

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Since 2001, the Administration:

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

The President's Budget:

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

Department of Justice

John Ashcroft, Attorney General

www.usdoj.gov 202-514-2000

Number of Employees: 112,557

2005 Discretionary Budget Authority:

\$18.7 billion

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



Attorney General Ashcroft addresses law enforcement officers.

OVERVIEW

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

Attorney General John Ashcroft
February 2003

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COUNTERING THE THREAT OF TERRORISM

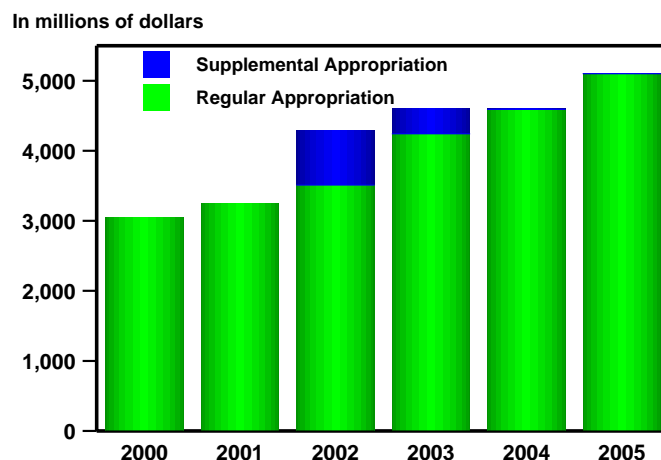
DOJ's top priority continues to be the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of terrorist attacks against U.S. citizens and interests. In the past year, the Department has arrested 1,283 individuals on counterterrorism-related charges and prosecuted and obtained convictions in 661 terrorism-related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

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

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

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

Growing FBI Funding



Exploiting Intelligence Information



Stacks of seized documents from Iraq.

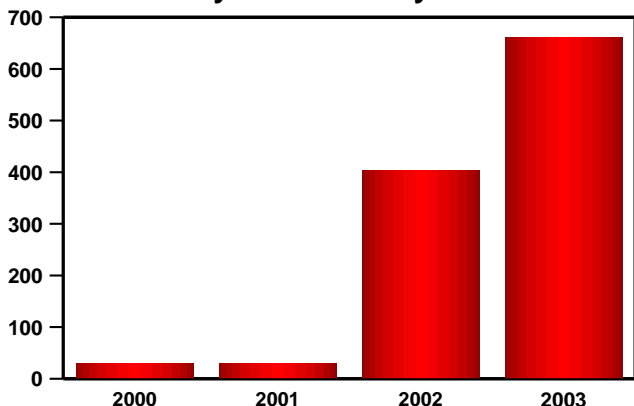
The war in Iraq and counterterrorism efforts in Afghanistan and other locations have yielded a treasure trove of potential investigative and intelligence information. Millions of pages of documents, as well as videotapes, photographs, and electronic media, have been seized. The FBI participates with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

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

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

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

Soaring Terrorism-Related Convictions by U.S. Attorneys



Source: Department of Justice.

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

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

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



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

Explosive Regulation

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

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



ATF Agents investigate an explosion.

THINKING OUTSIDE THE “80-SQUARE-FOOT” BOX

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

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



A prison cell.

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

Witness Security—It's all about who you know



A protected witness guarded by U.S. Marshals.

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

This method is now being employed in the war on terrorism. WITSEC is working with other Federal agencies and departments to find a way to make suspected terrorists—or those who know them—talk to investigators. WITSEC has a special expertise in this area and will provide another weapon in the fight against terrorism.

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

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

REINVIGORATING DRUG ENFORCEMENT

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

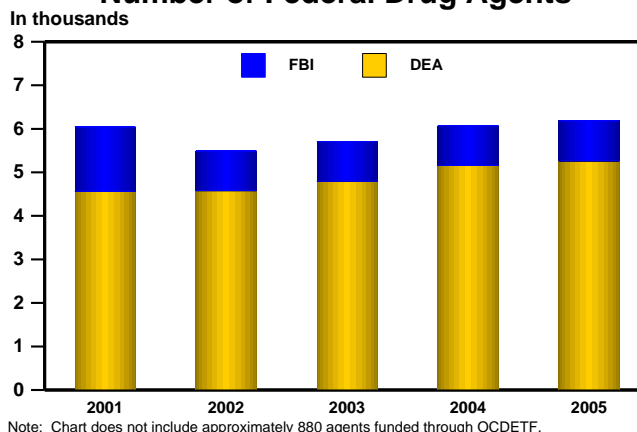
During 2003, Federal law enforcement successfully dismantled eight organizations identified on the CPOT List. Enforcement efforts in the past year also significantly disrupted the activities of seven other CPOT organizations. One of those organizations—the Ismael Zambada-Garcia organization—is reputed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

