

REPORT BY THE

Comptroller General

OF THE UNITED STATES

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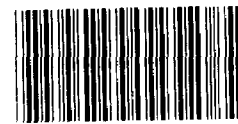
Resources Devoted By The Department Of Justice To Combat White-Collar Crime And Public Corruption

This GAO study determines the resources (dollars and personnel) devoted by various units of the Department of Justice to investigation and prosecution of white-collar crime and public corruption.

The Attorney General has designated white-collar crime and public corruption as Justice's top priority area along with narcotics and organized crime. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has designated white-collar crime, organized crime, and foreign counterintelligence as its top priorities.

The Department of Justice estimated that about 5.1% of the resources expended in fiscal years 1977 and 1978 were spent on white-collar crime and public corruption.

The report was requested by the Chairman, Subcommittee on Crime, House Committee on the Judiciary.



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GGD-79-35

MARCH 19, 1979





COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20548

B-179296

The Honorable John Conyers, Jr.
Chairman, Subcommittee on Crime
Committee on the Judiciary
House of Representatives

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Your letter dated April 26, 1978, requested a comparative study of the total Federal law enforcement resources utilized in the detection, investigation, and prosecution of the so-called index crimes or street and violent crimes as opposed to the Federal resources utilized in the detection, investigation, and prosecution of white-collar crime and political corruption.

Because most index or street crimes are investigated and prosecuted by State and local resources, ~~it was agreed that~~ the study ^{only} would determine the resources (dollars and personnel) devoted by various components of the Department of Justice to the investigation and prosecution of white-collar crime and public corruption. The following Department of Justice components were contacted to determine the resources they have and were devoting to these areas:

- Federal Bureau of Investigation. (See app. I.)
- United States Attorneys. (See app. II.)
- Criminal Division (Organized Crime and Racketeering, Public Integrity, and the Fraud Sections.) (See app. III.)
- Antitrust Division. (See app. IV.)
- Tax Division (Criminal Section.) (See app. V.)
- Civil Division (Civil Fraud Section.) (See app. VI.)

The information presented in these appendixes was derived from interviews with various Justice officials in each division and in the Department's Office of Management and Finance, and from reviewing computerized resource data at

the Federal Bureau of Investigation. We verified only the Bureau's data. Subsequently, your office requested that information developed by your Subcommittee on the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration be included in this report. This information is presented in appendix VII.

The Attorney General has designated white-collar crime and public corruption as the Department of Justice's top priority area along with narcotics and organized crime. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has designated white-collar crime (public corruption is a part of the white-collar crime program), organized crime, and foreign counterintelligence, as its top priority areas.

An analysis of resources expended showed that \$111,558,572 and \$125,726,360 in fiscal years 1977 and 1978, respectively, were devoted to white-collar crime and public corruption by the six Justice components noted on page 1. This represented 16.3 and 16.8 percent of the \$683,777,343 and \$749,457,940, respectively, expended by these six components. In fiscal year 1979, five of the six components plan to devote \$104,227,000 of their budgeted \$661,945,000, or 15.8 percent to white-collar crime and public corruption. The Executive Office for United States Attorneys would not estimate the dollar amount of the United States Attorneys' budget that would be devoted to white-collar crime and public corruption.

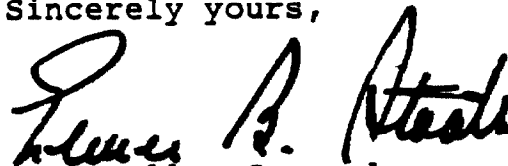
The expenditures by the Justice Department components in fiscal years 1977 and 1978, to white-collar crime and public corruption was approximately 5.1 percent of the Department's total budget each year. The planned expenditures in 1979 by five of the six components is approximately 4.2 percent of the Department's total 1979 budget, exclusive of the United States attorneys. Appendix VIII contains a breakdown of the actual full-time employee positions and dollars expended for fiscal years 1977 and 1978 and approved for 1979 for all major components of the Justice Department.

More resources may be devoted to white-collar crime and public corruption than the above statistics show. A large portion of resources devoted to civil cases in the Antitrust Division are white-collar related; but since they are not handled as criminal matters, they were not included in this study. Thus, grants made by the Antitrust Division to aid States in antitrust enforcement efforts were not included in this report.

As agreed with your staff, we did not obtain written comments from the Department of Justice on this report. However, we did discuss the information presented in the appendixes with Justice officials, and they agreed with the information presented. As arranged with your Subcommittee, we will provide one copy of this report to the Attorney General and one copy to the FBI Director with the stipulation that they not disseminate the report for 10 days or until released by you. Unless you publicly announce its contents earlier, we plan no further distribution of this report until 10 days after the date of the report. We will then send copies to interested parties and make copies available to others upon request.

We hope the information contained in this report will be helpful to you in your ongoing white-collar crime hearings.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "James B. Stacks".

Comptroller General
of the United States



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ABBREVIATIONS

FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
RICO	Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization statute
TURK	Time Utilization Record Keeping system



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) investigates possible violations of Federal statutes. If a possible violation of Federal law under its jurisdiction occurs, the FBI will investigate and present the case, if appropriate, to a U.S. attorney who will determine whether prosecution or further action is warranted. A breakdown by percentage of the FBI's investigative costs in the criminal area is shown on page 4.

The FBI has defined white-collar crime for its own use as:

"Those illegal acts characterized by deceit, concealment, violation of trust, and not dependent upon the application or threat of physical force or violence. They are committed to obtain money, property, or services; or to avoid the payment or loss of money, property, or service; or to secure personal or business advantage."

The following classifications within the FBI's investigative jurisdiction have been designated as white-collar crimes under the FBI's white-collar crime program:

- 17 Veterans Administration.
- 27 Patent Matters.
- 28 Copyright Matters.
- 29 Bank Fraud and Embezzlement.
- 36 Mail Fraud.
- 46 Fraud Against the Government.
- 49 National Bankruptcy Act.
- 51 Jury Panel Investigations.
- 56 Election Laws.
- 58 Bribery; Conflict of Interest.
- 62 Administrative Inquiries. (See #62 p. 11.)
- 69 Contempt of Court.
- 72 Obstruction of Justice.
- 74 Perjury.
- 75 Bondsmen and Sureties.
- 86 Federal Lending and Insurance Agencies.
- 87 Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property--Check Cases and Fraud Matters.
- 119 Federal Regulations of Lobbying Act.
- 122 Labor Management Relations Act, 1947.

- 125 Railway Labor Act.
- 139 Interception of Communications.
- 141 False Entries in Records of Interstate Carriers.
- 147 Housing and Urban Development Matters.
- 156 Employee Retirement Income Security Act.
- 159 Labor--Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959.
- 181 Consumer Credit Protection Act.
- 186 Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974.
- 194 Hobbs Act--Corruption of Public Officials.
- 195 Hobbs Act--Labor Related.
- 196 Fraud by Wire.

On October 1, 1978, the following new classifications were added to the white-collar crime program:

- 205 Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977.
- 206 Fraud Against the Government--Department of Defense.
- 207 Fraud Against the Government--Environmental Protection Agency.
- 208 Fraud Against the Government--General Services Administration.
- 209 Fraud Against the Government--Department of Health, Education and Welfare.
- 210 Fraud Against the Government--Department of Labor.

The FBI manual states that

"* * * White-Collar Crime can be present in any of the classifications investigated by the FBI* * *."

The FBI has designated the white-collar crime program a number one priority. Public corruption is a priority area within the white-collar crime program. The organized crime program and the foreign counterintelligence program are also number one priority areas.

The classifications of white-collar crime where the FBI has spent 1 percent or more of its total white-collar crime investigative cost in fiscal years 1977 and 1978 are shown on page 5. In 1978, 2,338 subjects were convicted of felonies and 696 subjects were convicted of misdemeanors resulting from FBI white-collar crime investigations.

To investigate violations of Federal law under its jurisdiction, the FBI maintains 59 field offices. A breakdown of the percentage of investigative manpower devoted to white-collar crime in 1978 in each of these 59 field offices is shown on page 6.

Beginning in fiscal year 1977, the FBI implemented the Time Utilization Record Keeping (TURK) system which captures, by FBI classification, time spent by investigative personnel. (See pages 7-18). This time data provides the basis for distributing each individual investigator's salary to FBI classifications. The TURK system collects time data of all nonsupervisory special agent personnel and those support personnel involved in an investigative capacity in each of the 59 field offices. The actual time charged to an investigative classification is shown on page 19.

The FBI does not have a single classification for white-collar crime and public corruption because these violations can take place under many different statutes. Recent TURK reports show that 19 percent of the work hours and cost charged to the Organized Crime Program under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization (RICO) statute are related to white-collar crime and public corruption. These cases are handled by the FBI's Organized Crime Section instead of the White-Collar Crime Section. On October 1, 1978, the FBI surveyed all field offices to identify the pending public corruption cases. In this survey, 287 of the 892 identified public corruption cases, or 32 percent, were classified under the RICO statute.

Page 20 shows the cost in fiscal years 1977 and 1978 and the anticipated costs in 1979, including supervisory agents, clerical, travel, and other costs for white-collar and organized crime investigations.

