

Nomination of Loretta E. Lynch to be Attorney General of the United States
Questions for the Record
Submitted February 9, 2015

QUESTIONS FROM SENATOR FEINSTEIN

1. Dangers Posed by Drones

Unmanned aircraft – or, drones – are becoming an increasing problem for air travel. Some reported “near-misses” have involved major airliners near LaGuardia and JFK airports in the district where you serve as U.S. Attorney. For example, as reported by the Washington Post on November 26, 2014, here is one example of what FAA found: “Jet Blue Flight 1572, an Airbus 319 inbound to LaGuardia Airport, reports that a suspected small drone flew ‘under the nose of the aircraft’ while between 1,500 and 2,000 feet.” Here is another example: “Air traffic controllers report that a red, black, and yellow drone ‘almost hit’ Republic Airlines Flight 6230 while inbound to LaGuardia Airport . . . about two miles north of the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge.” Just in the last week, a drone breached White House airspace, landing on the White House grounds. Press reports also state that, over the weekend, another possible drone flew approximately 100 feet above a United Airlines flight that was at an altitude of 7,000 feet. The flight was on its way to Boston’s Logan Airport.

- Will you commit that the Department of Justice will review federal criminal laws to determine which may apply to uses of drones that create hazards for air travel?

RESPONSE: I understand there is a Department of Justice Working Group, which includes privacy, policy, legal, law enforcement, and grant-making components, to identify and address policy and legal issues pertaining to the use of Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS). The Department is also participating in an interagency process that is considering UAS-related policy issues that are shared across departments and agencies. If I am confirmed, I expect to learn more about these efforts.

- If that review shows that additional legislation is necessary, will you commit to work with me on such legislation?

RESPONSE: If I am confirmed as Attorney General, I would welcome the opportunity to work with you and other Members of Congress if there is a need for additional legislation.

2. Re-programming Funds Away from SCAAP

The Department of Justice administers the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, or “SCAAP,” which reimburses states and localities for the extraordinary costs that they incur for incarcerating undocumented criminal immigrants. Although such costs continue to escalate, funding for SCAAP continues to fall far short, getting slashed by 70% since 2000. Eligible

jurisdictions receive only pennies on the dollar. California counties' combined SCAAP reimbursement deficit stretches into the hundreds of millions of dollars annually. Its counties are reimbursed for 10% or less of their SCAAP-related expenses. Furthermore, in each of the past two years, DOJ has used its general authority to reprogram up to 10% of an appropriation to reprogram the maximum 10% away from SCAAP, thus further reducing the already-slashed SCAAP funding by another almost \$50 million.

- Will you commit to ending this undermining of the SCAAP program by stopping the reprogramming of the maximum 10%?

RESPONSE: I understand your concerns over the reduced SCAAP funding available for direct awards to state, local, and tribal grantees. As I understand it, SCAAP can only reimburse participating jurisdictions for a small portion of their costs, which limits the program's ability to relieve the financial burden that criminal aliens impose on state and local governments. If I am confirmed as Attorney General, I will work with OJP to continue to make every effort to look for ways to improve the effectiveness of OJP research, training, and technical assistance programs, and seek ways to make OJP operations more efficient.

3. Lawyers for Unaccompanied Alien Children

In December 2008, the Unaccompanied Alien Child Protection Act was signed into law as part of the Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act. I worked on the 2008 and 2013 reauthorization bills to ensure that, among other things, children who arrive in the United States without a parent or guardian, are, to the greatest extent practicable, provided with counsel to represent them in legal proceedings.

As you likely know, almost 70,000 unaccompanied children entered the U.S. this summer from Central America, and current funding is only a drop in the bucket compared to the need. Yet studies show that the rate of unaccompanied alien children who show up for immigration court increases from 60.9% to 92.5% when represented by a lawyer.

- Will you commit, if confirmed, to work with the Secretaries of Health and Human Services and Homeland Security to provide as many of these children as possible with legal representation?

RESPONSE: If confirmed as Attorney General, I would work with our federal partners to explore ways to improve the effective and efficient adjudication of immigration court cases, including those involving unaccompanied children.

4. Immigration Judge Shortage

I met with a group of immigration judges this past summer who work for the Department of Justice's Executive Office for Immigration Review, known as EOIR, and was appalled at the case backlog and extreme workload they face.

