



U.S. Department of Justice

FY 2021 Budget Request At A Glance

Discretionary Budget Authority

FY 2020 Enacted	\$32,4 billion (115,498 positions)
FY 2021 Budget Request:	\$31.7 billion (116,989 positions)
Change from FY 2020:	-2.3% (+1,491 positions)

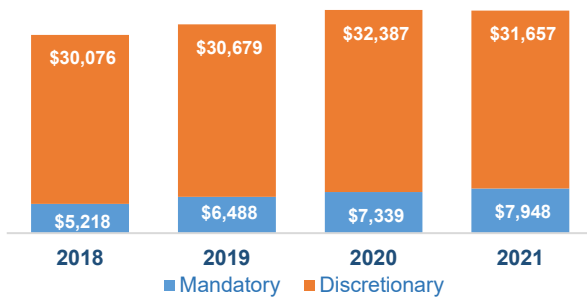
Resources:

The DOJ FY 2021 Budget totals \$31.7 billion in discretionary budget authority. The FY 2021 DOJ Budget delineated by five categories: law enforcement (50.0%); prisons and detention (28.7%); litigation (12.1%); grants (5.4%); and immigration/administration/technology/other (3.8%). DOJ is estimating a further \$7.9 billion in mandatory budget authority in FY 2021.

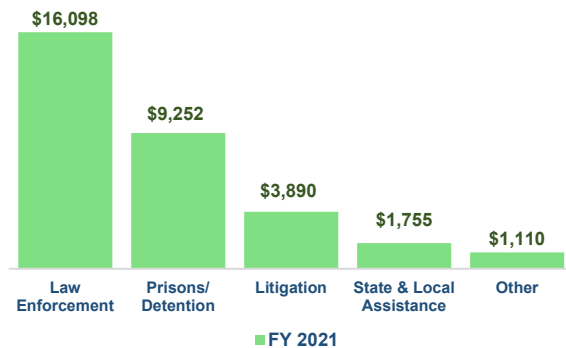
Personnel:

The DOJ's FY 2021 request includes 116,989 positions (direct only). This staffing level is comprised of: Agents (25,359 or 22%); Attorneys (12,151 or 10%); Correctional Officers (20,446 or 17%); Intelligence Analysts (4,434 or 4%); and Other (54,599 or 47%). "Other" captures analysts, administrative, clerical, information technology specialists, legal services, and security specialists.

Funding (FY 2018 - 2021)



Budget by Category



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FY 2021 BUDGET SUMMARY

The Department of Justice's FY 2021 Discretionary Budget request totals \$31.7 billion, including \$29.9 billion for federal programs (net fees) and \$1.8 billion for state, local, and tribal assistance programs. The FY 2021 budget sustains our current operations and staff; faces the challenges of mass shootings, violent crime, and violent gangs; addresses critical national security, intelligence and cyber requirements; and maintains our commitment to our state, local, and tribal law enforcement partners.

The Department defends the interests of the United States and protects all Americans. The FY 2021 Budget reflects the Attorney General's highest priorities. By providing resources to continue to protect national security, this budget ensures public safety against foreign and domestic threats, especially cyber threats. It provides the needed resources so that Federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies can fight back against violent crime and protect American cities. It continues efforts to enforce our Nation's immigration laws and tackles the growing opioid epidemic. The scourge of violent crime, illicit activities such as drug trafficking, and violent gangs all threaten our national security, our prospering economy, the fabric of our communities, and the American way of life. This FY 2021 request provides resources to confront these threats head on and includes the following notable investments:

