



U.S. Department of Justice

FY 2020 Budget Request At A Glance

Discretionary Budget Authority

FY 2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution:	\$29.9 billion (113,114 positions)
FY 2020 Budget Request:	\$29.2 billion (115,440 positions)
Change from FY 2019:	-2.3% (+2,326 positions)

Resources:

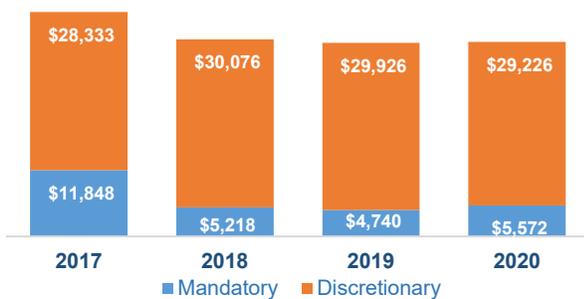
The DOJ FY 2020 Budget totals \$29.2 billion in discretionary budget authority. The FY 2020 DOJ Budget delineated by five categories: law enforcement (51.1%); prisons and detention (29.2%); litigation (10.8%); grants (6.0%); and immigration/administration/technology/other (2.9%). DOJ is estimating a further \$5.6 billion in mandatory budget authority in FY 2020.

Personnel:

The DOJ's FY 2020 request includes 115,440 positions (direct only). This staffing level is comprised of: Agents (24,690 or 21%); Attorneys (11,664 or 10%); Correctional Officers (20,446 or 18%); Intelligence Analysts (4,326 or 4%); and Other (54,314 or 47%). "Other" captures analysts, administrative, clerical, information technology specialists, legal services, and security specialists.

One change for this year is that the DOJ is displaying within its positions count a set of direct funded positions that had previously been shown as internal reimbursements.

Funding (FY 2017 - 2020)



Budget by Category



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FY 2020 BUDGET SUMMARY

The Department's FY 2020 Discretionary Budget request totals \$29.2 billion.

The Department defends the interests of the United States and protects all Americans. The FY 2020 Budget reflects the Attorney General's highest priorities. This budget ensures the Department continues to defend the interests of the United States and protects all American citizens as the chief enforcer of federal laws. It provides the needed resources so that Federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies can fight the opioid epidemic that is destroying neighborhoods., it prioritizes efforts to counter illegal immigration and protect America's borders. Finally, illicit activities such as drug trafficking continue to threaten the fabric of our communities. The FY 2020 request includes resources to confront each of these threats. Notable investments and changes include:

This budget confronts violent crime across the country, defends our immigration laws, and protects our cities against drug traffickers, to make America safe.

- +\$140.7 million, of that \$82.2 million for cyber efforts and \$58.5 million for national security, to safeguard American citizens and defend the critical infrastructure.
- +\$72.1 million in immigration-related program enhancements to enhance border security and immigration enforcement. These investments will also improve our ability to conduct immigration hearings expeditiously and efficiently to help combat illegal immigration.
- +\$290.5 million in program enhancements and transfers to fight the opioid crisis and support law enforcement safety.
- +\$132.9 million to strengthen federal law enforcement's ability to reduce violent crime.
- +\$350.1 million for prisoner and detention program enhancements
- \$4.3 billion in discretionary and mandatory funding for Federal grants to State, local, and tribal law enforcement and victims of crime, to ensure greater safety for law enforcement personnel and the people they serve. Critical programs aimed at protecting the life and safety of state and local law enforcement personnel as well as protecting communities, including the Project Safe Neighborhood Program, demonstrate our continuing commitment to supporting state, local, and tribal law enforcement.

Further, the FY 2020 discretionary Budget streamlines programs and redirects funding to improve the capabilities of the Department, and proposes notable efficiencies and savings in law enforcement, litigating, and grants programs. The Budget request reprioritizes spending to fund increases in priority initiatives that secure the safety and prosperity of the American people.

