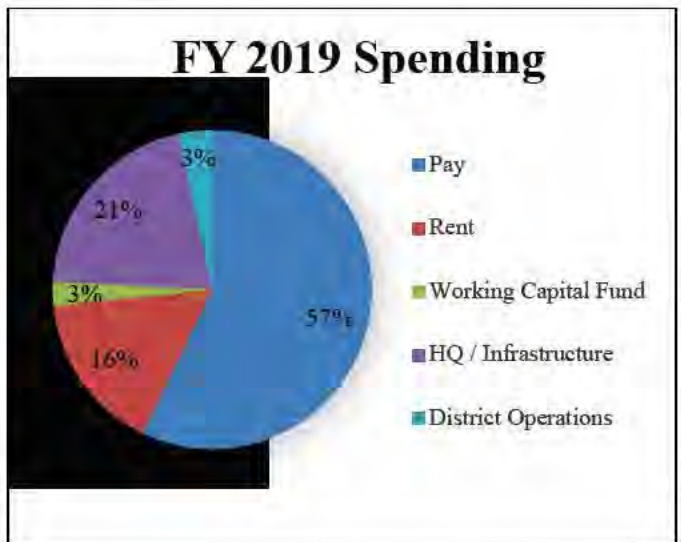
The workload of the Commission in particular programs is difficult to predict as it is based on the number of individuals who file claims and the complexity of the claims that are filed. Accordingly, the Commission must constantly assess its staffing to ensure that appropriate levels are maintained and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

United States Marshals Service

Budget Snapshot



*Budget authority includes supplementals, transfers, and rescissions.



Salary & Expense Funding by Priority Areas
(Dollars in Millions)*

Key Priority Area	FY 2019 Enacted			FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 President's Budget		
	Pos	Agts	Amount	Pos	Agts	Amount	Pos	Agts	Amount
Drugs	b(7)(E) per USMS						1,110	830	\$318
Immigration	b(7)(E) per USMS						1,225	958	\$268
Violent Crime	b(7)(E) per USMS						727	545	\$260
Southwest Border Enforcement	b(7)(E) per USMS						906	737	\$192
Mass Violence	b(7)(E) per USMS						483	373	\$182
National Security	b(7)(E) per USMS						404	289	\$144

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

FPD Funding by Priority Areas
(Dollars in Millions)*

Key Priority Area	FY 2019 Enacted			FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 President's Budget		
	Pos	Agts	Amount	Pos	Agts	Amount	Pos	Agts	Amount
Southwest Border Enforcement	b(7)(E) per USMS						-	-	\$777
Drugs	b(7)(E) per USMS						-	-	\$615
Immigration	b(7)(E) per USMS						-	-	\$550

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

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

Key Performance Indicators for DOJ Strategic Plan FYs 2018 - 2022		
N/A		
Key Performance Measures for Annual Performance Goals FY 2020 – FY 2021		
N/A		
Key Performance Measures	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Salaries & Expenses		
Assaults Against Protected Court Members	0	1
Percent of USMS Federal Fugitives Apprehended or Cleared	60%	65%
Number of USMS Federal Fugitives Apprehended or Cleared	30,955	36,165
Federal Prisoner Detention		
Targeted Non-Federal Facility Reviews Completed	18	18
Per Day Detention Cost	\$90.37	\$91.80
Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System		
Transportation Unit Cost	\$1,350,000	\$1,328,000

Fast Facts – FY 2019

Fugitive Operations

Total fugitives apprehended by USMS	90,239	
Sex offenders apprehended / Gang members apprehended	11,053	5,824
Extraditions, deportations and expulsions	846	

Judicial Security

Judges eligible for protection / court locations protected	2,700	932
Federal prosecutors, public defenders, and court employees protected	~ 30,300	

Prisoner Operations and Transportation

Prisoners received by USMS / Average daily detention population	248,903	61,489
Total prisoner movements	257,354	
Average daily cost (rate paid) per prisoner	\$91.80	

Witness Security

Government witnesses, family members of government witnesses, and cooperating defendants protected since 1971	b(7)(E) per USMS	
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Budget and Financial Management Challenges

Federal Prisoner Detention (FPD): The USMS must accept all detainees remanded to the custody of the Attorney General and has limited ability to control fluctuations in the detention population that result from changes in law enforcement and prosecutorial priorities. Legislative changes such as immigration reform, Southwest Border initiatives, and revisions to sentencing guidelines will continue to impact detention resources and may cause FPD funding shortfalls. The USMS continually reforms business practices to optimize national detention operations. The USMS and the DOJ must vigilantly manage its resources to ensure the account remains solvent.

COVID-19: The ongoing pandemic will continue to affect FPD operations throughout FY 2021. Reduced detainee intake is being offset by increased testing costs, a reduction in the use of dedicated bedspace at the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), and delays in the movement of sentenced prisoners from USMS custody to the BOP. These complex, interacting effects have increased the difficulty of monitoring and predicting FPD resource requirements.

Judicial Security: The USMS must anticipate and respond to threats against Federal judges. To address an increasing level of threats in recent years, the USMS has requested additional resources to expand protective intelligence capabilities, evaluate and respond to potential and actual threats against judges, monitor the public availability of their personally identifiable information, replace and sustain home intrusion security systems installed in judges' homes, and hire additional personnel dedicated to the judicial security mission (Deputy U.S. Marshals, physical security specialists, and district support staff).

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

Cybersecurity and b(7)(E) per USMS

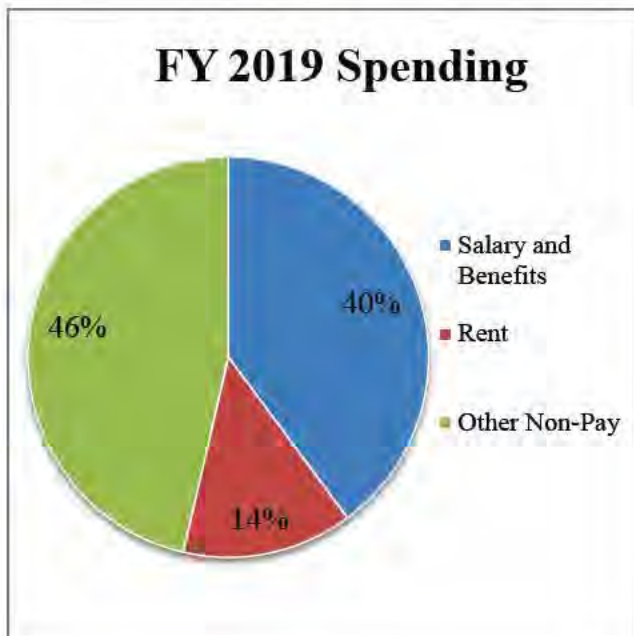
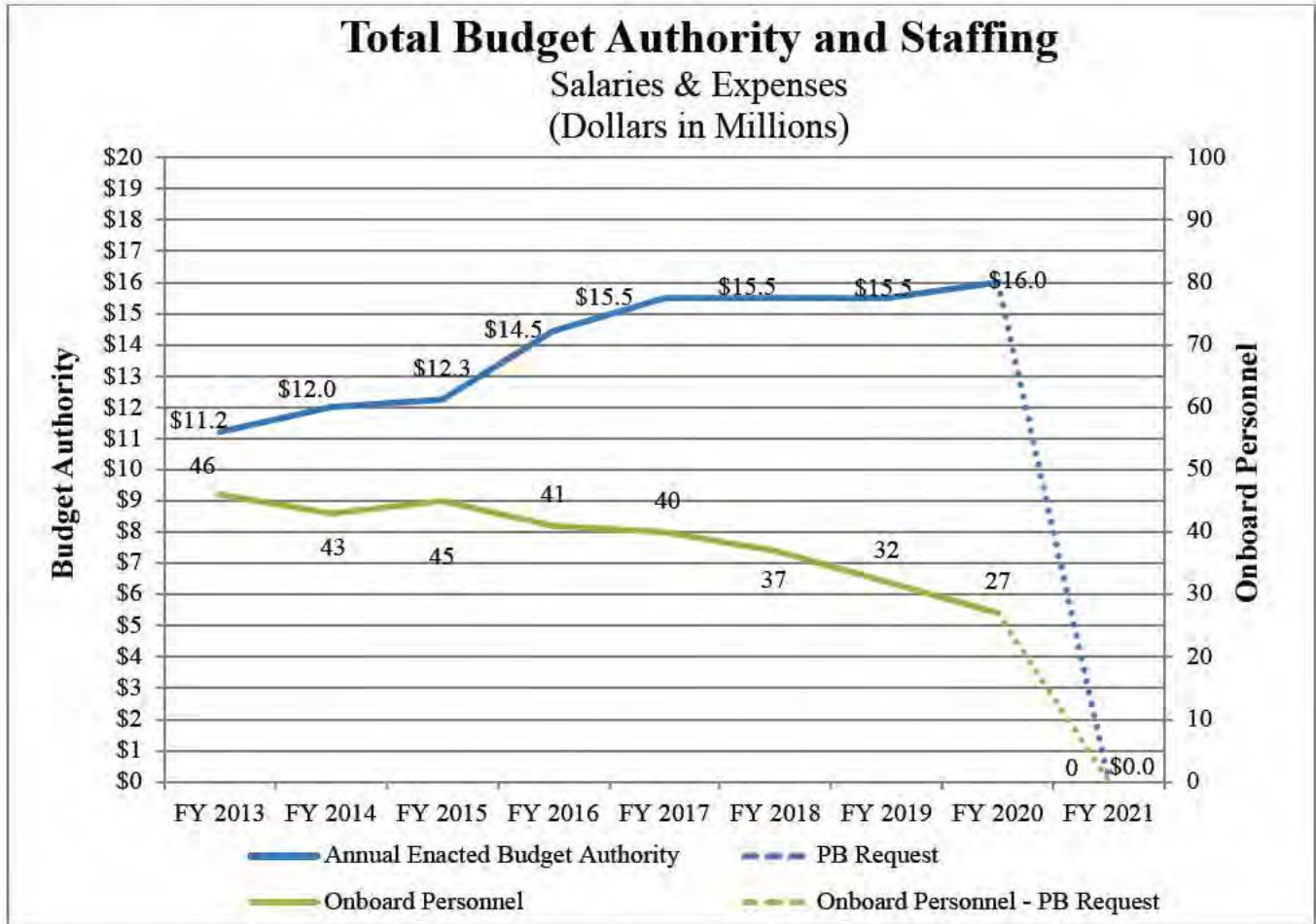
Ongoing

modernization of law enforcement systems, such as the USMS Capture enterprise system, seeks to improve IT security, management, and development. The DOJ is focused on improving the use of current technology, understanding how to use new technology, pursuing legislative solutions, and enhancing relations with Federal, state, local, and foreign law enforcement.

Equipment and Construction: The USMS prioritizes its mission-critical equipment, including body armor, vehicles, radios, surveillance equipment, and IT hardware to ensure officer safety and provide the highest possible security for the Federal judicial process. The USMS executes high priority projects needed to repair and modernize aging facilities, reduce project backlogs, and maintain safety and security to judges, witnesses, and other participants in Federal proceedings, and reduce the potential for harm to the public. Functional, updated, and well-maintained infrastructure is critical to the USMS core mission.

