

**STATEMENT OF ALBERTO R. GONZALES  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES  
BEFORE THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES COMMITTEE ON  
APPROPRIATIONS  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, THE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND  
COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES**

**March 14, 2005**

Good afternoon Chairman Wolf, Congressman Mollohan, and Members of the Subcommittee:

It is my pleasure to appear before you today to present the President's FY 2007 Budget for the Department of Justice ("Department" or "DOJ"). My goal as Attorney General is simple: Secure the opportunities of the American dream for all Americans and for future generations. It is a goal I am sure this Committee supports. But it is no small task and requires the hard work of thousands of Department officials stationed around the country and the globe. With your continued support, I have established priorities and initiatives to guide the Department's efforts in the coming year.

My highest priority remains keeping America safe by using every tool at our disposal, consistent with our Constitution, to prevent another terrorist attack on our Nation. At the same time, the Department continues to investigate, prosecute, detain, and incarcerate federal criminals. We are currently focusing on top initiatives such as an aggressive anti-gang program that will help combat some of the most violent gangs in the country.

In pursuit of these and other priorities, for FY 2007, the President's Budget requests \$19.5 billion for DOJ, including \$330.8 million in new investments for preventing and combating terrorism. The FY 2007 Budget further strengthens counterterrorism efforts by investing in essential intelligence infrastructure and information technology. The budget also includes many new, critical investments that will continue to make America a safer place for law-abiding American citizens and a tougher place for criminals. An integral part of our funding need is support for the United States Attorneys' Offices. The budget prioritizes funding for our most important goals and proposes reductions to some programs, many of which have not shown effective results.

I also want to thank the Congress for reauthorizing the USA PATRIOT Act. The USA PATRIOT Act is a vitally important tool for the Department, and its reauthorization will help us prevent another terrorist attack.

**Preventing and Combating Terrorism**

In the five years since 2001, the Department has requested and the Congress has provided significant resources for counterterrorism and intelligence activities. With these resources, the Department has accomplished a great deal. But we must never forget we are under constant threat. Al Qaeda leaders continue to remind us of their desire to attack our homeland and murder

our citizens. We must continue to work together to stop terrorists before they strike. To that end, the Department remains open to productive suggestions on how to improve our organizational capacity to accomplish our counterterrorism mission. With the passage of the USA PATRIOT Act reauthorization, the Department is moving quickly to make operational the new National Security Division. Yesterday, I sent up to the Congress a reprogramming request for the National Security Division. I hope the Congress will support this request.

The National Security Division was created in response to the recommendations presented by the Commission on the Intelligence Capabilities of the United States Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD Commission). This major organizational change reflects the Department's commitment to building a structure that best supports our national security mission. The FY 2007 Budget includes \$67 million to fund the new National Security Division. This Division will combine the Counterterrorism Section and the Counterespionage Section from the Criminal Division with the Office of Intelligence and Policy Review (OIPR). The Division will be led by a new Assistant Attorney General for National Security who will coordinate all of the Department's counterterrorism, counterespionage, and intelligence work. This new Assistant Attorney General will also serve as the lead conduit for our activities with the Intelligence Community and the Director of National Intelligence.

The requested increase would add 21 attorneys to OIPR and 12 attorneys to the Counterterrorism and Counterespionage Sections of the National Security Division. These additional resources will assist the new Division in meeting the increased workload of intelligence searches and surveillances, and will ensure that the Department aggressively pursues cases involving trade in weapons of mass destruction.

Over the past five year's, the FBI has developed a distinct Intelligence Program and hired and trained thousands of new Special Agents and Intelligence Analysts who have contributed to our continuing safety. The fact that there has not been another major attack within U.S. borders since September 11<sup>th</sup> is a credit to the hard work of those individuals, working alongside our prosecutors and partners in law enforcement and intelligence. With the support of Congress, the Department has realigned millions in base resources to support these efforts. This budget requests additional, critical resources to further enhance our counterterrorism efforts, while continuing to realign base resources to wage the war on terror. The Department will use these resources to remain on the offensive, detecting and disrupting the enemies' plans and bringing terrorist operatives to justice.