Finally, the FY 2020 Budget includes \$2.4 billion for the Crime Victims Fund (CVF). Highlights within this are \$1.8 billion for states and tribes to support enforcing victims' rights; \$492.5 million for Violence Against Women programs; \$77.0 million for victims of human trafficking and a 5 percent set-aside for tribal governments; and \$10.0 million for oversight of CVF grant programs by the Department's Office of Inspector General.

Discretionary Budget Authority (BA)

The table below displays the Department's FY 2018 enacted appropriation, FY 2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution, and the FY 2020 President's Budget request.

	Dollars in Millions		
	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution	FY 2020 Request
Federal Programs			
Law Enforcement Operations	\$14,241	\$14,241	\$15,023
Law Enforcement Construction	423	423	-92
US Attorneys	2,137	2,137	2,255
Litigating Components	1,389	1,389	1,431
Executive Office for Immigration Review	505	505	673
Admin/Technology/Other	300	300	289
WCF Rescission and Transfer	-155	-155	-100
Prisons and Detention Operation	8,650	8,650	8,929
Prisons Construction	162	162	-406
Subtotal, Federal Programs (BA)	\$27,653	\$27,653	\$28,002
State and Local Grants¹	\$2,780	\$2,780	\$1,755
Funding from CVF	[-492]	[-492]	[-493]
Subtotal, Discretionary BA w/o Mandatory Savings	\$30,433	\$30,433	\$29,757
ATR and USTP Fees	-357	-506	-531
Total, Net Discretionary (BA)	\$30,076	\$29,926	\$29,226

¹ The FY 2020 discretionary and mandatory request for state, local, and tribal law enforcement assistance is \$4.3 billion.

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.

Strengthens National Security +\$132 million

This budget requests an additional \$132.9 million to mitigate threats against our critical infrastructure and safeguard American citizens. Of this, the Department requests \$72.5 million for the Department's cyber enforcement efforts. The Department also requests \$33.7 million to continue counterterrorism efforts, an additional \$24.7 million for counterintelligence efforts, and \$1.0 million for dignitary protection.

Addressing Immigration Issues +\$72.1 million

The budget includes \$71.1 million for the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) to address the expanding adjudicative need, adding 600 positions to include 300 attorneys (100 Immigration Judges). The budget provides \$1 million to hire 10 positions, including 6 attorneys, for the ENRD Land Acquisition Section. This section is principally responsible for acquiring real property to secure the border between the United States and Mexico.

Tackles the Opioid Epidemic +\$290.5 million

The Department of Justice recognizes its critical role in combating prescription opioid misuse and illicit heroin use. The Budget provides an additional \$290.5 million to enhance heroin enforcement efforts, end anonymous online drug trafficking, and pursue transnational criminal organizations profiting from these deadly substances. The Budget provides an additional \$13.1 million to deploy 49 DEA to staff heroin enforcement groups and additional personnel to area hardest hit by this crisis, which includes \$2.0 million directed for use in addressing the national opioid epidemic. The budget includes \$11.7 million for targeting Transnational Organized Crime groups responsible for bringing illegal drugs into this country. An additional \$11.7 million is requested for cyber-related work to include, virtual currency investigations and field division cyber support. The budget assumes \$254 million to support the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area grants program from the office of National Drug Control Policy, 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.

Combating Violent Crime +\$146.9 million

This budget requests an additional \$146.9 million to strengthen federal law enforcement's ability to reduce violent crime. Of this, the Department requests \$80 million for the Project Safe Neighborhoods grants program. Furthermore, \$5.8 million is requested for paralegal support for the Assistant U.S. Attorneys to address violent crime across the country. An additional \$8.0 million is requested to deploy resources in locations experiencing precipitous surges in violent crime as part of the U.S. Marshals Violent Crime Reduction Initiative. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) is seeking an additional \$10.7 million to expand the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) ballistic services. Finally, on behalf of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the budget includes a \$4.2 million request for the National Instant Criminal Background Check System and \$18.2 million to combat organized crime and prevent international trafficking.

