

## **2008 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS, RESOURCES AND KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURES BY STRATEGIC GOAL**

### **STRATEGIC GOAL 1: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security**

**Counterterrorism, National Security, and Intelligence.** The Department has made significant strides in the global war on terror by identifying, disrupting, and defeating terrorist plots within the United States, and ensuring those responsible are brought to justice. Since September 11, 2001, the Department has charged 477 individuals with terrorism or terrorism-related crimes and convicted or obtained guilty pleas in 292 terrorism-related and anti-terrorism cases. Resource needs for counterterrorism and National Security will continue to grow in the foreseeable future due to the United and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism (USA PATRIOT) Act, the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, and the Commission on the Intelligence Capabilities of the United States Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD Commission), as well as several programs mandated by Homeland Security Presidential Directives.

In response to the recommendations presented by the WMD Commission, the National Security Division (NSD) was created within the Department. On March 9, 2006, the NSD was authorized by the USA PATRIOT Act Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005. This critical Division consolidated the Office of Intelligence Policy and Review and the Criminal Division's Counterterrorism and Counterespionage Sections, which strengthened the Department's efforts to combat terrorism and other threats to national security. The Division is also responsible for assisting in the design, implementation, and support of law enforcement efforts, legislative initiatives, policies, and strategies relating to combating international and domestic terrorism. The Division assists in preventing and disrupting acts of terrorism through investigation and prosecution. NSD is positioned to coordinate all intelligence-related Departmental resources and ensure that criminal intelligence information is shared across the Department and the Administration, as appropriate. The Department has spent the last several months organizing the Division so that it is fully aligned with the government's core mission of counterterrorism and protection of our national security. This budget provides \$78 million for the Division, including resources for: increased counterterrorism prosecutorial personnel to strengthen investigative capabilities; addressing the volume and intensity of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) application processing and related workload; coordination with other agencies and policy advice to the Assistant Attorney General for the NSD and all Department components on national security and related matters; and staffing for monitoring and overseeing the investigation and prosecution of terrorist attacks against Americans abroad.

To meet intelligence challenges, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has established the Directorate of Intelligence and the National Security Branch and has expanded its corps of Intelligence Analysts. The integration of intelligence and investigative missions ensures that intelligence drives investigative operations. Further, this integration enables the FBI to capitalize on its established investigative capacity to collect information and extend that strength to the analysis and production of intelligence. The National Security Branch integrates intelligence and investigative operations by combining counterterrorism, counterintelligence, and foreign intelligence investigative components with intelligence, and by placing the Branch under the guardianship of a single official who reports directly to the FBI's Deputy Director.

In FY 2008, the FBI proposes to internally realign 100 agents from criminal to counterterrorism matters to better meet its growing counterterrorism requirements. This permanent shift of agent resources is in addition to the 300 agents proposed for realignment in the

FY 2007 President's Budget and further aligns the FBI's resources towards its highest priority of protecting the United States from terrorist attacks. This request is consistent with the FBI's multi-year approach of building a capability commensurate with the shift of focus from an investigative to an intelligence agency and the increasing threat facing the United States. This budget provides \$183 million to support an additional 206 Agents and 121 Intelligence Analysts to strengthen the FBI's counterterrorism, national security, and intelligence capabilities. This request includes resources for: the development and growth of the FBI's human source validation and management efforts; the new Weapons of Mass Destruction Directorate, the expanded National Security Branch Analysis Center and the Render Safe program; the surveillance and communications exploitation missions of the FBI; and the on-going requirements of the Terrorist Screening Center.

**Counterterrorism Litigation and Oversight.** Since September 11, 2001, the United States government has implemented numerous counterterrorism strategies that have proven highly effective in disrupting attacks and weakening global terrorist networks. However, many of these policies have drawn legal challenges in courts, including hundreds of lawsuits filed on behalf of alien enemy combatants held at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base in Cuba. The successful litigation of these cases is necessary to ensure that legal challenges do not strip the United States of critical counterterrorism tools and hinder counterterrorism efforts. This budget provides \$3.2 million to defend the government in Guantanamo Bay detainee litigation.

Additionally, to expand the Office of the Inspector General's oversight of the FBI's counterterrorism program and to ensure the Department's counterterrorism funds are put to the most effective use, this budget provides \$460,000 to examine key issues, such as the FBI's development of an automated case management system; its efforts to develop a professional corps of intelligence analysts; and the FBI's process for reporting possible violations involving its intelligence activities to the President's Intelligence Oversight Board.

	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 (Revised) Target	FY 2008 Target
[ ] Designates the reporting entity			
<b>Strategic Goal 1: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security</b>			
Terrorist acts committed by foreign nationals against U.S. interests within U.S. borders [FBI]	Zero	Zero	Zero

FY 2007 (Revised) Target: Targets for FY 2007 were initially set with the submission of the FY 2007 President's Budget. Following the reporting of FY 2006 actual performance, the Department is submitting its final (and in some cases revised) FY 2007 targets within this performance plan.