Community Relations Service

Budget Snapshot



Funding for Largest Priority Areas

(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area*	FY 2019 Enacted			FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 President's Budget		
	Pos	Agts	Amount	Pos	Agts	Amount	Pos	Agts	Amount
Civil Rights	54	0	\$15.5	54	0	\$16.0	0	0	\$0.0

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

Performance Results by Strategic Goal included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

(None: The CRS does not currently have any performance measures)

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

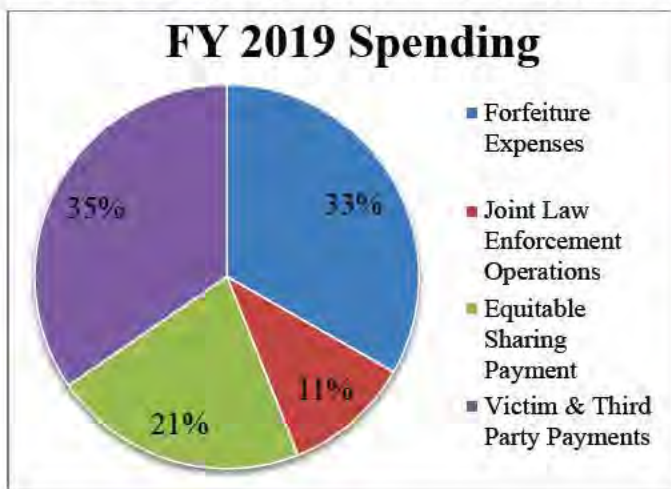
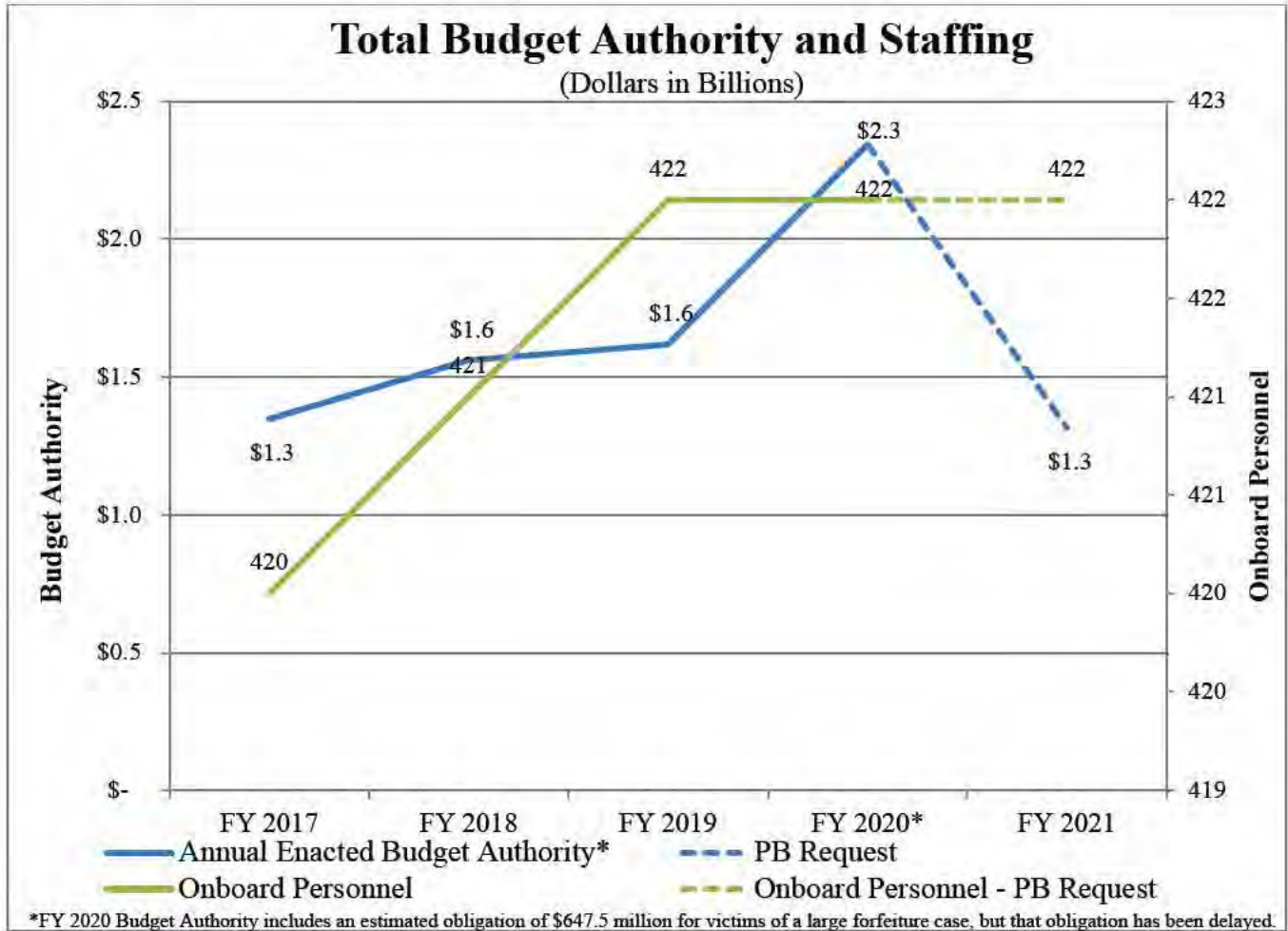
- The Community Relations Service (CRS) serves as the Department’s “peacemaker” for community conflicts and tensions arising from actual or perceived discriminatory practices based on race, color, or national origin. The CRS also helps communities prevent and respond to violent hate crimes committed on the basis of race, color, national origin, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, or disability. The CRS classifies the assistance it provides communities by four unique services: mediation, facilitated dialogues, training and consultation.
- CRS staff carry no guns or badges and have no prosecutorial or investigative authority. Nevertheless, CRS staff represent the Department of Justice in one of its most important missions—providing assistance and support to State and local authorities in their efforts to prevent violence and resolve destructive conflicts.

Challenges

- The CRS is a small agency and, as such, addressing the range of conflicts that develop throughout the country related to its jurisdictional mandates can be challenging. It is not uncommon to have the majority of the non-headquarters staff actively deployed to support communities at any given time. This dynamic can make it challenging to respond to all the potential cases that the CRS could possibly take on, and to develop and train staff on new and emerging issues and approaches to leading communities through resolution processes related to specific and persistent types of conflicts (ex. police-minority community conflicts, etc.).

Asset Forfeiture Program (AFP)

Budget Snapshot



Funding for Largest Priority Areas (Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area	FY 2019 Actual Obligation			FY 2020 Estimate			FY 2021 Estimate		
	Pos	Agts	Amount	Pos	Agts	Amount	Pos	Agts	Amount
Forfeiture-Related Expenses*	0	0	\$538.4	0	0	\$581.6	0	0	\$595.9
Equitable Sharing Payments	0	0	\$346.8	0	0	\$306.0	0	0	\$315.0
Victim & Third Party Payments	0	0	\$559.8	0	0	\$1,250.9	0	0	\$210.1
Joint Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	\$173.3	0	0	\$195.7	0	0	\$195.7
Surplus Obligations	0	0	\$0.0	0	0	\$10.0	0	0	\$0.0

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

Performance Results included in the FY 2021 President's Budget

Performance Measure Name	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Percent of time CATS is accessible in support of forfeiture agency operations.	99.8%	99.9%
Percent of time Business Objects is accessible in support of forfeiture agency operations.	99.8%	99.9%
Percent of time SharePoint Services are accessible in support of forfeiture agency operations.	99.8%	99.9%
Achieve effective funds control as corroborated by an unmodified opinion on the AFF financial statements.	100.0%	100.0%

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

Mission: To support the use of asset forfeiture consistently and strategically to disrupt and dismantle criminal enterprises, deprive criminals of the profits and instrumentalities of their illicit activity, deter crime, and restore property to victims of crime while protecting individual rights.

Title III Wiretaps – AFP funds approximately 70% of DEA’s judicial wiretap requirements, which help DEA agents to collect evidence of criminal activity.

Joint Law Enforcement Operations - The Assets Forfeiture Fund (AFF) pays overtime and other expenses, such as vehicles and equipment, for State and Local officers participating on DOJ task forces.

U.S. Marshals Service Asset Forfeiture Division: USMS manages seized and forfeited assets and distributes equitable sharing payments to State and Local law enforcement.

Challenges

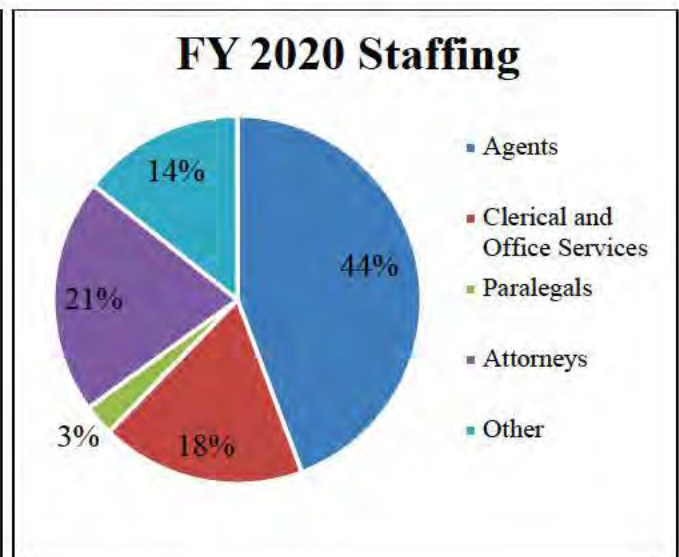
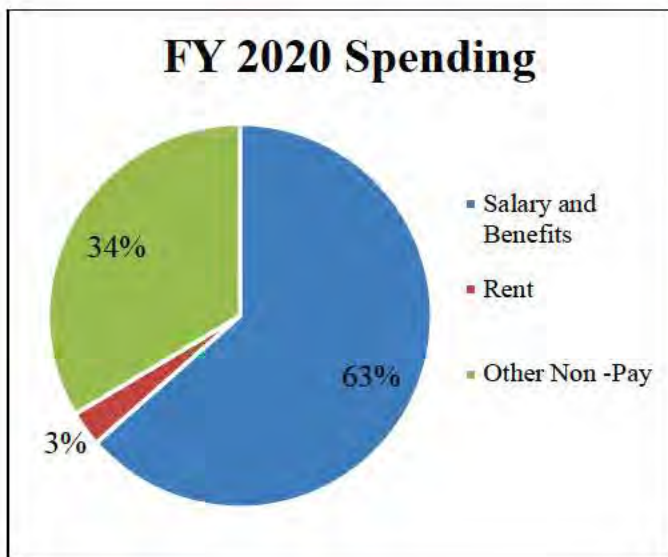
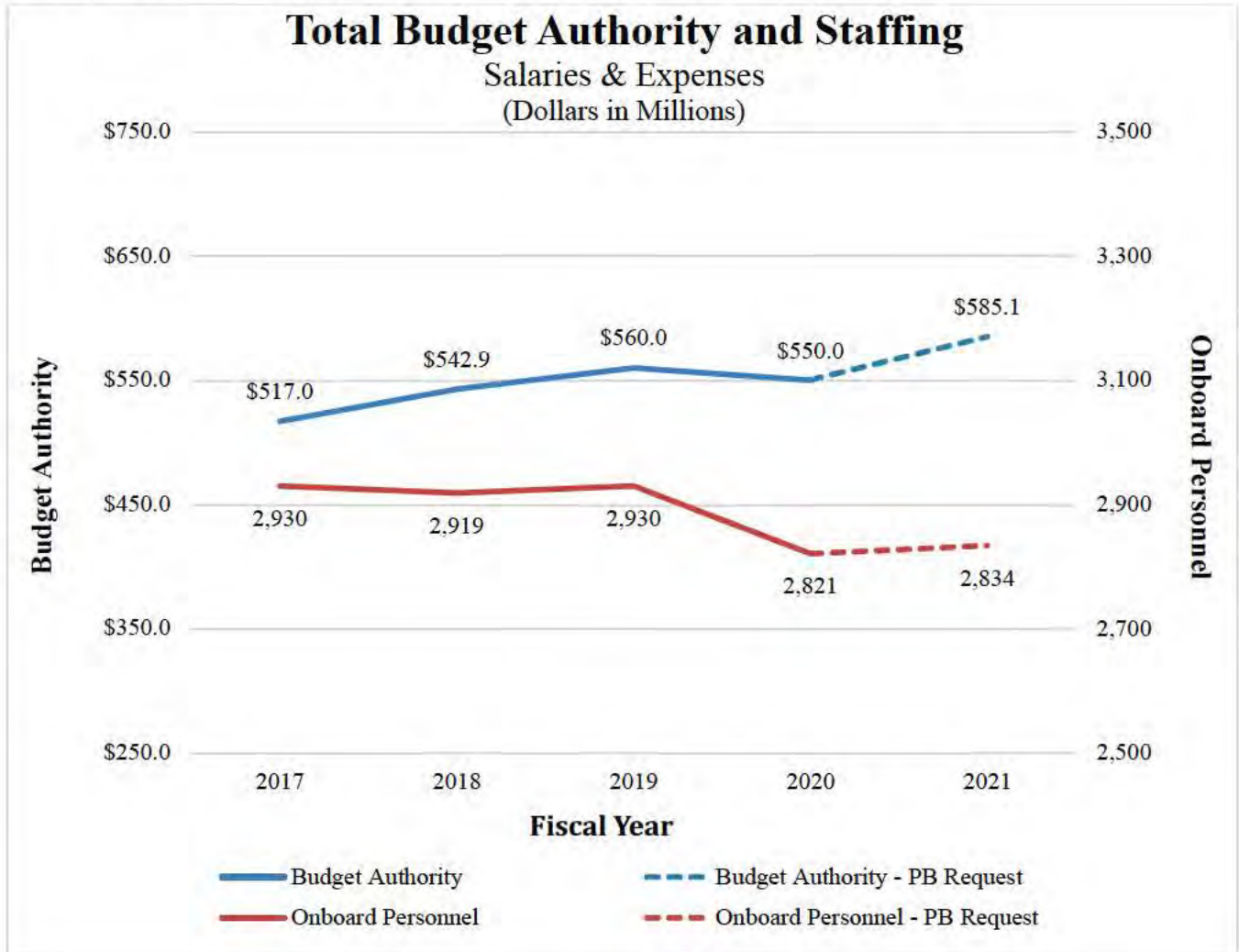
Civil Asset Forfeiture: Civil asset forfeiture is a valuable law enforcement tool that helps prevent crime and recover the illicit proceeds of criminal acts. The Department’s policies ensure that civil asset forfeiture is used properly and protects the civil liberties and due process of American citizens. Adverse changes to civil asset forfeiture laws could prove problematic to the AFP, which funds significant law enforcement efforts across the government.

Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic: The COVID-19 pandemic that began in early 2020 has had a significant impact on the seizure and forfeiture process. This has led to a decline in forfeiture revenues in FY 2020 and continuing into FY 2021. If this decline persists, future funding allocations may be impacted.

Rescissions – Because the AFP is funded by forfeited assets, it is a frequent target for rescissions of unobligated balances. In FY 2019 the Congress enacted a significantly large rescission of \$674 million from the AFF. These large rescissions reduce the availability of funds that can be used to address unforeseen revenue shortfalls.

Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces

Budget Snapshot



Funding for Largest Priority Areas

(Dollars in Millions)*

Key Priority Area	FY 2019 Enacted			FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 President's Budget		
	Pos	Agts	Amount	Pos	Agts	Amount	Pos	Agts	Amount
Drugs	2,930	1,943	\$560	2,821	1,834	\$550	2,834	1,847	\$585
Transnational Crime	2,930	1,943	\$560	2,821	1,834	\$550	2,834	1,847	\$585
Violent Crime	1,444	1,054	\$294	1,368	956	\$286	1,375	963	\$299
Southwest Border Enforcement	619	411	\$117	598	383	\$117	592	383	\$120
Intelligence and Information Sharing	161	43	\$41	154	36	\$40	154	35	\$49

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

Performance Results by Strategic Goal included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Performance Measure Name	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Strategic Goal 1: Enhance National Security and Counter the Threat of Terrorism Strategic Goal 3: Reduce Violent Crime and Promote Public Safety		
Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT)-linked drug trafficking organizations:		
Dismantled	79	73
Disrupted	113	172
Number of OCDETF defendants:		
Indicted	9,800	10,308
Convicted	7,600	8,082
Percent of OCDETF investigations with indictments resulting in financial convictions	28%	31%
Number of convicted defendants linked to CPOT	255	329

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

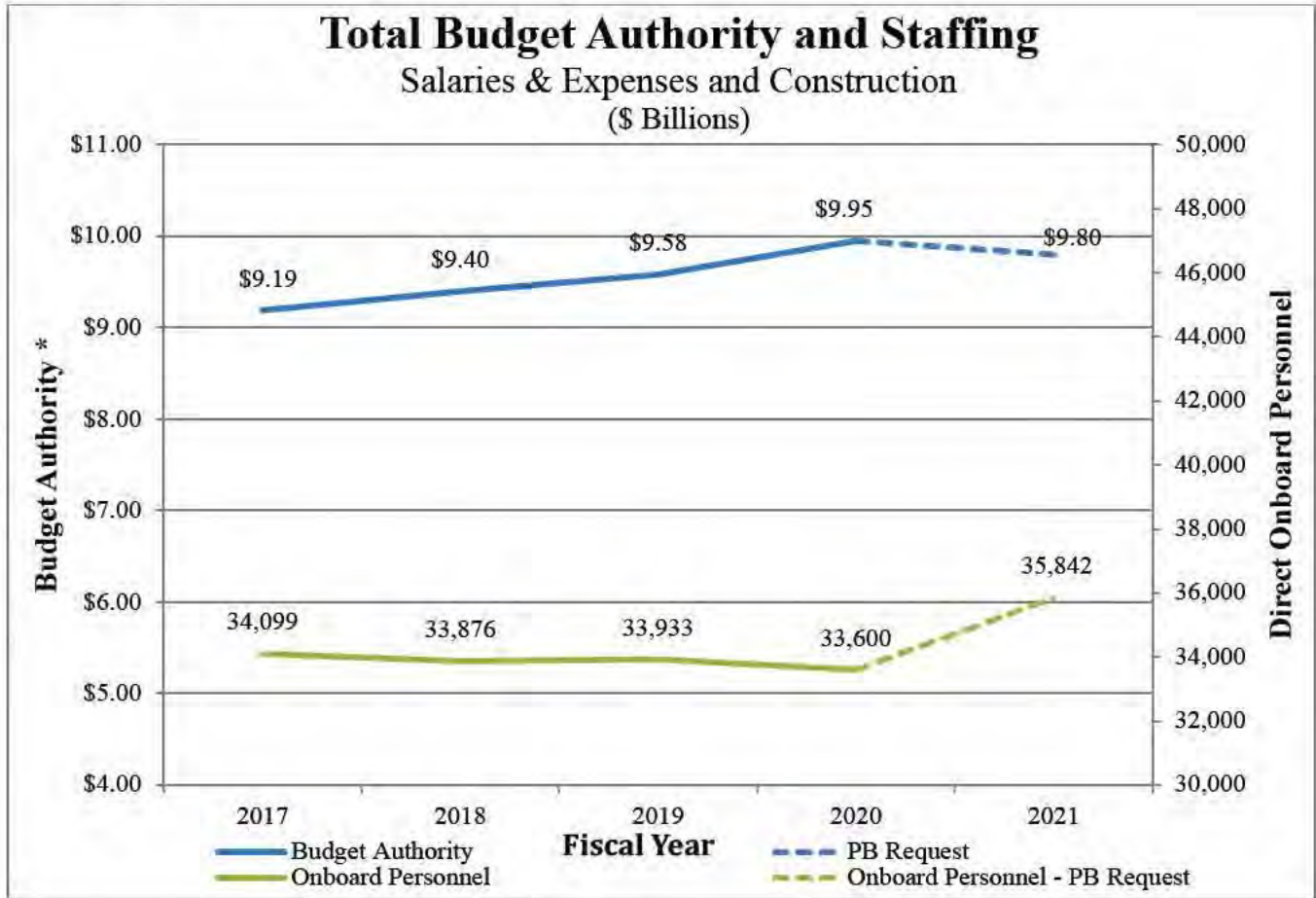
- The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) program is funded by the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (ICDE) appropriation. OCDETF coordinates and provides funding support for partner agencies engaged in disrupting and dismantling the highest priority drug trafficking and organized crime organizations threatening the United States' national security. These DOJ components participate in the OCDETF Program:
 - Drug Enforcement Administration
 - Federal Bureau of Investigation
 - United States Marshals Service
 - Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
 - United States Attorneys
 - Criminal Division
- Drug trafficking organizations linked to the five CPOT targets disrupted and dismantled in FY 2019 have generated 33 OCDETF investigations and 153 indictments, which have already resulted in more than 553 defendants charged and 272 convictions, combined over the course of these investigations.
- During FY 2019, several CPOTs previously disrupted and dismantled resulted in over 5,000 related convictions, over 100,000 kilograms of cocaine and heroin seizures, various weapons seizures, and prevention of over 1,000,000 kilograms of cocaine, marijuana, methamphetamine and heroin into the United States over the course of these investigations.
- OCDETF manages resources based on performance. For example, OCDETF routinely uses qualitative performance measures to review proper allocation of Assistant United States Attorney personnel in each of the 94 judicial districts nationwide.

Challenges

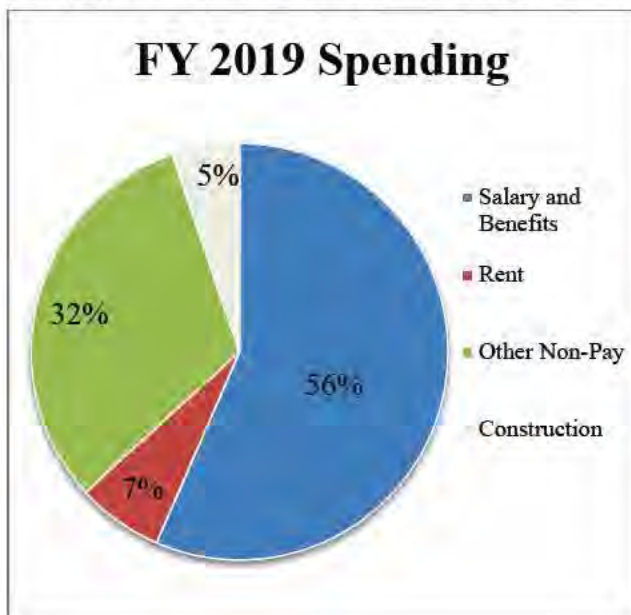
- OCDETF leverages expertise of partner agencies to attack multi-dimensional transnational criminal organizations. As the top chart on page 1 demonstrates, budget uncertainty is an ongoing challenge. The ICDE appropriation, relatively flat or cut in recent years, has been insufficient to maintain OCDETF's support for staffing and operations within its partner agencies. For example, the FY 2020 appropriation was almost \$10 million lower than FY 2019, forcing a reduction of support for over 100 agent and attorney positions at OCDETF partners. The impact of reduced or insufficient OCDETF funding on its partners is often not readily apparent to congressional appropriators and committee staff. Additionally, operating under prolonged continuing resolutions negatively impacts program performance.
- Some of OCDETF's partners are external to the Department of Justice, such as the Diplomatic Security Service (Department of State), Homeland Security Investigations, U.S. Coast Guard, and U.S. Secret Service (Department of Homeland Security), and the Postal Inspection Service (U.S. Postal Service). Maintaining productive, cooperative interagency relationships in a constrained funding environment characterized by competing priorities presents an ongoing challenge.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Budget Snapshot



*Budget Authority does not include rescissions or supplemental.



Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

Budget: The FBI's FY 2020 appropriation is \$9.95 billion and is strategically aligned to face acute and persistent terrorist and criminal threats. The FBI's funding is appropriated into two accounts: salaries and expenses (S&E) and construction.

The FBI also has the legal authority to collect fees for fingerprint and name-based records checks done in support of pre-employment vetting and background investigations. Fee collections vary from year to year depending on the number of background checks submitted; the FBI normally collects approximately \$255 million annually. The FBI also performs approximately \$955 million in services annually for other agencies and receives funds via reimbursable agreements in return for these services.

Strategic Realignment: The FBI recognizes not all functions are required to be performed in one central location. Thus, realigning certain functions to Huntsville, AL, and other locations outside the National Capital Region allows the FBI to strategically grow its workforce, both operationally and professionally. The realigned functions were carefully identified to support the goal to enhance our analytics and resiliency. By August 2021, the FBI anticipates the relocation of 1,400 personnel to Redstone, with additional positions expected to relocate in subsequent years.

FBI Task Forces: The FBI currently leads [] task forces consisting of Federal, State, and Local personnel. These task forces focus on 17 national security and criminal areas, including the Joint Terrorism Task Forces, Cyber Crime, Intellectual Property, Gangs, Violent Crime, and Child Exploitation.

b7E Per FBI

Challenges

Intelligence Authorization and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI): The appropriations committees enact the FBI's annual budget with the rest of DOJ; however, the majority of the FBI's national security programs is also subject to the oversight by ODNI and the House and Senate Intelligence Committees. Because the Intelligence Committees authorize specific resource levels, which could differ from appropriations, this could create a budgetary situation that requires congressional actions. Thus, the FBI not only has to work and coordinate with its own appropriation committees and the DOJ, but also with the ODNI and the Intelligence Committees. Lastly, the FBI requires regular monitoring and internal funding control to ensure resources are executed consistent with the Intelligence Authorization.