As the lead federal law enforcement agency for counterterrorism, the FBI's critical mission requires a significant amount of personnel and infrastructure. To maximize the effectiveness of the additional personnel resources Congress has provided in recent years, this request stresses the FBI's infrastructure needs. The request provides a total of just over \$6 billion for the FBI, with enhancements of \$319 million to support the following objectives: the continued development of our intelligence infrastructure, including increasing the number of secure facilities to conduct intelligence analysis; enhanced intelligence collection systems and training for a growing and diverse workforce that can act upon intelligence information; the continued development of the SENTINEL case management system, which will improve

productivity and information sharing; and upgraded fingerprint identification systems to improve screening activities and identify more criminals and terrorists.

Since 2001, the federal government has added thousands of federal agents and analysts to the counterterrorism effort. The addition of these personnel has magnified the need for additional prosecutors in the field. For example, the criminal caseload for the United States Attorneys has increased by 18 percent in this same time frame. The 2007 budget supports the ongoing activities for the United States Attorneys with over \$1.6 billion in total resources, of which \$92 million will support national security and terrorism-related prosecutions. I believe that it is very important that the President's budget request for United States Attorneys be fully funded.

The United States Attorneys are vital to the federal government's counterterrorism effort. In the past year alone, the government has obtained convictions or guilty pleas in 40 terrorism-related cases across the Nation, continuing the successful record established since September 11<sup>th</sup>. For example, Ahmed Omar Abu Ali was convicted of terrorism charges, including conspiracy to assassinate the President of the United States; conspiracy to commit air piracy; and conspiracy to destroy aircraft. Ali Al-Timimi was convicted on all charges in connection with the "Virginia Jihad" case. In a domestic terrorism case, Eric Robert Rudolph pleaded guilty to charges related to deadly bombings in Birmingham, Alabama, and in the Atlanta area, including the bombing at the 1996 Olympics. Since the September 11th attacks, the Department has charged more than 400 individuals in matters arising from terrorism-related investigations and obtained convictions or guilty pleas in more than 220 of those cases to date. Some of those cases include the conviction of John Walker Lindh, Richard Reid and the disruption of terrorist cells in New York, Oregon, Ohio, Virginia, and North Carolina. This budget requests additional positions and \$7.7 million to enhance counterterrorism prosecution efforts by our United States Attorneys' Offices.

This budget also supports other key intelligence initiatives within the Department. The Department is requesting an increase of \$12 million for the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to facilitate full coordination and information sharing with other members of the U.S. Intelligence Community. That coordination will enhance national security, combat global terrorism, and reduce the global supply of drugs. Even though DEA did not officially have capabilities in the Intelligence Community until February, it has been contributing to national security investigations for many years. In FY 2005, DEA disrupted eight, and dismantled two, terrorist-linked Priority Target Organizations using information gathered during drug investigations. In support of our national security objectives, the FY 2007 budget also provides resources to help the Executive Office for Immigration Review and the Civil Division's Office of Immigration Litigation address their expanded caseload.

### **Project Safe Neighborhoods**

In 2001, the Administration announced the Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) initiative to reduce gun crime in our communities. PSN brings together local, State, and federal law enforcement officials, prosecutors, and community leaders to implement a multi-faceted strategy to deter and punish gun criminals. This initiative is taking some of the most dangerous and

violent offenders out of our communities. Today, federal firearms prosecutions are up nearly 73 percent and violent crime is at its lowest level in thirty years. Since 2001, the nonfatal firearm crime rate has dropped from 2.3 incidents per 1,000 residents to 1.4, and firearm incidents have dropped 40 percent -- from 467,880 to 280,890. With the support of Congress, the Department has dedicated over \$1.5 billion to this important program. Those funds have provided necessary training, hired agents and prosecutors, and supported State and local partners working to combat gun crime. For 2007, the budget requests \$395 million for PSN.

In response to the danger that violent gangs pose to our neighborhoods, the Department recently developed a comprehensive strategy to combat gang violence as part of PSN. Building on the lessons learned fighting gun crime, this strategy coordinates enforcement, prosecution, and prevention resources to target gangs that terrorize our communities. The Violent Crime Impact Team (VCIT) program, part of the PSN initiative, helps reduce communities' homicide and firearms-related violent crime through the use of geographic targeting, aggressive investigation, and prosecution. This budget provides \$16 million for ATF and the United States Attorneys to combat gang activity by expanding the VCIT program to 15 additional cities, for a total of 40 sites.