<b>Strategic Goal 1: Resources</b>						
Appropriation	FY 2006 Enacted		FY 2007 Estimate		FY 2008 President's Budget	
	FTE	\$ thousands	FTE	\$ thousands	FTE	\$ thousands
<i>Administrative/Enabling</i>	313	62,713	339	47,611	333	64,277
General Administration	133	30,851	0	0	0	0
Counterterrorism Fund Rescissions	0	0	0	-5445	0	0
Criminal Division	178	31,679	92	14,438	93	16,576
Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)	76	46,947	157	52,353	185	53,717

<b>Strategic Goal 1: Resources</b>						
<b>Appropriation</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>		<b>FY 2007 Estimate</b>		<b>FY 2008 President's Budget</b>	
	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$ thousands</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$ thousands</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$ thousands</b>
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	16,034	3,418,199	17,000	3,497,071	16,036	3,837,837
U.S. Attorneys	567	84,090	569	86,022	569	87,742
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)	2,038	374,326	2,034	383,155	1,995	405,592
U.S Marshals Service (USMS)	30	3,968	43	5,642	43	5,765
National Security Division	0	0	272	65,259	322	78,056
Spectrum Transfer to ATF	0	0	0	486	0	0
Spectrum Transfer to FBI	0	0	0	82,143	0	0
<b>Total Strategic Goal 1:</b>	<b>19,369</b>	<b>\$4,052,773</b>	<b>20,506</b>	<b>\$4,228,735</b>	<b>19,576</b>	<b>\$4,549,562</b>

## **STRATEGIC GOAL 2: Enforce Federal Laws and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American People**

**Reducing Violent Crime.** Due to the hard work of law enforcement, the Nation's crime rates remain near historic lows. Where increases in crime are being experienced in some regions and communities, the Department is responding appropriately, working with our State and local partners to identify the problem and develop meaningful strategies to reduce and deter that crime. One such strategy is the Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) initiative, implemented in 2001 to eradicate firearms-related crime in our communities by bringing together federal, State, and local agencies. This initiative is returning positive results. Since 2001, the Department has filed 58,464 federal firearms cases against 71,019 defendants – more than a 100 percent increase in cases filed from the prior six-year period. Since the inception of PSN, \$2.2 billion in federal resources have been dedicated to providing increased federal prosecutors in U.S. Attorneys Offices and agents and training within the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF). For 2008, the budget requests \$211.4 million for PSN.

Additionally, the Department is proposing two initiatives to stem firearm-related crime. This budget provides \$6.3 million to establish additional firearms trafficking investigative teams that will be devoted to pursuing investigative leads in areas of the country with the highest levels of illegal firearms trafficking. It also provides \$2.2 million in new personnel for areas that have experienced an increase in firearms violence and will focus on securing immediate reductions in violent crime by taking criminals off the street and ensuring that any resulting leads involving multi-defendant conspiracies and criminal organizations are fully investigated.

Due to their growing number, geographical spread, demographic diversity, and involvement in criminal activity, gangs can have a damaging impact on communities. Gangs and their members actively participate in criminal activities such as firearm transactions, drug sales and use, car theft, homicide, and other crimes – as well as contribute to the general deterioration to the safety and security of the surrounding community. In response, the Department has developed a comprehensive strategy to combat gang violence that is affecting communities across the Nation. This budget includes: \$694,000 to establish the Gang Targeting Enforcement Coordination Center (GangTECC), which will share information and coordinate anti-gang efforts among federal law enforcement agencies. (Members of GangTECC include the FBI, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), ATF, the Bureau of Prisons, the United States Marshals

Service (USMS), the Criminal Division, and the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) within the Department of Homeland Security.) The FY 2008 enhancement will be distributed to ATF, Criminal Division, and DEA for provision of special agents and/or attorneys to assist in the coordination of components' anti-gang efforts; \$4.1 million to the U.S. Attorneys to increase the prosecutions of gang members of national significance; and \$232,000 to the Criminal Division for gang-related activities and prosecutions.

Additionally, \$69,000 is requested to support the United States National Central Bureau's (USNCB) efforts involving violent criminal gangs, such as the notorious Mara Salvatrucha gang, commonly referred to as MS-13. The USNCB will apply International Police Organization (INTERPOL) tools, such as INTERPOL international notification and access to restricted gang data from key partner countries to stop gang-related crimes before they occur and to prevent known gang members from entering or remaining in the United States.

**Improving Law Enforcement Information Sharing and Infrastructure Improvements.** The FBI has requested \$108.4 million in infrastructure enhancements to expand its law enforcement capabilities and modernize and improve critical infrastructure. Specific initiatives include: headquarters capital improvement projects; programs providing improved information sharing across law enforcement and homeland security agencies; and other information technology upgrades and improvements.

