

Civil Division, in 1953;⁹ the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, in 1953;¹⁰ the Civil Rights Division, in 1957;¹¹ and the Executive Office for Immigration Review (which includes the Board of Immigration Appeals and hundreds of Immigration Judges), in 1983.¹² “[I]ndeed, the structure of the Department is largely a creation of orders by the Attorney General.” Walter Dellinger, *Creation of an Office of Investigative Agency Policies* 4 (O.L.C. Mem. Oct. 26, 1993).

Congress has repeatedly confirmed the lawfulness of these actions. For example, Congress routinely enacts statutes premised on the lawful existence of offices and officers created or appointed by the Attorney General. *See, e.g.*, 15 U.S.C. §§ 7a, 7a-2, 18a (addressing functions of the Antitrust Division); 28 U.S.C. § 509B (requiring the Attorney General to “establish a section within the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice with responsibility for the enforcement of laws against suspected participants in serious human rights offenses”). Against this backdrop, Congress’s annual appropriations funding these offices and officers confirm—and indeed ratify, if further ratification were

⁹ Att’y Gen. Order No. 5-53 (1953).

¹⁰ Att’y Gen. Order No. 8-53 (1953).

¹¹ Att’y Gen. Order No. 155-57 (1957).

¹² Att’y Gen. Order No. 998-83 (1983).