- +\$942.2 million to continue the Department's progress on reversing the trend in violent crime, including funding for the following: \$112.1 million for the U.S. Marshals (USMS) electronic surveillance expansion, as well as operational support; \$121.7 million for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)'s violent crime efforts including additional funding for data analytics and the National Instant Criminal Background Check System; \$29.7 million for U.S. Attorneys (USA) prosecutorial efforts; and \$168.1 million for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) to counter violent gun crime and promote public safety.
- +\$639 million for Combating Incidents of Mass Violence, including \$310 million to support state and local efforts.
- +\$122.7 million for the FBI and the National Security Division to address national security and cyber threats.
- +\$143.1 million to stem the tide of illegal immigration and address the growing immigration caseload to include additional Immigration Judges and support; funding for increased caseload, additional resources for IT modernization; and increased funding for records administration.
- +\$379.6 million to address the crisis of illegal opioids in America, including \$336.8 million for HIDTA and DEA field and cyber support

	(\$000)
2020 Enacted	\$32,387,263
Technical and Base Adjustments:	(464,264)
2021 Current Services	\$31,922,999
Federal Program Increases:	
<i>Law Enforcement Components</i>	886,510
<i>Litigating Components</i>	72,813
<i>Prisons and Detention</i>	345,105
<i>Admin/Technology/ Other</i>	142,888
<i>Program Offsets and Rescissions</i>	(810,000)
Federal Programs Net Change	637,315
Grant Programs Net Change:	(903,800)
2021 DOJ REQUEST	\$31,656,515

In addition, this budget supports new FY 2021 program enhancements and annualizations totaling \$319 million for the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) in support of the First Step Act. The timely, efficient, and effective implementation of the First Step Act of 2018 (FSA) is a priority for the Department and the Administration. The landmark criminal justice reform Act includes numerous provisions to reduce recidivism among federal offenders. This request builds on BOP's FY 2020 plans to expand medication assisted treatment programs, residential reentry centers, and evidence-based reentry programs.

Discretionary Budget Authority (BA)

The table below displays the Department's FY 2019 enacted, FY 2020 enacted, and the FY 2021 President's request. The table shows the dollar and percent change between the FY 2021 President's Request and the FY 2020 enacted.

	Dollars in Millions				
	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Change FY 2021 over FY 2020	% Change FY 2021 over FY 2020
Federal Programs					
Law Enforcement Components	\$14,969	\$15,546	\$16,098	\$552	4%
Litigating Components	3,608	3,679	3,890	211	6%
Admin/Technology/Other	562	884	1,110	226	26%
<i>Subtotal, DOJ Operations</i>	<i>19,139</i>	<i>20,109</i>	<i>21,098</i>	<i>989</i>	<i>5%</i>
Prisons and Detention	9,066	9,645	9,252	(393)	(4%)
Subtotal, Federal Programs (BA)	\$28,206	\$29,754	\$30,350	\$596	2%
State and Local Grants¹	\$2,819	\$3,078	\$1,755	(\$1,323)	(43%)
Subtotal, Discretionary BA w/o Fees	\$31,025	\$32,832	\$32,105	(\$727)	(2%)
ATR and USTP Fees	(496)	(445)	(449)	(4)	
Total, Discretionary BA with Fees	\$30,528	\$32,387	\$31,656	(\$731)	(2%)

¹ Amounts are gross of an outgoing transfer of \$1.5 million from OJP to the National Institute of Standards and Technology at the Department of Commerce included in FY 2019, FY 2020, and the FY 2021 Request.

HIGHLIGHTS

Budget highlights are summarized below. A comprehensive listing of all program enhancements included in the Department's submission is available in Section II, organized by component.

National Security +\$122.7 million

National security remains the Department of Justice's highest priority. Threats are constantly evolving, requiring additional investments to mitigate those threats in innovative ways. Terrorists seek to sabotage critical infrastructure; organized crime syndicates use sophisticated cyber attacks as they seek to defraud banks and corporations; and spies seek to steal defense and intelligence secrets and intellectual property. Each threatens our Nation's economy and security. The FY 2021 Budget will support the Department in responding to those evolving threats by dedicating \$122.8 million in program enhancements for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the National Security Division.