Prison and Detention, +\$350.1 million

The Department protects society by confining offenders in the controlled environments of prisons and community-based facilities that are safe, humane, cost-efficient, appropriately secure, and that provide work and other self-improvement opportunities to assist offenders in becoming law-abiding citizens. To address the anticipated population increases, the budget provides \$330.5 million to the U.S. Marshals Service Federal Prisoner Detention. The Department supports the Administration's efforts to promote public safety by helping prevent individuals who have reentered society from returning to prison. The Budget provides approximately \$14.0 million for reentry programming in the Bureau of Prisons (BOP). The Budget provides \$1.0 million for treatment of inmates with opioid abuse disorders. The Budget provides \$4.6 million for cellphone detection technology to detect cellphones used in nefarious ways, such as drone incursions.

State, Local and Tribal Programs +\$4.3 billion²

The Budget also supports key State and local assistance programs, including \$604.2 million for violent crime reduction efforts, including \$100 million for Project Safe Neighborhood; \$405.2 in Byrne Justice Assistance Grants; \$5 million for Public Safety Partnership; \$6.0million for the Southwest Border Law Enforcement Violent Crime initiative and \$99.0 million for the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)

² Reflects total discretionary and mandatory levels.

Hiring Program. The Department continues to address the opioid crisis and requests \$330 million for the Comprehensive Addiction Recovery Act. The FY Budget includes \$86.5 million to prepare inmates for successful reintegration back into communities through its Second Chance Program. Finally, the Budget includes \$2.4 billion in total funding to provide assistance to help victims and combat crime victimization.

FY 2020 Restructuring Initiatives

The President's Administration is committed to his vision of a smaller, leaner federal government that reduces bureaucracy and costs the American taxpayer less. Since 2017, the Department of Justice has undertaken efforts to refocus resources on investigators and prosecutors instead of Washington-based and regional bureaucracies. This is part of the Department's goal to streamline headquarters resources, to support our investigators and prosecutors. The Department is proposing to streamline the grants organizations, and to transfer the functions of Community Relations Service to the Civil Rights Division. Finally, the budget focuses on our core mission, transferring the HIDTA program from ONDCP to DEA and consolidating alcohol and tobacco regulatory efforts at the Treasury Department, so that in order for ATF can focus on violent crime initiatives.

INDIAN COUNTRY

The FY 2020 President's Budget requests \$523 million in total resources for public safety initiatives in Indian Country. Investments support activities across many DOJ components that address a range of issues facing Native American communities. The Department is requesting resources to include, \$127 million for OJP as part of 7 percent flexible tribal grant set-aside; \$56 million for OVW to support tribal governments and tribal coalitions; \$1.4 million for the Office of Tribal Justice to support tribal affairs, and an additional \$223 million for Indian Country investments from other DOJ components.

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 Medicare Fraud Strike Forces, 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 Medicare Fraud Strike Force partner plays a critical role in this effort to reduce Medicare and Medicaid fraud, waste and abuse, including DOJ's investigative 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 to 1 return on investment for law enforcement and detection efforts in FY 2018.

The HCFAC cap adjustment requested in the FY 2020 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 2020, DOJ is requesting a total of \$298.4 million in discretionary and mandatory funds for health care fraud activities. The request is an increase of \$7.8 million above the FY 2019 annualized continuing resolution (CR) level. It will support criminal and civil health care fraud enforcement efforts funded by discretionary HCFAC resources, as well as inflationary increases for activities funded by mandatory health care fraud resources.

Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP) (Department of Health and Human Services - 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 2020, DOJ requests \$13.0 million, an increase of \$3 million over current 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. More than 6,000 people have received in excess of \$3.9 billion (combined) since the program's inception in 1988.