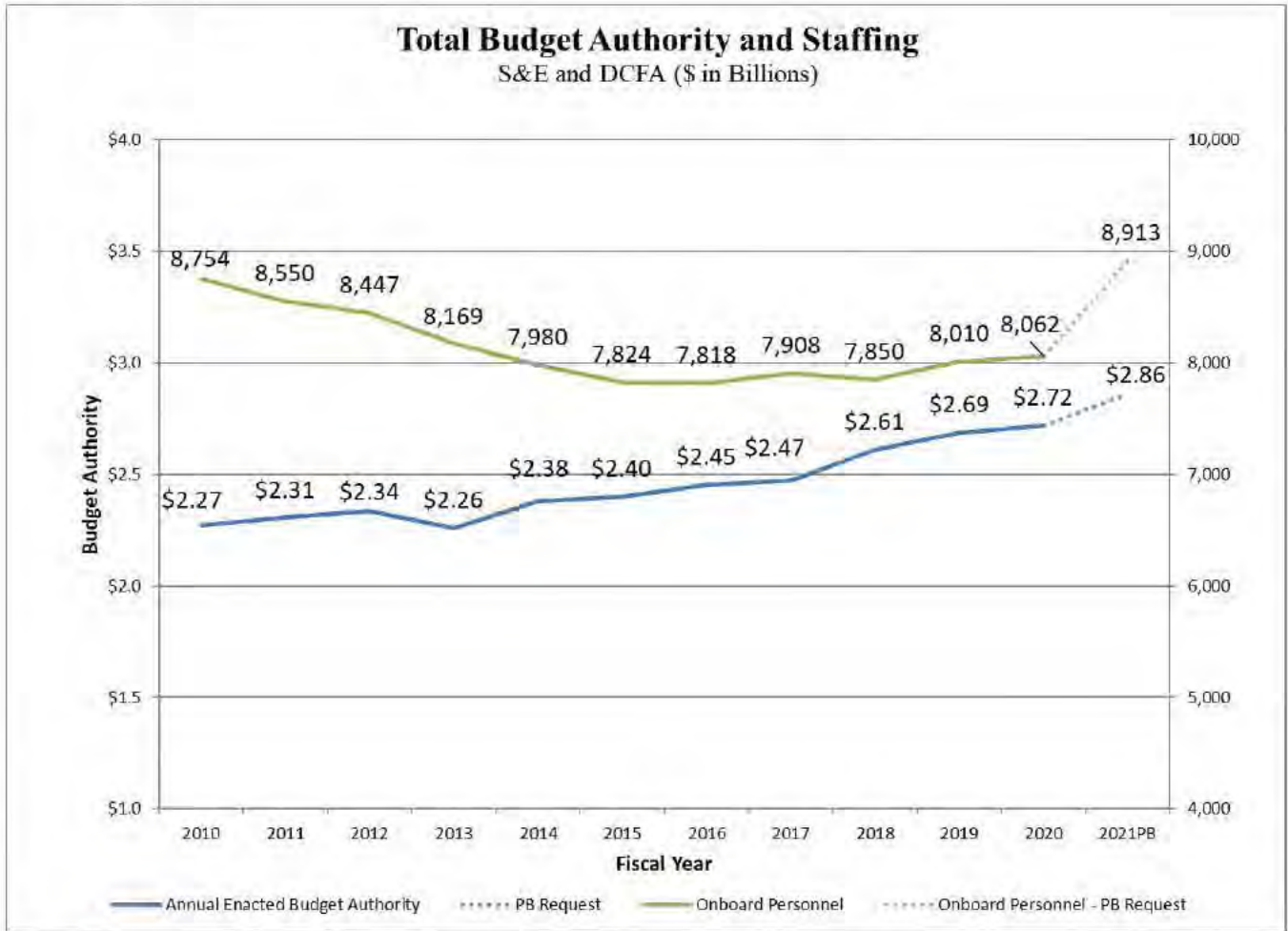
b7E Per FBI

New Headquarters: The J. Edgar Hoover (JEH) FBI headquarters was constructed in 1975 to support [] personnel. The infrastructure, including mechanical, electrical, and life safety systems, requires critical repairs or replacement to safely support the current capacity of [] FBI personnel. The FBI continues to plan and innovate within the J. Edgar Hoover Building to find efficiencies to sustain its critical operations, despite the building's failing infrastructure, as the FBI continues to engage with oversight entities about the potential for a new facility located on the existing Pennsylvania Avenue footprint.

b(7)(E) per FBI

Drug Enforcement Administration

Budget Snapshot



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

**DCFA personnel totals for FY 2010-FY 2013 reflect FTE burn, FY 2014 and beyond reflect on-board personnel



Funding for Largest Priority Areas

(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area*	FY 2019 Enacted			FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 President's Budget		
	Pos	Agts	Amount	Pos	Agts	Amount	Pos	Agts	Amount
Drugs	9,078	3,667	\$2,661	8,788	4,041	\$2,703	8,913	4,074	\$3,113
Transnational Organized Crime	7,217	3,786	\$2,253	6,923	3,597	\$2,266	6,956	3,614	\$2,385
Violent Crime	2,399	1,906	\$646	2,399	1,906	\$666	2,399	1,906	\$686
Southwest Border Enforcement	1,822	1,075	\$384	1,822	1,075	\$391	1,822	1,075	\$399
Opioids	232	138	\$358	232	138	\$368	232	138	\$379
Intelligence and Information Sharing	1,025	46	\$184	1,025	46	\$183	1,025	46	\$260
Cyber Crime	121	30	\$32	113	44	\$39	115	44	\$44
Counterterrorism	58	6	\$23	58	6	\$20	53	6	\$20
National Security	58	6	\$23	58	6	\$20	53	6	\$20

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

Performance Results by Strategic Goal included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Performance Measure Name	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Q3 Actual
DOJ's Strategic Objective 3.2: Disrupt and dismantle drug trafficking organizations to curb opioid and other illicit drug use in our nation				
Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT)-linked Priority Target (PTO) Organizations ¹				
-dismantled	74	65	78	56
-disrupted	111	83	117	115
Priority Target Organizations (PTO) not linked to CPOTs ¹				
-dismantled	724	665	740	457
-disrupted	776	677	793	801
Monetary Value of Currency, Property and Drugs Seized (Drug Trafficker Revenue Denied)	\$3.3 Billion	\$5.0 Billion	\$4.0 Billion	\$2.2 Billion
Number of State and Local Law Enforcement Officers Trained in Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement	900	1,087	900	398
¹ Includes Agency-wide (S&E or DCFA funded) PTO Dispositions – CPOT linked and Not CPOT linked				

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

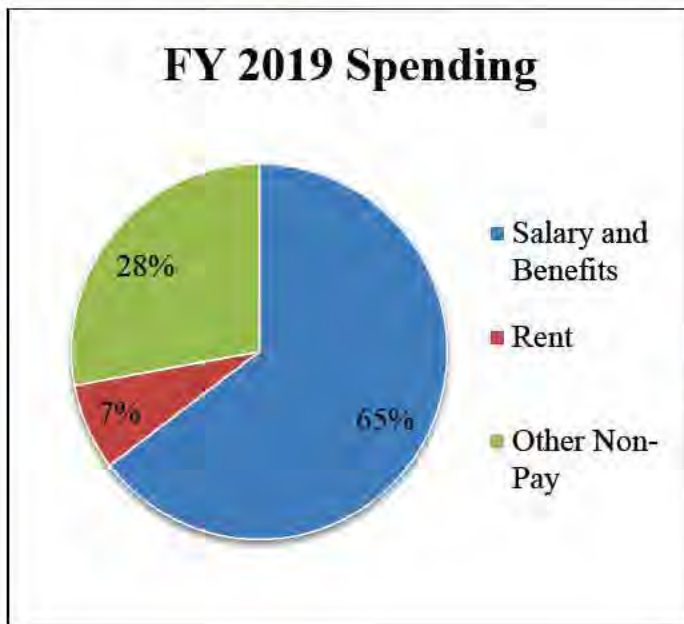
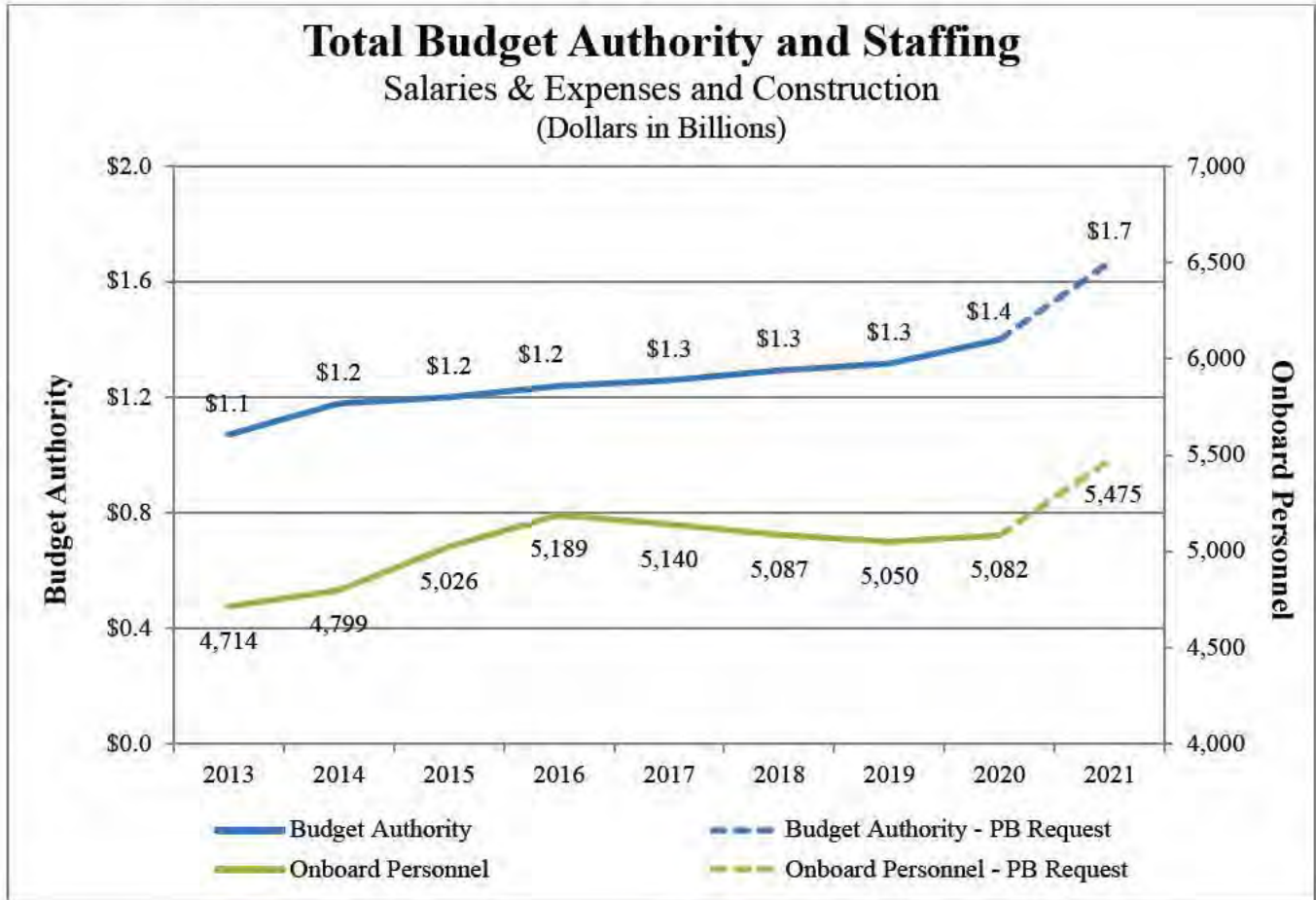
- The DEA prioritizes its resources to disrupt and dismantle the “most wanted” drug trafficking and money laundering organizations believed to be primarily responsible for the Nation’s illicit drug supply. This includes the Consolidated Organizational Priority Targets (CPOTs) identified by the DOJ, plus other Priority Target Organizations (PTOs) identified by the DEA. CPOTs are some of the most violent transnational criminal organizations. Between the inception of CPOT lists in June 2002 and October 2020, Federal law enforcement has dismantled 89 CPOT organizations and disrupted the operations of another 60.
- Between FY 2005 and July 2020, the DEA denied drug trafficking organizations over \$50 billion in drug trafficking revenue through the seizure of both assets and drugs. In the first three quarters of FY 2020, the DEA successfully denied over \$5.7 billion in drug trafficking revenue.
- The DEA’s Diversion Control Division enforces the provisions of the Controlled Substances Act and the Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act by preventing, detecting, and investigating the diversion of controlled pharmaceuticals and listed chemicals from legitimate sources. The DEA has 86 Tactical Diversion Squads throughout the United States, located in 44 States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia that focus on diversion enforcement efforts.
- The DEA-led Special Operations Division (SOD) is a multi-agency operational coordination center with participation from 35 law enforcement agencies, including foreign participation from the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada. The SOD’s work focuses on major drug trafficking and terrorist organizations financed by drug profits, which operate across jurisdictional boundaries on a regional, national, and international level. The SOD plays a critical coordinating role in drug trafficking, gang, and Transnational Criminal Organization investigations.
- In FY 2019, DEA personnel participated in 120 Regional Task Forces and 74 High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Task Forces.

