

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
AUTHORIZATION AND OVERSIGHT PLAN FOR THE 119TH CONGRESS
February XX, 2025

The primary mission of the Committee on the Judiciary is to protect the fundamental freedoms of the American people. In the 118th Congress, the Committee conducted oversight and passed legislation to protect the First Amendment from the Biden-Harris censorship regime, address the Biden-Harris border crisis, and end the Biden-Harris weaponization of federal law enforcement—among other items. In the 119th Congress, consistent with Rule X, the Committee’s work will continue. The Committee will review the laws and programs within its jurisdiction to assess their application, administration, execution, and effectiveness. The Committee will also review the organization and operation of federal agencies and entities within its jurisdiction for the administration and execution of laws and programs.

The American people elected President Trump with a resounding mandate to transform how Washington works. Consistent with the President’s bipartisan priority to make government more efficient and effective, the Committee will identify wasteful, inefficient, or duplicative programs that should be streamlined or eliminated, as well as those that could be enhanced. The Committee also seeks to eliminate fraud, abuse, and mismanagement. Working with the Trump Administration’s team of federal employees who are dedicated to modernizing and improving the federal bureaucracy, the Committee hopes to streamline and eliminate wasteful spending on agencies and programs within its jurisdiction.

This document outlines the plans of the Committee on the Judiciary for authorization and oversight activities in the 119th Congress. As required by House Rules, Part I includes a description of programs and agencies for potential reauthorization and notes which unauthorized programs and agencies received funding in fiscal year 2024. Part II includes oversight the Committee intends to conduct to inform potential legislative reforms for these entities. Working with the Trump Administration, the Committee will strive to ensure that the federal programs and initiatives within its jurisdiction are always working on behalf of “We, the People.”

PART I

The following programs and agencies are potentially subject to reauthorization in the 119th Congress. Programs or agencies designated with an asterisk received funding during fiscal year 2024 despite having no current authorization for appropriation.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION*

General Administration (GA) supports the Department of Justice's senior policy level officials in managing Department resources and developing policies for legal, law enforcement, and criminal justice activities.

Justice Information Sharing Technology*

Justice Information Sharing Technology programs fund the Department's investments in information technology.

Office of the Inspector General*

The Office of the Inspector General is charged with investigating allegations of fraud, waste, abuse, and misconduct by Department employees, contractors, and grantees and promoting economy and efficiency in Department operations.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW

The Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) includes Immigration Judges, the Board of Immigration Appeals, and the Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer. EOIR presides over administrative immigration hearings such as removal, bond, and employer sanctions proceedings.

U.S. PAROLE COMMISSION

The Parole Commission is responsible for granting or denying parole to, and supervising the parole releases of, incarcerated individuals who fall under its jurisdiction.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

Office of the Solicitor General*

The office of the Solicitor General supervises and processes all appellate matters and represents the U.S. and federal agencies before the Supreme Court.

Tax Division*

The Tax Division represents the U.S. in litigation arising under the internal revenue laws.

Criminal Division*

The Criminal Division is responsible for supervising the application of all federal criminal laws except those specifically assigned to other divisions. The Criminal Division prosecutes significant financial crimes, including mortgage fraud, corporate fraud, and sophisticated investment fraud; coordinates multi-district financial crime cases; and assists U.S. Attorneys' Offices in financial crime cases with significant money laundering and asset forfeiture components.

Civil Division*

The Civil Division represents the United States, its departments and agencies, and other federal employees in litigation in federal and state courts. The Division also brings suits on behalf of the United States in litigation, primarily to recoup money lost through fraud, loan defaults, and the abuse of federal funds.

Environmental and Natural Resources Division*

The Environmental and Natural Resources Division has responsibility for civil and criminal environmental laws.

Civil Rights Division*

The Civil Rights Division is responsible for enforcing federal statutes that protect the civil rights of all Americans and prohibit discrimination based on race, sex, disability, religion, and national origin.

