

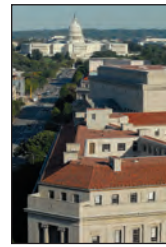


FY 2017 Annual Performance Report And FY 2019 Annual Performance Plan



DEPARTMENT OVERVIEW

www.justice.gov



HISTORY AND ENABLING LEGISLATION

The Department of Justice, often referred to as the largest law office in the world, began in 1789 with a staff of two: the Attorney General and a clerk. The Judiciary Act of 1789 created the Office of the Attorney General, providing for the appointment of “a person, learned in the law, to act as attorney-general for the United States.” By 1870, the duties of the Office of the Attorney General had expanded so much that Congress adopted “An Act to establish the Department of Justice.” As its head, the Attorney General is the chief litigator and the chief law enforcement officer of the United States.

MISSION

The Department of Justice serves 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.

DRAFT FY 2018 - 2022 STRATEGIC GOALS

DRAFT GOAL I: Enhance National Security and Counter the Threat of Terrorism

DRAFT GOAL II: Secure the Borders and Enhance Immigration Enforcement and Adjudication

DRAFT GOAL III: Reduce Violent Crime and Promote Public Safety

DRAFT GOAL IV: Promote Rule of Law, Integrity, and Good Government

LOCATION

The Department is headquartered in Washington, DC, at the Robert F. Kennedy Building, occupying a city block bounded by 9th and 10th Streets and Pennsylvania and Constitution Avenues, NW. The Department also has field offices in all states and territories and maintains offices in over 100 countries worldwide.

COMPONENT ORGANIZATIONS

Attorney General
Deputy Attorney General
Associate Attorney General
Antitrust Division (ATR)
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)
Bureau of Prisons (BOP)
Civil Division (CIV)
Civil Rights Division (CRT)
Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)
Community Relations Service (CRS)
Criminal Division (CRM)
Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)
Environment & Natural Resources Division (ENRD)

Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR)
Executive Office for Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF)
Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys (EOUSA)
Executive Office for U.S. Trustees (UST)
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission (FCSC)
INTERPOL Washington
Justice Management Division (JMD)
National Security Division (NSD)
Office for Access to Justice (A2J)
Office of Information Policy (OIP)
Office of Legal Counsel (OLC)
Office of Legal Policy (OLP)
Office of Legislative Affairs (OLA)
Office of the Inspector General (OIG)

Office of the Pardon Attorney (OPA)
Office of Justice Programs (OJP)
Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR)
Office of Public Affairs
Office of the Solicitor General (OSG)
Office of Tribal Justice (OTJ)
Office on Violence Against Women (OVW)
Professional Responsibility Advisory Office (PRAO)
Tax Division (TAX)
U.S. Attorneys (USAO)
U.S. Marshals Service (USMS)
U.S. Parole Commission (USPC)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**FY 2017 Annual Performance Report
And**

FY 2019 Annual Performance Plan



February 2018

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U.S. Department of Justice
FY 2017 Annual Performance Report & FY 2019 Annual Performance Plan

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APR/APP

Introduction

This Report's Purpose and Reporting Process

This document combines the Department of Justice Annual Performance Report (APR) for FY 2017 and Annual Performance Plan (APP) for FY 2019. The APR reports FY 2017 accomplishments for the FY 2014 – 2018 Strategic Plan while the APP discusses the Department's direction under the new DOJ Strategic Plan for FY 2018 - 2022. The APR/APP represents a continuing step forward in the efforts of the Department to implement the tenets of performance-based management at the heart of the Government Performance and Results Modernization Act of 2010 (GPRAMA). Moreover, the APR/APP provides performance information, enabling the President, Congress, and the American public to assess the annual performance of the Department of Justice. The APR/APP is prepared under the direction of the Department's Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and the Performance Improvement Officer (PIO).

The Department continues to enforce vigorously the broad spectrum of laws of the United States. The Department's new FY 2018 – 2022 Strategic Plan will be made available at a later date.

Organization of the Report

Section I – Overview: This section includes summary information about the mission and organization of the Department and resource information.

Section II – FY 2017 Performance Report: This section provides a summary of the Department's 30 key performance measures/indicators, noting whether targeted performance levels were either achieved or /not achieved in FY 2017. The FY 2017 Performance Report summarizes the performance results of the Department's three strategic goals as found in the FY 2014-2018 Strategic Plan.

Section III – FY 2019 Performance Plan: This report will be made available at a later date.

Compliance with Legislated Reporting Requirements

This report meets the requirements of the **Government Performance and Results Modernization Act of 2010 (GPRAMA)**. The GPRAMA requires performance reporting against all established agency goals outlined in current strategic planning documents.



SECTION I

OVERVIEW



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Section I

Overview

Established July 1, 1870 (28 U.S.C. §§ 501 and 503), the Department of Justice (DOJ or the Department) is headed by the Attorney General of the United States. The Department was created to control federal law enforcement, and all criminal prosecutions and civil suits in which the United States has an interest. The structure of the Department has changed over the years, with the addition of a Deputy Attorney General, Associate Attorney General, Assistant Attorneys General, and the formation of Divisions and components; however, unchanged is the commitment and response to securing equal justice for all, enhancing respect for the rule of law, and making America a safer and more secure Nation.

Mission

The mission of the Department of Justice, as reflected in its Strategic Plan for fiscal years (FY) 2014-2018, is as follows:

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.

In carrying out the Department's mission, we are guided by the following core values:

Equal Justice Under the Law. Upholding the laws of the United States is the solemn responsibility entrusted to us by the American people. We enforce these laws fairly and uniformly to ensure that all Americans receive equal protection and justice under the law.

Honesty and Integrity. We adhere to the highest standards of ethical behavior.

Commitment to Excellence. We seek to provide the highest levels of service to the American people. We are effective and responsible stewards of the taxpayers' dollars.

Respect for the Worth and Dignity of Each Human Being. We treat each other and those we serve with fairness, dignity, and compassion. We value differences in people and ideas. We are committed to the well-being of our employees and to providing opportunities for individual growth and development.

Strategic Goals and Objectives

The Department's strategic and annual planning processes stem from our mission and core values. The Department embraces the concepts of performance-based management. At the heart of these concepts is the understanding that improved performance is realized through greater focus on mission, agreement on goals and objectives, and timely reporting of results. In the Department, strategic planning is the first step in an iterative planning and implementation cycle. This cycle, which is the center of the Department's efforts to implement performance-based management, involves setting long-term goals and objectives, translating these goals and objectives into budgets and program plans, implementing programs, monitoring performance, and evaluating results. In this cycle, the Department's FY 2018 - 2022 Strategic Plan will provide the overarching framework for component and function-specific plans as well as annual performance plans, budgets, and reports. The Strategic Plan will be made available at a later date.

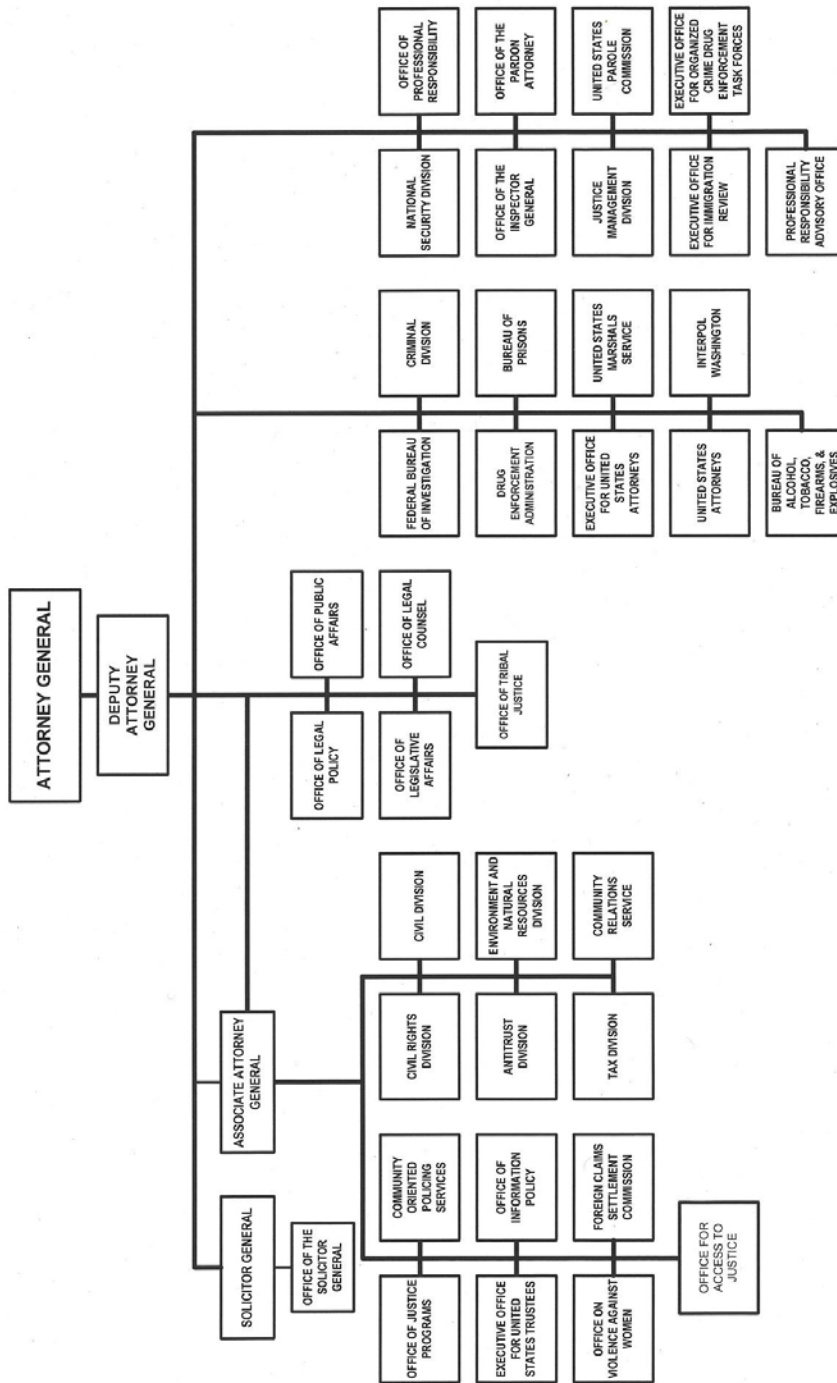
Organizational Structure

Led by the Attorney General, the Department is comprised of more than 40 separate component organizations. These include the U.S. Attorneys (USAs) who prosecute offenders and represent the United States government in court; the major investigative agencies – the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), 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; the Bureau of Prisons (BOP), which confines convicted offenders; and the National Security Division (NSD), which brings together national security, counterterrorism, counterintelligence, and foreign intelligence surveillance operations under a single authority.

The Department's litigating divisions represent the rights and interests of the American people and enforce federal criminal and civil laws. The litigating divisions are comprised of the Anti-trust (ATR), Civil (CIV), Civil Rights (CRT), Criminal (CRM), Environment and Natural Resources (ENRD), and Tax (TAX) Divisions. The Office of Justice Programs (OJP), the Office on Violence against Women (OVW), and the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) provide leadership and assistance to state, local, and tribal governments. Other major Departmental components include the Executive Office for U.S. Trustees (UST), the Justice Management Division (JMD), the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), the Community Relations Service (CRS), the Office of the Inspector General (OIG), Office of Tribal Justice (OTJ) and several offices that advise the Attorney General on policy, law, legislation, tribal justice matters, external affairs, and oversight. Headquartered in Washington, D.C., the Department conducts its work in offices located throughout the country and overseas.

The Department's organizational chart appears on the following page.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



Approved by: *Loretta E. Lynch* Date: 6/5/2015

LORETTA E. LYNCH
Attorney General

Financial Structure

The Department's financial reporting structure is comprised of nine principal components.