EVIDENCE and EVALUATION

The OMB FY 2020 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 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 consist 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 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 12 to 24 month period, specifically FY 2018 – FY 2019. The Priority Goals directly support the Department's FY 2018 - FY 2022 Strategic Plan; however, they reflect a limited number of priorities, and do not fully reflect the entirety of the agency's strategic goals or mission.

The Department's Priority Goals are a subset of those used to regularly monitor and report performance. To view the full set of performance information, visit: <https://www.justice.gov/doj/budget-and-performance>.

The Department has three FY 2018 – FY 2019 Priority Goals. They are:

Combat Cyber-Enabled Threats and Attacks: Cybercrime is one of the greatest threats facing our

country, and has enormous implications for our national security, economic prosperity, and public safety. The range of threats and challenges cybercrime presents for law enforcement expands just as rapidly as technology evolves.

By September 30, 2019, the Department will combat cyber-enabled threats and attacks by conducting 8,400 computer intrusion program deterrences, detections, disruptions and dismantlements, while successfully resolving 90 percent of its cyber defendant cases.

Status: The Department of Justice has made significant achievements through its Combat Cyber-attacks Priority Goal in FY 2018.

By the end of FY 2018, FBI exceeded its annual target of 4,200, by 7,340 for number of computer intrusion programs deterred, detected, disrupted and dismantled. Throughout the year, FBI greatly exceeded its quarterly targets for FY 2018.

FY 2018 served as a baseline for FBI's "number of computer intrusion programs" measure.

For FY 2018, the Department favorably resolved 157 of 160 cyber cases (98%), exceeding the annual target (90%). As with all cases handled by the Department, each was individually evaluated throughout the judicial process, including the decision to initiate charges. Depending upon the total number of cases resolved, a one case differential can significantly impact the favorable percentage. Many cases concerning "cybercrime" may not necessarily be captured under this measure, as there is not a single statute to prosecute criminal cyber conduct. Cyber cases tend to involve other related criminal conduct under which the matter could be coded in the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys' case management database. U.S. Attorneys will continue to individually assess each case brought for criminal prosecution in a manner that promotes the ends of justice.

Violent Crime Reduction: In the past four decades, we have won great victories against crime in America. Although the overall violent crime rate decreased for several decades, the FBI's annual report on national crime statistics revealed an increase in the national violent crime rate of 7 percent between 2014 and 2016. The causes of violent crime are many and varied, therefore, reducing violent crime requires a holistic approach that addresses law enforcement, as well as social and economic factors that contribute to increases in violent crime. The Department's primary role in that framework is enforcing the law and improving public safety.

By September 30, 2019, the Department of Justice will increase the percentage of non-Consolidated Organization Target (non-CPOT) gang/criminal enterprise dismantlements by 30 percent over the baseline of 150; increase the number of National Integrated Ballistic Information (NIBIN) “hits/leads,” that is the linkage of two or more shootings to the same firearm, based upon comparisons of 3D digital ballistic image of spent shell casings recovered from crime scenes and from crime gun test-fires by 55,000; and favorably resolve 90 percent of federal “violent crime” cases.

Milestones: As part of the enhanced Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) program, the United States Attorney’s Offices (USAOs) will develop and implement a district-specific violent crime reduction strategy. By 2018, 75 percent of districts would have implemented violent crime reduction strategies. By 2019, 100 percent of districts would have implemented violent crime reduction strategies.

Status: the Department exceeded its FY 2018 targets for the three performance measures for the Violent Crime Reduction Priority Goal. The FBI increased the percentage of non-CPOT gang/criminal enterprise dismantlements by 29%. Collectively the total number of dismantlements reported in FY 2018 was 194, which exceeded the annual target of a 15% increase, or 173 dismantlements.

For FY 2018, ATF reported 54,686 for the total number of NIBIN “hit/leads,” that is the linkage of two or more shootings to the same firearm based upon comparisons of 3D digital ballistic images of spent shell casings recovered from crime scenes and from crime gun test-fires. ATF exceeded its annual target of 50,000 by nearly 5,000, or 9.4%.