INTERPOL Washington*

INTERPOL Washington facilitates cooperation and information-sharing among police agencies in different countries.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR U.S. ATTORNEYS*

There are 93 U.S. Attorneys located throughout the United States, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The U.S. Attorneys are the chief law enforcement representatives of the President and the Attorney General in their respective jurisdictions. Each U.S. Attorney enforces federal criminal law; handles most of the civil litigation in which the United States is involved; and initiates proceedings for the collection of fines, penalties, and forfeitures owed to the United States.

ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND*

The Assets Forfeiture Fund (AFF), administered by the U.S. Marshals Service, manages and disposes of properties seized by and forfeited to federal law enforcement agencies and U.S. Attorneys nationwide. The Attorney General is authorized to use the AFF to pay necessary expenses associated with forfeitures. The Fund may also be used to finance certain general investigative expenses, such as those enumerated in 28 U.S.C. § 524(c).

U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE*

The U.S. Marshals Service conducts investigations involving escaped federal prisoners, unregistered sex offenders, and other fugitives; ensures safety at federal judicial proceedings, including the safety and security of Supreme Court justices when assistance is requested by the Marshal of the United States Supreme Court; assumes custody of individuals arrested by all federal agencies; houses and transports prisoners; manages the Witness Security Program; and administers the Asset Forfeiture Program of the Justice Department.

NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION*

The National Security Division consists of the elements of Department of Justice, other than the Federal Bureau of Investigation, engaged primarily in support of the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the federal government.

ANTITRUST DIVISION*

The Antitrust Division, alongside the Federal Trade Commission's Bureau of Competition, enforces the nation's antitrust laws and provides guidance on antitrust laws and principles.

ORGANIZED CRIME DRUG ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCES (OCDETF) PROGRAM*

The OCDETF program is part of the Department's intra- and inter-agency drug enforcement strategy. It coordinates with other federal law enforcement agencies—including components of the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of the Treasury—to disrupt national and transnational criminal organizations engaged in drug trafficking and money laundering, and those organizations primarily responsible for the nation's illegal drug supply.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION*

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is responsible for investigating federal offenses.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION*

The Drug Enforcement Administration is the federal agency tasked with reducing the illicit supply and abuse of narcotics and drugs through drug interdiction and seizing of illicit revenues and assets from drug trafficking organizations.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES*

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives is tasked with investigating violent crime, terrorism, the illegal trafficking of alcohol and tobacco products, and administering federal laws concerning the firearms and explosives industry.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM*

The Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) is responsible for the custody and care of federal offenders in prisons and community-based facilities.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

BUREAU OF COMPETITION*

The Federal Trade Commission's Bureau of Competition shares jurisdiction with the Justice Department's Antitrust Division in the enforcement of the nation's antitrust laws.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) oversees the adjudication of applications and petitions for immigration benefits, including naturalization, asylum, Temporary Protected Status, and adjustment of status. USCIS is funded primarily by fees charged to applicants and petitioners. However, Congress has occasionally provided some funding for certain USCIS activities, and it appropriates funding annually for the E-Verify Program.

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement is the largest investigative arm of the Department of Homeland Security. Its components include Enforcement and Removal Operations, the Office of the Principal Legal Advisor, and Homeland Security Investigations.

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is responsible for the security of U.S. borders. Its components include the U.S. Border Patrol and the Office of Field Operations. Aspects of CBP under the jurisdiction of the Committee include CBP's non-border immigration

enforcement functions, intellectual property enforcement functions, and the Electronic System for Travel Authorization.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC) provides training to law enforcement professionals to help them fulfill their responsibilities safely and proficiently. FLETC's mission is to train all those who protect the homeland, and its training audience also includes state, local, and tribal departments throughout the U.S.

