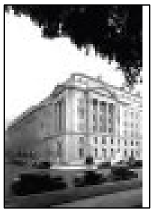
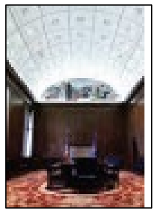
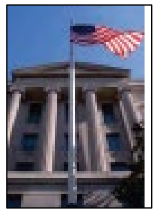
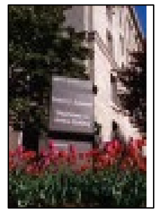
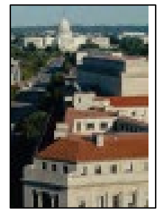
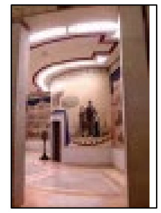
U.S. Department of Justice

FY 2027 Budget
and Performance Summary

Section I:
Summary of Request
and Performance

Department Overview




History and Enabling Legislation

The Department of Justice (DOJ), often considered the largest law office in the world, was established by The Judiciary Act of 1789. The Act provided for appointment of "a person, learned in the law, to act as attorney-general for the United States" and created the Office of the Attorney General with a staff of two: the Attorney General and a clerk. The Attorney General's responsibilities expanded so much in subsequent years that Congress adopted "An Act to establish the Department of Justice" in 1870. As the head of DOJ, the Attorney General is chief litigator and chief law enforcement officer of the United States.

Mission

The Department of Justice serves to enforce the law and defend the interests of the United States according to the law; to ensure public safety against threats foreign and domestic; to provide federal leadership in preventing and controlling crime; to seek just punishment for those guilty of unlawful behavior; and to ensure fair and impartial administration of justice for all Americans.

Strategic Goals

The Department's Strategic Plan is currently under revision. The updated FY 2026–2030 Strategic Plan and associated strategic goals consistent with the priorities of the Administration and Attorney General will be published when development and review are complete.

Location

The Department is headquartered at the Robert F. Kennedy Building in Washington, DC, which occupies the city block bounded by Constitution Avenue on the south, Pennsylvania Avenue on the north, 9th Street on the east, and 10th Street on the west. The Department maintains field offices in all states and territories as well as an international presence in over 100 countries.

Current Component Organizations

- Offices of the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, and Associate Attorney General
- Justice Management Division
- Office of Legal Counsel
- Office of Legal Policy
- Office of Legislative Affairs
- Office of Public Affairs
- Office of the Inspector General
- Antitrust Division
- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
- Civil Division
- Civil Rights Division
- Community Oriented Policing Services
- Criminal Division
- Drug Enforcement Administration
- Environment and Natural Resources Division
- Executive Office for Immigration Review
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Federal Bureau of Prisons
- Foreign Claims Settlement Commission
- National Fraud Enforcement Division
- National Security Division
- Office of Justice Programs
- Office of the Pardon Attorney
- Office of the Solicitor General
- Office of Tribal Justice
- Office on Violence Against Women
- U.S. Attorneys
- U.S. Marshals Service
- U.S. Parole Commission
- U.S. Trustees

Department FY 2027 Budget at a Glance

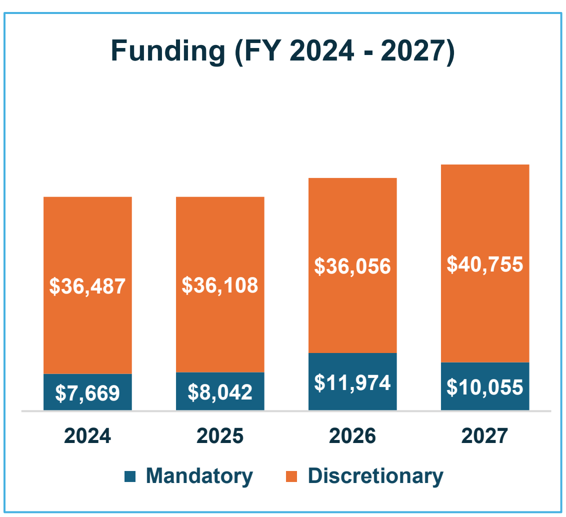
Discretionary Budget Authority	
FY 2026 Enacted:	$36.1 billion (106,573 positions)
FY 2027 Budget Request:	$40.8 billion (113,122 positions)
Change from FY 2026:	+13.0% (+$4.7 billion, +6,549 positions)