With a backlog of a staggering 375,000 cases in the immigration courts, the average wait time for cases is over a year. California has the largest pending immigration court backlog, with 77,246 cases, and the second-longest wait in the country, with an average wait time of 686 days. The longer that these cases go unresolved, the longer it takes to remove criminals from this country and to end the legal limbo that thousands of people eligible for immigration relief face. Congress recently appropriated funds to EOIR for the Justice Department's request of 35 new immigration judge teams. But considering the backlog, it is not enough.

- If confirmed, will you work to increase the number of immigration judges to help alleviate this backlog?

RESPONSE: Although I am not familiar with the specifics of EOIR's case load and its adjudication rates, I understand that its case load has continued to increase over the past few years. I understand, too, that Congress has appropriated funds to hire more immigration judges and agency staff to address the increasing case load and the added demands of the recent influx of persons across the southwest border. If confirmed as Attorney General, I will work with Congress to ensure that EOIR has the resources necessary to fairly and efficiently adjudicate the cases that come before it, and that EOIR appropriately uses those funds to administer its caseload as efficiently and fairly as possible.

5. Federal Marijuana Enforcement

As you know, under Attorney General Holder, the Department of Justice has scaled back enforcement of federal marijuana laws – especially in states that have legalized recreational and/or medical marijuana under their own laws. In California, for example, we learned that there are as many as 200 to 300 large marijuana grow sites in Fresno. Yet, the U.S. Attorney in that district prosecuted only 37 marijuana cases between August 2013 and December of 2014. He told my staff that he did not have sufficient resources to bring more cases. Despite these changes to Department policy, your office in New York has reportedly prosecuted “the world's largest marijuana suppliers.”

- As Attorney General, do you plan to continue Attorney General Holder's policy, or do you plan to take a fresh look at the Department's approach to the enforcement of federal drug laws?

RESPONSE: The Department is currently committed to enforcing the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) in a manner that efficiently applies limited resources to address the most significant threats to public health and safety, and if confirmed as Attorney General, I will ensure that we continue to enforce the CSA.

6. **Protecting Our Youth From Dangerous Synthetic Drugs**

Synthetic drugs, like K-2, Spice, and Bath Salts, have been of major concern in recent years, prompting a number of efforts to combat these substances. However, when Congress outlawed several of these synthetic drugs, traffickers did not stop producing them. Instead, they slightly altered the chemical structure of illegal drugs to produce what are called “controlled substance analogues,” which mimic the effects of drugs like ecstasy, cocaine, PCP and LSD. I have introduced a bipartisan bill with Senator Portman and many others, the *Protecting Our Youth from Dangerous Synthetic Drugs Act of 2015*, which gives law enforcement tools they need to address this issue.

- Would legislation that enables the federal government to establish and maintain a list of controlled substance analogues, thereby clearly defining whether a new synthetic drug is illegal, be helpful to the Department of Justice’s efforts to prosecute synthetic drug cases?

RESPONSE: I share your concerns regarding synthetic drugs, which are highly dangerous, do not have known legitimate medical uses, and are not approved by the FDA. They pose a great danger to the public, especially children and teenagers. I understand that the DEA has been carefully monitoring the emergence of new synthetic drugs, and employs a broad range of measures to combat their use, including investigation and prosecution, administrative scheduling, and education and training for law enforcement, health professionals, and communities. If confirmed as Attorney General, I would welcome the opportunity to work with you and other Members of Congress if there is a need for additional legislation in this area.

7. **Increase in Methamphetamine Seizures at the California-Mexico Border**

In 2006, the *Combat Meth Epidemic Act*, which I authored, became law. This legislation requires precursor chemicals used to make methamphetamine, such as pseudoephedrine, to be sold behind the counter. This law has helped to effectively reduce the production of methamphetamine in the United States.

As a consequence of the increased difficulty of manufacturing in the U.S., production has shifted to Mexico, where transnational criminal organizations are producing increasing amounts of methamphetamine and smuggling it into the United States. These organizations are finding new and innovative ways to bring methamphetamine across the U.S. – Mexican border, including by liquefying it and by using drones.

It is my understanding that between 2009 and 2014, there was a 300 percent increase in seizures at the California ports of entry, and that methamphetamine seized in San Diego accounted for 63 percent of all methamphetamine seized at all ports of entry nationwide. I also understand that methamphetamine-related emergency room visits, deaths and arrests are on the rise in San Diego, as are prosecutions.