U.S. SECRET SERVICE

The Secret Service is tasked with dual law enforcement missions: protection of national and visiting foreign leaders and conducting criminal investigations. Criminal investigation activities encompass financial crimes, bank fraud, mortgage fraud, identity theft, counterfeiting, and computer fraud. Secret Service protection extends to the President, Vice President, and their families, among others.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

OFFICE OF REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT*

The Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) within the Department of Health and Human Services provides assistance and services to refugees, asylees, unaccompanied alien children (UACs), and victims of human trafficking, among others. ORR is tasked with administering the UAC program wherein certain UACs encountered at the border are transferred from the custody of CBP to ORR and potentially then placed with a sponsor.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BUREAU OF CONSULAR AFFAIRS

The Bureau of Consular Affairs adjudicates applications for nonimmigrant and immigrant visas, issues immigrant visas and U.S. passports, and aids international adoption.

BUREAU OF POPULATION, REFUGEES, AND MIGRATION

The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration oversees the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program, through which refugees from foreign countries may be resettled within the United States.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT & BUDGET

OFFICE OF INFORMATION AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS*

The Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs implements executive regulatory oversight activities under Executive Order 12866, among other authorities; reviews collections of information from the public; provides guidance concerning federal information resources; and coordinates federal statistical activities.

OTHER ENTITIES

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES*

The Administrative Conference of the United States is an agency created to analyze the federal administrative law process and to provide related recommendations and guidance.

PART II

Consistent with President Trump's priority to make the federal bureaucracy more effective and more accountable, the Committee will conduct responsible oversight of the agencies and programs within its jurisdiction. The Committee's oversight activities will include hearings, briefings, correspondence, reports, public statements, and site visits.

FULL COMMITTEE

U.S. Department of Justice. In conjunction with and also through its Subcommittees, the Committee intends to conduct collaborative oversight of the U.S. Department of Justice and its components. Among other things, the Committee will examine political bias within the FBI's former senior leadership; the apparent double standard in the enforcement of federal law by the Biden-Harris Administration, such as its selective enforcement of the Free Access to Clinic Entrances Act; the politicization of criminal investigations and prosecutorial decisions by the Biden-Harris Administration; the appointment of and investigations and prosecutions conducted by politicized special counsels; the use of surveillance authorities by Executive Branch agencies, and the potential reauthorization of section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act; the use of unprecedented and aggressive law-enforcement tactics against political opponents of the Biden-Harris Administration; the FBI's purge of conservative agents from within its ranks and whistleblower retaliation; collusion between the Biden-Harris Administration and Big Tech to censor political speech; and the FBI's use of confidential human sources and informants.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE CONSTITUTION AND LIMITED GOVERNMENT

Protection of Constitutional and Civil Rights. The Subcommittee will examine the adequacy of current protections for U.S. citizens' constitutional and civil rights, including with respect to the development of artificial intelligence (AI).

Civil Rights Division, U.S. Department of Justice. The Subcommittee intends to examine the enforcement record and priorities of the Civil Rights Division.

Fiscal Responsibility. The Subcommittee intends to examine constitutional reforms to address government spending.

Separation of Powers and Judicial Independence. The Subcommittee intends to examine the need for legislative reforms to enhance the Constitutional separation of powers, make the federal bureaucracy responsive and accountable to the Executive Branch's elected leaders, and to protect the independence of the Supreme Court from political pressure.

Federalism. The Subcommittee intends to examine the proper balance between the limited and finite powers allocated to the federal government by the Constitution and the powers reserved to the states.

Religious Liberty. The Subcommittee intends to examine the adequacy of federal protections for Americans' rights under the Free Exercise and Establishment Clauses of the First Amendment to the Constitution.

Freedom of Speech. The Subcommittee will continue to examine the Executive Branch's collusion with Big Tech, pseudo-academics, and others to censor American speech online; the effect of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence on free speech; and how foreign governments seek to limit free speech in the United States. The Subcommittee also intends to examine restraints on free speech, including efforts by some colleges and universities to limit protests, speeches, distribution of literature, petitions, and other expressive activities.

Protecting the Sanctity of Life. The Subcommittee intends to examine the constitutionality and enforcement of federal and state statutes relating to anti-life measures.

The Justice Department's Judgment Fund. The Subcommittee intends to examine payments made from the Judgment Fund, its management, and how it can be improved.