The PSN request also includes enhancements of \$44 million for DOJ's State and Local Gun Violence Assistance Program. This program is the State and local grant program that supports PSN in individual communities. This request also includes \$15 million to initiate a new Gang Training and Technical Assistance Program that will provide assistance to States and localities in support of efforts to reduce criminal gang activity and reduce the threat of terrorism and violent crime through enhanced sharing of criminal intelligence; and a \$29 million increase for the National Criminal History Improvement Program, which provides grants to States to improve their criminal history and related records so that they are complete, accurate, and available for use by federal, State, and local law enforcement.

United States Attorneys' Offices across the country continue to work with law enforcement partners to develop strategies to make their communities safer. Thus, the FY 2007 PSN request includes resources to prosecute gang members and gun criminals and to create new and strengthened partnerships with local agencies that are addressing gang violence and gun crime.

### **Drug Enforcement and Border Security**

In February 2002, the President set an ambitious goal: "To reduce the use of illegal drugs by 10 percent over two years, and by 25 percent over five years." To meet this goal, the Department announced a six-part drug enforcement strategy for DOJ. The Department focuses its drug law enforcement efforts on reducing the availability of drugs by disrupting and dismantling the largest drug supply and related money laundering networks operating nationally and internationally, including those on the Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT) List. The CPOT list identifies the "Most Wanted" drug trafficking and money laundering organizations believed to be primarily responsible for the Nation's illicit drug supply. In FY 2005, the Department dismantled 121 CPOT-linked drug trafficking organizations and severely disrupted another 204 CPOT-linked organizations. For example, DOJ arrested the two founders

of the Cali Cartel and arrested two Afghan drug kingpins with ties to the Taliban. The FY 2007 Budget requests enhancements of \$234.7 million for its drug enforcement efforts.

The cornerstone of the Department's drug supply reduction strategy is the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) program. Centrally managed within the Department, the OCDETF program combines the resources and expertise of DEA, the FBI, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), the U.S. Marshals Service, the Internal Revenue Service, the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the U.S. Coast Guard, and the litigating forces of DOJ's Criminal Division, Tax Division, and the United States Attorneys' Offices. The FY 2007 Budget contains \$706 million for OCDETF, which includes a \$208 million transfer of the Office of National Drug Control Policy's High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Program. Transferring the HIDTA Program to the Department will facilitate strategic coordination with our other drug enforcement assets, eliminating duplication and ensuring the most effective use of limited resources.

As the only federal agency with its sole focus on drug enforcement, DEA must have the necessary resources to invest in intelligence and operational requirements overseas to stem the supply of illegal drugs. This budget requests \$13 million in additional funds to continue reducing the availability of illicit drugs and the diversion of licit drugs and precursor chemicals in the United States. The Department will achieve these goals by disrupting and dismantling significant drug trafficking and money laundering organizations as well as attacking the economic basis of the drug trade. DEA's drug trafficking and money laundering enforcement initiatives support and augment U.S. efforts against terrorism by denying both drug trafficking and money laundering routes to foreign terrorist organizations. DEA's work also helps stem the use of illicit drugs as barter for munitions to support terrorism. This request includes \$4 million for Foreign Advisory Support Teams (FAST) to continue attacking drug trafficking and foreign terrorist organizations operating in Afghanistan, and \$3.5 million for a new team to deploy in the Western Hemisphere. Focusing resources on a geographic area or group, like the FAST program, yields results: for example, DEA investigations have led to the indictment of 13 members and associates of the Colombian terrorist group, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), on drug trafficking. In FY 2005, two high ranking FARC officers were extradited to the United States to stand trial.

After the drug arrests, searches, and seizures have been completed by DEA, the federal government also has the responsibility to clean-up the toxic chemicals left behind at methamphetamine labs. This budget provides \$40 million to the Office of Justice Programs for the clean-up of these toxic waste sites, an increase of \$20 million over the enacted 2006 level. The additional funding would ensure that DEA is able to respond to the increased workload to clean up methamphetamine laboratories seized by State and local law enforcement agencies and fund the start up costs for State container programs.

On November 28, 2005, President Bush outlined his plan to enhance America's homeland security through comprehensive immigration reform. Two major partners in this reform are the Department's Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), and the Civil Division's Office of Immigration Litigation (OIL). The Department's FY 2007 Budget requests significant increases to help EOIR and OIL keep pace with the growing workload resulting from

DHS' increased border security efforts. A good portion of this workload is related to national security and is critical to the Department's mission to combat terrorism and violent crime.