Components:

- Assets Forfeiture Fund and Seized Asset Deposit Fund (AFF/SADF)
- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)
- Bureau of Prisons (BOP)
- Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
- Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (FPI)
- Office of Justice Programs (OJP)
- Offices, Boards and Divisions (OBDs)*
- U.S. Marshals Service (USMS)

OBDs*

Offices

Office of the Attorney General
Office of the Deputy Attorney General
Community Relations Service
Executive Office for Immigration Review
Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys
Executive Office for U.S. Trustees
Executive Office for Organized Crime
Drug Enforcement Task Forces
INTERPOL Washington
Office for Access to Justice
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services
Office of Information Policy
Office of Legal Counsel
Office of Legal Policy
Office of Legislative Affairs
Office of the Inspector General
Office of the Pardon Attorney
Office of the Solicitor General
Office of Tribal Justice
Office on Violence against Women
Professional Responsibility Advisory Office

U.S. Attorneys

Boards

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission
U.S. Parole Commission

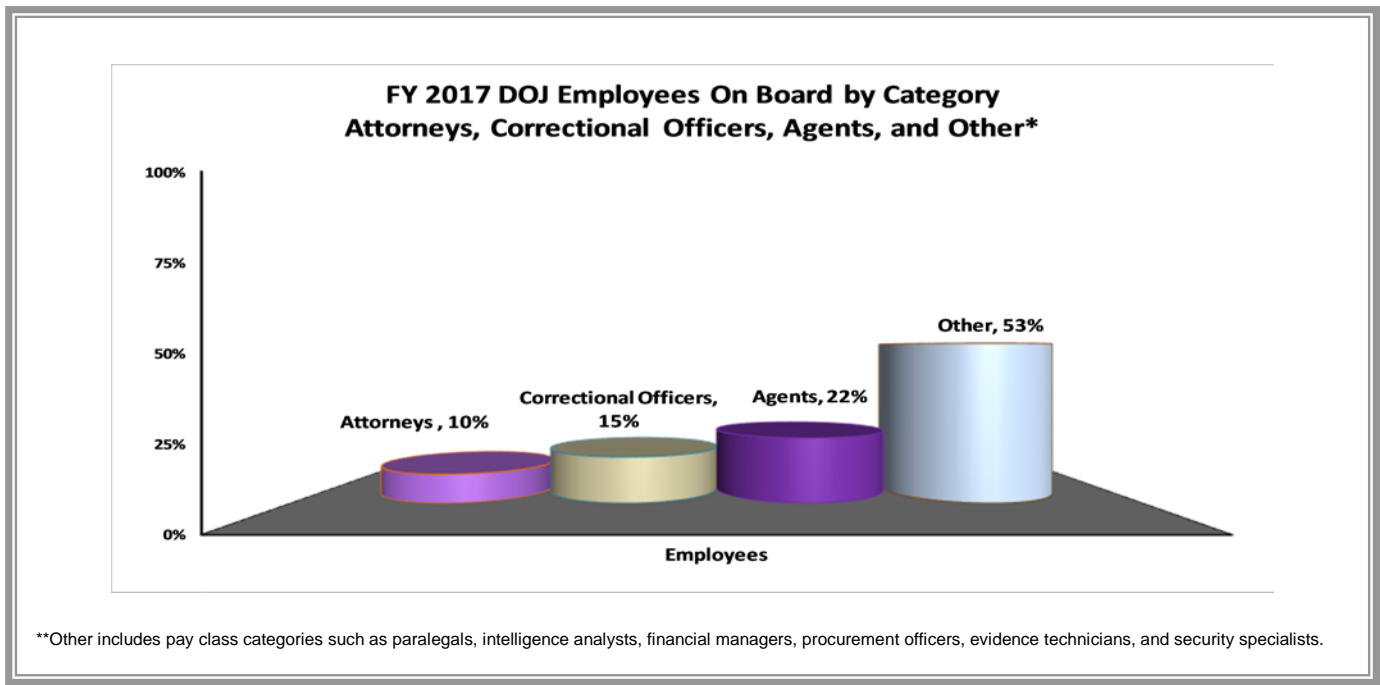
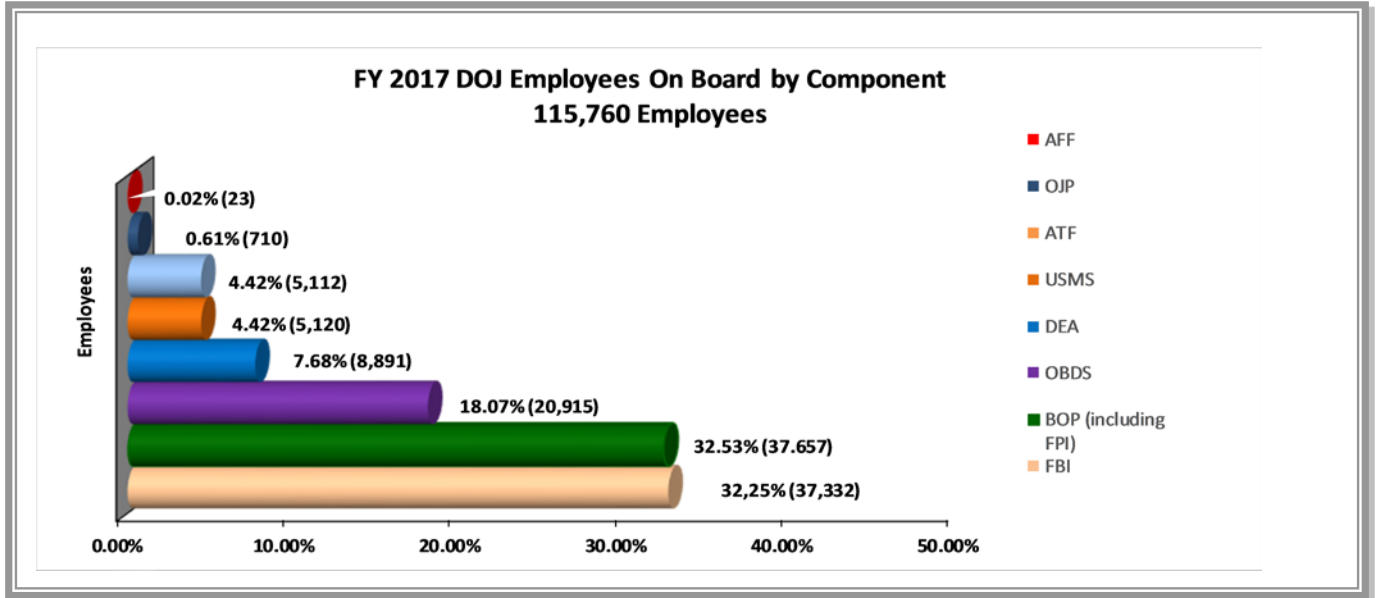
Divisions

Antitrust Division
Civil Rights Division
Criminal Division
Environment and Natural Resources Division
Justice Management Division
National Security Division
Tax Division

Summary of Financial Information

FY 2017 Resource Information

The following pages provide summary-level resource and performance information regarding the Department's operations for FY 2017. The charts on this page reflect employees on board as of September 19, 2017.



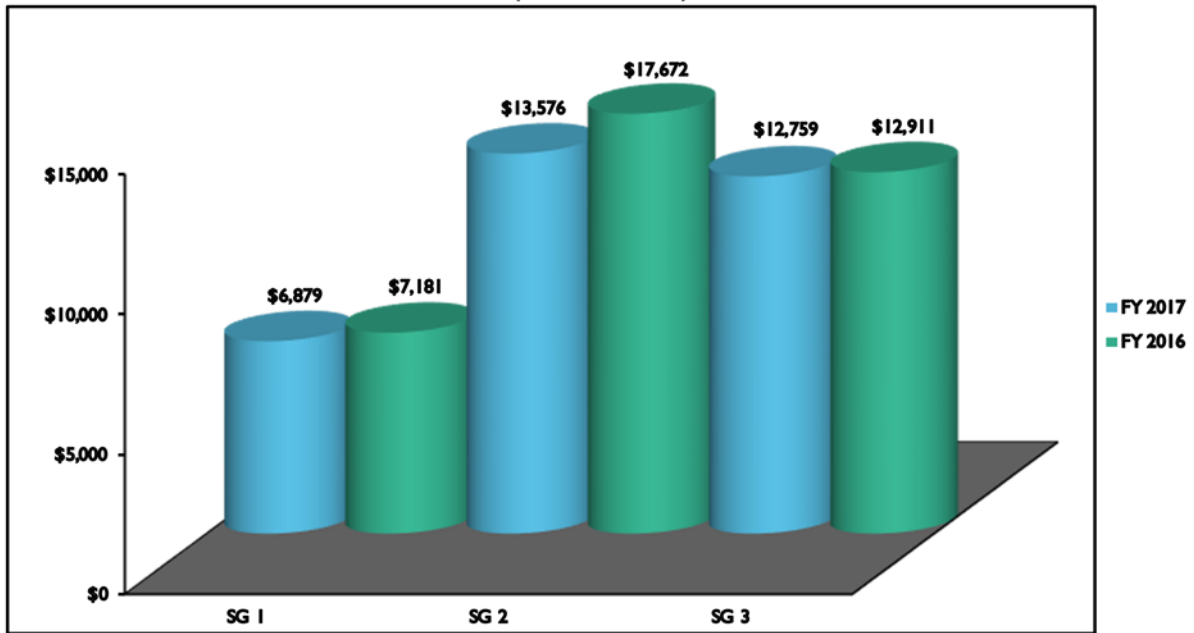
**Table 1. Sources of DOJ Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Source	FY 2017	FY 2016	% Change
Earned Revenue:	\$ 2,834,883	\$ 3,050,988	-7.08%
Budgetary Financing Sources:			
Appropriations Received	35,463,968	31,668,095	11.99%
Appropriations Transferred-In/Out	866,784	378,414	129.06%
Nonexchange Revenues	7,157,288	1,521,189	370.51%
Donations and Forfeitures of Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,378,432	1,764,050	-21.86%
Transfers-In/Out Without Reimbursement	(112,649)	(1,897,872)	-94.06%
Other Budgetary Financing Sources		(80,767)	-100.00%
Other Adjustments	(177,123)	(1,221,050)	-85.49%
Other Financing Sources:			
Donations and Forfeitures of Property	370,007	200,868	84.20%
Transfers-In/Out Without Reimbursement	21,168	(1,619)	-1407.47%
Imputed Financing	725,702	801,660	-9.48%
Other Financing Sources	(649,352)	(7,849)	8173.05%
Total DOJ Resources	\$ 47,879,108	\$ 36,176,107	32.35%

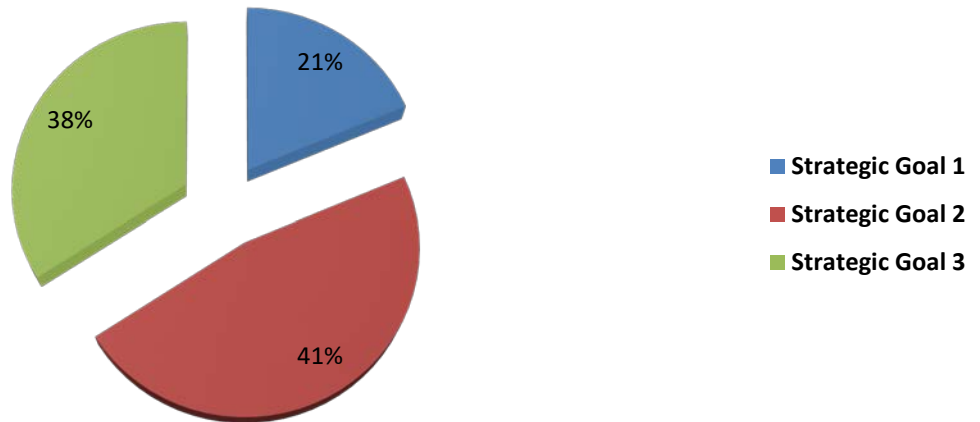
**Table 2. How DOJ Resources Are Spent
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Strategic Goal (SG)	FY 2017	FY 2016	% Change
1 Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security Consistent with the Rule of Law			
Gross Cost	\$ 7,169,392	\$ 7,492,891	
Less: Earned Revenue	290,694	311,505	
Net Cost	6,878,698	7,181,386	-4.21%
2 Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law			
Gross Cost	14,882,824	19,009,890	
Less: Earned Revenue	1,307,215	1,338,387	
Net Cost	13,575,609	17,671,503	-23.18%
3 Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and International Levels			
Gross Cost	13,996,106	14,311,779	
Less: Earned Revenue	1,236,974	1,401,096	
Net Cost	12,759,132	12,910,683	-1.17%
Total Gross Cost	36,048,322	40,814,560	
Less: Total Earned Revenue	2,834,883	3,050,988	-7.08%
Total Net Cost of Operations	\$ 33,213,439	\$ 37,763,572	-12.05%

Comparison of Net Costs by Strategic Goal - FY 2017 and 2016
(Dollars in Thousands)



FY 2017 Percentage of Net Costs by Strategic Goal



Strategic Goal 1: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation’s Security Consistent with the Rule of Law

Strategic Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law

Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and International Levels.

Analysis of Financial Statements

The Department’s financial statements, which are provided in Section II of this document, received an unmodified audit opinion for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2017 and 2016. These statements were prepared from the accounting records of the Department in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-136, *Financial Reporting Requirements*. These principles are the standards promulgated by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB).

The following information highlights the Department’s financial position and results of operations in FY 2017. The complete set of financial statements, related notes, and the opinion of the Department’s auditors are provided in Section II of this document.

Assets: The Department’s Consolidated Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2017, shows \$60.7 billion in total assets, an increase of \$12.0 billion over the previous year’s total assets of \$48.6 billion. Fund Balance with U.S. Treasury (FBWT) was \$43.0 billion, which represented 71% percent of total assets.

Liabilities: Total Department liabilities were \$21.4 billion as of September 30, 2017, an increase of \$213.0 million from the previous year’s total liabilities of \$21.2 billion. The increase is primarily related to various large amounts for custodial activities.

Net Cost of Operations: The Consolidated Statement of Net Cost presents Department’s gross and net cost by strategic goal. The net cost of the Department’s operations totaled \$33.2 billion for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2017, a decrease of \$4.6 billion from the previous year’s net cost of operations of \$37.8 billion. The decrease is primarily related to the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund recording unfunded liability of \$4.6 billion in FY2016

Brief descriptions of some of the major costs for each Strategic Goal are as follows:

Chapter 2 Strategic Goal	Chapter 3 Description of Major Costs
1	Includes resources dedicated to counterterrorism initiatives for ATF, CRM, DEA, FBI, NSD, USA, and USMS
2	Includes resources for the AFF/SADF, ATF, BOP, COPS, CRS, DEA, FBI, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission (FCSC), Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF), OJP, Office of Legal Counsel, Office of the Pardon Attorney (OPA), Office of the Solicitor General (OSG), OVW, USAs, USMS, INTERPOL Washington, USTP, ATR, CIV, CRT, CRM, ENRD, TAX and services to America’s crime victims
3	Includes resources for BOP, EOIR, Fees and Expenses of Witnesses, FBI, FPI, OJP, USMS, and U.S. Parole Commission

Management and administrative costs, including the costs for the Department's leadership offices, JMD, and others, are allocated to each strategic goal based on full-time equivalent (FTE) employment.¹

Budgetary Resources: The Department's FY 2017 Combined Statement of Budgetary Resources shows \$54.0 billion in total budgetary resources, an increase of \$5.6 billion from the previous year's total budgetary resources of \$48.4 billion. The majority of the increase is related to budgetary authority received for the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund and the United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Fund.