The USNCB's proposed enhancement of \$514,000 for its Law Enforcement Information Sharing Program will provide improved access for U.S. law enforcement authorities to access INTERPOL databases housed at the INTERPOL General Secretariat in Lyon, France. USNCB's information sharing supports the Administration's goal of data transparency by readily empowering federal, State, and local agencies with unprecedented access to international data providing the ability to prevent acts of violent crime and terrorism. Specific details include: site-to-site INTERPOL connectivity for U.S. metropolitan police departments through virtual private networks; secure web portals for smaller State and local liaison offices, as well as secure email; real-time access to INTERPOL databases for U.S. mainframe users; and providing select INTERPOL database access for more than 18,000 U.S. law enforcement organizations through the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System.

**Drug Enforcement.** The Department focuses its drug law enforcement efforts on reducing the availability of drugs by disrupting and dismantling the largest drug supply and related money laundering networks operating nationally and internationally, including those on the Attorney General's Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT) List. In FY 2006, the Department dismantled 93 CPOT-linked drug trafficking organizations and severely disrupted 189 organizations. The Department has a long-term goal of *dismantling 540 and disrupting 1,120 CPOT-linked organizations* through FY 2008. At the end of FY 2006, the Department had achieved 73% of its dismantlement and 72% of its disruption long-term targets.

The Attorney General has designated the Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) program to serve as the cornerstone of Department's drug supply reduction strategy. Centrally managed within the Department, the OCDETF program coordinates multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional investigations targeting the most serious drug trafficking threats. The OCDETF program combines the resources and expertise of DEA, the FBI, the ATF, the USMS, the Internal Revenue Service, ICE, the U.S. Coast Guard, and the litigating forces of DOJ's Criminal Division, Tax Division, and the United States Attorneys' Offices. These organizations

coordinate to identify, disrupt, and dismantle the most serious drug trafficking and money laundering organizations and those primarily responsible for the Nation's drug supply. The goal of each OCDETF investigation is to determine connections among related investigations nationwide in order to identify and dismantle the entire structure of the drug trafficking organization, from international supply and national transportation cells, to regional and local distribution networks. Currently, OCDETF investigations account for approximately 76 percent of all CPOT-linked investigations.

The OCDETF Fusion Center became operational in FY 2006 to enhance OCDETF's overall capacity to engage in intelligence-driven law enforcement. The Fusion Center is a comprehensive data center containing all drug and related financial intelligence information from six OCDETF-member agencies and the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network. This budget includes \$8.6 million to provide the necessary funding to operate and maintain the Fusion Center's technical infrastructure, thereby assisting in the initiation and development of multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional OCDETF investigations and prosecutions.

DEA is the only single-mission federal agency dedicated to enforcing federal drug laws. DEA plays a significant role in reducing the drug supply in America by disrupting and dismantling international and domestic Priority Target Organizations (PTOs), assisting State and local agencies with drug enforcement, and reducing the diversion of licit drugs. This budget seeks additional funds to continue reducing the availability of illicit drugs and the diversion of licit drugs and precursor chemicals in the United States by disrupting or dismantling significant drug trafficking and money laundering organizations. Specific initiatives include: \$29.2 million to provide DEA the resources needed to attack the flow of methamphetamine and other drugs entering the United States through the Southwest Border; \$7.1 million to enhance intelligence sharing with the Intelligence Community and other law enforcement agencies; and \$3.0 million to better equip DEA against traffickers using sophisticated Internet technology by improving Internet investigative capabilities. Additionally, this budget proposes to decrease DEA's Mobile Enforcement Team (MET) program by \$20.6 million. This reduction, in addition to the decrease for MET in the FY 2007 President's Budget, will eliminate the program in FY 2008 to support higher priority initiatives.

This budget also includes \$16.4 million to support new initiatives for DEA's Diversion Control Fee Account. These resources will enable DEA to further combat the diversion of precursor chemicals by 1) placing personnel at the Long Beach, California Port to identify shipments of precursor chemicals from source countries destined for Mexico, and one Diversion Investigator position in Panama City, Panama, to target the smuggling of precursors; 2) provide operational funding, improved Internet intercept capabilities, computer forensics support and specialized legal support for online diversion investigations; and, 3) fund the FY 2008 costs of converting Diversion Investigators to criminal investigator personnel series positions.

In order to dismantle transnational drug trafficking organizations that are responsible for supplying the United States with illegal drugs and precursor chemicals for clandestine laboratories, the Criminal Division focuses its efforts on ensuring the organizations and leaders are brought to justice and prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. To do this, extradition and mutual legal assistance requests are critical tools for law enforcement and prosecutors. Since 1992, the case load for these types of cases has grown more than 300 percent, while Title III electronic surveillance requests have increased 68 percent in the last six years. This budget provides \$299,000 in additional resources to allow the Department to more effectively prosecute and punish those engaged in or financing drug trafficking organizations.