Criminal Categories Where Investigative Resources Were
Spent by the FBI in Fiscal Years 1977 and 1978

	<u>Percent of total investigative costs</u>	
	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
White-Collar Crime (note a)	17.0	19.9
Organized Crime (note b)	8.5	12.3
General Interstate Crimes	11.9	10.7
General Bank Crimes	7.1	6.3
General Government Crimes	2.0	1.1
Civil Rights	1.9	2.0
Fugitives	9.4	6.9
General--Other	3.8	2.5

a/These figures have been adjusted upward to reflect the portion of organized crime that relates to white-collar crime.

b/These figures have been adjusted downward to reflect the portion of organized crime that relates to white-collar crime.

FBI Categories Where 1 Percent or More of Its Total
White-Collar Crime Investigative Efforts Have Been
Directed (Fiscal Years 1977 and 1978)

<u>White-Collar Crime</u>	Percent of cost of white- collar crime effort	
	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
Veterans Administration Matters	3	2
Copyright Matters	6	3
Bank Fraud and Embezzlement	26	24
Fraud Against the Government	13	17
Bankruptcy	3	3
Election Laws	1	(b)
Bribery, Conflict of Interest	3	3
Administrative Inquiry (See #62 p. 11.)	(b)	2
Federal Lending and Insurance Agencies	1	2
Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property--check cases, confidence games, and fraud by wire	31	15
Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959	1	1
Interception of Communication	1	1
Housing and Urban Development Matters	5	5
Hobbs Act--Public Corruption	3	6
Hobbs Act--Labor Related	(b)	1
Fraud by Wire (note a)	(b)	12
Other White-Collar Crime Matters	3	3
Total	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

a/In fiscal year 1977, Fraud by Wire was part of the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property.

b/Not available.

Percentage of Investigative Manpower Devoted to
White-Collar Crime/Public Corruption by FBI
Field Offices in Fiscal Year 1978 (note a)

<u>Field offices</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Field offices</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Albany	12	Memphis	30
Albuquerque	15	Miami	16
Alexandria	16	Milwaukee	19
Anchorage	22	Minneapolis	19
Atlanta	19	Mobile	26
Baltimore	13	Newark	14
Birmingham	21	New Haven	24
Boston	15	New Orleans	28
Buffalo	13	New York	10
Butte	17	Norfolk	11
Charlotte	20	Oklahoma City	26
Chicago	17	Omaha	22
Cincinnati	20	Philadelphia	17
Cleveland	19	Phoenix	28
Columbia	18	Pittsburgh	17
Dallas	26	Portland	17
Denver	16	Richmond	17
Detroit	23	Sacramento	18
El Paso	11	St. Louis	17
Honolulu	10	Salt Lake City	24
Houston	18	San Antonio	18
Indianapolis	17	San Diego	15
Jackson	24	San Francisco	13
Jacksonville	16	San Juan	21
Kansas City	19	Savannah	16
Knoxville	16	Seattle	13
Las Vegas	14	Springfield	23
Little Rock	18	Tampa	14
Los Angeles	23	Washington, D.C.	9
Louisville	13		

a/This does not include any organized crime investigative manpower cost which is related to white-collar crime or public corruption.

JUSTICE/FBI-002

System name: The FBI Central Records System.

System location: a. Federal Bureau of Investigation, J. Edgar Hoover FBI Building, 10th and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20535; b. 59 field divisions (see Appendix); c. 14 Legal Attaches (see Appendix).

Categories of individuals covered by the system: a. Individuals who relate in any manner to official FBI investigations including, but not limited to suspects, victims, witnesses, and close relatives and associates that are relevant to an investigation.

b. Applicants for and current and former personnel of the FBI and persons related thereto that are considered relevant to an applicant investigation, personnel inquiry, or persons related to personnel matters.

c. Applicants for and appointees to sensitive positions in the United States Government and persons related thereto that are considered relevant to the investigation.

d. Individuals who are the subject of unsolicited information, who offer unsolicited information, request assistance, and make inquiries concerning record material, including general correspondence, contacts with other agencies, businesses, institutions, clubs, the public and the news media.

e. Individuals, associated with administrative operations or services including pertinent functions, contractors and pertinent persons related thereto.

(All manner of information concerning individuals may be acquired in connection with and relating to the varied investigative responsibilities of the FBI which are further described in "Categories of Records in the System." Depending on the nature and scope of the investigation this information may include, among other things, personal habits and conduct, financial information, travel and organizational affiliation of individuals. The information collected is made a matter of record and placed in FBI files.)

Categories of records in the system: The FBI Central Records System—The FBI utilizes a central records system of maintaining its investigative, personnel, applicant, administrative, and general files. This system consists of one numerical sequence of subject matter files, an alphabetical index to the files, and a supporting abstract system to facilitate processing and accountability of all important mail placed in file. Files kept in FBI field offices are also structured in the same manner, except they do not utilize an abstract system.

The FBI has 204 classifications used in its basic filing system.

They pertain primarily to Federal violations over which the FBI has investigative jurisdiction. However, included in the 204 classifications are personnel, applicant, and administrative matters to facilitate the overall filing scheme. These classifications are as follows (the

word "obsolete" following the name of the classification indicates that documents are no longer being filed under this heading (although information is maintained under this heading)):

1. Training Schools; National Academy Matters; FBI National Academy Applicants. Covers general information concerning the FBI National Academy, including background investigations of individual candidates.

2. Neutrality Matters. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 956 and 958-962; Title 22, United States Code, Sections 1934 and 401.

3. Overthrow or Destruction of the Government. Title 18, United States Code, Section 2385.

4. National Firearms Act; Federal Firearms Act; State Firearms Control Assistance Act; Unlawful Possession or Receipt of Firearms. Title 26, United States Code, Sections 5801-5812; Title 18, United States Code, Sections 921-928; Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1201-1203.

5. Income Tax. Covers violations of Federal income tax laws reported to the FBI. Complaints are forwarded to the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service.

Source: Federal Register, Vol. 43, No. 189 - Thursday, Sept. 28, 1978.

6. Interstate Transportation of Strikebreakers. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1231.
7. Kidnaping. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1201 and 1202.
8. Migratory Bird Act. Title 18, United States Code, Section 43; Title 16, United States Code, Sections 703 through 718.
9. Extortion. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 876, 877, 875, and 873.
10. Red Cross Act. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 706 and 917.
11. Tax (Other than Income). This classification covers complaints concerning violations of Internal Revenue laws as they apply to other than alcohol, social security and income and profits taxes, which are forwarded to the Internal Revenue Service.
12. Narcotics. This classification covers complaints received by the FBI concerning alleged violations of Federal drug laws. Complaints are forwarded to the Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), or the nearest district office of DEA.
13. Miscellaneous. Section 125, National Defense Act: Prostitution: Selling Whiskey Within Five Miles Of An Army Camp. 1920 only. Subjects were alleged violators of abuse of U.S. flag, fraudulent enlistment, selling liquor and operating houses of prostitution within restricted bounds of military reservations. Violations of Section 13 of the Selective Service Act (Conscription Act) were enforced by the Department of Justice as a war emergency measure with the Bureau exercising jurisdiction in the detection and prosecution of cases within the purview of that Section.
14. Sedition. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2387, 2388, and 2391.
15. Theft from Interstate Shipment. Title 18, United States Code, Section 659; Title 18, United States Code, Section 660; Title 18, United States Code, Section 2117.
16. Violation Federal injunction (obsolete). FBI records do not provide an explanation of the nature of this classification.
17. Veterans Administration Matters. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 287, 289, 290, 371, or 1001; and Title 38, United States Code, Sections 787(a), 787(b), 3405, 3501, and 3502.
18. May Act. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1384.
19. Censorship Matter (obsolete). Pub. L. 354, 77th Congress.
20. Federal Grain Standards Act. 1920 only. Subjects were alleged violators of contracts for sale, shipment of interstate commerce, Section 5, U.S. Grain Standards Act.
21. Food and Drugs. This classification covers complaints receive concerning alleged violations of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act; Tea Act; Import Milk Act; Caustic Poison Act; and Filled Milk Act. These complaints are referred to the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration or the field component of that Agency.
22. National Motor Vehicle Traffic Act. 1922-27. Subjects possible violators of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act; Automobiles seized by Prohibition Agents.
23. Prohibition. This classification covers complaints received concerning bootlegging activities and other violations of the alcohol tax laws. Such complaints are referred to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Department of the Treasury, or field representatives of that Agency.
24. Profiteering. 1920-42. Subjects are possible violators of the Lever Act—Profiteering in food and clothing or accuse company was subject of file. Bureau conducted investigations to ascertain profits.
25. Selective Service Act; Selective Training and Service Act. Title 50, United States Code, Section 462; Title 50, United States Code, Section 459.
26. Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle; Interstate Transportation of Stolen Aircraft. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2311 (in part), 2312, and 2313.
27. Patent Matter. Title 35, United States Code.
28. Copyright Matter. Title 17, United States Code, Sections 104 and 105.