- Under your leadership, what steps will the Department of Justice take to counteract the

increase in methamphetamine smuggling from Mexico into California?

RESPONSE: As the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, I have not had the opportunity to study methamphetamine smuggling from Mexico into California, but I share your concerns and I agree that we must prevent illicit drugs from entering the United States. I know that DEA has a number of programs and partnerships with federal, state, and local law enforcement to address drug trafficking, including detecting, seizing, and cleaning up clandestine methamphetamine laboratories. If I am confirmed as Attorney General, I will support these partnerships and efforts to combat the proliferation of methamphetamine in the United States.

- Are there additional tools or resources that Congress can provide the Department with to ensure these dangerous substances don't continue to cross our borders?

RESPONSE: If I am confirmed as Attorney General, I would welcome the opportunity to work with you and other Members of Congress if there is a need for additional legislation.

8. Preventing Terrorists from Obtaining Guns and Explosives

I am very concerned that individuals with links to terrorism regularly purchase guns in the United States.

According to the Government Accountability Office, between February 2004 and December 2010, there were 1,453 cases in which a known or suspected terrorist — individuals who at the time were on federal terrorist watch lists — tried to buy a firearm or obtain a firearm or explosives license or permit. And in 91% of these cases — a total of 1,321 separate occasions — those known or suspected terrorists successfully passed a background check.

Now, here are three recent examples of terrorists who obtained and used firearms:

- The Kouachi brothers—the terrorists who killed 12 people at Charlie Hebdo in Paris—have been reported in the press to be on the U.S. no fly list.
- One of the alleged Boston Marathon bombers, Tamerlan Tsarnaev, was reportedly placed on two terrorist watch lists in 2011.
- And in 2009, Abdulhakim Mujahid Muhammad opened fire at a military recruiting station in Little Rock, Arkansas. He killed one and critically injured another.

In 2007, the Bush Administration's Justice Department drafted legislation to close this gap and prevent a known or suspected terrorist from buying a gun or explosive. In 2009, Attorney General Holder expressed the Obama Administration's support for this legislation.

- Do you believe it is important to give the Executive Branch the power to prevent a known or suspected terrorist from buying a gun or explosive?

RESPONSE: The executive branch has a number of effective mechanisms to contain any potential terror threat, including those from terrorists who seek to obtain firearms. Indeed, in my office, the Eastern District of New York—the United States Attorney's Office that has handled the most terrorism trials since 9/11—we have frequently employed firearm and explosives charges against terrorist suspects. I look forward to working with Congress if we determine that additional tools are needed to enhance our capacities, consistent with our commitment to civil liberties and national security.

9. Human Trafficking

As U.S. Attorney, you have prosecuted sex traffickers, and I applaud you for that work. However, I am concerned that the Department of Justice is not consistently prosecuting the buyers of sex acts involving children and other trafficking victims. For example, during Operation Cross Country, the FBI recovered over 100 child sex trafficking victims and arrested 281 traffickers. However, no buyers were reported arrested. As the State Department official who oversees anti-trafficking efforts noted, “[n]o girl or woman would be a victim of sex trafficking if there were no profits to be made from their exploitation.”

- Will you commit to me that, if confirmed, you will direct federal prosecutors to prosecute the buyers of sex acts involving children and other trafficking victims?

RESPONSE: Addressing the commercial sexual exploitation of children has been a top priority for me as the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, as it has for the Department of Justice as a whole. I can assure you that it will be continue to be one of the Department's highest priorities if I am confirmed as Attorney General. The Department takes a comprehensive approach in its investigations and prosecutions that aims to apprehend the traffickers who supply the children and the customers who fuel the demand for the children, and, most importantly, to expeditiously remove child victims from an exploitative situation. Because deterring the demand for commercial sex with minors is an important tool in the fight to eradicate this industry, my District and others have successfully prosecuted numerous offenders who purchased or attempted to purchase sex with minors, and we will continue to do so if I am confirmed.

The website Backpage.com advertises “massages” and “escorts,” but is widely known to sell sexual services, including services involving adolescents who are under the age of 18. For example, in an undercover operation, the Cook County (Illinois) Sheriff's Office found that “100% of the women claiming to be massage therapists or platonic escorts on Backpage have accepted the offer of money for sex from our undercover male officers.” The Sheriff's Office concluded that Backpage is a “haven for pimps and sex solicitors who are victimizing women and girls for their own gain.”