Net Agency Outlays: The Department's FY 2017 Combined Statement of Budgetary Resources shows \$33.8 billion in net outlays, an increase of \$1.6 billion from the previous year's total net outlays of \$32.3 billion. The increase is primarily due to claimant payments from the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund and the United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Fund.

¹ FTE employment means the total number of regular straight-time hours (i.e., not including overtime or holiday hours) worked by employees, divided by the number of compensable hours applicable to each fiscal year. Annual leave, sick leave, compensatory time off, and other approved leave categories are considered "hours worked" for purposes of defining FTE employment.

Data Reliability and Validity

The Department views data reliability and validity as critically important in the planning and assessment of its performance. As such, the Department makes every effort to ensure completeness and improve reliability of its performance information by performing “data scrubs” (routine examination of current and historical data sets, as well as looking toward the future for trends) to ensure the data we rely on to make day-to-day management decisions are as accurate and reliable as possible and targets are ambitious enough given the resources provided. In an effort to communicate our data limitations and commitment to providing accurate data, this document includes a discussion of data validation, verification, and any identified data limitations for each performance measure presented. The Department ensures each reporting component providing data for this report meets the following criteria:

At a minimum, performance data are considered reliable if transactions and other data that support reported performance measures are properly recorded, processed, and summarized to permit the preparation of performance information in accordance with criteria stated by management. Performance data need not be perfect to be reliable, particularly if the cost and effort to secure the best performance data possible will exceed the value of any data so obtained.

Summary of Performance in FY 2017

The Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act of 2010 (GPRAMA) requires an agency’s Strategic Plan to be updated every four years and cover a period of not less than four years forward from the fiscal year in which it is submitted.

The Department’s FY 2014 – 2018 Strategic Plan, which contains three strategic goals, is used for assessing performance in FY 2017. It includes 30 key performance measures addressing DOJ’s priorities toward achieving its long-term outcome goals; the performance measures are summarized in this document. This report provides the final reporting on this Plan and associated measures; the next Strategic Plan will be released with the FY 2019 President’s Budget in February 2018, consistent with GPRAMA.

During FY 2017, Departmental leadership continued to display a clear commitment to performance management through the reliance on formal quarterly status reviews. Additionally, Departmental components have worked to improve the quality, timeliness of financial, and performance information that inform quarterly status reporting and operating plans.

For this summary report, 87 percent of the performance measures have actual data for FY 2017. The Department achieved 77 percent of its key measures that had data available as of January 2018.² For some of the performance measures, the actual data will not be available until early

² The percentages reported in this section differ from those reported in the FY 2017 AFR, due to updates and changes to the performance data reported by OJP and OCDETF.

2018. The Department continues to emphasize long-term and annual performance measure development, placement of key performance indicators on cascading employee work plans, and Department-wide quarterly status reporting.

Possible Effects of Existing, Currently Known Demands, Risks, Uncertainties, Events, Conditions, and Trends

The Department's leadership is committed to ensuring its programs and activities will continue to be focused on meeting the dynamic demands of the changing legal, economic, and technological environments of the future.

National Security

- **Going Dark:** Criminals and terrorists are using encryption and other anonymous or hidden services to avoid detection, identification and capture. Conducting court-approved intercepts has become more challenging. Providers offer encryption as a selling point. Even when legal authority exists, technical ability is lacking, as are storage and data retention policies. A coordinated strategic response is urgently needed.
- **Foreign Intelligence and Insider Threat:** Both international and domestic terrorists threaten Americans at home and abroad. Foreign governments and state-sponsored actors threaten U.S. national security through foreign operations and espionage.

Law Enforcement

- **Cyber Threat:** Cyber issues straddle both national security and criminal areas, with the United States facing daily telecommunications network attacks from a range of nations, criminals and terrorists, all with potentially devastating consequences. The Department of Justice itself is under constant cyber-attack. The threat is pervasive and persistent and the methods of adversaries are always evolving.
- **Opioid Epidemic:** Drug overdoses are now the leading cause of injury-related deaths in the United States – approximately 63,632 overdose deaths occurred in 2016, with 66% of those from opioids, which include prescriptions, heroin and fentanyl.
- **Transnational Organized Crime:** Transnational criminal organizations pose the greatest threat to national security and the safety of American citizens.

Immigration

- **Increasing Workload:** The Executive Office for Immigration Review's (EOIR) immigration court caseload continues to increase to record levels, growing to 650,000 cases currently pending adjudication.
- **Unauthorized Immigrants:** An increase in DHS apprehensions will result in more fugitive investigations for individuals with immigration warrants; more protective investigations and details for members of the judiciary; and more prisoners to receive, process, and detain.
- **Immigration Enforcement Prosecutors:** Federal prosecution of border crime is an essential part of the nation's defense and security and critical to public safety. U.S. Attorneys' Offices address the criminal and civil caseloads generated by law enforcement activities to ensure aggressive enforcement of all immigration statutes.

Unpredictable

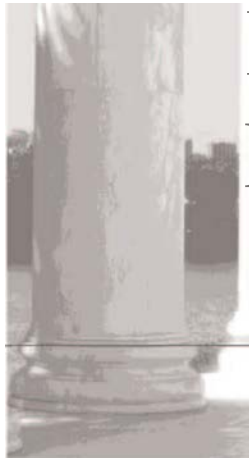
- Responses to unanticipated natural disasters and their aftermath require the Department to divert resources to deter, investigate, and prosecute disaster-related federal crimes, such as charity fraud, insurance fraud and other crimes.
- Changes in federal laws may affect responsibilities and workload.
- Much of the litigation caseload is defensive. The Department has little control over the number, size, and complexity of the civil lawsuits it must defend.

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SECTION II

FY 2017 Annual Performance Report



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Section II

Overview

This section provides to the President, the Congress, and the public a snapshot of how the Department of Justice (DOJ or the Department) is working toward accomplishing its mission. The *FY 2017 Annual Performance Report* highlights the key goals and performance measures reflected in the FY 2014-2018 Strategic Plan with 30 key performance measures that align to the Plan's priorities and goals. The APR also highlights the Department's success in meeting some of its key performance measure targets in FY 2017. Each key performance measure also includes information related to data collection and storage, data validation and verification, and data limitations.

At the Department, performance planning and reporting is a companion to the budget process. We recognize that performance information is vital to making resource allocation decisions and should be an integral part of the budget.

In FY 2017, the Department continued to demonstrate a clear management commitment to timely and accurate financial and budget information through the use of Department-wide quarterly status reporting. Quarterly status reporting has provided the Department the ability to identify problems early, take necessary corrective actions, develop more effective strategies, and allocate necessary resources.

The *FY 2017 Annual Performance Report* presents the highest-level outcome-oriented measures available and reports on the accomplishments achieved during the reporting period. For this report, five years of data will be presented unless the performance outcome goal has been tracked or collected for less than five years, in which case all information is presented.

Additional programmatic and performance information can be found in individual components' budget submissions, specifically within the Performance and Resources Tables (<http://www.justice.gov/about/bpp.htm>).

STRATEGIC GOAL 1: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security Consistent with the Rule of Law

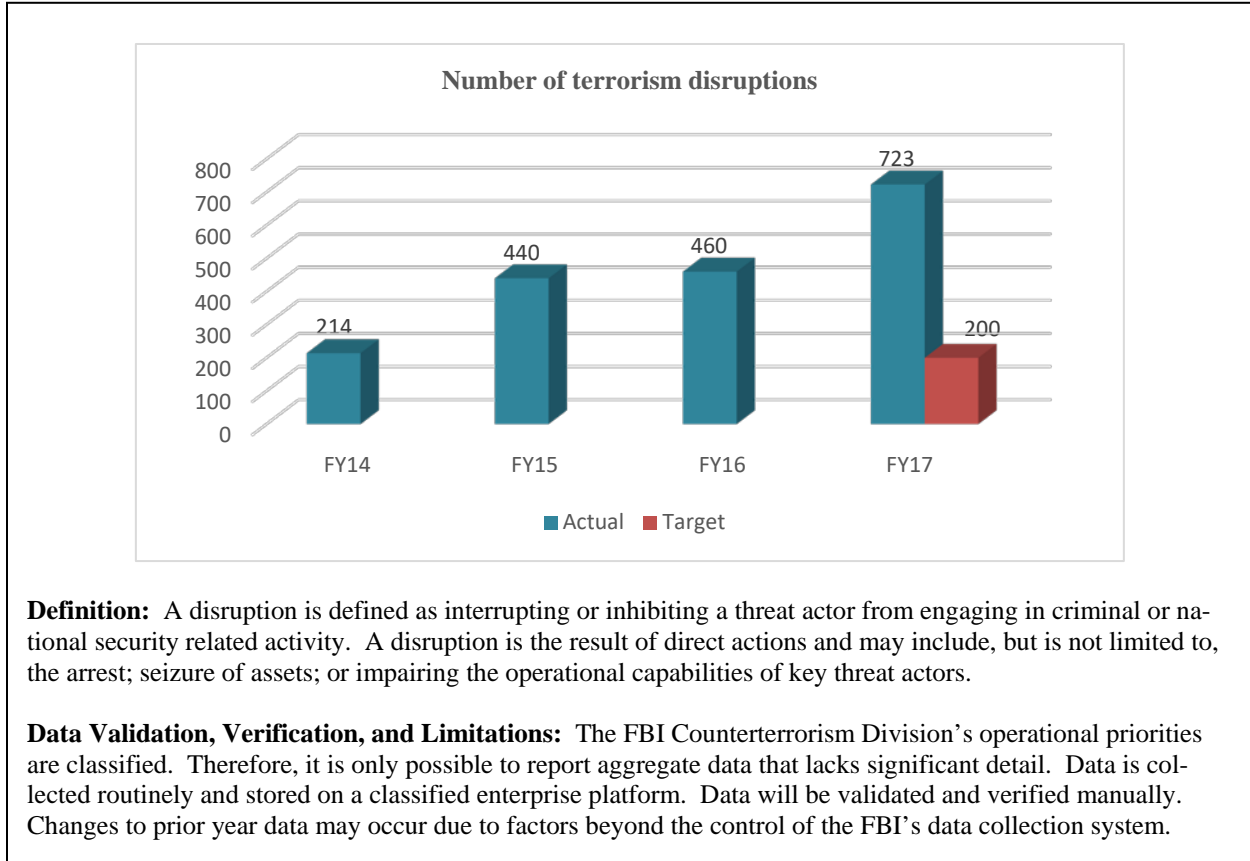
Summary of Goal 1 Performance Results				
Strategic Objective	Performance Measure Name	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Actual	Target Achieved /Not Met
1.1	Number of terrorism disruptions [FBI]	200	723	Target Achieved
1.2	Percentage of counterterrorism defendants whose cases were favorably resolved [NSD]	90%	91% ³	Target Achieved
1.3	Percentage of counterespionage actions and disruptions against national counterintelligence priorities that result from FBI outreach [FBI]	Not Disclosed	Not Disclosed ⁴	N/A
	Percentage of counterespionage defendants whose cases were favorably resolved [NSD]	90%	100%	Target Achieved
1.4	Number of computer intrusion program disruptions and dismantlements [FBI]	500	262	Not Met
	Percentage of cyber defendants whose cases were favorably resolved [NSD]	90%	100%	Target Achieved

³ NSD changed the FY 2017 Actual for this measure that was previously reported in the FY 2017 AFR, from 100% to 91%.

⁴ FBI discontinued the counterespionage performance measure. Due to national security reasons, the FBI's Counterintelligence Divisions implemented new Counterintelligence measures and analyses that are classified.

Performance Highlights from FY 2017

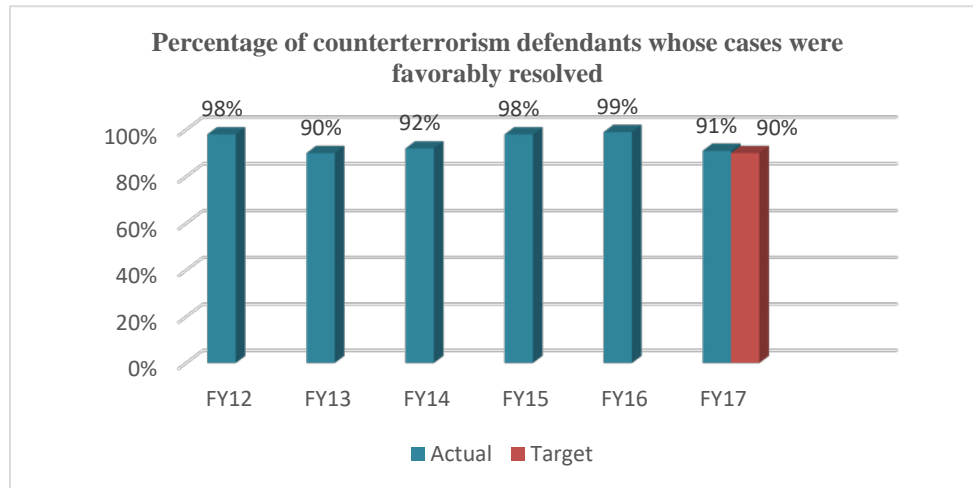
Performance Measure: Number of terrorism disruptions [FBI]



Discussion of FY 2017 Results: The number of terrorism disruptions effected through counterterrorism investigations greatly surpassed the FY 2017 target. In executing the FBI’s number one priority to protect the U.S. from terrorist attacks, disruptions remain a key statistic that directly speaks to the Bureau’s counterterrorism responsibilities. The FBI is committed to stopping terrorism of any kind at any stage.

This significant work is evidenced by Miami JTTF’s arrest of Adolfo Salano, who was charged with knowingly attempting to use a weapon of mass destruction (WED). As part of an undercover operation, Salano received what he believed to be a pressure cooker IED from undercover employees. He was arrested October 20, 2017, as he walked to where he intended to place the device at a local shopping mall.