29. Bank Fraud and Embezzlement. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 212, 213, 215, 334, 655-657, 1004-1006, 1008, 1009, 1014, and 1306; Title 12, United States Code, Section 1725(g).
30. Interstate Quarantine Law. 1922-25. Subjects alleged violators of Act of February 15, 1893, as amended, regarding interstate travel of persons afflicted with infectious diseases. Cases also involved unlawful transportation of animals, Act of February 2, 1903. Referrals were made to Public Health Service and the Department of Agriculture.
31. White Slave Traffic Act. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2421-2424.
32. Identification (Fingerprint Matters). This classification covers general information concerning Identification (fingerprint) matters.
33. Uniform Crime Reporting. This classification covers general information concerning the Uniform Crime Reports, a periodic compilation of statistics of criminal violations throughout the United States.
34. Violation of Lacey Act. 1922-43. Unlawful transportation and shipment of black bass and fur seal skins.
35. Civil Service. This classification covers complaints received by the FBI concerning Civil Service matters which are referred to the United States Civil Service Commission in Washington or regional offices of that Agency.
36. Mail Fraud. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1341.
37. False Claims Against the Government. 1921-22. Subjects submitted claims for allotment, vocational training, compensation as veterans under the Sweet Bill. Letters were generally referred elsewhere (Veterans Bureau). Violators apprehended for violation of Article No. 1, War Risk Insurance Act.
38. Application For Pardon To Restore Civil Rights. 1921-35. Subjects allegedly obtained their naturalization papers by fraudulent means. Cases later referred to Immigration and Naturalization Service.
39. Falsely Claiming Citizenship. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 911 and 1015(a)(b).
40. Passport and Visa Matter. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1541-1546.
41. Explosives (obsolete). Title 50, United States Code, Sections 121 through 144.
42. Deserter; Deserter, Harboring. Title 10, United States Code, Sections 808 and 885.
43. Illegal Wearing of Uniforms; False Advertising or Misuse of Names, Words, Emblems or Insignia; Illegal Manufacture, Use, Possession, or Sale of Emblems and Insignia; Illegal Manufacture, Possession, or Wearing of Civil Defense Insignia; Miscellaneous, Forging or Using Forged Certificate of Discharge from Military or Naval Service; Miscellaneous, Falsely Making or Forging Naval, Military, or Official Pass; Miscellaneous, Forging or Counterfeiting Seal of Department or Agency of the United States; Misuse of the Great Seal of the United States or of the Seals of the President or the Vice President of the United States; Unauthorized Use of "Johnny Horizon" Symbol; Unauthorized Use of "Smokey Bear" Symbol. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 702, 703, and 704; Title 18, United States Code, Sections 701, 705, 707, and 710; Title 36, United States Code, Section 182; Title 50, Appendix, United States Code, Sections 2284; Title 46, United States Code, Section 249; Title 18, United States Code, Sections 498, 499, 506, 709, 711, 711a, 712, 713, and 714; Title 12, United States Code, Sections 1457 and 1723e; Title 22, United States Code, Section 2518.
44. Civil Rights; Civil Rights, Election Laws, Voting Rights Act, 1965. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 241, 242, and 245; Title 42, United States Code, Section 1973, Title 18, United States Code, Section 243; Title 18, United States Code, Section 244.
45. Crime on the High Seas (Includes stowaways on boats and aircraft). Title 18, United States Code, Sections 7, 13, 1243, and 2199.

46. Fraud Against the Government; Anti-Kickback Statute; Dependent Assistance Act of 1950; False Claims, Civil; Federal-Aid Road Act; Lead and Zinc Act; Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1963; Renegotiation Act, Criminal; Renegotiation Act, Civil; Trade Expansion Act of 1962; Unemployment Compensation Statutes; Economic Opportunity Act. Title 50, United States Code, Section 1211 et seq.; Title 31, United States Code, Section 231; Title 41, United States Code, Section 119; Title 40, United States Code, Section 489.

47. Impersonation. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 912, 913, 915, and 916.

48. Postal Violation (Except Mail Fraud). This classification covers inquiries concerning the Postal Service and complaints pertaining to the theft of mail. Such complaints are either forwarded to the Postmaster General or the nearest Postal Inspector.

49. National Bankruptcy Act. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 151-155.

50. Involuntary Servitude and Slavery. U.S. Constitution, 13th Amendment; Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1581-1588, 241, and 242.

51. Jury Panel Investigations. This classification covers jury panel investigations which are requested by the appropriate Assistant Attorney General. These investigations can be conducted only upon such a request and consist of an indices and arrest check.

52. Theft, Robbery, Embezzlement, Illegal Possession or Destruction of Government Property. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 641, 1024, 1660, 2112, and 2114.

53. Excess Profits On Wool. 1918. Subjects possible violators of Government Control of Wool Clip of 1918.

54. Customs Laws and Smuggling. This classification covers complaints received concerning smuggling and other matters involving importation and entry of merchandise into and the exportation of merchandise from the United States. Complaints are referred to the nearest district office of the U.S. Customs Service or the Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D.C.

55. Counterfeiting. This classification covers complaints received concerning alleged violations of counterfeiting of U.S. coins, notes, and other obligations and securities of the Government. These complaints are referred to either the Director, U.S. Secret Service, or the nearest office of that Agency.

56. Election Laws. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 241, 242, 245, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, and 607; Title 42, United States Code, Section 1973; Title 26, United States Code, Sections 9012 and 9042; Title 2, United States Code, Sections 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 439, and 441.

57. War Labor Disputes Act (obsolete). Pub. L. 89—77th Congress.

58. Bribery; Conflict of Interest. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 201-203, 205-211; Pub. L. 89-4 and 89-136.

59. World War Adjusted Compensation Act 1924-44. Bureau of Investigation was charged with the duty of investigating alleged violations of all sections of the World War Adjusted Compensation Act (Pub. L. 472, 69th Congress (H.R. 10277)) with the exception of section 704.

60. Anti-Trust. Title 15, United States Code, Sections 1-7, 12-27, and 13.

61. Treason or Misdemeanor of Treason. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2381, 2382, 2389, 2390, 756, and 757.

62. Administrative Inquiries. Misconduct Investigations of Officers and Employees of the Department of Justice and Federal Judiciary; Census Matters (Title 13, United States Code, Sections 211-214, 221-224, 304, and 305) Domestic Police Cooperation; Eight-Hour-Day Law (Title 40, United States Code, Sections 321, 322, 325a, 326); Fair Credit Reporting Act (Title 15, United States Code, Sections 1681q and 1681r); Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act (Title 15, United States Code, Section 1333); Federal Judiciary Investigations; Kickback Racket Act (Title 18, United States Code, Section 874); Lands Division Matter; Other Violations and/or Matters; Civil Suits—Miscellaneous; Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 (Title 50, Appendix, United States Code, Sections 310-590); Tariff Act of 1930 (Title 19, United States Code, Section 1304); Unreported Interstate Shipment of Cigarettes (Title 15, United States Code, Sections 375 and 376); Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (Wage and Hour Law) (Title 29, United States Code, Sections 2010219); Conspiracy (Title 18, United States Code, Section 371 (formerly Section 88, Title 18, United States Code); effective September 1, 1948).

63. Miscellaneous—Nonsubversive. This classification concerns correspondence from the public which does not relate to matters within FBI jurisdiction.

64. Foreign Miscellaneous. This classification is a control file utilized as a repository for intelligence information of value identified by country. More specific categories are placed in classifications 108-113.

65. Espionage. Attorney General Guidelines on Foreign Counterintelligence; Internal Security Act of 1950; Executive Order 11905.

66. Administrative Matters. This classification covers such items as supplies, automobiles, salary matters and vouchers.

67. Personnel Matters. This classification concerns background investigations of applicants for employment with the FBI.

68. Alaskan Matters (obsolete). This classification concerns FBI investigations in the Territory of Alaska prior to its becoming a State.

69. Contempt of Court. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 401, 402, 3285, 3691, 3692; Title 10, United States Code, Section 847; and Rule 42, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

70. Crime on Indian Reservation; Inducing Conveyance of Indian Trust Land; Crime on Government Reservation; Embezzlement or Theft of Indian Property. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 7 and 13.

71. Bills of Lading Act. Title 49, United States Code, Section 121.

72. Obstruction of Criminal Investigations. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1503 through 1510.

73. Application for Pardon After Completion of Sentence and Application for Executive Clemency. This classification concerns the FBI's background investigation in connection with pardon applications and requests for executive clemency.

74. Perjury. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1621, 1622, and 1623.

75. Bondsmen and Sureties. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1506.

76. Escaped Federal Prisoner; Escape and Rescue; Probation Violator; Parole Violator; Mandatory Release Violator. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 751-757, 1072; Title 18, United States Code, Sections 3651-3656; and Title 18, United States Code, Sections 4202-4207, 5037, and 4161-4166.

77. Applicants (Special Inquiry, Departmental and Other Government Agencies, except those having special classifications). This classification covers the background investigations conducted by the FBI in connection with the aforementioned positions.

78. Illegal Use of Government Transportation Requests. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 287, 495, 508, 641, 1001 and 1002.

79. Missing Persons. This classification covers the FBI's Identification Division's assistance in the locating of missing persons.

80. Laboratory Research Matters. At FBI Headquarters this classification is used for Laboratory research matters. In field office files this classification covers the FBI's public affairs matters and involves contact by the FBI with the general public, Federal and State agencies, the Armed Forces, corporations, the news media and other outside organizations.

81. Gold Hoarding. 1933-45. Gold Hoarding investigations conducted in accordance with an Act of March 9, 1933 and Executive Order issued August 28, 1933. Bureau instructed by Department to conduct no further investigations in 1935 under the Gold Reserve Act of 1934. Thereafter, all correspondence referred to Secret Service.