Countering Mass Violence +\$639 million

Mass violence incidents shatter communities and threaten the fabric of civil society. This Administration is taking bold action to confront mass violence: action that goes beyond traditional law enforcement efforts. The Department of Justice (DOJ) will utilize a broader spectrum of response, combined with proactive efforts in identification and interdiction of specific threats in order to eliminate mass violence across the United States. The DOJ and its Federal partner, the Department of Homeland Security, have developed a comprehensive approach to preventing these acts of mass violence before they occur. For the DOJ, the focus is on investigation, disruption, and prosecution of identified targets. In addition to traditional prosecution options, the Department is expanding implementation of its Disruption and Early Engagement Program (DEEP), which assesses the degree of threat posed by certain subjects and develops options to divert or disrupt mobilization to violence. The DEEP model uses an "all tools" approach to identify individual threats, assess such threats using the expertise of qualified clinical professionals, and create individualized plans to deter or mitigate these threats. DEEP leverages the expertise of a team of clinical psychologists, threat assessment professionals, and community groups where such resources are helpful to develop innovative approaches to assess, mitigate, and disrupt threats of violence. The Department's FY 2021 budget request supports additional threat mitigation specialists in US Attorney's Offices to work with these multidisciplinary teams and prosecutors.

As a complement to expanding the DEEP model, and as the first portion of the Department's efforts to counter mass violence, the Budget is investing \$310 million in grant programs to enhance state and local efforts to mitigate the impacts of acts of mass violence. DOJ's efforts to address mass violence are dependent on the tools available to our state and local law enforcement partners. The focus of DOJ grants in countering mass violence is to fill otherwise unfunded gaps in niche areas contributing to state and local law enforcement efforts. This includes funding to harden schools through the STOP School Violence programs, enhancing information submitted to background check systems, expanding active shooter trainings, and improving police responses to persons with a mental illness.

Countering Violent Crime +\$942.2 million

Violent crime remains a significant problem in many cities, which suffer from unacceptable levels of violence. Incidents of mass violence terrorize communities with sudden devastating results. The DOJ is committed to ensuring law and order by providing Federal resources where they are most needed and most effective. The Department will redouble efforts to reduce violent crime. The FY 2021 budget builds on that commitment, and requests \$942.2 million and 1,223 positions to reduce violent crime, and the scourge of human trafficking. The initiatives outlined below will improve the Department's ability to dismantle the worst criminal organizations and target the most violent offenders. With the FY 2021 President's Budget, the Department continues its commitment to reducing crime in America by focusing on the most violent criminals, taking down violent gang networks, combatting human trafficking, and supporting state, local, and tribal law enforcement partners.

As a result of the Department's revitalized Federal efforts to fight violent crime, the number of violent crimes decreased by 3.3 percent between 2017 and 2018, while the violent crime rate per 100,000 people decreased by 3.9 percent. Of course, the Department's work is not done – crime is still far too high, especially in the most vulnerable neighborhoods. A multi-pronged approach is necessary to address mass violence events and the threat of violent crime in communities across our great Nation. In addition to the countering mass violence and violent crime efforts outlined above, traditional law enforcement activities are enhanced and highlighted in the FY 2021 budget request for the Department. To illustrate its commitment to addressing the threat of mass violence head-on, on December 18, 2019 the Attorney General announced the establishment of Operation Relentless Pursuit, an initiative focused on curbing violent crime in America's most violent cities: Detroit, Memphis, Baltimore, Kansas City, Cleveland, Milwaukee, and Albuquerque. The operation consists of participation from each of DOJ's law enforcement agencies, including the FBI, the DEA, the ATF, and the USMS.

Drug Enforcement and the Opioid Crisis +\$379.6 million

The Department of Justice recognizes its critical role in combating prescription opioid misuse and illicit heroin use. The Budget provides an additional \$379.6 million to enhance heroin enforcement efforts, end anonymous online drug trafficking, and pursue transnational criminal organizations profiting from these deadly substances. The budget proposes to transfer the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program, which provides assistance to and supports cooperation among federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies operating in areas determined to be critical drug trafficking regions of the United States, from the Office of National Drug Control Policy to the DEA.