Performance Measure: Percentage of counterterrorism defendants whose cases were favorably resolved [NSD]



Definition: Defendants whose cases were favorably resolved include those defendants whose cases resulted in court judgments favorable to the government.

Data Validation, Verification, and Limitations: Data validation and verification is accomplished via quarterly reviews by NSD. There are no identified data limitations at this time.

Discussion of FY 2017 Results: The National Security Division exceeded its target for FY 2017. The following are highlights from recent counterterrorism cases.

United States v. Khatallah: In the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, Ahmed Salim Faraj Abu Khatallah, a Libyan national, was charged for his role in the September 11-12, 2012, terrorist attack on a U.S. compound in Benghazi, Libya, known as the U.S. Special Mission, and a second U.S. facility, known as the Annex, which resulted in the deaths of four United States citizens, including Ambassador J. Christopher Stevens. Specifically, on July 15, 2013, Khatallah was charged for his participation in the attack by a sealed criminal complaint, and on October 14, 2014, a federal grand jury returned an eighteen-count superseding indictment charging Khatallah with violations related to his role in the attack. Khatallah was a commander of the Ubaydah Ibn Al Jarrah (UBJ) extremist brigade and senior leader of Ansar Al-Sharia (AAS), an armed militia that holds anti-Western views and advocates the establishment of Sharia law in Libya. Khatallah, along with other UBJ and AAS members, was captured on videotape attacking the Mission on September 11-12, 2012, and he was implicated in the subsequent attack on the Annex, which occurred a few hours later. On November 28, 2017, following a seven-week trial, the jury found Khatallah guilty of two counts of conspiracy to provide and providing material support to terrorists, one count of maliciously destroying buildings in the special U.S. jurisdiction, specifically the U.S. Mission, and one count of use of a firearm in furtherance of a crime of violence. The jury acquitted Khatallah on the other 14 criminal counts in the superseding indictment, which include charges

related to the deaths of U.S. Ambassador Christopher Stevens and three other U.S. citizens as well as charges related to the attack on the U.S. Annex. Sentencing is set for March 2018.

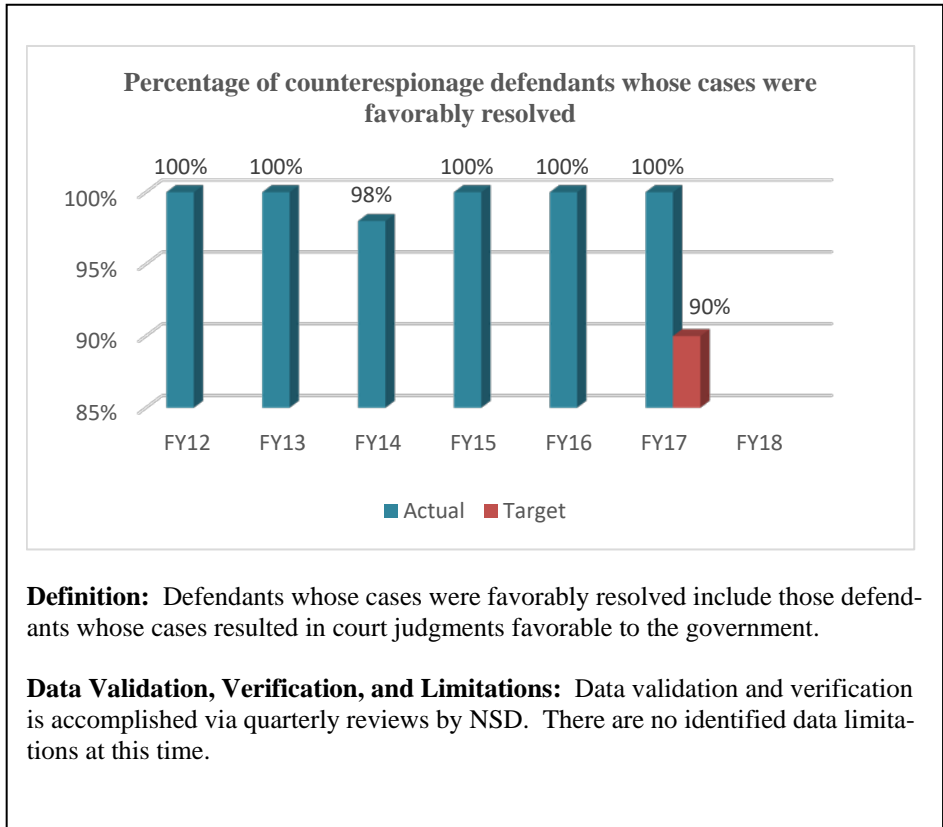
United States v. Al Farekh: In September 2017, in the Eastern District of New York, a federal jury returned a guilty verdict against Muhanad Mahmoud Al Farekh on nine counts, including conspiracy to murder U.S. nationals, conspiracy to use a weapon of mass destruction, conspiracy to bomb a government facility, and conspiracy to provide material support to terrorists. Farekh was born in the United States and went to college in Canada. In December 2016, he and two other men traveled from Canada to Pakistan with the intent to train for violent jihad against U.S. personnel operating in Afghanistan. Farekh was arrested in Pakistan in October 2014. After Farekh was transferred to United States' custody, his fingerprints were matched to latent prints taken from an undetonated vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) that had been used against the United States' Forward Operating Base Chapman in Khost Province, Afghanistan, on January 19, 2009. Sentencing for Farekh was continued until March 7, 2018.

Performance Measure: Percentage of counterespionage defendants whose cases were favorably resolved [NSD]

Discussion of FY 2017

Results: The National Security Division exceeded its target for FY 2017. The following are highlights from recent counterintelligence and export control cases.

U.S. v. Kevin Mallory: In July 2017, in the Eastern District of Virginia, a Grand Jury issued a four-count indictment charging Kevin Patrick Mallory with conspiracy to gather or deliver defense information to aid a foreign government, delivering defense information to aid a foreign government, and attempted delivery of defense information to aid a foreign government. Mallory, a self-employed consultant with GlobalEx LLC, is a U.S. citizen who speaks fluent Mandarin Chinese. For over 20 years he held positions with various U.S. government agencies and defense contractors. Mallory obtained a Top Secret security clearance, which was active during various assignments in his career. Mallory was arrested on June 22, 2017, after being charged by complaint with transmitting classified documents to an agent of the People's Republic of China (PRC) and



making false statements during an FBI interview. The district court judge ordered Mallory detained without bond pending trial. According to the indictment, Mallory traveled to Shanghai in March and April 2017, and met with an individual (unindicted co-conspirator or UCC) he believed was working for the PRC Intelligence Service. After Mallory consented to a review of a device he had been using for private communications with UCC, the FBI viewed a message from Mallory in which he stated that he had blacked out security classification markings on documents transmitted to UCC. Analysis of the device also revealed a handwritten index describing eight different documents. Four of the eight documents listed in the index were found stored on the device, and contained information classified Secret and Top Secret.

U.S. v. Reality Winner: In June 2017, in the Southern District of Georgia, a federal grand jury returned a one-count indictment charging Reality Leigh Winner with removing classified material from a government facility and transmitting it to a news outlet. The Court ordered Winner to be detained pending trial. According to documents filed in the case, Winner was a contractor with Pluribus International Corporation assigned to a U.S. government agency facility in Georgia. She had been employed at the facility since February 2017, and held a Top Secret/SCI clearance during that time. In May 2017, Winner printed and improperly removed intelligence reporting, which contained classified national defense information, from a U.S. Intelligence Community agency, and unlawfully

Winner further admitted removing the classified intelligence reporting from her office space, retaining it, and mailing it from Augusta, Georgia, to the news outlet, which she knew was not authorized to receive or possess the documents.

retained it. A few days later, Winner unlawfully transmitted by mail the intelligence reporting to an online news outlet. Once investigative efforts identified Winner as a suspect, the FBI obtained and executed a search warrant at her residence. In a conversation with FBI agents, Winner reportedly admitted intentionally identifying and printing the classified intelligence reporting at issue despite not having a "need to know," and with knowledge that the intelligence reporting was classified.

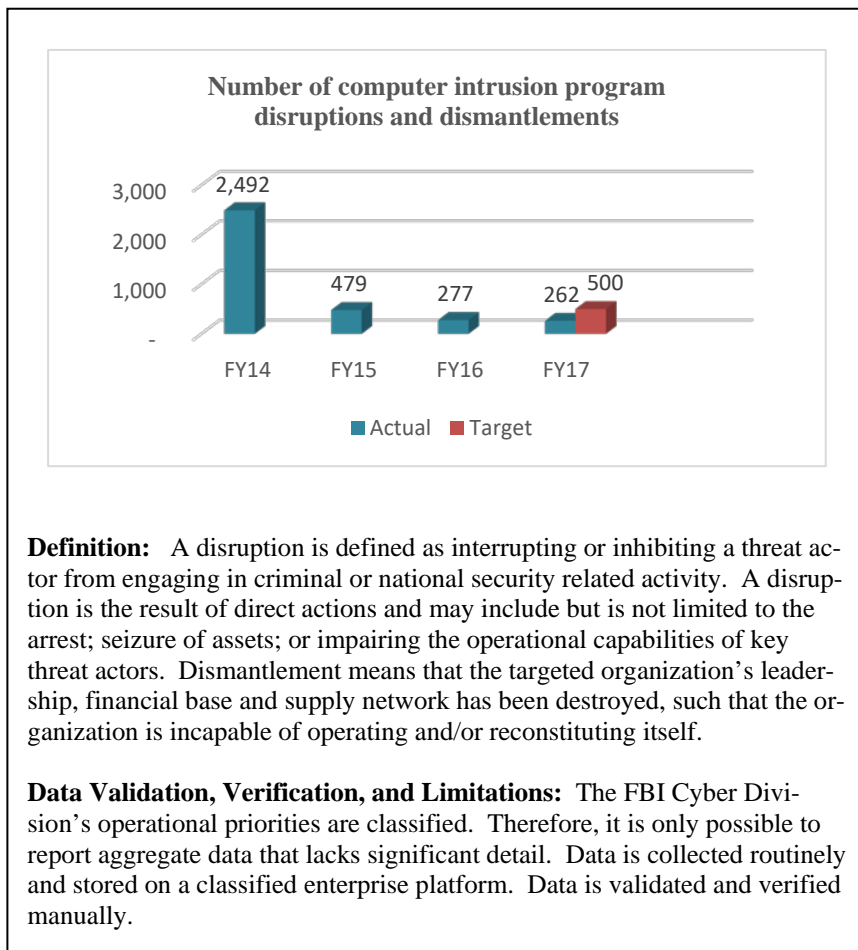
U.S. v. Candace Claiborne: In March 2017, in the District of Columbia, a federal complaint was unsealed charging Candace Marie Claiborne, an employee of the U.S. Department of State, with obstructing an official proceeding and making false statements to the FBI, for allegedly concealing her numerous contacts with foreign intelligence agents of the PRC. According to the affidavit in support of the complaint, Claiborne began working as an Office Management Specialist for the Department of State in 1999. She served overseas at a number of posts, including embassies and consulates in Baghdad, Iraq; Khartoum, Sudan; and Beijing and Shanghai, China. As a condition of her employment, Claiborne maintained a Top Secret security clearance and was required to report contacts with persons suspected of affiliation with a foreign intelligence agency. Despite such a requirement, Claiborne failed to report repeated contacts with two PRC intelligence agents, even though these agents provided tens of thousands of dollars in gifts and benefits to Claiborne and her family over a period of five years. The affidavit states that Claiborne willfully misled State Department and FBI investigators about her contacts with the PRC agents, and also instructed co-conspirators to delete evidence connecting her to the agents.

Performance Measure: Number of computer intrusion program disruptions and dismantlements [FBI]

Discussion of FY 2017 Results: The FBI Cyber Division manages computer intrusion disruption and dismantlement operations, with the goal of eliminating the capabilities of a threat enterprise/organization engaged in criminal or national security related activities.

During FY 2017, the FBI successfully executed its mission by identifying, pursuing, and defeating cyber adversaries targeting global U.S. interests by attaining 262 computer intrusion program disruptions and dismantlements. FY 2017 marked another year of significant collaboration with field offices and foreign partners.

This work included some very high profile success stories in FY 2017. In March 2017, the Department of Justice indicted four conspirators – Russian Federal Security Service (FSB) officers Dmitry Dokuchaev and Igor Sushchin and criminal actors Alexey Belan and Karim Baratov – for their roles in a massive attack on email provider Yahoo. In late 2014, Yahoo’s User Database was compromised, with the result that users’ names, recovery email accounts, phone numbers, and information required to manually create account authentication cookies for more than 500 million accounts was stolen. The FBI worked closely with Yahoo and other Silicon Valley firms to investigate the breach, identify the stolen credentials for sale on the dark web, and attribute the theft to a conspiracy between the Russian FSB and cybercriminal actors. The Kelihos malware, taken down in April 2017, had targeted Microsoft Windows computers since 2010, creating a substantial and long standing botnet used for a number of criminal enterprises. In a coordinated effort with international partners and private cybersecurity firms, the FBI organized a takedown of the botnet and the arrest of the operator, Russian national Peter Levashov. The arrest and takedown relied on detailed coordination between the FBI and multiple foreign partners, including the Spanish authorities who arrested Levashov while he vacationed in Barcelona. Multinational cooperation was key to the investigation, the arrest, and the botnet takedown. The FBI also successfully attributed the Mirai botnet,



Definition: A disruption is defined as interrupting or inhibiting a threat actor from engaging in criminal or national security related activity. A disruption is the result of direct actions and may include but is not limited to the arrest; seizure of assets; or impairing the operational capabilities of key threat actors. Dismantlement means that the targeted organization’s leadership, financial base and supply network has been destroyed, such that the organization is incapable of operating and/or reconstituting itself.