**Immigration Litigation.** The Department's Office of Immigration Litigation (OIL) was established in 1983 and has jurisdiction and responsibility for the nationwide coordination of civil litigation matters before federal district courts and the circuit court of appeals. With its unique expertise in immigration law, OIL upholds the enforcement action of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and provides the government with the best possible defense against challenges to removal orders filed in circuit courts by illegal aliens. As enforcement efforts of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) increase, there will be a corresponding increase in the number of cases filed. Since FY 2001, OIL's caseload has more than tripled as OIL attorneys defend the government's efforts to detain and remove illegal aliens. This budget provides \$14.1 million to assist OIL's vigorous defense of the cases that are critical to national security and the safety of our communities. Additionally, to combat violations of immigration offenses, the U.S. Attorneys is requesting \$7.4 million to address the steadily increasing caseload generated by increased law enforcement efforts; additional caseload brought on by aggressive enforcement of the immigration statutes—including aliens those who after deportation attempt to reenter or are found in the United States illegally, and those involved in terrorism and violent crimes.

**Combating Crimes Against Children and Obscenity.** The protection of our Nation's children has been and will continue to be one of the Department's highest priorities. While signing the Adam Walsh Act into law in July 2006, President Bush said, "Protecting our children is our solemn responsibility. It's what we must do. When a child's life or innocence is taken it is a terrible loss -- it's an act of unforgivable cruelty. Our society has a duty to protect our children from exploitation and danger." The passage of the Act considerably expands the Department's legal arsenal to protect our children from sexual predators. This budget provides for the implementation of important measures and programs included in the Act, including \$7.8 million for the USMS' aggressive pursuit of sexual predators under the provisions of the Act. Additionally, the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) is proposing the Child Safety and Juvenile Justice Grant Program, which will include purpose areas specifically addressing the protection of children (for more information, see Strategic Goal 3 of this document). Lastly, although scored to the Department's Strategic Goal 4, this budget also requests \$5 million for the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) to design, implement, and evaluate a comprehensive sex offender management program across all prison security levels. The program will address the security issues raised by a growing sex offender inmate population, as well as the need to reduce recidivism among offenders following release.

In his one-year anniversary speech to Department employees, the Attorney General expressed the Department's commitment to protecting America's children from online sexual exploitation crimes by announcing the Project Safe Childhood (PSC) initiative. This nationwide initiative coordinates the efforts of federal, State, and local law enforcement officials in order to protect our children from online exploitation and abuse. As part of the PSC initiative, this budget provides: \$2.4 million for the FBI's efforts to prevent and investigate sexual predators who use the Internet to sexually exploit children and to reduce incidents of child prostitution; \$685,000 for the Criminal Division's efforts to bring to justice those who exploit children online by fostering and leveraging expertise to protect citizens from all types of online crimes; and \$9.5 million to support each United States Attorney's effort to designate a PSC coordinator to build partnerships, develop strategic plans, and implement accountability measures.

**Enforcing Federal Criminal and Civil Laws.** Due to the passage of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and the formation of 42 anti-trafficking task forces, the Department's Civil Rights Division (CRT) has begun producing high-volume, complex trafficking cases, often involving multiple districts throughout the Nation. The task force approach has enabled CRT to spread its

successful model of victim-centered prosecution and has become a touchstone for other countries' efforts. This budget provides \$1.7 million to address the increase in the trafficking caseload.

This budget also provides \$5.2 million for the Department's Operation Continued Follow-Through managed by the Tax Division. This effort seeks to handle the large influx of litigation resulting from the Internal Revenue Service's significant expansion of enforcement activity and its efforts focusing on tax kingpins – those who promote or enable the illegal tax avoidance of others – which includes scam artists and unscrupulous accountants, lawyers, and tax preparers.

The Department's Environment and Natural Resources Division's Tribal Trust cases are defensive cases filed against the U.S. government by 32 Indian Tribes in various U.S. District Courts and in the U.S. Court of Federal Claims. The tribes allege that the government should be ordered to prepare a "full and complete historical accounting" of the tribes' trust fund accounts and to pay damages totaling over \$2 billion for allegedly mismanaging the tribes' trust funds. This budget provides \$4 million to handle these cases.

