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*U.S. Department of Justice*

Office of Justice Programs

Office of the General Counsel

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*Washington, D.C. 20531*

November 9, 2020

**VIA Electronic Mail**

Re: OJP FOIA No. 19-FOIA-00209

This letter responds to your April 20, 2019, Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act (FOIA/PA) request, which was received in the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Office of the General Counsel, on April 30, 2019. A copy of your request is attached for your convenience.

Please be advised that a search has been conducted in OJP, and six documents consisting of 1,197 pages, which are publically available are being provided. After carefully reviewing the documents, I have determined that the 1,197 pages are appropriate for release in their entirety. You may locate the records at the following web addresses:

<https://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/jmd/legacy/2014/04/16/ojp-justification.pdf>;  
<https://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/jmd/legacy/2014/02/12/ojp-justification.pdf>;  
[https://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/jmd/pages/attachments/2015/02/02/28\\_office\\_of\\_justice\\_programs\\_ojp.pdf](https://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/jmd/pages/attachments/2015/02/02/28_office_of_justice_programs_ojp.pdf);  
<https://www.justice.gov/jmd/file/822366/download>;  
<https://www.justice.gov/file/969001/download>; and  
<https://www.justice.gov/jmd/page/file/1034426/download>. This completes the processing of your request by OJP.

You may contact a member of our FOIA staff at (202) 307-6235, via e-mail at FOIAOJP@usdoj.gov as well as our FOIA Public Liaison, for any further assistance and to discuss any aspect of your request at:

US DOJ, Office of Justice Programs  
Office of the General Counsel  
810 7<sup>th</sup> Street, NW, Room 5400  
Washington, D.C. 20531  
Attn: FOIA

Additionally, you may contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at the National Archives and Records Administration to inquire about the FOIA mediation services

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they offer. The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at [ogis@nara.gov](mailto:ogis@nara.gov); telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.

Sincerely,

***Chaun Eason***

Chaun Eason  
Government Information Specialist

Attachments

U.S. Department of Justice

FY 2014 PERFORMANCE BUDGET

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS



March 2013

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# **I. Overview**

## **A. Introduction**

The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) requests a budget of \$2.4 billion, 712 positions, and 611 FTE for fiscal year (FY) 2014. This request includes total program increases of \$578.9 million and total program offsets of \$547.0 million, resulting in a net program change of \$31.9 million above the FY 2012 Enacted level. The request includes \$1.5 billion in funding for OJP discretionary programs and \$865.0 million in funding for mandatory programs. Also reflected in these amounts is \$25.0 million for a trio of “smart” programs in policing, prosecution and probation; \$85.0 million for a Justice Reinvestment Initiative; \$119.0 million for Second Chance Act grants; \$60.0 million for evidence-based incentive grants to be coupled with formula grant programs (Byrne Justice Assistance Grants and Juvenile Accountability Block Grants); \$45.0 million for the Crime Victims Fund *Vision 21: Transforming Victims Services* strategic planning initiative; and \$20.0 million for Juvenile Justice and Education Collaboration Assistance to help encourage evidence-based responses to youth discipline in schools and less need for involvement of police and courts in youth misbehavior. OJP’s FY 2014 budget emphasizes evidence-based, cost-effective approaches to address the nation’s most pressing public safety challenges, including violent crime, reducing unnecessary confinement, and addressing the needs of crime victims.

OJP has made continued progress to become even more fiscally responsible by promoting new cost-efficient practices to spend taxpayer funds as wisely as possible. For example, in FY 2012, OJP reduced staff travel expenses by 21 percent from the previous year as well as reduced other costs such as awards, training and contractual services. OJP reduced its Management and Administrative (M&A) by \$11.0 million from the previous year. OJP also reassessed its information technology (IT) contracts, resulting in nearly \$9.0 million in additional savings. Finally, OJP has also taken concrete steps to limit conference spending and ensure greater transparency and scrutiny of the associated costs.

OJP continues to enhance its grant oversight capability by developing improved methods for monitoring its nearly 14,000 active grants, total almost \$9.0 billion dollars. OJP has streamlined its audit follow-up activities, thereby eliminating existing backlogs and allowing for more timely resolution of outstanding audit recommendations. In FY 2012, OJP closed more than half of the open single and Office of Inspector General (OIG) grant audit reports, which yielded a return of \$3.5 million to the federal government for unallowable or unsupported costs. OJP also consistently exceeds its statutory requirement to conduct comprehensive monitoring of not less than ten percent of total award dollars.

## **B. Mission and Vision**

### **Mission**

OJP increases public safety and improves the fair administration of justice across America through innovative leadership and programs.

### **Vision**

To be the premier resource for the justice community by:



- Providing and coordinating information, research and development, statistics, training, and support to help the justice community build the capacity it needs to meet its public safety goals.
- Embracing local decision-making, while encouraging local innovation through national policy leadership.

OJP’s mission supports the Department of Justice (DOJ) Strategic Plan, specifically Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law; and Goal 3: Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and International Levels.

### **C. Integrated Strategic Planning, Performance and Budget**

To support the OJP’s mission and vision, we strive to:

- Strengthen partnerships with state, local, and tribal stakeholders.
- Ensure integrity of, and respect for, science—including a focus on evidence-based, “smart on crime” approaches in criminal and juvenile justice.
- Administer OJP’s grant awards in a fair, accessible, and transparent fashion—and, as good stewards of federal funds, manage the grants system in a manner that avoids waste, fraud, and abuse.

With the January 2012 release of the DOJ FY 2012-2016 strategic plan, OJP will begin the planning and coordination phase in preparation of revising the OJP Strategic Plan to align with the Department’s new Strategic Plan. OJP anticipates completion of its Strategic Plan by 2014.

This performance budget describes OJP’s programs and their relationship to DOJ’s Strategic Plan, expected long-term outcomes, annual performance measures, and the funding request. This integrated strategy demonstrates, in a concrete way, OJP’s ability to provide information and innovation through a “knowledge-to-practice model.” This research-based approach is used to guide evidence-based decision-making to meet the challenges of crime and justice.

#### **OJP aligns with the following DOJ goals and objectives:**

##### **Goal 2: Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law**

- Objective 2.1: Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime.
- Objective 2.2: Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations; uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America’s crime victims.
- Objective 2.3: Combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs.
- Objective 2.4: Combat the corruption, economic crimes, and international organized crime.

Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels.

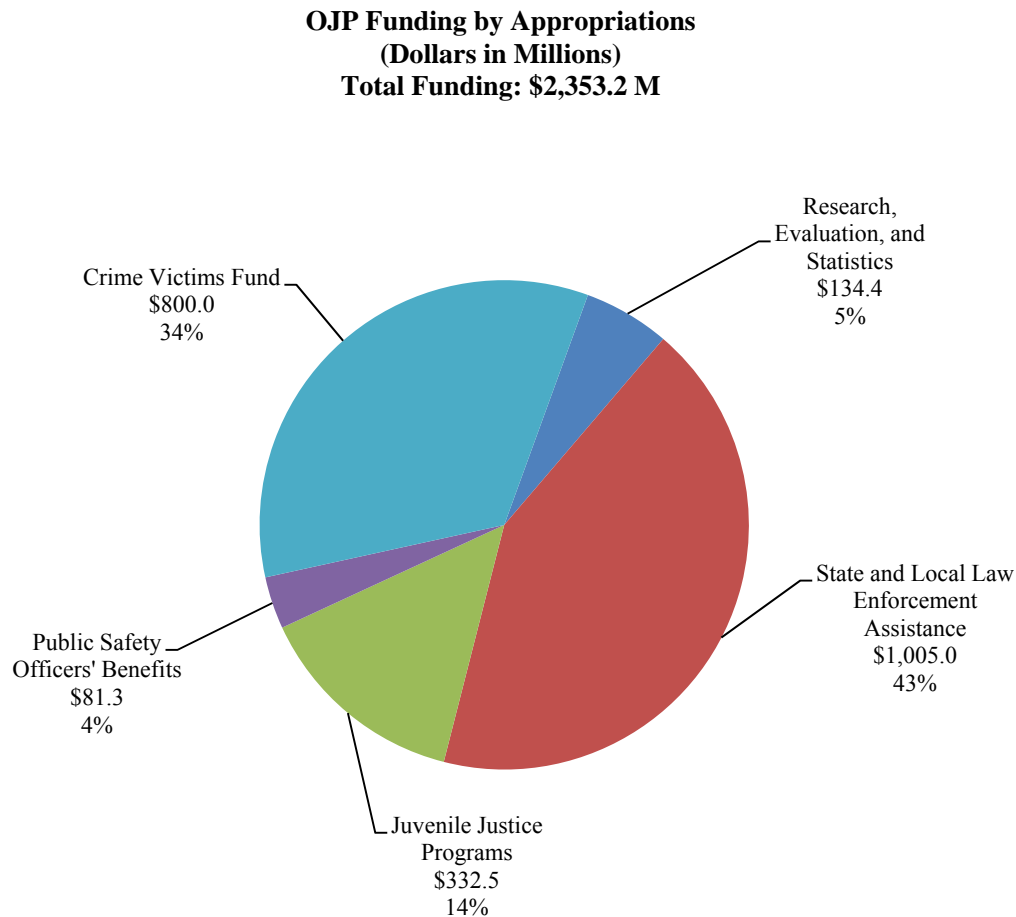
- Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement.
- Objective 3.3: Provide for the safe, secure, humane, and cost-effective confinement of detainees awaiting trial and/or sentencing, and those in the custody of the federal prison system.

Budget Structure

In FY 2014, OJP's budget structure is comprised of five appropriation accounts, which are outlined below:

- **Research, Evaluation, and Statistics:** Provides grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements for research, development, and evaluation; and supports development and dissemination of quality statistical and scientific information. This account also includes OJP's management and administration (M&A) reimbursable funding from programs, which supports overall management and administrative functions of OJP (including activities of the Office of Audit, Assessment and Management).
- **State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance:** Funds programs that establish and build on partnerships with state, local, and tribal governments, as well as community and faith-based organizations. These programs provide Federal leadership on high-priority criminal justice concerns such as violent crime, gang activity, offender recidivism, illegal drugs, law enforcement information sharing, and related justice system issues.
- **Juvenile Justice Programs:** Supports the efforts of state, local, and tribal government, as well as private organizations, to develop and implement effective and innovative juvenile justice programs.
- **Public Safety Officers' Benefits:** Provides benefits to public safety officers who are permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty and to the families and survivors of public safety officers killed or permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty.
- **Crime Victims Fund:** Provides compensation to victims of crime, supports victims' services, and builds capacity to improve responsiveness to the needs of crime victims.

The pie chart below depicts OJP's FY 2014 performance budget request by appropriation:



#### **D. Evidence and Evaluation Priorities**

OJP is proud to play a leading role in efforts to use evidence and evaluation to improve programs throughout the Department of Justice (DOJ). OJP is home to two of the Department's key evidence-generating components—the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). The statistical analysis and evaluation research supported by BJS and NIJ, as well as program evaluation findings generated by other OJP components, make a significant contribution to the growing base of evidence on the effectiveness of criminal justice programs. OJP offices and bureaus also collaborate to advance knowledge and practice through demonstration programs that include technical assistance and use program evaluation to test the effectiveness of innovative or promising approaches. In this time of limited budget resources, OJP and its staff are committed to using evidence and evaluation findings to help the Federal Government and its state, local, and tribal partners make the most of the resources entrusted to the agency by the nation's taxpayers.

## ***FOCUS 1. BUILDING EVIDENCE OF WHAT IS WORKING AND WHAT IS NOT***

OJP is taking a number of steps to ensure that Federal funds flow to evidence-based criminal justice system strategies, practices, and interventions. An important reflection of this effort is OJP's work to enhance and increase the proportion of evidence-based competitive grant programs in its portfolio. These programs include ones that develop innovative approaches and incorporate evidence generating features; build on modest existing bases of evidence; and/or replicate practices where evidence is strong.

### OJP Evidence Integration Initiative (E2I)

OJP launched the Evidence Integration Initiative (E2I) in 2009 to support justice practitioners and policymakers by providing better tools and information to help them understand, access, and integrate evidence into the decisions that they make. Within OJP, E2I provides a mechanism for coordinating and advancing activities across OJP offices and bureaus that support research and evaluation, programs, and training, without sacrificing or neglecting ongoing innovation.

E2I's goals are to improve the:

- Quality and quantity of evidence generated by OJP;
- Integration of evidence into program practice and policy decisions within OJP and in the field; and
- Translation of evidence into practice.

These goals have guided a range of OJP-wide activities, projects, and investments over recent years, including the creation of an OJP Science Advisory Board, the CrimeSolutions.gov website, and OJP's Diagnostic Center. E2I also encourages OJP components to initiate more specific programs and projects consistent with the general goals of improving the generation, integration, and translation of evidence.

### CrimeSolutions.gov

CrimeSolutions.gov, launched in the summer of 2011, is the centerpiece of OJP's efforts to improve the translation of evidence into practice. Practitioners and policymakers now have a central, credible source for evidence-based information on policies, programs, and practices across the fields of criminal justice, juvenile justice, and crime victim services.

CrimeSolutions.gov is a searchable online database with profiles of over 250 evidence-based programs covering a range of justice-related topics, including corrections; courts; crime prevention; substance abuse; juveniles; law enforcement; technology and forensics; and victims. The website provides easy access to evidence-based programs and encourages the integration of scientific evidence into programmatic and policy decision makings.

### Diagnostic Center

The OJP Diagnostic Center was launched in 2012 for community leaders seeking to address complex justice challenges and implement evidence-based interventions to address issues related to criminal justice, juvenile justice, and crime victim services. It provides assistance in identifying, assessing, and implementing evidence-based strategies to combat crime and improve public safety at the state, tribal, or local levels. The Diagnostic Center helps communities use

local data to “diagnose” and assess the nature of the local challenge, and then recommends evidence-based options that would be best suited for addressing the local challenge. Depending on the nature of the challenge and the level of local commitment, an engagement with the Diagnostic Center may involve weeks or months of collaborative work, remote and on-site, with specialists in a process that capitalizes on the expertise of Diagnostic Center staff and of community stakeholders. The Diagnostic Center’s value lies in its ability to offer real-time diagnosis in partnership with justice policymakers and practitioners who are committed to achieving system-wide change. Communities engaged with the Diagnostic Center benefit from this collaborative approach that connects them to expertise, training, and technical assistance resources tailored to particular community risks and strengths.

#### *Justice Reinvestment (Comprehensive Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction)*

Justice reinvestment is a data-driven approach to improve public safety, reduce corrections and related criminal justice spending, and reinvest savings in strategies that can decrease crime and strengthen neighborhoods. BJA’s Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) provides technical assistance and competitive financial support to states, counties, cities, and tribal authorities that are either currently engaged in justice reinvestment or are well positioned to undertake such work. Justice Reinvestment includes policymakers, technical assistance providers, and stakeholders working intensively over a two – three year period. During the first phase, entities analyze data, develop policy options, and adopt new polices. Subsequent steps would implement new policies; put reinvestment strategies into place, and measure performance. The JRI refers to a data-driven model that:

- Develops and implements evidence-based policy options to manage the growth in corrections expenditures, which generates savings in public revenues, increases the effectiveness of current criminal justice investments, and improves public safety and offender accountability;
- Analyzes criminal justice trends to understand the factors that drive jail and prison population growth; Reinvests a portion of the savings into the justice system and the community to further reduce corrections spending and prevent crime; and
- Measures the impact of the policy changes and reinvestment resources and holds policymakers accountable for projected results.

#### *Second Chance Act*

The Second Chance Act supports the development and implementation of innovative, evidence-based reentry programs, evaluation of new reentry programs to identify promising new approaches and best practices, and training and technical assistance to help state, local, and tribal governments improve the effectiveness of their existing programs. Through the Second Chance Act program, OJP supports these critical efforts, as well as tests and replicates new models of improving criminal justice system efficiencies and recidivism outcomes.

#### *Smart Policing, Probation, and Prosecution*

The Smart Policing Initiative (SPI) provides assistance to police departments to help them

identify effective tactics for addressing specific crime problems in analysis-driven ways. Some key components of SPI include using various data sources when developing their strategies, seeking public input on crime issues and solutions, promoting organizational change in using evidence-based strategies, and working with a research partner to implement and evaluate the outcomes of their strategies. Participating agencies will work with research partners to conduct in-depth problem analysis, ongoing monitoring of strategy implementation, and evaluation of goals and outcomes. The Smart Probation program is designed to develop more effective and evidence-based probation programs that effectively address offenders' needs and reduce recidivism, by improving probation success rates, which would in turn improve public safety, reduce returns to prisons and jails, and save taxpayer dollars. The Smart Prosecution program will provide funding to county and city prosecutors to use local criminal justice data to be smart on crime, developing effective and economical prosecution strategies to specific crime problems in their jurisdictions.

#### OJP Science Advisory Board

The OJP Science Advisory Board (SAB) was established by the Attorney General under the Federal Advisory Committee Act in November 2010. The objectives and scope of activity of the Board are to provide the Office of the Assistant Attorney General of OJP with valuable scientific advice for the purpose of enhancing the overall impact and performance of its programs and activities in criminal and juvenile justice. The purview of the SAB extends beyond OJP's scientific endeavors to include activities related to program development, training and technical assistance, and communications with the field. The SAB operates through the full Board and through numerous sub-committees to help inform medium and long-range planning; advise on program development and provide recommendation to improve OJP's understanding and adherence to scientific principles.

#### National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention (the Forum)

The Forum enables cities to develop or enhance effective comprehensive plans to prevent youth and gang violence in their cities, using multi-disciplinary partnerships, balanced approaches and data-driven strategies. An assessment by independent researchers showed that across six cities (Salinas, CA; San Jose, CA; Boston, MA; Detroit, MI; Chicago, IL; and Memphis, TN), survey respondents reported improved perceptions of the effectiveness of law enforcement and social services programs, slightly better collaboration and organizational cooperation, and more support for violence prevention from local officials. Most importantly, survey respondents in 2012 were less likely than those in 2011 to report increasing levels of violence in the community.

#### Formula and Block Grants

OJP is exploring ways to incentivize the use of competitive funding to infuse evidence into formula grants. In some cases, formula grants are already defined by statute in a way that encourages or prioritizes evidence based programs and practices.

OJJDP formula and block grants support states' efforts to develop alternatives to confinement and to develop and implement screening and assessment tools. Research has shown that detention and incarceration rarely rehabilitate young offenders. Despite the decrease in crime, the juvenile justice system is still formally handling too many youth at a significant cost to state and local governments. Many states continue to hold nonviolent and status offenders in

detention and correctional institutions; and many indigent offenders who are formally handled in the state(s) juvenile justice system lack meaningful access to counsel.

BJA is proposing a competitive incentive grant that can be paired with formula grants to provide additional “bonus” funding to grantees investing in proven or promising strategies.

## ***FOCUS 2. BUILDING EVIDENCE OF WHAT IS WORKING AND WHAT IS NOT***

Beyond the research and statistics performed by NIJ and BJS, OJP’s FY 2014 budget proposal includes two programs that include new and significant evaluation components: an evaluation of the Hawaii Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE) probation model, which will be supported by NIJ, and the Crime Victims Fund-Vision 21 Initiative.

### HOPE Probation Model: Generating New Evidence for the Field about What Works

The HOPE probation model has received national attention as a promising probation innovation, but has only been subjected to one systematic evaluation, which was sponsored by NIJ. The current Demonstration Field Experiment (DFE) is intended to determine whether the HOPE model can be broadly applied to probation systems outside of Hawaii. The DFE will systematically test HOPE outcomes and document implementation processes and costs in five sites across the nation. In FY 2014, OJP proposes to expand the evaluation of the HOPE project. This would involve up to 10 sites with a large number of participants randomly allocated to experimental and control conditions in each site. Project sites may vary based on offender subgroups and/or crime types. Possible examples include juvenile offenders, parolees, domestic violence offenders, sex offenders, and firearms offenders.

### Vision 21: Transforming Victim Services

Vision 21 is a strategic planning initiative based on an 18-month national assessment by the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) that systematically engaged the crime victim advocacy field and other stakeholder groups in assessing current and emerging challenges—and opportunities—facing the field. The proposed Vision 21 initiative is designed to address identified needs including the need for more victim-related data, research and program evaluation; holistic legal assistance for crime victims; resources for tribal victims; and capacity building to provide technology- and evidence-based training and technical assistance.

The Vision 21 proposal includes \$45.0 million in funding for research on victimization, crime victims, and victims services agencies, as well as evaluation of programs serving crime victims. For example, OVC will collaborate with NIJ and BJS to develop better data on crime victimization through administrative data collection by law enforcement, study victims services agencies and the role of victims’ involvement in “cold case” investigations, implement supplemental data collection on rape and sexual assault through the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), and evaluate victim services intervention strategies and victimization prevention programs serving young African-American males. This research is part of a multi-year effort envisioned by OVC to address the “evidence gap” regarding crime victims and victim services programs that were identified in the Vision 21 strategic planning process.

### Evidence-Based Practices

In addition to the two proposals discussed above, OJP is promoting rigorous program evaluation

through the grant solicitations issued by all of its bureaus and program offices. For the past several years, OJP grantees have been required to plan and submit performance measure activities that assess the impact of grant-funded programs.

OJP uses grant criteria to encourage the use of evidence and evidence-based practices in many competitive grant programs and builds many grant programs around evidence-based strategies and programs. For example, many Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) solicitations indicate that “priority consideration” will be given to applications that are considered promising or evidence-based; or that use research to support why an innovative program will be effective.

### ***FOCUS 3. BUILDING AGENCY CAPACITY***

The Research, Evaluation, and Statistics set-aside provides the NIJ and BJS an important source of funding for building and enhancing basic statistical systems to monitor the criminal justice system and for conducting research to identify best practices within that system. To support the overall mission of generating evidence, OJP is proposing a two percent set-aside for research, evaluation, and statistics. This is the same as the requested and enacted amount of two percent in FY 2013.

In FY 2014, this set-aside is expected to provide \$27.3 million to support, among other things, research on officer safety and reentry programs, evaluation of adult drug court programs, as well as statistical data collection and analysis on a variety of topics, including criminal recidivism and reentry; crime victims and victimization; law enforcement management and administration; white collar crime; and transnational crime.

Following the President’s plan to reduce gun violence, NIJ is currently conducting a technology assessment and market survey of existing and emerging gun safety technologies and will issue a report on the availability and use of those technologies in FY 2013. In FY 2014, NIJ will use \$2.0 million from the Research, Evaluation, and Statistics set-aside to issue a challenge to the private sector to develop innovative and cost-effective gun safety technology and provide prizes for those technologies that are proven to be reliable and effective.

#### Large Scale Demonstration Field Experiments

Demonstration field experiments use randomized controlled trials (RCTs) to develop the most rigorous evidence possible about the effectiveness of programs and practices. NIJ has proposed several possible projects for FY 2014, including:

- Evaluating Operation Ceasefire through an RCT, possibly using block randomization of neighborhoods within cities. This program has gained national attention and numerous communities with gun violence problems have weighed the decision of whether or not to adopt this program. There is quasi-experimental evidence in support of the program, but there remain widely varying beliefs about the effectiveness of this program.
- Rigorously evaluating police staffing strategies. While several high quality studies have shown that increasing the size of a police force can decrease crime, questions remain about how best to use those officers. NIJ will ask police departments to participate in an extensive



program of randomizing various aspects of their staffing, such as the ratio of detectives to patrol officers, detective caseloads, intensity of foot patrols, and the introduction of new technology.

#### Data Infrastructure

In the fields of criminal and juvenile justice and crime victim services, there is an acute need to improve and enhance the overall informational infrastructure in a way that supports basic research, evaluation, and data-driven policy making and program design. BJS leads the nation in developing this informational infrastructure and therefore plays a critical role in advancing evidence-based practices and infusing evidence into grant making.

OJJDP has partnered with the Pew Center on the States to conduct a two-part study on (1) the proportion of youth under community probation supervision to those in juvenile justice residential facilities, and (2) the corresponding expenditures for these two types of supervision. OJJDP has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Pew agreeing to provide data from the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement and Census of Juveniles on Probation for use in this study. The results of this study are expected in the spring 2013.

#### Cost Analysis and Cost/Benefit Analyses

NIJ solicitations currently prioritize cost-benefit analysis in a number of its solicitations using the following language: "...applications that include cost/benefit analysis will be given priority. NIJ views cost/benefit analysis as an effective way to communicate and disseminate findings from evaluation research."

#### Philanthropic and Nonprofit Relationships

Since 2009, OJP has been establishing relationships with the philanthropic community and the nonprofit sector. In FY 2012, OJP hosted a meeting to solicit additional guidance from the philanthropic community. The major objectives of the meeting were threefold:

- To share with the philanthropic community the agency's vision and priorities around criminal and juvenile justice;
- To solicit ideas and best practices from the criminal and juvenile justice field; and
- To identify and discuss opportunities for public and private partnerships between OJP and the philanthropic community.

Panel discussions from the meeting focused on innovative ongoing engagements as well as revised guidelines from OJP's General Counsel on outreach to philanthropic organizations, and the Casey Family Programs' Intergovernmental Personnel Act Program. This program will place Casey Fellows in OJP's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to work alongside OJJDP staff.

The meeting also focused on the technology tool called the Partnership Resource Network. Because of fiscal constraints, OJP is unable to fund all worthwhile grant applications. This resulted in many well-conceived and valuable grant applications going unfunded. The OJP website now makes public unfunded grant program applications in several categories which have

been highly rated through the peer review process so that external funders have an opportunity to assess them with the hope that some proposals will successfully secure other funding.

## **E. OJP Priorities and Challenges**

While crime rates have stabilized on the national level, many cities, as well as rural and tribal communities, still experience problems with violence, gangs, and drugs. In addition, newer challenges – such as internet crimes against children – confront state and local law enforcement officials, even as they struggle with limited resources. Consequently, OJP continues to address the following challenges:

### 1) Violence, Gangs, and Drugs

The centerpiece of OJP's efforts to address youth violence is the National Forum for Youth Violence Prevention (Forum). This program creates a context for participating localities to share challenges and promising strategies with each other and to explore how federal agencies can better support local efforts. It brings together groups across the spectrum – local and federal leaders, law enforcement, educators, public health providers, community and faith-based representatives, parents, and young people – to share ideas about effective and affordable ways to prevent youth and gang violence.

### 2) Placed-Based Initiatives

The centerpiece of the Department's place-based strategy is OJP's proposed Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation (BCJI) Program. Developed in close partnership with the White House, Office of Management and Budget, Domestic Policy Council, and Office of Urban Affairs, the BCJI is a place-based, community-oriented strategy that aims to prevent and control violent and other serious crime in neighborhoods with "hot spots"- small locations with high proportions of crime, often as chronic condition. The BCJI model provides tools and information about crime trends in a jurisdiction and assistance in assessing, planning, and implementing the most effective use of criminal justice resources to address these issues. This approach can have the biggest impact while also building the capacity of the community to deter future crime by addressing three of the social impacts most likely to impact crime: physical disorder, socio-economic status and resources, and the "collective efficacy" of the neighborhood. This program is one of the central components of the Administration's new Promise Zones initiative in the FY 2014 budget request.

### 3) Law Enforcement and Information Sharing

Law enforcement in the United States, unlike that in most other industrialized countries, has several levels and is comprised of thousands of federal, state, local, and tribal agencies. Ensuring that all elements of the justice community share information, adopt best practices, and respond to emerging issues with the same level of effectiveness and timeliness is a daunting task. OJP is providing national leadership and serving as a resource for the justice community through the Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative, among others, that focus on defining core justice information sharing requirements and identifying challenges and solutions.

Additional programs where OJP is providing leadership in law enforcement and information sharing include:

- The Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) Initiative (NSI) is a collaborative effort led by DOJ's Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) in partnership with the Department of Homeland Security, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and local law enforcement partners.
- The Smart Policing Initiative provides funding to local law enforcement agencies to develop effective and economical solutions to specific crime problems within their jurisdictions.
- The Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement and Ensuring Officer Resilience and Survivability Initiative (VALOR) is designed to create alert, knowledgeable officers and encourage supervisors and executives to focus on officer safety issues.
- The Justice Reinvestment strategy partners with state and local policymakers in a planning and data analysis process to review projected corrections population and the causes of such growth. They also find ways to improve the availability of services that can reduce offenders' risk for recidivism, such as housing, substance abuse treatment, employment training, and positive social and family support for offenders returning to communities.
- The Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART) Office is involved in collaborative efforts around the country in support of the national implementation of a comprehensive sex offender registration and notification system.

#### 4) Tribal Justice

OJP's Justice Programs Council on Native American Affairs in the Office of the Assistant Attorney General developed and led collaboration with other DOJ components and Alaska Native leadership to assess existing and needed public safety, justice and wellness programming.

#### 5) Forensics, DNA, Missing Persons, and Cold Cases

From crime scene to courtroom, forensics plays a vital role in the criminal justice system. OJP funds the development of forensic tools and technologies that will save time and money, initiates evaluations to better understand the impact of forensic science, provides technology assistance and training, and enhances state and local laboratory capabilities and capacity. OJP funds these activities in order to bolster the investigative power of forensics, thereby supporting the successful and informed use of DNA and other forensic evidence in court and improving the administration of justice. NIJ's forensics portfolio encompasses a wide range of programming that helps the criminal justice community solve criminal cases with innovative approaches and cutting-edge technology.

#### 6) Prisoner Reentry

Repeat offenders who cycle in and out of the justice system commit a significant portion of all crime and drive up the cost of operating justice agencies. These individuals often have risk factors such as mental health problems and substance abuse, limited education and literacy,

inadequate job skills, and a lack of positive support systems that, if addressed, reduce the likelihood of re-offending. OJP can address these issues with three strategies: 1) community-based options, such as problem-solving courts; 2) intensive, multi-phase reentry programs for those who are incarcerated; and 3) research to determine effective strategies for prisoner reentry programs. OJP is one of the 20 federal departments and agencies collaborating on the Attorney General's Interagency Reentry Council. The Reentry Council members collaborate to make communities safer, assist those returning from prison and jail in becoming productive, tax-paying citizens, and save taxpayer dollars by lowering the direct and collateral costs of incarceration.

#### 7) Juvenile Delinquency, Prevention, and Intervention

According to the National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence, sponsored by OJJDP and supported by the Center for Disease Control, more than 60 percent of the children surveyed were exposed to violence in the past year either directly or indirectly in their homes, schools or communities. The Attorney General's Defending Childhood initiative is targeted at combating the types of victimization described in this study. This initiative aims to prevent children's exposure to violence as victims and witnesses, mitigate the negative effects experienced by children exposed to violence, and develop knowledge about and increase awareness of this issue. OJP played an integral role in the development and launch of the Attorney General's Defending Childhood initiative.

OJP's Community-Based Violence Prevention Demonstration Program supports efforts that involve citizens in crime-fighting efforts. This program helps localities, and/or state programs that support a coordinated and multi-disciplinary approach to gang prevention, intervention, suppression, and reentry in targeted communities. It helps federal, state, and local partnerships replicate evidence-based strategies like the Chicago Cease Fire model (now known as Cure Violence). In FY 2010, Oakland, Denver, Brooklyn, and Washington, D.C. were selected to participate, and three new sites were added in FY 2011 – Newark, Boston, and Baltimore. OJJDP funded four more sites in FY 2012-Baton Rouge, Detroit, Philadelphia, and Los Angeles.

#### 8) Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC)

Every day, thousands of children and teens go online to research homework assignments, play games, and chat with friends. Every day, sexual predators roam the Internet, posting and/or looking for child pornography and soliciting minors to engage in sexual activity. Not only are these sex-related crimes intolerable, they pose formidable challenges for law enforcement, which must adapt its investigative techniques to a constantly evolving array of technology. One way OJP addresses the proliferation of internet crimes against children is through its ICAC Task Forces, which help state and local law enforcement agencies develop an effective response to cyber enticement and child pornography cases. The ICAC Task Force program is one of OJP's largest collaborative efforts. This national network of 61 coordinated task forces represents more than 3,000 federal, state, and local law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies that conduct investigations, forensic examinations, and prosecutions related to online child victimization and pornography.

#### 9) Environmental Accountability

OJP has implemented several initiatives to ensure a safe and healthy work environment for its building occupants and to protect the environment by conserving energy. We have collaborated

with building owners to develop opportunities to conserve both energy and water through the installation of light sensors and automatic faucets and toilets. Through our contractual efforts, priority is given to purchasing energy-efficient appliances and information technology equipment, and agency purchase card holders have been trained to conduct market research to buy "green" where possible.

## **F. Major Functions and Organizational Structure**

Composed of five bureaus and one program office, OJP and its programs address every facet of criminal and juvenile justice. Components include the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), National Institute of Justice (NIJ), Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), and the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART).

BJA provides leadership and assistance to local criminal justice programs that improve and reinforce the nation's criminal justice system. BJA's goals are to reduce and prevent crime, violence, and drug abuse and to improve the way in which the criminal justice system functions. In order to achieve such goals, BJA programs promote coordination and cooperation among federal, state, and local governments. BJA works closely with programs that bolster law enforcement operations, expand drug courts, and provide benefits to safety officers.

BJS is the principal statistical agency of the Department of Justice. BJS collects, analyzes, publishes, and disseminates information on crime, criminal offenders, crime victims, and criminal justice operations. BJS also provides financial and technical support to state, local, and tribal governments to improve their statistical capabilities and the quality and the utility of their criminal history records. BJS provides statistical information to the President, Congress, other officials, and the public with accurate, timely, and objective data about crime and the administration of criminal justice.

NIJ focuses on research, development, and evaluation of crime control and justice issues. NIJ provides objective, independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to meet the challenges of criminal justice, particularly at state and local levels. NIJ funds research, development, and technology assistance, as well as assesses programs, policies, and technologies. NIJ also disseminates its research and evaluation findings through conferences, reports, the internet, and the media.

OJJDP assists local community endeavors to effectively avert and react to juvenile delinquency and victimization. Through partnerships with experts from various disciplines, OJJDP aims to improve the juvenile justice system and its policies so that the public is better protected, youth and their families are better served, and offenders are held accountable. OJJDP develops, implements, and monitors programs for juveniles. The Office also supports many research, program, and training initiatives; develops priorities and goals and sets policies to guide juvenile justice issues; disseminates information about juvenile justice issues; and awards funds to states to support local programming nationwide.

OVC provides leadership and funding for victims of crimes. OVC distributes federal funds to victim assistance programs across the country and offers training programs for professionals and their agencies that specialize in helping victims. OVC also disseminates publications and hosts various programs to help develop public awareness about victims' rights and services.

The SMART Office was authorized by the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006, and is responsible for establishing and maintaining the standards of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) as defined by the Adam Walsh Act. The SMART Office also provides technical assistance and supports innovative and best practices in the field of sex offender management.

Additional information regarding OJP's components and initiatives can be found in the components' reports to Congress and on the OJP Web site ([www.ojp.gov](http://www.ojp.gov)).

#### Strategic Management of Human Capital

OJP firmly believes its human capital resources are the foundation for the successful accomplishment of its mission of "increasing public safety and improving the fair administration of justice across America through innovative leadership and programs" and is committed to building and maintaining a work environment that fosters inclusiveness, embraces diversity, and empowers its workforce to achieve performance excellence. OJP values the strong partnership between its Human Resources and Equal Employment Opportunity offices, and continues to develop talent management strategies and other strategic actions to ensure it has the human capital necessary to meet its mission.

In FY 2012, OJP launched a new human capital strategy. OJP's "Good to Great" campaign focuses on employee engagement, professionalizing key roles, planning for future workforce needs, and providing developmental pathways to support staff and succession planning. In FY 2012, OJP developed a comprehensive workforce planning strategy that aims to further align business needs with budget and human capital requirements. In FY 2013, OJP plans to issue a Workforce Plan that will provide current and projected workforce trends, profiles of core occupations, gap analyses, and outline restructuring activities and strategies to resolve skill gaps.

Data from OPM's 2011 Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey (FEVS) were used in FY 2012 to enhance OJP's human capital strategies and to develop future action plans. OJP plans to continue to use data from the FEVS to measure progress on human capital initiatives and to build future action plans.

#### Federal Real Property Asset Management

Subsequent to receiving final Congressional approval on OJP's lease prospectus, GSA continued negotiations on behalf of OJP that culminated in a 10-year succeeding lease that was awarded on December 26, 2012. OJP is collaborating with GSA to explore space design strategies to better utilize existing space while at the same time reducing our overall agency footprint. While OJP's efforts in this regard align with the Congressional conditions stipulated in their approval of OJP's lease prospectus, they are also responsive to the President's initiative to reduce costs and maximize the use of the federal real property inventory, OMB's "no net new" growth policy, and

the Department's priority to develop creative workspace changes to decrease space utilization rates.

#### Improved Financial Performance

OJP achieved an unqualified audit opinion on OJP's annual financial statements through FY 2012, the seventh straight fiscal year of unqualified audit opinions for OJP's financial statements. The FY 2012 financial statement audit identified no material weaknesses.

The Department's Inspector General has stated that, while it is important to efficiently award the billions of dollars in grant funds appropriated by Congress annually, it is equally important to maintain proper oversight over the grantees' use of these funds to ensure accountability and to ensure that funds are effectively used as intended. This "post award" work is fundamental to preventing fraudulent, wasteful, or inappropriate use of the billions of taxpayers' dollars that OJP awards in grants each fiscal year.

In FY 2012, OJP program offices also completed in-depth monitoring of 1,214 grants totaling \$2.0 billion, as well as financial monitoring for 488 grants totaling \$1.3 billion. In addition to in-depth monitoring activities, OJP program offices conducted desk reviews on 13,613 grants.