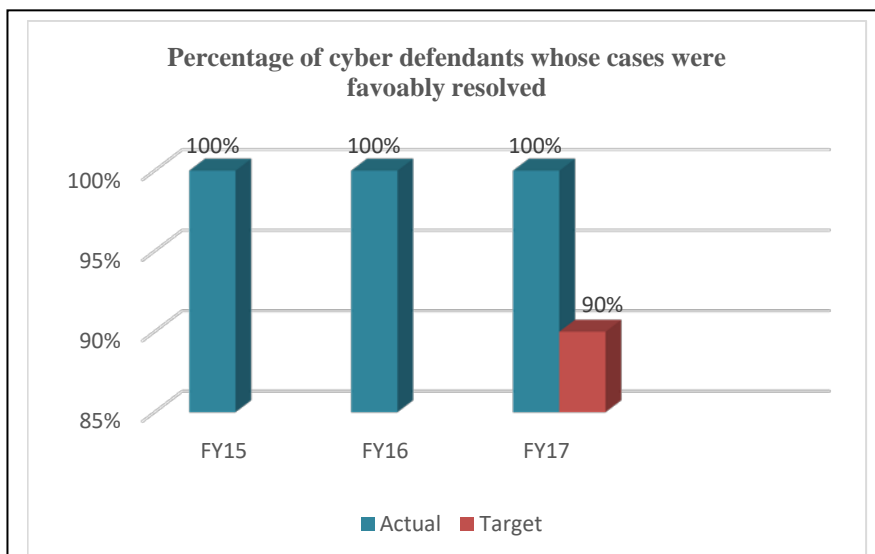
Data Validation, Verification, and Limitations: The FBI Cyber Division’s operational priorities are classified. Therefore, it is only possible to report aggregate data that lacks significant detail. Data is collected routinely and stored on a classified enterprise platform. Data is validated and verified manually.

which built to a strength of 300,000 infected devices in late 2016, to three US developers who pleaded guilty in December 2017 to conspiracy to violate the Computer Fraud & Abuse Act. Mirai was used to coordinate some of the largest, most disruptive attacks the internet had yet seen and drew attention to the security flaws in many internet of things devices.

Although the FBI Cyber Division did not achieve the FY 2017 target of 500, the FBI made noteworthy progress towards neutralizing global cyber threats. Throughout FY 2017, the Cyber Division, in coordination with other law enforcement agencies and members of the intelligence community, gathered evidence of computer intrusion techniques, patterns of criminal activity, and copies of malicious software. While the total number of disruptions and dismantlements against criminal and national security-related cyber threats is unpredictable because of the nature of ongoing cyber campaigns, the FBI expects continued and sustained performance on this metric.

Performance Measure: Percentage of cyber defendants whose cases were favorably resolved [NSD]

U.S. v. Wu Yingzhuo et al.: In September 2017, in the Western District Court of Pennsylvania, an 8 count indictment was sealed charging three defendants with computer hacking, theft of trade secrets, conspiracy and identity theft directed at U.S. and foreign employees and computers of three corporate victims in the financial, engineering and technology industries between 2011 and May 2017. The indictment was unsealed in November 2017. The defendants are Wu Yingzhuo, Dong Hao and Xia Lei, all of whom are Chinese nationals and residents of China. The indictment alleges that the defendants conspired to hack into private corporate entities in order to maintain unauthorized access to, and steal sensitive internal documents and communications from, those entities' computers.



Definition: Defendants whose cases were favorably resolved include those defendants whose cases resulted in court judgments favorable to the government.

Data Validation, Verification, and Limitations: Data validation and verification is accomplished via quarterly reviews done by the Counterterrorism Section and the Counterespionage Section. There are no identified data limitations at this time.

U.S. v. Dokuchaev et al.: In March 2017, in the Northern District of California, a 47-count indictment was unsealed charging four defendants, including two officers of the Russian Federal Security Service (FSB), with computer hacking, economic espionage, and other criminal offenses in connection with a conspiracy to access internet company Yahoo's network and the contents of webmail accounts. The defendants are Dmitry Dokuchaev, a Russian national and resident; Igor Sushchin, a Russian national and resident; Alexsey Belan, a Russian national and resident; and Karim Baratov, a Canadian and Kazakh national and a resident of Canada. According to the indictment, the FSB officer defendants, Dokuchaev and Sushchin, protected, directed, facilitated, and paid criminal hackers to collect information through computer intrusions in the United States and elsewhere. They worked with co-defendants Belan and Baratov to obtain access to the email accounts of thousands of individuals. The defendants gained unauthorized access to Yahoo's systems to steal information from at least 500 million Yahoo accounts and then used some of that stolen information to obtain unauthorized access to the contents of accounts at Yahoo, Google, and other webmail providers, including accounts of Russian journalists, U.S. and Russian government officials, and private-sector employees of financial, transportation, and other companies. After the Department of Justice submitted a provisional arrest warrant to Canadian law enforcement authorities, Baratov was arrested in Canada. The other three defendants remain at large. In November 2017, Baratov pled guilty to eight counts of the indictment relating to conspiracy to violate the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act by stealing information from protected computers, causing damage to protected computers, and aggravated identity theft. As part of his plea agreement, in addition to any prison sentence, Baratov agreed to pay restitution to his victims, and to pay a fine up to \$2,250,000 (\$250,000 per count) with any assets he has remaining after satisfying a restitution award. Baratov is to be sentenced in February 2018.

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STRATEGIC GOAL 2: Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law

Summary of Goal 2 Performance Results				
Strategic Objective	Measure Name	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Actual	Target Achieved /Not Met
2.1	Number of gangs/criminal enterprise dismantlements (non-CPOT) [FBI]	150	178	Target Achieved
	Percent of criminal cases favorably resolved [USA, CRM]	90%	93%	Target Achieved
2.2	Number of communities with improved capacity for a coordinated response to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking [OVW]	4,050	5,149	Target Achieved
	Percent of children recovered within 72 hours of an issuance of an AMBER alert [OJP]	92%	96%	Target Achieved
2.3	Consolidated Priority Organization Target-linked drug trafficking organizations [DEA, FBI, OCDETF] -dismantled -disrupted	188 233	No data reported ⁵	N/A
2.4	Number of criminal enterprises engaging in white-collar crimes dismantled [FBI]	400	438	Target Achieved
	Percentage of dollar amounts sought by the government recovered [CIV]	85%	92%	Target Achieved

⁵ Due to exigent circumstances surrounding the inability to report performance data for this measure in FY 2017, the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) granted OCDETF an exception to the reporting requirement for this measures in FY 2017.

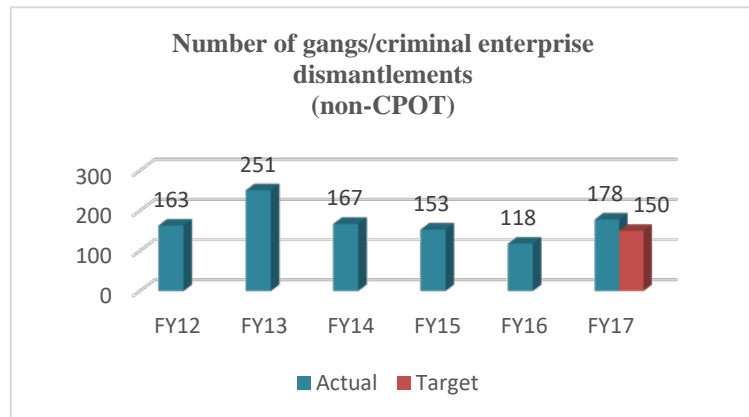
2.5	Percent of civil rights cases favorably resolved: criminal cases [CRT]	85%	98%	Target Achieved
	Percent of civil rights cases favorably resolved: civil cases [CRT]	85%	98%	Target Achieved
2.6	Case resolution for DOJ litigating divisions – percent of criminal cases favorably resolved [ATR, CIV, ENRD, TAX]	90%	93%	Target Achieved
	Case resolution for DOJ litigating divisions – percent of civil cases favorably resolved [ATR, CIV, ENRD, TAX]	80%	82%	Target Achieved

Performance Highlights from FY 2017

Performance Measure Name: Number of gangs/criminal enterprise dismantlements (non-CPOT) [FBI]

Discussion of FY 2017 Results:

The FBI exceeded its FY 2017 goal of 150 gangs/criminal enterprise dismantlements. The FBI exceeded its target accomplishments in four of the five previous fiscal years. Instrumental to the FBI's continued success in combating gangs/criminal enterprises has been its working partnerships with federal, state, and local law enforcement counterparts. Currently, the FBI manages and oversees more than 373 task forces targeting violent crime, gangs, and criminal enterprises. These task forces have been and continue to be at the forefront of the federal government's campaign against violent gangs and violent crimes throughout the nation.



Definition: A dismantlement means that the targeted organization's leadership, financial base and supply network have been destroyed, such that the organization is incapable of operating and/or reconstituting itself.

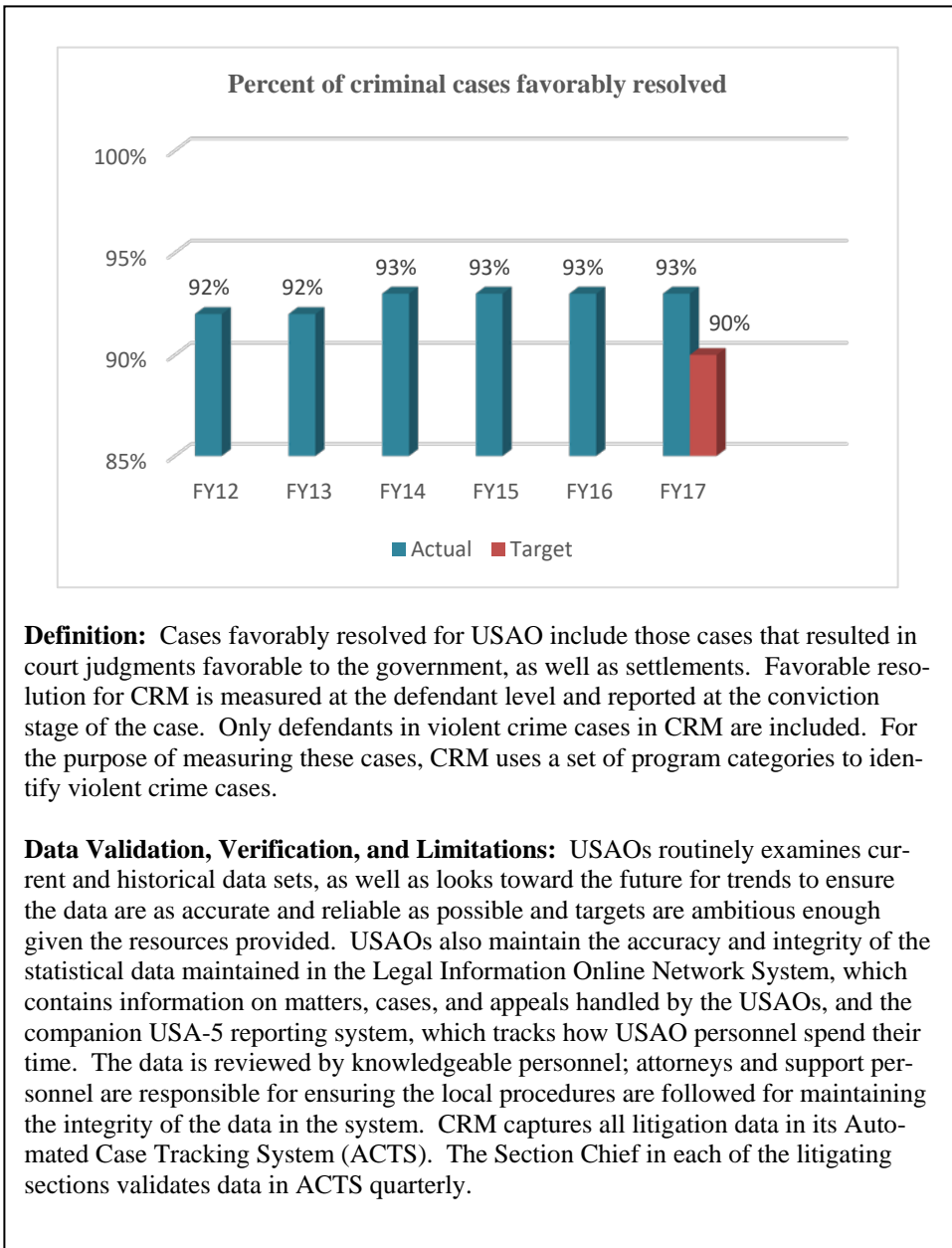
Data Validation, Verification, and Limitations: Accomplishment and caseload data are obtained from the FBI's Resource Management Information System, which houses the Integrated Statistical Reporting and Analysis Application and Monthly Administrative Report applications that report these data. Data are verified by an FBI field manager before being entered into that system and are subsequently verified through the FBI's Inspection process. Other non-standardized data are maintained in files by their respective FBI Headquarters programs. FBI field personnel are required to enter accomplishment data within 30 days of the accomplishment or a change in the status of an accomplishment, such as those resulting from appeals.

