

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FY 2023 BUDGET SUMMARY**

The Department of Justice's FY 2023 Discretionary Budget request totals \$37.7 billion, including \$32.7 billion for Federal programs (net fees) and \$4.9 billion for State, local, and tribal assistance programs.

**Discretionary Budget Authority (BA)**

The table below displays the Department's FY 2021 enacted and FY 2022 President's Budget. The table shows the dollar and percent change between the FY 2023 President's Budget and the FY 2022 President's Budget.

	Dollars in Millions				
	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change FY 2023 over FY 2022	% Change FY 2023 over FY 2022
<b>Federal Programs</b>					
Law Enforcement and U.S. Attorney's Office (USAO)	\$18,509	\$18,984	\$20,208	\$1,224	6.4%
Litigating Components	1,494	1,635	1,831	196	12.0%
Immigration/Admin/Technology/Other	882	1,236	1,816	580	46.9%
<i>Subtotal, DOJ Operations</i>	<i>20,885</i>	<i>21,856</i>	<i>23,855</i>	<i>2,000</i>	<i>9.2%</i>
Prisons and Detention	9,882	9,461	9,420	-41	-0.4%
<b>Subtotal, Federal Programs (BA)</b>	<b>\$30,767</b>	<b>\$31,317</b>	<b>\$33,276</b>	<b>\$1,959</b>	<b>6.3%</b>
<b>State and Local Grants</b>	<b>\$3,124</b>	<b>\$4,503</b>	<b>\$4,953</b>	<b>\$450</b>	<b>10.0%</b>
<b>Subtotal, Discretionary BA w/o Fees</b>	<b>\$33,891</b>	<b>\$35,820</b>	<b>\$38,229</b>	<b>\$2,409</b>	<b>6.7%</b>
ATR and USTP Fees	(468)	(516)	(576)	(-60)	11.5%
<b>Total, Discretionary BA with Fees</b>	<b>\$32,423</b>	<b>\$35,304</b>	<b>\$37,654</b>	<b>\$2,350</b>	<b>6.7%</b>

## 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.

- A total of more than **\$20.0 billion** to expand the capacity of the Department’s law enforcement components and United States Attorneys to keep our country safe from a wide range of complex and evolving threats. Key investments to keep our country safe include:
  - ✓ **\$10.8 billion** for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and **\$2.8 billion** for the United States Attorneys to carry out their complex mission sets, including by keeping our country safe from violent crime, cybercrime, hate crimes, terrorism, espionage, and the proliferation and potential use of weapons of mass destruction.
  - ✓ **\$2.5 billion** for the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to continue the fight against dangerous drug trafficking gangs and cartels and to prevent the flow of deadly drugs into our communities.
  - ✓ **\$1.8 billion** for the United States Marshals Service (USMS) to assist local law enforcement in apprehending violent fugitives from our neighborhoods and to protect our nation’s judges and courts.
  - ✓ **\$1.7 billion** for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) to expand multijurisdictional gun trafficking strike forces with additional personnel, enhance the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network, and modernize the National Tracing Center to further build the ATF’s capacity to fulfill trace requests from local, State, Federal, and international law enforcement agencies.
  - ✓ Funding to expand the Justice Department’s efforts to protect children from crime and exploitation; fight elder fraud, abuse, and neglect; combat human trafficking; and promote safety and justice in Indian Country.
- Significant investments in grants for State and local law enforcement partners nationwide dedicated to funding the police, preventing crime, and accelerating criminal justice system reform, including:
  - ✓ A total of **\$6.2 billion** in discretionary and mandatory resources in FY23 for the Office of Justice Programs to support critical longstanding Justice Department grant programs – including Byrne Justice Assistant Grants, Project Safe Neighborhoods, and programs that serve victims of crime – as well as new programs that will provide State, local, and tribal governments with additional resources to prevent crime, reduce gun violence, and accelerate criminal justice system reform.
  - ✓ A total of **\$2.8 billion** in discretionary and mandatory resources in FY23 for the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Office to support the hiring of police and sworn law enforcement personnel nationwide and the implementation of community-based strategies to combat violent crime.
  - ✓ **\$1.0 billion** for the Office on Violence Against Women to support longstanding Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) programs, including programs that provide critical resources to all states and territories to fund police, prosecutors, courts, and victim services as well as resources to provide legal assistance for victims, transitional housing, and homicide and domestic violence reduction initiatives.
  - ✓ The President is proposing a total of **\$30.0 billion** in new mandatory resources to support law enforcement, crime prevention, community violence intervention, and justice system reform. More details will be provided on this mandatory funding in the coming weeks.

	(\$000)
<b>2022 President’s Budget</b>	<b>\$35,303,916</b>
Technical and Base Adjustments:	1,456,080
<b>2023 Current Services</b>	<b>\$36,759,996</b>
Federal Program Increases:	
<i>Law Enforcement and U.S. Attorney’s Offices (USAO)</i>	813,413
<i>Litigating Components</i>	124,183
<i>Prisons and Detention</i>	154,922
<i>Admin/Technology/ Other</i>	475,433
<i>Program Offsets and Rescissions</i>	(1,004,413)
Federal Programs Net Change	563,538
Grant Programs Net Change:	330,000
<b>2023 DOJ DISCRETIONARY REQUEST</b>	<b>\$37,653,534</b>

- Critical investments to support the Justice Department's mission of protecting civil rights, including:
  - ✓ Robust support for the Justice Department's core civil rights components: **\$215.2 million** for the Civil Rights Division to expand its efforts to deter and prosecute hate crimes; safeguard fair elections; and combat discrimination; **\$25.0 million** for the Community Relations Service to provide mediation and conciliation services to communities impacted by conflict; an additional **\$17.8 million** for the FBI and an additional **\$8.2 million** for the U.S. Attorneys to bolster their civil rights work; and **\$10.0 million** for the Office for Access to Justice.
  - ✓ **\$106.3 million** in new funding to strengthen trust and accountability in law enforcement by expanding, formalizing, and managing Body Worn Camera programs for the FBI, DEA, USMS, and ATF.
  - ✓ **\$6.5 million** in new funding for the Environment and Natural Resources Division's efforts to advance environmental justice and combat the climate crisis.
  