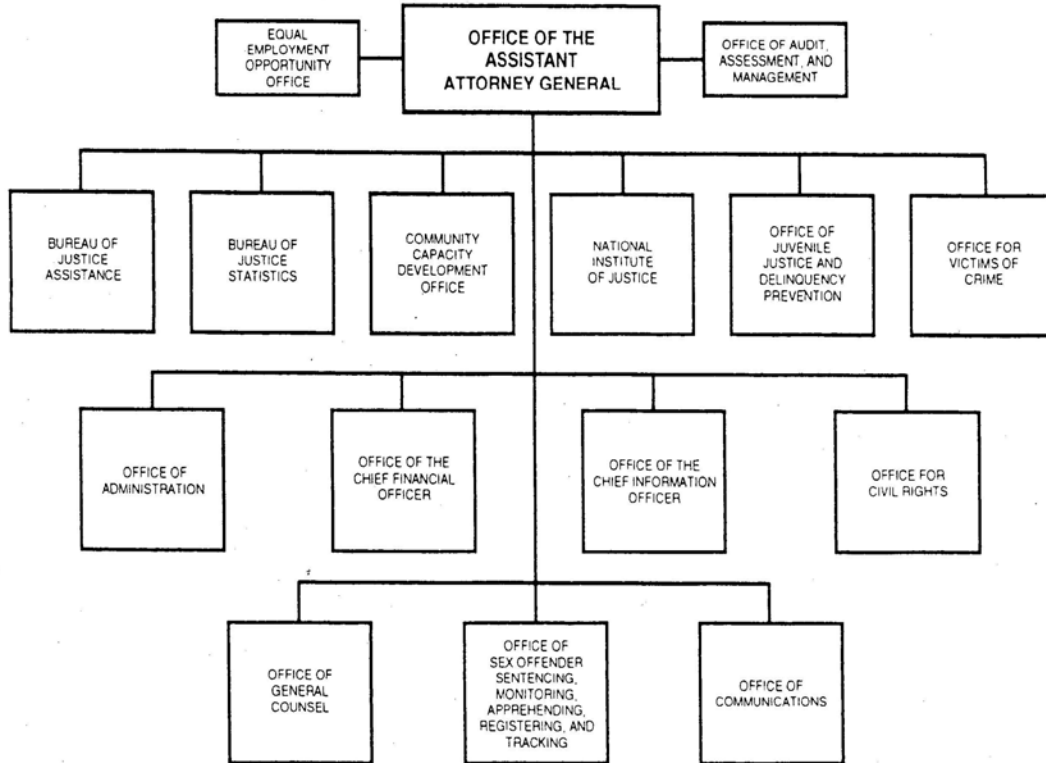
#### Expanded E-government

OJP continues to actively support various E-government initiatives such as reporting grant data to Data.gov, promoting access to DOJ grants funding through Grants.gov, fully compliant award funding announcements through USASpending.gov, and grantee financial reports through the Federal Sub Grant Reporting Systems (FSRS). OJP attends and participates in meetings such as GMLOB Executive Committee meetings, GSA's SAMS planning meetings, and the OMB's Data Quality Working Group for grants data. OJP continues to coordinate with the U.S. Department of Treasury in implementing new system requirements, such as, the Government-wide Treasury Account Symbol Adjusted Trial Balance System (GTAS, Transaction Reporting System (TRS) and Do No Pay (DNP) database.

#### Budget and Performance Integration

OJP monitors the performance of programs, provides quarterly performance data to DOJ, and reports performance data to OMB semi-annually. All of these processes ensure the integration of performance and budget information.

# OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS



Approved by: *Albino Gonzales* Date: 12-21-06  
ALBINO GONZALES  
Attorney General



## **II. Summary of Program Changes**

<b>Summary of Program Changes Listed in Priority Order - Increases</b>					
<b>Item Name</b>	<b>Description</b>				<b>Page</b>
	<b>Program Description</b>	<b>Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Dollars (\$000)</b>	
Research, Development, and Evaluation Program	Supports research, development, and evaluation (RD&E) efforts to support practitioners and policy makers at all levels of government; emphasizes RD&E activities into the following major program areas: state and local law enforcement, forensic science, crime prevention, violence and victimization, and corrections and courts.	0	0	4,500	96
Crime Victims Fund	Focuses on providing compensation to victims of crime and survivors, supporting appropriate victims' service programs and victimization intervention strategies, and building capacity to improve response to crime victims' needs and increase offender accountability.	0	0	95,000	100
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)	Provides flexible grants that are the primary source of federal criminal justice funding for state, local, and tribal jurisdictions. Of this request, \$10M is for Smart Policing to support effective police/research partnerships at local law enforcement agencies to develop effective and economical solutions to chronic crime problems.	0	0	25,000	104
Justice Reinvestment (Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction)	Provides targeted technical assistance to help units of state, local, and tribal governments analyze data on their criminal justice systems, identify what factors are driving increases in prison and jail populations and develop strategies to reduce costs, improve public safety, and help ex-offenders with the transition back into mainstream society.	0	0	85,000	109
Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence	Coordinated with the Department of Health and Human Services, will build on what has been learned from past and current activities, and will consist of the following components: 1) Advance Effective Practices at the State, Local, and Tribal Levels; and 2) Increasing Knowledge, Understanding, and Policy.	0	0	13,000	114
Criminal Justice Statistics Programs	Collects and analyzes statistical data on all aspects of the criminal justice system; assists state, local, and tribal governments in collecting and analyzing justice statistics; and disseminates high value information and statistics to inform policy makers, researchers, criminal justice practitioners, and the general public.	0	0	7,900	118
Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository	Provides practitioners and policymakers with a single, credible, online source for evidence-based information on what works and what is promising in criminal and juvenile justice policy and practice.	0	0	2,000	123

<b>Summary of Program Changes Listed in Priority Order – Increases</b>					
<b>Item Name</b>	<b>Description</b>				<b>Page</b>
	<b>Program Description</b>	<b>Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Dollars (\$000)</b>	
Second Chance Act	Authorizes grants to government agencies and nonprofit groups to provide employment assistance, substance abuse treatment, housing, family programming, mentoring, victims support, and other services that can help reduce re-offending and violations of probation and parole.	0	0	56,000	126
National Forum on Youth Violence	Creates a context for participating localities to share challenges and promising strategies with each other and to explore how federal agencies can better support local efforts.	0	0	2,000	130
National Criminal History Improvement Program	Promotes officer safety through a modularized, multi-level training and technical assistance program that will develop a culture of safety within law enforcement agencies and personnel that is consistent with the ideals of a democratic society.	0	0	44,000	133
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation	Supports place-based strategies that combine law enforcement, community policing, prevention, intervention, and treatment, and neighborhood restoration.	0	0	20,000	137
Forensic Science	Strengthens and enhances the practice of forensic sciences.	0	0	9,000	141
Economic, High-technology, and Cybercrime Prevention Program	Provides grants, training, and technical assistance to support efforts to combat economic, high-technology, and internet crimes, including the intellectual property crimes of counterfeiting and piracy.	0	0	2,000	144
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiatives	Assists state, local, and tribal governments in developing and implementing community-based violence reduction strategies that have been proven to be effective through sound research and evaluation.	0	0	17,000	148
Project Hawaii Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)	Funding for additional sites implementing “swift and certain” sanctions in probation, including a large scale demonstration field experiment using a randomized controlled trial methodology.	0	0	10,000	151
Title II Part B: Formula Grants	Supports state, local, and tribal efforts to develop and implement comprehensive state juvenile justice plans.	0	0	30,000	155

<b>Summary of Program Changes Listed in Priority Order – Increases</b>					
<b>Item Name</b>	<b>Description</b>				<b>Page</b>
	<b>Program Description</b>	<b>Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Dollars (\$000)</b>	
Delinquency Prevention (Title V: Incentive Grants)	Supports delinquency prevention programs and activities to benefit youth who are at risk of having contact with the juvenile justice system.	0	0	36,000	158
Problem Solving Justice	Encourages research-based continuums of local justice system responses for drug involved offenders and problem solving strategies for addressing community crime problems and other priority offender populations.	0	0	44,000	162
Missing and Exploited Children	Provides a primary vehicle for building an infrastructure to support the national effort to prevent the abduction and exploitation of our nation's children.	0	0	2,000	167
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	Assists states and units of local government in developing and implementing residential substance abuse treatment programs in state and local correctional and detention facilities and to create and maintain community-based aftercare services for offenders.	0	0	9,000	171
Competitive Grant for Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	Competitive demonstration grants focusing on girls in the juvenile justice system through responses and strategies that consider gender and the special needs of girls.	0	0	2,000	174
Juvenile Justice Realignment Incentive Grants	Incentive grants to assist states that use JABG funds for evidence-based juvenile justice system realignment to foster better outcomes for system-involved youth, less costly use of incarceration, and increased public safety.	0	0	20,000	177
Byrne Incentive Grants	This program will incentivize Byrne JAG Grantees to use a portion of their existing funding to support criminal justice programs and practices that are shown through scientific evidence to be effective.	0	0	40,000	180
Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal	Support continued development and implementation of a web portal that would consolidate information regarding federal resources, grant opportunities, best and promising practices, and ongoing government initiatives that address and support children of incarcerated parents and their caregivers.	0	0	500	184
Public Safety Officers Benefits	Provides a one-time financial benefit to survivors of public safety officers whose deaths resulted from injuries sustained in the line of duty.	0	0	3,000	187
<b>Total Increases</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$578,900</b>	

Summary of Program Changes Listed in Priority Order – Offsets					
Item Name	Description				Page
	Program Description	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	Reimburses states and localities for part of their prior year costs for incarcerating illegal aliens with at least one felony or two misdemeanor convictions for violations of state or local law.	0	0	(240,000)	191
Regional Information Sharing System	Facilitates information sharing and communications to support member agency investigative and prosecution efforts by providing state-of-the-art investigative support and training to law enforcement agencies nationwide.	0	0	(2,000)	194
Youth Mentoring Grants	Supports mentoring for youth at risk of educational failure, dropping out of school, or involvement in delinquent activities, including gangs.	0	0	(20,000)	197
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	Provides a comprehensive strategy to maximize the use of forensic DNA technology in the criminal justice system.	0	0	(25,000)	200
Capital Litigation	Provides grants for the training of defense counsel, state and local prosecutors, and state trial judges to help them improve the quality of representation and the reliability of verdicts in state-level capital cases.	0	0	(1,000)	203
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	Provides support for the development of a national set of measures by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) describing the circumstances surrounding incidents of sexual assault in correctional institutions.	0	0	(2,000)	206
OJP Program Eliminations	Eliminates funding for several programs to ensure that OJP's limited funding is focused on addressing the nation's most important criminal justice priorities. The eliminated programs are: Border Initiatives; Presidential Nominating Conventions; Court Appointed Special Advocate Program; John R. Justice; Missing Alzheimer's; Paul Coverdell; Child Abuse Training Programs; and VOCA Child Abuse Program.	0	0	(257,000)	210
	<b>Total Offsets</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(\$547,000)</b>	
Personnel and Resources for OJP Operations	Provides personnel and resources to fulfill stewardship obligations, ensure transparency and accountability in the use of federal grant funding, and improve the efficiency and productivity of day-to-day operations.	10	10	0	94
	<b>Net Change</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>\$31,900</b>	

### **III. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language**

**Office of Justice Programs**  
**Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language**

*The FY 2014 Budget request of \$2,353,200, 712 Positions, and 611 FTE includes proposed changes in the appropriations language listed and explained below. New language is italicized and underlined and language proposed for deletion is bracketed.*

**RESEARCH, EVALUATION, AND STATISTICS**

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 ("the 1968 Act"); the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 ("the 1974 Act"); the Missing Children's Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5771 et seq.); the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-21); the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-405); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-162) ("the 2005 Act"); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-647); the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-199); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-473); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-248) ("the Adam Walsh Act"); the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-401); subtitle D of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296) ("the 2002 Act"); the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-180); and other programs; [~~\$136,000,000~~]\$134,400,000, to remain available until expended, of which--

(1) [~~\$60,000,000~~]\$52,900,000 is for criminal justice statistics programs, and other activities, as authorized by part C of title I of the 1968 Act[, of which \$36,000,000] [is for the administration and redesign of the National Crime Victimization Survey];

(2) [~~\$48,000,000~~]\$44,500,000 is for research, development, and evaluation programs, and other activities as authorized by part B of title I of the 1968 Act and subtitle D of title II of the 2002 Act;

(3) [~~\$1,000,000~~]\$3,000,000 is for an evaluation clearinghouse program; [and]

(4) [~~\$27,000,000~~]\$25,000,000 is for regional information sharing activities, as authorized by part M of title I of the 1968 Act; *and*

*(5) \$9,000,000 is for activities to strengthen and enhance the practice of forensic sciences, of which \$1,000,000 is for the support of a Forensic Science Advisory Committee to be chaired by the Attorney General and the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, \$3,000,000 is for transfer to the National Institute of Standards and Technology under the heading "Scientific and Technical Research and Services" for measurement science and standards in support of forensic science, and \$5,000,000 is for transfer to the National Science Foundation under the heading "Research and Related Activities" for a forensic science grant program to establish forensic science research centers.*

Note.--A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

## STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322) ("the 1994 Act"); the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 ("the 1968 Act"); the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-405); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-647) ("the 1990 Act"); the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-164); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-162) ("the 2005 Act"); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-248) ("the Adam Walsh Act"); the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-386); the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-180); subtitle D of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296) ("the 2002 Act"); the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-199); the Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-403); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-473); the Mentally III Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-416); and other programs[; \$781,500,000], \$1,005,000,000, to remain available until expended as follows--

(1) [~~\$430,000,000~~]\$395,000,000 for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program as authorized by subpart 1 of part E of title I of the 1968 Act (except that section 1001(c), and the special rules for Puerto Rico under section 505(g), of title I of the 1968 Act shall not apply for purposes of this Act), of which, notwithstanding such subpart 1, \$2,000,000 is for a program to improve State and local law enforcement intelligence capabilities including antiterrorism training and training to ensure that constitutional rights, civil liberties, civil rights, and privacy interests are protected throughout the intelligence process, [~~\$4,000,000~~]\$2,000,000 is for a State, local, and tribal assistance help desk and diagnostic center program, [~~\$5,000,000~~]\$15,000,000 is for a Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officer Resilience and Survivability Initiative (VALOR), [and \$6,000,000 is] [for a criminal justice reform and recidivism reduction program]\$10,000,000 is for an initiative to support evidence-based policing, \$5,000,000 is for an initiative to enhance prosecutorial decision-making, and \$2,500,000 for objective, nonpartisan voter education about, and a plebiscite on, options that would resolve Puerto Rico's future political status, which shall be provided to the State Elections Commission of Puerto Rico: Provided, That funds provided for the plebiscite under the previous proviso shall not be obligated until 45 days after the Attorney General notifies the Committees on Appropriations that he approves of an expenditure plan from the Commission for voter education and plebiscite administration, including approval of the plebiscite ballot; Provided further, That the notification shall include a finding that the voter education materials, plebiscite ballot, and related materials are not incompatible with the Constitution and laws and policies of the United States: Provided further, That no Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant may be made by the Attorney General to any unit of local government (other than an Indian tribe) if the allocation thereto, pursuant to section 505(d)(2)(A) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3755(d)(2)(A)), is less than \$25,000;

(2) \$40,000,000 for an Edward Byrne Memorial incentive grant program, of which \$15,000,000 is for incentive grants to states and localities that use a portion of Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program funding for evidence-based strategies and interventions and \$25,000,000 is for incentive grants for states and localities using a portion of Edward Byrne



*Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program funding for justice system realignment efforts;*

[(2)] \$70,000,000 for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, as authorized by section 241(i)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1231(i)(5)): Provided, That no jurisdiction shall request compensation for any cost greater than the actual cost for Federal immigration and other detainees housed in State and local detention facilities;]

[(3)]~~(3)~~ [\$25,000,000]\$15,000,000 for competitive grants to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, to prevent or combat juvenile delinquency, and to assist victims of crime (other than compensation);

[(4)]~~(4)~~ [\$52,000,000]\$44,000,000 for Drug Courts, as authorized by section 1001(a)(25)(A) of title I of the 1968 Act, mental health courts and adult and juvenile collaboration program grants, as authorized by parts V and HH of title I of the 1968 Act and the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-416), and other criminal justice system problem-solving grants;

[(5)]~~(5)~~ [\$21,000,000]\$19,000,000 for grants for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners, as authorized by part S of title I of the 1968 Act;

[(6)]~~(6)~~ \$2,000,000 for the Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program, as authorized by section 426 of Public Law 108-405, and for grants for wrongful conviction review;

[(7)]~~(7)~~ [\$15,000,000]\$9,000,000 for economic, high technology and Internet crime prevention grants, including as authorized by section 401 of Public Law 110-403; of which \$2,500,000 for intellectual property enforcement grants, including as authorized by section 401 of Public Law 110-403;

[(8)]~~(8)~~ [\$20,000,000]\$35,000,000 for an Edward Byrne Memorial criminal justice innovation program[, of which not more than \$2,000,000 may be used for activities supporting a review of criminal justice system policies and strategies];

[(9)] \$24,000,000 for the matching grant program for law enforcement armor vests, as authorized by section 2501 of title I of the 1968 Act;]

[(10)]~~(9)~~ \$1,000,000 for the National Sex Offender Public Web site;

[(11)]~~(10)~~ \$5,000,000 for competitive and evidence-based programs to reduce gun crime and gang violence;

[(12)]~~(11)~~ [\$4,000,000]\$5,000,000 for grants to assist State and tribal governments and related activities as authorized by the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-180);

[(13)]~~(12)~~ [\$5,000,000]\$50,000,000 for the National Criminal History Improvement Program for grants to upgrade criminal and mental health records necessary for the functioning of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System;

[(14)]~~(13)~~ \$7,000,000 for a program to monitor prescription drugs and scheduled listed chemical products;

[(15)]~~(14)~~ [\$12,500,000]\$10,500,000 for prison rape prevention and prosecution grants to States and units of local government, and other programs, as authorized by the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-79), *including statistics, data, and research, of which not more than \$250,000 of these funds shall be available for the direct federal costs of facilitating an auditing process: Provided, That, upon the Attorney General's initial receipt of submissions pursuant to section 8(c)(2) of Public Law 108-79--(a) the statistical review and related analysis provided for in section 4 thereof shall no longer be required, and (b) the review panel established under section 4(b) of Public Law 108-79 shall be terminated;*

[(16)] \$8,000,000 for a justice information sharing and technology program; and]

[(17)](15) \$100,000,000 for DNA-related and forensic programs and activities (including related research and development, training and education, and technical assistance), of which \$20,000,000 is for programs and activities (including grants, technical assistance, and technology) to reduce the rape kit backlog; Provided, That the certification requirements of 42 U.S.C. 3797k(1), 3797k(2), and 3797k(4) shall apply to any DNA-related and forensic program grants made to forensic crime laboratories;

(16) \$10,500,000 for victim services programs for victims of trafficking, as authorized by section 107(b)(2) of Public Law 106-386 and for programs authorized under Public Law 109-164;

(17) \$23,000,000 for an initiative relating to children exposed to violence;

(18) \$20,000,000 for sex offender management assistance, as authorized by the Adam Walsh Act and the 1994 Act, and related activities;

(19) [\$80,000,000]\$119,000,000 for offender reentry programs and research, as authorized by the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-199), *without regard to the time limitations specified at section 6(1) of such Act*, of which \$10,000,000 is for a program to improve State, local, and tribal probation *or parole* supervision efforts and strategies; *and \$5,000,000 is for Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstrations to enhance and maintain parental and family relationships for incarcerated parents as a reentry or recidivism reduction strategy; Provided, That [not to exceed]up to [\$20,000,000]\$40,000,000 of funds made available in this paragraph may be used for performance-based awards for Pay for Success projects, of which up to \$10,000,000 shall be for Pay for Success programs implementing the Permanent Supportive Housing Model; Provided further, That, with respect to the previous proviso, any funds obligated for such projects shall remain available for disbursement until expended, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1552(a); Provided further, That, with respect to the first proviso, any deobligated funds from such projects shall immediately be available for activities authorized under the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-199):*

(20) \$85,000,000 for a Justice Reinvestment Initiative program, for activities related to criminal justice reform and recidivism reduction;

(21) \$10,000,000 for additional replication sites employing Hawaii's Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE) model implementing swift and certain sanctions in probation, and for a research project on the effectiveness of the model;

Provided further, That, if a unit of local government uses any of the funds made available under this heading to increase the number of law enforcement officers, the unit of local government will achieve a net gain in the number of law enforcement officers who perform non-administrative public sector safety service.

Note.--A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution

## **JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 ("the 1974 Act"); the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 ("the 1968 Act"); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-162) ("the 2005 Act"); the Missing

Children's Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5771 et seq.); the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-21); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-647) ("the 1990 Act"); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-248) ("the Adam Walsh Act"); the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-401); and other juvenile justice programs, [~~\$245,000,000~~] \$332,500,000, to remain available until expended as follows--

(1) \$70,000,000 for programs authorized by section 221 of the 1974 Act, and for training and technical assistance to assist small, non-profit organizations with the Federal grants process:

Provided, That notwithstanding sections 103(26) and 223(a)(11)(A) of the 1974 Act, for purposes of funds appropriated in this Act--(a) the term "adult inmate" shall be understood to mean an individual who has been arrested and is in custody as the result of being charged as an adult with a crime, but shall not be understood to include anyone under the care and custody of a juvenile detention or correctional agency, or anyone who is in custody as the result of being charged with or having committed an offense described in Section 223(a)(11)(A) of the 1974 Act; (b) the juveniles described in Section 223(a)(11)(A) of the 1974 Act who have been charged with or who have committed an offense that would not be criminal if committed by an adult shall be understood to include individuals under 18 who are charged with or who have committed an offense of purchase, consumption, or possession of any alcoholic beverage or tobacco product; and (c) Section 223(a)(11)(A)(ii) of the 1974 Act shall apply only to those individuals described in Section 223(a)(11)(A) who, while remaining under the jurisdiction of the court on the basis of the offense described therein, are charged with or commit a violation of a valid court order thereof;

(2) \$58,000,000 for youth mentoring grants;

(3) [~~\$40,000,000~~]\$56,000,000 for delinquency prevention, as authorized by sections 261 and 262 of the 1974 Act; of which \$20,000,000 is for competitive grants to police and juvenile justice authorities in communities that have been awarded Department of Education School Climate Transformation Grants to collaborate on use of evidence-based positive behavior strategies to increase school safety and reduce juvenile arrests;

(4) \$30,000,000 for the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants program as authorized by part R of title I of the 1968 Act; Provided, That Guam shall be considered a State for purposes thereof;

(5) \$20,000,000 for incentive grants to assist states that use Juvenile Accountability Block Grants program funds for evidence-based juvenile justice system realignment to foster better outcomes for affected juveniles;

~~[(5)](6) \$25,000,000 for community-based violence prevention initiatives, of which no less than \$12,500,000 is for public health approaches to reducing shootings and violence;~~

~~[(6) \$20,000,000 for an evidence-based competitive juvenile justice demonstration grant program; and]~~

(7) [~~\$2,000,000~~]\$4,000,000 for grants and technical assistance in support of the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention;[:]

(8) \$67,000,000 for missing and exploited children programs, including as authorized by sections 404(b) and 405(a) of the 1974 Act, of which \$22,000,000 is for grants and activities concerning internet crimes against children, including as authorized by the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-401);

(9) \$500,000 for an internet site providing information and resources on children of incarcerated parents;

(10) \$2,000,000 for competitive grants focusing on girls in the juvenile justice system:

Provided, That not more than 10 percent of each amount may be used for research, evaluation, and statistics activities designed to benefit the programs or activities authorized: Provided further, That not more than [2]5 percent of each amount may be used for training and technical assistance: Provided further, That the previous two provisos shall not apply to grants and projects authorized by sections 261 and 262 of the 1974 Act and to missing and exploited children programs.

Note.--A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

### **PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS BENEFITS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)**

For payments and expenses authorized under section 1001(a)(4) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, such sums as are necessary (including amounts for administrative costs), to remain available until expended; and \$16,300,000 for payments authorized by section 1201(b) of such Act and for educational assistance authorized by section 1218 of such Act, to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding section 205 of this Act, upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding for such disability and education payments, the Attorney General may transfer such amounts to "Public Safety Officers Benefits" from available appropriations for the Department of Justice as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances: Provided further, That any transfer pursuant to the previous proviso shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

Note.--A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

### **GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Sec. [213]212. At the discretion of the Attorney General, and in addition to any amounts that otherwise may be available (or authorized to be made available) by law, with respect to funds appropriated by this title under the headings "Research, Evaluation, and Statistics", "State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance", and "Juvenile Justice Programs"—

- (1) Up to [3]5 percent of funds made available to the Office of Justice Programs for grant or reimbursement programs may be used by such Office to provide training and technical assistance;
- (2) Up to 2 percent of funds made available for grant or reimbursement programs under such headings, except for amounts appropriated specifically for research, evaluation, or statistical programs administered by the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, shall be transferred to and merged with funds provided to the National

Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, to be used by them for research, evaluation or statistical purposes, without regard to the authorizations for such grant or reimbursement programs; and

(3) 7 percent of funds made available for grant or reimbursement programs: (1) under the heading "State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance"; or (2) under the headings "Research, Evaluation, and Statistics" and "Juvenile Justice Programs", to be transferred to and merged with funds made available under the heading "State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance", shall be available for tribal criminal justice assistance without regard to the authorizations for such grant or reimbursement programs.

Sec. [214]213. The Attorney General may, upon request by a grantee and based upon a determination of fiscal hardship, waive the requirements of sections 2976(g)(1), 2978(e)(1) and (2), and 2904 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797w(g)(1), 3797w-2(e)(1) and (2), 3797q-3) and section 6(c)(3) of the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (42 U.S.C. 15605(c)(3)) with respect to funds appropriated in this or any other Act making appropriations for fiscal years 2010 through 2013 for Adult and Juvenile Offender State and Local Reentry Demonstration Projects and State, Tribal, and Local Reentry Courts authorized under part FF of title I of such Act of 1968, and the Prosecution Drug Treatment Alternatives to Prison Program authorized under part CC of such Act of 1968, and Grants to Protect Inmates and Safeguard Communities under such Act of 2003.

Sec. [216]215. Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations for the Office of Justice Programs, [~~\$43,000,000~~]\$47,000,000 are hereby permanently cancelled: Provided, That no amounts may be cancelled from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

Sec. [217]216. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts deposited or available in the Fund established under section 1402 of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601) in any fiscal year in excess of [~~\$1,070,000,000~~]\$800,000,000 shall not be available for obligation in this fiscal year: Provided, That, notwithstanding section 1402(d) of such Act of 1984, of the amounts available from the Fund for obligation, the following amounts shall be available without fiscal year limitation to the Director of the Office for Victims of Crime: \$25,000,000 for supplemental victims' services and other victim-related programs and initiatives, \$20,000,000 for tribal assistance for victims of violence (both of which support "Vision 21"), and \$10,000,000 for victims of trafficking grants focused on domestic victims: Provided, That up to 2 percent of funds may be made available to the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, to be used by them for research, evaluation or statistical purposes related to crime victims and related programs.

[of amounts available in the Fund, notwithstanding sections 1402(d), 1402(e), 1402(f), 1404(c), 1404(d), and 1407 (42 U.S.C. 10601(d), 10601(e), 10601(f), 10603(c), 10604)]

[(a) \$144,500,000, in addition to sums provided for this purpose under the "Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs" account, shall be transferred to that account and available to the Office on Violence Against Women for grants to combat violence against women, as authorized by part T of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3711 et seq.);]

[(b) \$220,500,000, shall be transferred to the "State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance" account, and available to the Office of Justice Programs as follows\_ ]

[(1) \$100,000,000 is for DNA-related and forensic programs and activities (including related research and development, training and education, and technical assistance), of which \$1,500,000 is for DNA training and education for law enforcement, correctional personnel, and court officers for the purposes of 42 U.S.C. 14136, \$2,500,000 is for Sexual Assault Forensic Exam program grants including as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 14136a, and \$5,000,000 is to be made available to the National Institute of Justice for research on rape kit backlogs in additional jurisdictions;]

[ (2) \$67,000,000 is for missing and exploited children programs, including as authorized by sections 404(b) and 405(a) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, of which \$22,000,000 is for internet crime against children grants and activities as authorized by the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-401);]

[(3) \$23,000,000 is for an initiative relating to children exposed to violence;]

[(4) \$20,000,000 is for implementation of the Adam Walsh Act and related activities; and]

[(5) \$10,500,000 is for victim services programs for victims of trafficking, as authorized by section 107(b)(2) of Public Law 106-386 and for programs authorized under Public Law 109-164.]

Sec. 219. Performance Partnership Pilots.

(a) Definitions. In this section,

(1) "Performance Partnership Pilot" (or "Pilot") is a project that seeks to identify, through a demonstration, cost-effective strategies for providing services at the state, regional, or local level that—

(A) involve two or more Federal programs (administered by one or more Federal agencies)—

(i) which have related policy goals, and

(ii) at least one of which is administered (in whole or in part) by a state, local, or tribal government; and

(B) achieve better results for regions, communities, or specific at risk populations through making better use of the budgetary resources that are available for supporting such programs.

(2) "To improve outcomes for disconnected youth" means to increase the rate at which individuals between the ages of 14 and 24 (who are homeless, in foster care, involved in the juvenile justice system, or are neither employed nor enrolled in an educational institution) achieve success in meeting educational, employment or other key goals.

(3) The "lead Federal administering agency" is the Federal agency, to be designated by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (from among the participating Federal agencies that have statutory responsibility for the Federal discretionary funds that will be used in a Performance Partnership Pilot) that will enter into and administer the particular Performance Partnership Agreement on behalf of that agency and the other participating Federal agencies.

(b) Use of Discretionary Funds in Fiscal Year 2014 Appropriations Act. Federal agencies may use Federal discretionary funds, that are made available in this act or any other appropriations

act providing funds for Fiscal Year 2014 and corresponding authority to enter into Performance Partnership Pilots, to carry out up to a total of 13 Performance Partnership Pilots involving up to a total of \$130,000,000 in aggregate Federal discretionary budget authority. Such Pilots shall:

- (1) be designed to improve outcomes for disconnected youth, and
- (2) involve Federal programs targeted on disconnected youth, or designed to prevent youth from disconnecting from school or work, that provide education, training and employment, and other related social services; and

(c) Performance Partnership Agreements. Federal agencies may use Federal discretionary funds, as authorized in subsection (b), to participate in a Performance Partnership Pilot only in accordance with the terms of a Performance Partnership Agreement that—

(1) is entered into between—

(A) the head of the lead Federal administering agency, on behalf of all of the participating Federal agencies (subject to the head of the lead Federal administering agency having received from the heads of each of the other participating agencies their written concurrence for entering into the Agreement), and

(B) the respective representatives of all of the state, local or tribal governments that are participating in the Agreement; and

(2) specifies, at a minimum, the following information:

(A) the length of the Agreement (which shall not extend beyond September 30, 2018);

(B) the Federal programs and federally-funded services that are involved in the Pilot;

(C) the Federal discretionary funds that are being used in the Pilot (by the respective Federal account identifier, and the total amount from such account that is being used in the Pilot), and the period (or periods) of availability for obligation (by the Federal Government) of such funds;

(D) the non-Federal funds that are involved in the Pilot, by source (which can include private funds as well as governmental funds) and by amount;

(E) the state, local, or tribal programs that are involved in the Pilot;

(F) the populations to be served by the Pilot;

(G) the cost-effective Federal oversight procedures that will be used for the purpose of maintaining the necessary level of accountability for the use of the Federal discretionary funds;

(H) the cost-effective State, local or tribal oversight procedures that will be used for the purpose of maintaining the necessary level of accountability for the use of the Federal discretionary funds;

(I) the outcome (or outcomes) that the Pilot is designed to achieve;

(J) the appropriate, reliable, and objective outcome-measurement methodology that the Federal Government and the participating state, local, or tribal governments will use, in carrying out the Pilot, to determine whether the Pilot is achieving, and has achieved, the specified outcomes that the Pilot is designed to achieve; and

(K) in cases where, during the course of the Pilot, it is determined that the Pilot is not achieving the specified outcomes that it is designed to achieve,

(i) the consequences that will result from such deficiencies with respect to the Federal discretionary funds that are being used in the Pilot, and

(ii) the corrective actions that will be taken in order to increase the likelihood that the Pilot, upon completion, will have achieved such specified outcomes.

(d) Agency Head Determinations. A Federal agency may participate in a Performance Partnership Pilot (including by providing Federal discretionary funds that have been appropriated to such agency) only upon the written determination by the head of such agency that the agency's participation in such Pilot—

(1) will not result in denying or restricting the eligibility of any individual for any of the services that (in whole or in part) are funded by the agency's programs and Federal discretionary funds that are involved in the Pilot, and

(2) based on the best available information, will not otherwise adversely affect vulnerable populations that are the recipients of such services. In making this determination, the head of the agency may take into consideration the other Federal discretionary funds that will be used in the Pilot as well as any non-Federal funds (including from private sources as well as governmental sources) that will be used in the Pilot.

(e) Transfer Authority. For the purpose of carrying out the Pilot in accordance with the Performance Partnership Agreement, and subject to the written approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the head of each participating Federal agency may transfer Federal discretionary funds that are being used in the Pilot to an account of the lead Federal administering agency that includes Federal discretionary funds that are being used in the Pilot. Subject to the waiver authority under subsection (g), such transferred funds shall remain available for the same purposes for which such funds were originally appropriated: Provided, That such transferred funds shall remain available for obligation by the Federal Government until the expiration of those Federal discretionary funds (which are being used in the Pilot) that have the longest period of availability, except that any such transferred funds shall not remain available beyond September 30, 2018.

(f) Waiver Authority. In connection with a Federal agency's participation in a Performance Partnership Pilot, and subject to the other provisions of this section (including subsection (e)), the head of the Federal agency to which the Federal discretionary funds were appropriated may waive (in whole or in part) the application, solely to such discretionary funds that are being used in the Pilot, of any statutory, regulatory, or administrative requirement that such agency head—

(1) is otherwise authorized to waive (in accordance with the terms and conditions of such other authority), and

(2) is not otherwise authorized to waive, provided that in such case the agency head, prior to granting the waiver, shall—

(A) not waive any requirement related to nondiscrimination, wage and labor standards, or allocation of funds to State and substate levels;



(B) issue a written determination with respect to such discretionary funds that the granting of such waiver for purposes of the Pilot—

(i) is consistent with both—

(I) the statutory purposes of the Federal program for which such discretionary funds were appropriated, and

(II) the other provisions of this section, including the written determination by the agency head issued under subsection (e);

(ii) is necessary to achieve the outcomes of the Pilot as specified in the Partnership Performance Agreement, and is no broader in scope than is necessary to achieve such outcomes; and

(iii) will result in either—

(I) realizing efficiencies by simplifying reporting burdens or reducing administrative barriers with respect to such discretionary funds, or

(II) increasing the ability of individuals to obtain access to services that are provided by such discretionary funds; and

(C) provide at least 60 days advance written notice to the Committees on Appropriations and other committees of jurisdiction in the House of Representatives and the Senate.

## **Analysis of Appropriations Language**

**Note:** The FY 2014 budget request uses the FY 2013 President's Budget Request Appropriations Language as the starting point.

### Research, Evaluation, and Statistics

1. Adds language pertaining to programs and transfers in support of strengthening and enhancing the practice of forensic science.

### State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

1. Adds language pertaining to the Smart Policing and Smart Prosecution programs to be funded within the Byrne JAG Programs, as well as a plebiscite on the future political status of Puerto Rico. Also adds a proviso regarding Byrne JAG program stating that if a jurisdiction receives an allocation for less than \$25,000, that amount must be directed to the State for distribution among state police departments and units of local government. The proviso also permits a direct grant of allocations that are more than \$10,000 to any tribal government.
2. Adds language pertaining to the Byrne Incentive Grants program.
3. Adds language to the Economic, High-technology, and Cybercrime program pertaining to intellectual property enforcement grants.
4. Adds language pertaining to the National Criminal History Improvement Program pertaining to mental health records required to support the operations of the National Instant Criminal Background Checks System (NICS).
5. Adds provisos to the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) program pertaining to statistical reviews, sunseting the PREA Review panel, and providing additional flexibility in using PREA appropriations.
6. Proposes revised language for DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities.
7. Proposes revised language for the Victims of Trafficking program.
8. Proposes revised language for the Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence program.
9. Proposes revised language for the sex offender management assistance programs authorized by the Adam Walsh Act.
10. Proposes revised language for the Second Chance Act program and adds language pertaining to Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Grants and Pay for Success Initiatives to be funded within the Second Chance Act program.
11. Adds language pertaining to a Justice Reinvestment Initiative program.
12. Adds language pertaining to the Hawaii Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE) program.

### Juvenile Justice Programs

1. Adds proviso that seeks to ensure that: (A) juveniles who reach the age of full criminal responsibility after being taken into custody, but who were not charged as adults at the time of offense, are not understood to be adult inmates, simply because they have turned 18; (B)

juveniles charged with or who have committed an alcohol or tobacco related offense receive that same protections as status offenders, that is, they cannot be placed in secure detention; and (C) a state may only securely detain a juvenile on the basis of violation of a valid court order if the juvenile is already under the jurisdiction of the court based on a separate offense.

2. Adds language to the Delinquency Prevention Program pertaining to collaborative programs involving education and police and juvenile justice agencies.
3. Adds language pertaining to the Juvenile Justice Realignment Incentive Grants program.
4. Adds language to Community Based Violence Prevention Initiatives pertaining to use of funding for public health approaches to reduce shootings and violence.
5. Adds language pertaining to the missing and exploited children program.
6. Adds language pertaining to a Children of Incarcerated Parents web portal.
7. Adds language pertaining to competitive grants focusing on girls in the juvenile justice system.
8. Changes the set-aside percentage for OJJDP training and technical assistance activities authorized by this provision from not more than 2 to not more than 5 percent and adds language exempting missing and exploited children programs from the training and technical assistance and research provisions found at the end of this account.

#### General Provisions

1. Section 212. Changes the maximum set-aside percentage for OJP training and technical assistance activities authorized by the general provision from 3 to 5 percent.
2. Section 217. Changes Crime Victims Fund obligation limit for FY 2014 and sets aside specific amounts of funding to support OVC's Vision 21 program (to include support for tribal programs for victims of violence) and Victims of Trafficking grants focused on providing services to domestic victims of human trafficking, and allows a small percentage of available funds to be used for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes related to crime victims and related programs.
3. Section 219. Provides authority to enter into Performance Partnership Pilots with interagency partners; would permit OJP to enter into a Performance Partnership with other agencies involving disconnected youth.

## **IV. OJP Programs and Performance by Appropriation Account**

## A. Management and Administration

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Management and Administration TOTAL</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2012 Enacted	702	628	\$175,057
2013 Continuing Resolution	702	601	175,057
2013 Continuing Resolution 0.612% Increase	0	0	1,071
2013 Supplemental Appropriation – Sandy Hurricane Relief	0	0	0
Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	537
2014 Current Services	702	601	176,665
2014 Program Increases	10	10	0
2014 Program Offsets	0	0	0
2014 Request	712	611	176,665
<b>Total Change 2012-2014</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>\$1,608</b>

In FY 2012, OJP's management and administration expenses were not expressly provided for in the Appropriations Act, but were supported with program funding through a series of reimbursable agreements and is therefore a non-add. The FY 2014 request seeks this same structure.