The Department of Justice has prosecuted—and obtained guilty pleas from—a website similar to Backpage called myRedBook.com, using the Travel Act, money laundering statute, and “aiding and abetting” statute.

- Will you commit that, if confirmed as Attorney General, you will fully investigate

and, if the facts warrant prosecution, prosecute Backpage.com and any other website that sells the sexual services of children?

RESPONSE: As the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, I share your grave concerns about the use of internet sites to facilitate human trafficking. If confirmed as Attorney General, I would ensure that the Department of Justice remains committed to pursuing those who use these websites to exploit minors and, more broadly, to preventing and responding to child sex trafficking, whether it takes place online or off.

10. Wildlife Trafficking

Wildlife trafficking is a global crime that is valued at \$8 to \$10 billion annually, making it one of the most lucrative types of organized crime in the world. There is also increasing evidence that wildlife trafficking is funding armed insurgencies like Al Shabaab, the Lord's Resistance Army, and the Janjaweed.

As importantly, wildlife trafficking is a morally repugnant practice that threatens some of our world's most iconic species with extinction. Poachers are slaughtering very young and juvenile elephants for their tusks due to the record high demand for ivory. Senator Graham and I have introduced a bill to increase penalties on wildlife traffickers. The bill thus supports the Administration's *National Strategy to Combat Wildlife Trafficking*, which called for "placing wildlife trafficking on an equal footing with other serious crimes."

- Could you describe why the Justice Department needs greater criminal penalties to successfully combat wildlife trafficking?

RESPONSE: Wildlife trafficking is a serious crime that threatens the survival of endangered species and undermines security across nations. We are increasingly seeing sophisticated criminal networks engaged in wildlife trafficking to generate illicit proceeds, which in turn bankroll further criminal activity. It is critically important that we have the necessary legal authorities to successfully investigate and prosecute wildlife trafficking and related crimes. We must deprive these networks their funding sources, which they use to fund other serious crime.

11. Gang Legislation

You have significant experience prosecuting drug, gang, and gun crimes. As you know, gangs continue to devastate many communities in California and across our country. The 2011 National Gang Threat Assessment found that gang membership increased by 40 percent between 2009 and 2011 and that "[g]angs are responsible for an average of 48 percent of violent crime in most jurisdictions and up to 90 percent in several others"

For nearly two decades, I have worked with Senator Hatch and others on legislation that would increase the tools that prosecutors have to prosecute gang members.

- If confirmed, will the Department of Justice vigorously enforce federal law against gang members and others who commit major drug or gun trafficking crimes?

RESPONSE: As a career prosecutor and United States Attorney, I know well the devastating effect gang violence can have on communities. I agree that the Department should continue to vigorously enforce all the federal laws at our disposal to address gangs and others who commit major drug, gun, and violent crimes. As a United States Attorney, this has been a priority for my Office, and if I am confirmed as Attorney General, it will continue to be one of my priorities.

- Does the Department need stronger tools to combat gangs?

RESPONSE: If I am confirmed as Attorney General, I would welcome the opportunity to work with you and other Members of Congress if there is a need for additional legislation.

12. **Internet Gambling**

I have long been concerned about Internet gambling. As you know, the FBI has concluded that online casinos are “vulnerable to a wide range of criminal schemes,” including money laundering and ventures by transnational organized crime groups. Furthermore, online gambling gives minors and addicts access to gambling with only a few clicks on a smartphone or computer.

In 2011, the Department reversed its long-standing interpretation of the Wire Act, concluding for the first time that the Act prohibited the use of the wires for gambling related to sporting events only. I believe a persuasive argument can be made that the Wire Act prohibits all Internet gambling.

- Will you commit to me that you will direct Department lawyers to re-examine the Office of Legal Counsel’s 2011 re-interpretation of the Wire Act?

RESPONSE: If confirmed as Attorney General, I will review the Office of Legal Counsel opinion, which considered whether interstate transmissions of wire communications that do not relate to a sporting event or contest fall within the scope of the Wire Act. It is my understanding, however, that OLC opinions are rarely reconsidered. If confirmed, I will read the opinion and if it articulates a reasonable interpretation of the law, I would welcome the opportunity to work with you and other Members of Congress to address concerns about online gambling through legislation.