Civil Justice. The Subcommittee intends to review the policies and practices of the civil justice system and consider whether reforms are needed.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE COURTS, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY, ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, AND THE INTERNET

Federal Judiciary. The Subcommittee intends to conduct oversight of the federal judiciary, including the operations of the federal court system, the unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and deliberations of the judicial branch, and the unwarranted attacks and threats on the Supreme Court. The Subcommittee also intends to examine the resources available to Article III courts, including whether there is a need for new judgeships and examining judicial security. The Subcommittee intends to further examine the adequacy of current cybersecurity and information technology capabilities of the federal judiciary, including cybersecurity risks posed by artificial intelligence technology

Public Access to Court Electronic Records. The Subcommittee intends to examine the Public Access to Court Electronic Records (PACER) system.

U.S. Copyright Office. The Subcommittee intends to conduct oversight of the Copyright Office, including a review of its recordation system, public access to registration records, the modernization and digitization of its systems and records, the selection process for the Register of Copyrights, the Copyright Claims Board and implementation of the Copyright Alternatives in Small Claims Enforcement Act, implementation of the Music Modernization Act, its guidance documents regarding the impact of artificial intelligence technology on copyright law and copyright registrations, and recent and ongoing rulemaking proceedings.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. The Subcommittee intends to conduct oversight of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), including its policy processes and compliance with the Congressional Review Act and Administrative Procedure Act, the status and processes

of patent and trademark prosecution and examination, modernization of its systems and development of AI and other tools to improve operations, guidance documents regarding the impact of artificial intelligence technology on patent law and patent applications, initiatives to improve patent quality, efforts to address patent and trademark abuse, the Patent Trial and Appeal Board, the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board, implementation of recent legislation, and its general operations.

USPTO Global Intellectual Property Rights Attaché Program. The Subcommittee intends to examine the Global Intellectual Property Rights Attaché Program, coordination between the program and the Department of State, and efforts to promote high standards of intellectual property protection and enforcement internationally for the benefit of U.S. stakeholders.

Intellectual Property Enforcement. The Subcommittee intends to review the intellectual property enforcement efforts of the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, the Office of the Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator (IPEC), and other agencies involved in the enforcement and protection of American intellectual property.

Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN). The Subcommittee intends to conduct oversight of ICANN, including how its operations affect intellectual property and data privacy, as well as the transparency of its operations and procedures.

U.S. Intellectual Property Laws and Policies. The Subcommittee intends to examine the provisions of the Copyright Act, Patent Act, Trademark Act, Defend Trade Secrets Act, and other intellectual property laws and policies to ensure they address the challenges faced by intellectual property owners and users, consumers, creators/inventors, businesses and manufacturers, and other participants, as well as the public at large.

U.S. Laws Relating to Artificial Intelligence. The Subcommittee intends to examine the legal landscape relating to artificial intelligence technology, its applications, and its impact, including as artificial intelligence technology continues to advance and develop. The Subcommittee intends to also conduct oversight of federal agency activities relating to artificial intelligence as they intersect with areas under the Committee's jurisdiction, including intellectual property protection, censorship and freedom of speech and expression, and criminal law.

International and Foreign Laws Relating to Intellectual Property and Artificial Intelligence. The Subcommittee intends to conduct oversight of the effect of international and foreign laws, regulations, proceedings, organizations, and policies relating to intellectual property and artificial intelligence, and their consequences for American interests. In addition, the Subcommittee will conduct oversight of international trade agreements and negotiations as well as U.S. trade policy as they relate to intellectual property and artificial intelligence.

Technology Issues. The Subcommittee intends to examine developments in technology and the Internet affecting public policy, including issues surrounding intellectual property,

artificial intelligence, censorship and freedom of speech and expression, coordination with government authorities and law enforcement, and Internet governance.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE ADMINISTRATIVE STATE, REGULATORY REFORM, AND ANTITRUST

Administrative State and Regulatory Reform. The Subcommittee will examine factors that have led to the explosion of the unaccountable and unelected administrative state, including the Administrative Procedure Act, the Congressional Review Act, the Regulatory Flexibility Act, the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act, regulatory litigation and enforcement, judicial doctrines of deference to agency determinations, the overall costs and benefits of federal regulation, the role of regulation in establishing new barriers to entry that may harm competition, the extent to which agencies usurp authority from the Legislative Branch, internal agency adjudication, and the role that the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs plays in the federal rulemaking process.