### 1. Description

OJP seeks \$176.7 million for management and administration costs in reimbursable resources from program funding, the same structure enacted in FY 2012. These resources provide funding for the overall management and administration of OJP, including OJP's Office of Audit, Assessment, and Management (OAAM) as well as the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO).

Approximately 95 percent of OJP's management and administration budget is required for fixed costs such as payroll, rent, telecommunications, and information technology infrastructure and support. These funds are absolutely critical to ensuring that OJP has the necessary management and administrative structure and resources needed to accomplish Administration and Congressional priorities and ensure sound stewardship of OJP's annual grant programs. In addition to infrastructure, the funds provide FTE to carry out OJP's policy, grants management, financial management, information technology, legislative communications and public affairs, and general administrative functions.

These funds also support the activities of OJP's OAAM, established by the 2005 Department of Justice Reauthorization Act (the Act), 42 U.S.C. § 3712h. OAAM has three critical missions:

- Auditing OJP's internal controls to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse. OAAM's Audit and Review Division conducts reviews of internal control processes; coordinates activity for the annual independent financial audit and the audits/investigations conducted by the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) and the Government Accountability Office; and manages the DOJ high risk grantee program.

- Conducting programmatic assessments of OJP's grants and monitoring oversight. The Program Assessment Division conducts assessments of grant programs and initiatives for OJP and the COPS Office and oversees monitoring activities which includes developing OJP-wide grant monitoring standards, procedures, and tools as well as ensuring that the COPS Office and OJP meet or exceed the requirement to monitor 10 percent of open award funds on an annual basis, as required by the Act.
- Serving as the central source for OJP's grant management policy. OAAM's Grants Management Division continues OJP's efforts to streamline and standardize grant management policies and procedures across the agency by maintaining a Grant Manager's Manual; coordinating efforts to design and enhance OJP's Grant Management System to ensure grant management policies and processes are integrated and consistent; and developing and facilitating training to grantees and staff.

These funds further support the work of the OCIO, which provides information technology (IT) leadership, guidance, and support services by delivering timely IT solutions and services to efficiently administer OJP programs, and fulfill its financial and grants management responsibilities.

IT systems and services are a vital component of OJP's efforts to award, manage, and monitor its \$10 billion portfolio (which currently includes over 14,000 active grants) and enable OJP to quickly share information on the latest research findings and evidence-based programs and practices through the OJP website and CrimeSolutions.gov.

- Funding supports fixed costs necessary to support OJP's day-to-day operations. This includes hardware, software, data center operations, Internet and telecommunications services, and IT security support.
- Funding also supports the cost of a variety of professional services vital to OJP and the programs' IT operations including, administration and management of enterprise systems, equipment, and business operations. For example, Help Desk support, FICAM, IT security monitoring, IT Investment Management, Budget and Finance, Program Oversight, Policy and Planning, infrastructure services, email, and software development and customization.
- Five percent of the FY 2014 IT budget request has been set aside to support reinvestment in efficient product solutions and services that will reduce future IT costs, improve services to OJP's state, local and tribal partners, and improve its administrative efficiency.

## 2. Performance Tables

<b>PERFORMANCE TABLE</b>					
<b>WORKLOAD/RESOURCES</b>	Final Target	Actual	Projected	Changes	Requested (Total)
	FY 2012	FY 2012	FY 2013	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2014 Program Changes	FY 2014 Request
<b>Workload</b>					
Percent of grants closed that are due to closeout	50%	74.3%	50%	TBD	TBD
Percent of grants financially monitored per plan	95%	105.5%	95%	TBD	TBD

## 3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies – N/A

## B. Research, Evaluation, and Statistics

(Dollars in Thousands)

<b>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics TOTAL</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2012 Enacted	\$113,000
2013 Continuing Resolution	113,000
2013 Continuing Resolution 0.612% increase	692
2013 Supplemental Appropriation-Sandy Hurricane Relief	0
Base and Technical Adjustments	(692)
2014 Current Services	113,000
2014 Program Increases	23,400
2014 Program Offsets	(2,000)
2014 Request	134,400
<b>Total Change 2012-2014</b>	<b>\$21,400</b>

<b>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics - Information Technology Breakout</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2012 Enacted	\$3,147
2013 Continuing Resolution	2,871
2013 Continuing Resolution 0.612% increase	0
2013 Supplemental Appropriation-Sandy Hurricane Relief	0
Base and Technical Adjustments	0
2014 Current Services	2,871
2014 Program Increases	0
2014 Program Offsets	0
2014 Request	3,104
<b>Total Change 2012-2014</b>	<b>(\$43)</b>

### 1. Account Description

OJP requests \$134.4 million for the Research, Evaluation, and Statistics appropriation account, which is \$21.4 million above the FY 2012 Enacted level. This account includes programs that provide grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements for research, development, and evaluation; development and dissemination of quality statistical and scientific information; and nationwide support for law enforcement agencies.

Through leadership, funding, and technical support, OJP plays a significant role in the research and evaluation of new technologies to assist law enforcement, corrections personnel, and courts in protecting the public. OJP also guides the development of new techniques and technologies in the areas of crime prevention, forensic science, and violence and victimization research. The research and statistical data compiled by OJP are used at all levels of government to guide decision making and planning efforts related to law enforcement, courts, corrections and other criminal justice issues.



Some key programs funded under this appropriation account include:

- The **Research, Development, and Evaluation** program supports the core mission of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), which serves as the research and development arm of the Department of Justice, as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 3721-3723. With this funding, NIJ enhances the administration of justice and public safety by providing objective, independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to meet the modern challenges of crime and justice at the state, local and tribal levels. NIJ products support practitioners and policy makers across the country, enabling “smart on crime” approaches that are especially critical in the current fiscal climate.

In FY 2014, NIJ will maintain its commitment to informing criminal justice practice and policy by supporting high-quality research, development, and evaluation in the forensic, social, and physical sciences. NIJ’s program plan for FY 2014 embraces five important goals:

- Continue to research and evaluate innovative programs, tools, and strategies that provide effective ways to prevent crime and to deliver justice.
- Develop, refine, and test innovative technology to protect law enforcement officers.
- Support basic and applied research to strengthen the science of forensics.
- Build on the recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences report to “Strengthen the National Institute of Justice.”
- Develop and support strong partnerships to leverage federal research resources.

Each year, NIJ’s base funding supports core research, development, testing, and evaluation to support criminal justice practitioners and policy makers. NIJ’s work draws on the best methods and research strategies of the social, forensic, and physical sciences to address our gap in applied knowledge about law enforcement, courts, and corrections. In addition, these limited resources support basic research on victimization, violence, offenders and offending.

In each of these core areas, NIJ builds what the National Academy of Sciences called “cumulative bodies of knowledge” and works to “translate” that research knowledge for practitioners and policy makers. To do this, NIJ employs four strategies:

1. Generating knowledge;
2. Building and sustaining the research infrastructure;
3. Supporting evidence-adoption in practice and policy; and
4. Knowledge translation through effective communication and dissemination.

Through a competitive grant selection process, NIJ’s base funds are awarded to research grantees to increase our knowledge about crime and justice; to measure and report their performance as required under the conditions of NIJ research grants; and to submit timely, high-quality work products (e.g., progress reports, final technical reports, research data, peer-reviewed research monographs, technology prototypes) with the greatest potential for improving the justice system and reducing and controlling crime.

NIJ has funded numerous studies that have had wide-reaching impact on criminal justice policy and practice. Listed below are examples of recent studies from NIJ's research portfolios on prisoner reentry, program evaluation, and officer safety:

- Expanded Prisoner Reentry Study. People who have criminal records often have trouble obtaining employment. More than 80 percent of American employers conduct criminal background checks on job applicants. NIJ-sponsored research (released in November 2011) has produced empirical guidance for employers when a former offender poses no more risk than any other demographically similar individual. Researchers, Al Blumstein and Kiminori Nakamura, found that after enough time had passed, a former offender was no more likely to commit a crime than other people of the same age in the general population. A new research effort expands on this study. The researchers hope to enhance the robustness of their original study by determining whether their findings are supported by data from other times and places.
- Multi-site Adult Drug Court Evaluation. What is the impact of adult drug courts on relapse, recidivism and other outcomes? For whom are they effective, and what are the costs and benefits? NIJ's Multi-site Adult Drug Court Evaluation (released in June 2011) answered these questions with an unprecedented study of nearly 1,800 drug court participants and comparison probationers from 29 jurisdictions across the U.S. The research found that adult drug courts significantly reduce drug use and criminal offending—during and after program participation. Participants reported less drug use (56 percent vs. 76 percent) and were less likely to test positive (29 percent vs. 46 percent); and, participants reported less criminal activity (40 percent vs. 53 percent) and had fewer rearrests (52 percent vs. 62 percent but not significantly different). Overall, the average net benefit of drug courts was estimated at \$5,680 to \$6,208 per participant.
- Keeping Officers Safe. In a study of police shifts released in December 2011, researchers found that officers got more sleep and police executives improved morale and reduced overtime costs when officers work 10-hour shifts. Importantly, 10-hour shifts do not adversely affect performance. Most police departments have traditionally placed their patrol officers on a 40-hour work-week in which personnel work five consecutive 8-hour shifts, followed by two days off. In recent years, however, an increasing number of law enforcement agencies have moved to some variant of a compressed work-week. Some officers work four 10-hour shifts weekly or three 12-hour shifts (plus a time adjustment to make up the remaining four hours of the standard 40-hour work-week). While this trend has been moving apace, few, if any, rigorous scientific studies examining the advantages and disadvantages of these work schedules for officers and their agencies have been completed until now. The researchers used the most rigorous scientific techniques available: a randomized controlled experiment.

- The **Criminal Justice Statistics Program** is the base program of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), who serves as the principal federal statistical agency of the Department of Justice as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 3731-3735. BJS collects, analyzes, publishes, and disseminates statistical information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government. BJS also provides technical and financial support to state governments in developing capabilities in criminal justice statistics and improving their criminal history records and information systems. BJS' national collections play an important role in building bases of statistical evidence needed for criminal justice policy decision makers. In particular, these programs provide the data infrastructure supporting the Administration's commitment to focus on data-driven, evidence-based, "smart on crime" approaches to reduce crime.

In FY 2014, BJS funding will support several activities and ongoing programs including the following:

- Recidivism, Reentry and Special Projects include studies on the recidivism of state prison releases, convicted felons, juvenile offenders, and first time arrestees. Some special projects are an analyses of the wide range of data flowing from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program; and assessment of administrative data on elder abuse and mistreatment; studies of the justice and regulatory systems response to white collar crime; and analyses describing crime and justice on tribal lands. (Approx. \$1.2M).
- The Prosecution and Adjudication Statistical Projects will focus on criminal justice employment, expenditure, and the delivery of indigent defense services. There will also be a survey of tribal justice systems. (Approx. \$1.0M).
- Criminal Justice Data Improvements Program offers state statistical support and technical assistance. The program will also help with the collection of firearm transaction statistics as well as state estimates of record availability related to prohibiting categories for firearm purchase or possession. Other initiatives include a State Justice Statistics grants program for state statistical analysis centers, as well as a criminal records technical assistance program for state record repositories. (Approx. \$3.0M).
- Victimization Statistics projects will maintain operation of the current National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), including NCVS supplements such as identity theft and police public contacts. It will also support the survey's redesign efforts focused on subnational estimates and the process of incorporating the proceeds of previously-funded redesign projects into the core NCVS operation. (Approx. \$39.0M).
- Law Enforcement Statistics will utilize various surveys and censuses of federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies, special purpose law enforcement entities, law enforcement support agencies, and the public. Trend analysis will be used to examine reported crimes and arrests. (Approx. \$1.0M).

- Initiatives within Corrections Statistics include projects utilizing National Prisoner Statistics, Annual Jail Survey, Annual Probation and Parole Census, Jails in Indian Country, National Corrections Reporting Program, Capital Punishment and Sentencing statistics, deaths in custody statistics, and special data archiving activities. It will also include a design and implementation of surveys of inmates in local jail facilities, implementation of an incident-based reporting system on assaults against probation and parole officers, and a survey of prison health care costs. (Approx. \$5.0M)
- Funding will support statistical information publication and dissemination activities such as the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data and the National Criminal Justice Reference Service as well as BJS website operations including usability testing, dynamic data analysis and visualization enhancements, content display and search function improvements, and hosting activities. Funding will also be used for customer support and maintenance of software such as desktop publishing, media management and enhancements to BJS's technology and data management infrastructure. (Approx. \$1.0M).
- The Criminal Justice Statistical program will also support Federal Statistical Programs, Activities, and Initiatives. Funds will be used to support a variety of federal statistical programs, activities, and initiatives such as investigator initiated small scale studies utilizing BJS data and U.S. Census Bureau work to carry out Interagency Council on Statistical Policy initiatives including the Joint Program on Statistical Methodology. Other initiatives include the National Center for Health Statistics as administrator of the Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics and the Statistical Community of Practice and Engagement (SCOPE) initiative. Funding will also be used for BJS Fellows for technical and analytical assistance on projects as well as Office of Management and Budget's annual seminar on federal statistics. (Approx. \$1.0M).

Additionally, OJP expects to support ongoing projects as well as efforts described below via the two percent set-aside for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes:

- **Large scale demonstration field experiment of Chicago Ceasefire.** Violence remains a problem in American communities and is increasing in some communities while in others, crime continues to decline. A number of community-based prevention models have been shown to have promise in reducing violence in our neighborhoods and communities. NIJ will rigorously evaluate community violence prevention models focusing on conflict and dispute resolution, and mediation to reduce violence like those represented by Cure Violence, UNITY, Youth Empowerment Solutions for Peaceful Communities (YES), The Alliance of Concerned Men, and the like. Funded research will use rigorous evaluation research designs represented by experimental or quasi-experimental methods including random selection and assignment. (\$3.5 million)

- **Gun Safety Technology Prize Competition.** Following the President’s plan to reduce gun violence, NIJ is currently conducting a technology assessment and market survey of existing and emerging gun safety technologies and will issue a report on the availability and use of those technologies in FY 2013. NIJ will issue a challenge to the private sector in FY 2014 to develop innovative and cost-effective gun safety technology and provide prizes for those technologies that are proven to be reliable and effective. Informed by the results of the survey, the challenge will include different milestones to help guide the most promising technology solutions to towards commercialization. (\$2.0 million)
- **National Academy of Sciences study of current and future crime data needs.** BJS, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s (FBI) Criminal Justice Services Division, have collaboratively developed a plan for an engagement of the Committee on National Statistics of the National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council, in concert with the Committee on Law and Justice, to convene an expert panel to assess and make recommendations for the development of a modern set of crime measures in the United States and the best means for obtaining them. This project will be jointly funded by BJS and FBI. (\$1.5 million)

Other research, evaluation, and statistical activities that will be supported through the two percent set-aside include:

- Building a system of incident level law enforcement administrative records: Develop information sharing arrangements with a national sample of law enforcement agencies to provide incident-level data on offenses known to them. This continues work on a program to provide statistical data on crimes, victims, offenders and the social context of crime for a nationally representative sample of jurisdictions. Data from this system will be used for planning, evaluation, research and statistical purposes. The only currently available national data on offenses known to the police are jurisdiction level counts provided by the Uniform Crime Report and these data do not provide the level of detail and dis-aggregation necessary for policy-making and evaluation. This continues efforts begun in FY 2012 and FY 2013.
- Center for the Collection and Analysis of Administrative Data on Crime, Recidivism and Re-entry: BJS and NIJ will sponsor a collaborative project for developing data on recidivism and re-entry and encouraging research on recidivism using those data. BJS will be responsible for building the database linking criminal history data on individuals with other administrative record data relevant to re-entry and re-integration. NIJ will be responsible for defining research solicitations that encourage use of these data in ways that would promote our understanding of re-entry and serve as the foundation for programs facilitating the transition from prison to society.
- Continuous data collection for law enforcement management and administration statistics: Traditionally, BJS’s law enforcement organizational surveys provided data on budgets, staffing, resources, and policies in a nationally representative sample of

state and local police organizations. This effort will explore changes in the collection design to allow for continuous collection and reporting of more timely and topical data.

- Metropolitan Crime Consortia: Using Administrative Data to Measure, Prevent, and Reduce Crime: A major impediment to research on crime and crime prevention is the absence of incident level, geographically identified police data for a large number of jurisdictions. Relying initially on the incident level police data developed by BJS, combined with other information at the jurisdiction and sub-jurisdiction level, NIJ and BJS will build data centers in large jurisdictions that can develop useful information products for contributing police agencies. BJS and NIJ will continue research begun in FYs 2012 and 2013 using administrative records from police agencies to measure, prevent, and reduce crime.
- Victim Services Evaluation: In FY 2014, NIJ will continue work assessing the effectiveness of the vast array of programs designed to prevent and reduce victimization of various types.
- Victims, Offenders, and Offender-Victims: In FY 2014, NIJ will continue work examining the issue of victim-offender overlap. In particular, NIJ will focus on research using newly collected data from on-going BJS surveys to examine the victim-offender overlap. This research will have implications for both victim services and crime control policies.
- White Collar Crime: In FY 2014, NIJ will continue research to inform efforts to prevent corporate and individual fraud.
- Translational Criminology: Use, Acquisition, and Interpretation of Research Evidence: In FY 2014, NIJ plans to continue to support innovative research which seeks to bridge the gap between research, implementation, and policy and practice.
- Assessing the Feasibility of Rapid DNA – Forensic Science and Policy: In FY 2014, NIJ will explore the feasibility of "Rapid DNA" kits that can be used in police booking stations. This research will explore the practical as well as legal issues surrounding the use of Rapid DNA.
- Studies on Officer Safety: In FY 2014, NIJ will continue research on traffic safety pilots with law enforcement agencies nationwide that began in FY 2012.

For additional information and a complete listing of OJP programs, please visit <http://www.ojp.gov>.

## 2. Performance and Resource Tables

<b>PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE</b>										
Appropriation: Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (formerly Justice Assistance)										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3, Objective 3.1										
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES		Final Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)
		FY 2012		FY 2012		FY 2013		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2014 Program Changes		FY 2014 Request
<b>Workload</b>										
Number of solicitations released on time versus plan		52		47		TBD <sup>1</sup>		TBD		TBD <sup>1</sup>
Percent of awards made against plan		90%		91%		90%		0		90%
Total Dollars Obligated		\$113,000		\$129,203		\$113,000		\$21,400		\$134,400
-Grants		\$89,685		\$80,580		\$70,475		\$13,347		\$83,821
-Non-Grants		\$23,315		\$48,623		\$42,525		\$8,053		\$50,579
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY										
-Grants		79%		62%		62%		62%		68%
-Non-Grants		21%		38%		38%		38%		38%
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
				\$113,000		129,203		\$113,000		\$21,400
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2012		FY 2012		FY 2013		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2014 Program Changes		FY 2014 Request
Long Term Outcome	Average number of user sessions per month on BJS and BJS-sponsored websites, including datasets accessed and downloaded via the Internet [BJS]	451,829 <sup>2</sup>		TBD <sup>3</sup>		497,013 <sup>2</sup>		2,987		500,000
Annual Outcome	Citations of BJS data in social science journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data [BJS]	1,788		TBD <sup>4</sup>		1,589		11		1,600
Efficiency Measure	Index of operational efficiency [BJS]	22.5 <sup>2</sup>		TBD <sup>5</sup>		24.5		0		24.5
Annual Outcome	Number of fielded technologies [NIJ]	37		38		37		0		37

<sup>1</sup> The FY 2013 and FY 2014 targets will be established upon appropriation of FY 2013 and FY 2014 funds.

<sup>2</sup> Previously-proposed FY 2012 and FY 2013 targets were revised after a review of FY 2009 and FY 2010 actual values.

<sup>3</sup> FY 2012 data will be not be available before March 2013

<sup>4</sup> FY 2012 data will be available October 2013.

<sup>5</sup> FY 2012 data will be available May 2013.

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

Appropriation: Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (formerly Justice Assistance) (Bureau of Justice Statistics – BJS)

DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3, Objective 3.1

Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012		FY 2013	FY 2014
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Outcome	Average number of user sessions per month on BJS and BJS-sponsored websites, including datasets accessed and downloaded via the Internet	527,089	558,341	699,089	469,684	373,413 <sup>4</sup>	288,728 <sup>4</sup>	451,829 <sup>2,3</sup>	TBD <sup>8</sup>	497,013	500,000
Output	Agency-level response rate	99.8%	98.5%	98.0%	98.0%	98.3%	94.76	95.0%	TBD <sup>5</sup>	98%	98%
Output	Citizen-level response rate	91.0%	90.8%	90.4%	91.8%	92.3%	85.20	92.0%	TBD <sup>5</sup>	93%	93%
Outcome	Citations of BJS data in social science journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data <sup>1</sup>	1,130	1,535	1,432	1,493	1,514	1,795	1,788 <sup>2</sup>	TBD <sup>5</sup>	1,589	1,600
Outcome	Congressional record and testimony citing BJS data	22	16	15	16	15	9	18	TBD <sup>5</sup>	17	17
Outcome	Federal and State court opinions citing BJS data	15	20	20	39	23	8	27	TBD <sup>5</sup>	25	25
Efficiency	Index of operational efficiency	27.1	27.0	21.1	18.5	18.7	13.3	22.5 <sup>2</sup>	TBD <sup>6</sup>	24.5	24.5
Outcome	Number of products that BJS makes available online	11,898	14,019	13,697	16,076	16,722	16,790	17,025	TBD <sup>6</sup>	17,325	17,325
Output	Number of reports issued within one month of the expected release date	6	6	6	5	7	5	7	TBD <sup>7</sup>	7	7
Outcome	Number of requests to seek correction of BJS data in accordance with the BJS Data Quality Guidelines	0	0	0	0	4	6	0	TBD <sup>7</sup>	0	0
Outcome	Number of scheduled data collection series and special analyses to be conducted	30	23	23	23	22	19	19	TBD <sup>7</sup>	21	21

N/A = Data unavailable

<sup>1</sup> Measure established in 2004.

<sup>2</sup> FY 2012 targets were revised after a review of FY 2009 and FY 2010 actual values.

<sup>3</sup> Reflects less than full year data due to dysfunctional web analytical services provided to BJS. At this point, web analytics to support this performance measure are not functioning

<sup>4</sup> Reflects less than full year data.

<sup>5</sup> FY 2012 data will be available October 2013.

<sup>6</sup> FY 2012 data will be available May 2013.

<sup>7</sup> FY 2012 data will be available January 2013.

<sup>8</sup> FY 2012 data will not be available before March 2013.



<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE</b>											
Appropriation: Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (formerly Justice Assistance) (National Institute of Justice – NIJ)											
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3, Objective 3.1											
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012		FY 2012	FY 2014
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Outcome	Number of citations of NIJ products in peer reviewed journals	176	96	259	327	305	295	130	298	130	130
Outcome	Number of fielded technologies	26	21	17	36	31	38	37	38	37	37
Outcome	Number of new NIJ final grant reports, NIJ research documents, and grantee research documents published	257	178	171	189	173	204	300	273	300	300

N/A = Data unavailable

<sup>1</sup> Prior to 2008, data were submitted only for the Convicted Offender Outsourcing Program (COOP). The 2008 and 2009 data combine cumulative hits from the Convicted Offender and/or Arrestee DNA Backlog Reduction Program and the COOP. Target values were updated for 2009 – 2012.

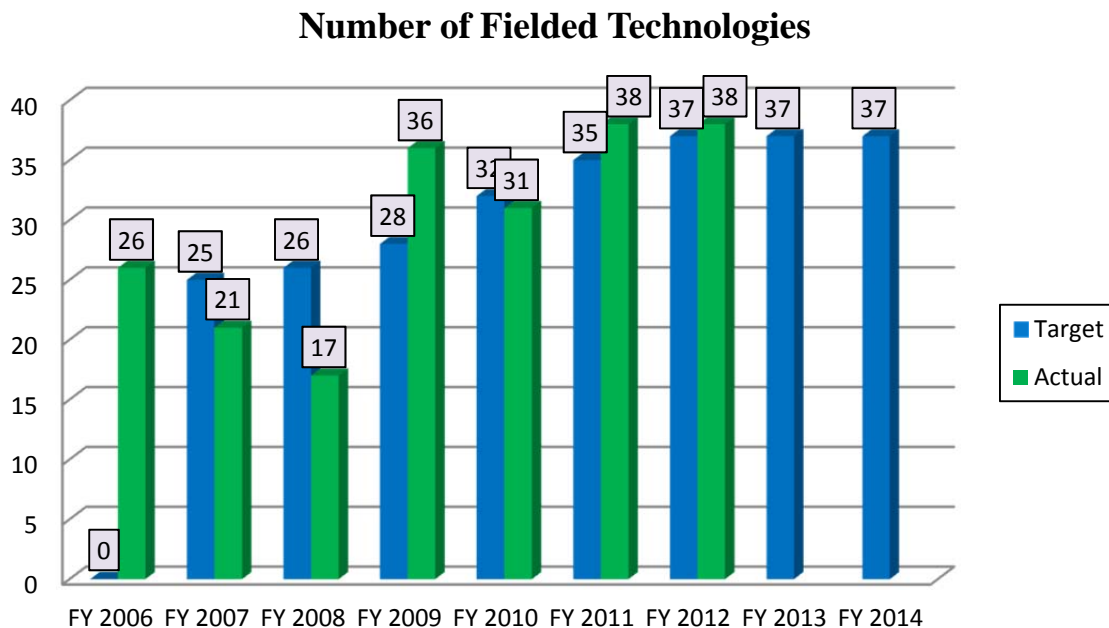
### 3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

#### National Institute of Justice

##### a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

The mission of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is to improve knowledge and understanding of crime and justice issues through science. NIJ provides objective and independent knowledge and tools to reduce crime and promote justice, particularly at the state and local levels.

NIJ collects data on the performance measure, “Number of fielded technologies.” NIJ-developed technologies are transferred to the field for use by criminal justice practitioners. Technologies are transferred through publications, demonstrations, commercialization, assistance for first adopters, and other means. During FY 2012, NIJ transferred 38 technologies to the field, just above the target of 37. The target for both FY 2013 and FY 2014 is 37. While the FY 2006 target was zero due to the phase out of counterterrorism funds, the measure was redefined for FY 2007 to include technologies commercialized and new DNA markers along with counterterrorism prototypes and other technologies used for interoperable communications, computer crimes, and protective technologies.



##### b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

NIJ, as the research, development, and evaluation arm of DOJ, supports DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: *Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 6: Develop and disseminate research and statistics that inform criminal and juvenile justice policy and improve outcomes; and OJP Strategic Objective 6.1: Develop innovative social, forensic, and physical*

*sciences research and rigorous program evaluation that support and advance criminal and juvenile justice policy and decision-making.* Technology is an essential tool in the prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of many forms of crime. NIJ contributes to the effectiveness of law enforcement through research on officer safety technologies and innovative tools to assist criminal investigations. This has included software that assists computer forensic specialists in searching for human images, including child pornography. NIJ plays a leading role in sponsoring innovative research and programs in the fields of forensic science, crime prevention, courts and corrections, and violence and victimization. NIJ has funded research projects in the forensic sciences, including research on trace evidence, controlled substances, questioned documents, odontology, pathology, and toxicology.

In FY 2014, NIJ will continue to pursue research and evaluation projects to encourage the development and adoption of new crime-fighting tools, improve understanding of what works (and what does not) in criminal justice programs and policy, and expand understanding of complex criminal justice issues. NIJ plans to support the projects described in the account description via the two percent set-aside for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes.

## **Bureau of Justice Statistics**

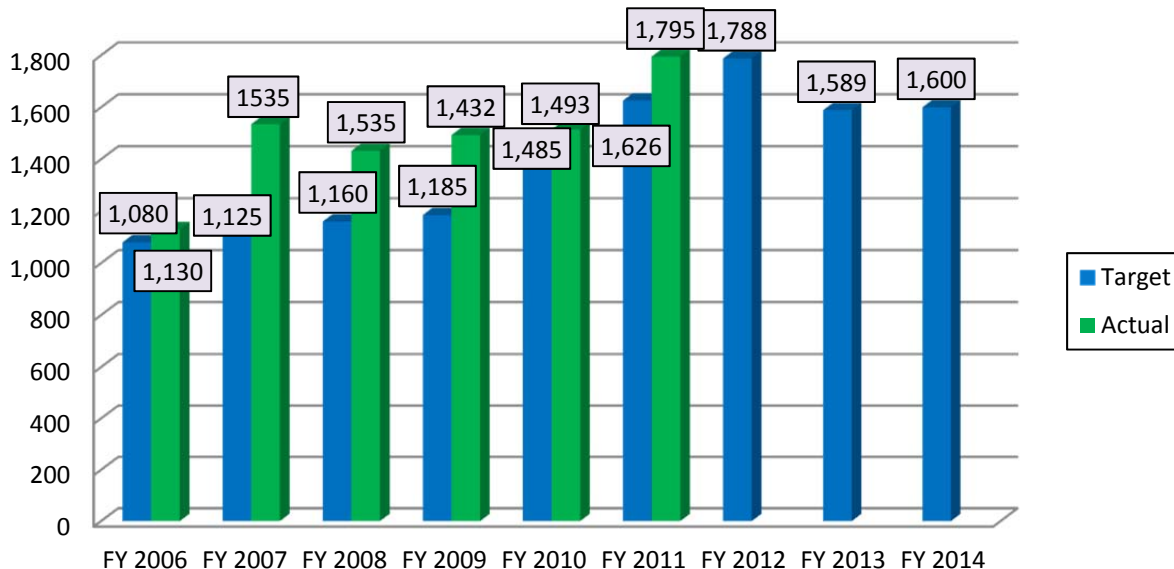
### **a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes**

The mission of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) is to collect, analyze, publish, and disseminate information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government. These data are critical to federal, state, and local policymakers in combating crime and ensuring justice.

BJS has established performance measures to assess the quality, timeliness, and relevance of its data, products, and services. One of BJS' most fundamental long-term goals is to improve product accessibility by increasing web-based distribution and utilization of data, including on-line tabulation and analysis of statistical information and downloadable datasets. BJS made 16,790 products available online during FY 2011, which exceeded the target of 16,095. BJS exceeded its target by broadening its product line to include supplementary statistical tables, web-only reports, and electronic survey questionnaires.

BJS uses relevance measures to gauge the degree to which data and products are responsive to user needs, such as the number of "citations in social science journals, law reviews and journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data." The targets for FY 2013 and FY 2014 are 1,589 and 1,600, respectively.

## Citations of BJS data in Social Science Journals and Publications



### b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

BJS, as the principal federal statistical agency of DOJ, supports DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: *Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 6: Develop and disseminate research and statistics that inform criminal and juvenile justice policy and improve outcomes; and OJP Strategic Objective 6.2: Provide justice statistics and information to support justice policy and decision-making needs.* BJS provides the President, Congress, other officials, and the public with timely, accurate, and objective data about crime and the administration of justice. BJS also provides financial and technical support to state, local, and tribal governments to develop their criminal justice statistical capabilities. This assistance targets the development of information systems related to national criminal history records, records of protective orders involving domestic violence and stalking, sex offender registries, and automated identification systems used for background checks.

In FY 2014, BJS will continue to pursue research that improves information on and understanding of the criminal justice systems and enables policymakers to reach informed decisions on critical criminal justice program and policy issues. BJS plans to support the projects described in the account description via the two percent set-aside for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes.

### C. State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</i> <b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2012 Enacted	\$1,162,500
2013 Continuing Resolution	1,162,500
2013 Continuing Resolution 0.612% increase	7,115
2013 Supplemental Appropriation-Sandy Hurricane Relief	0
Base and Technical Adjustments	(7,115)
2014 Current Services	1,162,500
2014 Program Increases	348,000
2014 Program Offsets	(505,500)
2014 Request	1,005,000
<b>Total Change 2012-2014</b>	<b>(\$157,500)</b>

<i>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance - Information</i> <b>Technology Breakout</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2012 Enacted	\$25,021
2013 Continuing Resolution	22,830
2013 Continuing Resolution 0.612% increase	0
2013 Supplemental Appropriation-Sandy Hurricane Relief	0
Base and Technical Adjustments	0
2014 Current Services	22,830
2014 Program Increases	0
2014 Program Offsets	0
2014 Request	24,678
<b>Total Change 2012-2014</b>	<b>(\$343)</b>

#### 1. Account Description

OJP requests \$1,005.0 million for the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance account, which is \$157.5 million below the FY 2012 Enacted level. This account includes programs that establish and build on partnerships with state, local, and tribal governments, and faith-based and community organizations. These programs provide federal leadership on high-priority criminal justice concerns such as violent crime, criminal gang activity, illegal drugs, information sharing, and related justice system issues. The mix of formula and discretionary grant programs administered by OJP, coupled with robust training and technical assistance activities, assists law enforcement agencies, courts, local community partners, and other components of the criminal justice system in preventing and addressing violent crime, protecting the public, and ensuring that offenders are held accountable for their actions.

Key programs funded under this appropriation account include:

- Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG), authorized by Section 508 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-351), was created to streamline justice funding and grant administration. The Byrne/JAG Program allows state, local, and tribal governments to support a broad range of activities to prevent and control crime based on local needs and provides the flexibility to prioritize and direct funding to the areas that demonstrate the greatest need. These activities include: law enforcement programs; prosecution and court programs; prevention and education programs; community corrections programs; drug treatment and enforcement programs; planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; and crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation). Within the JAG program, carveouts are provided for the following programs:
  - Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement and Ensuring Officer Resilience and Survivability Initiative (VALOR), authorized through appropriations, supports a wide range of multi-level training that promote a culture of safety within agencies and personnel—and, ultimately, save officers’ lives. This program leverages research by the FBI’s Law Enforcement Officer Killed or Assaulted (LEOKA) program to help state, local, and tribal law enforcement officers better prepare themselves for the unique dangers of their profession.
  - The Smart Policing program will assist in reducing and preventing crime by creating transparency and improving police-citizen communications and interactions. It will provide funding to local law enforcement agencies to develop effective and economical solutions to specific crime problems within their jurisdictions. Participating agencies and their research partners will identify a specific crime issue through careful, rigorous analysis and develop strategies and tactics to resolve or mitigate the problem -- resulting in smarter policing and safer neighborhoods.
  - The Smart Prosecution program will provide funding to county and city prosecutors to use local criminal justice data to be smart on crime, developing effective and economical prosecution strategies to specific crime problems in their jurisdictions.
- The Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI), authorized through appropriations, partners with state and local policymakers to design policies that reduce prison and jail expenditures by developing state-specific, data-driven policies that save taxpayer dollars and direct some of those savings to strategies that can make communities safer and stronger. The initiative identifies ways to improve the availability of services that can reduce offenders’ risk for recidivism, such as housing, substance abuse treatment, and positive social and family support for offenders returning to communities.

- Victims of Trafficking, principally authorized by section 113 of Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-386), empowers local law enforcement to better identify and rescue trafficking victims. An important secondary goal is the interdiction of trafficking in its various forms, whether it is forced prostitution, indentured servitude, peonage, or other forms of forced labor.
- Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT), authorized by 42 U.S.C 3793(a)(17)(E) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, as amended, aims to enhance the capability of states and units of local government to provide residential substance abuse treatment for incarcerated inmates; prepare offenders for their reintegration into the communities from which they came by incorporating reentry planning activities into treatment programs; and assist both the offenders and their communities through the reentry process through the delivery of both community-based treatment and other broad-based aftercare services.
- Byrne Competitive Grants program, authorized through appropriations, awards grants to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, to prevent or combat juvenile delinquency, and to assist victims of crime (other than compensation). These grants are awarded to state, local, and tribal government agencies, for-profit and non-profit organizations, and faith-based and community organizations through a competitive, peer reviewed grant process. The program focuses on seven purpose areas, including: preventing crime; enhancing local law enforcement; and enhancing local courts.
- The DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities initiative is a comprehensive strategy to maximize the use of DNA and other forensic technology in the criminal justice system. DNA technology is increasingly vital to ensuring accuracy and fairness in the criminal justice system. It can be used to speed the prosecution of the guilty, while protecting the innocent from wrongful prosecution and exonerating those wrongfully convicted of a crime.
- The National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP), authorized by 42 U.S.C. 14601, helps states and territories improve the quality, timeliness, and immediate accessibility of criminal history and related records for use by federal, state, and local law enforcement. These records play a vital role in supporting criminal investigations, background checks related to employment or firearms purchases, and the identification of persons subject to protective orders or wanted, arrested, or convicted for stalking and/or domestic violence. The grants and technical assistance provided by this initiative help states to address the issues of incomplete criminal history records.
- The National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants, authorized by Public Law 110-180, seeks to improve the quality of NICS Grants background checks and eliminate gaps in records that might allow unauthorized individuals to legally purchase firearms. The Act created a grant program to assist state and tribal governments in updating the Federal Bureau of Investigation's NICS with the criminal history and mental health records of individuals who are precluded from purchasing or possessing guns and sharing these records with other jurisdictions.

- The Adam Walsh Act Implementation Program, authorized by the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act, focuses on supporting the efforts of jurisdictions that are implementing the provisions of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA), Title I of the Adam Walsh Act. These jurisdictions receive critical grants and technical assistance to assist with the costs of SORNA implementation and maintenance, as well as support and assistance in their efforts to prevent sexual violence through the implementation of innovative and best practices in the field of sex offender management.
- The National Sex Offender Public Website, authorized by the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act, allows the public and potential employers to gain public access to disclosed information regarding registered sex offenders nationwide. The site offers an advanced search tool that allows users to submit a single national query to obtain information about registered sex offenders; a listing of public registry websites by state, territory, and tribe; and information on sexual abuse education and prevention. Funding under this program also supports the development of multiple information sharing tools and makes them available to jurisdictions that are tracking and monitoring registered sex offenders.
- The Second Chance Act Program, authorized by Public Law 110-199, builds on the success of OJP's past reentry initiatives by providing grants to establish and expand adult and juvenile offender reentry programs. This program authorizes various grants to government agencies and nonprofit groups to provide substance abuse treatment, housing, family programming, mentoring, victims support, and other services that can help reduce re-offending and violations of probation and parole.

For additional information and a complete listing of OJP programs, please visit <http://www.ojp.gov>.