Restoring Drug Agents to pre-September 11th Levels

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

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

Rebuilding Drug Enforcement-- Number of Federal Drug Agents



DEA: A More Focused Approach

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

The President's Budget enhances the DEA program by:

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

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

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

International Narcotics Investigation Disrupts CPOT List Drug Trafficking Organization



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

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

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

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

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

State and Local Drug Abuse Demand Reduction Programs

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

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

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

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

PROTECTING OUR NEIGHBORHOODS AND CHILDREN FROM CRIME

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

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

Project Safe Neighborhoods

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

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

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

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

President George W. Bush
November 2001

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

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

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

Fighting Child Exploitation and Obscenity

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

Attorney General John Ashcroft
October 2002

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

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

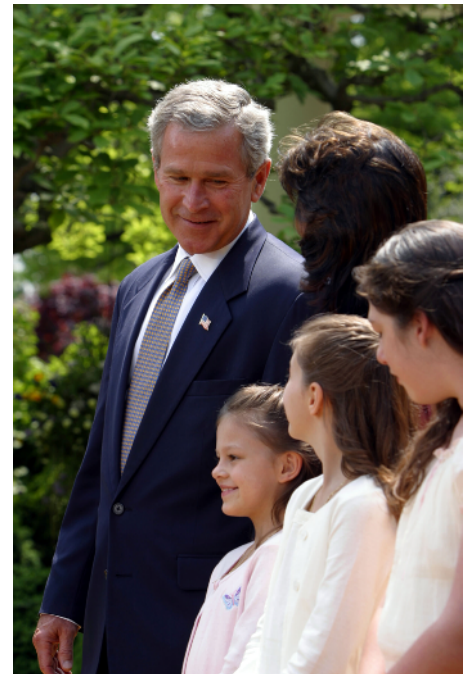
Signing the PROTECT Act to Enhance the Nationwide AMBER Alert System

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

President George W. Bush
March 2003

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

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



President Bush at the signing of the PROTECT Act.

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

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

Violence Against Women

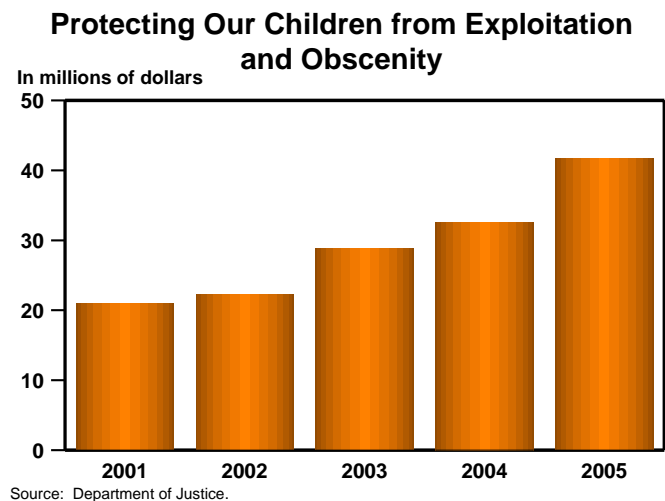
Almost 700,000 incidents of domestic violence were committed in the United States in 2001. Approximately one-third of women who are murdered each year are killed by their current or former husband or partner. Children who are subjected to domestic violence often grow up to inflict violence on others,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

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

DNA Funding

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

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



Protecting Victims of Radiation Exposure

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

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

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

FIGHTING CORPORATE FRAUD

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

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

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

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

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

President George W. Bush
July 2002

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF SELECT PROGRAMS











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

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



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

UPDATE ON THE PRESIDENT’S MANAGEMENT AGENDA

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

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

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

Initiative	Status	Progress
Faith-Based and Community Initiative		

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

Department of Justice
(In millions of dollars)

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

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

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