Status: As part of the Project Safe Neighborhoods program, the USAOs developed and implemented district specific violent crime strategies. By the end of FY 2018, all 93 USAOs completed each of the key milestone activities. USAOs selected a PSN Coordinator; reviewed their anti-violence strategies; submitted an initial assessment of their data collection capacity; and submitted a six-month data report on PSN.

Disrupt Drug Trafficking to Curb Illicit Drug Use: Drug abuse is both a public safety and public health challenge – leading to drug trafficking gang violence, illicit drug abuse and death. In 2016, there were 63,632 overdose deaths. Nearly 67 percent of those deaths were from opioids. The opioid epidemic affects a broad cross-section of the United States population without regard for age, gender, race, ethnicity, or economic status. Living in a rural, suburban, or urban

jurisdiction does not insulate an individual from ravages of the opioid epidemic.

By September 30, 2019, the Department of Justice will increase the number of disruptions and dismantlements of Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) to 402; complete 2,785 scheduled diversion investigations; and increase the number of diversion criminal cases initiated to 1,725.

Milestones: The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) will continue ongoing efforts to implement its Threat Enforcement Prioritization Process (TEPP). The TEPP proactively manages enforcement performance (activities, outcomes and resources) allowing for greater accountability. TEPP enhances DEA’s ability to identify evolving threats, prioritize its response, evaluate success, and report on its effectiveness in a more, timely manner. TEPP shifts DEA’s performance from a quantitatively-based approach to a more qualitative results oriented approach that focus and reports on community-based, environmental outcomes.

- By 2018, 33 percent number of DEA Field Division fully transitioned to TEPP
- By 2019, 66 percent number of DEA Field Division fully transitioned to TEPP

Status: The Department exceeded its FY 2018 annual target for one of the three performance measures for the Disrupt Drug Trafficking Priority Goal. The Department’s Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) reported 347 TCO disruptions and dismantlements for the fiscal year – 92% of its target (380).

FY 2018 served as a baseline for the Department’s new TCO measure. The initial target estimate for the TCO measure was 380 disruptions and dismantlements in FY 2018. A smaller number of TCO cases was closed this year due to a lower number of new investigations initiated in FY 2017. OCDETF will be reviewing its future targets for the TCO measure.

Status: For FY 2018, DEA achieved 2,414, or 87%, of its FY 2018 target (2,775) for number of Scheduled Diversion Investigations. Although DEA’s Diversion Control Division anticipated meeting its FY 2018 target, at times higher priority investigations involving criminal and regulatory violators took precedence over Scheduled Investigations. In response, to the opioid epidemic and decline in Diversion Investigator Agent FTEs, the Diversion Control Division changed its Scheduled Work Plan in order to better align resources and maximize its investigative resources which adjusted the frequency/cycle for Data Waived Practitioners/Narcotic Treatment Practitioners, from

five years to 15 years. The change resulted in a significant reduction in the number of Scheduled Diversion Investigations conducted.

Status: For FY 2018, DEA exceeded its annual target of 1,700, by 9% for number of Diversion Criminal Cases Initiated. DEA initiated a total of 1,853 criminal cases, in FY 2018.

For FY 2018, DEA achieved 98% of its target for TEPP Implementation (of the target of 33% of total DEA Field Offices fully transitioned to TEPP, DEA achieved 32.3%). In the fourth quarter of FY 2018, all of the Field Offices provided their Biannual Impact Statements (End-of-Year) on time, including Louisville Division which came on line in January 2018. Although the Omaha Division – a new division, officially dedicated on July 8, 2018 – did not fully implement TEPP in FY 2018, it is now on track to be fully TEPP -compliant by the end of the first quarter in FY 2019. DEA expects to meet all of the TEPP requirements for FY 2019.

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 will conduct its first strategic review of the new strategic plan. Findings of this review will be reported in the Department's FY 2019 Annual Performance Report/FY 2021 Annual Performance Plan and posted on <https://www.justice.gov/>.