## 2. Performance and Resource Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE											
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance											
DOJ Goals and Objectives: Goals 2, 3; Objectives 2.3, 3.1, 3.3											
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES		Final Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2012		FY 2012		FY 2013		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2014 Program Changes		FY 2014 Request	
<b>Workload</b>											
Number of solicitations released on time versus plan		68		48		TBD <sup>1</sup>		TBD		TBD <sup>1</sup>	
Percent of awards made against plan		90%		91%		90%		0		90%	
Total Dollars Obligated		\$1,162,500		1,151,213		\$1,162,500		(\$157,500)		\$1,005,000	
-Grants		\$1,130,920		1,047,264		\$1,057,532		(\$143,279)		\$914,253	
-Non-Grants		\$31,580		103,949		\$104,968		(\$14,221)		\$90,747	
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY											
-Grants		97.3%		91%		91%		91%		91%	
-Non-Grants		2.7%		9%		9%		9%		9%	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
			\$1,162,500		1,151,213		\$1,162,500		(\$157,500)		\$1,005,000
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2012		FY 2012		FY 2013		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2014 Program Changes		FY 2014 Request	
Outcome	Percent of participants who reoffend while participating in the Drug Court program (long-term)	32%		18% <sup>6</sup>		30%		0		30%	
Outcome/ Output	Percent of Drug Court program participants who exhibit a reduction in substance use during the reporting period (annual)	88.5%		83%		89% <sup>3</sup>		N/A		N/A <sup>4</sup>	
Outcome	Percent of drug court participants who graduate from the drug court program <sup>2</sup>	48%		47%		48%		0		48%	
Annual/ Outcome	Percent reduction in DNA backlog casework (DNA-NIJ)	25%		31.5%		25%		0		25%	
Efficiency	Program costs per drug court graduate	\$13,708		§13,388		\$12,708		(\$1,000)		\$11,708	
Output	Number of participants in RSAT	30,000		28,695		30,000		0		30,000	

<sup>1</sup>The FY 2013 and FY 2014 targets will be established upon appropriation of FY 2013 and FY 2014 funds.

<sup>2</sup>BJA established a static target of 48% for FY 2011 based on historical grantee reporting and extensive research into a national average drug court graduation rate.

<sup>3</sup>This measure will reflect the number of participants enrolled in the program at least 90 days that did not test positive for the presence of alcohol or illegal substance.

<sup>4</sup>This measure will be discontinued in FY 2014. The original drug-testing information included both new and old program participants, making it unclear whether the information was driven by new or old participants. This measure will focus only on participants enrolled in the program at least 90 days, as that is the minimum amount of time to expect a dosage-effect response for drug court participation, and account for program entry.

<sup>6</sup>This is defined as the number of participants with a new drug or non-drug charge divided by the total number of drug court participants exiting (both graduates and non-graduates) the program.

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities – NIJ)

DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3; Objective 3.1

Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012		FY 2013	FY 2014
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Outcome	Percent reduction in DNA backlog casework/offender <sup>1</sup>	33.9%/86.3%	37.3%/62.0%	45.0%/52.1%	32.5%/48.0%	29%/18%	32.9%	25%	31.5%	25%	25%

<sup>1</sup> This measure was established in 2004.

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance - (NCHIP – BJS)

DOJ Goal and Objective: Goals 3; Objective 3.1

Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012		FY 2013	FY 2014
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Output	Number of states in Interstate Identification Index (III) System	48	48	51	51	51	51	52	51	52	52
Output	Number of states participating in the FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS)	54	54	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
Output	Number of states participating in the FBI's protection order file	46	48	49	50	51	52	54	53	54	54
Output	Number of states submitting data to the FBI's Denied Persons File and/or other National Instant Criminal Background Check System index files (at least 10 records) <sup>6</sup>	24	39	30	29	37	39	41	42	43	43
Outcome	Percentage of applications for firearms transfers rejected primarily for the presence of a prior felony conviction history	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	N/A <sup>7</sup>	TBD	2.0%	TBD <sup>4</sup>	2.0%	2.0%
Outcome	Percentage of recent state records which are automated <sup>1</sup>	89.9%	N/A	93.0% <sup>3</sup>	N/A	92%	N/A	96%	TBD <sup>5</sup>	N/A	96%
Outcome	Percentage of records accessible through Interstate Identification Index <sup>1</sup>	80.4%	N/A	71%	N/A	74%	N/A	75%	TBD <sup>5</sup>	N/A	76%

N/A = Data unavailable

<sup>1</sup> Data are reported on a biennial basis.

<sup>2</sup> Data will be available December 2012. Due to a change in the data collection and methodology in FY 2010 for this measure, data will be reported on a biennial basis.

<sup>3</sup> FY 2008 actual value revised. During verification of the data, it was discovered that the number of records (denominator) was unintentionally inflated, which resulted in an increase in the percentage of records automated.

<sup>4</sup> FY 2012 data will be available December 2013.

<sup>5</sup> FY 2012 data will be available June 2014.

<sup>6</sup> The states that submitted data have provided at least 10 records to the FBI's National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) index files.

<sup>7</sup> Data will not be available for FY 2011 due to a change in the data collection and methodology; data will be collected and reported for FY 2012.

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (Drug Court Program-BJA)

DOJ Goal and Objective: Goals 2; Objective 2.3

Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012		FY 2013	FY 2014
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Outcome	Percent of participants who reoffend while participating in the Drug Court program (long-term) <sup>2</sup>	N/A	42%	37%	30%	11%	13%	32%	47%	30%	30%
Outcome/ Output	Percent of Drug Court program participants who exhibit a reduction in substance use during the reporting period (annual) <sup>2, 5</sup>	N/A	86%	85%	82%	75.8%	79%	88.5%	83% <sup>6,7</sup>	89% <sup>6</sup>	N/A <sup>5</sup>
Outcome	Percent of Drug Court program participants, enrolled in the program at least 90 days, who tested positive for alcohol or illegal substance <sup>3</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD <sup>4</sup>
Outcome	Percent of drug court participants who graduate from the drug court program <sup>1</sup>	32%	65%	63%	57%	53%	43%	48%	46%	48%	48%
Efficiency	Program costs per drug court graduate <sup>2</sup>	\$19,708	\$14,346	\$15,237	\$25,261	\$14,417	\$11,633	\$13,708	\$13,388	\$12,708	\$11,708
N/A = Data unavailable											

<sup>1</sup> This measure was established in 2005.

<sup>2</sup> This measure was established in 2007.

<sup>3</sup> This measure will be established in 2014.

<sup>4</sup> This FY 2014 target will be established upon review of baseline data.

<sup>5</sup> This measure will be discontinued in FY 2014. The original drug-testing information included both new and old program participants, making it unclear whether the information was driven by new or old participants. This measure will focus only on participants enrolled in the program at least 90 days, as that is the minimum amount of time to expect a dosage-effect response for drug court participation, and account for program entry.

<sup>6</sup> This measure will reflect the number of participants enrolled in the program at least 90 days that did not test positive for the presence of alcohol or illegal substance.

<sup>7</sup> This is defined as the number of participants enrolled in the program at least 90 days that were tested for the drug/alcohol use and had a clean test.

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (RSAT-BJA)											
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3; Objective 3.3											
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012		FY 2013	FY 2014
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Output	Number of participants in RSAT	27,756	26,991	28,308	39,159	29,872	29,358	30,000	28,695	30,000	30,000
Outcome	Percent of participants who completed the residential program and have passed drug testing <sup>1,4</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	92%	96%	98%	82%	94% <sup>8</sup>	83% <sup>7</sup>	N/A <sup>5</sup>
Outcome	Percent of drug and alcohol tests from residential program participants that were drug and alcohol free <sup>2</sup> .	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD <sup>4</sup>
Outcome	Percent of participants who completed the aftercare program and have remained arrest-free for 1 year following release from aftercare <sup>1,5</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	92%	80%	66%	77%	68% <sup>7</sup>	78% <sup>8</sup>	N/A <sup>5</sup>
Outcome	Percent jail based/residential successful completions <sup>2</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD <sup>4</sup>
Outcome	Percent of jail based/residential participants tested positive for alcohol or illegal substances <sup>2</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD <sup>4</sup>
Outcome	Percent of participants who successfully completed all requirements of the aftercare portion of the RSAT program <sup>2</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD <sup>4</sup>
Outcome	Percent of aftercare participants charged with drug or non-drug offense(s) one year after successful completion <sup>2</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD <sup>4</sup>

N/A = Data unavailable

<sup>1</sup> This measure was established in 2009.

<sup>2</sup> This measure will be established in 2014.

<sup>3</sup> The FY 2014 target will be established upon review of baseline data.

<sup>4</sup> This measure will be discontinued in FY 2014. This measure presented two major challenges for grantees to accurately collect and report on the number of participants who successfully complete and tested positive for illegal substance and alcohol abuse on a quarterly basis. The performance measure combined two separate questions into one, which confounds the information grantees report and usually leads to under-reporting on both successful completions and drug testing information. The performance measure requires grantees to collect post-program information on successful participants. Analyses of PMT data and consensus calls with grantees revealed post-program information to be the most unreliable as many grantees do not have the capacity to accurately track participant activity that extend beyond their program or project period.

<sup>5</sup> This measure will be discontinued in FY 2014. This measure presented a challenge for grantees to collect accurate information on post-program participant activity, which revealed a need to revise the existing performance measure to make it easier for them to collect and report on the number of successful completions. Collecting this information prior to participants leaving the programs should provide a more accurate account of the overall program completion for the RSAT program.

<sup>6</sup> This measure will reflect the percentage of participants that were not arrested within one year after completing the program.

<sup>7</sup> This rate is based on data reported for two different sets of measures over different reporting periods. Specifically, grantees reported on measures that were found to be problematic during October 2011–March 2012. These measures were subsequently revised and grantees began reporting on the revised measures April–September 2012. The data for the two different sets of data were aggregated to determine an overall rate. The calculation for the “old measures” is: number of participants arrest free 1 year after release / number of participants tracked 1 year after release \*100. The calculation for the revised measures is: 1 – (total number of former aftercare participants charged with any drug offense or non-drug offense within 1 years after successfully completing the program / total number of aftercare graduates [successful completers])\*100.

<sup>8</sup> The FY 2012 data is based on two quarters of data (October 2011–March 2012). The measure was removed in April and revised for FY 2012 2nd quarter reporting (January – March 2012). For FY 2013, the measure will be the percentage of drug and alcohol tests given to program participants that were drug and alcohol free.

<sup>9</sup> This is based on two quarters of data (April–September 2012).

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (Prescription Drug Monitoring Program-BJA)

DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 2; Objective 2.3

Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012		FY 2013	FY 2014
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Outcome	Number of interstate unsolicited reports produced <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	979	600	607	620	640
Outcome	Number of interstate solicited reports produced <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	291,618	330,000	339,589	345,000	360,000

N/A = Data unavailable

<sup>1</sup>BJA began collecting data for this measure January 2010 and used historical data to set the target for the FY 2011 measure.

### **3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies**

#### **National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)**

##### **a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes**

The National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP), administered by BJS, is the primary vehicle for building the national infrastructure to support the background check systems required under the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (Brady Act) and other legislation. Funds and technical assistance have also been provided to support the interface between states and national record systems. This support insures compatibility in the design of such systems, promotes the use of the newest technologies for accurate and immediate checking capabilities, and fosters a communications capacity across states to address the mobility of criminal populations and growing concerns about terrorism.

NCHIP uses several outcome measures to track progress and results, including the percentage of state criminal history records that are immediately accessible through the automated Interstate Identification Index (III). BJS also tracks the number of states submitting disqualifying records to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and the NICS Grants Index, which are two systems used by the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants to deny firearm purchases.

##### **b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes**

The NCHIP program aligns under DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: *Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 6: Develop and disseminate research and statistics that inform criminal and juvenile justice policy and improve outcomes; and OJP Strategic Objective 6.2: Provide justice statistics and information to support justice policy and decision-making needs.* Law enforcement in the United States, unlike that in most other industrialized countries, has several levels and is comprised of approximately 18,000 federal, state, local, and tribal agencies. This level of decentralization presents challenges to those who foster innovation and respond to national threats, such as terrorism. Ensuring that the justice community shares information, adopts best practices, and responds to emerging issues with the same level of effectiveness and timeliness is a daunting task. Law enforcement intelligence and sharing information are major OJP priorities among federal, state, local, and tribal agencies. OJP faces the challenge of working toward large-scale sharing of critical justice and public safety information in an efficient, timely, and secure manner, while also ensuring the privacy rights of individuals.

Recent performance results include:

*Improved accessibility of records:* All states have received funds under NCHIP to upgrade the quality and availability of criminal history record systems. As of calendar year 2010, nearly 98 million records held by the states were automated, an increase of 6 percent from calendar year 2008. Approximately 74 percent of state-held automated records were accessible to III. As of

FY 2012, there are approximately 76 million records in III. At the end of 2010, more than 9 out of 10 (92 percent) of recent state records were automated and 74 percent of automated records were accessible for conducting presale firearms and other background checks.

*Full participation in III:* To ensure compatibility, all record enhancements funded under NCHIP are required to conform to FBI standards for III participation. Participation in III is critical since it constitutes the primary system through which the FBI accesses state-held data for NICS checks. In 1989, only 20 states were members of the FBI's III system, which permits instant access to out-of-state data. By year end 1993, 26 states were participants. As of FY 2013, all 50 states and the District of Columbia are members of III indicating that they meet the rigorous standards of the FBI for participation. A total of 16 states are participants in the FBI's National Fingerprint File, a completely decentralized index which makes the sharing of criminal history record information more efficient.

*Automation of records and fingerprint data:* States have used funds to establish Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (AFIS) and to purchase live scan equipment for state and local agencies. AFIS systems enable states to conduct automated searches for records based on fingerprint characteristics and to interface with the FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (IAFIS). As of FY 2013, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and four territories participate in IAFIS, which became operational in July 1999. In addition to ensuring that records are properly matched to the correct offender, AFIS minimizes the time and manpower required for searching fingerprint databases, which facilitates matching of latent prints obtained at a crime scene. Live scan equipment permits law enforcement to take fingerprints without use of inkpads or other similar procedures and electronically transfer fingerprints to the state's AFIS for comparison and matching against state and FBI held prints.

*National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants:* The Brady Act requires that a background check be conducted using the FBI's NICS to identify potential purchasers who are prohibited from purchasing firearms. NICS Grants is now supporting over 15 million transactions annually at the presale stage of firearms purchases.

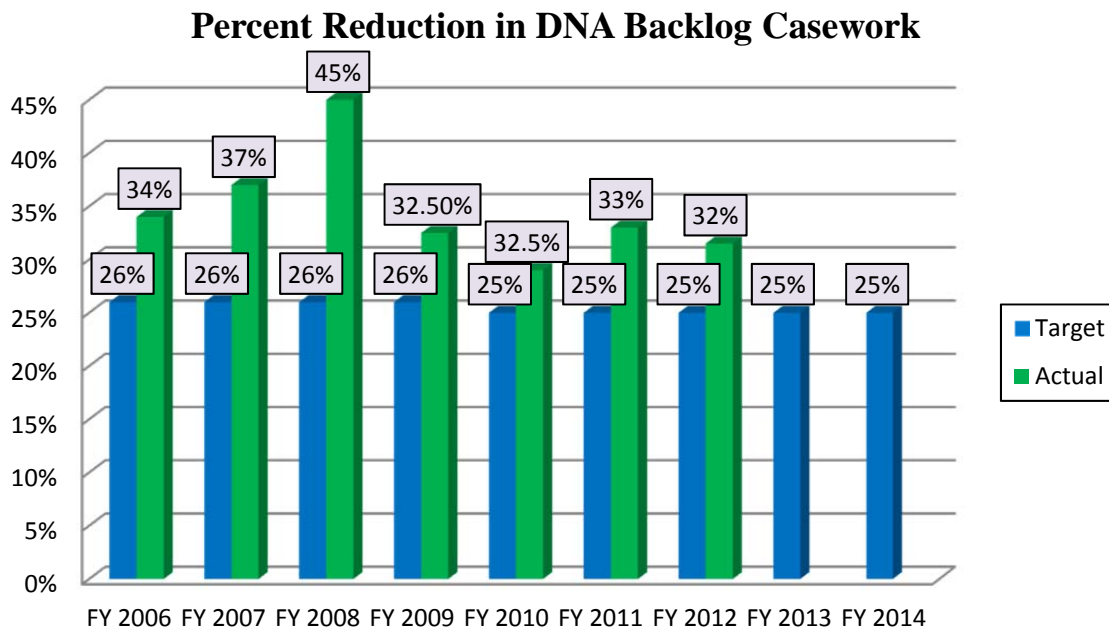
*Domestic violence records and protection orders:* NCHIP has put special emphasis on ensuring that domestic violence-related offenses are included in criminal records. The Federal Gun Control Act as amended prohibits sales of firearms to persons subject to a qualifying domestic violence related protection order or convicted of a qualifying domestic violence misdemeanor. Funds have been awarded specifically for development of state protection order files that are compatible with the FBI's national file to permit interstate enforcement of protection orders and the denial of firearm transfers to prohibited persons subject to a protection order. The NCIC National Protection Order File became operational in May 1997. All 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands submit data to the file, which held 1.5 million records of protection orders.

### **DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities**

The DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities initiative supports DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: *Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of*



justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.4: Increase the capacity and availability of criminal justice and forensic science technologies for maintaining public safety and is designed, among other things to improve the Nation’s capacity to use DNA evidence by eliminating casework and convicted offender backlogs. NIJ established the performance measure “Percent reduction in DNA backlog,” and has been highly successful in increasing capacity and reducing the backlog. The FY 2011 results demonstrate the target of 25 percent casework was exceeded with an actual result of 32.9 percent, due to three factors: 1) increased funding for the convicted offender program allowed NIJ to fund more samples for DNA analysis than previously anticipated in FY 2007; 2) increased demand from states for convicted offender DNA sample analysis funding; and 3) improvements in DNA analysis technology which has reduced the weighted per case analysis costs for the casework program allowing forensic laboratories to analyze more samples with less money. Funds are targeted toward the forensic analysis of all samples identified as urgent priority samples (e.g., samples for homicide and rape/sexual assault cases) in the current backlog of convicted offender DNA samples. Reducing the backlog of DNA samples is crucial in supporting a successful CODIS system, which can solve old crimes and prevent new ones from occurring through more timely identification of offenders.



## **Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT)**

### **a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes**

The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) for State Prisoners Program is a critical aspect of offender reentry programs and addresses the issue of substance abuse and the direct

link to public safety, crime, and victimization by providing treatment and services within the institution and the community. All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories receive RSAT grants and all together operate about 400 RSAT programs. Ultimately, every RSAT-funded program's goal is to help offenders become drug-free and learn the skills needed to remain drug-free upon their return to the community.

This formula grant provides funds to local correctional and detention facilities for substance abuse treatment programs. RSAT assists state and local governments in developing and implementing substance abuse treatment programs in state and local correctional and detention facilities, and in creating and maintaining community-based aftercare services for offenders.

## **b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes**

The RSAT program aligns under DOJ Strategic Objective 3.3: *Provide for the safe, secure, humane, and cost-effective confinement of detainees awaiting trial and/or sentencing, and those in the custody of the federal prison system; OJP Strategic Goal 7: Promote efforts that improve the security of person in custody and provide innovative, comprehensive reentry approaches to reduce recidivism and maintain public safety; and OJP Strategic Objective 7.2: Promote innovative and comprehensive reentry approaches to facilitate offenders' successful reintegration into society, consistent with community expectations and standards.* OJP supports effective jail and prison reentry programs that target offenders who are substance abusers; technical violators of supervision conditions; violent and high risk; non-violent but with multiple needs; and those who would otherwise face major obstacles in their reentry back into the community. These programs, which are funded through grants, technical assistance, and training, emphasize collaborative efforts among community-based services and resources; the use of non-profit, faith- and community-based organizations and mentors; and information sharing among law enforcement and other agencies.

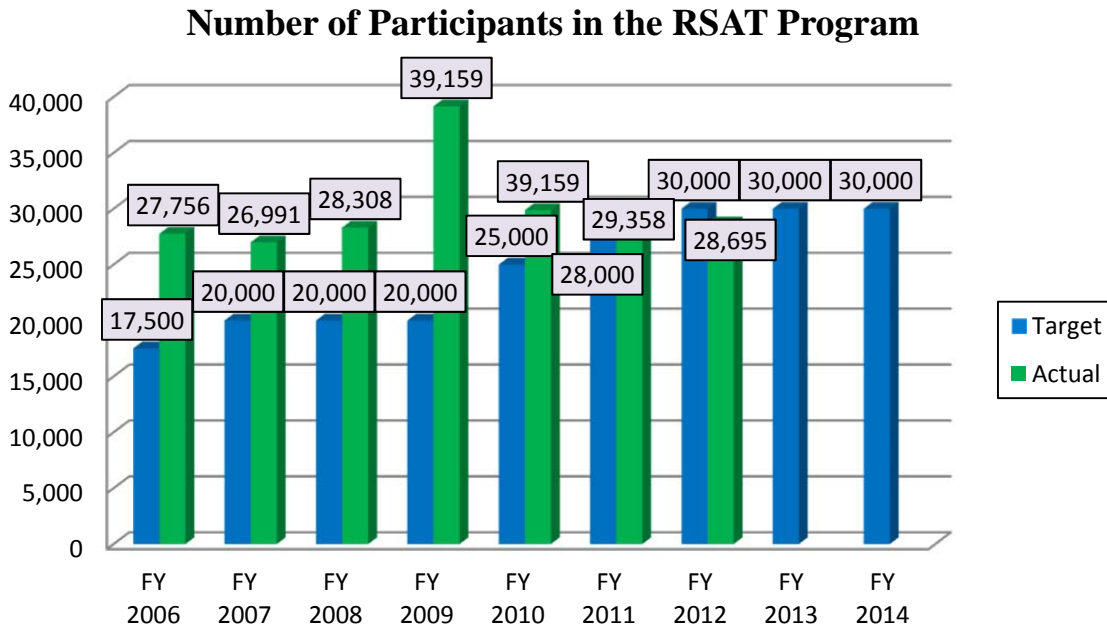
BJA has identified several strategies to strengthen RSAT:

- 1) Work with states to identify and implement an evidence-based treatment model and ensure staff receive specific training to ensure competence with the particular treatment modality selected for the program;
- 2) Ensure that the states' corrections departments and prison administration officials adhere to treatment goals and work to minimize disruptions to the treatment process; and
- 3) Work with states to ensure that the focus is on providing coordinated services for offender aftercare treatment and reentry into the community.

RSAT helps build partnerships between correctional staff and the treatment community to provide services in secure settings, allowing offenders to overcome substance abuse and prepare for reentry. Providing inmates with treatment not only allows individuals successfully completing RSAT programs to return to communities substance-free, but also reduces incarceration costs to federal, state, and local governments for those offenders not returning to the correctional system. Most importantly, RSAT helps prevent the continued financial and emotional costs of drug-related crimes on families, friends, and communities.

**Performance Measure:** Number of participants in the RSAT Program

The number of participants in the RSAT in FY 2011 was 29,358, which exceeded the target by 1,358 participants. There are many contributing factors that determine the number of people who complete the RSAT program including the number of eligible offenders, the number of staff and treatment providers available, security issues, and the state's ability to provide the required 25 percent matching funds.



The FY 2013 and FY 2014 target of 30,000 was based on prior year trends; targets are estimated from previous year counts provided by grantees. Previously submitted numbers are sometimes updated and resubmitted to reflect more accurate actuals when additional reports are received from states.

## D. Juvenile Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

<b>Juvenile Justice Programs TOTAL</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2012 Enacted	\$262,500
2013 Continuing Resolution	262,500
2013 Continuing Resolution 0.612% increase	1,607
2013 Supplemental Appropriation-Sandy Hurricane Relief	0
Base and Technical Adjustments	(1,607)
2014 Current Services	262,500
2014 Program Increases	109,500
2014 Program Offsets	(39,500)
2014 Request	332,500
<b>Total Change 2012-2014</b>	<b>\$70,000</b>

<b>Juvenile Justice Programs - Information Technology Breakout</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2012 Enacted	\$8,278
2013 Continuing Resolution	7,553
2013 Continuing Resolution 0.612% increase	0
Base and Technical Adjustments	0
2014 Current Services	7,553
2014 Program Increases	0
2014 Program Offsets	0
2014 Request	8,164
<b>Total Change 2012-2014</b>	<b>(\$114)</b>

### 1. Account Description

OJP requests \$332.5 million for the Juvenile Justice Programs account, which is \$70.0 million above the FY 2012 Enacted level. This account includes programs that support state, local, and tribal community efforts to develop and implement effective and coordinated prevention and intervention juvenile programs. The objectives of these programs are to reduce juvenile delinquency and crime; improve the juvenile justice system so that it protects public safety; hold offenders accountable; assist missing and exploited children and their families; and provide treatment and rehabilitative services tailored to the needs of juveniles and their families.

America's youth are facing an ever-changing set of problems and barriers to successful lives. As a result, OJP is constantly challenged to develop enlightened policies and programs to address the needs and risks of those youth who enter the juvenile justice system. OJP remains committed to leading the nation in efforts addressing these challenges which include: preparing juvenile offenders to return to their communities following release from secure correctional facilities; dealing with the small percentage of serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders; helping states address the disproportionate confinement of minority youth; and helping children who have been victimized by crime and child abuse.

Key programs funded under this appropriation account include:

- Part B Formula Grants by Title II, Part B of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act (42 U.S.C. 5631 *et seq.*), is the core program that supports state, local, and tribal efforts to develop and implement comprehensive state juvenile justice plans. Funding also is available for training and technical assistance to help small, non-profit organizations, including faith-based organizations, with the federal grants process. In addition, the Part B program has worked to improve the fairness and responsiveness of the juvenile justice system and increase accountability of the juvenile offender.
- Youth Mentoring Program, authorized through annual appropriations acts, supports national and local mentoring initiatives focused on reentry and gang-involved youth. In addition, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), supports training and technical assistance to the sites to assist with adapting existing mentoring approaches to meet the needs of the target populations and to identify and maintain partnerships.
- The Delinquency Prevention Program (formerly Title V: Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants), authorized by 42 U.S.C. 5781 *et seq.*, provides awards through state advisory groups to units of local government for a broad range of delinquency prevention programs and activities to benefit youth who are at risk of having contact with the juvenile justice system.
- Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program, authorized by 42 U.S.C. 3796e-10(a), funds block grants to states to support a variety of accountability-based programs. The basic premise underlying the JABG program is that both the juvenile offender and the juvenile justice system are held accountable. For the juvenile offender, accountability means an assurance of facing individualized consequences through which the juvenile offender is made aware of and held responsible for the loss, damage, or injury that the victim experiences.
- Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiatives, authorized by annual appropriation acts, incorporates best practices from the violence reduction work of several cities and public health research of the last several decades. Public health approaches rely on public education to change attitudes and behaviors toward violence, outreach that employs individuals recruited from the target population, community involvement, and evaluation to monitor strategies implemented. Involvement of community partners with federal, state, and local authorities to analyze crime data, develop strategies, and implement targeted approaches to violence reduction is critical.

- Missing and Exploited Children Program, authorized by the Missing Children’s Assistance Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 5771 as amended) and the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008, is administered by OJJDP, and is the primary vehicle for building an infrastructure to support the national effort to prevent the abduction and exploitation of our nation’s children.

For additional information and a complete listing of OJP programs, please visit <http://www.ojp.gov>.

## 2. Performance and Resource Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE											
Appropriation: Juvenile Justice DOJ Goals and Objectives: Goals 2 and 3, Objectives 2.1 and 3.1											
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES		Final Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2012		FY 2012		FY 2013		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2014 Program Changes		FY 2014 Request	
<b>Workload</b>											
Number of solicitations released on time versus plan		37		43		TBD <sup>3</sup>		TBD		TBD <sup>3</sup>	
Percent of awards made against plan		90%		99%		90%		0		90%	
Total Dollars Obligated		\$262,500		257,486		\$262,500		\$70,000		\$332,500	
-Grants		\$251,180		228,366		\$232,813		\$62,083		\$294,896	
-Non-Grants		\$11,320		29,120		\$29,687		\$7,917		\$37,604	
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY											
-Grants		96%		89%		89%		89%		89%	
-Non-Grants		4%		11%		11%		11%		11%	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
			\$262,500		257,486		\$262,500		\$70,000		\$332,500
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2012		FY 2012		FY 2013		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2014 Program Changes		FY 2014 Request	
Long Term/ Outcome	Percent of youth who offend or reoffend	22%		11%		20%		-5%		15%	
Annual/Outcome	Percent of states and territories that are determined to be in compliance with the four Core Requirements of the JJDP Act of 2002	85% <sup>1</sup>		84%		90% <sup>2</sup>		0		90%	
Annual/Outcome	Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	52%		45%		53%		18%		71%	
Annual/Outcome	Percent of youth who exhibit a desired change in the targeted behavior	70%		76%		71%				53%	
Annual/Efficiency	Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	52%		42%		53%		0		53%	
Annual/Outcome	Percent of children recovered within 72 hours of an issuance of an AMBER Alert	85%		91.5%		86%		0		86%	

<sup>1</sup>The FY 2012 target was adjusted due to states experiencing reductions in the funding necessary to monitor and provide training to adult and juvenile facilities in order to maintain compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act.

<sup>3</sup>The FY 2013 and FY 2014 targets will be established upon appropriation of FY 2013 and FY 2014 funds.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE											
Appropriation: Juvenile Justice											
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goals 2 and 3, Objectives 2.1 and 3.1											
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012		FY 2013	FY 2014
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Outcome	Percent of youth who offend or reoffend (long-term) <sup>1,2</sup>	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%	8%	22%	11%	20%	15%
Outcome	Percent of states and territories that are determined to be in compliance with the four Core Requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 2002 (annual/long-term) <sup>2,5</sup>	89%	84%	88%	84%	80%	82%	85% <sup>7</sup>	84%	90%	90%
Outcome	Percent of youth who exhibit a desired change in the targeted behavior <sup>2</sup>	83%	65%	21%	85%	85%	80%	70%	76%	71%	71%
Outcome	Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs <sup>3</sup>	46%	47%	26%	46%	54%	43%	52%	45%	53%	53%
Efficiency	Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs <sup>3</sup>	46%	47%	56%	40%	34%	61%	52%	42%	53%	53%
Outcome	Percent of children recovered within 72 hours of an issuance of an AMBER Alert <sup>4</sup>	N/A	85.0%	82.0%	81.7%	87%	89%	85%	91.5%	86%	86%
Output	Number of computer forensic exams completed <sup>6</sup>	9,923	10,856	13,950	22,522	33,096	45,273	20,000	49,481	25,000	30,000
N/A = Data unavailable											

<sup>1</sup> FY 2006 data includes Formula and Title V grants only. Discretionary, earmark, Tribal Youth, and Enforcement of Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) grants did not start reporting until FY 2007. OJP will analyze current data to determine if future year targets should be changed.

<sup>2</sup> Measure established in FY 2004.

<sup>3</sup> Measure established in FY 2005.

<sup>4</sup> Measure established in FY 2007.

<sup>5</sup> FY 2006 through FY 2011 actual values were revised based on a review of the states that were in compliance with the four core requirements

<sup>6</sup> FY 2005 through FY 2009 actual values were reviewed and revised following implementation of a new Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) performance reporting system.

<sup>7</sup> The FY 2012 target was adjusted due to states experiencing reductions in the funding necessary to monitor and provide training to adult and juvenile facilities in order to maintain compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act.



### 3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

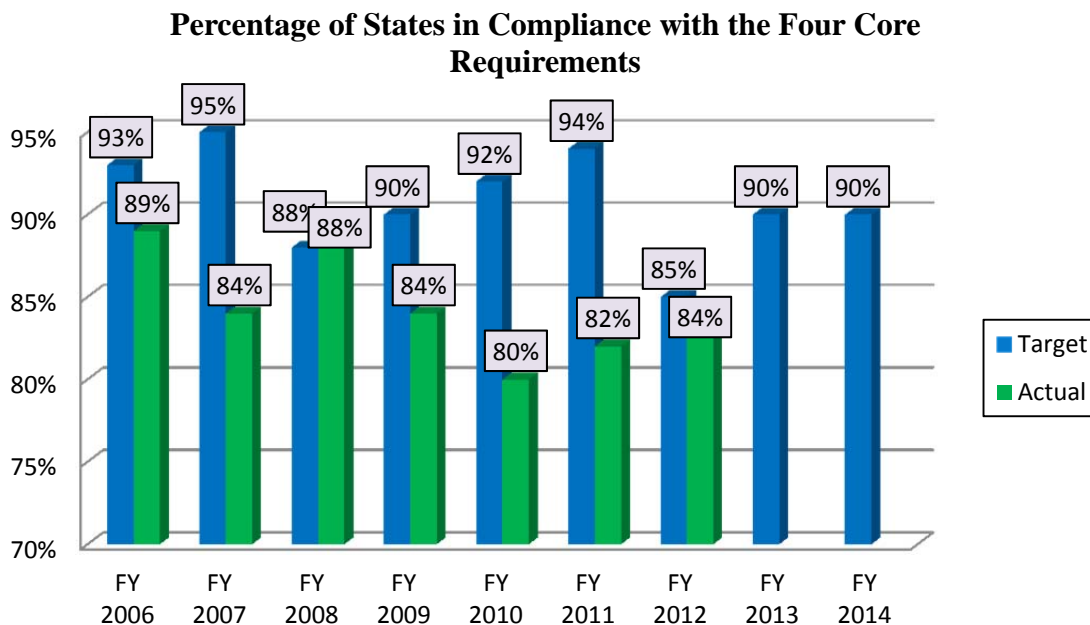
#### Juvenile Justice Programs

##### a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

The Juvenile Justice Programs’ purpose is to support state and local efforts to prevent juvenile delinquent behavior and address juvenile crime. Funds support block grant and demonstration programs, research and evaluation, and training and technical assistance to facilitate development of effective programs.

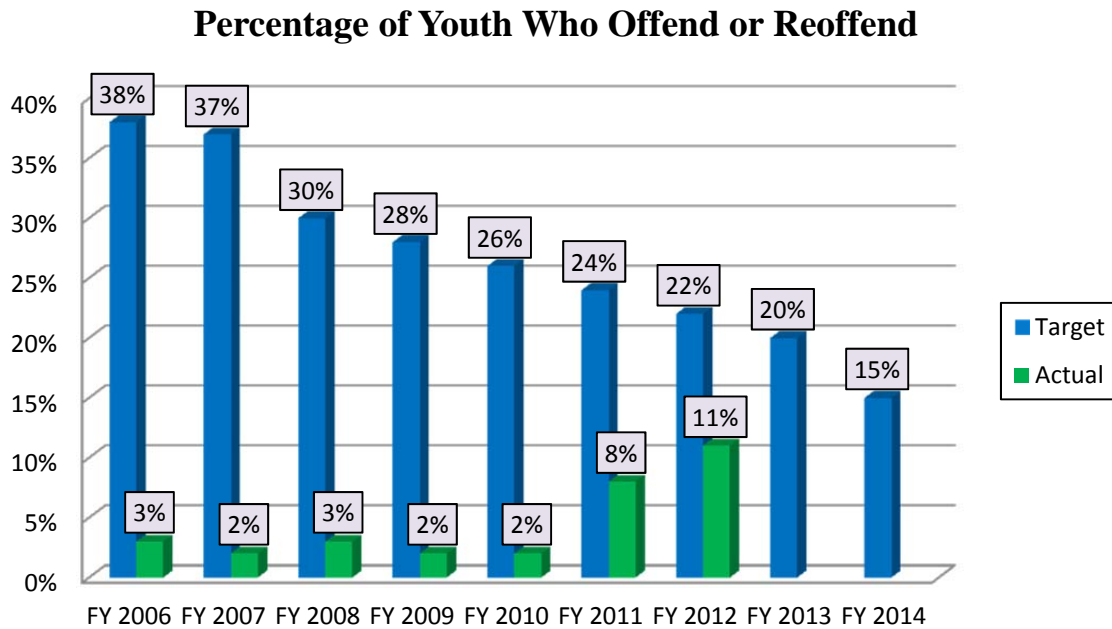
The core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act are: 1) deinstitutionalization of status offenders and non-offenders; 2) sight and sound separation of juveniles and adults; 3) removal of juveniles from jails and lockups; and 4) reducing the disproportionate representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system.

OJJDP tracks results on the percent of states and territories that comply with these four core requirements. Compliance rates may fluctuate from year to year, and states may go in and out of compliance from year to year since they are examined for compliance annually. If a state fails to achieve compliance for just one of the four indicators, it is not considered “in compliance” for this measure, even though the state may be fully compliant for the other three core requirements. The threshold for this indicator is intentionally rigorous, as these core requirements are fundamental components of OJJDP’s mission. The FY 2014 target for state compliance is 90 percent.



OJP established the measure “Percent of program youth who offend or re-offend” for grants that provide funds for direct service delinquency prevention or intervention programs. An offense

refers to an "arrest or appearance at juvenile court for a new delinquent offense." The FY 2014 target for this measure is 15 percent



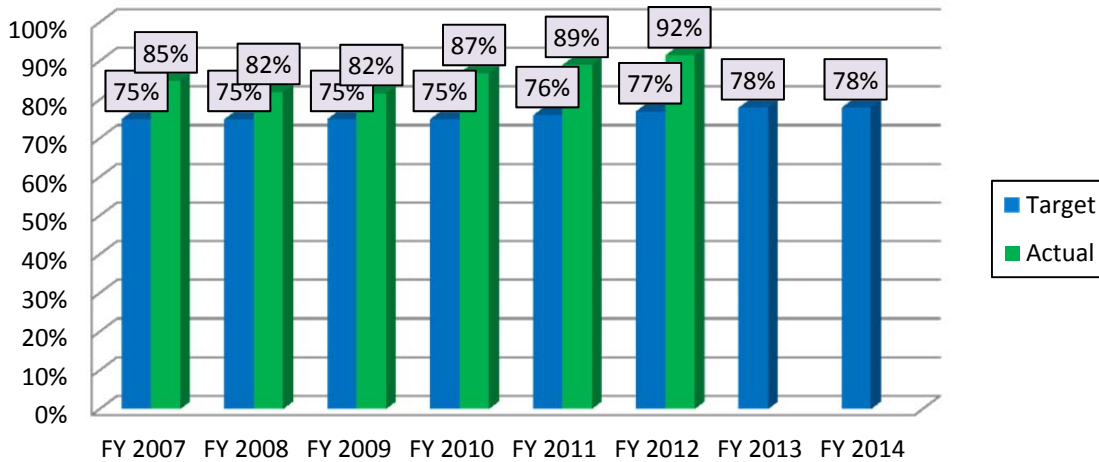
**b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes**

Programs identified under this account directly support DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: *Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the nation’s capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation’s law enforcement, criminal, and juvenile justice systems.*

**AMBER Alert Program**

The America’s Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response (AMBER) Alert program has played an increasingly prominent role in OJP’s efforts to protect children from abduction. Over 90 percent of the total number of successful recoveries of abducted children to date has occurred since October 2002, when AMBER Alerts became a coordinated national effort. This progress is attributable to better coordination and training at all levels, increased public awareness, technological advances, and cooperation among law enforcement, transportation officials, and broadcasters. In addition to its successful website ([www.amberalert.gov](http://www.amberalert.gov)), the AMBER Alert program’s strategy focuses on: (1) strengthening the existing AMBER Alert system; (2) expanding the scope of the AMBER Alert program; and (3) enhancing communication and coordination.