82. War Risk Insurance (National Service Life Insurance) (obsolete). This classification covers investigations conducted by the FBI in connection with civil suits filed under this statute.

83. Court of Claims. This classification covers requests for investigation of cases pending in the Court of Claims from the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Division of the Department of Justice.

84. Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act (obsolete). Title 15, United States Code, Chapter 14.

85. Home Owner Loan Corporation (obsolete.) This classification concerned complaints received by the FBI about alleged violations of the Home Owners Loan Act, which were referred to the Home Owners Loan Corporation. Title 12, United States Code, Section 1464.

86. Federal Lending and Insurance Agencies. Title 15, United States Code, Section 645; Title 18, United States Code, Sections 212, 213, 215, 216, 217, 657, 658, 1006, 1011, 1013, 1014, 1907, 1908 and 1909.

87. Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property (Fraud by Wire, Radio, or Television). Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2311, 2314, 2315, and 2318.

88. Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution, Custody, or Confinement; Unlawful Flight to Avoid Giving Testimony. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1073 and 1074.

89. Assaulting or Killing a Federal Officer, Congressional Assassination Statute. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 111, 1114, 2232.

90. Irregularities in Federal Penal Institutions. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1791 and 1792.

91. Bank Burglary; Bank Larceny; Bank Robbery. Title 18, United States Code, Section 2113.

92. Anti-Racketeering; A. R., Lea Act; A. R., Interference with Government Communications System; A. R., Hobbs Act. Title 18, United States Code, Section 3237.

93. Ascertaining Financial Ability. This classification concerns requests by the Department of Justice for the FBI to ascertain a

person's ability to pay a claim, fine or judgment obtained against him by the United States Government.

94. Research Matters. This classification concerns all general correspondence of the FBI with private individuals which does not involve any substantive violation of Federal law.

95. Laboratory Cases (Examination of Evidence in Other Than Bureau Cases). This classification concerns non-FBI cases where a duly constituted State, county or a municipal law enforcement agency in a criminal matter has requested an examination of evidence by the FBI Laboratory.

96. Alien Applicant (obsolete). Title 10, United States Code, Section 310.

97. Registration Act. Title 18, United States Code, Section 951; Title 22, United States Code, Sections 611-621; Title 50, United States Code, Sections 851-857.

98. Sabotage. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2151-2156; Title 50, United States Code, Section 797.

99. Plant Survey (obsolete). This classification covers a program where in the FBI inspected industrial plants for the purpose of making suggestions to the operators of those plants to prevent espionage and sabotage.

100. Domestic Security. This classification covers investigations by the FBI in the domestic security field.

101. Hatch Act (obsolete). Pub. L. 252, 76th Congress.
102. Voorhis Act. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1386.
103. Interstate Transportation of Stolen Cattle. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2311, 2316 and 2317.
104. Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942 (obsolete). Pub. L. 625, 77th Congress, Sections 116-119.
105. Foreign Counterintelligence Matters. Attorney General Guidelines on Foreign Counterintelligence. Executive Order 11905.
106. Alien Enemy Control; Escaped Prisoners of War and Internees. 1944-55. Suspects were generally suspected escaped prisoners of war, members of foreign organizations, failed to register under the Alien Registration Act. Cases ordered closed by Attorney General after alien enemies returned to their respective countries upon termination of hostilities.
107. Denaturalization Proceedings (obsolete). This classification covers investigations concerning allegations that an individual fraudulently swore allegiance to the United States or in some other manner illegally obtained citizenship to the U.S., Title 8, United States Code, Section 738.
108. Foreign Travel Control (obsolete). This classification concerns security-type investigations wherein the subject is involved in foreign travel.
109. Foreign Political Matters. This classification is a control file utilized as a repository for intelligence information concerning foreign political matters broken down by country.
110. Foreign Economic Matters. This classification is a control file utilized as a repository for intelligence information concerning foreign economic matters broken down by country.
111. Foreign Social Conditions. This classification is a control file utilized as a repository for intelligence information concerning foreign social conditions broken down by country.
112. Foreign Funds. This classification is a control file utilized as a repository for intelligence information concerning foreign funds broken down by country.
113. Foreign Military and Naval Matters. This classification is a control file utilized as a repository for intelligence information concerning foreign military and naval matters broken down by country.
114. Alien Property Custodian Matter (obsolete). Title 50, United States Code, Sections 1 through 38. This classification covers investigations concerning ownership and control of property subject to claims and litigation under this statute.
115. Bond Default; Bail Jumper. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 3146-3152.
116. Department of Energy Applicant; Department of Energy, Employee. This classification concerns background investigations conducted in connection with employment with the Department of Energy.
117. Department of Energy, Criminal. Title 42, United States Code, Sections 2011-2281; Pub. L. 93-438.
118. Applicant, intelligence Agency (obsolete). This classification covers applicant background investigations conducted of persons under consideration for employment by the Central Intelligence Group.
119. Federal Regulations of Lobbying Act. Title 2, United States Code, Sections 261-270.
120. Federal Tort Claims Act. Title 28, United States Code, Sections 2671 to 2680. Investigations are conducted pursuant to specific request from the Department of Justice in connection with cases in which the Department of Justice represents agencies sued under the Act.
121. Loyalty of Government Employees (obsolete). Executive Order 9835.
122. Labor Management Relations Act, 1947. Title 29, United States Code, Sections 161, 162, 176-178 and 186.
123. Special Inquiry, State Department, Voice of America (U.S. Information Center) (Pub. L. 402, 80th Congress). This classification covers loyalty and security investigations on personnel employed by or under consideration for employment for Voice of America.

124. European Recovery Program (International Cooperation Administration), formerly Foreign Operations Administration, Economic Cooperation Administration or E.R.P., European Recovery Programs; A.I.D., Agency for International Development (obsolete). This classification covers security and loyalty investigations of personnel employed by or under consideration for employment with the European Recovery Program. Pub. L. 472, 80th Congress.

125. Railway Labor Act; Railway Labor Act—Employer's Liability Act. Title 45, United States Code, Sections 151-163 and 181-188.

126. National Security Resources Board, Special Inquiry (obsolete). This classification covers loyalty investigations on employees and applicants of the National Security Resources Board.

127. Sensitive Positions in the United States Government, Pub. L. 266 (obsolete). Pub. L. 266, 81st Congress.

128. International Development Program (Foreign Operations Administration). This classification covers background investigations conducted on individuals who are to be assigned to duties under the International Development Program.

129. Evacuation Claims (obsolete). Pub. L. 886, 80th Congress.

130. Special Inquiry, Armed Forces Security Act (obsolete). This classification covers applicant-type investigations conducted for the Armed Forces security agencies.

131. Admiralty Matter. Title 46, United States Code, Sections 741 to 752 and 781 to 799.

132. Special Inquiry, Office of Defense Mobilization (obsolete). This classification covers applicant-type investigations of individuals associated with the Office of Defense Mobilization.

133. National Science Foundation Act, Applicant (obsolete). Pub. L. 507, 81st Congress.

134. Security Informants. This classification concerns individuals who provide information to the FBI concerning Foreign Counterintelligence matters.

135. PROSAB (Protection of Strategic Air Command Bases of the U.S. Air Force). This classification covered contacts with individuals with the aim to develop information useful to protect bases of the Strategic Air Command.

136. American Legion Contact (obsolete). This classification covered liaison contacts with American Legion officers.

137. Criminal Informants. This classification concerns individuals who furnish information to the FBI concerning criminal violations on a continuing and confidential basis.

138. Loyalty of Employees of the United Nations and Other Public International Organizations. This classification concerns FBI investigations based on referrals from the Civil Service Commission wherein a question or allegation has been received regarding the applicant's loyalty to the U.S. Government as described in Executive Order 10422.

139. Interception of Communications (Formerly, Unauthorized Publication or Use of Communications). Title 47, United States Code, Section 605; Title 47, United States Code, Section 501; Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2510-2513.

140. Security of Government Employees; S.G.E., Fraud Against the Government. Executive Order 10450.

141. False Entries in Records of Interstate Carriers. Title 47, United States Code, Section 220; Title 49, United States Code, Section 20.

142. Illegal Use of Railroad Pass. Title 49, United States Code, Section 1.

143. Interstate Transportation of Gambling Devices. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1171 through 1180.

144. Interstate Transportation of Lottery Tickets. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1301.

145. Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matter; Broadcasting Obscene Language. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1462, 1464 and 1465.

146. Interstate Transportation of Prison-Made Goods. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1761 and 1762.

147. Federal Housing Administration Matters. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1010, 709, 657 and 1006; Title 12, United States Code, Sections 1715 and 1709.