Challenges

- Special Agent staffing has been on the decline since FY 2010, primarily due to limited resources. FY 2019 is the first year in nearly a decade where the DEA hired more agents than it lost through attrition. However, the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic disrupted the DEA’s ability to build on the gains of FY 2019 due to its impact on course schedules and capacity.
- New encryption methods limit the DEA’s ability to lawfully intercept communications on encrypted devices and applications, which hampers one of the DEA’s most effective tools to investigate and dismantle drug distribution networks.
- Mexican Transnational Criminal Organizations remain the greatest criminal drug threat in the United States and continue to expand their global reach as they distribute drugs and launder the proceeds from drug sales. The cartels are a principal wholesale drug source for domestic street gangs, which are responsible for retail-level distribution.
- At present, the DEA’s access to state Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) data is limited to information relating to an ongoing investigative matter. The means by which the DEA obtains this information varies from state to state, with approximately half of the states requiring some kind of court or grand jury process. Without PDMP data from every state, the DEA faces challenging knowledge gaps that hinder its ability to fight prescription drug diversion and protect public health and safety.
- Fentanyl remains a driver in drug involved overdose deaths. Legislative action is required to schedule fentanyl as a class. The DEA’s current emergency scheduling of fentanyl expires May 6, 2021.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

Budget Snapshot



Funding for Largest Priority Areas

(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area*	FY 2019 Enacted			FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 President's Budget		
	Pos	Agts	Amount	Pos	Agts	Amount	Pos	Agts	Amount
Violent Crime	3,518	1,707	\$941	3,710	1,899	\$1,001	4,267	2,161	\$1,159
Gun Safety	3,527	1,650	\$915	3,627	1,750	\$953	4,086	1,993	\$1,111
National Security	1,635	789	\$421	1,691	847	\$448	1,838	925	\$524
Southwest Border Enforcement	592	314	\$140	591	314	\$147	591	314	\$156
Counterterrorism	174	88	\$57	174	88	\$59	174	88	\$63
Intelligence and Information Sharing	150	55	\$37	150	55	\$39	150	55	\$41
Transnational Crime	68	33	\$17	68	33	\$17	68	33	\$17

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

Performance Results by Strategic Goal included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Performance Measure Name	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Strategic Goal 1, Objective 1.1; Goal 3, Objective 3.1		
Impact the threat to public safety caused by illegal firearms trafficking	102	99.1
Impact the threat to public safety caused by criminal possession and use of firearms	101	89.3
Impact the threat to public safety caused by criminal organizations	98	98
Impact the threat to public safety caused by bombs and explosives	99	105.8
Impact the threat to public safety caused by criminal use of fire	102	102.6
Improve public safety by increasing compliance with Federal laws and regulations by firearms industry members	91	101.1
Improve public safety by increasing compliance with Federal laws and regulations by explosives industry members	102	104.6

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

National Tracing Center (NTC): The NTC is the only crime gun tracing facility in the United States, and it provides assistance to both domestic and international law enforcement agencies. In FY 2019, the ATF processed more than 452,000 trace requests, compared to more than 443,000 trace requests in FY 2018.

National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN): The ATF NIBIN program is an automated network that uses ballistic imaging technology to identify links or associations between fired cartridge cases and guns recovered from crime scenes. NIBIN is a proven investigative and intelligence tool that generates leads which allow law enforcement to focus on recurring gun violence and repeat violent offenders. As of August 31, 2020, the NIBIN database contained approximately 427,000 leads/hits, compared to approximately 329,000 at the conclusion of FY 2019 and 255,000 at the end of FY 2018.

Hiring Efforts: Retirements account for 70-75 percent of all ATF attrition. Special agents account for roughly 51.6 percent of ATF's permanent employees. Special agents with at least 20 years of service may retire at age 50; the mandatory retirement age for these agents is 57. For FY 2021, the ATF has the following recruiting goals: 216 new agents, 72 new industry operations investigators, and 120 new support employees (non-SA/IOI).

ATF Hires, Separations, and Net Staffing Change (FY 2016 – FY 2020)

Fiscal Year	External Hires	Separations	Net Staffing Change	Onboard Employees (End of FY)	Onboard Agents (End of FY)	Agent Staffing Percentage
2016	438	274	164	5,189	2,675	51.6%
2017	249	300	(51)	5,140	2,623	51.0%
2018	293	301	(8)	5,087	2,630	51.7%
2019	228	279	(51)	5,050	2,597	51.4%
2020	315	279	36	5,082	2,653	52.2%
Total	1,523	1,433	90			
Annual Average	305	287	18	5,110	2,636	51.6%

Challenges

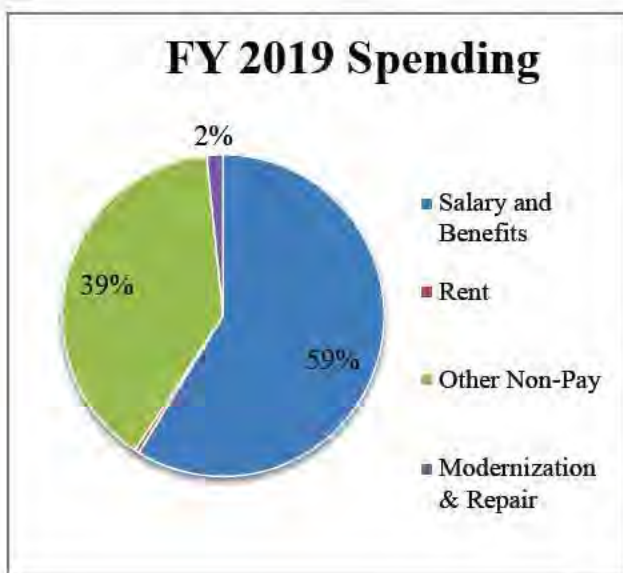
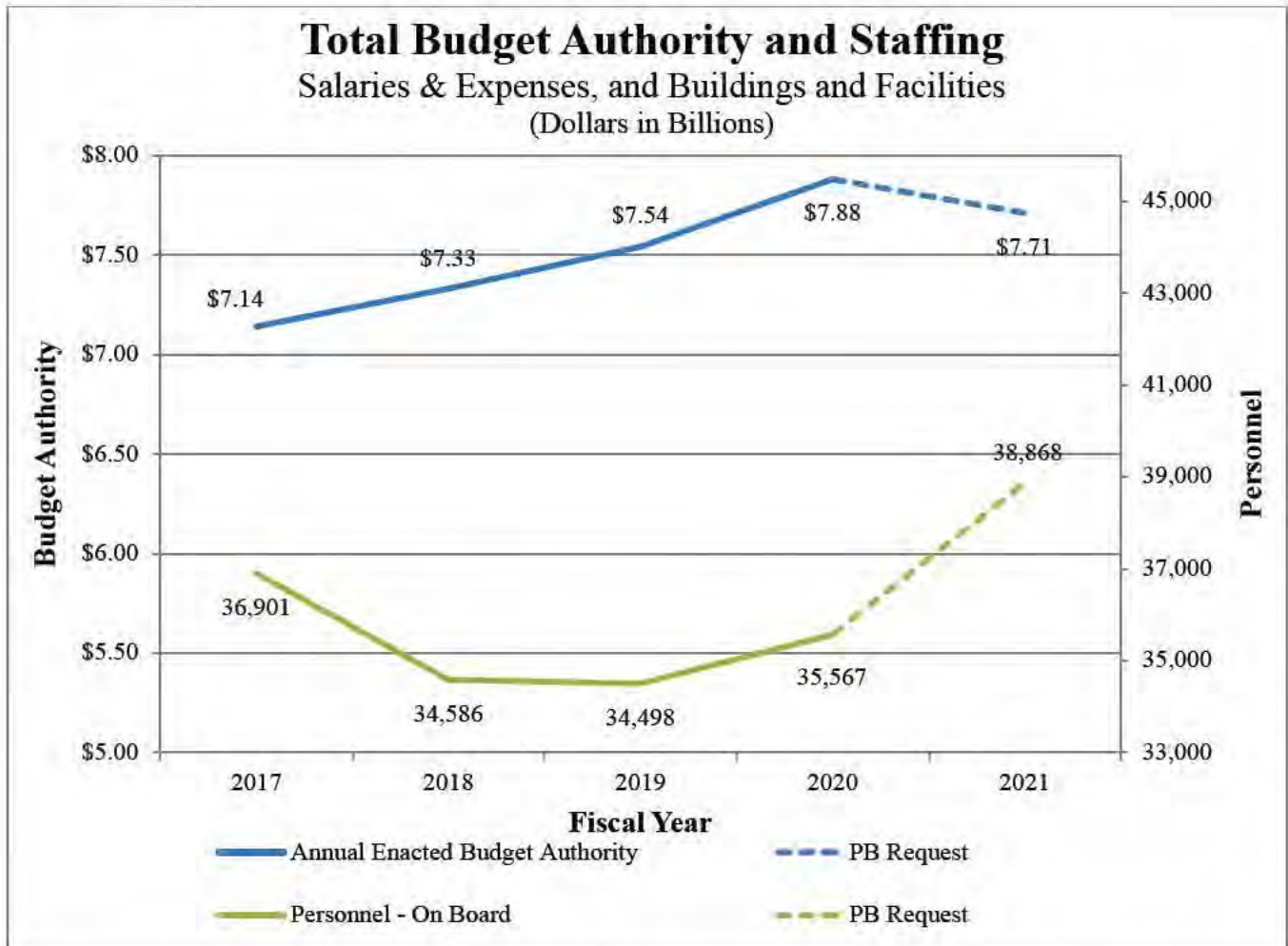
Violent Crime: Gun crime is a challenge that strains the ATF's ability to respond to requests for assistance from areas most affected by violence. The Department has prioritized a more robust Federal effort to assist State and local law enforcement to address this violence. The ATF continues to respond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

COVID-19: The COVID-19 pandemic is restricting ATF's operations significantly, and has added to the challenges of executing our regulatory mission. Due to COVID-19, ATF operations have been limited since the third quarter of FY 2020 to the most significant investigations related to violent gun crime. During Phase I of the Federal government's return to work plan, the ATF focused regulatory resources on inspections with a public safety nexus while maximizing virtual and telephone contacts with Federal Firearm Licensees. This approach limits the number of in-person compliance inspections. As the pandemic continued, ATF HQ delegated performance parameters for more investigative tasks to regional Field Divisions.

Additionally, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) was closed from mid-March through the end of May. Since that time, most ATF agent trainees whose formal FLETC training was interrupted by the pandemic have returned to FLETC.

Bureau of Prisons

Budget Snapshot



Funding for Largest Priority Areas
(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area	FY 2019 Enacted			FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 President's Budget		
	Pos	Agts	Amount	Pos	Agts	Amount	Pos	Agts	Amount
Drugs	17,846	-	\$3,528	17,935	-	\$3,601	18,006	-	\$3,593
Immigration	4,631	-	\$1,063	4,631	-	\$1,120	4,631	-	\$1,122
Prisoner Reentry and First Step Act	3,059	-	\$740	3,182	-	\$830	3,311	-	\$1,149
Southwest Border Enforcement	-	-	\$22	-	-	\$23	-	-	\$23
Counterterrorism	90	-	\$23	90	-	\$25	90	-	\$25

Performance Results by Strategic Goal
included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Performance Measure Name	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Actual
Strategic Goal 3: Reduce Violent Crime and Promote Public Safety		
Rate of serious assaults in Federal prisons (rate /5000 inmates)	11	7
Escapes from secure institutions	0	0
Percent of system-wide crowding in federal prisons	12%	-6%

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

(as of September 30, 2020)

Inmate Population by Facility Type		
Facility Type	Population	Percent of Total Population
BOP Facilities*	126,744	81.5
Govt. Owned, Contractor Operated	0	N/A
Private Contract Facilities		
Long-Term	13,941	9.0
Jail/Juvenile	744	0.4
Residential Reentry Centers	14,133	9.1
Total	155,562	100.0

* Rated capacity of BOP facilities is 134,404.

Inmate Population and Crowding by Security Level		
Security Level	Percent of Total Population	Crowding Rate* (Percent)
Minimum	10	-48
Low	29	-2
Medium	35	8
High	15	17
Admin	11	-7

* Overall crowding rate: -6%. Secure Female Facilities crowding rate: -17%.