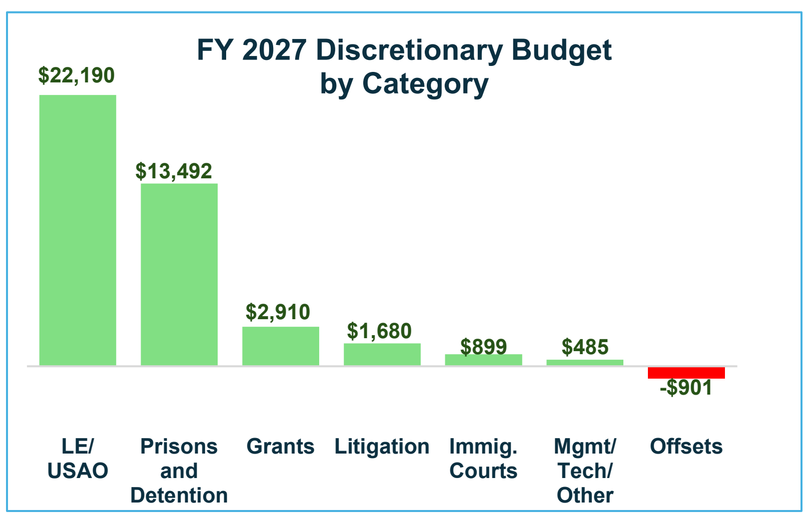
Resources:

The DOJ FY 2027 Budget totals $40.8 billion in net discretionary budget authority. The FY 2027 DOJ Budget is delineated by six categories: law enforcement and the U.S. Attorney's Offices (USAO) (54.4 percent), prisons and detention (33.1 percent), state/local grants (7.1 percent); litigation (4.1 percent); immigration courts (2.2 percent); and management/technology/other (1.2 percent). DOJ estimates a further $10.1 billion in mandatory budget authority in FY 2027. The resource estimates do not include the $11.8 billion provided by the Working Families Tax Cut Act.

Personnel:

The DOJ's FY 2027 request includes 113,122 direct funded positions. This staffing level, which does not include fee-funded and reimbursable positions, is comprised of 25,992 agents (23.0 percent); 11,168 attorneys (9.8 percent); 18,309 correctional officers (16.2 percent); 4,143 intelligence analysts (3.7 percent); and 53,490 operational support (47.3 percent). "Operational support" captures all other personnel, including analysts, legal support, information technology specialists, security specialists, and administrative/clerical personnel.





Department FY 2027 Budget Summary

The Department of Justice (DOJ or Department) discretionary budget request for FY 2027, exclusive of fee offsets, totals $41.2 billion – an increase of $4.7 billion from the FY 2026 enacted level.

The Department defends the interests of the United States and protects all Americans to ensure they are treated fairly under the law. The FY 2027 President's Budget reflects the highest priorities of the Administration and the Attorney General: combating violent crime, transnational organized crime, and gangs; responding to the scourge of illegal immigration; addressing illegal drug use and the opioid epidemic; and implementing fair and impartial justice. Importantly, the request affirms the President's commitment to keep America safe with a Budget that invests in the Department's core missions. The Department remains committed to fulfilling its core responsibilities, keeping America safe, protecting the rights of America's citizens, and modernizing the Department and has taken a careful approach to anticipate the resources required to accomplish the mission in FY 2027.

Discretionary Budget Authority

The following table shows the prior year enacted budget levels upon which the President's Budget request is based, as well as the dollar and percent change between the FY 2026 Enacted level and the FY 2027 President's Budget.

DOJ Discretionary Budget Authority ($ in millions)					
Category	**FY 2025 Enacted**	**FY 2026 Enacted***	**FY 2027 President's Budget**	**Change FY 2026 to 2027**	
				Amount	**Percent**
Federal Programs					
Law Enforcement Components	$19,731	$19,451	$22,190	+$2,739	+14.1%
Prisons and Detention	10,800	10,608	13,492	+2,884	+27.2%
Litigating Components	1,696	1,467	1,680	+213	+14.5%
Immigration Courts	844	800	899	+99	+12.4%
Admin/Technology/Other	393	386	485	+99	+25.6%
Subtotal, Federal Programs	***$33,464***	***$32,712***	***$38,746***	***+$6,034***	***+18.4%***
Federal Program Rescissions	-300	-210	-434	-224	+106.7%
Subtotal, Federal Programs (net)	***$33,164***	***$32,502***	***$38,312***	***+$5,810***	***+17.9%***
DOJ Grants					
State and Local Grants	$3,452	$4,080	$2,910	-$1,170	-28.7%
Subtotal, Grant Programs	***$3,452***	***$4,080***	***$2,910***	***-$1,170***	***-28.7%***
Total, Discretionary BA without Fees	**$36,616**	**$36,582**	**$41,222**	**+$4,640**	**+12.7%**
ATR and USTP Fee Offsets	-508	-526	-467	59	-11.2%
Total, Discretionary BA with Fees	**$36,108**	**$36,056**	**$40,755**	**+$4,699**	**+13.0%**

*FY 2026 Enacted includes $30 million in supplemental funds for U.S. Marshals Service.

HIGHLIGHTS

Priority Areas

- Violent Crime and Gangs: over $12 billion, 29 percent of the total Department budget, is allocated to combat Violent Crime, including $1.7 billion to address gang-related crimes.

- Drugs and Opioids: The Department is directing over $11.4 billion to address the scourge of drug crimes, including $1.9 billion dedicated toward opioids such as fentanyl.

- Transnational Organized Crime: The Department's budget invests over $4.0 billion toward combatting transnational organized crime.

- Immigration and Southwest Border: The FY 2027 Budget requests $4.0 billion to address immigration enforcement and $2.7 billion on southwest border enforcement.