The EOIR request includes an increase of 120 positions and \$8.8 million to meet additional caseload requirements that have resulted from the increased resources DHS has received for immigration enforcement from 2003 to 2006. For example, EOIR caseloads increased by 70,000 cases in 2005. In addition, the appellate caseload is expected to increase by approximately 4,000 cases annually. EOIR's requested increase is linked to DHS' increase of nearly 4,000 detention beds, which will be fully on-line by 2007.

Established in 1983, OIL has jurisdiction over all civil immigration litigation and is responsible for the nationwide coordination of immigration matters before the federal district courts and circuit courts of appeals. Since FY 2001, OIL's caseload has more than tripled as OIL attorneys defend the government's efforts to detain and remove illegal aliens, many of whom are criminals or suspected terrorists. This budget provides 114 positions and \$9.6 million in enhancements to assist OIL's vigorous defense of the cases that are critical to the safety of our communities.

### **Crimes Against Children and Obscenity**

The Department is committed to fighting child pornography and obscenity as well as to protecting children from trafficking and other forms of exploitation. The Department works with other law enforcement agencies to target, dismantle, and prosecute predatory child molesters and those who traffic in child pornography. In 2005, the Department increased its efforts, charging 1,503 individuals and obtaining 1,220 guilty pleas and convictions in criminal cases involving predation of children.

The FY 2007 Budget request includes an additional \$2.7 million to combat crimes against children and obscenity, \$23.9 million for the Office of Justice Programs to direct to State and local law enforcement, and an enhancement of 26 positions and \$2.6 million for the United States Attorneys' Offices to bolster their efforts in combating child exploitation. These requests are complemented by \$50.9 million for the Missing and Exploited Children Program (MECP), which is the primary vehicle for building an infrastructure to support the national effort to prevent the abduction and exploitation of our Nation's children. The request includes support for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

To enhance this work, I recently announced a new Project Safe Childhood initiative. This effort will be implemented through a partnership of United States Attorneys, Internet Crimes Against Children Task Forces, and other federal, State, and local law enforcement officials in each district. These partnerships will investigate and prosecute crimes against children that are facilitated through the Internet or other electronic media. Communities will be able to design and execute programs tailored specially for their individual needs, while maximizing national resources and expertise. In FY 2006, DOJ will award more than \$14 million to the Internet Crimes Against Children program, a national network of 46 regional task forces funded by the Department's Office of Justice Programs. In FY 2005, federal prosecutors charged 1,447 child exploitation cases involving child pornography, coercion, and enticement

offenses. The Criminal Division's Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section, in conjunction with the FBI's Innocent Images Unit, will fully integrate the Project Safe Childhood Task Forces by sharing local leads that develop from its major national operations.

### **Civil Rights**

In 2005, the Civil Rights Division secured more convictions against human trafficking defendants, increased the number of trafficking cases filed by over 30 percent, and doubled the number of trafficking defendants charged from the previous year. We need to continue to support this concerted effort. The Civil Rights Division has also reported record enforcement of laws that protect the right to vote, ensure the disabled can fully participate in their communities, and provide the highest standard of care for institutionalized persons. It is my goal to build on these successes while supporting the reauthorization of the Voting Rights Act and renewing the Department's commitment to the principle of fair housing.

In addition to an increased Civil Rights Division budget request of \$113 million, the President's 2007 Budget envisions the creation of Operation Home Sweet Home. This initiative will focus on ensuring fair housing practices through improved targeting, increased testing, aggressive public awareness, and partnership with fair-housing organizations across the country. The initiative will include concentrated housing discrimination testing in areas recovering from the effects of Hurricane Katrina and bring to an all-time high the number of fair housing test investigations nationwide.

All Americans should have the same chance to pursue their dreams by earning a job, finding homes for their families, voting for their representatives, and living safe from fear and servitude. We will continue to aggressively combat discrimination wherever it is found.

### **Public and Corporate Corruption**

Another priority for the Department is ensuring the integrity of government and business. Integrity in these institutions is the foundation for a strong America – both taxpayers and investors deserve nothing less. The Department is engaged in robust efforts to prosecute corruption, and I have called on Justice Department employees to preserve the integrity of our public institutions and corporations.