- Critical investments in the Antitrust Division, the Consumer Protection Branch, the FBI, U.S. Attorneys' Offices, and the Criminal Division to promote economic competition; prevent the theft of intellectual property; deter and prosecute corporate crime; protect the Government against fraud; and combat corruption. Among other investments, the President's Budget would provide a total of **\$273.0 million** for the Antitrust Division to reinvigorate antitrust enforcement and protect consumers.
  
- Resources to ensure the just administration of our nation's immigration courts and correctional system, including:
  - ✓ **\$1.3 billion** for the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) to reduce the backlog of immigration cases, including by supporting 100 new immigration judges, expanding EOIR's virtual court initiative, and investing new resources in legal access programming.
  - ✓ **\$8.2 billion** for the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) to ensure the health, safety, and wellbeing of incarcerated individuals and correctional staff; fully implement the First Step Act and ease barriers to successful reentry; and ensure transparency, accountability, and effective oversight of all Federal prisons and detention centers.

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**ADDITIONAL  
MANAGEMENT  
PRIORITIES**

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**FITARA Implementation.** The 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 2023 Department of Justice request, consistent with the requirements directed by FITARA. Please refer to Section III for additional information.

**DATA Act.** In FY 2023, 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.

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**EVIDENCE and  
EVALUATION**

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The Foundations of Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (Evidence Act) emphasizes collaboration and coordination to advance data and evidence building functions in the Federal government. It promotes engagement and cooperation across multiple actors within agencies including senior leadership, policy officials, program administrators, performance managers, strategic planners, budget staff, evaluators, data analysts, risk managers, and others. The Department is committed to enhancing the use of data and evidence to drive better decision-making and achieve greater impact. To that purpose, the Department has recently realigned the new evaluation functions under the Evidence Act and collocated them with the Performance Improvement

Officer, integrating the coordination of evaluation and evidence building activities with the Department's strategic planning, performance management, and enterprise risk management decision-making functions. The Department has developed an integrated approach for building a Learning Agenda, annual evaluation plan, and capacity assessment. These materials will be provided in the Strategic Plan under separate cover. As always, the Department continues to use evidence to determine resource allocations and is committed to building and acting on evidence.

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**PRIORITY GOALS and  
PERFORMANCE INFORMATION**

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**Strategic Plan**

As required by the Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act of 2010 (GPRAMA), the Department of Justice has developed a new FY 2022 – 2026 Strategic Plan that defines its mission, goals, objectives, and strategies, and the means by which it will measure its progress in addressing specific national problems over a four-year period. In so doing, the Strategic Plan not only gives guidance to the Department's employees, but also informs our relationships with state, local, Tribal, and international partners, and sets expectations for the American public about the nature of work the Department will undertake in the coming four-year period. The new FY 2022 – FY 2026 Strategic Plan includes the Department's first ever Learning Agenda and Capacity Assessment. The Plan includes five Strategic Goals:

- Uphold the Rule of Law
- Keep Our Country Safe
- Protect Civil Rights
- Ensure Economic Opportunity and Fairness
- Administer Just Court and Correctional Systems

**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 the measures used to regularly monitor and report performance. The Department's six new Priority Goals through September 30, 2023 are: uphold the rule of law by (1) combating pandemic fraud;

violent crime and (3) combating ransomware attacks; protect civil rights by (4) combating hate crimes and promoting trust and accountability in law enforcement; ensure economic opportunity and fairness by (5) reinvigorating antitrust enforcement and consumer protection; and (6) improve the administration of immigration courts.

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**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 Department of Justice's Strategic Objective Review process helps inform strategic decision-making and near-term actions critical to the Department. The Department will begin conducting its assessments of the new plan.

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**REQUIREMENTS REQUESTED IN  
OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY  
BUDGETS**

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

The Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control program (HCFAC) is a cabinet-level commitment by the DOJ, the HHS's Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), and the HHS-OIG to combat health care fraud, waste, and abuse. These agencies carry out a coordinated program to reduce fraud and recover taxpayer dollars through Strike Forces, the Opioid Fraud and Abuse Detection Unit teams, and other criminal and civil enforcement efforts. This includes the DOJ's investigative, prosecutorial, and data analysis activities, the CMS's enhanced provider screening and fraud prevention endeavors, and the HHS-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 \$4.30 return on investment for every \$1.00 spent on law enforcement and detection efforts in FY 2020.

For FY 2023, the DOJ is requesting a total of \$322.7 million in discretionary and mandatory funds for criminal and civil health care fraud enforcement efforts, an increase of \$13.7 million above the FY 2022 President's Budget. The requested funding will include inflationary increases for criminal and civil enforcement by attorneys, paralegals, auditors, and investigators, as well as electronic discovery, data analysis, and litigation of resource-intensive health care fraud cases.

**Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP) (HHS)**

The VICP is designed to encourage childhood vaccination by providing a streamlined compensation system for those rare instances in which injury results. For FY 2023, DOJ requests \$31.7 million, an increase of \$10.0 million over FY 2022 President's Budget. 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 awarded more than \$4.7 billion to over 8,600 claimants as of January 31, 2022.