



## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### Funding Highlights:

- Provides \$27.1 billion in discretionary funding, a decrease of 0.4 percent below the 2012 level. Savings are achieved by prioritizing uniquely Federal responsibilities and streamlining programs and operations. Core Federal programs including law enforcement, litigation, and prisons and detention, however, are funded at 1.2 percent above 2012 levels.
- Invests more than \$700 million to investigate and prosecute financial crimes, an increase of \$55 million over 2012. The Budget provides funding for additional FBI agents, criminal prosecutors, civil litigators, in-house investigators, and forensic accountants to improve the Department's capacity to investigate and prosecute the full spectrum of financial fraud.
- Supports the Department's national security mission by fully funding the National Security Division and providing for FBI programs critical to mitigating and countering terrorism threats.
- Finances efforts to combat transnational criminal organizations and maintain the security of the Southwest border with new investments in intelligence capabilities and nearly \$2 billion in Southwest border enforcement spending.
- Increases funding for the investigation and deterrence of intellectual property crime by \$5 million for additional attorneys and FBI agents, bringing total spending to nearly \$40 million annually.
- Maintains safe and secure capacity in Federal prisons and detention facilities and continues activation of completed but not yet occupied prisons to address population growth.
- Prioritizes uniquely Federal responsibilities, streamlines programs, and redirects funding to improve the capabilities of the Department of Justice law enforcement agencies.
- Consistent with Administration-wide efforts to help States maximize effective activities, the Budget continues to assist State and local criminal justice programs with more than \$2 billion in program assistance for police hiring, general purpose criminal justice assistance, violence against women programs, and Second Chance Act grants; the same as in 2012.

The Department of Justice (DOJ) is responsible for enforcing laws and defending the interests of the United States; ensuring public safety against foreign and domestic threats; providing Federal leadership in preventing and controlling crime; punishing those guilty of unlawful behavior; and ensuring fair and impartial administration of justice for all Americans. On April 25, 2011, the Attorney General laid out four priorities to guide and focus the Department's future work: protecting Americans from terrorism; protecting Americans from violent crime; protecting Americans from financial fraud; and protecting the most vulnerable members of our society. The President's Budget supports these priorities and protects the progress that has already been made in key programs, including civil rights enforcement. The Budget also reflects the need to operate within tight fiscal constraints while continuing to support ongoing requirements such as keeping pace with the continuing growth in the Federal prison population.

### ***Enforces Laws and Protects U.S. Interests***

**Combats Financial Fraud.** Honest and fair competition, based on transparent rules equally applied, is the cornerstone of our economy and our competitiveness. To continue its aggressive efforts to combat financial, mortgage, and other fraud, the Administration proposes more than \$700 million, an increase of \$55 million over the 2012 enacted level. These funds will support the Department's investigation and prosecution of the broad range of crimes that fall under the definition of financial fraud, including securities and commodities fraud, investment scams, mortgage foreclosure schemes, and efforts to defraud economic recovery programs. The Department also plays a leading role in coordinating referrals of cases from other agencies and will work to improve capacity Government-wide to respond to fraud. Additional resources will allow the agencies, as well as different DOJ components, to better assist each other in the investigation and litigation efforts. In 2011, these efforts led to the recovery of more than \$5.6 billion in fines and

penalties, an increase of more than 167 percent since 2008.

**Counters the Threat of Terrorism and Strengthens National Security.** Combating the threat of terrorism remains a top priority for DOJ—not only for the safety of our citizens, but also the security of our economy and information infrastructure, which are critical to America's global competitiveness. The Budget therefore maintains recent increases related to intelligence gathering and surveillance capabilities. Funding is preserved for the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative, the High-Value Detainee Interrogation Group, the Joint Terrorism Task Forces, as well as other critical counterterrorism and counterintelligence programs.

**Combats Transnational Organized Crime and Maintains the Security of the Southwest Border.** The Budget provides enhancements for the International Organized Crime Intelligence and Operations Center and efforts to disrupt and dismantle the most significant drug trafficking organizations and their related entities. Working cooperatively, DOJ components and other law enforcement agencies develop a list of Consolidated Priority Targets. These targets become the focus for investigative and prosecutorial resources. The Administration is also making a concerted effort to combat crime along the Southwest border and provides nearly \$2 billion in funding support for the Administration's Southwest border security priorities; including those priorities started with the passage of the 2010 Southwest Border Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, (Public Law 111–230).