[ ] Designates the reporting entity	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 (Revised) Target	FY 2008 Target
<b>Strategic Goal 2: Enforce Federal Laws and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American People</b>			
Number of organized criminal enterprises dismantled <b>[FBI]</b>	36 (revised)	32	34
Number of child pornography websites or web hosts shut down <b>[FBI]</b>	906	1,000	1,000
Consolidated Priority Organizations Target-linked drug trafficking organizations Disrupted ( <b>DEA, FBI [Consolidated data – Associate Deputy Attorney General/Drugs]</b> ) Dismantled ( <b>DEA, FBI [Consolidated data – Associate Deputy Attorney General/Drugs]</b> )	189 Disrupted (revised) 93 Dismantled (revised)	Disrupted: 210 Dismantled: 135	Disrupted: 210 Dismantled: 135
Number of high-impact Internet fraud targets neutralized <b>[FBI]</b>	9 (revised)	10	11
Number of criminal enterprises engaging in white collar crime dismantled <b>[FBI]</b>	231 (revised)	125	140
Case resolution for all DOJ litigating divisions: ( <b>ENRD, ATR, CRM, USA, TAX, CIV, CRT, [Consolidated data - JMD/BS]</b> ) Percent of Criminal Cases favorably resolved Percent of Civil Cases favorably resolved	92% 83%	90% 80%	90% 80%

[ ] Designates the reporting entity	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 (Revised) Target	FY 2008 Target
Percent of Assets/Funds returned to creditors: [USTRP] Chapter 7	Data not available until after 1/31/07**	56%	58%
Chapter 13	Data not available until after 4/30/07**	84%	86%

For DOJ's performance measure: DOJ's reduction in the supply of illegal drugs available for consumption in the U.S. (2002 Baseline) [OCDETF]: Measuring reduction in the drug supply is a complex process reflecting of a number of factors outside the control of drug enforcement. Moreover, the impact of enforcement efforts on drug supply and the estimated availability are currently not measurable in a single year. Accordingly, DOJ is unable to set interim goals; however, we remain focused on achieving a long-term reduction of 10%, when compared to the baseline supply of drugs available for consumption.

FY 2007 (Revised) Target: Targets for FY 2007 were initially set with the submission of the FY 2007 President's Budget. Following the reporting of FY 2006 actual performance, the Department is submitting its final (and in some cases revised) FY 2007 targets within this performance plan.

FY 2006 actuals showing as "revised": This data was initially reported in the Department's FY 2006 Performance and Accountability Report, November 15, 2006; however, it has been revised to accurately reflect FY 2006 accomplishments.

\* ATF data lags two years due to time lag in publication of Uniform Crime Report.

\*\* Data lags due to the requirement to audit data submitted by Trustees prior to reporting.

Strategic Goal 2: Resources						
Appropriation	FY 2006 Enacted		FY 2007 Estimate		FY 2008 President's Budget	
	FTE	\$ thousands	FTE	\$ thousands	FTE	\$ thousands
<i>Administrative/Enabling</i>	749	150,339	763	107,023	760	146,672
Criminal Division	741	112,802	761	116,958	775	135,448
Federal Bureau of Investigation	14,210	2,093,197	13,732	2,045,860	12,594	2,130,825
FBI Health Care Fraud	[775]	114,000	[760]	114,000	[760]	114,000
Interpol	64	20,586	65	20,354	66	23,727
U.S. Attorneys	11,064	1,515,975	11,153	1,539,358	11,369	1,660,080
ATF	3,057	561,491	3,051	574,733	2,993	608,388
General Administration	239	39,000	239	39,000	120	16,000
Assets Forfeiture Fund	0	744,741	0	488,466	0	236,805
DEA	9,579	1,642,171	9,312	1,667,854	8,779	1,748,852
Diversion Control Fee	1,107	201,673	1,152	212,078	1,176	239,249
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	[3,516]	483,189	[3,521]	438,797	[3,522]	509,154
Antitrust Division	851	144,088	851	145,361	851	155,097
Environment & Natural Resources Division	677	92,774	674	91,408	683	101,396
Tax Division	526	80,507	539	82,621	591	94,678
Civil Rights Division	755	109,037	751	108,777	738	116,789
U.S. Trustees	1,325	211,664	1,486	226,437	1,486	231,899



<b>Strategic Goal 2: Resources</b>						
<b>Appropriation</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>		<b>FY 2007 Estimate</b>		<b>FY 2008 President's Budget</b>	
	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$ thousands</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$ thousands</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$ thousands</b>
Civil Division	1,137	202,489	1,217	204,612	1,339	245,023
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	11	1,303	11	1,417	11	1,709
Health Care Fraud	250	49,415	250	49,415	250	49,415
Office of Dispute Resolution	3	480	3	542	3	552
Office of Legal Counsel	37	5,861	37	5,972	37	6,310
Office of Solicitor General	49	8,291	49	9,237	49	10,085
Radiation Exposure Compensation	0	53,625	0	43,950	0	31,075
HHS Discretionary Reimbursement	0	0	0	11,450	0	11,450
Spectrum Transfer to ATF	0	0	0	47,685	0	0
Spectrum Transfer to DEA	0	0	0	75,000	0	0
Spectrum Transfer to FBI	0	0	0	47,762	0	0
<b>Total Strategic Goal 2:</b>	<b>46,431</b>	<b>\$8,638,698</b>	<b>46,096</b>	<b>\$8,516,127</b>	<b>44,670</b>	<b>\$8,624,678</b>