Enforce Immigration Laws +\$143.1 million

In 2019, the Department of Justice brought the immigration judge corps to its highest level in history with more than 465 immigration judges (IJ) on the bench. The FY 2021 President's Budget strengthens America's security through continued strong enforcement of the Nation's immigration laws. The 2021 budget request includes an additional \$143.1 million in immigration-related program enhancements, which will improve border security and immigration enforcement. These investments will also enhance our ability to conduct immigration hearings by expanding capacity, improving efficiency, and removing impediments to the timely administration of justice. This budget supports the Department's ongoing efforts, along with our partners at the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), to fix our immigration system.

First Step Act +\$319.5 million

The timely, efficient, and effective implementation of the First Step Act of 2018 (FSA) is a top priority for the Department and the Administration. The landmark criminal justice reform bill includes numerous provisions to reduce recidivism among federal offenders, such as by increasing inmates' access to pre-release custody so that they can finish portions of their sentences in the community; expanding the Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) program to assist and treat inmates with opioid use disorders; and increasing the availability of evidence-based risk-reduction programs, such as vocational, life skills, and mental health programs. In FY 2021, the Department of Justice requests a total of \$409.5 million and 252 positions to continue implementing the FSA, including \$319.5 million and 129 positions for new program annualizations and enhancements. These investments will provide an additional 8,700 halfway house beds to enable more inmates to finish their sentences in halfway houses and ease transition back to their communities, will bring MAT treatment to every Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) facility in the Nation, and will increase inmate access to job and life skills training programs needed to successfully re-enter

State, Local and Tribal Programs +\$4.3 billion²

The Department's FY 2021 Budget continues DOJ's commitment to state, local, and tribal law enforcement by investing approximately \$4.3 billion in discretionary and mandatory funding. These resources have been prioritized to meet the most pressing law enforcement concerns. The request includes \$40 million for Project Safe Neighborhoods; \$411.7 million for Byrne Justice Assistance Grants; \$123 million for efforts to study and combat human trafficking; \$150 million for the STOP School Violence Program; \$352 million for the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (CARA) Programs; and \$498.5 million for Violence Against Women Act Programs.

² Reflects total discretionary and mandatory levels.

ADDITIONAL MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES

FITARA Implementation. Federal IT Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA), which was enacted in December 2014, added new requirements to the annual budget process related to the Chief Information Officer's (CIO) role in agency budget formulation and submission. The Department's CIO has reviewed and supports the IT-related initiatives included in the FY 2021 DOJ request, consistent with the requirements directed by FITARA. Please refer to Section III for additional information.

DATA Act. In FY 2021, agencies will continue to implement the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act (DATA) of 2014. The Department's DATA Act Implementation Plan, including cost estimates and other information, will be provided separately.

EVIDENCE and EVALUATION

The OMB FY 2021 guidance encourages agencies to use data and evidence to drive better decision making and achieve greater impact. Consistent with this guidance, the Department uses evidence to determine resource allocations and is committed to building and acting on evidence. See Section III for examples that demonstrate the Department's most significant accomplishments and challenges in building evidence or strengthening evidence-building capacity.

PRIORITY GOALS and PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Strategic Plan

As required by the Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act of 2010 (GPRAMA), the DOJ published a new FY 2018 – 2022 Strategic Plan which defines its mission, goals and the means by which it will measure its progress in addressing specific national problems over a four-year period. The strategic plan consists of four strategic goals and 11 objectives. The strategic goals are Enhance National Security and Counter the Threat of Terrorism; Secure the Borders and Enhance Immigration Enforcement and Adjudication; Reduce Violent Crime and Promote Public Safety; and Promote Rule of Law, Integrity, and, and Good Government.

Agency Priority Goals

The Department is committed to the Administration's performance management strategy to use performance information to lead, learn, and improve outcomes. As a key part of this strategy, the Administration directed agencies to identify a limited number of Priority Goals. A Priority Goal is a measurable commitment to a specific

result that the agency will deliver for the American people. The Goals represent high priorities for both the Administration and the agency, have high relevance to the public, reflect the achievement of key agency missions, and will produce significant results over a twelve to twenty-four month period.