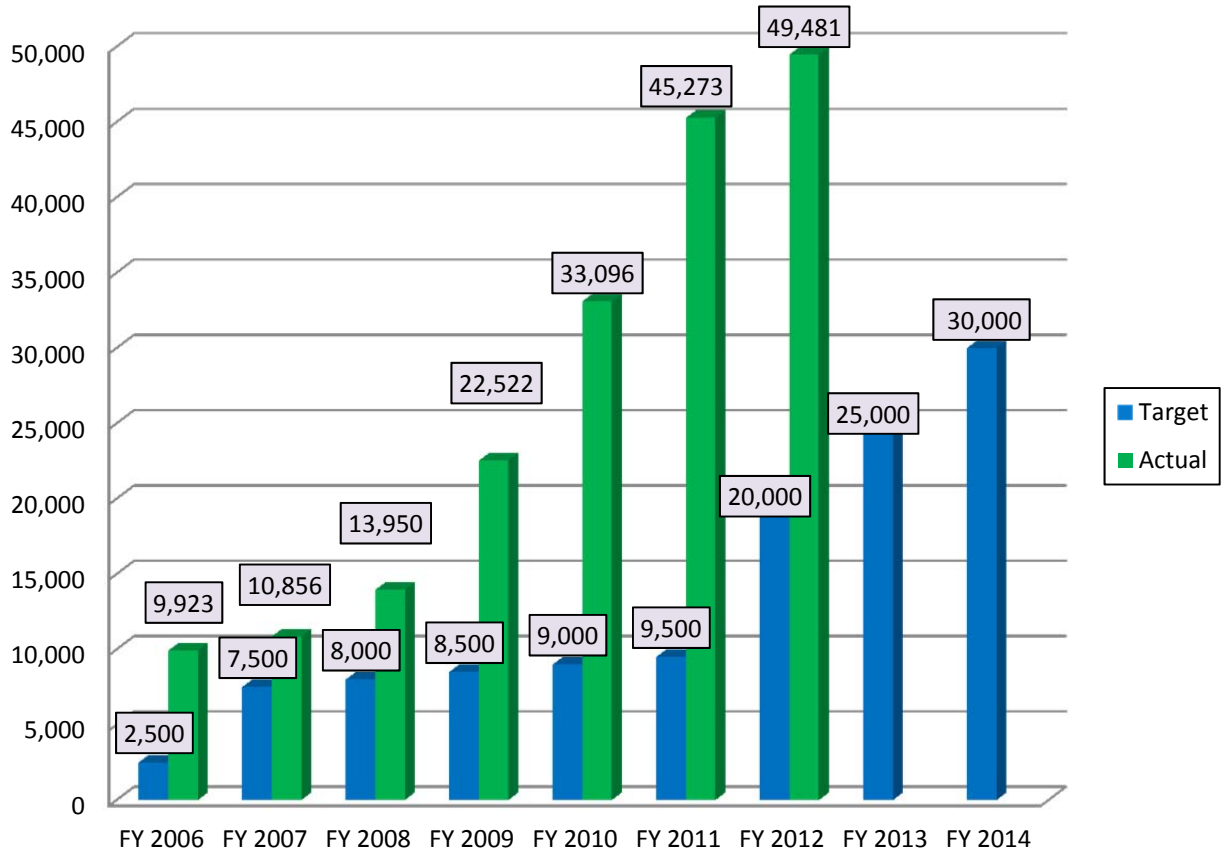
**Percent of children recovered within 72 hours of issuance of an AMBER Alert**



**Internet Crimes Against Children**

One of OJP’s most significant responsibilities is supporting efforts to protect America’s children from abuse and exploitation and to investigate crimes against children. In FY 2012, Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Forces identified 3,524 child victims through ICAC investigations, reviewed 7,974 complaints of internet predator traveler/child enticement, and made over 6,077 arrests of individuals who sexually exploit children--bringing the arrest total to more than 36,000 since 1998. Continued partnerships with law enforcement agencies to the ICAC initiative account for the significant performance. Additionally, the growing popularity of peripheral media storage devices coupled with tremendous success in utilizing certain investigative techniques have increased the volume of computers and digital media examinations.

### Number of computer forensic exams completed



### c. Priority Goals

OJP contributes to the DOJ Priority Goal 2: Reduce Gang Violence: By September 30, 2013, in conjunction with state and local law enforcement agencies, reduce the number of violent crimes attributed to gangs to achieve five percent increases on three key indicators: youths who exhibited a change in targeted behaviors as a result of participation in DOJ gang prevention program; coordination on gang investigations among federal, state, and local law enforcement resulting in gang arrests; and intelligence products produced in support of federal, state, and local investigations that are focused on gangs posing a significant threat to communities. In FY 2012, there was an average of 67% of program youth who exhibited a program change in targeted behaviors while participating in DOJ prevention programs to reduce youth crime and violence (including gangs).

## E. Public Safety Officers' Benefits

(Dollars in Thousands)

<b>Public Safety Officers Benefits TOTAL</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2012 Enacted	\$78,300
2013 Continuing Resolution	78,300
2013 Continuing Resolution .612% increase	100
2013 Supplemental Appropriation-Sandy Hurricane Relief	0
Base and Technical Adjustments	(100)
2014 Current Services	78,300
2014 Program Increases	3,000
2014 Program Offsets	0
2014 Request	81,300
<b>Total Change 2012-2014</b>	<b>\$3,000</b>

<b>Public Safety Officers Benefits - Information Technology Breakout</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2012 Enacted	\$2,024
2013 Continuing Resolution	1,847
2013 Continuing Resolution .612% increase	0
2013 Supplemental Appropriation-Sandy Hurricane Relief	0
Base and Technical Adjustments	0
2014 Current Services	1,847
2014 Program Increases	0
2014 Program Offsets	0
2014 Request	1,996
<b>Total Change 2012-2014</b>	<b>(\$28)</b>

### 1. Account Description

OJP requests \$81.3 million for the Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) appropriation account, which is \$3.0 million above the FY 2012 Enacted level. Of this amount, \$16.3 million is the discretionary appropriation request; and \$65.0 million is the estimated mandatory appropriation. This account provides benefits to public safety officers who are killed or permanently disabled in the line of duty and to their families and survivors. This program represents a unique partnership among the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ); state and local public safety agencies; and national organizations. In addition to administering payment of benefits authorized by 42 U.S.C. 3796 as amended, OJP works closely with national law enforcement and first responder groups, educating public safety agencies regarding the initiative and offering support to families and colleagues of fallen law enforcement officers and firefighters.

The key programs included under this appropriation account are:

- **PSOB Death Benefits**, a one-time financial benefit to survivors of public safety officers whose deaths resulted from injuries sustained in the line of duty, which is funded as a mandatory appropriation.
- **PSOB Disability Benefits**, a one-time financial benefit to public safety officers permanently and totally disabled by catastrophic injuries sustained in the line of duty, which is funded as part of the discretionary appropriation.
- **PSOB Education Benefits**, which provide financial support for higher education expenses (such as tuition and fees, books, supplies, and room and board) to the eligible spouses and children of public safety officers killed or permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty, which is funded as part of the discretionary appropriation.

For additional information and a complete listing of OJP programs, please visit <http://www.ojp.gov>.

## 2. Performance and Resource Tables

<b>PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE</b>										
Appropriation: Public Safety Officers' Benefits (Mandatory, Education, and Disability - BJA)										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 2, Objective 2.2										
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES	Final Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
	FY 2012		FY 2012		FY 2013		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2014 Program Changes		FY 2014 Request	
<b>Workload</b>										
Number of claims processed	N/A		235		TBD <sup>1</sup>		TBD		TBD <sup>1</sup>	
Total Dollars Obligated	\$91,300		\$87,855		\$78,300		\$3,000		\$81,300	
-Claims	\$81,257		\$76,011		\$67,744		\$2,596		\$70,340	
-Other Services	\$10,043		\$11,844		\$10,556		\$404		\$10,960	
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY										
-Claims	89%		87%		87%		87%		87%	
-Other Services	11%		13%		13%		13%		13%	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
		\$91,300		\$87,855		\$78,300		\$3,000		\$81,300

<sup>1</sup> OJP is unable to target the expected number of public safety claims to be processed

## 3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies – N/A

## F. Crime Victims Fund

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Crime Victims Fund</i> TOTAL	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2012 Enacted			\$705,000
2013 Continuing Resolution			705,000
2013 Continuing Resolution 0.612% Increase			0
2013 Supplemental Appropriation – Sandy Hurricane Relief			0
Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2014 Current Services			705,000
2014 Program Increases			95,000
2014 Program Offsets			0
2014 Request			800,000
<b>Total Change 2012-2014</b>			<b>\$95,000</b>

<i>Crime Victims Fund - Information Technology</i> Breakout	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2012 Enacted			\$19,917
2013 Continuing Resolution			18,173
2013 Continuing Resolution 0.612% Increase			0
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2014 Current Services			18,173
2014 Program Increases			0
2014 Program Offsets			0
2014 Request			19,644
<b>Total Change 2012-2014</b>			<b>(\$273)</b>

### 1. Account Description

The budget requests an obligation limitation of \$800.0 million for the Crime Victims Fund (CVF), which is \$95.0 million above the FY 2012 Enacted level. Unlike other OJP appropriation accounts, CVF is financed by collections of fines, penalty assessments, and bond forfeitures from defendants convicted of federal crimes. Most collections stem from large corporate cases rather than individual offenders.

Programs supported by CVF focus on providing compensation to victims of crime and survivors, supporting appropriate victims' service programs and victimization intervention strategies, and building capacity to improve response to crime victims' needs and increase offender accountability. CVF was established to address the continuing need to expand victims' service programs and assist federal, state, local, and tribal agencies and organizations in providing appropriate services to their communities.



In accordance with the statutory distribution formula (authorized by the Victims of Crime Act [VOCA] of 1984, as amended), programs and funding for FY 2014 are distributed as follows:

- Improving Services for Victims of Crime in the Federal Criminal Justice System – Congressionally-mandated set-asides. Program funds support 170 victim assistance personnel via the Executive Office for U. S. Attorneys and 134 victim specialists via the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which includes 43 positions across Indian Country, to provide direct assistance to victims of Federal crime. Program funds also enable the enhancement of computer automation for investigative, prosecutorial, and corrections components, via the Nationwide Automated Victim Information and Notification System (VNS), to meet the victim notification requirements specified in the Attorney General Guidelines. VNS is implemented by the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Bureau of Prisons, FBI, U.S. Postal Inspection Service, and DOJ’s Criminal Division.
- Improving the Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Cases – Children’s Justice and Assistance Act Programs in Indian Country. The program helps tribal communities improve the investigation, prosecution and overall handling of child sexual and physical abuse in a manner that increases support for and lessens trauma to the victim. The programs fund activities such as revising tribal codes to address child sexual abuse; providing child advocacy services for children involved in court proceedings; developing protocols and procedures for reporting, investigating, and prosecuting child abuse cases; enhancing case management and treatment services; offering specialized training for prosecutors, judges, investigators, victim advocates, multidisciplinary or child protection teams, and other professionals who handle severe child physical and sexual abuse cases; and developing procedures for establishing and managing child-centered interview rooms. Funding is divided between the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (which receives 85 percent of the total for state efforts), and OVC (which receives the remaining 15 percent for tribal efforts). Up to \$20.0 million must be used annually to improve the investigation, handling, and prosecution of child abuse cases.

After funding is allocated for the above purpose areas, the remaining funds are available for the following:

- Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victim Compensation - Victim Compensation Formula Grant Program. Of the remaining amounts available, up to 47.5 percent may support grant awards to state crime victims compensation programs to reimburse crime victims for out-of-pocket expenses related to their victimization such as medical and mental health counseling expenses, lost wages, funeral and burial costs, and other costs (except property loss) authorized in a state’s compensation statute.

Annually, OVC awards each state at 60 percent of the total amount the state paid to victims from state funding sources two years prior to the year of the federal grant award. If the amount needed to reimburse states for payments made to victims is less than the 47.5 percent allocation, any remaining amount is added to the Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program funding.

Currently, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the territory of Guam have victim compensation programs. State compensation programs will continue to reimburse victims for crime related expenses authorized by VOCA as well as cover limited program administrative costs and training.

- Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victim Assistance - *Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program*: 47.5 percent of the remaining balance plus any funds not needed to reimburse victim compensation programs at the 60 percent prior year payout amount are available to support state and community-based victim service program operations. All 50 States plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands receive a base level of funding plus a percentage based on population. The base funding level is \$0.5 million, and the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Palau receive a base of \$0.2 million in addition to funding based off population. Each year, states are awarded VOCA victim assistance funds to support community-based organizations that serve crime victims. Grants are made to domestic violence shelters; rape crisis centers; child abuse programs; and victim service units in law enforcement agencies, prosecutors' offices, hospitals, and social service agencies. These programs provide services including crisis intervention, counseling, emergency shelter, criminal justice advocacy, and emergency transportation. States will continue to sub-grant funds to eligible organizations to provide comprehensive services to victims of crime.
- Discretionary Grants/Activities Program - *National Scope Training and Technical Assistance and Direct Services to Federal, Tribal and Military Crime Victims*: VOCA authorizes OVC to use up to five percent of funds remaining in the Crime Victims Fund, after statutory set-asides and grants to states, to support national scope training and technical assistance; demonstration projects and programs; program evaluation; compliance efforts; fellowships and clinical internships; carry out training and special workshops for presentation and dissemination of information resulting from demonstrations, surveys, and special projects; monitor compliance with guidelines for fair treatment of crime victims and witnesses issued under the Victim and Witness Protection Act as well as the Attorney General's Guidelines for Victim and Witness; develop services and training in coordination with federal, military, and tribal agency to improve the response to the needs of crime victims; coordinate victim services provided by the Federal Government with victim services offered by other public agencies and nonprofit organizations; and support direct services to Federal crime victims including for the financial support of emergency services to victims of Federal crime. At least 50 percent of the total discretionary funding must be allocated for national scope training and technical assistance, and demonstration and evaluation projects. The remaining amount is allocated for efforts to improve the response to the needs of Federal crime victims.
- Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve Fund - The Director of OVC is authorized to set aside up to \$50.0 million in the Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve to meet the immediate and longer-term needs of terrorism and mass violence victims by providing: 1) supplemental grants to states for victim compensation; 2) supplemental grants to states for victim assistance; and 3) direct reimbursement and assistance to victims of terrorism occurring abroad.

The Victims of Trafficking and Violence Prevention Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-386), authorized the establishment of an International Terrorism Victim Expense Reimbursement Program for victims of international terrorism, which includes all U.S. nationals and officers or employees of the U.S. government (including members of the Foreign Service) injured or killed as a result of a terrorist act or mass violence abroad. Funds for this initiative are provided under the Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve and may be used to reimburse eligible victims for expenses incurred as a result of international terrorism. In addition, funds may be used to pay claims from victims of past terrorist attacks occurring abroad from 1988 forward.

For additional information and a complete listing of OJP programs, please visit <http://www.ojp.gov>.

## 2. Performance and Resource Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE											
Appropriation: Crime Victims Fund DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 2, Objective 2.3											
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES		Final Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2012		FY 2012		FY 2013		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2014 Program Changes		FY 2014 Request	
<b>Workload</b>											
Number of solicitations released on time versus plan		27		28		TBD <sup>1</sup>		TBD		TBD <sup>1</sup>	
Percent of awards made against plan		90%		94%		90%		0		90%	
Total Dollars Obligated		\$705,000		694,903		\$705,000		\$95,000		\$800,000	
-Grants		\$641,447		581,060		\$589,503		\$79,437		\$668,939	
-Non-Grants		\$63,553		113,843		\$115,497		\$15,563		\$131,061	
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY											
-Grants		91%		84%		84%		84%		84%	
-Non-Grants		9%		16%		16%		16%		16%	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
			\$705,000		\$694,903		\$705,000		\$95,000		\$800,000
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2012		FY 2012		FY 2013		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2014 Program Changes		FY 2014 Request	
Long Term/ Outcome	Ratio of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services to the total number of victimizations	0.217		TBD <sup>2</sup>		0.225		0.008		0.233	
Long Term/ Outcome	Ratio of Crime Victims Fund compensation dollars allocated to total economic loss incurred by victims of crime	0.0151		TBD <sup>3</sup>		0.0160		0.0009		0.0169	
Annual/ Output	Number of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services	4.58M		TBD <sup>3</sup>		4.72M		0.14M		4.86M	
Annual/ Outcome	Percent of violent crime victims that received help from victim agencies	12.9%		TBD <sup>2</sup>		13.4%		0.6%		14%	

<sup>1</sup> The FY 2013 and FY 2014 targets will be established upon appropriation of FY 2013 and FY 2014 funds.

<sup>2</sup> FY 2012 data will be available October 2013.

<sup>3</sup> FY 2012 data will be available May 2013.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE											
Appropriation: Crime Victims Fund											
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 2, Objective 2.3											
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012		FY 2013	FY 2014
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Outcome	Ratio of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services to the total number of victimizations	0.158	0.192	0.177	0.176	0.192	0.163 <sup>6</sup>	0.217	TBD <sup>4</sup>	0.225	0.233
Outcome	Ratio of Crime Victims Fund compensation dollars allocated to total economic loss incurred by victims of crime	0.0090	0.0097	0.0093	0.0101	0.0114	0.0139	0.0151	TBD <sup>5</sup>	0.0160	0.0169
Outcome	Percent of violent crime victims that received help from victim agencies	7.4%	8.6%	6.5% <sup>2</sup>	6.6%	19%	8.6% <sup>6</sup>	12.9%	TBD <sup>4</sup>	13.4%	14%
Output	Number of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services	3.8M <sup>2</sup>	4.1M <sup>2</sup>	3.8M	3.5M	3.6M	3.8M	4.58M	TBD <sup>5</sup>	4.72M	4.86M

<sup>1</sup> FY 2011 data will be available December 2012.

<sup>2</sup> Actual values were revised after a data verification review.

<sup>4</sup> FY 2012 data will be available October 2013.

<sup>5</sup> FY 2012 data will be available May 2013.

<sup>6</sup> BJS has revised the enumeration method for the 2011 NCVS estimates. Estimates from 2011 include a small number of victimizations, referred to as series victimizations, using a new counting strategy. High-frequency repeat victimizations, or series victimizations, are six or more similar but separate victimizations that occur with such frequency that the victim is unable to recall each individual event or describe each event in detail. Including series victimizations in national estimates can substantially increase the number and rate of violent victimization; however, trends in violence are generally similar regardless of whether series victimizations are included. See Methods for Counting High-Frequency Repeat Victimizations in the National Crime Victimization Survey for further discussion of the new counting strategy and supporting research.

### 3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

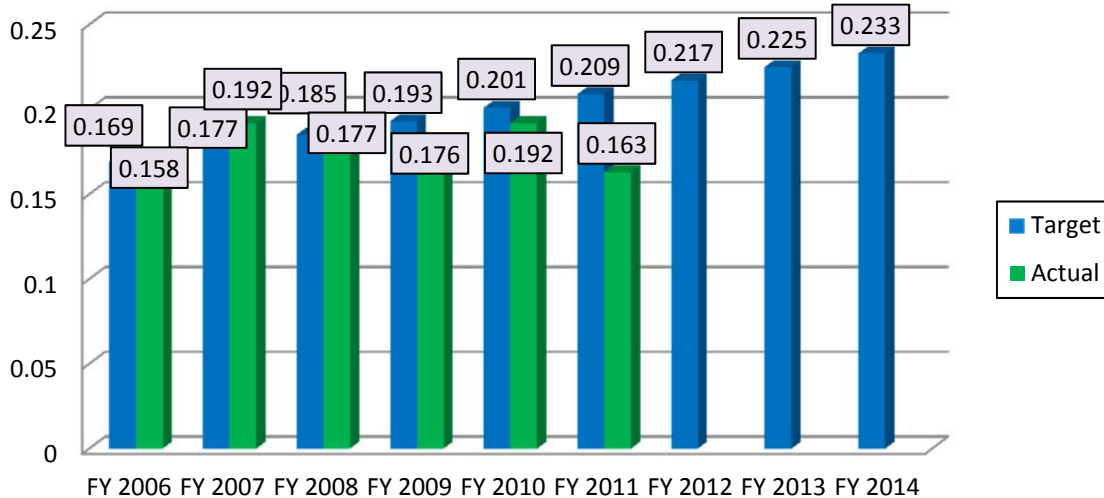
#### Crime Victims Fund

##### a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

Crime Victims Fund (CVF) programs are administered by the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC). The mission of OVC is to enhance the Nation’s capacity to assist crime victims and to provide leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices that promote justice and healing for all victims. Congress formally established OVC in 1988 through an amendment to the 1984 Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) to provide leadership and funding on behalf of crime victims.

CVF programs continue to provide federal funds to support victim compensation and assistance programs across the Nation. CVF’s performance was favorably reflected by the performance measure, “Ratio of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services to the total number of victimizations.” In FY 2011, OVC achieved an actual ratio of 0.163, which was 78 percent of the target of 0.209. VOCA allocations and the number of victims served are subject to fluctuate.

**Ratio of Victims that Received Victims Assistance Services to the Number of Victimizations**



FY 2012 data will be available October 2013

## **b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes**

CVF programs support DOJ Strategic Goal 2.2: *Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations; uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims; OJP Strategic Goal 2: Protect vulnerable populations, especially children, from victimization and improve services to victims of crime; and OJP Strategic Objective 2.3: Improve services for crime victims through capacity-building; evidence-based support and assistance; and compensation.* OVC provides compensation and services for victims and their survivors from the CVF.

OJP supports victims in a variety of ways, including working with victims of domestic and international human trafficking, recovering children who have been removed from the U.S., supporting victims of violence against women, and meeting the unique needs of victims in Indian Country. Specific strategies that are implemented include development of victim outreach tools in languages other than English and training on facilitating support meetings for victims of traumatic loss.

## **V. Program Increases by Item**



## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Personnel and Resources for OJP Operations</b>
Budget Appropriation:	Salaries and Expenses/Management and Administration
Organizational Program:	Office of the Chief Financial Officer Office of Audit, Assessment and Management
Ranking:	N/A
Program Increase:	Positions <b>10</b> FTE 10 Dollars <b>\$0</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2014, the President's Budget requests an increase to its authorized position ceiling from 702 to 712. The FTE request will increase from 601 to 611. This increase in authorized levels would allow OJP to convert 10 existing contractor staff to federal employees via insourcing, resulting in a total cost savings of nearly \$1.0 million annually. (Because salary and benefits costs are incurred over the course of a full year, it will take approximately 6 to 12 months for OJP to begin to realize the savings from the position conversions discussed in this request.) These personnel and resources are essential to OJP's efforts to fulfill its stewardship obligations, ensure transparency and accountability in the use of federal grant funding, and improve the efficiency and productivity of its day-to-day operations.

Since FY 2011, OJP has instituted several workforce strategies to maximize efficiencies while minimizing administrative costs. The implementation of OJP's Voluntary Early Retirement Authority (VERA) and Voluntary Separation Incentive Payment (VSIP) authorities in FY 2012, the Department's targeted hiring freeze that was in effect until the end of the 2012, and OJP's continued managed hiring strategy have and will continue to produce savings; however, these measures have also resulted in a reduced federal workforce. It is therefore essential for OJP to invest in training its remaining employees to ensure OJP has the appropriate knowledge, skills and abilities to meet its critical mission. For that reason, OJP plans to reinvest the cost savings realized per this request for continued investment in the training of OJP's workforce.

OJP is also committed to making the best possible cost/benefit choices for training and will continue to pursue no-cost training where possible. OJP will also take advantage of potential savings from offering OJP-wide training to address core competencies, such as management and supervision and communication.

### Justification

Currently, OAAM funds a contract that supports OJP's conduct of internal control reviews for a wide range of OJP financial, grants management, and information technology activities and operations, as required under OMB A-123 requirements. The contractors' responsibilities include assessing internal controls to identify weaknesses and needed improvements to OJP policies and procedures; providing recommendations to address these issues; and monitoring follow-up activity to ensure proper corrective actions are developed and implemented by OJP

components. In addition, they assist with the development of improved procedures and internal controls to prevent waste, fraud and abuse. The annual cost of the contract is \$782,716 to support four on-site contractors that manage tasks that are not temporary in nature and are a part of OJP's ongoing internal control responsibilities. OJP proposes to insource these four positions at the GS-12 level. Given the annual amount for salaries and benefits (\$389,336), this proposal represents an annual cost savings of \$393,380.

OJP's Office of Audit, Assessment, and Management (OAAM) is funding a contract that supports single and grant audit activity, which involves the analysis of grantees' audits and submitted supporting documentation to determine if the information adequately addresses the audit recommendations. The audit specialists provide assistance to grant recipients in developing adequate corrective action plans to address audit findings and recommendations. This work includes ongoing communication with the grantees to monitor the progress of grantees in implementing corrective actions, serve as a liaison between the grantee, program offices, and OIG to resolve issues related to the audit, provide guidance on proper supporting documentation, and routinely following up with the grantee to ensure responses are received within requested timeframes. Audit specialists are also responsible for preparing correspondence to grantees formally requests documentation or communicate OJP and Office of the Inspector General (OIG) determinations relating to audits and preparing status updates for transmission to OIG. The annual cost of this contract is \$808,697 and supports four on-site contractors. OJP proposes to hire the four request positions at the GS-12 level. Given the annual amount for salaries and benefits (\$389,336), this proposal represents an annual cost savings of \$419,361.

The Finance, Accounting and Analysis Division (FAAD) of OJP's Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) funds a contract for six Accounting Reports Branch (ARB) staff positions that support the development of OJP's quarterly and annual financial statements. The financial statements are critical to the development of the Department's consolidated financial statements and their accuracy ensures a successful outcome on the OJP and Departmental annual financial statement audit. In addition, the contractors support the preparation of numerous other reports that are required by OMB and the Department of the Treasury. Like many positions within OJP, it is extremely beneficial to have staff with institutional knowledge coupled with continuity. However, achieving that with contractor staff can be challenging. ARB has experienced quite a bit of contractor staff turnover within the last year and a half. The personnel clearance process, as well as the time it takes to train new contractors, can have a negative impact on the financial statement reporting process, increasing the risk of OJP not meeting required deadlines. OJP proposes to insource two of the six positions at the GS-9 through GS-13 level. Given the annual amount for salaries and benefits (\$264,000), this proposal represents an annual cost savings of \$184,000.

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Research, Development, and Evaluation Program</b>
Budget Appropriation:	Research, Evaluation, and Statistics
Strategic Goal & Objective:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3, Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Goal 6, Objective 6.1
Organizational Program:	National Institute of Justice
Ranking:	2 of 32
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$4,500,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2014, the President's Budget requests \$44.5 million for the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) base budget for research, development, and evaluation, an increase of \$4.5 million above the FY 2012 Enacted level. The requested funds will support grants and agreements to build research knowledge and translate it into practice and policy to improve the justice system.

NIJ's strategic plan for these funds centers on *translational research* to transform criminal justice practice and policy. NIJ's strategic plan for translational research has four essential components: (1) generating knowledge; (2) building and sustaining the research infrastructure; (3) supporting the adoption of research evidence in practice and policy; and (4) innovative dissemination and communication. Together, they provide the means to reach the strategic goal of Translating Research into Policy and Practice.

These four interlocking objectives build on NIJ's ongoing investments in social, physical, and forensic science and extend their impact by connecting the research more explicitly with effective criminal justice practice and policy. The proposed allocation for each objective of NIJ's base funding (\$40.0 million) and of this enhancement (\$4.5 million) is described below.

1. Generating Knowledge (\$1M): The largest portion of NIJ's base funding supports the generation of new knowledge on crime and justice. These funds support both social science and physical science (science and technology) research and evaluation. The enhancement funds will support visiting research fellows and visiting practitioner fellows in 2013.

Core areas of knowledge development in the *behavioral and social sciences* will include pursuit of broad knowledge goals in the areas of crime prevention, policing, corrections (including community supervision of offenders), violence, victimization, and crime and safety issues affecting American Indians and Alaskan Natives. Core areas of knowledge development in physical/technical science will include reducing officer injuries and fatalities; improving at-the-scene information for public safety officers, particularly during critical incidents; improving criminal justice decision-making through enhanced knowledge management; improving the safety and effectiveness of in-community supervision;

improving the safety and effectiveness of less lethal devices while enhancing public safety; and research and testing to ensure the safety and effectiveness of the equipment used by criminal justice agencies.

2. Building and Sustaining the Research Infrastructure (\$1.0M): The report of the National Research Council, “Strengthening the National Institute of Justice,” urges greater investments in the research infrastructure through programs like the Graduate Fellowship Program and the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data. Enhancement funding will allow NIJ to increase its investment in secondary data analysis and in outreach to university-based research community (particularly to historically Black and Hispanic colleges and universities, through the DuBois Fellowship program).
3. Supporting evidence-adoption in practice and policy (\$1.0M): This objective supports the operations of NIJ’s information clearinghouse, the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS). Enhancement funding will increase NIJ’s ability to use 21<sup>st</sup> century technology to more broadly disseminate NIJ’s research findings.
4. Knowledge translation through effective communication and dissemination (\$1.5M): NIJ plans to build on its track record for efficient, targeted research communications that inform practitioners and policy makers. With this enhancement, NIJ will produce more synthesis products, which summarize a large body of research for practitioner and policymaker audiences. NIJ also intends to expand its efforts to take a “layered” approach to dissemination by making research findings available in many different formats, customized to the diverse audiences that NIJ serves. This approach will include producing a number of high-quality videos that contain real-world, real-life examples of how research has been used by practitioners and policy makers to provide a clear image of how research can change policy and practice.

All grant recipients will:

- Perform activities that will increase our knowledge about crime and justice;
- Measure and report their performance as required under the conditions of NIJ research grants; and
- Submit work products (e.g., progress reports, final technical reports, prototypes) with the greatest potential of improving the justice system as well as reducing and controlling crime.

#### Justification

The simple yet powerful idea of translational research – a cornerstone of medical and other research – provides a compelling framework to organize NIJ’s work of building a cumulative body of research knowledge and translating it into practice and policy. To prevent, reduce and manage crime, scientific discoveries must be translated into policy and practice. As the research, development, and evaluation arm of the Department of Justice, NIJ is committed to the goal of translational research. Through translational research, NIJ’s seeks to break down barriers between basic and applied research by creating a dynamic “*knowledge creation*” interface

between research and practice: scientists who discover new tools/ideas for use in the field and evaluate their impact, and practitioners who offer new observations from the field that stimulate basic investigations. Also, in FY 2014, NIJ will conduct a robust series of research and evaluation activities funded within its base program funding, including the Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository.

#### Impact on Performance

*This initiative will support DOJ's Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 6: Develop and disseminate research and statistics that inform criminal and juvenile justice policy and improve outcomes; and OJP Objective 6.1: Develop innovative social, forensic, and physical sciences research and rigorous program evaluation that support and advance criminal and juvenile justice policy and decision-making.*

The NIJ Base Budget will support grants and agreements to build research knowledge and translate it into practice and policy to improve the justice system. The additional funding will funds will support grants and agreements to support the goal of this initiative, which is to translate research evidence in ways that speed and expand the adoption of science-based solutions to crime problems, which will, in turn, make justice process more efficient and effective, and enhance public safety throughout our communities and neighborhoods.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$40,000				\$40,000				\$40,000

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$4,500		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)
Current Services					\$40,000	\$40,000		
Increases					\$4,500	\$4,500		
Grand Total					\$44,500	\$44,500		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>CVF Cap Increase</b>
Budget Appropriation:	Crime Victims Fund
Strategic Goal & Objective:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.2 OJP Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.3
Organizational Program:	Office for Victims of Crime
Ranking:	3 of 32
Program Increase	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$95,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2014, the President's Budget requests \$800.0 million for the Crime Victims Fund (CVF) annual obligation limitation, an increase of \$95.0 million above the FY 2012 Enacted level. This program provides a combination of formula and discretionary funding to reduce gaps in current victim services to help address the needs of crime victims across this Nation. As a result of the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) of 1984 formulation provisions, the overwhelming majority of the CVF funding increase would go directly to the states to stabilize and sustain state victim assistance programs. This funding is directed to all types of crime victims, but priority is given to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse, and "underserved" victims. Thanks to robust collections by the federal courts in recent years, it is possible to raise the total appropriations cap for the CVF without threatening its stability in future years. As these non-taxpayer revenues have already been collected and deposited into the Fund, raising the annual cap does not add to the national deficit or debt.

*Vision 21 (\$45.0M):* Vision 21 is a strategic planning initiative based on an 18-month national assessment by OVC that systematically engaged the crime victim advocacy field and other stakeholder groups in assessing current and emerging challenges—and opportunities—facing the field. The initiative is designed to address identified needs including the need for more victim-related data, research and program evaluation; holistic legal assistance for crime victims; resources for tribal victims; and capacity building to provide technology- and evidence-based training and technical assistance.

Of the \$45.0 million requested for Vision 21, \$20.0 million will be used to support Tribal Assistance for Victims of Violence and \$25.0 million will be used for additional victims' services and initiatives. These assistance programs are designed to develop an enhanced capacity for communities and the criminal and tribal justice systems to provide a culturally appropriate response to victims of crime, their families, and communities.

*Victims of Trafficking Grants (\$10.0M):* Focused on domestic victims, which will support specialized services to victims of human trafficking. Victims of trafficking funds will also be used to provide training and technical assistance to victim service providers, law enforcement agencies, prosecutorial agencies, faith-based organizations, and medical and mental health professionals.

### Justification

Every year, state VOCA victim assistance grants provide vital direct assistance that support more than 4,000 agencies nationwide in providing services to an average of 3.7 million victims of assault, robbery, gang violence, intoxicated drivers, fraud, elder abuse, domestic violence, child abuse and neglect, sexual assault, stalking and survivors of homicide, and many others.

Over 87 percent of CVF dollars go directly to state compensation and assistance programs for crime victims. CVF funds reimburse state victim compensation programs for 60 percent of the cost of their compensation payouts for victims of crime and, in FY 2010, provided more than 58 percent of funding for state assistance programs. CVF funds are essential to permit states to continue to offer the full range of services to crime victims.

Victim service providers are increasingly challenged for resources in the wake of the Great Recession, forcing many to curtail specialized services, reduce staff or their outreach operations, and, in some cases, close their doors altogether. A recent report by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) titled “Use of Victim Service Agencies by Victims of Serious Violent Crime, 1993-2009,” found that in 2009, only nine percent of serious violent crime victims received assistance from a victim service agency. Additionally, there is an expanding need for services for traditionally underserved victims. The growth in these groups is a challenge for already tight budgets. For example, older persons (65 and older) are increasing in number, but many are left with no family or caregivers. For the elder population, risk of domestic violence and exploitation at the hands of partners and caregivers has been well documented. Social isolation and marginalization, emotional vulnerability, complex multijurisdictional issues, and in some cases, unique cultural factors compound the difficulties of developing victim service responses to these groups.

According to the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, one out of every four American women will experience domestic violence at some point in her life. A National Institute of Justice and Centers for Disease Control-funded study found that approximately 1.3 million women and 835,000 men are victims of domestic violence each year. Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey found that one out of three American Indian and Alaska Native women is raped in her lifetime.

Since the passage of the Violence Against Women Act in 1994, OJP has worked closely with the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) to support a variety of programs designed to assist victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and to hold offenders accountable for their actions. Increased awareness of these crimes and an improved criminal justice response has created a growing demand for services. The National Network to End Domestic Violence recently reported that more than 67,000 victims were able to be served in one day in 2011 (89 percent of identified local domestic violence programs in the U.S. and territories participated in



the 2011 National Census of Domestic Violence Services). While 36,332 domestic violence victims found refuge in emergency shelters or transitional housing provided by local domestic violence programs that day, sadly the number of victims able to be served represents a 4.5 percent decrease from those clients who were able to be served in 2010. This translates into more than 10,500 requests for services that were unmet due largely to a lack of resources (a 14.4 percent increase of unmet requests over 2010). With current economic pressures, victim services programs struggle to handle the workloads. A 2010 national survey by the National Alliance to End Sexual Violence found that 72 percent of rape crisis centers experienced funding losses in the past year, 57 percent experienced a reduction in staffing, 25 percent currently have a waiting list for services, and funding cuts have resulted in an overall 50 percent reduction in the provision of advocacy services.

There is also an acute need for crime victims across the country to have greater access to free or affordable legal services to help them access support, protect their rights in the criminal justice process, and receive compensation and restitution for losses and harms suffered. This is especially true for victim populations that have traditionally been underserved. According to the National Crime Victim Law Institute (NCVLI), victims of crimes such as human trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children who are represented by counsel are “better situated to assert their rights and stop intrusive discovery practices.” NCVLI also stresses that, “victims of cybercrimes, such as identity theft and online fraud, are in need of legal assistance as they navigate the complex legal issues and attempt to understand their rights.”

As state resources have been uncertain in recent years, an increased CVF obligation limitation would allow the states to stabilize existing victim service programs and expand services to victims of crimes.