13. **Community Policing**

Over the past several months, we have seen protests over the deaths of Michael Brown and Eric Garner turn violent. The pictures from Ferguson often show a line of heavily armed officers on one side, and protesters on the other.

To avoid these pictures in the future, I strongly believe that, as a country, we must reinvigorate community policing. I commend President Obama for creating a task force to examine how law enforcement can reduce crime while building public trust.

- If confirmed, will you use the influence you will have as Attorney General — including the grant funding the Department gives out — to encourage police chiefs, sheriffs, and other local law enforcement officers to engage in community policing?

RESPONSE: I believe that community policing is fundamental to strong, safe, and vibrant neighborhoods. The Attorney General has many tools at his or her disposal to advance community policing, including through the Department's Office of Community Oriented Policing (COPS). COPS advances community policing by funding the hiring of community policing professionals, and offering training, technical assistance and information resources to law enforcement, community members, and local government leaders. I understand that funding for COPS has been a priority for the Department under Attorney General Holder, and I would continue that commitment if I am confirmed.

- Will you make sure the voices of rank-and-file officers are included in the Department's work on this issue?

RESPONSE: Voices from every rank within a police department are important to the Department's work and I would ensure that all voices are heard and have a seat at the table during discussions about advancing community policing. I understand that the President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing has begun its work and is hearing testimony from a diverse group of stakeholders, including rank-and-file officers and police leadership. If confirmed as Attorney General, I look forward to reviewing the testimony and the Task Force's recommendations.

- In Los Angeles, I understand that the Simon Wiesenthal Center and the Museum of Tolerance have facilitated hundreds of sessions of training aimed at improving community policing and creating partnerships between police officers and the citizens that they protect. If confirmed, will you explore opportunities to work with organizations such as this one to strengthen the relationship between law enforcement and communities?

RESPONSE: It is important for the Department of Justice to explore opportunities to work with a variety of partners to develop and deliver effective training that strengthens relationships between law enforcement and the community. If confirmed as Attorney General, I would continue to explore all opportunities for partnership to advance community policing.

14. Crime Victims' Rights

For many years, former Senator Kyl and I pushed to provide victims of crime with a set of basic protections in the federal criminal justice system. The effort started in 1996, when we introduced a federal victims' rights amendment to the Constitution. We re-introduced the amendment in 1997, 1998, 1999, 2002, and 2003. Hearings were held in the Senate and House, and the Senate Judiciary Committee passed the measure three times.

However, it became clear that we did not have the 2/3 support needed to pass a constitutional amendment. So, in 2004, we turned our attention to passing a statute that protects victims' rights in the federal system. On October 30, 2004, we succeeded in enacting the Crime Victims' Rights Act.

The law gives victims of federal crimes eight specific rights. They are the right to:

- Be reasonably protected from the accused;
- Be given timely notice of any public court proceeding involving the accused;
- Not be excluded from any such public court proceeding;
- Be reasonably heard at any such public proceeding;
- Confer with the attorney for the Government in the case;
- Full and timely restitution;
- Proceedings free from unreasonable delay;
- Be treated with fairness and with respect for the victim's dignity and privacy.

Unfortunately, crime victims continue to have difficulty exercising their rights under the Crime Victims' Rights Act. A 2008 report by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) found that "[p]erceptions are mixed regarding the effect and efficacy of the implementation of the CVRA" For instance, the report suggests that victims are not always notified of a plea hearing because the prosecution team does not believe it is in their interest to have victims attend certain hearings.

Two cases demonstrate how victims' rights are not always respected:

First, in the *Antrobus* case out of Utah, Vanessa Quinn, who was murdered by Sulejman Talovic using a gun that was illegally sold to him by Mackenzie Hunter, was not recognized by the district court as a victim of Hunter's crime. As a result, Quinn's parents, the Antrobuses, were not allowed to deliver a victim impact statement at Hunter's sentencing, to receive restitution for unreimbursed Funeral expenses, or to express their objections to the dismissal of one of the counts against Hunter. When the Antrobuses appealed, the Tenth Circuit applied a "clear and indisputable error" standard of review to the district court's ruling — not the ordinary appellate standard of review, which reviews questions of law *de novo* — and concluded that "[t]his is a difficult case, but we cannot say that the district court was clearly wrong in its conclusion."