The Department's Priority Goals are a subset of those used to regularly monitor and report performance. To view the performance information, please, visit our performance website at: <https://www.justice.gov/doj/budget-and-performance>. The Department completed its three FY 2018 – FY 2019 Priority Goals for Combat Cyber-Enabled Threats and Attacks, Violent Crime Reduction, and Disrupt Drug Trafficking to Curb Illicit Drug Use. To review the final action plan and progress update for each goal, see <https://www.performance.gov/justice/>.

The Department has four new Priority Goals for FY 2020 – 2021. The Priority Goals are: Combat Cyber-Enabled Threats and Attacks; Combat the Opioid Crisis; Prevent and Disrupt Transnational Elder Fraud; and Violent Crime Reduction. The new Priority Goals are included in the FY 2019 Annual Performance Report/FY 2021 Annual Performance plan.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE REVIEW

The Government Performance and Results Modernization Act of 2010 mandates federal agencies to review, on an annual basis, the progress on each of the agencies strategic objectives as established in their respective strategic plans. In addition, each agency is to rate 10-20 percent of its strategic objectives in both the top and bottom categories (Noteworthy Progress and Needs Focus).

The DOJ Strategic Objective Review process helps inform strategic decision-making and near term actions critical to the Department. During the summer of 2018, the Department published its FY 2018 – 2022 Strategic Plan. In FY 2019, the Department conducted its first strategic review of the new strategic plan. Findings of this review will be reported under a separate cover to OMB, and in the Department's FY 2019 Annual Performance Report/FY 2021 Annual Performance Plan and will be posted on <https://www.justice.gov/doj/budget-and-performance>

REQUIREMENTS REQUESTED IN OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY BUDGETS

Health Care Fraud (Department of Health and Human Services – HHS)

Fighting health care fraud is a top priority for the Administration. Through the Strike Force Teams, a top priority for the Administration. Through the Strike Force Teams, a Cabinet-level commitment to combat health care fraud, waste, and abuse, DOJ, HHS's Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), and HHS-OIG carry out a

coordinated program to reduce fraud and recover taxpayer dollars. Each Strike Force partner plays a critical role in this effort to reduce Medicare and Medicaid fraud, waste and abuse, including DOJ's investigative, data analysis, and prosecutorial activities and tougher sentencing guidelines funded through the Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control Program (HCFAC), CMS's enhanced provider screening and fraud prevention endeavors, and the OIG's investigative, audit, evaluation, and data analytic work. Together, these efforts root out existing fraud and abuse and act as a deterrent for potential future bad actors. This collaboration continues to demonstrate positive results, yielding a \$4.00 to \$1 return on investment for law enforcement and detection efforts in FY 2018.

The HCFAC cap adjustment requested in the FY 2021 President's Budget will allow DOJ and HHS to continue to enhance existing, successful health care fraud prevention and law enforcement efforts by investing more in proven anti-fraud and abuse strategies. For FY 2021, DOJ is requesting a total of \$303.9 million in discretionary and mandatory funds for health care fraud activities. The request is an increase of \$17 million above the FY 2020 Enacted Budget. It will support criminal and civil health care fraud enforcement efforts funded by discretionary and mandatory HCFAC resources, as well as inflationary increases for activities funded by mandatory health care fraud resources.

Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP) (HHS)

The VICP is designed to encourage childhood vaccination by providing a streamlined compensation system for instances in which an injury results from vaccination. For FY 2021, DOJ requests \$19.0 million, an increase of \$6.0 million over FY 2020 funding levels. Over the past 30 years, the VICP has succeeded in providing a less adversarial, less expensive, and less time-consuming recovery system than the traditional tort system that governs medical malpractice, personal injury, and product liability cases. Since the program's inception in 1988, VICP has paid out approximately \$4.2 billion on 6,994 petitions. In addition to increased funding, CIV is requesting that these funds remain available until expended, as they are no-years funds at HHS.