148. Interstate Transportation of Fireworks. Title 18, United States Code, Section 836.
149. Destruction of Aircraft or Motor Vehicles. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 31 through 35.
150. Harboring of Federal Fugitives, Statistica.
151. (Referral cases received from CSC under Pub. L. 298). Agency for International Development; Department of Energy (Civil Service Commission); National Aeronautics and Space Administration; National Science Foundation; Peace Corps; Action; U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; World Health Organization; International Labor Organization; U.S. Information Agency. This classification covers referrals from the Civil Service Commission where an allegation has been received regarding an applicant's loyalty to the U.S. Government. These referrals refer to applicants from Peace Corps, Department of Energy, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the United States Information Agency.
152. Switchblade Knife Act. Title 15, United States Code, Sections 1241 through 1244.
153. Automobile Information Disclosure Act. Title 15, United States Code, Sections 1231, 1232 and 1233.
154. Interstate Transportation of Unsafe Refrigerators. Title 15, United States Code, Sections 1211 through 1214.
155. National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958. Title 18, United States Code, Section 799.
156. Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act. Title 29, United States Code, Sections 1021-1029, 1111, 1131, and 1141; Title 18, United States Code, Sections 644, 1027, and 1954.
157. Extremist Matters; Civil Unrest. This classification concerns FBI responsibility for reporting information on civil disturbances or demonstrations. The FBI's investigative responsibility is based on the Attorney General's Guidelines for Reporting on Civil Disorders and Demonstrations Involving a Federal Interest which became effective April 5, 1976.
158. Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (Security Matter) (obsolete). Pub. L. 86-257, Section 504.
159. Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (Investigative Matter). Title 29, United States Code, Sections 501, 503, 504, 522, and 530.
160. Federal Train Wreck Statute. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1992.
161. Special Inquiries for White House, Congressional Committee and Other Government Agencies. This classification covers investigations requested by the White House, Congressional committees or other Government agencies.
162. Interstate Gambling Activities. This classification covers information acquired concerning the nature and scope of illegal gambling activities in each field office.
163. Foreign Police Cooperation. This classification covers requests by foreign police for the FBI to render investigative assistance to such agencies.
164. Crime Aboard Aircraft. Title 49, United States Code, Sections 1472 and 1473.
165. Interstate Transmission of Wagering Information. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1084.
166. Interstate Transportation in Aid of Racketeering. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1952.
167. Destruction of Interstate Property. Title 15, United States Code, Sections 1281 and 1282.
168. Interstate Transportation of Wagering Paraphernalia. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1953.
169. Hydraulic Brake Fluid Act (obsolete); 76 Stat. 437, Pub. L. 87-637.
170. Extremist Informants (obsolete). This classification concerns individuals who provided information on a continuing basis on various extremist elements.

171. Motor Vehicle Seat Belt Act (obsolete). Pub. L. 88-201, 80th Congress.
172. Sports Bribery. Title 18, United States Code, Section 224.
173. Public Accommodations, Civil-Rights Act of 1964 Public Facilities, Civil Rights Act of 1964 Public Education, Civil Rights Act of 1964 Employment, Civil Rights Act of 1964. Title 42, United States Code, Section 2000; Title 18, United States Code, Section 245.
174. Explosives and Incendiary Devices; Bomb Threats (Formerly, Bombing Matters, Bombing Matters, Threats). Title 18, United States Code, Section 844
175. Assaulting the President (or Vice President) of the United States. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1751.
176. Anti-riot Laws. Title 18, United States Code, Section 245.
177. Discrimination in Housing. Title 42, United States Code, Sections 3601-3619 and 3631.
178. Interstate Obscene or Harassing Telephone Calls. Title 47, United States Code, Section 223.
179. Extortionate Credit Transactions. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 891-896.
180. Desecration of the Flag. Title 18, United States Code, Section 700.
181. Consumer Credit Protection Act. Title 15, United States Code, Section 1611.
182. Illegal Gambling Business; Illegal Gambling Business, Obstruction; Illegal Gambling Business; Forfeiture. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1955; Title 18, United States Code, Section 1511.
183. Racketeer, Influence and Corrupt Organizations. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1961-1968.
184. Police Killings. This classification concerns investigations conducted by the FBI upon written request from local Chief of Police or duly constituted head of the local agency to actively participate in the investigation of the killing of a police officer. These investigations are based on a Presidential Directive dated June 3, 1971.
185. Protection of Foreign Officials and Officials Guests of the United States. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 112, 970, 1116, 1117 and 1201.
186. Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974. Title 12, United States Code, Section 2602; Title 12, United States Code, Section 2606; and Title 12, United States Code, Section 2607.
187. Privacy Act of 1974, Criminal. Title 5, United States Code, Section 552a.
188. Crime Resistance. This classification covers FBI efforts to develop new or improved approaches, techniques, systems, equipment and devices to improve and strengthen law enforcement as mandated by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.
189. Equal Credit Opportunity Act. Title 15, United States Code, Section 1691.
190. Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts. This classification covers the creation of a correspondence file to preserve and maintain accurate records concerning the handling of a requests for records submitted pursuant to the Freedom of Information-Privacy Acts.
191. False Identify Matters. This classification covers the FBI's study and examination of criminal elements efforts to create false identities.
192. Hobbs Act—Financial Institutions. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1951.
193. Hobbs Act—Commercial Institutions. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1951; and Title 47, United States Code, Section 506.
194. Hobbs Act—Corruption of Public Officials. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1951.
195. Hobbs Act—Labor Related. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1951.
196. Fraud by Wire. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1343.
197. Civil Actions or Claims Against the Government. This classification covers all civil suits involving FBI matters and most administrative claims filed under the Federal Tort Claims Act arising from FBI activities.

198. Crime on Indian Reservations. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1151, 1152, and 1153.

199. Foreign Counterintelligence—Terrorism. Attorney General Guidelines on Foreign Counterintelligence. Executive Order 11905.

200. Foreign Counterintelligence Matters. Attorney General Guidelines on Foreign Counterintelligence. Executive Order 11905.

201. Foreign Counterintelligence Matters. Attorney General Guidelines on Foreign Counterintelligence. Executive Order 11905.

202. Foreign Counterintelligence Matters. Attorney General Guidelines on Foreign Counterintelligence. Executive Order 11905.

203. Foreign Counterintelligence Matters. Attorney General Guidelines on Foreign Counterintelligence. Executive Order 11905.

204. Federal Revenue Sharing. This classification covers FBI investigations conducted where the Attorney General has been authorized to bring civil action whenever he has reason to believe that a pattern or practice of discrimination in disbursement of funds under the Federal Revenue Sharing statute exists.

Files kept in FBI Field Offices—Field offices maintain certain records that are not contained at FBI Headquarters that include files, index cards, and related material pertaining to cases in which there was no prosecutive action undertaken; perpetrators of violations not developed during investigation; or investigation revealed allegations were unsubstantiated or not within the investigative jurisdiction of

the Bureau. These investigations were closed in field offices and correspondence not forwarded to FBI headquarters.

Duplicate records and records which extract information reported in the main files are also kept in the various divisions of the FBI to assist them in their day-to-day operation. These records are lists of individuals which contain certain biographic data, including physical description and photograph. They may also contain information concerning activities of the individual as reported to FBIHQ by the various field offices. The establishment of these lists is necessitated by the needs of the Divisions to have immediate access to pertinent information duplicative of data found in the Central Records without the delay caused by a time-consuming manual search of central indices. The manner of segregating these individuals varies depending on the particular needs of the FBI Division. The information pertaining to individuals who are a part of the list is derivative of information contained in the Central Records System. These duplicative records fall into the following categories:

(1) Listings of individual used to assist in the location and apprehension of individuals for whom legal process is outstanding (fugitives);

(2) Listings of individuals used in the identification of particular offenders in cases where the FBI has jurisdiction. These listings include various photograph albums and background data concerning persons who have been formerly charged with a particular crime and who may be suspect in similar criminal activities; and photographs of individuals who are unknown but suspected of involvement in a particular criminal activity, for example, bank surveillance photographs;

(3) Listings of individuals as part of an overall criminal intelligence effort by the FBI. This would include photograph albums, lists of individuals known to be involved in criminal activity, including theft from interstate shipment, interstate transportation of stolen property, and individuals in the upper echelon of organized crime;

(4) Listings of individuals in connection with the FBI's mandate to carry out Presidential directives on January 8, 1943, July 24, 1950, December 15, 1953, and February 18, 1976, which designated the FBI to carry out investigative work in matters relating to espionage, sabotage, and foreign counterintelligence. These listings may include photograph albums and other listings containing biographic data regarding individuals. This would include lists of identified and suspected foreign intelligence agents and informants;

(5) Special indices duplicative of the central indices used to access the Central Records System have been created from time to time in conjunction with the administration and investigation of major cases. This duplication and segregation facilitate access to documents prepared in connection with major cases.

Some of the information contained in the main files has also been extracted and placed in computer to enable various divisions to retrieve information more rapidly by avoiding the need for a manual search for information maintained in the main files. For example, since investigation of major frauds requires the Agent to collect and organize massive volumes of evidence and other investigative information, the FBI is using computers to do this in a more accurate and expeditious manner. Additionally, Agents occasionally seize evidence in computerized form and FBI computers are used to organize and sort the information in preparation for trial.

Also, personnel type information dealing with such matters as attendance and production and accuracy requirements is maintained by some divisions.

FBI Investigative Resources Devoted to White-Collar
Crime in Fiscal Years 1977 and 1978 (note a)

White-Collar Crime Section

<u>Year</u>	<u>Staff hours</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cost (000 omitted)</u>	<u>Percent of all investigative cost</u>
1977	N/A	N/A	\$ 27,908	15.0
1978	2,630,403	18	31,024	17.0

Organized Crime Section (note b)

1977	N/A	N/A	\$ 3,685	2.0
1978	444,652	3	5,289	2.9

Total Investigative Time and Cost
Devoted to White-Collar Crime

1977	N/A	N/A	\$ 31,593	17.0
1978	3,115,222	21	36,313	19.9

a/This data was taken from the TURK system reports and reflects only actual field office investigative time spent by investigative personnel (nonagent time represents less than one-half percent of the time and cost shown).

b/This represents 19 percent of the work hours and cost charged to the Organized Crime Program which the FBI considers to be white-collar crime and public corruption matters but which is handled by the Organized Crime Section.