Challenges

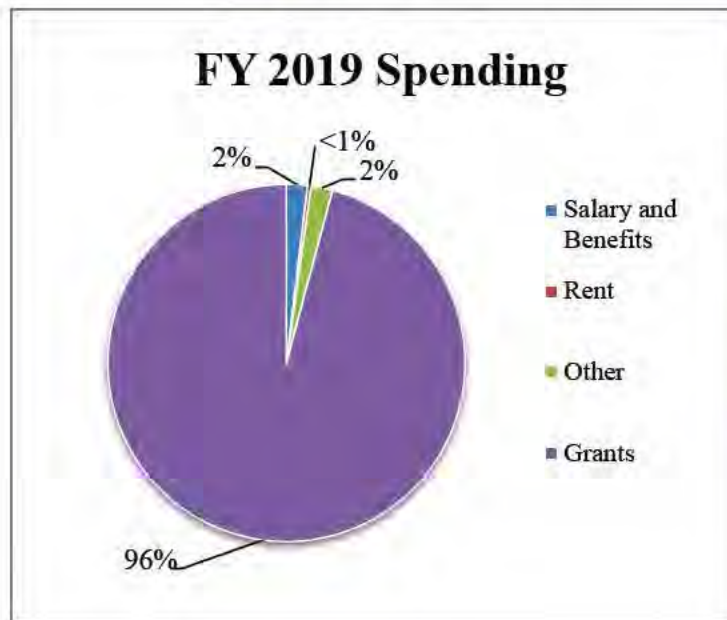
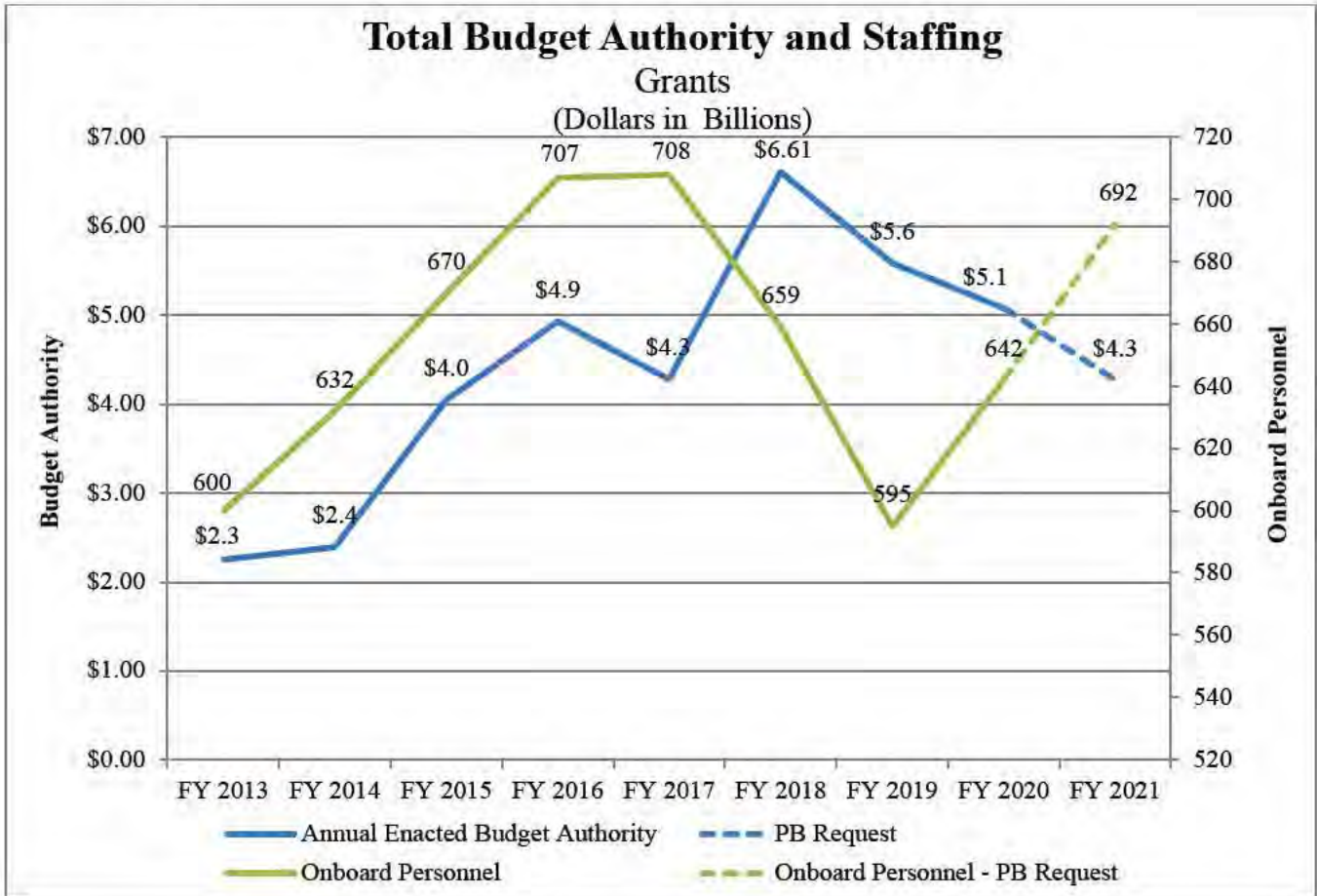
Staffing: BOP continually faces staffing challenges due to the nature of corrections work, the remote locations of many of its institutions, and delays in background check and security clearance processing at the Office of Personnel Management. Some career classifications (particularly medical) pose recruiting difficulties due to relatively low compensation compared to the private sector. The BOP was also impacted by the hiring freeze implemented in January of 2017 and was lifted in April of 2019. In FY 2020, the BOP made progress in the overall staffing level, by increasing the on-board level by nearly 1,100 staff. BOP Institution staff are considered “correctional workers first” regardless of the position to which they are assigned.

Modernization and Repair (M&R): Addressing the M&R needs of BOP’s aging infrastructure is a major challenge – one-third of BOP’s institutions are over 50 years old, with a current backlog of major projects totaling \$999 million. There are also challenges outside of BOP’s control that affects M&R program resources. For example, in FY 2020, Federal Correctional Institution Estill, SC sustained \$20.0 million in major damage, leading to the relocation of 934 inmates to other institutions. Due to these storms, additional prisons suffered \$30.7 million in structural, security and other damages. These types of unforeseen incidents and events creates further funding challenges for the M&R program and overall operations, such as moving large numbers of inmates that cause security concerns and increased crowding conditions.

Coronavirus Disease–19 (COVID-19) Pandemic: In FY 2020, the BOP implemented modified operation to fight COVID -19 pandemic. The BOP has taken, and will continue to take, aggressive steps to protect the safety and security of all staff and inmates, as well as members of the public. The BOP obligated over \$300 million in expenses related to COVID 19 in FY 2020, while only receiving \$100 million in Supplemental funding.

Office of Justice Programs

Budget Snapshot



Funding for Largest Priority Areas
(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area	FY 2019 Enacted			FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 President's Budget		
	Pos	Agts	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agts	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agts	Amount (\$000)
Drugs	0	0	\$470,350	0	0	\$503,692	0	0	\$429,743
Gun Safety	0	0	162,000	0	0	165,290	0	0	250,000
Violent Crime	0	0	249,500	0	0	256,290	0	0	246,000
Indian Country	0	0	210,150	0	0	175,000	0	0	235,834
Prisoner Reentry & Second Chance	0	0	252,500	0	0	262,000	0	0	227,500
Crimes Against Children	0	0	\$140,500	0	0	161,000	0	0	\$137,000

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

Performance Measure Name	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Strategic Goal 3.1: Combat violent crime, promote safe communities, and uphold the rights of victims of crime		
Number of victims of violent crime that received services through the Victim Assistance Program (Key Performance Indicator)	5,000,000	6,578,459
Number of grants made to state and local law enforcement agencies to promote police/community partnerships for crime reduction (Key Performance Indicator)	94	93

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

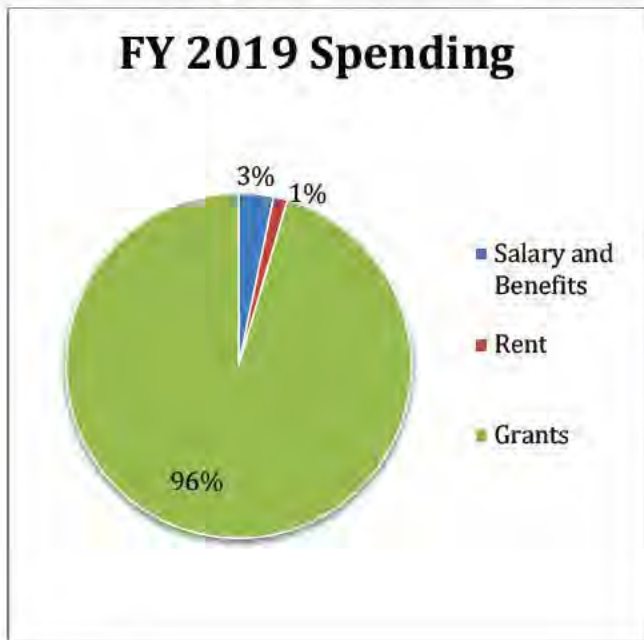
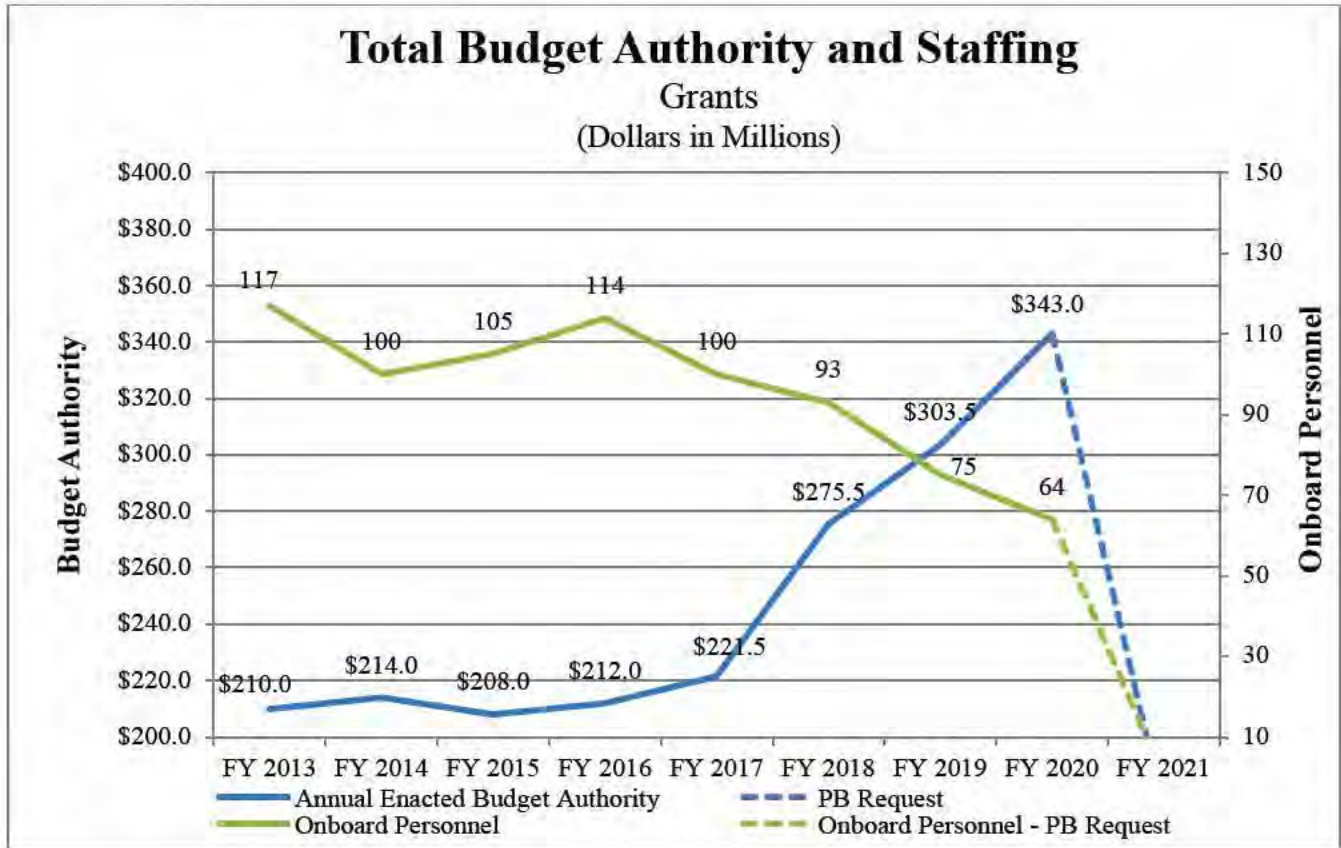
- The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) is led by an Assistant Attorney General (AAG) who is responsible for the overall management and oversight of OJP. This includes ensuring that OJP policies and programs reflect the priorities of the President, the Attorney General, and the Congress and promoting coordination among the OJP offices and bureaus. The AAG reports to the Department's Associate Attorney General.
- The OJP works in partnership with the justice community to identify and address the most pressing public safety challenges confronting the nation. The OJP and its program offices promote proven programs and support approaches that are evidence-informed and promise demonstrable results.
- Through its grant and financial assistance programs, the OJP works to strengthen the Nation's capacity to address public safety needs by supporting law enforcement, prosecution, and public defense agencies, as well as courts, corrections, reentry, and crime reduction programs in State, local, and tribal jurisdictions. OJP funding also supports crime victim assistance and compensation programs, juvenile justice and child protection activities, sex offender management efforts, a wide range of training and technical assistance opportunities, ground-breaking criminal justice research, and statistical collections covering a host of justice system topics.
- The OJP administers six appropriated accounts that fund a wide variety of criminal justice initiatives. The FY 2020 accounts and funding were: Research and Evaluation (\$79 million), State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (\$1.9 billion), Juvenile Justice (\$320 million), Public Safety Officers' Benefits Programs (\$142 million), the Crime Victims Fund (\$2.6 billion), and the Domestic Victims of Trafficking Fund (\$6 million).