### **STRATEGIC GOAL 3: Assist State, Local, and Tribal Efforts to Prevent or Reduce Crime and Violence**

**Grants Consolidation.** To improve the Nation's capacity to prevent crime and build crime fighting capacity in our communities, the Department continuously searches for ways to strengthen the criminal and juvenile justice capabilities of State, local and tribal governments. The Office of Justice Programs (OJP), the Community Oriented Policing Service, and the Office on Violence Against Women administer formula and discretionary grant programs, as well as targeted training and technical assistance on a wide range of criminal justice topics and programs that directly respond to the existing and emerging needs of State, local, and tribal communities. This budget proposes to consolidate more than 60 of the Department's State and local grant programs in order to provide states and localities with more flexibility in addressing our Nation's most critical criminal justice needs, including targeting violent crime. Primarily, the Department's discretionary grant programs will be consolidated into four separate grants: Violent Crime Reduction Partnership (\$200 million); Byrne Public Safety and Protection Program (\$350 million); Child Safety and Juvenile Justice Program (\$280 million); and Violence Against Women Program (\$370 million). Overall, the FY 2008 budget provides \$1.2 billion for these grants.

- **Violent Crime Reduction Partnership.** Funding for this new initiative (\$200 million) will be used to help communities experiencing high rates of violent crime to tackle this problem by forming and developing effective multi-jurisdictional law enforcement partnerships between local, State, and federal law enforcement agencies. Through a competitive grant process, OJP will provide funding and technical assistance to States, localities, and tribes seeking to establish partnerships to investigate and reduce violent crime—including efforts to address drug trafficking and criminal gang activity.

- **Byrne Public Safety and Protection Program.** This initiative (\$350 million) will consolidate OJP's most successful State and local law enforcement assistance programs into a single, flexible, competitive discretionary grant program that will help State, local, and tribal governments develop programs appropriate to the particular needs of their jurisdictions. Through a competitive grant process, OJP will focus assistance on those jurisdictions experiencing significant criminal justice problems and assist States, localities, and tribes in addressing a number of high-priority criminal justice concerns.
- **Child Safety and Juvenile Justice Program.** This initiative (\$280 million) consolidates existing juvenile justice and exploited children programs, such as the Internet Crimes Against Children program, into a single, flexible grant program. Through a competitive discretionary grant process, OJP will assist States, localities, and tribes in addressing multiple child safety and juvenile justice needs, reduce incidents of child exploitation and abuse, including those facilitated by the use of computers and the Internet, improve juvenile justice outcomes, and address school safety needs.
- **Violence Against Women Grants.** This initiative (\$370 million) will consolidate all the Violence Against Women and related Victims of Child Abuse programs into one new flexible, competitive grant program, creating a new structure that can address multiple domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking issues around the Nation.

**Improving State and Local Law Enforcement Intelligence Capabilities.** The Department's Regional Information Sharing System (RISS) is the only national criminal intelligence system operated by and for State and local law enforcement agencies. RISS is comprised of six regional intelligence centers operating in mutually exclusive geographic regions that include all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories. These regional centers facilitate and encourage information sharing and communications to support member agencies' investigative and prosecution efforts by providing state-of-the-art investigative support and training, analytical services, specialized equipment, secure information sharing technology, and secure encrypted e-mail and communication capabilities to over 6,000 municipal, county, State, and federal law enforcement agencies nationwide. The FY 2007 estimated level for this program is \$41.9 million. For FY 2008, \$38.5 million in total funding is requested and will be used to provide increased intelligence and forensic services for State and local law enforcement.

**Advancing Justice Through DNA Technology.** DNA technology has significantly improved the capacity to solve criminal cases, identify the guilty, exonerate the innocent, and protect the public. Reducing the offender backlog of DNA samples awaiting analysis and getting the samples into the state, local, and National DNA systems is crucial. The size of the current convicted offender backlog is constantly growing due to ongoing, expansive legislative changes in qualifying offenses. This expansion creates significant influxes of samples into labs. For FY 2007, the FBI estimates that approximately 300,000 DNA samples will be submitted for analysis. The number of samples is expected to increase in FY 2008 by over 430 percent to 1,300,000 samples – 1,000,000 from illegal immigrants and detainees and between 250,000 and 300,000 from federal arrestees.

The FBI's Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) database began as a pilot project in 1990 and is used to link DNA evidence obtained from crime scenes, thereby identifying serial and other criminals. CODIS is used by personnel at all levels of government at approximately 200 participating labs. This budget provides \$14.6 million for DNA upgrades to address the sample backlogs and \$7

million for the FBI's CODIS. Additionally, the Byrne Public Safety and Protection Program, mentioned under Grants Consolidation above, will include a purpose area to continue to advance the progress of the President's DNA initiative.