Performance Measure Name: Percent of criminal cases favorably resolved [USAO, CRM]

Discussion of FY 2017 Results: In FY 2017 the Criminal Division (CRM), along with USAOs

from around the country, continued to prosecute violent offenders in complex violent crime cases. One example of this effort is CRM's Organized Crime and Gang Section worked with the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Maryland to prosecute a case involving sixteen members of MS-13 from seven different MS-13 cliques who committed seven murders as well as numerous attempted murders, robberies, beatings, and other violent crimes. In one particularly egregious example, members of MS-13 in prison and on the street plotted the murder of a young woman. One member befriended and eventually lured her to a local public park and executed her with one point blank shot to the head. Evidence obtained from search warrants and cooperating witnesses implicated MS-13 leaders

incarcerated in El Salvador, and their emissaries sent to Maryland, for reconstituting the gang after successfully RICO prosecutions in 2007-09, and of their efforts to unify the Maryland cliques with others up and down the East Coast of the United States. Of the 16 defendants charged in the case, ten defendants pleaded guilty, five were convicted after trial, and one defendant is a fugitive. The case concluded in March 2017 with the sentencing of the lead defendant, who received a sentence of life plus 30 years, while three other defendants received sentences of life



Definition: Cases favorably resolved for USAO include those cases that resulted in court judgments favorable to the government, as well as settlements. Favorable resolution for CRM is measured at the defendant level and reported at the conviction stage of the case. Only defendants in violent crime cases in CRM are included. For the purpose of measuring these cases, CRM uses a set of program categories to identify violent crime cases.

Data Validation, Verification, and Limitations: USAOs routinely examines current and historical data sets, as well as looks toward the future for trends to ensure the data are as accurate and reliable as possible and targets are ambitious enough given the resources provided. USAOs also maintain the accuracy and integrity of the statistical data maintained in the Legal Information Online Network System, which contains information on matters, cases, and appeals handled by the USAOs, and the companion USA-5 reporting system, which tracks how USAO personnel spend their time. The data is reviewed by knowledgeable personnel; attorneys and support personnel are responsible for ensuring the local procedures are followed for maintaining the integrity of the data in the system. CRM captures all litigation data in its Automated Case Tracking System (ACTS). The Section Chief in each of the litigating sections validates data in ACTS quarterly.

imprisonment, with the remaining defendants receiving sentences of between 84 and 360 months.

CRM's Office of International Affairs provided a prominent example of the Division's efforts to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders when it achieved the surrender to the U.S. of alleged Sinaloa Cartel leader, Joaquin "El Chapo" Guzman Loera after seeking his extradition for 19 years. The cartel is linked to billions of dollars in smuggling and countless murders. His high-profile extradition to the United States is a testament to the productive legal cooperation relationship between the United States and Mexico.

Additionally, the Criminal Division and the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia convicted two Zeta Cartel defendants for their involvement in the February 2011 murder of ICE Special Agent Jaime Zapata and the attempted murder of Victor Avila in San Luis Potosi, Mexico. Both defendants were subsequently sentenced to two life sentences, plus 20 years.



Lastly, the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of South Carolina and CRM's Capital Case Section provided another prominent example in the case against Dylann Roof, who was charged with murdering nine African-Americans, and attempting to murder three African-Americans, all of whom were participating in a Bible study class in the Mother Emanuel AME Church in Charleston, South Carolina. On December 15, 2016, the jury convicted the defendant on all civil rights and hate crime murder counts. On January 11, 2017, the jury sentenced Roof to death on all capital counts in the indictment.

Performance Measure Name: Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT)-linked drug trafficking organizations dismantled and disrupted [OCDETF, DEA, FBI]

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Target (dismantled)	145	145	145	150	188	188
Actual (dismantled)	171	219	208	194	185	*
Target (disrupted)	340	340	340	350	233	233
Actual (disrupted)	446	500	431	422	268	*

Definition: An organization is considered linked to a CPOT if credible evidence exists of a nexus between the primary investigative target and a CPOT target, verified associate, or component of the CPOT organization. A credible link to a CPOT indicates the primary investigative target, if not a CPOT, is six degrees away from the CPOT. This ensures investigations are focusing on the highest levels of TCO leadership with the ability to impact and investigate the CPOTs themselves. Disrupted means impeding the normal and effective operation of the targeted organization, as indicated by changes in the organizational leadership and/or changes in methods of operation. Dismantled means destroying the organization's leadership, financial base, and supply network such that the organization is incapable of reconstituting itself.

Data Validation, Verification, and Limitations: The CPOT List is updated semi-annually. Each OCDETF agency has an opportunity to nominate targets for addition to or deletion from the List. Nominations are considered by the CPOT Working Group. Based upon the Working Group's recommendations, the OCDETF Operations Chiefs decide which targets will be added to or deleted from the CPOT List. Once a CPOT is added to the List, OCDETF investigations can be linked to that CPOT. The OCDETF links are reviewed and confirmed by OCDETF field managers using the OCDETF Fusion Center, agency databases, and intelligence information. Field recommendations are reviewed by the OCDETF Executive Office. In instances where a link is not fully substantiated, the sponsoring agency is given the opportunity to follow-up. Ultimately, the OCDETF Executive Office "unlinks" any investigation for which sufficient justification has not been provided. When evaluating disruptions/dismantlements of CPOT-linked organizations, OCDETF verifies reported information with the investigating agency's headquarters.

Investigations of CPOT-level targets and the TCOs they lead are complex and time-consuming, and the impact of disrupting/dismantling such a network may not be immediately apparent. Data may lag behind enforcement activity.

Discussion of FY 2017 Results: After careful consideration of the available data, it has been determined that the entire number for the Performance Measure, Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT)-Linked Drug Trafficking Organizations Disrupted and Dismantled, is not available in FY 2017. During the fiscal year, the number of CPOT-linked drug trafficking organizations dismantled/disrupted was impacted due to the cyclical nature of investigations, sequestration, and the overall impact of declining resources. In addition, during FY 2017, DEA implemented the Threat Enforcement Planning Process (TEPP), a new drug control strategy that

shifts agency performance from a quantitative based approach to a more qualitative, results oriented approach that focuses on outcomes that proactively manages enforcement efforts and resources utilization by identifying the biggest threats in each division and ensuring that the field offices have the necessary resources allocated to mitigate those threats. This process uses data analytics to maximize the allocation of scarce resources and personnel. These initiatives improve the way data drives leadership, management, and operational decisions.

Due to changes in DEA's reporting protocols and systems, and its impact on the number of CPOT-Linked Drug Trafficking Organizations Disrupted and Dismantled, a key performance indicator in the FY 2018-2022 Strategic Plan, DEA has restated its FY 2018-2020 targets for CPOT-linked PTO dispositions. Discussions held in early 2018 determined that DEA's results pertaining to the dismantlement and disruption of CPOTs were still being achieved; however, the new reporting system may have impacted the reported results in FY 2017. DEA is working with its personnel to ensure that training to report the results in the future is underway.

The annual targets for these performance measures are determined by examining current year and prior year actuals. In addition to the historical factors, resources (including funding and personnel) are also taken into account when formulating a respective target.

Despite significant budget reductions and modifications to reporting protocols, OCDETF agencies continued to achieve significant successes against the CPOTs themselves. Over the course of the last year, three CPOT targets were dismantled. Furthermore, seven CPOTs were arrested; and three CPOTs were extradited to the United States, including Sinaloa Cartel leader Joaquin Guzman-Loera.

Drug trafficking organizations linked to the three CPOT targets dismantled in FY 2017 have generated 5 OCDETF investigations and 28 indictments, which have resulted in more than 98 defendants charged and 70 convictions over the course of these investigations. Law enforcement activity targeting these CPOTs involved complex and coordinated intelligence driven investigations, with cooperation between U.S. law enforcement agencies and international partners due to the global nature of these transnational drug trafficking organizations. The Department's FY 2017 successes against dismantling CPOT-linked drug trafficking organizations, as well as the significant enforcement actions against CPOTs themselves, have resulted in keeping multi-ton quantities of illegal drugs from entering the United States. For example, one dismantled CPOT target was allegedly responsible for the importation of more than 30,000 kilograms of cocaine into the United States.

Furthermore, dismantlement of these organizations includes the disruption and/or dismantlement of their international sources of supply of illegal drugs, their international and domestic transportation organizations, their regional and local distribution networks, their money launderers and financial infrastructure, and their violent enforcers. These organizations are also responsible for multiple forms of organized criminal activity in addition to drug trafficking, such as violence, terrorism, corruption, human smuggling, trafficking in persons, weapons trafficking, complex financial crimes, and other illegal activities that threaten the safety of our society and the security of our nation.

By dismantling these high-level organizations, the Department has made a significant impact on the financial systems that support the drug trade by charging and convicting high-level targets that conduct or facilitate illicit financial activity, and by seizing and forfeiting their assets. Investigation and prosecution of drug trafficking organizations linked to the FY 2017 dismantled CPOT targets have led to more than \$21 million in seizures, \$16.6 million in forfeitures, and \$1.5 million in money judgments.

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STRATEGIC GOAL 3: Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and International Levels

Summary of Goal 3 Performance Results				
Strategic Objective	Measure Name	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Actual	Target Achieved/ Not Met
3.1	Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs [OJP/OJJDP]	55%	TBD ⁶	TBD
3.2	Assaults against protected court members [USMS]	0	0	Target Achieved
3.3	Percent of system-wide crowding in federal prisons [BOP]	13%	13%	Target Achieved
3.4	Number of inmate participants in the Residential Drug Abuse Treatment Program [BOP]	18,591	16,641	Not Met
	Percent of youths who exhibit a desired change in the targeted behavior [OJP]	73%	TBD ⁷	TBD
3.5	Percent and number of USMS federal fugitives apprehended or cleared [USMS]	60%/ 29,638	64%/ 34,261	Target Achieved
	Number of red and green notices published on U.S. fugitives and sex offenders [INTERPOL Washington]	Red-346 Green-460	Red-343 Green-538	Not Met ⁸ Target Achieved
3.6	Number of training sessions or presentations given with the goal of building the capacity of foreign law enforcement, prosecutors, and judicial systems regarding the investigation and prosecution of serious criminal offenses, including genocide and mass atrocities [CRM]	4,197	5,271	Target Achieved

⁶ The data for this measure will not be available until March 2018.

⁷ The data for this measure will not be available until March 2018.

⁸ The number of red and green notices published on U.S. fugitives and sex offenders is reported as a single performance measure. In FY 2017, IPOL partially achieved its target for total notices published – achieving only 99% of its target for red notices published.

3.7	Percent of Institutional Hearing Program cases completed before release	85%	79%	Not Met
	Percent of detained cases completed within 60 days	80%	63%	Not Met
	Percent of detained cases completed within 150 days	90%	94%	Target Achieved
3.8	Number of meetings conducted with the Tribal Nations Leadership Council and the OTJ to further the government-to-government relationship between tribes and the Department, obtain perspective on the Department's activities in Indian Country, and raise issues that have tribal implications [OTJ]	10	12	Target Achieved
	Number of individuals in Indian Country that are receiving substance abuse treatment services (in-patient or out-patient), including Healing-to-Wellness Court [OJP]	947	553	Not Met

Performance Highlights from FY 2017

Performance Measure Name: Assaults against protected court members [USMS]

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Target	0	0	0	0	0
Actual	0	0	0	0	0

Definition: Assaults against protected court members are any criminal assaults motivated by the protectee’s status within the court.

Data Validation, Verification, and Limitations: Numbers are calculated based on case reporting from Justice Detainee Information System and are validated against Judicial Security Division/Office of Protective Intelligence case tracking records. This data is accessible to all districts and updated as new information is collected. There may be a lag in the reporting of data.

Discussion of FY 2017 Results: The USMS maintains the integrity of the federal judicial system by: 1) ensuring that U.S. Courthouses, federal buildings, and leased facilities occupied by the federal judiciary and the USMS are secure and safe from intrusion by individuals and technological devices that can disrupt the judicial process; 2) guaranteeing that federal judges, attorneys, defendants, witnesses, jurors, and others can participate in uninterrupted court proceedings; 3) assessing threatening communications and providing protective details to federal judges or other members of the judicial system; 4) maintaining the custody, protection, and security of prisoners and the safety of material witnesses for appearance in court proceedings; 5) limiting opportunities for criminals to tamper with evidence or use intimidation, extortion, or bribery to corrupt judicial proceedings; and 6) supporting the safe overseas travel of U.S. judicial personnel by remaining abreast of changes to the threat environment.

In FY 2017, the program met its target of zero assaults against protected court members by focusing resources on the following objectives: 1) reducing the potential for harm to protected persons through preventive security measures and implementation of threat-based protective methodology protocols; 2) increasing the effectiveness of USMS intelligence capabilities; 3) strengthening the Judicial Facility Security Program to ensure efficient and effective court security; 4) improving the management and structure of the judicial security mission set; and 5) managing the complexities of long-term protection.

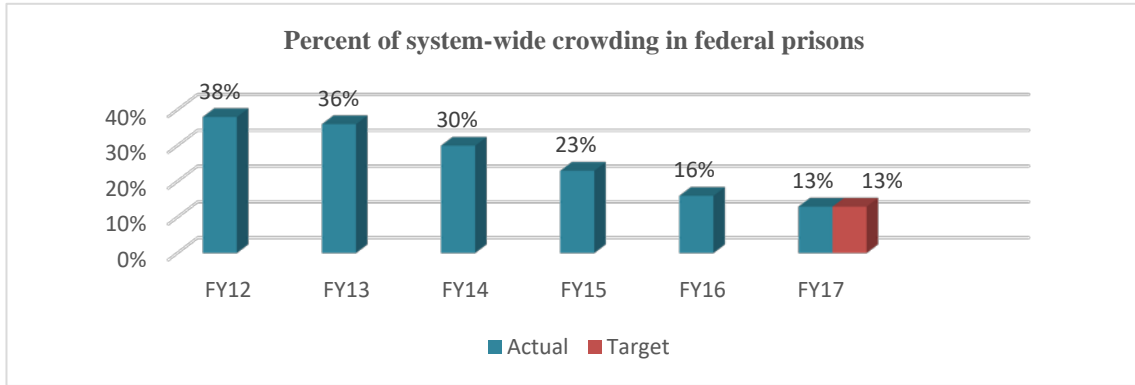
The USMS achieved significant progress towards improving performance across its judicial and court security missions. Critical investments were made in personnel, partnerships, and technology to enhance intelligence capabilities. The USMS evaluated 2,847 security incidents, preliminary assessments, and protective investigations relating to protected court members. From these evaluations, the Agency opened 363 protective investigations based on the presence of criminal activity or the potential for criminal activity. The USMS deployed 12 threat-based missions and

504 risk-based missions, and delivered 27 security awareness briefings to chief judges and federal court nominees. Agency judicial security personnel also participated in five international missions across four continents as an implementation partner of the Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs and the Department of Justice Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development Assistance and Training. The USMS also developed a comprehensive Protective Service Training Program which builds on the protective service operations principles taught during DUSM basic training. Additionally, the USMS created the position of Federal Senior Intelligence Coordinator, accountable for the responsible and appropriate coordination of activities between the USMS and the intelligence community, through the Office of the Director of National Intelligence. In response to the Office of Management and Budget's Agency Reform Plan initiative, the USMS merged two safety and security offices to eliminate redundancies and streamline processes related to the management of security-related projects.