Challenges

- **Grant Administration and Oversight:** Effective grant administration and oversight has been a Top 10 Management Challenge identified by the Department's Office of Inspector General for several years given the Department's multi-billion dollar grants portfolio. In FY 2020, the OJP had almost 9,000 open awards totaling more than \$13 billion. Effective and proper stewardship of taxpayer dollars is a top priority for the OJP and an ongoing effort that integrates programmatic, financial, and administrative oversight throughout the grant lifecycle, including: (1) pre- and post-award risk assessment, (2) programmatic and financial monitoring, (3) audit resolution, (4) performance management, and (5) training and technical assistance. OJP oversight efforts focus on the detection and prevention of waste, fraud, and abuse of the billions of taxpayer dollars for which it is responsible.
- **Crime Victims Fund:** The Crime Victims Fund (CVF) has been a major funding source for victim services since its establishment in 1984. Federal revenues deposited into the CVF come from criminal fines, forfeitures, special assessments, and gifts or donations instead of federal tax dollars. As of FY 2020, the Fund balance is over \$6 billion. In recent years, the annual obligation cap on the CVF has consistently been enacted in excess of the annual receipts. Obligation caps in FY 2019 (\$4.4 billion) and FY 2020 (\$2.6 billion) have exceeded the five-year average of annual receipts (\$1.9 billion). CVF receipts in FY 2019 (\$0.5 billion) and FY 2020 (\$0.5 billion) were lower than the five-year average. The long-term viability of the Fund relies on harmony between the obligation cap and receipts. The health of the Fund is not sustainable unless the obligation cap is lowered or receipts are increased in the future.

Community Oriented Policing Service

Budget Snapshot



Funding for Largest Priority Areas
(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area*	FY 2019 Enacted			FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 President's Budget		
	Pos	Agts	Amount	Pos	Agts	Amount	Pos	Agts	Amount
Combat Violent Crime & Promote Public Safety	0	0	\$153	0	0	\$305	0	0	\$164

Performance Results by Strategic Goal
included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Performance Measure Name	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Actual
Strategic Goal 3.1: Combat violent crime, promote safe communities, and uphold the rights of victims of crime		
Reduce Violent Crime	-3%	N/A
Number of officers funded	2,500	2,761
Number of School Violence Prevention Programs funded	145	160
Number of COPS knowledge resource products distributed	200,000	242,569
Strategic Goal 3.2: Disrupt and dismantle drug trafficking organizations to curb opioid and other illicit drug use in our nation		
Reduce Drug Overdose Deaths	-12%	TBD
Number of COPS Anti-Heroine Task Force Programs funded	12	14
Number of COPS Anti-Methamphetamine Programs funded	12	12

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

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

The COPS Office awards grants to hire community policing professionals, develop and test innovative policing strategies, and provide training and technical assistance to community members, local government leaders, and all levels of law enforcement. Since 1994, the COPS Office has invested more than \$14 billion to help advance community policing.

Challenges

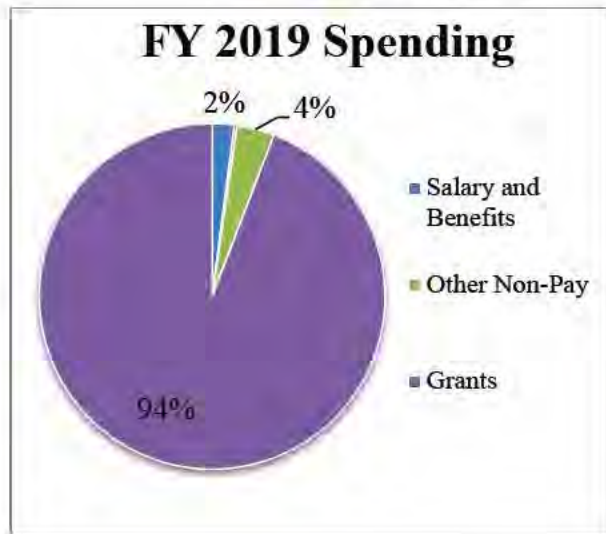
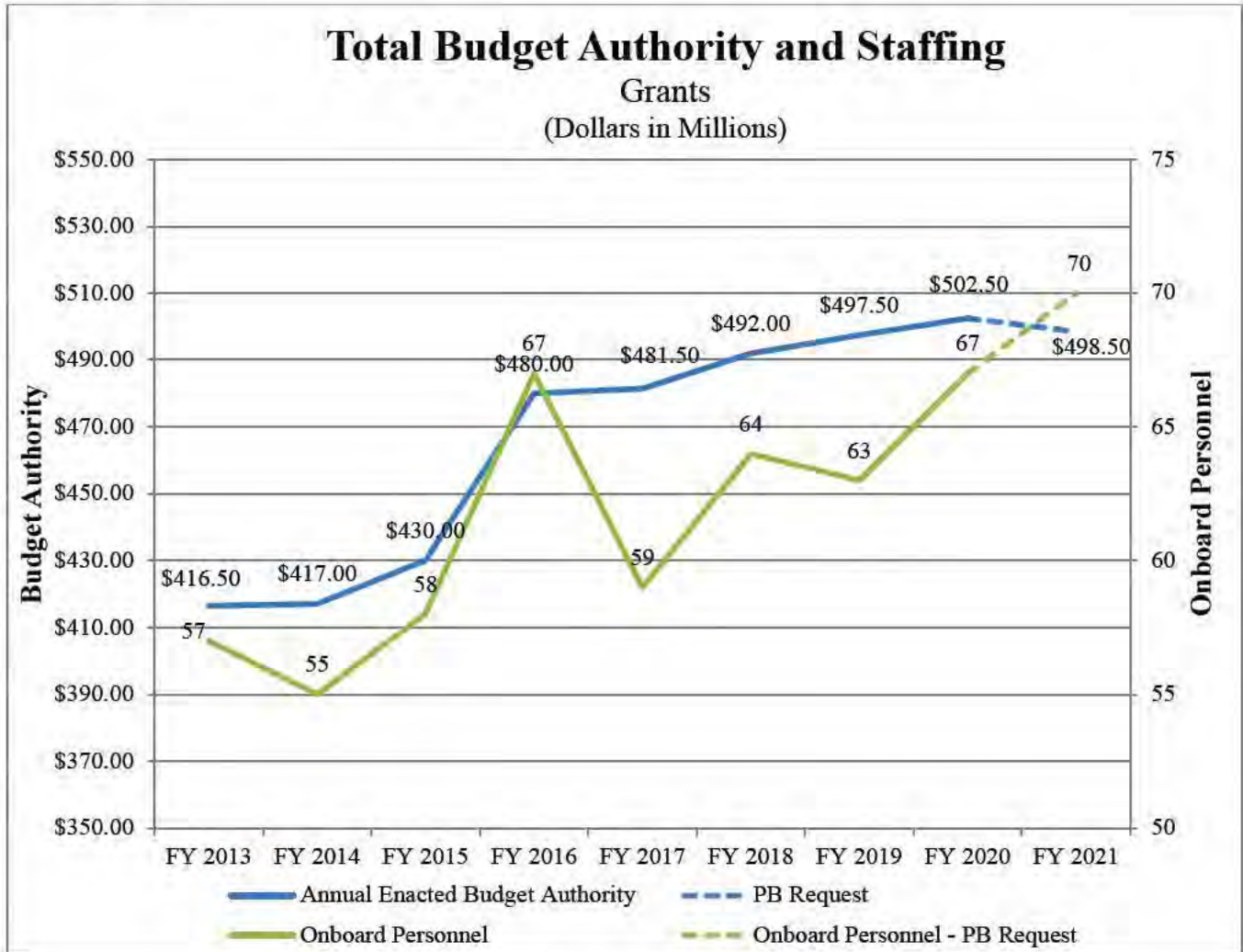
The COPS Office has been seeking appropriations language to allow it to respond more effectively to the ever-changing needs of the field. For example, in response to many requests, the COPS Office would like authority to provide grants for police departments to hire civilians in addition to sworn law enforcement officers. COPS would also like to be able to use its grant hiring funds to provide training for its hiring grantees, as well as provide technical assistance during a crisis.

The COPS Office has found that the current cap on attendance at large professional conferences, imposed to limit conference attendance by Federal staff, has limited its ability to conduct business with the sponsoring stakeholder groups.

The COPS Office has partnered with the Office of Justice Programs and the Office on Violence Against Women on a shared services grants management solution entitled, JustGrants. There will continue to be significant budget and staffing challenges to the continued development of JustGrants.

Office on Violence Against Women

Budget Snapshot



Funding for Largest Priority Areas

(Dollars in Millions)

Key Priority Area*	FY 2019 Enacted			FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 President's Budget		
	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount	Pos	Attys	Amount
Violent Crime	0	0	\$330.0	0	0	\$331.5	0	0	\$333.0
Indian Country	0	0	\$56.6	0	0	\$57.1	0	0	\$56.5
Adam Walsh	0	0	\$37.5	0	0	\$35.0	0	0	\$35.0
Civil Rights	0	0	\$20.0	0	0	\$20.0	0	0	\$20.0

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

Performance Results by Strategic Goal included in DOJ Annual Performance Report

Performance Measure Name	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Strategic Goal 3: Reduce violent crime and promote public safety by promoting safe communities, and upholding the rights of victims of crime.		
Number of communities with improved capacity for a coordinated response to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking	4,050	5,060

Budget and Financial Management Facts and Challenges

Fast Facts

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

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

In 2004, OVW became an independent office reporting to the Associate Attorney General (previously, OVW was a component of the Office of Justice Programs).

Challenges

Hiring Staff

OVW's overall positions/FTE have been reduced in recent years. This reduction has created an increased risk for the oversight of OVW grantees both programmatically and financially, as well as the possibility of a reduction in staff productivity or an increase in staff turnover due to burn out from the heavy workloads. The reduction in positions/FTE has also impacted OVW's very lean Administrative Team resulting in similar challenges, as well as increasing the risk that OVW cannot maintain the necessary separation of duties.