[ ] Designates the reporting entity	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 (Revised) Target	FY 2008 Target
<b>Strategic Goal 3: Assist State, Local, and Tribal Efforts to Prevent or Reduce Crime and Violence</b>			
Homicides per site (funded under the Weed and Seed Program) [OJP]	4.39	4.3	4.3
Percent reduction in DNA Backlog [OJP]	33.97% casework 86.27% offender	26% casework discontinued - offender	26% casework
Number of participants in the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program [OJP]	Data not available until after 1/31/07	20,000	20,000
Increase in the graduation rate of program participants in the Drug Courts Program [OJP]	31.9% graduation rate (13.7% above 2005 baseline)	22.1% above 2005 baseline	24.1% above 2005 baseline

FY 2007 (Revised) Target: Targets for FY 2007 were initially set with the submission of the FY 2007 President's Budget. Following the reporting of FY 2006 actual performance, the Department is submitting its final (and in some cases revised) FY 2007 targets within this performance plan.

<b>Strategic Goal 3: Resources</b>						
Appropriation	FY 2006 Enacted		FY 2007 Estimate		FY 2008 President's Budget	
	FTE	\$ thousands	FTE	\$ thousands	FTE	\$ thousands
<i>Administrative/Enabling</i>	64	12,792	69	9,696	67	12,927
Assets Forfeiture Fund	0	398,412	0	375,000	0	327,804
Federal Bureau of Investigation	2,913	287,002	3,131	406,110	2,925	462,640
Office of Justice Programs	672	1,769,423	672	1,385,658	672	918,869
Crime Victims Fund	0	625,000	0	625,000	0	625,000
Public Safety Officers Benefit	0	64,000	0	65,000	0	49,734
Community Oriented Policing Services	202	385,691	202	432,471	166	-55,192
Office on Violence Against Women	44	381,566	46	398,622	51	370,005
Community Relations Service	56	9,536	56	9,613	56	9,794
Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund	0	0	0	-7920	0	0
Spectrum Transfer to FBI	0	0	0	9,745	0	0
<b>Total Strategic Goal 3:</b>	<b>3,951</b>	<b>\$3,933,422</b>	<b>4,176</b>	<b>\$3,708,995</b>	<b>3,937</b>	<b>\$2,721,581</b>

## **STRATEGIC GOAL 4: Ensure the Fair and Efficient Operation of the Federal Justice System**

**Enhanced Funding for Detention and Incarceration.** The Department protects American society by providing for the safe, secure, and humane confinement of persons in federal custody through the efforts of the Office of the Federal Detention Trustee (OFDT) and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP). These components ensure that federal criminals and those awaiting trial or deportation are safely and cost-effectively incarcerated and detained. The costs of federal incarceration and detention activities account for almost a third of the Department's annual discretionary budget. At present, there are over 193,000 inmates in BOP's custody, of whom approximately 64 percent were convicted of immigration or drug-related offenses. The population of federal detainees in the custody of OFDT has experienced record growth, having more than doubled during the past decade. The FY 2008 Budget provides \$5.4 billion for BOP and \$1.3 billion for the OFDT (including a \$3 million offset due to successful cost savings measures.) Specific initiatives include: \$169 million to expand prison capacity by completing the first phase of the activation of a new prison in Pollock, LA; completing a prison construction project in Mendota, CA; and annualizing prior year increases to fund 1,079 contract prison beds.

**Judicial Security and Fugitive Apprehension.** The U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) maintains the responsibility of ensuring that the federal judicial process operates in a secure and effective manner, a mission that encompasses protection of judges, witnesses, and the public; transporting and producing prisoners for court proceedings; and apprehending fugitives. The increase in the number of terrorist trials, as well as threats against judges and prosecutors, brings perspective to the growing needs for improved courtroom security. The FY 2008 budget provides a total of \$900 million for current services operations and program increases. Specific initiatives include: \$5.3 million in resources to strengthen the ability to analyze and investigate threats against the judiciary; \$5.2 million to increase security for high threat trials; and \$7.5 million to manage the increased workload caused by stricter immigration enforcement on the Southwest Border. Furthermore, this budget provides the resources needed for the Department to achieve its long-term goal of *ensuring that no judicial proceedings are interrupted due to inadequate security* through FY 2008.

Additionally, the USMS is charged with conducting and investigating fugitive matters involving escaped federal prisoners; probation, parole and bond default violators; and certain other related felony cases. Through coordinated efforts between federal, State and local law enforcement agencies, the USMS made progress toward the Department's long-term goal of *apprehending or clearing 87,565 federal fugitives* by 2008, by apprehending or clearing 80,055 fugitives in FY 2006.