FBI Resources Devoted to or Planned for White-Collar
Crime in Fiscal Years 1977, 1978, and 1979

	<u>Agent work years</u>	<u>Nonagent work years</u>	<u>Total work years</u>	<u>Cost (000 omitted)</u>
1977				
White-collar crime program	1,382	831	2,213	\$ 64,800
Organized crime program (note a)	<u>192</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>309</u>	<u>9,007</u>
Total white-collar crime	<u>1,574</u>	<u>948</u>	<u>2,522</u>	<u>\$ 73,807</u>
1978				
White-collar crime program	1,412	857	2,269	\$ 67,861
Organized crime program (note a)	<u>252</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>395</u>	<u>12,860</u>
Total white-collar crime	<u>1,664</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>2,664</u>	<u>\$ 80,721</u>
1979 (planned):				
White-collar crime program	1,349	811	2,160	\$ 67,043
Organized crime program (note a)	<u>242</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>380</u>	<u>11,974</u>
Total white-collar crime	<u>1,591</u>	<u>949</u>	<u>2,540</u>	<u>\$ 79,017</u>

a/This represents 19 percent of the work years and cost devoted within the Organized Crime Program which the FBI considered to be white-collar crime and public corruption matters, but which the Organized Crime Section handles.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

Within each of the 95 Federal judicial districts, the U.S. attorney is the chief law enforcement representative of the Attorney General. He enforces Federal criminal laws and handles most of the litigation in which the United States is involved. The Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys has estimated that, in 1978, 337 attorney work years, or 21 percent, were spent handling white-collar crime or public corruption matters.

The U.S. attorneys' offices do not have a time reporting system to show where attorneys spend their time. During fiscal year 1978, the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys conducted four surveys at quarterly intervals from December 7, 1977, to October 3, 1978, at each U.S. attorney office to estimate how attorneys were spending their time. The U.S. attorneys were to estimate their time on the basis of the 12-month period immediately preceeding the survey. The table on page 22 shows the cumulative average percentage of time and resources devoted to the white-collar crime and public corruption area by U.S. attorney offices as a whole. The chart on pages 23-25 shows the percent of attorney resources devoted to white-collar crime and public corruption by each U.S. attorney office. Since the survey did not include support staff, the estimates of the total U.S. attorney office resources devoted to white-collar crime and official corruption is based on the same percentages the attorneys estimated they spent in these areas.

The chart on page 26 shows the cumulative average percentage of time spent in the appellate, criminal, civil, and antitrust areas in U.S. attorneys offices.

Estimated U.S. Attorneys' Resources Utilized in or
Planned for White-Collar Crime and Public Corruption
in Fiscal Years 1977, 1978, and 1979 (note a)

<u>White-collar crime resources:</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Total attorney work years	223	233	note a
Total nonattorney work years	244	246	
Total dollar amounts (000 omitted)	\$ 14,692	\$ 16,604	
Total resources (percent)	14.31	14.31	
 <u>Public corruption resources:</u>			
Total attorney work years	100	104	note a
Total nonattorney work years	109	110	
Total amounts (000 omitted)	\$ 6,550	\$ 7,403	
Total resources (percent)	6.38	6.38	
 <u>White-collar crime and public corruption resources:</u>			
Total attorney work years	323	337	note a
Total nonattorney work years	353	356	
Total dollar amounts (000 omitted)	\$ 21,242	\$ 24,007	
Total resources (percent) (note b)	20.69	20.69	
 <u>Total U.S. attorney offices</u>			
Total work years	3,265	3,347	3,613
Total dollar amounts (000 omitted)	\$102,670	\$116,028	\$124,276

a/The Executive Office for United States Attorneys would not estimate the fiscal year 1979 resources it plans to devote to white-collar crime and public corruption. However, the Acting Director of the the Executive Office stated that if data was available, an increase would be shown.

b/For comparative purposes, we applied the 1978 percentage developed by the Executive Office for United States Attorneys to resources used in fiscal year 1977.

Percent of U.S. Attorney Resources Devoted to
White-Collar Crime and Public Corruption

<u>District</u>	<u>White-collar crime</u> ----- (percent) -----	<u>Public corruption</u> -----
Alabama:		
Northern	4	(a)
Middle	10	-
Southern	5	10
Alaska	-	(a)
Arizona	16	2
Arkansas:		
Eastern	10	10
Western	19	2
California:		
Northern	18	(a)
Eastern	6	3
Central	20	4
Southern	15	5
Canal Zone	5	(a)
Colorado	13	5
Connecticut	22	14
Delaware	21	3
District of Columbia	7	(a)
Florida:		
Northern	12	5
Middle	15	6
Southern	23	1
Georgia:		
Northern	34	(a)
Middle	11	6
Southern	10	-
Guam	10	5
Hawaii	20	-
Idaho	15	-
Illinois:		
Northern	(b)	(b)
Eastern	11	9
Southern	30	(a)
Indiana:		
Northern	13	12
Southern	9	5
Iowa:		
Northern	10	10
Southern	20	(a)

a/This district did not provide response to survey.

b/This district, included in initial survey dated Dec. 7, 1977, was not asked to identify percent of attorney time devoted to Public Corruption as a separate item.

Percent of U.S. Attorney Resources Devoted to
White-Collar Crime and Public Corruption

<u>District</u>	<u>White-collar crime</u>	<u>Public corruption</u>
	----- (percent)	-----
Kansas	(a)	(a)
Kentucky:		
Eastern	14	9.5
Western	11	1
Louisiana:		
Eastern	26	(a)
Middle	10	23
Western	16	9
Maine	10	-
Maryland	25	(b)
Massachusetts	10	10
Michigan:		
Eastern	16	7
Western	16	5
Minnesota	10	(b)
Mississippi:		
Northern	12	17
Southern	14	7
Missouri:		
Eastern	10	10
Western	12	(b)
Montana	10	1
Nebraska	20	2
Nevada	35	7
New Hampshire	15	(b)
New Jersey	24	11
New Mexico	8	3
New York:		
Northern	22	2
Southern	10	8
Eastern	26	(b)
Western	21	4
North Carolina:		
Eastern	10	5
Middle	24	(b)
Western	11	3
North Dakota	10	-
Ohio:		
Northern	10	5
Southern	10	(b)

a/This district did not provide response to survey.

b/This district, included in initial survey dated Dec. 7, 1977, was not asked to identify percent of attorney time devoted to Public Corruption as a separate item.

Percent of U.S. Attorney Resources Devoted to
White-Collar Crime and Public Corruption

<u>District</u>	<u>White-collar crime</u> -----(percent)-----	<u>Public corruption</u> -----
Oklahoma:	.	
Northern	8	2
Eastern	15	-
Western	14	6
Oregon	25	(a)
Pennsylvania:		
Eastern	20	10
Middle	8	20.6
Western	10	15
Puerto Rico	(b)	(b)
Rhode Island	22	-
South Carolina	10	2.5
South Dakota	6	2
Tennessee:		
Eastern	10	(a)
Middle	10	3
Western	10	6
Texas:		
Northern	20	5
Southern	10	10
Eastern	17	(a)
Western	10	2
Utah	22	1
Vermont	15	(a)
Virgin Islands	(b)	(b)
Virginia:		
Eastern	10	1
Western	10	20
Washington:		
Eastern	5	(a)
Western	21	6.5
West Virginia:		
Northern	17	5
Southern	15	11
Wisconsin:		
Eastern	17	(a)
Western	13	.5
Wyoming	3	-
Northern Mariana Islands	(b)	(b)

a/This district did not provide response to survey.

b/This district, included in initial survey dated Dec. 7, 1977, was not asked to identify percent of attorney time devoted to Public Corruption as a separate item.

U.S. Attorneys' Resources Spent on Appellate,
Criminal, Civil and Antitrust Activities

	<u>Percentage</u>
Appellate	8.9
Criminal:	
Public Corruption	6.38
Organized Crime	3.43
White-Collar Crime	14.31
Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs	9.79
Civil Rights	1.42
Government Regulations	1.66
Internal Security	0.40
Labor Management	1.26
Other	<u>20.65</u>
Total	59.3
Civil:	
Defense of Monetary Claims	10.86
Recovery of Money	4.92
Enforcement Federal Civil Programs	6.03
Civil Rights	2.84
Judgment Enforcement	2.17
Foreclosures	2.77
Habeas Corpus	<u>2.03</u>
Total	31.6
Antitrust	<u>.2</u>
Total	<u>100.0</u>

CRIMINAL DIVISION

The Criminal Division of the Department of Justice is made up of several sections as indicated on pages 31 and 32. Within the division, the investigation and prosecution of white-collar crime and public corruption is handled mainly by three of its sections--the Criminal Fraud Section, the Public Integrity Section, and the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section. In fiscal years 1977 and 1978, the three sections' expenditures for white-collar crime and public corruption activities were \$4,341,423 and \$5,945,785, respectively, or 25 and 31 percent of the entire division's expenditures.

A brief description and actual cost data for these three sections for fiscal years 1977 and 1978 and authorized funds for 1979 follows.