With several high-profile convictions over the last year, the Department has made great strides in this area. For example, former public relations specialist Michael Scanlon pleaded guilty to participating in a conspiracy to commit bribery, mail and wire fraud, and honest services fraud, and 40 defendants pleaded guilty in connection with Operation Lively Green, a widespread bribery and extortion conspiracy.

### **Enforcing Federal Law in the Courts**

The Department of Justice serves as the Nation's chief prosecutor and litigator, representing the United States in court by prosecuting crime and enforcing federal civil laws. The Department's work includes protecting civil rights, safeguarding the environment,

preserving a competitive market place, defending the national treasury against fraud and unwarranted claims, as well as preserving the integrity of the Nation's bankruptcy system.

As Congress puts more law enforcement agents on the street, the number of cases referred for prosecution continues to rise and the number of criminals incarcerated will climb. The FY 2007 Budget request includes enhancements of \$20.2 million to fortify the United States Attorneys' immigration and intellectual property crime prosecutions; enhance the Criminal Division's ability to investigate and prosecute intellectual property crimes; and provide sufficient resources to the Tax Division to handle an increased number of tax cases referred by the Internal Revenue Service. Also, the FY 2007 Budget includes additional resources for the United States Trustees to address new requirements imposed by the recently enacted Bankruptcy Reform legislation.

### **Judicial System Support and Incarceration**

As a result of successful law enforcement policies targeting terrorism, violent crime, and drug crimes, the number of criminal suspects appearing in federal court continues to grow, as does the number of individuals ordered detained and ultimately incarcerated. The FY 2007 President's Budget requests significant resources to improve courtroom security and to provide for the detention and incarceration of those accused or convicted of violent crimes. During FY 2005, the Nation's federal prison population rose 4 percent, an increase of 7,499 inmates. During the same period, the federal prisoner detention population rose 7.8 percent, increasing by approximately 4,558 detainees per day. The request provides additional resources for the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) and Office of the Detention Trustee (OFDT) to manage this growth, including funds for additional contract beds. The FY 2007 Budget requests \$156.6 million in enhancements in these areas.

The United States Marshals Service (USMS) provides protection to federal courthouses, members of the federal judiciary, and witnesses associated with federal court cases. The FY 2007 budget provides 37 new positions and an increase of \$4.6 million to enhance this mission. These resources will enable the Marshals to detect, assess, and respond to potential threats in a timely manner and will strengthen threat analysis capability. This budget also provides new resources to make important upgrades to USMS information technology and financial management capabilities.

The Department's BOP and OFDT protect American society by providing for the safe, secure, and humane confinement of persons in federal custody. This budget provides \$1.3 billion for the OFDT and \$5 billion for the BOP. The costs of federal incarceration and detention account for almost a third of DOJ's annual discretionary budget. At present, there are over 189,000 inmates in federal custody, of which approximately 11 percent were arrested on immigration-related charges and over 53 percent were arrested on drug-related charges. The BOP request will provide an additional \$40.4 million to add contract beds at a new contractor-owned and operated low security prison in Philipsburg, Pennsylvania, to secure additional contract prison bed space and to begin the activation of a 1,962-bed housing unit at an existing correctional institution at FCI Otisville, New York. This budget also provides funds to house an



average daily detainee population of 63,000. These funds will support the Department's goal of ensuring zero escapes from federal detention and secure BOP facilities.

Criminals deserve to serve the time that they are sentenced in prison. However, once their time is served, they will re-enter society. The FY 2007 Budget includes \$14.9 million for a prisoner re-entry initiative at the State and local level, designed to reduce recidivism and the societal costs of crime by helping released offenders find work and stable housing when they return to their communities.

### **State, Local, and Tribal Assistance**

State and local law enforcement agencies are critical partners in the war against terror and the fight against crime. The 2007 budget includes over \$1.2 billion in discretionary grant assistance to States, localities and tribes. This funding includes \$66.6 million to strengthen communities through programs providing services such as drug treatment; \$44.6 million to fight terrorism; \$409 million to assist crime victims; \$88.2 million to combat crime, including enhancements to grant funding provided under Project Safe Neighborhoods; \$214.8 million for law enforcement technology, including funding to continue and enhance the Administration's DNA initiative; and \$209 million to support drug enforcement, including funding to continue the Southwest Border Drug Prosecution Program.