#### Impact on Performance

The \$95.0 million increase in the CVF annual obligation limit will support *DOJ Strategic Goal 2: Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2: Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations; uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America’s crime victims; OJP Strategic Goal 2: Protect vulnerable populations, especially children, from victimization and improve services to victims of crime; and OJP Strategic Objective 2.3: Improve services for crime victims through capacity-building; evidence-based support and assistance; and compensation.* The increase in the CVF annual obligation limit will solve several critical issues facing the states, including:

- Shoring up funding support for lifeline services to victims identified as “priority” in VOCA, including victims of child abuse, domestic violence, and sexual assault; and
- Providing crucial resources to extend services to more victims, including some of our most vulnerable populations such as children, elders, women, and boys and young men of color.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$705,000				\$705,000				\$705,000

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$95,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Current Services					\$705,000	\$705,000		
Increases					\$95,000	\$95,000		
Grand Total					\$800,000	\$800,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program</b>
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Strategic Goal & Objective:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3, Objective 3.1 and DOJ Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.1 OJP Strategic Goal 5; Objective 5.1 and OJP Strategic Goal 1, Objective 1.3
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	4 of 32
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars + <b>\$25,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2014, the President's Budget requests \$395.0 million for the Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) program, an increase of \$25.0 million above the FY 2012 Enacted funding level. This request includes \$15.0 million for the Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement and Ensuring Officer Resilience and Survivability (VALOR) Initiative, an increase of \$13.0 million above the FY 2012 level of \$2.0 million. The FY 2014 budget request also includes \$2.5 million for a Plebiscite on the Future Political Status of Puerto Rico. In addition, the request includes \$10.0 million for Smart Policing and \$5.0 million for Smart Prosecution as well as \$2.0 million for State and Local Assistance Help Desk and Diagnostic Center (E2I) and \$2.0 million for State and Local Antiterrorism Training (SLATT).

JAG grants are the primary source of flexible federal criminal justice funding for state, local, and tribal jurisdictions. This funding supports all components of the criminal justice system, from multijurisdictional drug and gang task forces to crime prevention and domestic violence programs, courts, corrections, treatment, and justice information sharing initiatives. Projects funded by JAG awards address crime through direct services to individuals and communities and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of state, local and tribal criminal justice systems.

The VALOR Initiative supports a wide range of multi-level training that will promote a culture of safety within agencies and personnel—and, ultimately, save officers' lives by helping them better prepare themselves for the unique dangers of their profession. Since its inception, VALOR has trained close to 8,000 law enforcement professionals throughout the nation and continues to receive high praise and feedback from the law enforcement community. During this same time, DOJ and VALOR worked tirelessly to disseminate trainings to promote officer safety and increase officer safety awareness with the goal of reducing the number of fatalities from previous years. The VALOR trainings consist of Regional Training Sessions, Executive Briefings, On-Line Training, Specialized Training and Train-the-Trainer workshops.

The Smart Policing program will assist in reducing and preventing crime by creating transparency and improving police-citizen communications and interactions. It will provide funding to local law enforcement agencies to develop effective and economical solutions to specific crime problems within their jurisdictions. Participating agencies and their research partners will identify a specific crime issue through careful, rigorous analysis and develop strategies and tactics to resolve or mitigate the problem -- resulting in smarter policing and safer neighborhoods.

The Smart Prosecution program will provide funding to county and city prosecutors to use local criminal justice data to be smart on crime, developing effective and economical prosecution strategies to specific crime problems in their jurisdictions.

The Plebiscite on the Future Political Status of Puerto Rico will support nonpartisan voter education about and a plebiscite on the future political status of Puerto Rico. The results of a 2011 ballot measure indicate that a majority of Puerto Ricans favor taking action to change the nature of their political relationship with the United States. Providing support for a nonpartisan effort to prepare for and organize this plebiscite is consistent with the Administration's strong support of Puerto Rican self-determination and its ongoing commitment to supporting fair elections throughout the United States and its territories.

#### Justification

Due to the slow pace of the economy and a series of fiscal crises affecting state and local governments, many state, local, and tribal governments must reduce their support for law enforcement and criminal justice programs. These funding reductions mean that JAG awards will become more important than ever to state and local jurisdictions looking for reliable funding sources to support innovative programs that will help them accomplish more with their limited resources.

This training provided through the VALOR Initiative is designed to create alert, knowledgeable officers and encourage supervisors and executives to focus on officer safety issues. The ordinary, day-to-day business of law enforcement carries many potential risks, including domestic disturbances, mentally ill individuals, anti-government groups, and criminals who resist arrest. By promoting a culture of safety within state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies, VALOR will help them respond to this growing threat and ensure that their officers are prepared in the event that they do encounter violence in the line of duty. VALOR will provide effective training for active shooter situations for 14,000 law enforcement officers, first responders, and school officials. One of the best ways to minimize the loss of life in a mass shooting is to make sure law enforcement, first responders, school officials, and others are prepared to respond to an active shooter.

Many local jurisdictions in the United States are facing declining state and local revenues. The weakened economy, exacerbated by substantial unemployment, could usher in a period of increased crime and calls for service. Therefore, the Smart Policing request takes into consideration the concepts of "place-based" and "offender-based" policing and encompasses strategies derived from BJA's Intelligence-Led Policing Initiative and NIJ's Information-Led Policing Initiative. It is well known that crime reports and service calls often cluster

predominately at specific locations or narrow, easily defined areas. Furthermore, while demonstrating that random patrol and rapid response does not measurably reduce crime, research demonstrates that “place-based” or “hot-spot” policing can reduce violent crime and neighborhood disorder through focused, multi-agency efforts in which law enforcement plays an important, if not exclusive role. These findings make a very persuasive case that effective policing requires a tightly focused, collaborative approach that is measurable, based on sound, thorough analysis and includes policies and procedures for accountability.

The founding premise for the Smart Prosecution initiative is that in order to have the safest and most cost-effective criminal justice system, all parties working in the system must use data to inform decision- making. OJP supports using data and research to inform decision- making in the criminal justice system, including policy development at state and local levels through Justice Reinvestment, implementing pretrial risk assessment tools at the county level, and funding practitioner researcher partnerships through the Smart Policing and Smart Probation Initiatives. When an entire criminal justice system uses and shares data and incorporates research about strategies and programs that work, the result is that criminal justice programs have better outcomes, while improving public safety and reducing cost.

Historically, the organizational strategy of a prosecutor’s office was that of a case processor and sanction setter. However, this reactive approach to prosecution has reached its limits as caseloads have grown and crime and disorder continues. Thus, prosecutors have begun to think about a new organizational strategy, identifying a need to be innovative, work with other components of the criminal justice system, and use data to inform their decision-making. This request will assist prosecutors develop and implement new strategies and programs informed by data, encompassing proven prevention, diversion, problem-solving and enforcement strategies.

#### Impact on Performance

The JAG program, Smart Policing, and Smart Prosecution Initiative support *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the nation’s capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation’s law enforcement, criminal and juvenile justice systems.* The VALOR Initiative supports *DOJ Strategic Goal 2: Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1: Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime; OJP Strategic Goal 1: Enhance state, local, and tribal efforts to prevent and respond to violent crime and acts of terrorism; and OJP Strategic Objective 1.3: Improve the safety and security of law enforcement and first responder community.*

The unfortunate reality is that-despite measured improvements in the overall crime rate-incidents of violence against law enforcement officers are approaching the highest levels seen in nearly two decades. According to statistics from the preliminary 2012 bulletin by the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, a total of 127 federal, state, and local law enforcement officers lost their lives in the line of duty. This is devastating and unacceptable, and a cause that

demands our best and most innovative efforts. Therefore, the additional \$13.0 million for VALOR with \$7.0 million of the funds will be used for the active shooter response training.

In addition to these efforts, the funds will be used to support the goal of the Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Program, which is to partner with the field to support a range of program areas, including law enforcement, prosecution and court, prevention and education, corrections and community corrections, drug treatment and enforcement, planning, evaluation, and technology improvement, and crime victim and witness initiatives.

The additional \$10.0 million for the Smart Policing: Evidence-Based Law Enforcement program will be used to support agencies and partnering research organizations to:

- Identify and enhance law enforcement knowledge of effective strategies and tactics;
- Address and reduce crime problems or circumstances; and
- Result in smarter policing and safer neighborhoods.

With the \$5.0 million increase for Smart Prosecution, the expected outcomes are:

- Identification and implementation of data-driven practices and policies;
- Increased data sharing among criminal justice partners;
- More effective administration of justice; and
- Training and technical assistance program based on research findings.

In addition, the Smart Prosecution program will be identified as one of BJA's grant solicitations that will be eligible for incentive funding for applicants that invest Justice Assistance Grant Funds in the program.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$470,000*				\$370,000				\$370,000

\*This amount includes \$100.0 million in one-time funding provided through the JAG Program in FY 2012 for Presidential Nominating Convention Security, effectively reducing funding for the JAG Program to \$370.0 million in FY 2013.

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$25,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Current Services					\$370,000	\$370,000		
Increases					\$25,000	\$25,000		
Grand Total					\$395,000	\$395,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI)</b>
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Strategic Goal & Objective:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3; Objective 3.3 OJP Strategic Goal 7; Objective 7.2
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	5 of 32
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$85,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2014, the President's Budget requests \$85.0 million for the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI). This new initiative will provide targeted technical assistance to help units of state, local, and tribal governments analyze data on their criminal justice systems, identify what factors are driving prison and jail population growth and develop strategies to reduce costs, improve public safety, reduce unnecessary confinement, and help ex-offenders with the transition back into mainstream society. In addition, the new funding will be used to award implementation grants to the jurisdictions which have adopted significant policy and legislative changes resulting from in-depth data analyses and consensus based recommendations. Further, funding will be used to provide incentive grants to participating states to encourage investments in evidence-based criminal justice activities.

“Justice Reinvestment” refers to a data-driven model that:

- Develops and implements evidence-based policy options to manage the growth in corrections expenditures, which generates savings in public revenues, increases the effectiveness of current criminal justice investments, and improves public safety and offender accountability;
- Analyzes criminal justice trends to understand the factors that drive jail and prison population growth;
- Reinvests a portion of the savings into the justice system and the community to further reduce corrections spending and prevent crime; and
- Measures the impact of the policy changes and reinvestment resources and holds policymakers accountable for projected results.



Key requirements for the JRI among the participating states have been: 1) demonstration that leaders from all three branches of government are committed to the goals of justice reinvestment, 2) criminal justice agencies are willing to provide relevant data for analysis, and 3) state officials commit to staff support for the initiative.

Seventeen states are currently engaged in JRI, a public/private partnership involving OJP's Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), the Pew Center on the States, the Vera Institute of Justice, and the Council of State Governments Justice Center:

- Five states (Kansas, Missouri, Oregon, South Dakota, and West Virginia) are currently receiving assistance with initial data analysis and policy recommendation development (Phase I).
- In the past year alone, six states (Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Pennsylvania) have passed broad legislative criminal justice reform packages, have been approved for Phase II by BJA and the JRI Steering Committee, and are currently developing detailed implementation plans and requests for Phase II implementation dollars.
- An additional six Phase II states (Arkansas, Kentucky, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, and South Carolina) previously passed legislative criminal justice reform laws, have developed implementation plans, and have been approved for funding by BJA to kick-start reform and the generation of savings eligible for reinvestment.

With additional funding, OJP would establish a goal of accepting more states into the JRI, as well as moving Phase I states to Phase II. It is during Phase II that jurisdictions build implementation plans to implement the changes agreed upon during Phase I, as well develop accountability systems to track progress toward goals, including reinvesting savings generated by reforms. OJP also proposes to establish a JRI Phase III. Current and future JRI states would be eligible to receive grants of up to \$4.0 million through this phase for incentivizing reinvestment and the implementation of evidence-based practices and programs that support justice system reforms that increase public safety and decrease recidivism, such as:

1. Validation and use of risk and needs assessments for criminal justice decision-making (diversion, pretrial release, sentencing, correctional housing placement, parole, community supervision level, and programming);
2. Community corrections;
3. Designing and implementing a system of incentives and graduated sanctions for those being supervised in the community;
4. Pretrial practices and programs, including pre-trial diversion programs;
5. Programs for high-risk/high-need offenders;

6. Alternatives to incarceration and violation facilities; and
7. Reentry programs.

Some portion of the new funds also will support training and technical assistance. It is contemplated that Phase III Incentive Funding would be awarded to states on a rolling basis after successful completion of JRI Phases I and II, and approval of a statewide implementation plan based on data analysis and evidenced-based practices would be requirements for receiving Phase III funding.

#### Justification

At the end of 2011, about 2.2 million adults were held in state or federal prison or local jails, and an additional 4.8 million were under adult correctional supervision in the community. State corrections' spending has increased over the past 20 years from \$12 billion in 1987 to \$48 billion in 2007. Local corrections spending have increased from \$6 billion to \$24 billion during the same time period.

There are over 3,200 jails throughout the United States, the vast majority of which are operated by county governments. Each year, these jails will release more than 13 million people back into the community. Local jails interact with a high volume of individuals with relatively short periods of confinement. Varied local government agencies are involved with diverse populations entering the jail and reentering the community. This connection of the local justice system with local community and social services systems provides potential alternatives that impact county government community safety and budget decisions. The number of persons on probation and parole has been increasing. Currently, approximately 5.1 million Americans, or 1 out of every 45 adults, are on probation or parole, an increase of nearly 300 percent since 1980.<sup>1</sup>

State, local, and tribal policymakers have insufficient access to detailed, data-driven explanations about changes in crime, arrest, conviction, and jail and prison population trends. The State Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction program will help these policy makers develop the information they need to make informed decisions and develop strategies that will reduce criminal justice costs, improve public safety through reduced recidivism, and improve outcomes for offenders reentering the community. Additional funds, in the form of Phase III grants to the jurisdictions committed to implementing reforms will have significant impact in changing criminal justice business processes, decision-making, and outcomes to lower incarceration rates and reinvest savings into programming and services which will hold offenders more accountable and increase public safety.

#### Impact on Performance

This program enhancement supports *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ Strategic Objective 3.3: Provide for the safe, secure, humane, and cost-effective confinement of detainees awaiting trial and/or sentencing, and those in the custody*

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<sup>1</sup> Jacquelyn Rivers, 2010, *BJA Fact Sheet: Improving Criminal Justice and Reducing Recidivism Through Justice Reinvestment*, Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Assistance, [http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/pdf/JRI\\_FS.pdf](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/pdf/JRI_FS.pdf).

*of the federal prison system; OJP Strategic Goal 7: Promote efforts that improve the security of persons in custody and provide innovative, comprehensive reentry approaches to reduce recidivism and maintain public safety; and OJP Strategic Objective 7.2: Promote innovative and comprehensive reentry approaches to facilitate offenders' successful reintegration into society, consistent with community expectations and standards.*

The increase in funding of \$85.0 million will be used to support the goal of this program, which is to develop a data-driven approach to reduce spending on corrections and reinvest identified savings in evidence-based strategies designed to increase public safety and hold offenders accountable. States and localities using the Justice Reinvestment approach collect and analyze data on drivers of criminal justice populations and costs, identify and implement changes that address costs and achieve better outcomes, and measure both the fiscal and public safety impacts of those changes.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$85,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)
Current Services					\$0	\$0		
Increases					\$85,000	\$85,000		
Grand Total					\$85,000	\$85,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence</b>
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Strategic Goal & Objective:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2; Objective 2.2 OJP Strategic Goal 2; Objective 2.2
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	6 of 32
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$13,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2014, the President's Budget requests \$23.0 million for the Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence Initiative, an increase of \$13.0 million above the FY 2012 Enacted level. This initiative builds on what has been learned from past and current activities, and will both advance effective practices at the state, local, and tribal levels and increase our knowledge and understanding of the issue, leading to better, more coordinated and comprehensive policy responses.

In FY 2011, DOJ selected six of eight sites to receive grants to implement their comprehensive plans aimed at preventing, mitigating, and responding to children's exposure to violence, including the two tribal sites. In addition, in FY 2011, the Attorney General's Task Force on Children Exposed to Violence was formally launched. This Task Force, comprised of 13 leading experts including practitioners, child and family advocates, academic experts, and licensed clinicians, was responsible for examining the problem of children exposed to violence and for presenting policy recommendations to the Attorney General (AG). The task force completed its work and submitted a comprehensive set of recommendations to the AG in Fall 2012. OJJDP will now move forward with a plan to implement these recommendations. This request for increased funding will ensure that the Children Exposed to Violence program has the resources needed to improve communities nationwide. In FY 2012, DOJ awarded two additional sites grants to implement their comprehensive plans, leveling the funding awarded to the Defending Childhood sites. An award was also made to enhance training and technical assistance efforts for the defending childhood sites. Additionally, the work of the Task Force carried forward and final policy recommendations were presented to the Attorney General in December 2012.

The Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence Program is jointly managed and administered by the OJP, the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and the Office on Violence Against Women and will be closely coordinated with the Department of Health and Human Services.

Funding will support the following activities:

- Pilot projects and programs to assist children exposed to violence;
- Pilot projects and programs to implement coordinated, evidence-based intervention and treatment services for children exposed to violence;
- Training for law enforcement officers to assist children exposed to violence and their families;
- Coordination among law enforcement and other relevant support agencies;
- Training and technical assistance for pilot sites; and
- Statistical and evaluative data, which will be used for future efforts addressing appropriate responses to children exposed to violence.

#### Justification

Every year, millions of children and adolescents in the United States are victimized and exposed to violence in their homes, schools, and neighborhoods. Children who are victims of, or witnesses to, violence may suffer devastating consequences beyond the physical harm. The National Survey on Children Exposed to Violence study found that 60.6 percent of children experienced some type of violence within the past year, either directly or indirectly:

- Nearly one-half of youth were assaulted at least once in 2008;
- More than one in four witnessed a violent act; and
- Nearly one in 10 saw a family member assault another.

With the proper support and opportunities, children can overcome even serious early-life trauma to become successful and productive members of society. Without proper attention and support from informed adults across the community, these children are much more likely to become future victims or offenders.

#### Impact on Performance

This initiative will support *DOJ Strategic Goal 2: Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2, Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations; uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims; OJP Strategic Goal 2: Protect vulnerable populations, especially children, from victimization and improve services to victims of crime; and OJP Strategic Objective 2.2: Reduce the impacts of children's exposure to violence.*

The increase in funding will support the program's overall goals, which are as follows:

- Reduce childhood exposure to violence by developing and implementing activities in families and communities that prevent children's initial and repeated exposure to violence;
- Increase knowledge and awareness by advancing scientific inquiry on the causes and characteristics of childhood exposure to violence and supporting education and outreach efforts to improve understanding; and
- Reduce the negative impact of childhood exposure to violence by improving systems and services that identify and assist youth and families who have been impacted by violence to reduce trauma, build resilience, and promote healing.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$10,000				\$10,000				\$10,000

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2012) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2013) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$13,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)
Current Services					\$10,000	\$10,000		
Increases					\$13,000	\$13,000		
Grand Total					\$23,000	\$23,000		



## V. Program Increases by Item

**Item Name:** **Criminal Justice Statistics Program**

Budget Appropriation: Research, Evaluation, and Statistics

Strategic Goal & Objective: DOJ Strategic Goal 3, Objective 3.1  
OJP Strategic Goal 6; Objective 6.1

Organizational Program: Bureau of Justice Statistics

Ranking: 7 of 32

Program Increase: Positions **0** FTE **0** Dollars **+\$7,900,000**

### Description of Item

In FY 2014, the President's Budget requests \$52.9 million to support the Criminal Justice Statistics Program, an increase of \$7.9 million above the FY 2012 Enacted level. The Criminal Justice Statistics Program is the base program that supports the overwhelming majority of OJP's statistical studies.

This program is administered by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), which serves as the principal statistical agency of the Department of Justice as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 3731-3735, and is one of the 13 federal principal statistical agencies of the United States. BJS collects and analyzes statistical data on all aspects of the criminal justice system; assists state, local, and tribal governments in collecting and analyzing justice statistics; and disseminates high value information and statistics to inform policy makers, researchers, criminal justice practitioners and the general public. Funds will be allocated to support:

- Recidivism, Reentry and Special Projects. Funds will be used to support several programs and activities including: (a) the Federal Justice Statistics Program; (b) studies on the recidivism of state prison releases, convicted felons, juvenile offenders, and first-time arrestees; (c) analyses of the wide range of data flowing from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program and National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS); (d) an assessment of administrative data on elder abuse and mistreatment; (e) studies of the justice and regulatory systems response to white collar crime; (f) analyses describing crime and justice on tribal lands; and (g) other special projects.
- Prosecution and Adjudication Statistics. Funds will be used to support several projects and national data collections including: (a) the National Pretrial Reporting Program; (b) the National Judicial Reporting Program; (c) criminal justice employment and expenditures statistics; (d) a survey of state court prosecutors; (e) statistics on the delivery of indigent defense services; and (f) a survey of tribal judicial systems.
- Criminal Justice Data Improvements Program. Funds will be used to support several national programs and activities including: (a) the collection of firearm transaction statistics; (b) the

State Justice Statistics grant program for state statistical analysis centers; (c) a program offering state statistical support and technical assistance; (d) the annual BJS statistical conference; (e) the collection of state estimates of record availability related to prohibiting categories for firearm purchase or possession; and (f) a criminal records technical assistance program for state record repositories.

- Victimization Statistics. Funds will be used to (a) maintain operation of the current NCVS including NCVS supplements such as identity theft and police public contacts; and, (b) support the survey's redesign efforts focused on subnational estimates and the process of incorporating the proceeds of previously-funded redesign projects into the core NCVS operation.
- Law Enforcement Statistics. Funds will be used to support several national data collections including: (a) surveys and censuses of federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies; (b) surveys of special purpose law enforcement entities; (c) surveys of law enforcement support agencies such as 911 call centers, (d) national statistics on arrest-related deaths, (e) an examination into the capabilities of administrative records to produce trends in officially reported crime and arrest; (f) surveys of the public about police public contact, and (g) design work for statistical programs on crime, arrest, and the police use of force.
- Corrections Statistics. Funds will be used to support several national data collections including: (a) National Prisoner Statistics; (b) Annual Jail Survey; (c) Annual Probation and Parole Census; (d) Jails in Indian Country; (e) National Corrections Reporting Program; (f) Capital Punishment and Sentencing statistics; (g) deaths in custody statistics; (h) special data archiving activities; (i) design and implementation of surveys of inmates in local jail facilities; (j) implementation of an incident-based reporting system on assaults against probation and parole officers; and (k) a survey of prison health care costs.
- Statistical Information publication and dissemination activities. Funds will be used to support BJS information production and publishing activities including, among others: (a) the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data; (b) the National Criminal Justice Reference Service; (c) BJS website operations including usability testing, dynamic data analysis and visualization enhancements, content display and search function improvements, and hosting activities; (d) the continued use of desktop publishing software, training and support services; (e) editorial/report production support; and (f) continued use of media management software, training, and support; and make ongoing enhancements to BJS's technology and data management infrastructure to support information services for customers.
- Support for Federal Statistical Programs, Activities, and Initiatives. Funds will be used to support a variety of federal statistical programs, activities, and initiatives including, among others: (a) investigator initiated small scale studies utilizing BJS data; (b) U.S. Census Bureau work to carry out Interagency Council on Statistical Policy initiatives including the Joint Program on Statistical Methodology; (c) Office of Management and Budget's annual seminar on federal statistics; (d) National Science Foundation's Methodology, Measurement and Statistics Program activities in support of the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy; (e) National Center for Health Statistics as administrator of the Interagency Forum on Child

and Family Statistics; (f) the Statistical Community of Practice and Engagement (SCOPE) initiative; (g) one or more BJS Fellows for technical and analytical assistance on projects; and (h) other priority activities.

### Justification

BJS's national data collections play an important role in providing statistical evidence needed for criminal justice policy decision makers. In particular, these programs provide the critical data infrastructure supporting the Administration's commitment to focus on data-driven, evidence- and information-based, "smart on crime" approaches to reduce crime. Requested funding will also allow BJS to explore the feasibility of statistical collections in important topical priority areas:

- Implementation of new national data collections based on administrative record exchanges to describe crimes known to police and persons arrested in a timelier manner and with greater detail than currently available.
- Development of a new statistical data collection, analysis, and reporting system that focuses specifically on parole recidivism, which is a key policy and practice issue related to controlling and managing prison populations.
- Assessment of available data on healthcare fraud and enforcement actions at the state and local level. The assessment will determine whether a national statistical series on incidents of such fraud and the law enforcement actions taken by state and local agencies are feasible.
- Enhancement of existing BJS statistical collections in corrections to examine processes for early release of prison inmates (including compassionate release) for the purposes of understanding how states and the federal prison are using release mechanisms to manage the size of their prison populations and the impacts of early release policies on mortality in prisons.
- Design work for a survey of community supervision officers that focuses on conditions of employment, workload, supervision practices, and safety.

With the requested funding, BJS anticipates that the policymakers, researchers, and people working on the front lines of criminal justice, juvenile justice, and victim services will have much greater access to vital information about their respective interests. The importance of BJS statistical work is demonstrated by the increasing number of citations in social science journals, law reviews and journals, and publications of secondary analyses, which have increased by 53 percent over the last five years. Increased funding will allow BJS to continue to provide the statistical infrastructure that supports and informs the Administration's commitment to focus on data-driven, evidence-based, "smart on crime" approaches to address the Nation's crime and criminal justice issues.

### Impact on Performance

*This program supports DOJ's Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration, of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 6; Develop and disseminate research and statistics that inform criminal and juvenile justice policy and improve outcomes; and OJP Strategic Objective 6.1: Develop innovative social, forensic, and physical sciences research and rigorous program evaluation that support and advance criminal and juvenile justice policy and decision-making.*

An increase to the Criminal Justice Statistics Program provides additional funding for the core annual and periodic statistical data collections that support the following goals:

- To produce national statistics on crime and the administration of justice that can be tracked over time and across geographic areas;
- To improve crime and the administration of justice record keeping by State and local governments and to improve the capacity of States and localities to produce statistics on crime and the administration of justice; and
- To ensure public access to national statistics about crime and the administration of justice.

A fundamental component of the Department's efforts to restore fiscal responsibility is continued investment in a comprehensive program of criminal justice data collection, statistical analysis, research, and evaluation. The BJS information infrastructure is an essential resource that informs the Department's difficult budgetary decisions. It also supports thoughtful long-term strategic planning efforts at all levels of government.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$45,000				\$45,000				\$45,000

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$7,900		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)
Current Services					\$45,000	\$45,000		
Increases					\$7,900	\$7,900		
Grand Total					\$52,900	\$52,900		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository</b>
Budget Appropriation:	Research, Evaluation and Statistics
Strategic Goals & Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3, Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Goal 6; Objective 6.2
Organizational Program:	National Institute of Justice
Ranking:	8 of 32
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+2,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2014, the President's Budget requests \$3.0 million for the Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository (CrimeSolutions.gov), an increase of \$2.0 million above the FY 2012 Enacted level. CrimeSolutions.gov, which will be administered by OJP's National Institute of Justice, provides practitioners and policymakers with a credible, online source for evidence-based information on "what works" and what is promising in criminal justice, juvenile justice, and crime victim services policy and practice.

CrimeSolutions.gov provides reliable, easily accessible, evidence-based information to support research, budgetary, and program development decisions at the federal, state and local level. It assists DOJ staff, state, local, and tribal officials, community organizations, criminal and juvenile justice professionals, and crime victim service professionals seeking to:

- Identify and separate programs and practices that are effective or promising from those that are not;
- Inform criminal and juvenile justice and crime victim research, development and dissemination;
- Educate the public regarding what constitutes effective and promising crime victim and criminal and juvenile justice policy; and
- Establish clear definitions of effectiveness as well as standards of evidence to guide program investment.

In FY 2014, CrimeSolutions.gov staff will look into improving the usefulness of the data it provides by:

- Integrating into CrimeSolutions.gov the ratings of research from related clearinghouses such as OJJDP's Model Programs Guide; the What Works in Reentry Clearinghouse developed by the Council of State Governments Justice Center and the

Urban Institute, the Campbell Collaboration (C2), an international research network; the University of Colorado’s Blueprints for Violence Prevention; and the Washington State Institute for Public Policy’s (WSIPP) work rating program and cost effectiveness.

- Expanding reviews to address evaluations of technologies and their implementation in the criminal and juvenile justice systems.
- Expanding reviews to address forensic technologies and techniques and the impacts of advances in the forensic sciences on the criminal and juvenile justice systems.
- Incorporating reviews of program principles and policy research.

CrimeSolutions.gov staff also will look to address the current backlog of programs and practices identified as potential candidates for full review based on the strength of available evaluations by increased funding for reviews.

#### Justification

The need to share the results of evidence-based research within the criminal and juvenile justice and crime victim service communities to learn “what works” has been widely acknowledged by government agencies, academic researchers and professional organizations as an essential step toward improving the effectiveness and efficiency of these programs.

The Clearinghouse identifies programs and practices that have been proven to work and those that, while not proven to work, demonstrate promise and merit further exploration. In addition, the Clearinghouse identifies programs and practices that have been shown to not work. Most importantly, the Clearinghouse is user-friendly, providing information in clear, concise, accessible language and offers multiple points of access or “views,” so that users can choose how best to access material.

As of February 2013, CrimeSolutions.gov features evidence ratings on 247 criminal justice, juvenile justice, and crime victim services programs. CrimeSolutions.gov receives an average of 1,800 visitors per day.

#### Impact on Performance

This program contributes to *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 6: Develop and disseminate research and statistics that inform criminal and juvenile justice policy and improve outcomes; and OJP Objective 6.2: Provide justice statistics and information to support justice policy and decision-making needs.* The additional funding for CrimeSolutions.gov will help meet strategic goals of the Department of Justice and the White House. The DOJ Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2012 -2016 supports ongoing evaluation of program approaches and strategies which show promised in reducing or preventing crime and victimization.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$1,000				\$1,000				\$1,000

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$2,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Current Services					\$1,000	\$1,000		
Increases					\$2,000	\$2,000		
Grand Total					\$3,000	\$3,000		



## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Second Chance Act</b>
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Strategic Goal & Objective:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3, Objective 3.3 OJP Strategic Goal 7, Objective 7.2
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	9 of 32
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$56,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2014, the President's Budget requests \$119.0 million for the Second Chance Act program, an increase of \$56.0 million above the FY 2012 Enacted level. This program, authorized by Public Law 110-199, builds on the success of OJP's past reentry initiatives by providing grants to establish and expand adult and juvenile reentry programs. This program authorizes various grants to government agencies, tribes and nonprofit groups to provide substance abuse treatment, housing, family programming, mentoring, victims support, and other services that can help reduce re-offending and violations of probation and parole. It also supports the National Reentry Resource Center (NRRC), which provides training and technical assistance services to hundreds of state, local, and tribal justice practitioners and policymakers to guide and improve local reentry efforts.

One of OJP's goals, which relates to the evidence-based investments supported by the FY 2014 request, is to see additional reentry services funding, whether Federal, state, or local, flow to proven models. Using CrimeSolutions.gov as well as the What Works in Reentry Clearinghouse, maintained by the Council of State Governments Justice Center with Bureau of Justice Assistance support, which is maintained by the NRRC, OJP plans to leverage information about effective reentry practices to help ensure that grant funds flow to effective, evidence-based strategies.

Within its FY 2014 request, OJP proposes to use \$10.0 million for a Smart Probation Program to improve state, local, and tribal probation supervision efforts. The Smart Probation Program seeks to improve probation success rates, which would in turn improve public safety, reduce admissions and returns to prisons and jails, and save taxpayer dollars. Funds can be used to implement evidence-based supervision strategies and to create innovative new strategies to improve outcomes for probationers. This funding request supports the goals stated in the *National Drug Control Strategy* as well as DOJ reentry program goals.

OJP proposes to use another \$5.0 million for Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Grants. These grants will be used to enhance and maintain parental and family relationships for incarcerated parents as a reentry/recidivism reduction strategy.

OJP also proposes to use up to \$40.0 million to support Pay for Success initiatives which will allow state, local, and tribal governments to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their social services programs while reducing the cost of these programs and significantly lowering the risk of initial investments to state, local and tribal grantee jurisdictions. Under Pay for Success, state, local, or tribal governments would enter into an agreement with a third party service provider that defines the services to be provided, the population to be served, desired outcomes, and how progress toward these outcomes will be measured and validated. Payments under these contracts would be based on results. In the Pay for Success construct, governments avoid risks by delaying payments until results are proven to be achieved, allowing for private capital to support the scaling up of evidence-based services and programming to achieve predetermined outcomes. Agreements can be brokered in such a way that should predefined outcomes be successfully achieved, then private investors can receive a return on their investments.

OJP proposes to use up to \$30.0 million of the Pay for Success funding for awards to support jurisdictions implementing Pay for Success initiatives in the overall reentry context and up to \$10.0 million to support Pay for Success initiatives that primarily seek to test the Permanent Supportive Housing Model in the reentry context. In this model, the Pay for Success construct will be utilized to primarily reduce recidivism, and also to improve functional outcomes for formerly incarcerated individuals such as housing, employment and behavioral health outcomes status.

OJP will continue to support grants to local, tribal and state governments to build and improve programming under other sections of the Second Chance Act, including mentoring, alternatives to incarceration, treatment, half-way houses and day reporting centers. These programs will support efforts to address the specific needs of individuals with behavioral health disorders including testing and scaling of programming supported by new research on targeting social services and behavioral health treatment interventions at the right time and the implementation of the Affordable Care Act on linking (previously categorically excluded) individuals to Medicaid.

#### Justification

Improving the nation's prisoner reentry programs is one of the Administration's top criminal justice priorities and an urgent challenge for many state, local, and tribal jurisdictions. The rapid growth of prison and jail populations, the rising costs of maintaining prisons and jails to house this population, and the growing focus on implementing corrections programs that effectively reduce recidivism are forcing many state and local governments to look for new options that will control costs while still ensuring public safety.

At the end of 2011, about 2.2 million adults were held in state or federal prison or local jails, and an additional 4.8 million were under adult correctional supervision in the community. The rate of people under adult correctional supervision in 2011 was 1 in every 34 adults. 2009 was the first year in which correctional populations saw a decline since the Bureau of Justice Statistics began reporting this population in 1980. Rates have continued with slight declines, yet overall rates remain extremely high.

State corrections spending has increased over the past 20 years from \$12 billion in 1987 to \$48 billion in 2007, while local corrections spending has increased from \$6 billion to \$24 billion during the same time period.

In addition to the pressures created by large prison populations and rising costs, many state, local, and tribal governments are facing fiscal crises linked to the recent economic downturn. As they look for ways to improve offender outcomes, reduce recidivism, and control corrections costs, improving reentry programs has become an especially important topic. The funding provided by the Second Chance Act supports the development and implementation of innovative, evidence-based reentry programs, evaluation of new reentry programs to identify promising new approaches and best practices, and training and technical assistance to help state, local, and tribal governments improve the effectiveness of their existing programs. Augmenting Second Chance Act program funding will enable OJP to continue its current level of support for these critical efforts, and increases beyond will enable OJP to test and replicate new models of improving criminal justice system efficiencies and recidivism outcomes through the Pay for Success construct and with regard to the specific populations such as the pretrial release population and the criminal justice population with behavioral health disorders.

#### Impact on Performance

This initiative will support *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ Objective 3.3: Provide for the safe, secure, humane, and cost-effective confinement of detainees awaiting trial and/or sentencing, and those in the custody of the federal prison system; OJP Strategic Goal 7: Promote efforts that improve the security of persons in custody and provide innovative, comprehensive reentry approaches to reduce recidivism and maintain public safety; and OJP Strategic Objective 7.2: Promote innovative and comprehensive reentry approaches to facilitate offenders' successful reintegration into society, consistent with community expectation and standards.*

The increase in funding will promote the goal of this initiative:

- Reduce recidivism including among the pretrial release population.
- Increase support of state and local efforts to implement innovative and evidence-based programs that help individuals transition from prison or jail to the community and reintegrate into society safely and successfully.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$63,000				\$63,000				\$63,000

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$56,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)
Current Services					\$63,000	\$63,000		
Increases					\$56,000	\$56,000		
Grand Total					\$119,000	\$119,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention</b>
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Strategic Goal & Objective:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.1 OJP Strategic Goal 1, Objective 1.1
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	10 of 32
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$2,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2014, the President's Budget requests \$4.0 million for the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention program (the Forum), an increase of \$2.0 million above the FY 2012 Enacted level. This program, administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, creates cost-efficient means for participating localities to share challenges and promising strategies with each other and to explore how federal agencies can better support local efforts to address youth violence.

### Justification

The National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention enables cities to develop or enhance effective comprehensive plans to prevent youth and gang violence in their cities, using multi-disciplinary partnerships, balanced approaches and data-driven strategies. The program aims to reduce violence, improve opportunities for youth, and encourage innovation at the local and federal levels. Local law enforcement agencies, educators, public health providers, community and faith-based organizations, parents, and youth will be engaged to improve public safety. Program sites will learn from one another how best to address the complex and urgent problem of youth violence. The local youth violence reduction plans are the result of a process that has included – and demonstrates the commitment, support, and leadership of – the Mayor, Chief of Police, Superintendent of Schools, US Attorney, and other key stakeholders (e.g. local foundations and community and faith-based organizations).

In FY 2010 and 2011, the Forum sites developed comprehensive, multi-strategy plans to address youth violence in their cities. Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Memphis, Salinas, and San Jose have come together with national and local leaders to more effectively identify needs, and target scarce resources in the most violent areas in their cities. The Department of Justice and the Department of Education have supported this initiative by forging a relationship with numerous federal agencies and through coordinated technical assistance to the sites. For example, this technical assistance has come in the form of: training on how best to collect and analyze data; the best practices for addressing truancy; coalition building; strategic planning to address serious violence; addressing youth gangs; developing coordinated management information systems; and

a “toolkit” to assist any interested locality in developing and implementing comprehensive youth violence prevention plans on their own.

In FY 2012, the Forum expanded from six sites to ten. Camden, N.J., Minneapolis, Philadelphia, and New Orleans were competitively selected to join the Forum and will complete their comprehensive youth violence prevention plans in the summer of 2013. These additional resources will be utilized in support of the existing sites and as a means to share the experiences of the Forum cities with other communities across the nation that is struggling with the issue of youth violence.

#### Impact on Performance

This program aims to reduce violence, improve opportunities for youth, and encourage innovation at the local and federal levels, and supports *DOJ Strategic Goal 2: Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1 Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime; OJP Strategic Goal 1: Enhance state, local, and tribal efforts to prevent and respond to violent crime and acts of terrorism; and OJP Strategic Objective 1.1 Prevent and respond to youth and gang violence.*

An increase of \$2.0 million in funding will allow for continued expansion support, enhanced services and the expanded provision of technical assistance. The National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention initiative is designed to promote greater coordination and effectiveness in violence prevention efforts across community and organizational systems, including law enforcement, juvenile and criminal courts, schools, social services, mental health, and a wide variety of neighborhood and community-based organizations.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$2,000				\$2,000				\$2,000

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$2,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2014 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)
Current Services					\$2,000	\$2,000		
Increases					\$2,000	\$2,000		
Grand Total					\$4,000	\$4,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>National Criminal History Improvement Program</b>
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Strategic Goal & Objective:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3, Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Goal 6, Objective 6.2
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Statistics
Ranking:	11 of 32
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$44,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2014, the President's Budget requests \$50.0 million for the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP), an increase of \$44.0 million above the FY 2012 Enacted funding level. Administered by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), NCHIP helps states and territories to improve the quality, timeliness, and immediate accessibility of criminal history and related records for use by federal, state, and local law enforcement. These records play a vital role in supporting criminal investigations, background checks related to firearm purchases, licensing, employment, and the identification of persons subject to protective orders or wanted, arrested, or convicted for stalking and/or domestic violence. The recent tragedy in Newtown, Connecticut serves a stark reminder of the importance of improved connectivity in criminal history and other records, especially with regard to background checks for firearm purchases.