Criminal Fraud Section

The Criminal Fraud Section has the responsibility to direct and coordinate with the U.S. attorneys the Federal law enforcement effort aimed at white-collar crimes and offenses. Crimes and offenses within the section's jurisdiction include conspiracy statutes, wire fraud statutes, and numerous false statement and false claim statutes. This section also has been given major responsibility for investigating and supervising all cases involving possible illegal overseas payments made by American corporations.

Public Integrity Section

This section, established in 1976, is the Department of Justice component with centralized responsibility for the Federal law enforcement program involving abuses of the public trust at all levels of government. This section's responsibility includes Federal prosecutive efforts involving (1) all crimes committed by Federal officers and employees during the performance of their official duties, (2) misuse of office by local and State governmental officials in violation of Federal laws, such as the Hobbs Act, Travel

Act, Federal mail fraud statute, and RICO statutes, and (3) violation of Federal laws involving the integrity of the franchise in campaign financing crimes arising under the Federal Election Campaign Act.

This section participates in the investigation and prosecution of significant cases on a national level, either solely or in conjunction with U.S. attorney offices.

Organized Crime and Racketeering Section

This section deals primarily with criminal violations in approximately 12 areas when there is a connection to organized crime. Some of these violations are contempt, corruption, counterfeiting, drugs, extortion, firearms, fraud, gambling, labor racketeering, obstruction of justice, Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization (RICO), tax, and theft. Section officials stated their efforts in corruption, fraud, labor racketeering, tax, and about 50 percent of the RICO cases were white-collar crime and public corruption related. To carry out its responsibility, the section has 14 strike forces in Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Miami, Newark, New Orleans, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C., to investigate and prosecute these violations. Most of these strike force members are Department of Justice attorneys, but other Federal agency employees also participate. In many of its cases, this section would be working with the FBI during the investigative stage and with the U.S. attorneys in the prosecutive stage.

White-collar crimes handled by this section generally deal with breaches of trust by those holding legitimate positions in industry or government to obtain a financial advantage by illegal means either for themselves or, in the case of private business, for the organization which employs them. It also deals with tax evasion.

This section provided the following examples of the types of white-collar crimes and public corruption cases it generally encounters.

Example 1

A president of a major midwestern bank was convicted of accepting payoffs from those associated with organized crime to make loans to their enterprises. The bank collapsed. The associate involved was convicted for the same offense in three separate Federal district courts. One of the loans was allegedly intended to be used to purchase a cache of firearms, although the individual involved was acquitted in the firearms prosecution.

Example 2

Organized crime figures have also recruited rings to obtain uncollectable loans from banks through false credit applications, which were "verified" by an accomplice-employee within the bank.

Example 3

Perhaps the major example of white-collar crime is the present inquiry into port practices along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. In some instances, the costs of landing goods in those ports has risen so high that some shippers prefer to land goods on the west coast and ship overland to the east. The recent indictment of 22 businessmen and officers of the International Longshoremen's Association in Miami is only a portion of the response to the problem. In addition, 14 other convictions have been obtained from Mobile, Alabama, to Boston, Massachusetts, on varying charges. The Miami case is illustrative, however, in that it includes allegations that the defendants controlled the waterfront industry in several Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports through payoffs, kickbacks, buying and selling contracts, extortion, threats, intimidation, and bribes to labor leaders.

Example 4

Offenses in the labor union fund area ranged from a small embezzlement by a low-level union employee to million dollar thefts from the pension, health, and welfare funds of major unions by corporations unable to provide the benefits contracted for. One such case in Arizona involved losses of \$5.5 million to the Teamsters and Laborers unions.

Example 5

Subversion of government employees can prove costly to taxpayers. Payment by contractors in one city raised the price of a water pollution abatement project by \$6 million. Of this amount, \$1 million was used as bribe money for the public officials involved.

Example 6

Another indictment has charged the mayor and three of the high-echelon officers of a city police force in New Jersey with running an illegal gambling operation and using their law enforcement powers to suppress competition.

Example 7

Even minor amounts of money can lead to irreparable harm. An employee of a major Federal investigative agency was convicted of leaking confidential investigative information to known racketeers concerning the Federal investigation of them and their associates in return for \$16,000.

Example 8

Also included in the scope of white-collar/organized crime is significant tax evasion. One example of this is the indictment of three former employees of four major Las Vegas casinos for "skimming" \$21 million from slot machines in those casinos. The skim, which the casinos claim was employee theft, was apparently accomplished by resetting the coin-weighting machines to the culprits' advantage.

Criminal Division Resources Devoted to or Plannedfor White-Collar Crime in Fiscal Years1977, 1978, and 1979

	<u>Costs</u>	<u>Positions</u>		<u>Work years</u>	<u>Cost as per- cent of entire division</u>
		<u>Attorney</u>	<u>Nonattorney</u>		
1977					
Fraud section	\$ 1,386,945	33	12	43	8.0
Organized crime and racketeering (note a)	2,165,453	44	39	71	12.5
Public integrity	789,025	20	7	27	4.5
Total	\$ <u>4,341,423</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>25.0</u>
Division total	b/\$17,390,564	401	309	625	
1978					
Fraud section	\$ 1,889,134	33	12	55	10.0
Organized crime and racketeering (note a)	3,028,144	59	51	94	16.0
Public integrity	1,028,507	25	8	31	5.4
Total	\$ <u>5,945,785</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>31.4</u>
Division total	c/\$18,958,034	397	307	640	
1979 (appropriated):					
Fraud section	\$ 2,397,000	50	20	64	9.9
Organized crime and racketeering (note a)	3,322,400	61	51	106	13.7
Public integrity	1,267,000	27	10	36	5.2
Total	\$ <u>6,986,400</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>206</u>	<u>28.8</u>
Division total	d/\$24,181,000	428	324	708	

a/Expenditures represent 30 percent of the section's staff and costs in 1977 and 40 percent in 1978 and 1979, which is what officials of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section estimated have been devoted to white-collar crime and public corruption activities.

b/Expenditures have not been included for common services (\$2,011,000) not distributed to the sections such as rental of space; guard services overtime, heating and air conditioning; and common purchases (\$640,436) not distributed to the sections, such as contracts for machine repair, copy machine rentals, and material from the GSA supply store.

c/Expenditures have not been included for common services (\$2,113,000) and for common purchases (\$955,966) within the Criminal Division which have not been allocated to the three sections.

d/Estimates for common services and common purchases were allocated to the sections.

Planned Efforts in Fiscal Year 1979 of OtherSections Within the Criminal Division (note a)

<u>Section</u>	<u>Permanent positions</u>	<u>Cost as per- cent of entire division</u>
Federal Appellate Activity	88	10.9
Narcotic and Dangerous Drugs Prosecutions	39	5.0
Government Regulations and Labor	31	4.7
Internal Security	38	4.8
General Crimes	37	5.4
Special Litigation	20	2.2
Legislation and Special Projects	35	4.2
Intelligence	35	4.2
Executive Direction and Control	73	7.6
Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts Activities	14	1.4
Organized Crime and Racketeering Other Than White-Collar Crime	141	20.6

a/This represents resources devoted to other than white-collar crime by the Criminal Division.

ANTITRUST DIVISION

The Antitrust Division is responsible for enforcing the Federal antitrust laws and for serving as the Federal Government's principal analyst of and advocate for competition policy. The division's estimates show that in fiscal years 1977 and 1978, \$9,389,120 and \$11,697,180, respectively, were devoted to white-collar criminal enforcement activities.

The antitrust laws are enforced by criminal prosecutions designed to punish violators for restraints of trade, most notably price fixing, and by civil suits for injunctive relief aimed at maintaining or restoring competitive conditions in the system of free enterprise, which the antitrust laws protect.

Assisting the Antitrust Division in its responsibility for enforcement and litigation activities are eight field offices in Atlanta, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco. At the end of 1978, approximately 215 of the division's 867 employees were located in field offices.

In response to the Deputy Attorney General's request for information on the division's white-collar crime program, a recent Antitrust Division memorandum reported that approximately 37 percent of the division's attorneys were devoted to criminal enforcement activities in fiscal year 1978. However, the memorandum points out that the decision to bring criminal rather than civil action is frequently discretionary and that much investigative work on what is ultimately filed as a civil case may, in only slightly different circumstances have resulted in criminal indictment and prosecution. It also points out that, even though an investigation has not resulted in criminal prosecution, it could still have a substantial effect both in enforcing adherence to the antitrust laws and in creating a substantial deterrent to future violations.

The division's 37-percent estimate was based on its computerized time reporting system. The estimate did not include economists and other support staff. Therefore, the estimates of the division's total resources devoted to white-collar crime on page 35 is based on the 37 percent.

Substantially more than 37 percent is devoted to the white-collar area, but in many instances, the case is pursued civilly instead of criminally for various reasons. Therefore, we did not consider these resources in this study.

The Antitrust Division also has the responsibility for administration of grants provided in Section 116 of the Crime Control Act of 1976 which authorizes the Antitrust Division to award grant funds for each of the fiscal years 1977-79 for improvement of State antitrust enforcement capabilities. Authorizations under this program amounted to \$1 million in 1977, \$10 million in 1978, and are estimated to be \$10 million in 1979. These grant funds have not been counted as resources devoted to the white-collar crime area for this study.