Second, in a case named *In re Dean* concerning the BP oil spill, the 15 victims who were killed and more than 170 who were injured were denied the opportunity to consult with the

government regarding the likelihood that criminal charges would be filed and the details of a potential plea bargain. Notably, the Fifth Circuit concluded that the district court had “misapplied” the Crime Victims’ Rights Act and “should have fashioned a reasonable way to . . . ascertain the victims’ views on the possible details of a plea bargain.” However, the appellate court declined to uphold the victims’ rights because of the very deferential standard it applied to its review of the lower court’s ruling.

Now, I want to ask you a series of questions about specific steps you can take to better ensure that the Justice Department upholds victims’ rights:

- First, I have pushed legislation that would clarify that crime victims’ rights must be respected when a plea agreement or deferred prosecution agreement is reached before charges are filed. The Attorney General’s guidelines state that prosecutors should make “reasonable efforts” to consider victims’ views about prospective plea agreements, but consulting with victims is not required. Do you believe victims should have the right to be informed in a timely manner of a prospective plea agreement or deferred prosecution agreement, including before charges are filed?

RESPONSE: The Department is committed to ensuring victims a voice in all critical case decisions. Since 2011, the Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance have made clear that the Department expects prosecutors to consult with victims regarding pleas, including those pre-charging, whenever it is appropriate to do so. The appropriateness of such consultation must take into consideration the defendant’s rights, the need for confidentiality, security concerns, and the practical considerations inherent in plea agreements that may be reached quickly or in cases with a large number of victims.

I believe in the full participation of victims in the criminal justice process and am committed to ensuring victims’ voices are heard. If I am confirmed as Attorney General, I will emphasize that the Department should continue to provide victims with their rights and to advocate on their behalf throughout the criminal process, from the first detection of the crime through any period of incarceration.

- Second, when victims are denied their rights in the trial court and appeal that denial, do you believe the appellate court should apply the ordinary standard of appellate review — legal error or abuse of discretion — or the more deferential “clear and indisputable error” standard?

RESPONSE: I recognize that courts have disagreed about the legal standards that apply under the law as currently written, but I also respect and understand that Congress is free to amend the statute to clarify its intentions. If I am confirmed as Attorney General, I would welcome the opportunity to work with you and other Members of Congress if there is a need for additional legislation.

- Finally, the 2008 GAO report made several recommendations for steps the Justice Department should take to support victims in exercising their rights. Will you review

the Department's response to these recommendations and report back to me on how these recommendations have been implemented?

RESPONSE: It is my understanding that since the 2008 GAO report, the Department has made efforts to implement its recommendations. If confirmed as Attorney General, I would look forward to learning more about these efforts and whether more should be done.

Senator Portman and I wrote to Attorney General Holder in December to point out a troubling new study by The Human Trafficking Pro Bono Legal Center. That study found that federal prosecutors did not request restitution in 37% of qualifying human trafficking cases studied that were brought between 2009 and 2012. When the prosecutor did not request restitution, it was granted in only 10% of cases. Overall, restitution was awarded in only 36% of cases.

- The law is clear that restitution shall be ordered for any trafficking offense. Why aren't prosecutors seeking restitution in every trafficking case?

RESPONSE: Securing restitution for trafficking victims is an essential part of the Department's victim-centered approach to trafficking investigations and prosecutions. Over the past two years, as the numbers of human trafficking prosecutions have risen to unprecedented levels, including record numbers of human trafficking cases filed in each of the past two years, and a cumulative forty-eight percent increase in the past four years, the Department has been actively strengthening the enforcement of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act's restitution provisions among federal prosecutors nationwide, including providing training for U.S. Attorneys' offices around the country.

- Will you commit to directing prosecutors to seek restitution for trafficking victims in every prosecution?

RESPONSE: If I am confirmed as Attorney General, I will pursue, to the greatest extent possible, restitution for victims of trafficking.

- Will you update the U.S. Attorneys' Manual to direct prosecutors to seek restitution and to seek restoration of forfeited assets when necessary to satisfy restitution orders?

RESPONSE: Please be assured that the Department is committed to seeking restitution in federal prosecutions, especially for the most vulnerable of victims. We look forward to continuing to secure significant restitution orders, as provided by law, and seeking justice for victims of human trafficking.