**Promotes Innovation by Protecting Intellectual Property Rights.** Recent technological advances, particularly in methods of manufacturing and distribution, have created new opportunities for businesses of all sizes to innovate and grow. These advancements, however, have also created new vulnerabilities, which tech-savvy criminals are eager to exploit. As a result, there has been an alarming rise in intellectual property (IP) crimes, illegal activities that not only devastate individual lives and legitimate busi-

nesses, but undermine our financial stability and prosperity. Therefore, the Administration is devoting nearly \$40 million to identify and defeat intellectual property criminals, an increase of \$5 million over 2012. The Administration's efforts have already resulted in shutting down 350 websites engaged in the illegal sale and distribution of counterfeit goods and copyrighted works. Additionally, international partnerships and joint initiatives have enabled experts to train or educate in IP protection more than 2,500 foreign judges, prosecutors, investigators, and other officials from over 30 countries.

**Maintains Safe and Secure Prison Capacity.** The Budget proposes \$8.5 billion, a 4 percent increase over 2012, for Federal prisons and detention facilities. These funds are provided to staff and operate recently completed prisons as well as address additional capacity requirements due to projected growth in the Federal detainee population. An additional \$13 million is provided to expand inmate re-entry programs that help ensure inmates are well prepared to re-enter society and become positive and productive members of their communities. The Administration will also continue to explore opportunities to reduce the prison population, with a focus on non-violent offenders.

### ***Improves the Way Federal Dollars are Spent***

**Explores Improvements to the Prosecution of Criminals.** The Administration is committed to a smarter allocation of resources for crime prevention and public safety; one that utilizes Federal resources more efficiently and effectively to address the wide range of criminal justice and national security threats facing the country. The U.S. Attorneys will continue to lead efforts to ensure that law enforcement investigations are conducted in a manner that leads to strong case presentation and results in effective and successful prosecutions, thereby improving the effectiveness of all the Department's law enforcement activities.

**Strategically Invests in Law Enforcement by Streamlining Activities and Reducing Duplication.** DOJ's law enforcement components have grown 106 percent from 2001 to 2012 and now encompass more than 50 percent of the Department's total budget. Recognizing this, the Administration proposes to strategically align the Department's law enforcement resources and invest \$12.4 billion in the FBI, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, and the U.S. Marshals. Although this funding is slightly below the 2012 enacted level, the Administration is encouraged by the continuing downward trend in violent crime rates. Despite these improvements, however, the Administration remains vigilant and understands that for progress to continue, Federal law enforcement must be aligned with today's criminal justice challenges. As such, the Department is focusing its law enforcement resources foremost on preventing, protecting against, and mitigating terrorist threats; disrupting and dismantling organized and sophisticated criminal enterprises; defending against the penetration of the Nation's critical information infrastructure; and ensuring the safety of those most at risk. In addition, the Department has identified \$138 million in savings and administrative efficiencies. For example, task forces with similar missions and geographic commonality will be considered for consolidation or elimination; offices, facilities, and information technology systems will be restructured and condensed; and gang and drug intelligence and operations will be streamlined, reduced, or eliminated.

### ***Makes Targeted Investments for State and Local Assistance Initiatives***

**Provides Funding for Juvenile Justice and Child Safety Programs.** The Budget provides \$312 million for Juvenile Justice and Child Safety programs that assist States with their juvenile justice systems. Research indicates that more than 60 percent of children have been exposed to violence, crime, and abuse. This problem has significant consequences for individuals,

families, and communities at-large, which makes these Juvenile Justice and Child Safety programs an essential part of the State and local assistance portfolio. The Budget also provides \$20 million for the Adam Walsh Act implementation.

**Invests in First Responders.** The Budget provides \$257 million to support America’s first responders and the hiring and retention of police officers and sheriffs’ deputies across the country, and includes a preference for the hiring of post-9/11 veterans. This funding builds on the \$166 million in COPS Hiring Grants funding enacted in 2012. These investments assist in building capacity to enable State and local law enforcement partners to make the most of their resources and encourage their most promising and effective public safety efforts. The Budget includes \$4 billion in immediate assistance for the retention, rehiring, and hiring of police officers in 2012, as requested by the President in the American Jobs Act. States and localities will gain a preference for implementing programs and policies that focus on the recruitment of post-9/11 veterans for law enforcement positions.