Bankruptcy. The Subcommittee intends to conduct oversight of the Bankruptcy Code and bankruptcy system.

State Taxation Affecting Interstate Commerce. The Subcommittee intends to examine issues related to state taxation that affect interstate commerce.

Arbitration. The Subcommittee intends to examine issues arising under the Federal Arbitration Act.

Interstate Compacts. The Subcommittee has jurisdiction to conduct oversight related to interstate compacts.

Antitrust Laws. The Subcommittee will examine issues arising under U.S. antitrust laws, including the Federal Trade Commission's and the Justice Department's approaches to enforcement and policy, and whether disparities or dysfunction warrant restructuring U.S. antitrust enforcement authorities. Working with the Subcommittee on the Constitution and Limited Government, the Subcommittee will continue to examine how foreign regulators and private companies use their power to silence free speech online. The Subcommittee will also examine collusion, monopolization, and mergers and acquisitions that may violate the antitrust laws and any antitrust exemptions that could protect otherwise illegal conduct.

Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act. The Subcommittee will examine the Federal Trade Commission's use of its authority under section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act.

Settlements Requiring Payments to Nongovernmental Entities. The Subcommittee has jurisdiction to conduct oversight of any Justice Department settlements requiring payments to non-victim third parties.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION INTEGRITY, SECURITY, AND ENFORCEMENT

Biden-Harris Border Crisis. The Subcommittee will continue to examine the long-term consequences of the Biden-Harris Administration's open-border immigration and lax border security policies. The Subcommittee will examine not only how the Biden-Harris border crisis incentivized illegal immigration, drug trafficking, human smuggling and crime, but also how the Biden-Harris Administration abandoned border security and interior immigration enforcement to the detriment of American families and communities. The Subcommittee also will conduct oversight of the lasting national security and public safety implications of the border crisis, including the Biden-Harris Administration's release of dangerous terrorists, criminals, and gang and cartel members into the United States.

Immigration Functions of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The Subcommittee will examine the immigration and border security-related policies of DHS and its components: Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Customs and Border Protection, and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

Sanctuary Jurisdictions. The Subcommittee will conduct oversight of cities, counties, states, and other jurisdictions in the country that limit or restrict cooperation with federal immigration officials. Specifically, the Subcommittee will examine how sanctuary jurisdictions' policies shield criminal aliens from accountability, endanger Americans and legal residents, and undermine the rule of law.

Immigration Functions of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The Subcommittee will examine the immigration-related functions of HHS and its component, the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR), especially relating to the Biden-Harris Administration's failure to adequately protect and track unaccompanied minors who arrived at the southwest border.

Legal Immigration. The Subcommittee will examine current legal immigration programs, including whether relevant federal agencies are administering and enforcing the laws regarding such programs with an eye toward integrity and security.

U.S. Refugee Admission Program. The Subcommittee will examine the U.S. Refugee Admission Program, including refugee processing, to determine whether the Biden-Harris Administration implemented it with a focus on integrity and security, and refugee resettlement to determine whether it is a strain on state and local community resources.

Executive Office for Immigration Review. The Subcommittee will conduct oversight of the Department of Justice's adjudication of immigration cases, the Biden-Harris Administration's restrictions on judicial independence, and the Biden-Harris Administration's mass dismissal, termination, and administrative closure of cases.

Office of Principal Legal Advisor. The Subcommittee will examine the scope of the Biden-Harris Administration's policies that restricted ICE trial attorneys from prosecuting cases in immigration court.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIME AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SURVEILLANCE

Justice Department Criminal and National Security Functions. The Subcommittee will conduct oversight of the Criminal Division and National Security Division, as well as the Executive Office of United States Attorneys and the Office of the Pardon Attorney. The Subcommittee will review the mission and operations of the Office of Justice Program, the Community Oriented Policing Services Office, their component organizations, and the administration of federal grants. The Subcommittee intends to review the mission and operations of the Office on Violence Against Women and the administration of Violence Against Women Act grants.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The Subcommittee will conduct oversight of the FBI and its criminal investigative authorities.