Acronyms for DOJ Components

Acronym/Abbreviation	Description
AAG	Ass stant Attorney Genera
AG	Attorney Genera
ASG	Assoc ate Attorney Genera
ATF	Bureau of A coh , Tobacco & F rearms
ATR	Ant trust D v s on
AUSA	Ass stant U.S. Attorney
BOP	Federa Bureau of Pr sons
CIV	C v D v s on
COPS	Off ce of Commun ty Or ented Po c ng Serv ces
CRM	Cr m na D v s on
CRS	Commun ty Re at ons Serv ce
CRT	C v R ghts D v s on
DAG	Deputy Attorney Genera
DEA	Drug Enforcement Adm n strat on
ENRD	Env ronment and Natura Resources D v s on
EOIR	Execut ve Off ce for Imm grat on Rev ew
EOUSA	Execut ve Off ce for Un ted States Attorneys
EOUST	Execut ve Off ce for Un ted States Trustees
ExecSec	Execut ve Secretar at
FBI	Federa Bureau of Invest gat on
FCSC	Fore gn C a ms Sett ement Comm ss on
IG	Inspector Genera
JMD	Just ce Management D v s on
NSCC	Nat ona Secur ty Coord nat on Counc
NSD	Nat ona Secur ty D v s on
OAAG	Off ce of the Ass stant Attorney Genera
OAG	Off ce of the Attorney Genera
OARM	Off ce of Attorney Recru tment Management
OASG	Off ce of the Assoc ate Attorney Genera
OCDETF	Organ zed Cr me Drug Enforcement Task Force
ODAG	Off ce of the Deputy Attorney Genera
OIP	Off ce of Informat on and Pr vacy
OIG	Off ce of the Inspector Genera
OIPR	Off ce of Inte gence Po cy and Rev ew
OJP	Off ce of Just ce Programs
OLA	Off ce of Leg s at ve Affa rs
OLC	Off ce of Lega Counse
OLP	Off ce of Lega Po cy
OPA	Off ce of the Pardon Attorney
OPR	Off ce of Profess ona Respons b ty
OSG	Off ce of the So c tor Genera
OTJ	Off ce of Tr ba Just ce
OVW	Off ce on V o ence Aga nst Women
PAO	Off ce of Pub c Affa rs
PRAO	Profess ona Respons b ty Adv sory Off ce
SES	Sen or Execut ve Serv ce
SA	Spec a Agent
SAC	Spec a Agent n Charge
SSA	Superv sory Spec a Agent
TAX	Tax D v s on
USA	U.S. Attorney
USAO	U.S. Attorney's Off ce
USM	U.S. Marsha
USMS	Un ted States Marsha s Serv ce
INTERPOL	U.S. Nat ona Centra Bureau (Internat ona Cr m na Po ce Organ zat on)
USPC	Un ted States Paro e Comm ss on

Congressional Considerations

Justice Management Division: Appropriations Issues



U.S. Department of Justice

(1) United States Supreme Court Ruling in *McGirt*

In July 2020, the Supreme Court dramatically altered the law enforcement landscape in Oklahoma when it decided *McGirt v. Oklahoma*. In doing so, the Court upended a century of settled practice relating to criminal jurisdiction in the state. The ramifications on this decision for public safety in the state are significant and require both immediate attention and a long term solution.

In order to meet the short-term public safety needs as a result of *McGirt*, the Department of Justice has surged resources to eastern Oklahoma including Assistant United States Attorneys, as well as resources from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and United States Marshall Service. This surge is necessarily temporary. These resources are drawn from other states and the reduction in staffing in those states puts an enormous strain on federal law enforcement in those donor districts that is neither fair to the donor districts nor to the public safety requirements of the nation as a whole.

The Department is working with Congress to find a lasting and permanent legislative solution that strikes the appropriate balance between state and tribal jurisdiction on criminal matters arising in Oklahoma. Absent this legislative fix, the Department will require substantial additional resources in order to continue to provide these broad law enforcement and criminal justice services within this large portion of Oklahoma.

(2) Federal Prisoner Detention (FPD) Funding

The United States Marshals Service (USMS) has no control over the number of federal prisoners remanded to the custody of the Attorney General but nonetheless must ensure sufficient resources are available to house and care for these detainees. The USMS does so, in part, by coordinating the acquisition of sufficient non-federal detention space in the most cost-efficient manner via the FPD program.

In recent years, Congress has consistently underfunded this activity, thereby requiring the Department to seek additional funds and divert funds from elsewhere in the Department in order to prevent funding deficiency. The Department has been working with Congress on providing sufficient funding for FPD, or, in the alternative, to provide appropriate flexibilities for the Department to use other funding for this purpose.

(3) Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) Law Enforcement Personnel

ATF has a long-standing need for additional agent, specialist, and intelligence personnel to be deployed to select cities in order to interdict violent gun crime. This includes needed resources to expand its National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) sites to further provide timely tracing services to high gun crime areas and extend NIBIN National Correlation Training Center (NNCTC) services 24/7 nation-wide. Modernization of NIBIN and NNCTC would increase capacity to directly investigate gun crimes and to support investigations by ATF's state and local partners.

(4) United States Marshals Service Law Enforcement Personnel

USMS has a long-standing need to expand staffing to address fugitive apprehension needs in the field, increasing task force enforcement at the district level, and reducing violence crime in areas of most need.

Continued »

This includes expansion of the Regional Fugitive Task Force (RFTF) Counter Gang Unit (CGU) program, adding a third CGU to address gang-related violence in the field. The Department continues to work with Congress in this regard.

(5) National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS)

The Department continues to seek additional resources to bolster the effectiveness of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) in four priority areas:

NICS Disposition

JMD OCIO is planning to undertake a five-year project to bring records related to the disposition of court cases into the NICS system to meet requirements of the FIX-NICS Act. This would allow for the connection of arrest records to the disposition of the arrest (for Federal law enforcement). Currently, NICS can tell the FBI when someone has been arrested, but it doesn't easily allow FBI to determine what ultimately happened in the case.

NICS Effect

JMD OCIO is planning to undertake a five-year project to bring records related to the disposition of court cases into the NICS system to meet requirements of the FIX-NICS Act. This would allow for the connection of arrest records to the disposition of the arrest (for Federal law enforcement). Currently, NICS can tell the FBI when someone has been arrested, but it doesn't easily allow FBI to determine what ultimately happened in the case.

NICS Response

The ATF is in need of additional resources to more effectively respond in instances where Federal Firearm Licensee (FFLs) legally transfer firearms to buyers who are subsequently determined to be prohibited from possessing one.

NICS Buildout

The FBI is also seeking resources to increase NICS staffing and information technology (IT) system improvements, thereby upgrading its capacity to perform NICS background checks for firearms purchases. The ability to process background checks more efficiently will help minimize the number of firearm sales to prohibited persons and decrease the workload for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives.

(6) Judicial Security

In the aftermath of the July 2020 violent attack at the home of a New Jersey Federal District Judge, and in response to increasing threats against federal judges, the Judicial Conference of the United States submitted congressional recommendations for improving judicial security. These proposed actions, coordinated through the Administrative Office of the US Courts and DOJ, include:

1. Seeking legislation to enhance the protection of judges' personally identifiable information, particularly on the internet;
2. Supporting the development of a resource, in coordination with the USMS to expand the capabilities of Protective Intelligence to monitor the public availability of judges' personally identifiable information and potential and actual threats;
3. Supporting additional appropriations for the USMS to replace and sustain home intrusion security systems installed in judges' homes with current security capabilities and technologies;
4. Supporting increased appropriations for the USMS to hire additional Deputy U.S. Marshals in accordance with the District Staffing Model.

(7) Antitrust (ATR) Funding

In addition to its growing portfolio of services, the number, size, and complexity of mergers reviewed by ATR each year has increased substantially. Between FY 2013 and FY 2019, the number of mergers ATR reviewed annually increased by more than 50 percent, even while its funding level has remained relatively constant. The Department is thus working with Congress to ensure that ATR is funded at a level to properly sustain its mission.

(8) Executive Office of Immigration Review (EOIR)

EOIR's primary mission is to adjudicate immigration cases by fairly, expeditiously, and uniformly interpreting and administering the Nation's immigration laws. Under delegated authority from the Attorney General, EOIR conducts immigration court proceedings, appellate reviews, and administrative hearings. In recent years, the Department has worked closely with the Appropriations Committees to better understand and explain how their priorities fit with EOIR's mission, particularly with regard to EOIR's administration of its contracts to operate the Legal Orientation Program (LOP).

Congressional Considerations

Office of Legislative Affairs: Congressional Issues



U.S. Department of Justice

(1) Scheduling Fentanyl Analogues

The permanent extension of the Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA) class-wide temporary scheduling order (found at 21 C.F.R. § 1308.11(h)(30)) is a priority for the Department of Justice. It was temporarily extended until May 2021.

(2) Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA)

Four previously authorized provisions of FISA expired in March of 2019. The House and Senate passed separate versions of the USA Freedom Act to reauthorize these provisions and impose reforms on FISA. As of this writing, the bills were never reconciled. The Department and the FBI would welcome a reauthorization of the provisions but seek to avoid changes to the law that hinder the FBI's ability to effectively utilize this national security tool.

(3) Oversight

The Office of Legislative Affairs anticipates there will be significant and extensive oversight inquiries from Congress beginning in January 2021. These topics may include, for example: 1) ongoing Senate investigations into FISA matters, including Crossfire Hurricane/Durham investigations; 2) the Department's role in the development and implementation of the zero tolerance prosecutions; 3) allegations of "politicization" of the Department, including communications with the White House regarding law enforcement matters; 4) the Department's responses to Congressional oversight in the 116th Congress; 5) matters related to civil unrest, consent decrees with local law enforcement; 6) the Department's response to the COVID-19 pandemic; and 7) matters related to election security, including mail-in voting in the 2020 election.

2020 Hot Topics

National Significance

National Security

FISA. The Department seeks reauthorization of three provisions of the USA FREEDOM Act that expired. A forthcoming OIG report may recommend further FISA reforms. The FBI is seeking Hill approval to create an Office of Compliance in response to a prior OIG review of FISA warrant applications. (NSD 98-101, 104)

Law Enforcement

Encryption. It is a substantial threat to investigation and prosecution. (CRM 51; DEA 59; FBI 83; OLP 131)

Data Analytics and Coordination. Better data analytics are needed to combat health care fraud and to address transnational criminal organizations. (CRM 47, 48)

Cyber/Darknet Enforcement. Illicit activities have diverted to Darknet markets which are hard to penetrate and encrypted. (CRM 51)

COVID-Related Fraud. Wide-ranging criminal activity such as health care fraud, tax crimes, price gouging, identity theft, unemployment insurance fraud requiring substantial law enforcement coordination are a consequence of COVID. (OCDETF 109)

Fentanyl and Methamphetamine Mortality. Overdose deaths remain tragically high; these drugs are a main driver. (DEA 57, 64; EOUSA 78)

Transnational Criminal Organizations and Associated Money Laundering. Crimes perpetrated by transnational criminal organizations (from Mexico in particular) and associated money laundering are ascendant. (DEA 58, 60; OCDETF 110)

Imminent Expiration of DEA Authority Regarding Fentanyl. DEA's emergency authority to schedule fentanyl-related substances as a class of dangerous drugs expires 5/6/2021, and legislation would be necessary to make that authority permanent. (DEA 61; OLA 122)

McGirt and Its Aftermath. The Department continues to address the Supreme Court's *McGirt* ruling on jurisdiction on Native American lands in Oklahoma. (EOUSA 76; OTJ 137; ATF 2)

Immigration-Related Litigation. The Department is defending litigation over DHS' regulations that interpret a statute to render inadmissible aliens who are likely to become a public charge; Department efforts to impose conditions or provide preferences in grant programs it

administers to discourage practices that make it more difficult for DHS to coordinate with states and municipalities in the enforcement of immigration laws; DOD actions to fund a border wall; and DHS efforts to modify DACA. (CIV 35-38)

Departmental

FISA Responsibilities. Only an Acting Attorney General or confirmed Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, or Assistant Attorney General of the Criminal Division can sign FISA applications to the Federal Intelligence Surveillance Court. New agency leadership will need to consider how it will meet these responsibilities, which sometimes arise on an emergency basis. Moreover, there are several classified matters that may be in active litigation at the beginning of the year that will require signed filings of these officials. The Attorney General's report of Section 702 incidents is due in March 2021, as well as other reports in early 2021. (NSD 98, 102, 103).

Nominations Portfolio. The White House coordinates closely with the Department in the vetting, nomination and confirmation process for all Presidentially Appointed/Senate Confirmed positions; these include Assistant Attorneys General and others in key positions at the Department, such as the United States Attorneys and U.S. Marshals. The Department also is currently actively involved in the vetting, nomination and confirmation processes for Federal judges. The Department would like to brief new leaders on the process to ensure that the new administration is able to appropriately staff the Department of Justice as well as nominate individuals to Federal judgeships as soon as possible. (OLA 121).

eDiscovery/Records. The Department is challenged to keep pace with eDiscovery and digital recordkeeping needs. (EOUSA 75; OMRP 133-35)

FY 2022 Budget. In a transition, a new Administration may not submit the President's Budget that the prior Administration prepared. In practice, this means OMB will provide a top line number and guidance and downstream decisions on agency spending will have a short turnaround. (JMD/Budget 90)

Implementing a Future Heroes Act. Supplemental COVID appropriations may include as many as 10 new grant programs with \$375 million for OVW to administer. This will challenge OVW to distribute an amount that is 75% of its current appropriation within a year in addition to its regular grant programs. (OVW 145)

COVID-Related Consequences of the Department's Functions. Due to COVID delays, USMS has a large backlog of 20,000 prisoner transfers to BOP facilities. BOP requires adequate funding to mitigate COVID exposure in prisons. Due to the COVID-related economic downturn, USTP anticipates a significant increase in bankruptcy filings. (BOP 19; USMS 161; USTP 168)