The USMS continues to refine existing programs while developing innovative protocols to effectively manage the complexities of providing world class security for protected persons.



Performance Measure Name: Percent of system-wide crowding in federal prisons [BOP]

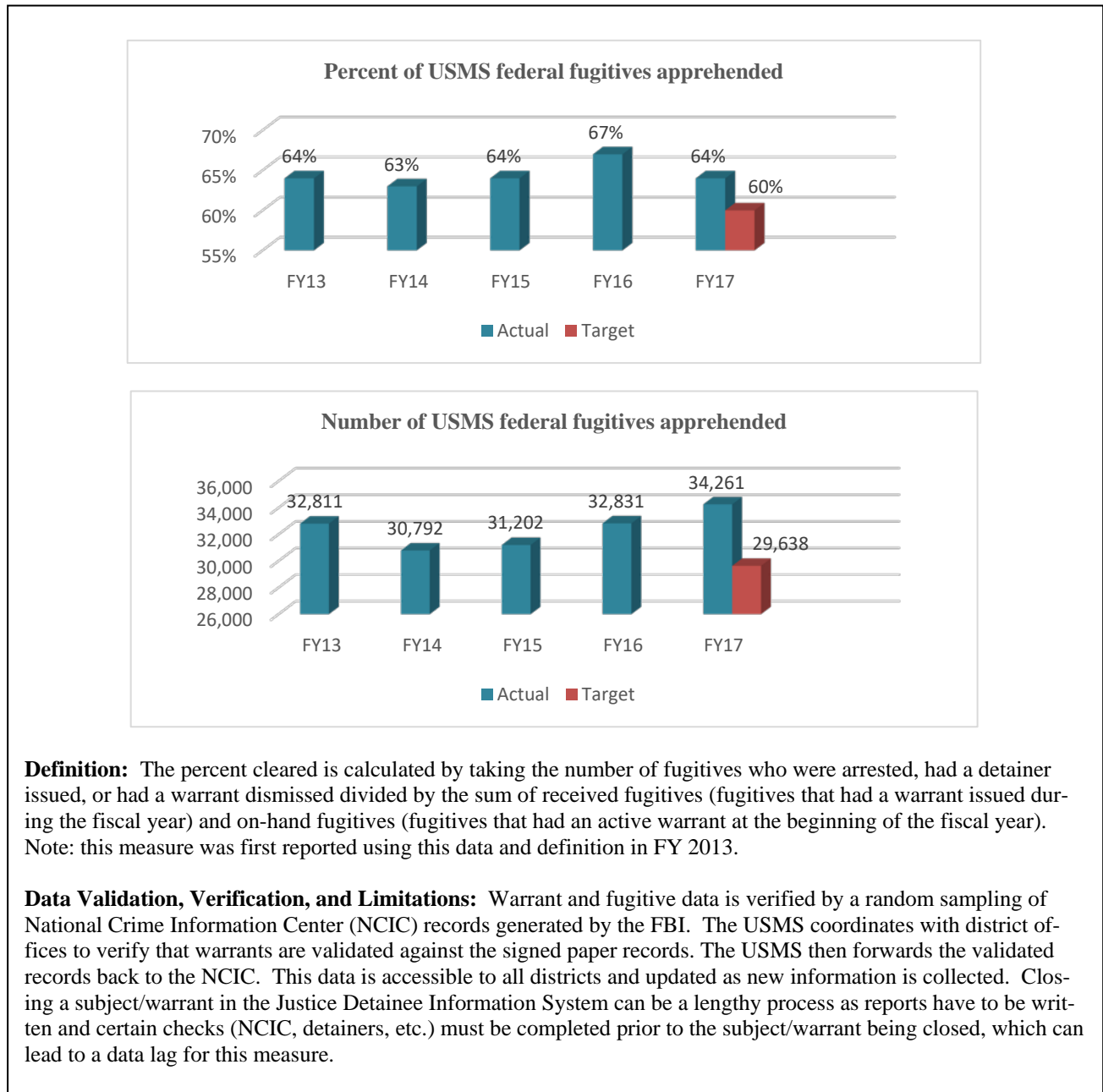


Definition: The crowding levels are based on a mathematical ratio of the number of inmates divided by the rated capacity of the institutions at each of the specific security levels. The percent of crowding represents the rate of crowding that is over rated capacity. For example, if an institution had a number of inmates that equaled the rated capacity, this would represent 100 percent occupancy, which equals zero percent crowding. Any occupancy above 100 percent represents a percentage of crowding. System-wide: represents all inmates in BOP facilities and all rated capacity, including secure and non-secure facilities, low, medium, and high security levels, as well as administrative maximum, detention, medical, holdover, and other special housing unit categories. Minimum security facilities: non-secure facilities that generally house non-violent, low risk offenders with shorter sentences. These facilities have limited or no perimeter security fences or armed posts. Low security facilities: double-fenced perimeters, mostly dormitory housing, and strong work/program components. Medium security facilities: strengthened perimeters, mostly cell-type housing, work and treatment programs and a lower inmate-to-staff ratio than low security facilities. High security facilities: also known as U.S. Penitentiaries, highly secure perimeters, multiple and single cell housing, lowest inmate-to-staff ratio, close control of inmate movement.

Data Validation, Verification, and Limitations: Subject matter experts review and analyze population and capacity levels daily, both overall and by security level. BOP institutions print a SENTRY report, which provides the count of inmates within every institution cell house. The report further subdivides the cell houses into counting groups, based on the layout of the institution. Using this report, institution staff conducts an official inmate count five times per day to confirm the inmate count within SENTRY. The BOP Capacity Planning Committee (CPC) comprised of top BOP officials, meets quarterly to review, verify, and update population projections and capacity needs for the BOP. The BOP Office of Research and Evaluation collect offender data regularly from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts in order to project population trends. The CPC reconciles bed space needs and crowding trends to ensure that all available prison space is fully utilized, both in federal prisons and in contract care.

Discussion of FY 2017 Results: The BOP inmate population decreased by 6,553 in FY 2017. This decrease matched projections and resulted in a crowding rate equal to what was expected.

Performance Measure: Percent and number of USMS federal fugitives apprehended or cleared



Discussion of FY 2017 Results: One of the challenges facing the fugitive apprehension program is the volume of program responsibility. To have the greatest impact in U.S. communities, the fugitive apprehension program focuses on the most violent, most egregious federal, state, and local offenders. The USMS continues to prioritize the apprehension of violent gang members, and in FY 2017, the USMS arrested 6,043 gang members, removing 719 firearms from the streets. The USMS combats gang violence by using a two-pronged approach that consists of dedicated fixed resources such as seven regionally-located Counter Gang Units and district task

force operations, and by infusing mobile, temporary resources to conduct targeted operations focused on the sustained reduction of violent crime.

Historically, local, state, and federal agencies have worked closely together to find and apprehend dangerous fugitives. In FY 2017, the USMS finalized a comprehensive plan to expand the number of regional fugitive task forces to more effectively apprehend violent fugitives, prevent duplication of investigative efforts, and ensure information sharing among federal, state and local agencies in each region. Following an extensive assessment to determine the optimal organizational structure and placement of these new task forces, the USMS developed plans to expand the existing seven regional fugitive task forces and create eight new regional fugitive task forces, as resources are made available.

The globalization of crime and immediate mobility of fugitives require an intensive effort from law enforcement to address the increasing number of fugitives wanted by the United States who flee to foreign countries to avoid prosecution or incarceration, and those wanted by a foreign nation and believed to be in the United States. In FY 2017, the USMS closed 2,527 international and foreign fugitive cases, requiring investigative coordination with 92 countries, a significant increase from the 1,510 cases and 53 foreign countries requiring coordination during FY 2016. Additionally, the USMS conducted 780 removals, slightly more than FY 2016 levels, including

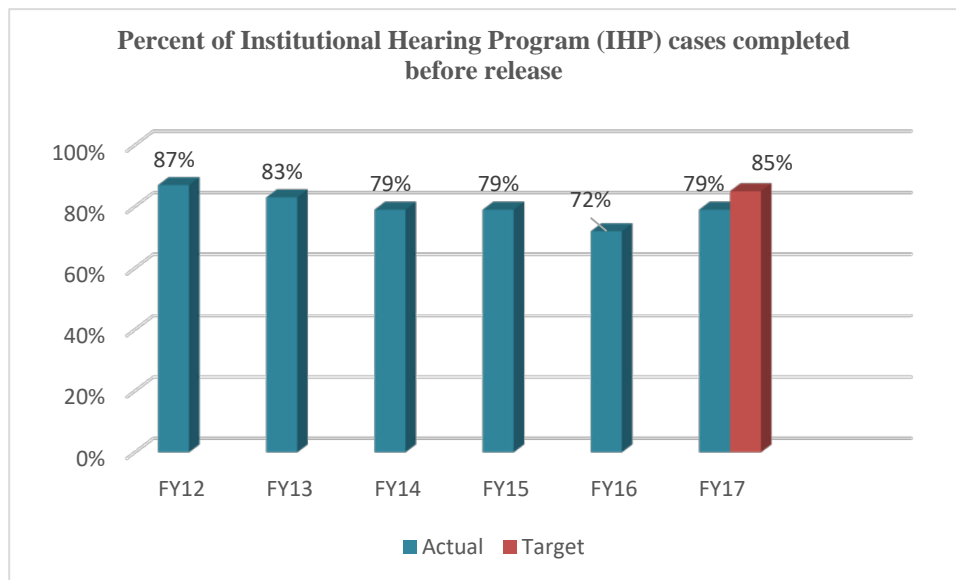


extraditions, foreign extraditions, deportations, and expulsions, through coordination with 67 foreign nations.

The USMS also standardized and professionalized its international investigative mission by establishing the Collateral Duty International Liaison Program. Currently, investigative liaisons for Canada, Mexico, and Interpol are placed in strategic locations throughout the country to

manage, coordinate, and conduct complex investigations. These investigators are subject matter experts who provide technical and operational guidance to federal, state, local, and foreign law enforcement partners on USMS international and foreign fugitive investigations.

Performance Measure: Percent of Institutional Hearing Program (IHP) cases completed before release [EOIR]



Definition: EOIR has identified two types of immigration court cases (IHP and detained cases) and one type of Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) case (detained appeals) as part of its priority caseload. The IHP is a collaborative effort between EOIR, DHS and various federal, state, and local corrections agencies. The IHP permits immigration judges to hold removal hearings for aliens inside correctional institutions prior to those aliens completing a criminal sentence.

Data Validation, Verification, and Limitations: Data are collected from the Case Access System for EOIR (CASE), a nationwide case-tracking system at the trial and appellate levels. Court staff nationwide enters data,

Discussion of FY 2017 Results: Across the four quarters of FY 2017, there was a ~15 percent increase in total IHP case completions and a ~12 percent increase in the number of IHP case completions within the goal. While this ratio results in the percentage of completions within the goal remaining relatively constant throughout FY 2017, the increase in the raw number of case completions within the goal speaks to overall progress in IHP case processing.

EOIR’s ability to meet this goal depends largely upon DHS filing the Notice to Appear (initiating removal proceedings) with sufficient time before release to complete a case. At the start of FY 2014, EOIR changed its statistical methodology to enhance transparency in its reporting. To that end, cases previously exempt from this priority caseload goal because of circumstances beyond the immigration judge’s control of the (such as a Notice to Appear being filed by DHS less than four months from an alien’s earliest possible release date from an IHP facility) are now included in EOIR’s statistics. EOIR leadership is collaborating with DHS counterparts to resolve this issue.

Further, EOIR has taken steps this fiscal year to energize the IHP program. EOIR is collaborating with DOJ’s Bureau of Prisons (BOP) and DHS to open or reinvigorate 19 BOP IHP sites and

to open or reinvigorate nine private contractor-owned IHP sites that are primarily on or near the border. The new plan began July 24, 2017, at one location and August 1, 2017, in two other locations. EOIR installed its own video teleconference equipment in the BOP locations to streamline and facilitate efficient IHP proceedings at these locations by immigration judges presiding remotely via video conferencing.