In addition to the requested funding at DOJ, the Administration has continued its commitment to provide funding to State and local governments for homeland security by including \$2.8 billion in funding for these programs in DHS' budget request for FY 2007.

The Department's FY 2007 request provides enhancements to strengthen our communities, including \$9.9 million for the Department's component of the Administration's offender re-entry initiative, which includes the participation of the Departments of Labor and Housing and Urban Development; \$13.9 million for Capital Litigation Improvement grants that provide training to private defense counsel, public defenders, State and local prosecutors, and State judges to improve the competency of all participants connected with the trial of State capital cases; \$59.3 million for Drug Courts; and \$68.4 million for the President's DNA initiative.

The FY 2007 Budget also contains \$29.8 million for local prosecutor offices in the four Southwest border states – California, Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico. This funding would provide for payment of approved prosecution and pre-trial detention costs for cases referred to local prosecutors by the United States Attorneys' Offices, and cases diverted from federal prosecution by law enforcement pursuant to a locally-negotiated agreement.

The FY 2007 request for State and local resources also includes \$40.7 million in support of activities authorized in the Justice For All Act, including funds for the enhancement of the federal victim notification system as well as legal counsel and support services for victims of crime.

## **Management and Information Technology Improvements**

The Department of Justice is committed to providing the management and information technology necessary to ensure that our resources are used efficiently and effectively. The FY 2007 President's Budget requests \$133.9 million in enhancements for critical Department-wide initiatives that support the Department's Strategic Goals and the President's Management Agenda.

### DOJ Financial Management

The Department of Justice is committed to full accountability and continuous improvement in its financial operations, and we were extremely pleased to restore the unqualified audit opinion on our public financial statements this past year. However, independent auditors again identified material weaknesses in the Department's outdated financial systems, weaknesses that the planned Unified Financial Management System (UFMS) is designed to address. To that end, we greatly appreciated the funding provided by Congress in FY 2006 for the UFMS project. That funding permitted us to make a contract award to begin implementation of the new system in the first two components (DEA and the Assets Forfeiture Fund). To continue this critical project in 2007, we are requesting \$25 million to complete the component implementations begun this year and begin implementation work for three additional components, including the FBI.

### Other DOJ Information Technology Initiatives

The FY 2007 Budget request includes enhancements of \$18.1 million for the Justice Consolidated Office Network (JCON) to complete transition of the Bureau of Prisons to the JCON community. JCON provides a modern office automation system to multiple components using a common architecture for enhanced information sharing and interoperability. The request also includes \$9 million and 29 positions for USMS audited financial statements and technology enhancements, including \$3.9 million for the Justice Detainee Information System. The request also includes \$83.7 million for FBI information technology enhancements, including \$33 million for IDENT/IAFIS Interoperability activities.

The Department continues to evaluate its programs and operations to improve management and stewardship. Our goal is to achieve both component-specific and Department-wide economies of scale, increased efficiencies, and cost savings/offsets to permit us to fund initiatives that are of highest priority. The Department is engaged in a multi-year process to implement a wide range of management and information technology improvements that will result in substantial savings. Enhancements in management and information technology will ensure all DOJ components are able to function in an interoperable environment, particularly with respect to preventing terrorist attacks on the United States.

### Working for America Act Implementation

The Working for America Act requires agencies to manage, develop, and reward employees effectively and to implement a new pay and performance system. Implementing this

Act requires significant investments in training. The Department requests \$2 million to support the Working for America Act through the training of managers and supervisors in performance management and in using the new pay and performance system.

### **Conclusion**

Mr. Chairman, Congressman Mollohan, Members of the Subcommittee, I recently started my second year as Attorney General. I would like to take this opportunity to commend the people of the Justice Department. Each day I work with people who could be Chief Executive Officers in the private sector or partners at private law firms, but they all choose to serve their Nation by working for Justice. They work for Justice because they believe in the work we do to fight crime and safeguard the American people from terrorism. I am honored to work alongside them every day.

I ask for your support in providing the resources requested in the 2007 budget, so that we can fulfill our mission to safeguard the American people. I am honored to testify before you and look forward to working with you on this budget proposal and other issues.

Thank you. I would be pleased to answer any questions you might have.