Antitrust Division Resources Devoted to or
Planned for White-Collar Crime in Fiscal Years
1977, 1978, and 1979

<u>Year</u>	<u>Costs</u>	<u>Personnel at end of the year devoted to white-collar crime</u>			<u>Total</u>	<u>Cost as percent of entire division</u>
		<u>Attorney</u>	<u>Economist</u>	<u>Other</u>		
1977	a/ \$ 9,389,120	156	15	135	306	37
1978	a/ 11,697,180	154	17	150	321	37
1979	a/ 13,459,490	162	19	155	336	37

Total division resources

1977	b/ \$25,376,000	421	40	364	825
1978	b/ 31,614,000	416	46	405	867
1979	b/ 36,377,000	437	50	418	905

a/This does not include any of the Grant Program money given to States for enforcement of antitrust activities.

b/This does not include \$1,000,000 for the Grant Program in 1977 or \$10,000,000 each year for the Grant Program in 1978 and 1979.

Appropriated 1979 (note a)

<u>Program areas within the Antitrust Division</u>	<u>Work years</u>	<u>Cost as percent of entire division</u>
Federal Appellate Activities	31	2.3
Judgment Enforcement	38	3.2
Reduction of Private Conspiratorial Conduct	231	27.6
Reduction of Oligopoly and Monopoly	260	38.7
Antitrust Litigation for Consumer Protection	25	2.1
Litigation Support Activities	172	15.0
Executive Direction and Control	131	10.5
State Antitrust Enforcement Grants	6	.6

a/This does not include any of the Grant Program money given to States for enforcement of antitrust activities.

TAX DIVISION

The Tax Division has responsibility for representing the United States and its officers in civil and criminal litigation arising under the Internal Revenue laws, other than proceedings in the United States Tax Courts. In fiscal years 1977 and 1978, \$2,088,093 and \$2,509,877, respectively, were expended for the enforcement of various white-collar crime offenses.

The division's primary missions are to aid the Internal Revenue Service in collecting Federal revenue, to deter willful deception through prosecution of criminal offenders, and to establish legal principles which will serve as nationwide guidelines to taxpayers and their representatives as well as to the Internal Revenue Service.

The Criminal Section of the Tax Division is the primary section that handles white-collar crime offenses. Following are some of the offenses handled by the Criminal Section:

- Attempted evasion of tax or payment.
- Failure to file, supply information, or pay tax.
- False or fraudulent return, statement, or other document made under penalties of perjury.
- Fraudulent W-2 statement or failure to provide them to employees.
- False, fictitious, or fraudulent claims.

Tax Division Resources Devoted to or Planned
for White-Collar Crime in Fiscal
Years 1977, 1978, and 1979

Criminal Section resources

<u>Year</u>	<u>Costs</u>	<u>Positions</u>		<u>Work years</u>	<u>Cost as per- cent of entire division</u>
		<u>Attorney</u>	<u>Nonattorney</u>		
1977	\$ 2,088,093	48.9	22.9	71.8	18.1
1978	2,509,877	54.4	30.8	85.2	18.7
1979	3,250,000	61.1	27.7	88.8	17.9

Entire Tax Division resources

1977	a/ \$11,561,470	224.2	201.0	425.2
1978	b/ 13,423,572	242.4	222.8	465.2
1979	c/ 18,168,000	300.2	248.8	549.0

a/Expenditures have not been included for common services (\$905,000) and for common purchases (\$688,530) within the Tax Division which have not been allocated to the sections.

b/Expenditures have not been included for common services (\$1,042,000) and for common purchases (\$967,498) within the Tax Division which have not been allocated to the sections.

c/Expenditures for common services and common purchases are included within the 1979 figures.

Planned Efforts in Fiscal Year 1979 of
Other Sections Within the Tax Division

<u>Section</u>	<u>Cost as percent of entire division</u>
Federal Appellate Activities	15.3
Litigation in Defense of Monetary Claims	28.9
Litigation for the Recovery of Money	13.7
Litigation to Enforce Federal Civil Programs	5.8
Executive Direction and Control	19.9

CIVIL DIVISION

The Civil Division of the Department of Justice is made up of several sections 1/ as indicated on page 39. The section expenditures for white-collar civil activities were \$690,936 and \$845,518 in fiscal years 1977 and 1978, which represent 5 and 5.2 percent, respectively, of the entire division's expenditures. In addition, the Civil Division had collections in fiscal years 1977 and 1978 totaling \$6.1 and \$4.3 million respectively.

The Fraud Section (now part of the Commercial Litigation Branch) has the responsibility of enforcing the False Claims Act, the Anti-Kickback Act, the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act, and the remedies provided by common law which seek to preserve the integrity of the Government's civil programs. The purpose of this section is to recover money where the Government has been defrauded. The cases handled involve such violations as false billings by Government contractors designed to generate payments higher than justified; fraudulent applications for loan assurances and guarantees, especially from the Federal Housing Administration and Veterans Administration; and Medicare and Social Security frauds.

In the False Claims Act cases, under which many of the cases in the section are handled, the defendant is liable for double the damages caused to the Government and \$2,000 for each false claim submitted. If the single damage and statutory forfeitures are \$60,000 or less, 2/ then the U.S. attorney's office has the responsibility for following up the case civilly.

1/The Civil Division, effective Sept. 5, 1978, reorganized its sections into three branches (Torts, Commercial Litigation, and Federal Programs). The Civil Division anticipates that this reorganization will enable it to employ specialists and will provide flexibility to shift its resources to areas of need.

2/This dollar limit was raised from \$30,000 to \$60,000 in Sept. 1978.

Civil Division Resources Devoted to or Planned
for the White-Collar Area in Fiscal Years
1977, 1978, and 1979

<u>Year</u>	<u>Costs</u>	<u>Positions</u>		<u>Work years</u>	<u>Cost as per- cent of entire division</u>
		<u>Attorneys</u>	<u>Nonattorneys</u>		
1977	\$ 690,936	16	10.6	26.6	5.0
1978	845,518	18.3	12.6	30.9	5.2
1979	1,515,000	22	20	41.4	7.0

Civil Division resources

1977	a/ \$13,755,309	282	244	500.5
1978	b/ 16,323,334	299	258	556.4
1979	c/ 21,578,000	338	293	602.0

a/Expenditures have not been included for common services (\$1,199,000) and for common purchases (\$135,691) within the Civil Division which have not been allocated to the sections.

b/Expenditures have not been included for common services (\$1,375,000) and for common purchases (\$653,560) within the Civil Division which have not been allocated to the sections.

c/Expenditures for common services and common purchases are included within the 1979 figures.

Planned Efforts in Fiscal Year 1979 of Other
Sections Within the Criminal Division

<u>Section</u>	<u>Cost as percent of entire division</u>
Federal Appellate Activities	7.9
Admiralty Claims	6.5
Court of Claims Cases	8.7
Patent Cases	4.9
Torts Claims	17.1
Commercial Litigation	5.0
Economic Litigation	4.8
Federal Customs	5.4
Information and Privacy Litigation	3.7
General Civil	12.4
Foreign Litigation	2.7
Judgment Enforcement	2.2
Executive Direction and Control	11.7

Law Enforcement Assistance AdministrationFunds Allocated for White-CollarCrime and Organized Crime

<u>Fiscal</u> <u>year</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
<u>Part C--Block Grants (White-Collar and</u> <u>Organized Crime only) (note a):</u>		
1977	N/A	N/A
1976	\$ 5,130,984	N/A
1969-76	18,932,904	0.7

Part C--Discretionary Grants (White-Collar
and Organized Crime only) (note b):

1977	\$ 2,236,393	N/A
1976	4,574,699	N/A
1969-75	17,121,908	4.3

a/Part C--Block Grants awarded to the States during fiscal
years 1969 through 1976 totaled \$2,679,656,000.

b/Part C--Discretionary Grants awarded to the States during
fiscal years 1969 through 1975 totaled \$400,074,000.

Department of Justice Resources Allocatedby Major Components

(Dollars in thousands)

	1977 actual (note a)		1978 actual (note b)		1979 enacted (note b)	
	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General Administration	797	\$ 22,844	810	\$ 26,539	820	\$ 28,474
General Legal Activities	2,426	71,283	2,486	80,488	2,752	90,550
Antitrust Division	907	27,678	920	42,175	977	46,377
U.S. Attorneys	3,547	102,670	3,687	116,028	3,757	124,276
U.S. Marshals	2,136	64,002	2,245	74,360	2,328	72,424
Support of U.S. Prisoners	-	39,682	-	18,404	-	25,100
Fees and Expenses of Witnesses	-	17,529	-	18,623	-	20,000
Community Relations Service	146	4,268	146	5,057	136	5,353
Federal Bureau of Investigation	19,744	513,030	20,192	553,111	19,876	561,341
Immigration and Naturalization Service	9,473	244,349	10,071	283,116	10,997	299,350
Drug Enforcement Administration	4,365	168,091	4,365	183,620	4,213	192,953
Federal Prison System	8,296	280,933	8,706	310,311	9,475	360,400
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration	830	646,864	900	734,926	697	646,488
Total	<u>52,667</u>	<u>\$2,203,223</u>	<u>54,528</u>	<u>\$2,446,758</u>	<u>56,028</u>	<u>\$2,473,086</u>

a/The Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 1979.

b/The Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 1980.

(18160)



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