In addition to making grants to states and territories to support the expansion and improvement of electronic criminal history records, BJS also provides technical assistance to participating states to promote their participation in key federal criminal justice information systems. These information systems, including the FBI's Interstate Identification Index (III), Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS), National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), and National Crime Information Center (NCIC), the National Sex Offender Registry (NSOR), and the National Protection Order File, play a vital role in helping law enforcement investigate crimes, identify criminals, and conduct background checks. NCHIP funds also support state and local implementation of Department-sponsored information sharing tools including automated exchanges of National Information Exchange Model-compliant court dispositions, warrants, protection and restraining orders, and a standardized national rap sheet.

### Justification

As part of his plan to protect children and communities by reducing gun violence, President Obama proposed universal background checks for firearms purchases to ensure guns are not sold to those prohibited to buy them. In order to help strengthen the background check system, the President proposes \$50 million to provide states stronger incentives to make available several key categories of relevant records and data, including criminal history records and records of persons prohibited from having guns for mental health reasons. On January 16, 2013, President



Obama introduced his “Now Is the Time” initiative to prevent future acts of gun violence such as the Newtown, Aurora, Oak Creek, and Tucson mass shootings. The President’s plan includes:

- Eliminating loopholes in order to keep guns out of dangerous hands;
- Reducing gun violence by banning military-style assault weapons and high capacity magazines;
- Creating safe school environments;
- Increasing access to mental health services; and
- Improving states’ ability to share information and conduct gun background checks.

NCHIP can help to close some of the gaps pertaining to the current trends of gun violence issues. In the “Now Is The Time” initiative, the President references two major points which includes improving incentives for states to share information and holding federal agencies accountable for sharing reliable information with the background check system.

The goal of the NCHIP grant program is to improve the nation’s safety and security by enhancing the quality, completeness, and accessibility of criminal history record information and by insuring the nationwide implementation of criminal justice and noncriminal justice background check systems. Achieving this goal is contingent on accomplishing four main objectives:

- Providing direct financial and technical assistance to states and tribes to improve their criminal records systems and other related systems in an effort to support background checks;
- Ensuring the infrastructure is developed to connect criminal history records systems to the state record repository or appropriate federal agency record system and ensuring records are accessible through the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) records systems;
- Providing the training and technical assistance needed to ensure that records systems are developed and managed to conform to FBI standards, and appropriate technologies, while ensuring that contributing agencies adhere to the highest standards of practice with respect to privacy and confidentiality; and
- Assessing and measuring through systematic evaluation and standardized performance measurement and statistics, progress made implementing improvements in national records holdings and background check systems.

### Impact on Performance

This program supports *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 6: Develop and disseminate research and statistics that inform criminal and juvenile justice policy and improve outcomes; and OJP Strategic Objective: 6.2: Provide justice statistics and information to support policy and decision-making needs.*

The goals of this initiative are to:

- Enhance the quality and completeness of the nation's criminal history record systems, including relevant mental health adjudication records and other critical records gaps;
- Provide financial and technical assistance to states for the establishment or improvement of computerized criminal history record systems and in their efforts to collect data on stalking and domestic violence;
- Improve data accessibility and support data transmissions to national systems to permit the immediate identification of persons who are prohibited from purchasing firearms including persons prohibited for a mental health reason; are subject to domestic violence protective orders or active warrants; or are ineligible to hold positions of responsibility involving children, the elderly, or the disabled;
- Develop and improve the processes for identifying, classifying, collecting, and entering data regarding all relevant records prohibiting persons from purchasing or possessing firearms into local, state, and national crime information databases;
- Ensure that criminal justice systems are designed, implemented, or upgraded to be compliant where applicable, with the FBI- operated Interstate Identification Index (III), National Crime Information Center (NCIC), Interstate Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) and National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants, meet other applicable statewide or regional criminal justice information sharing standards and plans; and
- Build upon OJP's ongoing efforts around information sharing so as to leverage sources of support for the wide range of technological needs identified by the states, including supporting the underlying infrastructure to support the increase in volume of background checks conducted by Point of Contact states.

An increase of \$44.0 million will continue to support the goals of this program and provide resources to address the identified gaps in state and federal record systems.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$6,000				\$6,000				\$6,000

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$44,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)
Current Services					\$6,000	\$6,000		
Increases					\$44,000	\$44,000		
Grand Total					\$50,000	\$50,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

**Item Name:** **Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program**

**Budget Appropriation:** State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

**Strategic Goal & Objective:** DOJ Goal 2; Objective 2.1  
OJP Strategic Goal 1, Objective 1.2

**Organizational Program:** Bureau of Justice Assistance

**Ranking:** 12 of 32

**Program Increase:** Positions **0** FTE **0** Dollars **+\$20,000,000**

### Description of Item

In FY 2014, the President's Budget requests \$35.0 million for the Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation (BCJI) program, an increase of \$20.0 million above the FY 2012 Enacted level. This program is a central component of the Administration's new Promise Zones: high-poverty communities where the Federal government will work with local leadership to invest and engage more intensely to create jobs, leverage private investment, increase economic activity, reduce violence and expand educational opportunities. In addition to the \$35.0 million proposed for BCJI, the FY 2014 Budget includes companion investments of \$200.0 million and \$10.0 million, respectively, in the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Neighborhood Stabilization and Rental Assistance Demonstration programs, and \$300.0 million in the Department of Education's Promise Neighborhoods program, as well as tax incentives to promote investment and economic growth.

This program was developed in close partnership with the Department of Education, Health and Human Services (HHS), HUD, and Treasury in connection with the interagency Neighborhood Revitalization Initiative. The implementation of the program will continue to be coordinated with these partner agencies and strategies will be developed to integrate the approaches to make the program most useful for communities seeking to transform public safety in their communities, focusing especially on violent and other serious crime.

For the FY 2014 Budget, the BCJI program is refocusing its efforts to make the assistance offered to communities as effective as possible. For example, BCJI will:

- Give priority consideration to violence and other serious crime reduction strategies that show significant, validated evidence of impact in reducing crime within targeted areas.
- Increase the focus on addressing serious violence and individuals/groups with histories of violent offenses. Give priority consideration to proposed interventions that apply social services and community engagement efforts to the individuals at highest risk for serious offending within communities.

- Target grant funding more strategically to neighborhoods where significant investments (e.g. Promise Zones, Choice Neighborhoods and Promise Neighborhoods implementation grants) heighten probability of neighborhood conditions improving, or where the success of the combined partner agency investments dependent in part on reducing serious crime.
- Support evaluation of BCJI efforts to advance knowledge of effective programs and to support crime analysis, data collection and local researcher practitioner partnerships to enhance program outcomes.

### Justification

While the United States is at a 30-year crime low, there are communities which are experiencing significant crime issues. Research suggests that crime clustered in small areas, or “crime hot spots,” accounts for a disproportionate amount of crime and disorder in many communities. In many of these crime “hot spots,” the crime is chronic and can last over decades. It is often a place where there are other indicators of community distress including limited infrastructure to support community residents. In times of limited resources, local and tribal leaders need assistance to plan and to implement the most effective use of criminal justice resources to address these issues. They also need a core foundation of resources and assistance to identify and implement evidence-based and innovative strategies to target the drivers of crime.

Coordinated with other revitalization efforts, this approach can have the biggest impact while also building the capacity of the community to deter future crime. Many persistent crime and public safety challenges (such as violent crime including gun violence and gang activity) cannot be addressed by law enforcement alone. These problems require a coordinated interagency approach that enables law enforcement, schools, social services agencies, and community organizations to address both the public safety problem and its underlying causes.

There is a significant demand for these resources. In FY 2012, BJA issued a solicitation to fund sites to plan and implement or enhance their BCJI strategy. BJA received over 140 applications for funding, but was only able to fund 15 sites, or 9.4 percent of the applications. These applications reflect a broad range of capacity to implement BCJI and a need for and interest in employing a broad array of tools and strategies to prevent and reduce crime. Based on these needs, additional funding is sought to enhance approaches in the BCJI program, increasing funding and thus numbers of implementation and enhancement awards. The enhancement awards would continue to give priority consideration to other NRI programs including Promise and Choice.

The President’s 2014 Budget would expand the contribution of BCJI to the Administration’s Promise Zones initiative, which would revitalize many of America’s highest-poverty communities by creating jobs, attracting private investment, increasing economic activity, improving affordable housing, expanding educational opportunity, and reducing violent crime. Promise Zones are a key strategy in the Administration’s new Ladders of Opportunity initiative, which is aimed at giving millions of hard-working Americans in high-poverty communities a leg up into the middle class. Key rungs on the Ladders of Opportunity include raising the minimum wage, increasing access to high-quality preschool, redesigning America’s high schools, and promoting fatherhood and marriage.

Communities would compete to earn a Promise Zone designation by identifying a set of positive outcomes for their proposed Zone and its residents, developing an evidence-based strategy and implementation plan, encouraging private investment and realigning federal, state, local and tribal resources to achieve those outcomes. The process would ensure rural and Native American representation among the designated Promise Zones. The Budget includes tax incentives to stimulate economic activity and create jobs within and around Promise Zones. Agencies would also provide intensive technical assistance aimed at breaking down regulatory barriers and using existing Federal funds in a more coordinated and effective way. In addition, applicants from Promise Zones would receive additional points for competitive federal grants that would directly contribute to accomplishing the goals in the community's strategic plan. Promise Zones will align the work of multiple federal programs in communities that have both substantial needs and a strong plan to address them.

Promise Zones would build on the lessons learned from existing place-based programs like the Department of Education's Promise Neighborhoods program, HUD's Choice Neighborhoods program, and OJP's BCJI. Other Federal agencies that will be aligning their work in support of local Promise Zone partners would include the Departments of Commerce, HHS, Treasury, and Agriculture.

#### Impact on Performance

This program supports *DOJ's Strategic Goal 2: Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1: Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime; OJP Strategic Goal 1: Enhance state, local, and tribal efforts to prevent and respond to violent crime and acts of terrorism; and OJP Strategic Objective 1.2: Support neighborhood and community-based responses to violence.*

The additional \$20.0 million in resources will be used to support the goals of this program, which are to reduce serious and violent crime and improve quality of life in highly impacted neighborhoods by:

- Enabling localities and partners to undertake coordinated strategies to address public safety problems and their underlying causes;
- Encouraging collaboration across governmental agencies and various community stakeholders;
- Enhancing capacity to assess and target crime issues using proven approaches to reduce crime; and
- Promoting organizational and resource efficiency by maximizing resources and improving intergovernmental communication, which is especially critical in the current fiscal climate.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$15,000				\$15,000				\$15,000

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2012) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2013) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2013) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$20,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2013) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)
Current Services					\$15,000	\$15,000		
Increases					\$20,000	\$20,000		
Grand Total					\$35,000	\$35,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Forensic Science</b>
Budget Appropriation:	Research, Evaluation and Statistics
Strategic Goal & Objective:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3, Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Goal 6, Objective 6.1
Organizational Program:	National Institute of Justice
Ranking:	13 of 32
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$9,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2014, the President's Budget requests \$9.0 million for activities to strengthen and enhance the practice of forensic sciences, of which \$1.0 million is for the support of a National Commission on Forensic Science (Commission) to be chaired by the Attorney General and the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, \$3.0 million is for transfer to the National Institute of Standards and Technology for measurement science and standards in support of forensic science, and \$5.0 million is for transfer to the National Science Foundation for a forensic science grant program to establish forensic science research centers.

OJP will use the \$1.0 million to establish a national commission on forensic science, which will be co-chaired by the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). The objectives of the Commission are to provide recommendations and advice to DOJ concerning national methods and strategies for:

- Strengthening the validity and reliability of the forensic sciences (including medico-legal death investigation);
- Enhancing quality assurance and quality control in forensic science laboratories and units;
- Identifying and recommending scientific guidance and protocols for evidence seizure, testing, analysis, and reporting by forensic science laboratories and units; and
- Identifying and assessing other needs of the forensic science communities to strengthen their disciplines and meet the increasing demands generated by the criminal and civil justice systems at all levels of government.

### Justification

Advances in forensic science have helped to solve cold cases, capture criminals who have been at large for years, and exonerate people wrongly convicted. However, mistakes in the



application of forensics and inconsistencies regarding qualifications have pointed to a need for more uniform standards. Continuing improvement is needed in the forensic sciences in order to ensure the accuracy of evidence presented in criminal trials. As the Department's research and evaluation agency, NIJ has recently conducted important research the area of forensics, including two important studies on fingerprint confidence testing and age of death analysis. The objectives and activities that will be conducted by the Commission are in alignment with the Administration's push for more evidence-based policy. The duties to support the objectives identified include to:

- Recommend priorities for statistically and scientifically validated standards development to the Attorney General;
- Review and recommend that the Attorney General endorse guidance identified or developed by subject-matter experts relying on the best statistically and scientifically validated research;
- Develop proposed guidance concerning the intersection of forensic science and the courtroom;
- Develop policy recommendations, including a uniform code of professional responsibility and minimum requirements for training, accreditation and/or certification;
- Consider the recommendations of the National Science and Technology Council's Subcommittee on Forensic Science; and
- Identify and assess the current and future needs of the forensic sciences to strengthen their disciplines and meet the growing demands.

#### Impact on Performance

*This initiative will support DOJ's Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the Nation's capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation's law enforcement, criminal, and juvenile justice systems.*

This initiative will directly contribute to improving forensic policies across the nation, by developing guidance and recommendations based on evidence and research.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$9,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Current Services					\$0	\$0		
Increases					\$9,000	\$9,000		
Grand Total					\$9,000	\$9,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

**Item Name:** **Economic, High-technology, and Cybercrime Prevention Program/Intellectual Property Enforcement**

**Budget Appropriation:** State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

**Strategic Goal & Objective:** DOJ Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.4  
OJP Strategic Goal 4, Objective 4.1

**Organizational Program:** Bureau of Justice Assistance

**Ranking:** 14 of 32

**Program Increase:** Positions **0** FTE **0** Dollars **+\$2,000,000**

### Description of Item

In FY 2014, OJP requests \$9.0 million for the Economic, High-technology, and Cybercrime Prevention program, an increase of \$2.0 million above the FY 2012 Enacted level for these efforts. This program, administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), provides grants, training, and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal governments to support efforts to combat economic, high-technology, and internet crimes. It will also provide support for the Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3), which is operated by the National White Collar Crime Center (NW3C). Specifically, \$6.5 million will be dedicated to Economic, High Technology and Cybercrime and \$2.5 million set aside for Intellectual Property Crime.

This funding will support ongoing technical assistance, training, and outreach initiatives to increase knowledge of economic, electronic, and IP crime among law enforcement personnel, industry leaders, and members of the public. This program will be coordinated with the U.S. Department of Justice's (DOJ's) Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section (CCIPS); Civil Division (CIV); the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); all members of the DOJ Task Force on Intellectual Property (DOJ IP Task Force); the White House Office of the Intellectual Property Coordinator (IPEC); and the National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center (IPR Center).

### Justification

Research has shown that economic crime, cybercrime and intellectual property (IP)-related crimes are closely related to and support other crimes, including violent crime. A report by the Rand Corporation found that "Counterfeiting is widely used to generate cash for diverse criminal organizations. In the case of DVD film piracy, criminal groups are moving to control the entire supply chain, from manufacture to distribution to street sales, consolidating power over this lucrative black market and building substantial wealth and influence in virtually every region of the globe. Counterfeiting is a threat not only to the global information economy, but also to

public safety and national security.”<sup>2</sup> Providing additional resources to help state, local, and tribal law enforcement address IP crime may significantly reduce the ability of organized criminal networks to fund other crimes through their economic, electronic, and IP-related criminal activities.

IP is a central component of the U.S. economy, and the United States is an acknowledged global leader in its creation. According to the United States Trade Representative, “Americans are the world’s leading innovators, and our ideas and intellectual property are key ingredients to our competitiveness and prosperity.”<sup>3</sup> Ensuring that existing IP laws are aggressively enforced is in the interests of American economic prosperity, job creation, and economic recovery.

Economic, electronic, and IP crime is an emerging challenge for state, local, and tribal law enforcement and many agencies will need assistance from DOJ to develop effective responses to these threats. OJP has seen strong interest in this area from its state and local partners, especially in the area of IP crime and will continue their support to criminal justice agencies in this area through training and technical assistance.

Recent key accomplishments related to this national initiative include the development and delivery of 26 courses for law enforcement officers and other justice stakeholders on forensics, and improving investigations of economic, cyber, and high tech crimes. From January–December 2012, 349 courses were taught; reaching 6,218 students representing 3,360 justice agencies across the nation. In addition, seven training sessions were conducted for law enforcement practitioners related to threats and crimes committed in the virtual and online gaming worlds. In total, 338 law enforcement professionals were in this intense and ever changing aspect of crime.

An array of technical assistance services focused on the practical needs of practitioners are also being provided. From January-December 2012, 11,577 public record searches were conducted providing analytical support to state and local agencies, and 322 analytical charts were produced, saving agencies without such resources thousands of dollars. Furthermore, this initiative has helped to create and deliver forensics tools, techniques, and hands on training to aid criminal justice personnel in mitigating and responding to criminal activities in all facets of the economic, cyber, and high tech criminal environments to include the use of hand held devices and the continuing growth of the virtual and gaming world crimes.

Another key component of this initiative is the Internet Crime Compliant Center (IC3), which is operated in collaboration with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. IC3 is a vital resource for victims of online crime and law enforcement involved in these cases. In 2011, IC3 received 314,246 complaints from victims making this the third year in a row that it received over 300,000 complaints, a 3.4 percent increase over the previous year. The adjusted dollar loss of complaints was \$485.3 million. The referral of these complaints to local law enforcement is an invaluable operational resource for initiating investigations, and evaluating the scope of Internet

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<sup>2</sup> Gregory F. Treverton, Carl Matthies, Karla J. Cunningham, Jeremiah Goulka, Greg Ridgeway, Anny Wong, 2009, *Film Piracy, Organized Crime, and Terrorism*, Arlington, VA: The Rand Corporation: XII.

<sup>3</sup> William J. Baumol, 2002, *The Free-Market Innovation Machine: Analyzing the Growth Miracle of Capitalism*, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

criminal activity specific to jurisdictions. In 2011, IC3 developed remote access, making IC3 data available to over 30,000 FBI employees. Additionally, IC3 established a link to the remote access tool on Law Enforcement Online (LEO), which currently has over 150,000 vetted users. This web-based access provides users the ability to aggregate victims and losses to substantiate criminal activity within the agency's area of jurisdiction and to enhance the development of cases. The Internet Complaint Search and Investigative System (ICSIS) developed in 2009 plays an integral part in these new improvements and continues to be a vital tool to the criminal justice high tech investigator.

#### Impact on Performance

This program supports *DOJ's Strategic Goal 2: Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.4: Combat corruption, economic crimes, and international organized crime; OJP Strategic Goal 4: Improve state and local law enforcement efforts to combat economic crimes; and OJP Strategic Objective 4.1: Support coordinated law enforcement efforts to prevent, investigate, and prosecute economic crimes, to include intellectual property, white collar, cyber- and emerging high-tech crimes.*

The additional \$2 million will be used to support the goals of this initiative, which are to serve the nation's communities by providing training and targeted technical assistance to state, local, and tribal law enforcement officials; intelligence analysts; prosecutors; fusion center staff; and other criminal justice entities on preventing, investigating, and responding to economic, cyber, and high tech crimes. These crimes are committed using networked computers or internet technology. Examples include various kinds of theft (such as financial, identity), selling illegal goods using the Internet, cyber stalking, child pornography, hijacking accounts on social networking web sites, and hacking (for example, reconfiguring or reprogramming a system to function in ways not approved by the owner, administrator, or designer).

All grant recipients will:

- Develop strategies to address economic crime or cybercrime (including IP-related criminal offenses);
- Identify opportunities to coordinate efforts with appropriate federal, state and local law enforcement agencies, including local FBI and U.S. Attorneys' offices;
- Implement strategies to address economic crime and cybercrime in their communities and participate in public outreach initiatives to educate the public regarding the prevention, deterrence, and identification of criminal violations of intellectual property laws; and
- Track performance indicators to measure the impact of these increased enforcement resources.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$7,000				\$7,000				\$7,000

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$2,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)
Current Services					\$7,000	\$7,000		
Increases					\$2,000	\$2,000		
Grand Total					\$9,000	\$9,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative</b>
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Strategic Goal & Objective:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.1 OJP Strategic Goal 1, Objective 1.1
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	15 of 32
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$17,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2014, the President's Budget requests \$25.0 million, an increase of \$17.0 million above the FY 2012 Enacted level. Administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative will assist localities, and/or state programs that support a coordinated and multi-disciplinary approach to gang prevention, intervention, suppression, and reentry in targeted communities. This initiative aims to enhance and support evidence-based direct service programs that target both youth at-risk of gang membership, as well as, gang involved youth. Additionally, this initiative will support programs that reduce and prevent other forms of youth violence through a wide variety of activities such as street-level outreach, conflict mediation, and the changing of community norms to reduce violence, particularly shootings.

### Justification

The goals of this initiative are to support and enhance the coordination of existing community-based violence prevention and intervention programs and strategies that are attempting to replicate models and strategies, which have been proven to have a positive impact on the reduction of violence in target communities, through three main objectives:

- Change community norms regarding violence;
- Provide alternatives to violence when gangs and individuals in the community are making risky behavior decisions; and
- Increase the perceived risks and costs of involvement in violence among high-risk young people.

Children also are at risk when they are exposed to violence, whether or not they are themselves physically harmed. Children experiencing violence around them, grow up struggling to succeed in school, suffering from substance abuse as well as depression, post-traumatic stress and other mental disorders; and later often perpetuating delinquency and violence themselves. Although national comprehensive estimates of children's exposure to violence as a whole are not available,

current estimates of children’s exposure to adult domestic violence vary widely—from 3 million to 10 million to 17.8 million children who witness violence within their families each year.

The Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative implements a community-based strategy to prevent youth violence that has been proven effective. This initiative will approach violence in a fundamentally different way than other violence reduction efforts. It is adapted from the best violence reduction work in several cities and the public health research of the last several decades. The program will provide grants to organizations to prevent, intervene, and suppress serious youth violence and may support activities such as: street-level outreach; conflict mediation; and the changing of community norms to reduce violence, particularly shootings.

Many proven community-based violence reduction initiatives rely on highly trained outreach workers and violence interrupters, faith leaders, and other community leaders to intervene in conflicts and promote alternatives to violence. This program also involves cooperation with police and other local, state, and Federal agencies and depends heavily on a strong public education campaign to change acceptable community norms about violence. Finally, several of these programs call for the strengthening of communities so they have the capacity to exercise informal social control and to mobilize forces – from businesses to faith leaders, residents, and others – so they all work in concert to reverse the epidemic of violence that has been with us for too long.

#### Impact on Performance

This program supports *DOJ Strategic Goal 2: Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law; DOJ’s Strategic Objective 2.1: Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime; OJP Strategic Goal 1: Enhance state, local, and tribal efforts to prevent and respond to violent crime and acts of terrorism; and OJP Strategic Objective 1.1: Prevent and respond to youth and gang violence.*

The increase in funds will support the goal of this initiative, which is to support and enhance the coordination of existing community-based violence prevention and intervention programs and strategies that are attempting to replicate models and strategies, which have been proven to have a positive impact on the reduction of violence in target communities.



## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$8,000				\$8,000				\$8,000

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$17,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Current Services					\$8,000	\$8,000		
Increases					\$17,000	\$17,000		
Grand Total					\$25,000	\$25,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

**Item Name:** **Project Hawaii Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)**

Budget Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

Strategic Goal & Objective: DOJ Strategic Goals 3, Objective 3.3  
OJP Strategic Goal 7, Objective 7.2

Organizational Program: Bureau of Justice Assistance

Ranking: 16 of 32

Program Increase: Positions **0** FTE **0** Dollars **+\$10,000,000**

### Description of Item

In FY 2014, the President's Budget requests \$10.0 million to expand efforts to replicate and test the Hawaii Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE) model. The HOPE probation model has received national attention as a promising probation innovation, but had only been subjected to one previous systematic evaluation, which was sponsored by NIJ. The current Demonstration Field Experiment (DFE) is intended to determine whether the HOPE model can be broadly applied to probation systems outside of Hawaii. It is systematically testing HOPE outcomes and documenting implementation processes and costs in four sites across the nation.

In FY 2011, the HOPE DFE was funded to combine a multi-site demonstration of the Hawaii HOPE model with a rigorous experimental evaluation in an applied setting. For this program, the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and National Institute of Justice (NIJ) have forged a unique new collaboration to build upon their respective expertise. BJA funded and manages the program implementation including site based funding and training and technical assistance, while NIJ funded and manages an independent, randomized controlled trial evaluation.

In FY 2014, OJP proposes to expand the evaluation of the HOPE DFE. This would likely include expanding the DFE to up to 10 sites. The other possible approach would be to test the effectiveness of the HOPE model with different target populations, including parolees, misdemeanor offenders, domestic violence offenders, sex offenders, and firearms offenders, as well as to test the model in a non-judicial setting.

Consistent with the current HOPE DFE, the additional funding will support the use of a randomized controlled trial (RCT) in the additional sites. A RCT is a study in which people are assigned at random (by chance) to different groups that will receive different interventions or follow different protocols. One of these interventions or protocols will be the innovative process or "treatment" that the research team is interested in studying. The outcome of the "treatment" will then be compared to the "control" group. The control may be a standard practice ("business as usual") or no intervention at all. In this DFE, OJP will implement HOPE in multiple locations to determine the model's general effectiveness and replicability. This disciplined approach will

allow for an assessment of the model's effectiveness at each site, as well as an understanding of differences in outcomes due to local conditions.

### Justification

OJP seeks to generate new evidence about the potential efficacy of an innovative and promising approach in the field. Hawaii's HOPE program has used swift, certain, and consistent sanctions to reduce probationers' violations and help probationers abstain from illegal drug use. A NIJ-funded evaluation of Hawaii HOPE<sup>4</sup> found that, compared with probationers in a control group, after one year the HOPE probationers were:

- 55 percent less likely to be arrested for a new crime;
- 72 percent less likely to use drugs;
- 61 percent less likely to skip appointments with their supervisory officer; and,
- 53 percent less likely to have their probation revoked.

As a result, HOPE probationers served 48 percent fewer days in prison, on average, than the control group.

HOPE in Hawaii has been a promising program that may be a solution to what can become a revolving door for drug-involved offenders in the criminal justice system. In order for the HOPE program to realize its full potential, the program needs to be replicated and evaluated elsewhere. This expansion would allow OJP to test the effectiveness of the approach with several different target populations, and to understand the longer term impact of the program on offenders after they are no longer under supervision.

### Impact on Performance

This program supports *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ's Strategic Objective 3.3: Provide for the safe, secure, humane, and cost-effective confinement of detainees awaiting trial and/or sentencing, and those in the custody of the federal prison system; OJP Strategic Goal 7: Promote efforts that improve the security of persons in custody and provide innovative, comprehensive reentry approaches to reduce recidivism and maintain public safety; and OJP Strategic Objective 7.2: Promote innovative and comprehensive reentry approaches to facilitate offenders' successful reintegration into society, consistent with community expectations and standards.*

Preventing and controlling crime is critical to ensuring the strength and vitality of democratic principles, the rule of law, and the fair administration of justice. Domestically, since state and local law enforcement are responsible for most crime control, prevention, and response in the United States, the Federal Government is most effective in these areas when it develops and

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<sup>4</sup> Hawken, A. and Kleiman, M. 2009. *Managing Drug Involved Probationers with Swift and Certain Sanctions: Evaluating Hawaii's HOPE*. Submitted to the United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.

maintains partnerships with criminal justice practitioners in the Nation's states, cities, and neighborhoods to support innovation, evaluation and replication of proven interventions. This HOPE DFE program is currently addressing this goal by testing whether the HOPE model, which was effective at controlling crime and reducing drug use in Hawaii, can work in other geographical areas.

In FY 2014, additional funding is sought to expand this test to new target populations. In addition, the HOPE program will build capacity by working with up to a total of 10 sites to support the strengthening of relationships to support the cooperation and long-term commitment of the state or local judicial, penal, enforcement, and probation systems. The funding will also be used to develop and test a portfolio of training materials that can then be shared with the field to support replication where the intervention is found to have effectiveness.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$10,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Current Services					\$0	\$0		
Increases					\$10,000	\$10,000		
Grand Total					\$10,000	\$10,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Title II Part B Formula Grants</b>
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Strategic Goal & Objective:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3, Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Goal 5, Objective 5.1
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	17 of 32
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$30,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2014, the President's Budget requests \$70.0 million for the Title II Part B Formula Grants Program, an increase of \$30.0 million above the FY 2012 Enacted level. The Title II Part B Formula Grants Program is the core program that supports state, local, and tribal efforts to improve the fairness and responsiveness of the juvenile justice system and to increase accountability of the juvenile offender. All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and five territories are eligible to apply for Title II Part B funds, which are distributed on a formula basis and administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP).

### Justification

In the 37 years of its existence, OJJDP has sponsored research that has established that young offenders need to be treated differently than adults. Well-established medical research indicates that an adolescent's brain will continue to grow and develop until she or he is about 25 years old. This research also established that youthful offenders lack the same mental acuity of adults in decision-making processes and impulse control. Therefore, youth necessarily should be treated differently in the justice system. This is the founding principle upon which the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (JJDP Act) was enacted.

The JJDP Act authorizes formula grant funding to support states' efforts to comply with four core requirements that protect youth who come into contact with the justice system and to improve their chances of a positive outcome if they do enter the system. These formula grant dollars fund programs that serve over 250,000 at-risk youth per year and allow appropriate youth to stay in their communities rather than face secure detention. If detaining the youth is necessary, these funds can be used to ensure they are held pursuant to the core requirements of the JJDP Act.

The core requirements include separating youth from adult offenders in secure facilities, assuring they are not held in adult jails or lock ups, and ensuring that youth charged with minor status offenses (truancy, running away from home, etc.) are not held in secure detention. Additionally, states are required to make concerted efforts to reduce minority youths' disproportionate contact with the juvenile justice system.

The additional funds will also support state efforts to adequately address Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) by implementing OJJDP's DMC Reduction Model. This model includes several elements that will help states identify and respond to this problem, including improving data collection and analysis; determining the contributing factors; developing and implementing best practices in delinquency prevention and juvenile justice system improvement strategies; evaluating those strategies, and monitoring trends to ensure that minority overrepresentation is reduced throughout the juvenile justice system.

#### Impact on Performance

This program supports *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the nation's capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation's law enforcement, criminal, and juvenile justice systems.*

The ultimate goal of OJJDP's work is to keep youth from entering the juvenile justice system in the first place—that is, prevention. OJJDP formula and block grants support states' efforts to develop alternatives to confinement and to develop and implement screening and assessment tools. Research has shown that detention and incarceration rarely rehabilitate young offenders.

The states have made significant progress toward achieving the goals of the JJDP Act. Since its enactment, the detention of status offenders has decreased by 97.9 percent, from 171,076 to 3,581. Instances of youth held with adults have decreased 99 percent, from 81,810 to 836. Instances of youth held in adult jails or lockups have decreased 97.8 percent from 154,618 to 3,353. While progress has been made, there is still work to do, and the progress thus far should not lapse.

An increase in funding to the Title II Part B Formula Grants Program will not only support states efforts to adequately address Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) by implementing OJJDP's DMC Reduction Model, it will provide the additional funding needed to support state and local efforts to plan, establish, operate, coordinate, and evaluate projects supporting the goal of the program, which is to improve juvenile justice systems by increasing the availability and types of prevention and intervention programs and juvenile justice system improvements.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$40,000				\$40,000				\$40,000

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Reduced	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$30,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Current Services					\$40,000	\$40,000		
Increases					\$30,000	\$30,000		
Grand Total					\$70,000	\$70,000		



## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Delinquency Prevention Program (commonly referred to as Title V: Incentive Grants)</b>
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Strategic Goal & Objective:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.2 OJP Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.1
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	18 of 32
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$36,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2014, the President's Budget requests \$56.0 million for the Delinquency Prevention Program (commonly referred to as Title V: Incentive Grants program), an increase of \$36.0 million above the FY 2012 Enacted level. This program is authorized under Sections 261 and 262 the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. The Delinquency Prevention Program provides awards to a variety of eligible entities for a broad range of delinquency prevention programs and activities to benefit youth who are at risk of having contact with the juvenile justice system. Funding may also be made available to support traditional juvenile justice programs such as VOCA, CASA, and Child Abuse Training, EUDL, Gang Prevention, and Tribal Youth programs.

Of the requested funding for this program, \$20.0 million is for an evidence-based, data-driven system realignment initiative, Juvenile Justice and Education Collaboration Assistance (JJECA). This is a new initiative that builds on work done by the Departments of Justice and Education on the Supportive School Discipline Initiative to help judges, educators, school administrators, law enforcement and other involved persons keep students in schools and out of courts. The focus of JJECA is on training and collaboration to replicate and support evidence-based practices and programs including multi-tiered behavioral approaches to creating positive school climates and improving student behavior and academic outcomes. These approaches reduce the use of suspension, expulsion, and arrest as responses to youth misbehaving. JJECA will make both local awards as well as, in a few cases, state awards:

- Local Awards: JJECA will combine with grants from Education and Health and Human Services' Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) to provide competitive grants to local education agencies (LEAs) in partnership with juvenile justice and law enforcement entities, thereby ensuring that LEAs are able to apply for assistance across a continuum of available funding sources for addressing school safety and climate. Grantees will implement multi-tiered behavioral frameworks (MTBFs) in schools and correctional education settings, collaborate with juvenile justice and law enforcement entities to reduce unnecessarily harsh discipline actions including

arrests and juvenile justice system involvement, implement evidence-based positive behavioral interventions, and train school staff in mental health first aid.

- State Awards: JJECA will also make awards to State educational agencies (SEAs) as part of a similar interagency effort, which is important for those states where the juvenile justice system is organized and operated at the state level. While up to 20 state level grants also will be awarded grants from the combined Education, SAMHSA, and OJP programs to encourage cross-agency collaboration, it is expected that the JJECA funds for state awards will focus on the small number of states in which the juvenile justice system is a state-level enterprise. The JJECA funds may be used to: (1) provide training and technical assistance to LEAs implementing MTBFs as part of comprehensive school-community public health and safety initiatives; (2) support and encourage collaboration among educators in public schools and youth corrections settings, health providers and law enforcement and court officials; (3) develop state policies to promote the successful implementation of LEAs' MTBF efforts; (4) assist with expansion of MTBFs to correctional education settings; (5) advance permissible collection, sharing and use of data by the affected education, youth corrections, health and justice agencies and (6) collect performance measurement data on the impact of these grants.

These proposals are part of the Administration's plan to reduce gun violence, make schools safer and increase access to mental health services, announced by the President in January 2013. JJECA supports that plan's common-sense proposals designed to make our schools safer by encouraging nurturing school climates and appropriate responses to youth misbehaving.

#### Justification

The Delinquency Prevention Program is the only federal grants program solely dedicated to delinquency prevention. Working from a research-based framework, this program emphasizes the use of effective prevention elements, including the development of comprehensive community-based approach that addresses risk factors in children and their environment that contribute to the development of future delinquent behavior. This program also promotes efforts to strengthen the protective factors that can promote healthy development and insulate youth from problems. Funded within this program in the FY 2014 Budget, Juvenile Justice and Education Collaboration Assistance provides a new interagency, collaborative framework for reducing youth involvement in the juvenile justice system while improving the safety and climate within schools.

OJP's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) is the Federal Government's lead agency for delinquency prevention efforts and supports programs and activities that are not handled by other federal agencies. Building the nation's capacity to prevent juvenile crime (at the "front-end" of the juvenile justice system) will ultimately save money by reducing federal, state, local and tribal spending on the expensive "back-end" costs of the juvenile justice system (such as enforcement and treatment). There is a growing body of evidence that demonstrates the effectiveness of delinquency prevention programs in reducing juvenile crime, and the fact that prevention has consistently been shown to be cost effective.

### Impact on Performance

This program supports *DOJ Strategic Goal 2: Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2: Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations; uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims; OJP Strategic Goal 2: Protect vulnerable population, especially children, from victimization and improve services to victims of crime; and OJP Strategic Objective 2.1: Protect vulnerable populations, especially children, from exploitation by online predators, victimization, and sexual abuse.*

The increase in funding will support the goal of this initiative, which is to increase the availability and types of prevention programs to improve state and local juvenile justice systems.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$20,000				\$20,000				\$20,000

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$36,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Current Services					\$20,000	\$20,000		
Increases					\$36,000	\$36,000		
Grand Total					\$56,000	\$56,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Problem Solving Justice</b>
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Strategic Goal & Objective:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.3 OJP Strategic Goal 3, Objective 3.1
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	19 of 32
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$44,000,000</b>

### Description of Item:

In FY 2014, the President's Budget requests \$44.0 million for the Problem Solving Justice program. This program will consolidate two successful programs – the Drug Court and Mentally Ill Offender Act programs – and build on their accomplishments by expanding the use of problem solving strategies at the state, local, and tribal levels. It will establish a comprehensive national initiative that will encourage research-based continuums of local justice system responses for drug involved offenders and problem solving strategies for addressing community crime problems and other priority offender populations.

The Problem Solving Justice program will provide policy development, training, technical assistance, and grant funding to support development of an evidence-based continuum of responses to crime problems and offenders that appropriately address offender risks and needs. These efforts will build on the success of the Drug Court program and other problem solving approaches. These earlier programs have proven that tailored interventions addressing offender needs and criminogenic risks will reduce recidivism and effectively respond to the underlying social and psychological issues that lead to involvement in the criminal justice system.