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). The Subcommittee will review the operations of the DEA, including domestic and international drug enforcement, money laundering, and narco-terrorism investigations. The Subcommittee will also conduct oversight of DEA efforts to combat the U.S. drug crisis, including illicit fentanyl-related substances.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF). The Subcommittee will review the mission and operations of the ATF, including its overly aggressive enforcement of federal firearms laws during the Biden-Harris Administration and its attacks on the Second Amendment rights of American citizens.

U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) and the Office of the Federal Detention Trustee (OFDT). The Subcommittee will review the mission and operations of the USMS, including fugitive apprehensions, court and witness security, and its responsibilities under the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act. The Subcommittee will also conduct oversight of the operations of the OFDT.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP). The Subcommittee will review the mission and operation of the federal prison system, including prisoner rehabilitation, reentry programs, and management of a growing offender population. The Subcommittee will conduct oversight of the operations of BOP.

Law Enforcement Functions of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The Subcommittee will conduct oversight of DHS law-enforcement components, including the U.S. Secret Service, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Homeland Security Investigations, and the Federal Air Marshals Service.

U.S. Sentencing Commission. The Subcommittee will review the mission and operations of the U.S. Sentencing Commission, including the process by which amendments to

the sentencing guidelines are submitted to Congress. The Subcommittee will also examine the extent to which federal courts are imposing sentences that diverge from those recommended by the sentencing guidelines.

Federal Surveillance Activities. The Subcommittee will review the use and abuse of Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) and USA PATRIOT Act authorities by Executive Branch agencies, and the potential reauthorization of section 702 of FISA. The Subcommittee will also examine federal law enforcement's purchasing of Americans' personal data from data brokers. The Subcommittee will review the use of these authorities in the context of the present threat to our national security from terrorist activity.

Rising Crime in Urban Areas. The Subcommittee will examine the causes of rising crime in urban areas, including potential federal policies to support crime prevention strategies at the state, local, and tribal levels. The Subcommittee will examine strategies used by state and local governments to ensure that law enforcement entities effectively serve their communities and that local prosecutors effectively enforce the law.

Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section. The Subcommittee will conduct oversight of the Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering section of the Justice Department's Criminal Division.

International and Domestic Human Trafficking. The Subcommittee will review law enforcement and other activities that address international and domestic trafficking in human beings. The Subcommittee will review resources and tools designed to combat child exploitation and the proliferation of child sexual abuse material on the Internet.

Criminal Law Enforcement. The Subcommittee will examine issues related to the federal criminal code, including improving and streamlining Title 18 and whether all criminal statutes in the U.S. Code should be consolidated and/or listed in Title 18. The Subcommittee will continue to examine ways to address the problem of over-criminalization and over-federalization, as well as the adequacy of forensic technology and resources available to federal prosecutors and law enforcement.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT

U.S. Department of Justice. The Subcommittee intends to conduct oversight of the U.S. Department of Justice, including all Department components. Among other things, the subcommittee will examine the apparent double standard in the enforcement of federal law by the Biden-Harris Administration, such as its selective enforcement of the Free Access to Clinic Entrances Act; the politicization of criminal investigations and prosecutorial decisions by the Biden-Harris Administration; the appointment of and investigations and prosecutions conducted by special counsels; and the use of unprecedented and aggressive law-enforcement tactics against political opponents of the Biden-Harris Administration.

Federal Bureau of Investigation. Working with other Subcommittees, the Subcommittee will examine political bias within the FBI's former senior leadership; the FBI's

purge of conservative agents from within its ranks and whistleblower retaliation; the FBI's use of confidential human sources and informants; and the expansive nature of the FBI's intelligence authorities, functions, and programs.