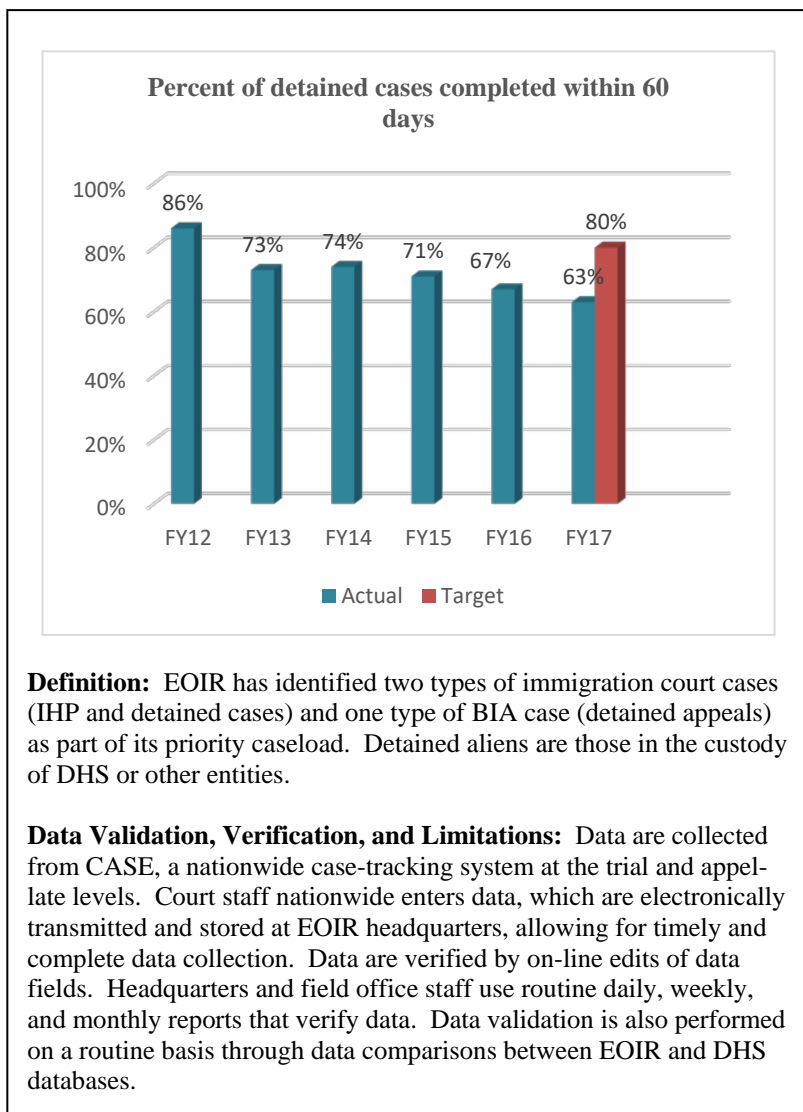
Performance Measure: Percent of detained cases completed within 60 days [EOIR]

Discussion of FY 2017 Results: While the goal was not met, the count of all case completions within the 60-day timeframe rose by about 20 percent from the first to last quarter of FY 2017. This mirrors the 24 percent increase in overall detained case completions from the first to last quarter of FY 2017, which reflects EOIR’s focus on detained cases.

EOIR strives to meet this case completion goal while managing external factors. EOIR changed its statistical methodology at the start of FY 2014 to provide clearer data for parties external to EOIR. To that end, cases that had previously been exempt from the priority caseload goal of completing 80 percent of detained immigration court cases within 60 days because of circumstances beyond the control of the immigration judge are now included in EOIR statistics. In addition, the revised methodology counts

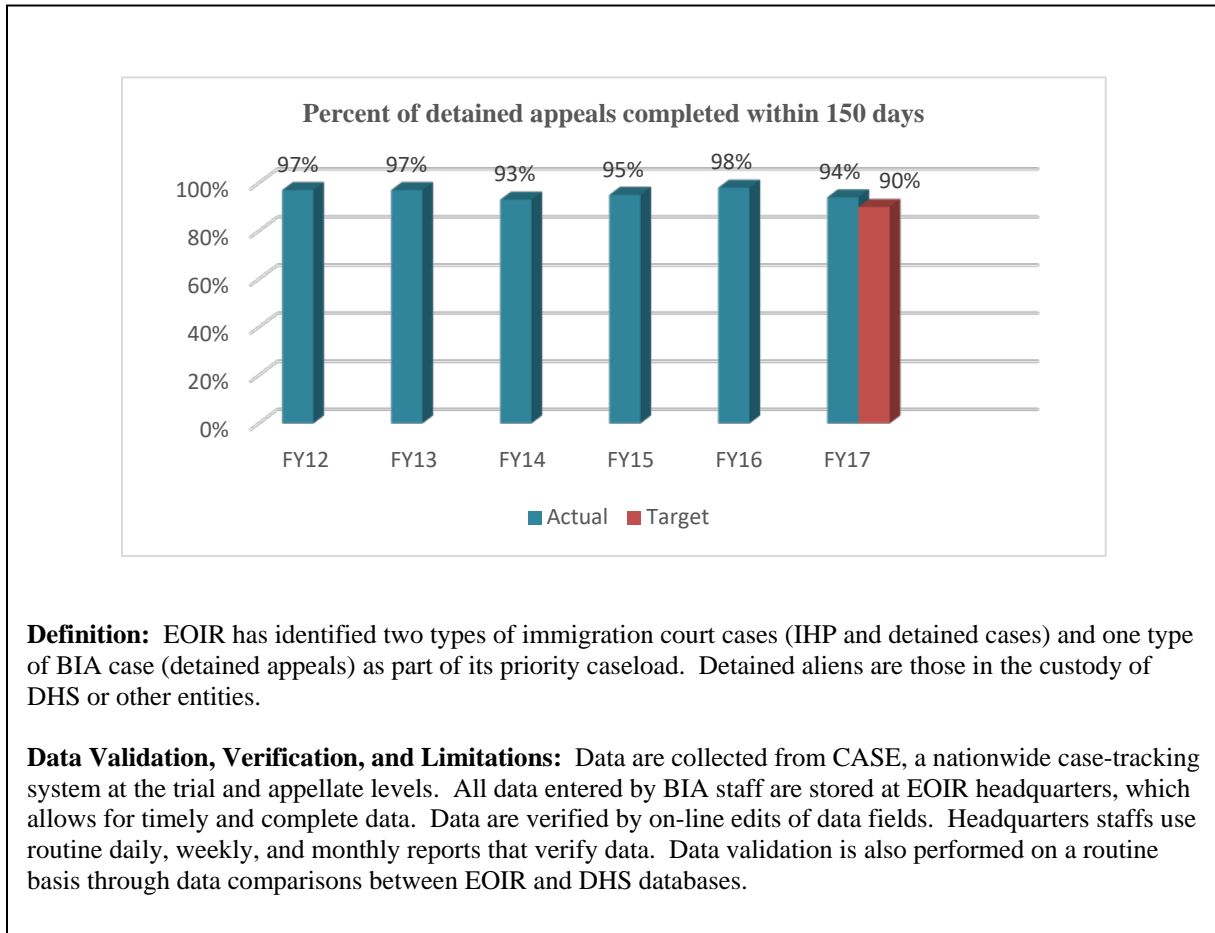
not only the days a case was pending at a given court location, but all the days to complete a court proceeding from the date the charging document was filed with EOIR to the date of the initial case completion, excluding changes of venue and transfers. Changes of venue or transfers lead to adjudication delays, as many fundamental aspects of a case must be reset given the new IJ and case location.

January 2017 Executive Orders (EOs) 13767 and 13768 directly impacted the detained caseload. In response to these EOs, EOIR detailed IJs and support staff to various detention facilities to



hear detained cases and other IJs presiding remotely via VTC. From March 20, 2017 to November 21, 2017, IJ details resulted in approximately 2,800 more completed cases than EOIR expected IJs to have completed at their home courts (not typically detained dockets), had they not been detailed. Concurrently, detailed IJs completed roughly 25 percent more cases on detail than historical, expected performance of non-detailed IJs at the same base cities.

Performance Measure: Percent of detained cases completed within 150 days [EOIR]



Discussion of FY 2017 Results: The Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) continued to manage its resources carefully to ensure that it exceeded its goal of completing 90 percent of detained appeals within 150 days.

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SECTION III

FY 2019 Annual Performance Plan



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Section III

Overview

The Department of Justice is committed to the Administration's performance management strategy to use performance information to lead, learn and improve outcomes. The Department is committed to identifying the most urgent challenges and prioritizing the Department's responses. Based on the assessment and recommendations of our leadership team, the Attorney General has designated the following four draft strategic goals for the Department of Justice's FY 2018 – 2022 Strategic Plan:

- Draft Strategic Goal 1, *Enhance National Security and Counter the Threat of Terrorism*;
- Draft Strategic Goal 2, *Secure the Borders and Enhance Immigration Enforcement and Adjudication*;
- Draft Strategic Goal 3, *Reduce Violent Crime and Promote Public Safety*; and
- Draft Strategic Goal 4, *Promote Rule of Law, Integrity, and Good Government*.

This Strategic Plan highlights our efforts to tackle each of these, both as a unified Federal law enforcement and prosecutorial community, and with our partners. As part of the draft Strategic Plan, the Department is adopting three Agency Priority Goals (APGs) to serve as DOJ's priorities for the first two years of this Plan. These APGs will focus on cyber-enabled threats and attacks, violent crime, and drugs.

The FY 2019 Annual Performance Plan will be provided at a later date.

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Acronyms

A

ACTS	Automated Case Tracking System
APP	Annual Performance Plan
APR	Annual Performance Report
ATF	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
ATR	Antitrust Division

B

BATS	Bomb and Arson Tracking System
BIA	Board of Immigration Appeals
BOP	Bureau of Prisons

C

CASE	Case Access System for EOIR
CI	Counterintelligence
CIV	Civil Division
COPS	Office of Community Oriented Policing Services
CPOT	Consolidated Priority Organization Target
CRM	Criminal Division
CRS	Community Relations Service
CRT	Civil Rights Division

D

DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DEO	Departmental Ethics Office
DTO	Drug Trafficking Organization
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DOJ	Department of Justice

E

ENRD	Environment and Natural Resources Division
EOIR	Executive Office for Immigration Review

F

FASAB	Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FBWT	Fund Balance with U.S. Treasury
FCSC	Foreign Claims Settlement Commission
FPI	Federal Prison Industries, Inc.
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent
FY	Fiscal Year

G

GPRAMA	GPRA Modernization Act of 2010
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H

HRA	Human Resources/Administration
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I

IC	Intelligence Community
ICITAP	International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
IHP	Institutional Hearing Program
INA	Immigration and Nationality Act
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization

J

JMD	Justice Management Division
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M

MAR	Monthly Administrative Report
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N

N/A	Not Applicable
NCIC	National Crime Information Center
NIBIN	National Integrated Ballistic Information Network
NICS	National Instant Criminal Background Check System
NSD	National Security Division

O

OBDs	Offices, Boards and Divisions
OCDETF	Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces
OCIO	Office of the Chief Information Officer
OIG	Office of the Inspector General
OJP	Office of Justice Programs
OJJDP	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OPA	Office of the Pardon Attorney
OSG	Office of the Solicitor General
OTJ	Office of Tribal Justice
OVW	Office on Violence against Women

R

RDAP	Residential Drug Abuse Program
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T

TAX	Tax Division
TNLC	Tribal Nations Leadership Council

U

USA	United States Attorney(s)
USAO	United States Attorneys' Office(s)
USC	United States Code
USMS	United States Marshals Service
UST	United States Trustee

Department Component Websites

Component	Website
American Indian and Alaska Native Affairs Desk (OJP)	www.ojp.gov/programs/aiana.htm
Antitrust Division	www.justice.gov/atr
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	www.atf.gov
Bureau of Justice Assistance (OJP)	www.bja.gov
Bureau of Justice Statistics (OJP)	www.bjs.gov
Civil Division	www.justice.gov/civil
Civil Rights Division	www.justice.gov/crt
Community Oriented Policing Services - COPS	www.cops.usdoj.gov
Community Relations Service	www.justice.gov/crs
Criminal Division	www.justice.gov/criminal
Diversion Control Program	www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/
Drug Enforcement Administration	www.dea.gov
Environment and Natural Resources Division	www.justice.gov/enrd
Executive Office for Immigration Review	www.justice.gov/eoir
Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys	www.justice.gov/usao/eousa
Executive Office for U.S. Trustees	www.justice.gov/ust
Federal Bureau of Investigation	www.fbi.gov
Federal Bureau of Prisons	www.bop.gov
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States	www.justice.gov/fcsc
INTERPOL Washington	www.justice.gov/interpol-washington
Justice Management Division	www.justice.gov/jmd
National Criminal Justice Reference Service (OJP)	www.ncjrs.gov
National Institute of Corrections	www.nic.gov
National Security Division	www.justice.gov/nsd
Office of the Associate Attorney General	www.justice.gov/asg
Office of the Attorney General	www.justice.gov/ag
Office of the Deputy Attorney General	www.justice.gov/dag
Office of Information Policy	www.justice.gov/oip
Office of the Inspector General	www.justice.gov/oig
Office of Justice Programs	www.ojp.gov
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJP)	www.ojdp.gov
Office of Legal Counsel	www.justice.gov/olc
Office of Legal Policy	www.justice.gov/olp
Office of Legislative Affairs	www.justice.gov/ola
Office of the Pardon Attorney	www.justice.gov/pardon
Office of Professional Responsibility	www.justice.gov/opr
Office of Public Affairs	www.justice.gov/opa
Office of the Solicitor General	www.justice.gov/osg
Office of Tribal Justice	www.justice.gov/otj
Office for Victims of Crime (OJP)	www.ojp.gov/ovc/
Office on Violence Against Women	www.justice.gov/ovw
Tax Division	www.justice.gov/tax
U.S. Attorneys	www.justice.gov/usao
U.S. Marshals Service	www.usmarshals.gov
U.S. Parole Commission	www.justice.gov/uspc

We Welcome Your Comments and Suggestions!

Thank you for your interest in the *Department of Justice FY 2017 Annual Performance Report and FY 2019 Annual Performance Plan*.

This document is available on the Internet at:

<http://www.justice.gov/doj/fy-2017-annual-performance-report-fy-2019-annual-performance-plan>



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