- Combatting Human Trafficking: The FY 2027 Budget requests $190 million to combat human trafficking.

Key Increases

- Law Enforcement: The Budget requests an additional $3.1 billion for DOJ's law enforcement components. This includes $336.1 million in Interagency Law Enforcement (ILE) funding that was reallocated to law enforcement components as part of the Department's 2025 reorganization plan. These resources will expand on the Department's capacity to keep American citizens safe from terrorism, violent crime, transnational organized crime, and illegal immigration. These investments also restore core investigative capabilities with DOJ's law enforcement components that have eroded over time, including but not limited to: Special Agent hires targeting transnational criminal organizations, judicial security protective operations, protective equipment and vehicle replacement, among many others.

- U.S. Attorneys: Commensurate with the increases for the law enforcement components, the Budget requests an additional $249.3 million for the U.S. Attorneys (USA) to prosecute criminals, protect the rights of Americans, and support the victims of crime. This includes $169.4 million in ILE funding that was reallocated to the USA as part of the Department's 2025 reorganization plan.

- Bureau of Prisons (BOP): The Budget requests an additional $2.1 billion for BOP to restore its operational capability and sustain and increase hiring efforts, continuing the $1.1 billion in prior year Working Families Tax Cut Act support. The Budget request also includes $918.0 million in program enhancements for higher institutional staff salaries, residential reentry center expansion, FCI Leavenworth activation, and reactivating USP

Alcatraz as a state-of-the-art secure prison facility, among others. The Budget request ensures a safe and modern Federal Prison System, increasing BOP's ability to attract and retain staff, and providing necessary investments for BOP to accomplish its mission.

Key Reductions

- The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) component has been eliminated; funding previously provided to OCDETF under the Interagency Law Enforcement heading has been redistributed among the budgets of DOJ components that directly investigate and prosecute criminal organizations. The Department, together with the Department of Homeland Security, is fully participating in Homeland Security Task Forces, which have absorbed former OCDETF cases and focuses resources on targeting Transnational Criminal Organizations and other violent groups harming our nation.

- The 2027 request includes a decrease of $1.2 billion for state and local grant programs from the 2026 Enacted level. This strategy right sizes grant funding to focus on priority programs directly linked to combatting violent crime, protecting American children, supporting American victims of trafficking, sexual assault, and other crimes, and better coordinating law enforcement efforts at all levels of government.

FY 2027 Reorganization Actions

The FY 2027 President's Budget includes additional reorganizations that build on those taken in previous years to further increase efficiency, reduce duplication of efforts, and focus the Department's resources on the law enforcement, public safety, and national security missions that matter to the American people.

- <u>National Fraud Enforcement Division</u>. The National Fraud Enforcement Division was established by the Attorney General in 2026 to serve as a single focal point for combatting fraud targeting Federal government programs and the American people. The Budget requests $30 million to continue the stand-up of this new division. The National Fraud Enforcement Division will focus on zealously investigating and prosecuting those who steal taxpayer dollars.

- <u>Grantmaking components</u>. The Department's grant components, including COPS, OJP, and OVW, will be consolidated into one component. This consolidation will create process and cost efficiencies and improve partnerships with State, local, Tribal, and other community stakeholders. The Department continues to plan for and analyze the most effective method to accomplish the consolidation, including the structure and name of the consolidated organization.

REQUIREMENTS REQUESTED IN OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY BUDGETS

Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control (HCFAC) Program – Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

Established in 1996, HCFAC is a coordinated effort between DOJ and HHS that serves as the primary Federal investment to address health care fraud and abuse. HCFAC provides mandatory and discretionary funding across DOJ, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), HHS, and the HHS Office of the Inspector General to combat health care fraud, waste, and abuse by supporting the full spectrum of interventions: prevention and detection, investigation and prosecution, and identifying and reducing improper payments.

For FY 2027, the DOJ requests a total of $401.2 million in discretionary and mandatory funds (post-sequester) for criminal and civil health care fraud enforcement and investigative efforts, an increase of $11.6 million above FY 2026 Enacted. This investment in DOJ and FBI health care fraud litigation and investigative efforts through the HCFAC accounts will more than pay for itself, based on years of documented recoveries to the Medicare Trust Funds and the U.S. Treasury.

Top priorities for HCFAC partners include law enforcement and prosecution activities to combat existing and emerging fraud schemes; investigations and forensic audits to identify fraud and abuse; specialized staffing for enforcement and oversight; cutting-edge data analytics to detect trends and outliers; oversight of nursing homes, managed care, and community-based settings; and Medicare fee-for-service medical review to identify improper payments.

Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP) – HHS

The VICP is designed to encourage childhood vaccination by providing a streamlined compensation system for rare instances in which injury results. DOJ requests $22.7 million for FY 2027, equal to FY 2026 Enacted. 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. From the program's inception in 1988 through December 1, 2025, the VICP has adjudicated 26,171 petitions, awarding over $5.5 billion to 12,557 claimants: more than $4.9 billion in compensation plus more than $605 million in attorneys' fees.