**Reinforces Efforts to Combat Violence Against Women.** The Budget provides \$413 million to continue efforts to combat the hundreds of thousands of violent crimes against women that are committed each year. Violence Against Women Act funding plays a critical role in building a coordinated community response. In turn, this

response has changed the civil and criminal justice systems for the better—encouraging victims to file complaints, improving prosecution of sexual assault and domestic violence cases, and increasing the issuance and enforcement of protection orders. The increased availability of legal services for victims seeking protection orders has made it easier to obtain such orders when they are needed, and has helped reduce domestic violence and improve their quality of life.

**Invests in Jail Diversion Programs.** The Budget provides \$153 million in prisoner re-entry and jail diversion programs, including \$80 million for the Second Chance Act programs and \$52 million for problem-solving grants supporting drug courts, mentally ill offender assistance, and other problem-solving approaches. With 2.3 million people in U.S. prisons and 1 in 32 American adults under some kind of correctional supervision, these programs aim to divert individuals from incarceration, reduce recidivism, and achieve public safety in a more sensible way.

**Supports Neighborhood Revitalization Initiative.** The Budget provides \$20 million for the Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program, which supports the Administration’s multi-agency Neighborhood Revitalization Initiative by directing resources where they are needed in higher-risk neighborhoods, integrating public safety, housing services, and other investments.

**Department of Justice**  
(In millions of dollars)

	Actual 2011	Estimate	
		2012	2013
<b>Spending</b>			
Discretionary Budget Authority:			
Federal Bureau of Investigation .....	7,822	8,108	8,070
Federal Prison System.....	6,381	6,596	6,844
Drug Enforcement Administration .....	2,053	2,037	2,035
United States Attorneys .....	1,931	1,960	1,974
Federal Prisoner Detention .....	1,516	1,580	1,668

**Department of Justice—Continued**  
(In millions of dollars)

	Actual 2011	Estimate	
		2012	2013
Office of Justice Programs, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, Office on Violence Against Women .....	2,695	2,053	1,675
United States Marshals Service.....	1,143	1,185	1,199
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives .....	1,113	1,152	1,140
General Legal Activities .....	866	862	904
Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Forces.....	527	527	525
National Security Division .....	88	87	90
All other.....	1,117	1,059	980
Subtotal, Discretionary budget authority.....	27,252	27,206	27,104
Discretionary Changes in Mandatory Programs ( <i>non-add in 2012</i> ): <sup>1</sup>			
Less Crime Victims' Fund discretionary offset .....		-7,113	-8,125
Less Assets Forfeiture Fund cancellation .....		-675	-675
Subtotal, Discretionary changes in mandatory programs .....		-7,788	-8,800
Less Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Premerger Filing Fee Receipts.....	-96	-110	-118
Less U.S. Trustee Fee Receipts and Interest on U.S. Securities.....	-267	-267	-267
Total, Discretionary budget authority .....	26,889	26,829	17,919
Discretionary Cap Adjustment: <sup>2</sup>			
Overseas Contingency Operations .....	101	—	—
Total, Discretionary outlays.....	28,547	28,795	23,861
Mandatory Outlays:			
Existing law .....	1,978	3,369	10,967
Legislative proposal .....		2,400	1,700
Total, Mandatory outlays .....	1,978	5,769	12,667
Total, Outlays .....	30,525	34,564	36,528

<sup>1</sup> The 2012 amounts reflect OMB's scoring of the 2012 Appropriations acts (P.L. 112-55 and 112-74) as transmitted to the Congress. These amounts are displayed as non-add entries because they have been rebased as mandatory and are not included in any 2012 discretionary levels in the 2013 Budget.

<sup>2</sup> The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (BBEDCA), as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011, limits—or caps—budget authority available for discretionary programs each year through 2021. Section 251(b)(2) of BBEDCA authorizes certain adjustments to the caps after the enactment of appropriations. Amounts in 2011 are not so designated but are shown for comparability purposes.