**Enhancing Immigration-Related Enforcement.** The fight against terrorism is the first and overriding priority of the Department and the Administration. A key component of this effort is the securing of our Nation's borders and the repair of the immigration system as a whole. The Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) performs the adjudication of the Department's immigration cases. Protecting America requires a multifaceted strategy that must include the effective coordination of investigative, enforcement, legal and adjudicative resources, both within the Department and in cooperation with other agencies. In October 2006, President Bush signed the Secure Fence Act, which will have profound implication for EOIR's adjudications programs. This budget provides an additional \$12 million (offset by \$ 4 million transferred from DHS' Immigration Examinations Fee Account) for immigration adjudication which will support the Department's long-term goal of *completing 90% of EOIR priority cases within established time frames each year through FY 2012.*

[ ] Designates the reporting entity	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 (Revised) Target	FY 2008 Target
<b>Strategic Goal 4: Ensure the Fair and Efficient Operation of the Federal Justice System</b>			
Number of interrupted judicial proceedings due to inadequate security <b>[USMS]</b>	Zero	Zero	Zero
Percent and number of total fugitives apprehended or cleared <b>[USMS]</b>	46% 80,055	47% 85,163	48% 87,565
Per day jail costs <b>[OFDT]</b>	\$62.73	\$67.09	\$69.39
System-wide crowding in Federal prisons <b>[BOP]</b>	36%	36%	36%
Number of escapes from secure BOP facilities <b>[BOP]</b>	1	Zero	Zero
Comparative recidivism for Federal Prison Industries (FPI) inmates versus non-FPI inmates <b>[FPI / BOP]</b> Percentage less likely to recidivate: 3 years after release 6 years after release	23% 10%	15% 10%	15% 10%
Rate of assaults in Federal prisons <b>[BOP]</b>	119/5,000 assaults/inmates	130/5,000 assaults/inmates	130/5,000 assaults/inmates
Inspection Results—Percent of Federal Facilities with ACA Accreditations <b>[BOP]</b>	99%	99%	99%
Percent of Executive Office for Immigration Review priority cases completed within established timeframes <b>[EOIR]</b>	95% Asylum; 92% IHP; 92% Detained; 100% Single Appeals; 100% Panel Appeals	90% Asylum; 90% IHP; 90% Immigration Court detained cases; 90% Detained appeals (Single/Panel Appeals- Discontinued)	90% Asylum; 90% IHP; 90% Immigration Court detained cases; 90% Detained appeals

FY 2007 (Revised) Target: Targets for FY 2007 were initially set with the submission of the FY 2007 President's Budget. Following the reporting of FY 2006 actual performance, the Department is submitting its final (and in some cases revised) FY 2007 targets within this performance plan.

**Data Refinements/Discontinuations since the FY 2006 Performance and Accountability Report (PAR):**

"Percent of high-crime cities (with an ATF presence demonstrating a reduction in violent crime" [ATF] – This measure has been discontinued, ATF will provide an alternative outcome-oriented performance measure for the FY 2007 PAR;

"Number of top-ten Internet fraud targets neutralized" [FBI] – This measure has been refined. The refined measure is, "Number of high-impact Internet fraud targets neutralized" [FBI];

"Reduction of homicides per site (funded under the Weed and Seed Program)" [OJP] – This measure has been refined. The new measure now reports homicides per site instead of a rate of reduction;

"Percent reduction in DNA Backlog" [OJP] – The data category of "offender" has been discontinued for the purposes of Department-level planning/reporting and will no longer be reported after FY 2006;

"Percent of EOIR priority cases completed within established timeframes" [EOIR] the categories of single and panel appeals have been discontinued for the purposes of Department-level planning/reporting will no longer be targeted or reported after FY 2006 – additionally a new category of Immigration Court detained cases has been added and will begin reporting in FY 2007.

**Strategic Goal 4: Resources**

Appropriation	FY 2006 Enacted		FY 2007 Estimate		FY 2008 President's Budget	
	FTE	\$ thousands	FTE	\$ thousands	FTE	\$ thousands
	Administrative/Enabling	788	158,057	778	109,124	766
Exec. Office for Immigration Review	1,304	219,721	1,364	224,614	1,544	249,162
Office of Federal Detention Trustee	21	1,161,967	21	1,289,566	21	1,294,226
Federal Prison System	39,569	4,930,121	38,004	5,136,743	36,097	5,361,443
Federal Prison Industries	2,295	3,322	1,914	2,414	1,930	2,414
U.S. Parole Commission	95	10,859	98	11,385	98	12,194
Fees and Expenses of Witnesses	0	168,300	0	168,300	0	168,300
U.S. Marshals Service	4,743	797,704	4,822	826,932	4,561	894,110
<b>Total Strategic Goal 4:</b>	<b>48,815</b>	<b>\$7,450,051</b>	<b>47,001</b>	<b>\$7,769,078</b>	<b>45,017</b>	<b>\$8,129,660</b>