The Problem Solving Justice program will fund the following activities:

- **Implementation of Local Problem Solving Strategies in the Criminal Justice Continuum:** This initiative will help state, local, and tribal jurisdictions assess their criminal justice systems and offender populations, and map community resources to provide appropriate interventions and sanctions. Efforts will focus on the following areas that will promote the use of data driven, evidence-based strategies to address offender needs.
  - Strategic planning to support informed decision-making on strategies to address offenders' needs and assess the risk they pose to their local communities;
  - Developing a continuum of responses for drug involved offenders, to include drug courts, pretrial diversion programs, and creative sentencing;

- Improving collaboration among the criminal justice system components to improve effective responses for people with mental illnesses involved with the justice system;
  - Developing a better understanding of how problem solving justice strategies work, their resource requirements, coordinated case management, best practices for problem solving justice strategies, and how to evaluate their effectiveness;
  - Implementing problem solving strategies in “problem” not “specialty” courts to help jurisdictions respond to crime problems in a more effective manner; and
  - Translating the core principles of problem solving justice into the mainstream of criminal justice operations to bring the benefits of problem solving strategies to every community.
- **Drug Court Program:** The Drug Court program provides grants and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal governments to support the development, expansion, and enhancement of drug courts. This component builds on the successes of OJP’s 15 years of experience with drug courts. With over 2,500 drug treatment courts nationwide, one of OJP’s primary goals for this component is to build capacity within existing drug courts and to determine whether drug courts are targeting offenders who are appropriate for admission to their programs. Grantees will be asked to explore strategies for targeting the greatest number of appropriate offenders and examine screening instruments to evaluate whether the programs are effectively identifying eligible and appropriate individuals for drug court programs. OJP will also use experts in the field to examine how drug courts are different today, how they have evolved from the original model and current barriers to compliance with the 10 key components of the drug court model.
  - **Problem Solving Efforts to Address Offenders with Mental Illnesses:** This program will assist states, tribes, and units of local government in designing and implementing collaborative efforts between criminal justice and mental health systems, improving access to effective treatment for offenders with mental illnesses or co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders. Some of the initiatives that may be supported by this program include law enforcement crisis intervention teams, mental health courts, mental health/substance abuse treatment programs that address co-occurring illnesses, diversion programs, reentry planning initiatives for offenders with mental health concerns, and cross-training of criminal justice, mental health, and law enforcement personnel. This component will also provide training and technical assistance to grant recipients and encourage them to foster collaboration between state and local governments that foster problem solving efforts targeted to mental illness and the justice system.

### Justification

Many of the offenders who encounter the criminal justice system are individuals with medical, psychological, and social problems. These cases are increasing in number and pose particular challenges for courts, both large and small. Traditional criminal justice and court processes were not designed to address the underlying social and psychosocial issues that lead these cases to the criminal justice system and all too often, the courtroom. When the underlying social, physical,

and psychological problems of offenders are not addressed, this can result in the problems resurfacing later as new cases. To remedy this problem, the Problem Solving Justice program will help state, local, and tribal governments develop multi-faceted strategies that bring criminal justice (particularly the courts), social services, and public health agencies, as well as community organizations, together to develop system-wide responses to offender risks.

This request provides continuing support for jurisdictions seeking to meet offenders' needs through drug courts. Evidence from a number of studies indicates that drug court graduates are rearrested less than their comparison groups.<sup>5</sup> Rigorous studies examining long-term outcomes of individual drug courts have found that reductions in crime last at least three years and can endure for over 14 years. In addition, drug courts produce cost savings ranging from \$4,000 to \$12,000 per offender. These cost savings reflect reduced jail and prison costs, reduced revolving door arrests and trials, reduced victimization, and enhanced public safety.

This request also continues support for efforts to divert mentally ill persons from the justice system when possible and to address the problem of access to treatment for people with mental illness involved in the criminal justice system. According to a report by the Bureau of Justice Statistics,<sup>6</sup> in 2005, more than half of all prison and jail inmates had a mental health problem, including 705,600 inmates in state prisons, 78,800 in federal prisons, and 479,900 in local jails. The proportion of inmates who received treatment after they were admitted is relatively low: 34 percent for state prisoners, 24 percent for federal prisoners, and 17 percent for offenders in local jails.<sup>7</sup> Without treatment, conditions can worsen and offenders can be a greater threat to themselves and others when they leave jail or prison. This initiative will help state, local, and tribal jurisdictions intervene as early as possible for offenders with mental illness so that they do not cycle back into the system without receiving the treatment they need.

Finally, this initiative will build on the success of other programs that OJP currently administers. The activities funded by this initiative, in coordination with programs such as the Smart Policing, Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT), and Second Chance Act programs, will help communities implement data-driven, evidence-based approaches that meet the needs of offenders involved at any point in the criminal justice system continuum.

#### Impact on Performance

This initiative will support *DOJ Strategic Goal 2: Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.3: Combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs; OJP Strategic Goal 3: Improve efforts and coordinated strategies to prevent and treat illegal drug use and the misuse of licit drugs; and OJP Objective 3.1: Assist state, local, and tribal programs with the prevention and treatment of illegal drug use.*

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<sup>5</sup> *Research on drug courts: A critical review: 2001 update.* NIJ, 2006; Belenko, 2001; GAO, 2005.

<sup>6</sup> *Mental Health Problems of Prison and Jail Inmates.* James & Glaze, 2006.

<sup>7</sup> *Id.*

The Problem Solving Justice Program will enable state, local, and tribal governments to improve public safety, reduce recidivism, and provide a framework for comprehensive criminal justice responses that meets the unique needs of offenders. The goals of this initiative are to:

- Help state, local, and tribal jurisdictions assess their criminal justice systems and offender populations, and map community resources to provide appropriate interventions and sanctions;
- Provide grants and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal governments to support the development, expansion, and enhancement of drug courts and other problem-solving strategies;
- Assist states, tribes, and units of local government in designing and implementing collaborative efforts between criminal justice and mental health systems, improving access to effective treatment for offenders with mental illnesses or co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders; and
- Improve responses to offenders with medical, psychological, and social problems that contribute to their criminal behavior.



## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$44,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)
Current Services					\$0	\$0		
Increases					\$44,000	\$44,000		
Grand Total					\$44,000	\$44,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Missing and Exploited Children Program</b>
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Strategic Goal & Objective:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.2 OJP Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.1
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	20 of 32
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$2,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2014, OJP requests \$67.0 million for the Missing and Exploited Children (MEC) program, an increase of \$2.0 million above the above the FY 2012 Enacted level. This request includes \$22.0 million for the Internet Crimes Against Children program. The MEC program is the primary vehicle for building an infrastructure to support the national effort to prevent the abduction and exploitation of our nation's children.

Every day in America, 2,200 children are reported missing to law enforcement. Many of these children are runaways; others are abducted by non-custodial parents. Some wander away and are unable to find their way home, and still others fall victim to and are exploited by predators. This program, which is administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), provides the only federally-coordinated mechanism for locating and recovering missing children through federal, state, and local law enforcement agency efforts.

The Missing and Exploited Children Program includes:

- Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Program (this includes funding for the ICAC task forces, as well as training and technical assistance and research);
- Funding for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (including the Jimmy Ryce Law Enforcement Training Center);
- AMBER Alert Program; and
- Missing and Exploited Children Discretionary Activities.

### Justification

This request for additional funding will assist OJJDP in providing much needed support and assistance, including training and technical assistance to the field. Given the technological advancements that occur every day, it is vital that OJJDP continuously provide training and technical assistance to our law enforcement partners to help ensure they are well-informed and

remain abreast of the most current trends. Failure to do so will have a direct impact on the number of children harmed.

For example, the ICAC Task Force program, funded via the MEC Programs, is one of OJP's largest collaborative efforts. This national network of 61 coordinated task forces represents more than 3,000 federal, state, and local law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies that conduct investigations, forensic examinations, and prosecutions related to online child victimization and pornography.

In addition, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) is a national resource center and information clearinghouse for missing and exploited children. NCMEC provides training and technical assistance to law enforcement agencies, state and local governments and individuals in the prevention, investigation, prosecution, and treatment of cases involving missing and exploited children.

Further, the America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response (AMBER) Alert program has played an increasingly prominent role in OJP's efforts to protect children from abduction. Since October 2002, when AMBER Alerts became a coordinated national effort, over 90 percent of Amber Alert cases have resulted in a successful recovery. This progress is attributable to better coordination and training at all levels, increased public awareness, technological advances, and cooperation among law enforcement, transportation officials, and broadcasters. In addition to its successful website ([www.amberalert.gov](http://www.amberalert.gov)), the AMBER Alert program's strategy focuses on: (1) strengthening the existing AMBER Alert system; (2) expanding the scope of the AMBER Alert program; and (3) enhancing communication and coordination.

#### Impact on Performance

This program directly supports *DOJ Strategic Goal 2: Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce federal law; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2: Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations; uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims; OJP Strategic Goal 2: Protect vulnerable populations, especially children, from victimization and improve services to victims of crime; and OJP Strategic Objective 2.1: Protect vulnerable populations, especially children, from exploitation by online predators, victimization, and sexual abuse.*

Since 2000, the ICAC Task Forces have reviewed 324,474 complaints of alleged child sexual victimization resulting in the arrest of approximately 33,541 individuals. In FY 2011, the ICAC program trained over 31,000 law enforcement personnel, over 2,800 prosecutors, and more than 11,000 other professionals working in the ICAC field. In FY 2012, OJP awarded over \$25 million to support the ICAC task forces, provide training and technical assistance, and support research on child exploitation; resulting in training for nearly 30,000 law enforcement officers, approximately 2,000 prosecutors, and 9,347 other child care professionals. Training at this level has provided the necessary knowledge to individuals so that they may more effectively and efficiently investigate and prosecute these types of cases.

In FY 2011, supported with funds provided by OJJDP, NCMEC provided 903,908 instances of technical assistance to families, law-enforcement officers, state/territorial clearinghouses, nonprofit-service providers, and other concerned parties in cases of missing and sexually exploited children. NCMEC assisted law-enforcement agencies and families in the recovery of 11,690 children in FY 2011.

In FY 2012, supported by funds provided by OJJDP, NCMEC provided 1,043,404 instances of technical assistance to families, law-enforcement officers, state/territorial clearinghouses, nonprofit-service providers, and other concerned parties in cases of missing and sexually exploited children. In addition, NCMEC assisted law-enforcement agencies and families in the recovery of 10,966 children in FY 2012. In 2012, the percent of children recovered within 72 hours of an issuance of an Amber Alert was 92 percent.

In 2011, the percent of children recovered within 72 hours of an issuance of an Amber Alert was 89 percent.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$65,000				\$65,000				\$65,000

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Reduced	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$2,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Current Services					\$65,000	\$65,000		
Increases					\$2,000	\$2,000		
Grand Total					\$67,000	\$67,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

**Item Name:** **Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) Program**

Budget Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

Strategic Goal & Objective: DOJ Strategic Goal 3, Objective 3.3  
OJP Strategic Goal 7, Objective 7.2

Organizational Program: Bureau of Justice Assistance

Ranking: 21 of 32

Program Increase: Positions **0** FTE **0** Dollars **+\$9,000,000**

### Description of Item

In FY 2014, the President's Budget requests \$19.0 million for the RSAT program, an increase of \$9.0 million above the FY 2012 Enacted level. Created by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322), this program, to be administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), assists states and units of local government in developing and implementing residential substance abuse treatment programs in state and local correctional and detention facilities and to create and maintain community-based aftercare services for offenders.

### Justification

Between 1996 and 2006 the number of substance involved inmates in US jails and prisons increased by 43 percent (1.9 million). Despite the fact that 78 percent (1.5 million) of these inmates met the DSM-IV medical criteria for alcohol or substance addiction only 11.2 percent had received any type of treatment services and 16.6 percent of facilities throughout the U.S. offered treatment in specialized settings which can produce better outcomes.

The RSAT formula grant program is a federally recognized one that helps state, local and tribal governments develop residential and aftercare services to substance involved inmates that research shows need but do not receive services in specialized settings. RSAT grantees must foster partnerships between correctional staff and the treatment community to create programs in secure settings that help offenders overcome their substance abuse problems and prepare for reentry into society. In any given year, approximately 30,000 participants are provided specialized residential substance and aftercare services designed to help them become substance and crime free, develop skills to obtain adequate employment, and lead productive lives in the community.

By focusing on substance involved offenders in U.S. prisons and jails, states are able to achieve cost efficiency while simultaneously addressing the treatment needs of an important subpopulation of offenders who are found to drive most jurisdictions' recidivism rates. Therefore, an increase in RSAT funding would enable states and units of local and tribal government to expand much needed substance abuse treatment services to a subpopulation of offenders that need it most, thereby reducing the treatment gap for such individuals.

#### Impact on Performance

This program enhancement supports *DOJ's Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal and international levels; DOJ Strategic Objective 3.3: Provide for the safe, secure, humane, and cost-effective confinement of detainees awaiting trial and/or sentencing, and those in the custody of the federal prison system; OJP Strategic Goal 7: Promote efforts that improve the security of persons in custody and provide innovative, comprehensive reentry approaches to reduce recidivism and maintain public safety; and OJP Strategic Objective 7.2: Promote innovative and comprehensive reentry approaches to facilitate offenders' successful reintegration into society, consistent with community expectation and standards.*

The goals of this initiative are to:

- Help states and local governments develop and implement substance abuse treatment programs in state and local correctional and detention facilities and
- To create and maintain community-based aftercare services for offenders.

By modestly increasing funding for this proven program, OJP will assist states and local jurisdictions with improving services for offenders with substance abuse programs and increasing the number of offenders served.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$10,000				\$10,000				\$10,000

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$9,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)
Current Services					\$10,000	\$10,000		
Increases					\$9,000	\$9,000		
Grand Total					\$19,000	\$19,000		



## V. Program Increases by Item

**Item Name:** **Competitive Grants Focusing on Girls in the Juvenile Justice System**

Budget Appropriation: Juvenile Justice Programs

Strategic Goal & Objective: DOJ Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.1  
OJP Strategic Goal 1, Objective 1.1

Organizational Program: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Ranking: 22 of 32

Program Increase: Positions **0** FTE **0** Dollars **+\$2,000,000**

### Description of Item

In FY 2014, the President's Budget requests \$2.0 million for a new program that will support a competitive evaluation and demonstration program grants. These funds will be used for grants that will focus on girls in the juvenile justice system through responses and strategies that consider gender and the special needs of girls, including trauma informed screening, assessment and care. Grants will be made to support activities designed to increase knowledge regarding "what works" for girls at risk of involvement or already involved in the juvenile justice system.

Grants would support community-based prevention and diversion programs for status-offending girls; school-based programs for high-risk elementary and middle-school girls; mentoring programs specifically for girls; girls' group homes; and dedicated probation officers.

### Justification

Girls make up the fastest growing segment of the juvenile justice system and yet there exist few, if any, evidence-based programs that are gender-specific. As a group, girls are disproportionately "high need" and "low risk," meaning that they face a host of challenges and have a critical need for services, but for the most part do not pose a significant threat to the public. The differences between the profiles and service needs of girls and boys entering the juvenile justice system present a significant challenge to professionals who serve them. Many girls in the system have experienced traumatic events, including sexual and physical abuse and neglect, which have deeply wounded them emotionally and physically. According to the Attorney General's National Task Force on Children Exposed to Violence, "we know that a high percentage of girls in the juvenile justice system have been exposed to significant violence and trauma." Ninety percent of incarcerated girls report having experienced emotional, physical, and/or sexual abuse.

Involvement in the justice system may penalize girls by exacerbating existing health and family problems, while failing to address underlying issues. Twenty percent of girls in custody have or are expecting children. Girls within the juvenile justice system are more likely to be parents than their non-justice system involved peers. Nine percent of girls in custody report that they have children compared to six percent of girls in the general population.

Girls involved in the juvenile justice system typically have high rates of mental health problems, including depression. In their adolescence, girls are more likely than boys to attempt suicide and to self-mutilate. Negative body image, low self-esteem, and acute substance abuse aimed at self-medication, which so often result from trauma, are issues that must be addressed in the future. Most girls in the juvenile justice system do not pose a public safety risk and would be far better served in non-residential treatment facilities close to their homes. For those who do pose a risk to others or to themselves, small gender-responsive, culturally competent residential facilities are needed. There is a great need for the development and evaluation of gender-specific programs for at-risk and system-involved girls. These programs should be community-based; weaving together family, community, and systems of care (i.e. mental health); promote healing from trauma caused by physical and sexual abuse; promote the personal development of girls' individual strengths; and support and promote ongoing, positive relationships between girls and older women.

#### Impact on Performance

*This program supports DOJ Strategic Goal 2: Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1: Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime; OJP Strategic Goal 1: Enhance state, local, and tribal efforts to prevent and respond to violent crime and acts of terrorism; and OJP Strategic Objective 1.1: Prevent and respond to youth and gang violence.*

The goal of this program is to reduce girls' delinquency and improve services to girls in the juvenile justice system through the development of gender-specific, evidence-based programming and strategies.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Reduced	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$2,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Current Services					\$0	\$0		
Increases					\$2,000	\$2,000		
Grand Total					\$2,000	\$2,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Juvenile Justice Realignment Incentive Grants Program</b>
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Strategic Goal & Objective:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.1 OJP Strategic Goal 1, Objective 1.1
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	23 of 32
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$20,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2014, the President's Budget requests \$20.0 million for the new Juvenile Justice Realignment Incentive Grants Program, which will be administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The program will provide incentive grants to assist states that use Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program funds for evidence-based juvenile justice system realignment to foster better outcomes for system-involved youth, less costly use of incarceration, improved system accountability, and increased public safety. Among the related models for realignment that may be supported with these funds are: MacArthur Foundation's Models for Change initiative; the Burns Institute's and Center for Children's Law and Policy's data-driven, consensus-based approaches for reducing disproportionate minority involvement in the juvenile justice system; and OJJDP's Juvenile Justice Reinvestment and Reform Initiative which builds and expands on Georgetown University's research-based, targeted approach to introducing risk assessment in partnership with a matrix of evidence-based responses to juvenile offending and a comprehensive cost assessment.

### Justification

This program will couple formula grants—JABG—with competitive incentive grants that will make supplementary awards to states and localities using base formula grant funds for evidence-based purposes. These incentive grants will serve as inducements for states and localities to use formula funds (as well as state and local funds) to implement proven public safety strategies. They will not be used to penalize or reduce formula funds for states that decline to use funding for these purposes.

### Impact on Performance

This program supports *DOJ Strategic Goal 2: Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1: Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime; OJP Strategic Goal 1: Enhance state, local, and tribal efforts to prevent and respond to violent crime and acts of terrorism; and OJP Strategic Objective 1.1: Prevent and respond to youth and gang violence.*

The goal of this program is to encourage states to realign juvenile justice funding to support evidence-based juvenile justice strategies, with the long-term goal of reduced overall costs and increased public safety.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Reduced	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$20,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Current Services					\$0	\$0		
Increases					\$20,000	\$20,000		
Grand Total					\$20,000	\$20,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Byrne Incentive Grants</b>
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Strategic Goals & Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Goals 3, Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Goal 5, Objective 5.1
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Component Ranking of Item:	24 of 32
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$40,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2014, the President's Budget requests \$40.0 million for the new Byrne Incentive Grants Program. This request allocates \$15.0 million to Evidence-Based Incentive Grants that can be used to incentivize evidence-based practices, strategies, and programming across the spectrum of state and local criminal justice system activities. The request allocates \$25 million to System Realignment Incentive Grants that will be used to incentivize additional investments in evidence-based, data-driven justice system realignment that can help reduce recidivism and incarceration, as well as improve the accuracy and equity of the criminal justice process. The Byrne Incentive Grants program, which will be administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), will incentivize Byrne JAG grantees to use a portion of their existing funding to support criminal justice programs and practices that are shown through scientific evidence to be effective.

The JAG Program, authorized under Public Law 109-162, is the leading source of federal justice funding to state and local jurisdictions. It provides states, tribes, and local governments with critical funding necessary to support a range of program areas including law enforcement, prosecution and courts, crime prevention and education, corrections and community corrections, drug treatment and enforcement, planning, evaluation, technology improvement, and crime victim and witness initiatives.

BJA proposes to incentivize evidence-based practices and programs in areas such as:

- Policing/law enforcement;
- Information sharing;
- Crime analysis;
- Indigent defense /public defender services;
- Prosecution and adjudications;

- Forensics;
- Gun violence reduction; and
- New field initiated efforts.

Within the two respective allocations of Byrne Incentive Grant Funds:

- The Evidence-Based Incentive Grants will make awards incentivizing state and local use of JAG Program funds for strategies, activities, and interventions that have a strong evidence base, or are promising and will be coupled with rigorous evaluation to determine their effectiveness.
- The System Alignment Incentive Grants aim to rebalance costly state and local justice system responses with less costly alternatives that both consider public safety risk and the need for improved public safety outcomes. System realignment includes system-wide efforts (e.g., such as the Justice Reinvestment Initiative), but also may include initiatives focused on specific segments of the criminal justice system, or specific strategies designed to improve system equity and outcomes, for example:

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Approach</b>	<b>Outcome</b>
Enhance Access to Justice	Public Defender Services	Assure indigent and low income criminal defendants adequate representation
Expedite Case Processing	Forensic Science Improvement	Reduced backlogs and increased reliability in processing of crime scene evidence
Rebalance Justice System Investments	Justice Reinvestment	Reduction of unnecessary incarceration, decreased corrections spending, and lower reconviction rates for people released from prison and under post-release supervision
Improve Conviction Accuracy	Criminal Justice Reform Commissions	Fewer wrongful convictions and improved procedures of redress for those wrongfully convicted
Augment Justice System Alternatives	Diversion Programs	Reduced incarceration spending and recidivism

Justification

This program will couple existing formula and competitive grants from the Byrne JAG program with competitive incentive grants that will make supplementary awards to states and localities using JAG grant funds for evidence-based and system realignment purposes. These incentive grants will serve as inducements for states and localities to use JAG funds (as well as state and local funds) to implement proven public safety strategies. They will not be used to penalize or reduce formula funds for states and localities that decline to use funding for evidence-based purposes.



### Impact on Performance

The Byrne Evidence-Based Incentive Grants Program supports *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ's Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the nation's capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation's law enforcement, criminal, and juvenile justice systems.* The program is expected to positively impact the performance of JAG funded initiatives and bolster the return on federal investment by encouraging JAG grant funds to be used for evidence-based criminal justice programming and change. The definition of evidence-based practices and/or programs will be broad and will include promising practices when coupled with an evaluation.

By using evidence-based practices and programs, applicants will move away from less effective programs and develop and implement new and innovative approaches to some of the most pressing issues in the criminal justice system. The grants will also provide for an evaluative component in order to measure effectiveness. Grants will also be examined for replicability in other jurisdictions and information sharing on successful approaches will be shared among participants and other BJA stakeholders. As a side benefit, the program will bolster partnerships between the state funding agencies and key state practitioners.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$40,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Current Services					\$0	\$0		
Increases					\$40,000	\$40,000		
Grand Total					\$40,000	\$40,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Children of Incarcerated Parents (COIP) Web Portal</b>
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Strategic Goal & Objective:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.2 OJP Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.2
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	25 of 33
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$500,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2014, the President's Budget requests \$0.5 million for the Children of Incarcerated Parents (COIP) Web Portal for the continued development and implementation of a web portal that would consolidate information regarding federal resources, grant opportunities, best and promising practices, and ongoing government initiatives that address and support children of incarcerated parents and their caregivers.

### Justification

As the number of incarcerated men and women has grown over the past twenty years, so too has the number of incarcerated parents. According to a recent analysis of federal data by the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO), as of 2007, an estimated 1.7 million children under the age of 18 had a parent in prison – an increase of almost 80 percent since 1991. Growing up with an incarcerated parent can be associated with a variety of negative outcomes resulting from financial instability, changes in family structure, shame, and stigma.

The importance of considering and accommodating the needs of children while their parents are involved in legal proceedings cannot be overstated. In addition, for service providers and caregivers, it is often difficult to determine the appropriate level at which information should be conveyed to children at differing developmental stages. Having resources easily accessible for court personnel, service providers, teachers, and other adults working with or taking care of the children could greatly reduce the level of anxiety, stress, and trauma for both children and their caretakers. This project would provide for a more systematic and comprehensive inventory of verified information in an effort to ensure that child and family needs are effectively met, best practices are effectively promulgated, and opportunities are widely promoted.

### Impact on Performance

This program supports *DOJ Strategic Goal 2: Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2: Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations; uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims; OJP Strategic Goal 2: Protect vulnerable populations, especially children, from victimization and improve services to victims of crime; and OJP Strategic Objective 2.2: Reduce the impacts of children's exposure to violence.*

The goal of the Children of Incarcerated Parents (COIP) Web Portal is to improve services to and address the needs of children of incarcerated parents and their caregivers. This web portal would consolidate information regarding federal resources, grant opportunities, best and promising practices, and ongoing government initiatives that address and support children of incarcerated parents and their caregivers.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Reduced	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$500		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Current Services					\$0	\$0		
Increases					\$500	\$500		
Grand Total					\$500	\$500		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Public Safety Officers' Death Benefits Program (Mandatory)</b>
Budget Appropriation:	Public Safety Officers' Benefits
Strategic Goal & Objective:	DOJ Goal 2; Objective 2.2 OJP Strategic Goal 2; Objective 2.3
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	26 of 32
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars + <b>\$3,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2014, the President's Budget requests \$65.0 million for the Public Safety Officers' Death Benefits Program, an increase of \$3.0 million above the FY 2012 enacted level. This program provides a one-time financial benefit to survivors of public safety officers whose deaths resulted from injuries sustained in the line of duty. This program is administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

### Justification

Across the country, dedicated public safety officers watch over our neighborhoods and work to make our communities safer. We owe officers—and their families—a tremendous debt of gratitude. When tragedy strikes, our focus must be on helping the survivors and the public safety agencies. To that end, OJP requests an enhancement to the PSOB Death Benefits Program to ensure OJP has sufficient resources to provide grieving families with the benefits they so greatly deserve and coworkers with caring and helpful assistance when filing claims on behalf of their fallen colleagues.

This additional funding will support an increased number of PSOB death awards and recent inflation-related adjustments to the award amount. Since the program's creation in 1976, additional types of "public safety officers" are eligible for PSOB, as well as additional types of "injuries" including heart attacks and strokes, resulting in a greater number of PSOB death benefits claims and awards. PSOB death benefits are adjusted annually for inflation as measured by the core Consumer Price Index (CPI). Each approved death claim in FY 2012 resulted in an award of approximately \$323,000. In FY 2013, the benefit award increased to approximately \$329,000. Assuming a similar adjustment in FY 2014, the program would require an overall increase in funding.

### Impact on Performance

*This program directly supports DOJ Strategic Goal 2: Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law; DOJ's Strategic Objective 2.2: Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations; uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims; OJP Strategic Goal 2: Protect vulnerable populations, especially children, from victimization and improve services to victims of crime; and OJP Strategic Objective 2.3: Improve services for crime victims through capacity-building; evidence-based support and assistance; and compensation.*

This increase will allow OJP to increase payments it makes to families of public safety officers whose deaths are duty-related. These adjustments will correlate with inflation.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$62,000				\$62,000				\$62,000

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$3,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)
Current Services					\$62,000	\$62,000		
Increases					\$3,000	\$3,000		
Grand Total					\$65,000	\$65,000		



## **VI. Program Offsets by Item**

## VI. Program Offsets by Item

**Item Name:** State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)

Budget Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

Strategic Goal & Objective: DOJ Strategic Goal 3, Objective 3.1  
OJP Strategic Goal 5, Objective 5.1

Organizational Program: Bureau of Justice Assistance

Ranking: 1 of 32

Program Reduction: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars **-\$240,000,000**

### Description of Item

In FY 2014, OJP requests no funding for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP), a decrease of \$240.0 million from the FY 2012 President's Budget Request. SCAAP provides partial reimbursement to states and localities for prior year costs of incarcerating illegal aliens (both those with known status and those with undetermined status – "unknowns" – although at different rates of reimbursement) with at least one felony or two misdemeanor convictions for violations of state or local law, and who are incarcerated at least four consecutive days.

### Justification

The Administration and Congress share concerns about the current state of the nation's economy. The President's Budget reflects the President's commitment to cutting the deficit and restoring fiscal sustainability. This is a significant challenge, which required the Administration to make very difficult funding decisions across the federal government, including redirecting resources from some existing programs to address the most urgent national priorities.

Continuing the President's FY 2013 strategy, the FY 2014 Budget proposes to consolidate existing programs into larger, more flexible programs that offer state, local, and tribal grantees greater flexibility in using grant funding and developing innovative approaches to their criminal justice needs. The Budget concentrates funding on programs that promote the adoption and use of proven, evidence-based programs throughout state, local, and tribal criminal justice systems. New programs included in the Budget address urgent unmet criminal justice needs or contribute to the development of new evidence-based programs and greater understanding of the nation's law enforcement and criminal justice challenges.

### Impact on Performance

This program supports *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ Strategic Objectives 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the nation's capacity to*

*prevent and control crime through support for the nation's law enforcement, criminal, and juvenile justice systems.* No negative impact is expected as a result of this program elimination.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$240,000				\$240,000				\$240,000

### Personnel Reduction Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			(\$240,000)		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Current Services					\$240,000	\$240,000		
Decreases					(\$240,000)	(\$240,000)		
Grand Total					\$0	\$0		

## VI. Program Offsets by Item

**Item Name:** **Regional Information Sharing System (RISS)**

**Budget Appropriation:** State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

**Strategic Goal & Objective:** DOJ Strategic Goal 3, Objective 3.1  
OJP Strategic Goal 5; Objective 5.1

**Organizational Program:** Bureau of Justice Assistance

**Ranking:** 27 of 32

**Program Reduction:** Positions **0** FTE **0** Dollars **-\$2,000,000**

### Description of Item

In FY 2014, the President's Budget requests \$25.0 million for the Regional Information Sharing System (RISS) Program, a decrease of \$2.0 million below the FY 2012 Enacted funding level. This program is a nationwide initiative comprised of six regionally-based centers that provide critical, operational support to local, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement efforts in the areas of terrorism, drug trafficking, organized criminal activity, criminal gangs, violent crime, human trafficking, and other regional criminal priorities while promoting officer safety. Its purpose is to enhance the ability of law enforcement to identify, target, and remove criminal conspiracies and activities spanning jurisdictional, state, and international (Australia, Canada, England, and New Zealand) boundaries. There is no other program that offers the services that RISS provides; these services enhance the success of law enforcement and public safety agencies exponentially.

Administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, RISS provides grants to each of the six RISS Centers and the RISS Office of Information Technology (OIT) to continue operation and maintenance of RISS and provide the services needed by state, local, tribal, federal, and international law enforcement to promote and strengthen strategies that reduce crime and strengthen the administration of justice.

### Justification

OJP shares concerns about the current state of the nation's economy. The FY 2014 budget request reflects OJP's commitment to cutting the deficit and restoring fiscal sustainability. This is a significant challenge, which required OJP to make difficult funding decisions, including redirecting resources from some existing programs to address the most urgent national priorities.

### Impact on Performance

The RISS program supports *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the*

*Nation's capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation's law enforcement, criminal, and juvenile justice systems.*

The goal of RISS is to provide critical, operational support to local, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement efforts in the areas of terrorism, drug trafficking, organized criminal activity, criminal gangs, violent crime, human trafficking, and other regional criminal priorities, while promoting officer safety. RISS enhances the ability of law enforcement to identify, target, and remove criminal conspiracies and activities spanning jurisdictional, state, and international boundaries. Performance indicators show strong growth recently in the number of RISS services, resources, and RISSNET users. Over the last three years, cases in which RISS services were utilized resulted in 15,632 arrests and more than \$158 million in seizures.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$27,000				\$27,000				\$27,000

### Personnel Reduction Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			(\$2,000)		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)
Current Services					\$27,000	\$27,000		
Decreases					(\$2,000)	(\$2,000)		
Grand Total					\$25,000	\$25,000		

## VI. Program Offsets by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Youth Mentoring</b>
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Strategic Goal & Objective:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.2 OJP Strategic Goal 2; Objective 2.2
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	28 of 32
Program Reduction:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE 0 Dollars <b>-\$20,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2014, the President's Budget requests \$58.0 million for the Youth Mentoring program, a decrease of \$20.0 million below the FY 2012 Enacted level. The Youth Mentoring program, administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), supports mentoring for youth at risk of educational failure, dropping out of school, or involvement in delinquent activities, including gangs.

### Justification

Mentoring is a process which uses relationships to teach, impart, or institute changes in behaviors or attitudes. Research indicates that, when well-implemented, mentoring can be a useful strategy in working with at-risk youth and those who experience multiple risk factors for delinquency, school failure and other negative outcomes. OJJDP's Youth Mentoring Grants Program includes solicitations geared toward supporting national and community organizations that directly serve youth through mentoring, target specific populations of youth, and enhance the capacity of other organizations to recruit, train, and supervise mentors.

As part of OJP's ongoing commitment to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of its grant programs, OJJDP will work with its grantees to seek greater cost efficiencies and coordination to ensure all of its juvenile justice programs operate more cost effectively.

### Impact on Performance

This program supports *DOJ Strategic Goal 2: Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2: Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations; uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims; OJP Strategic Goal 2: Protect vulnerable populations, especially children, from victimization and improve services to victims of crime; and OJP Strategic Objective 2.2: Reduce the impacts of children's exposure to violence.*

High-risk populations are often underserved due to location, shortage of mentors, special physical or mental challenges, and other reasons. The goals of this initiative are to:



- Provide funding to state, local, community, and national organizations to propose the enhancement or expansion of initiatives that will assist in the development and maturity of community programs to provide mentoring services to high-risk populations; and
- Build the capacity of tribes to develop and implement culturally-sensitive mentoring activities on tribal reservations by strengthening and expanding existing mentoring activities in reservation communities that seek to increase participation of tribal youth in interactions with tribal adult mentors.

No significant impact from this reduction is expected, as OJJDP expects to better target funds to grantees employing mentoring strategies that show fidelity with evidence-based approaches and youth populations that are most underserved and at-risk. Further, OJJDP plans to promote better outcomes for many youth in the target population for this assistance through its work with the Department of Education and the new Juvenile Justice and Education Collaboration Assistance program.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$78,000				\$78,000				\$78,000

### Personnel Reduction Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			(\$20,000)		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Current Services					\$78,000	\$78,000		
Decreases					(\$20,000)	(\$20,000)		
Grand Total					\$58,000	\$58,000		

## VI. Program Offsets by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities</b>
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Strategic Goal & Objective	DOJ Strategic Goal 3, Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Goal 5; Objective 5.4
Organizational Program:	National Institute of Justice
Ranking:	29 of 32
Program Reduction:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>-\$25,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2014, the President's Budget requests \$100.0 million for DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities, a decrease of \$25.0 million below the FY 2012 Enacted level. Administered by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), this program includes (among other things) a comprehensive strategy to maximize the use of forensic DNA technology in the criminal justice system. Funding for this program is used to address the backlog of unanalyzed DNA samples and biological evidence from crime scenes, as well as to assist law enforcement with solving cold cases and supporting efforts to identify missing and unidentified dead. OJP has also directed resources in an effort to reduce the backlog of sexual assault kits. Overall, OJP provides capacity building grants, training, and technical assistance to state and local governments and supports innovative research on DNA analysis and use of forensic evidence.

In FY 2014, funding is not requested for the Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Program. For FY 2014, OJP is requesting modified appropriations language that will incorporate certain Coverdell certification requirements regarding forensic science laboratories use of generally accepted laboratory practices and external investigations of allegations of serious negligence or misconduct into it DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities. Incorporating these requirements will help to ensure the accuracy and integrity of work performed by the forensic laboratories.

### Justification

The Administration and Congress share concern about the current state of the nation's economy. The President's Budget reflects the President's commitment to cutting the deficit and restoring fiscal sustainability. This is a significant challenge, which required the Administration to make very difficult funding decisions across the Federal government, including redirecting resources from some existing programs to address the most urgent national priorities.

### Impact on Performance

This initiative directly aligns with *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; DOJ's Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and*

*strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.4: Increase the capacity and availability of criminal justice and forensic science techniques for maintain public safety.*

No significant impact is expected, as the program will undertake efforts to ensure that funds are prioritized for use to address the cohort of DNA evidence representing the most serious of crimes, including rape and sexual assault.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$125,000				\$125,000				\$125,000

### Personnel Reduction Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			(\$25,000)		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)
Current Services					\$125,000	\$125,000		
Decreases					(\$25,000)	(\$25,000)		
Grand Total					\$100,000	\$100,000		

## VI. Program Offsets by Item

**Item Name:** **Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program**

Budget Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

Strategic Goal & Objective: DOJ Strategic Goal 3, Objective 3.1  
OJP Strategic Goal 5, Objective 5.2

Organizational Program: Bureau of Justice Assistance

Ranking: 30 of 32

Program Reduction: Positions **0** FTE **0** Dollars **-\$1,000,000**

### Description of Item

In FY 2014, President's Budget requests \$2.0 million for the Capital Litigation Improvement Grant program, a decrease of \$1.0 million compared to FY 2012 Enacted funding levels. Administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, this program provides grants for the training of defense counsel, state and local prosecutors, and state trial judges to help them improve the quality of representation and the reliability of verdicts in state-level capital cases. This program is authorized by the Justice for All Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-405).

Three national training and technical assistance providers supported by grants from this program will maintain capital case clearinghouses and assist states receiving grants from this program to deliver effective, high-quality training programs. The identified training programs focus on the following: investigation techniques, pretrial and trial procedures (including the use of expert testimony and forensic science evidence), advocacy in capital cases, and capital case sentencing-phase procedures. In addition, the national training and technical assistance providers will oversee curricula refinement and provide technical assistance to the state teams that deliver the training.

The Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program also supports the Wrongful Prosecution Grants program. The Wrongful Prosecution Grants program awards grants to public and non-profit entities that work to exonerate individuals who have been wrongfully convicted of criminal offenses.

### Justification

OJP shares concerns about the current state of the nation's economy. The FY 2014 budget request reflects OJP's commitment to cutting the deficit and restoring fiscal sustainability. This is a significant challenge, which required OJP to make difficult funding decisions, including redirecting resources from some existing programs to address the most urgent national priorities.

### Impact on Performance

This program supports *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the state, local, tribal, and international law*

*enforcement; DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.2: Improve the effectiveness and fair administration of justice through support for the nation's courts, corrections systems, and indigent defense.*

The goals of this initiative are as follows:

- To increase the number of prosecutors and defense attorneys trained in capital case procedures and strategies; and
- To improve the quality of legal representation provided to indigent defendants in state capital cases through a state-based training program that serves to improve an “effective system” (as defined in 42 U.S.C. §14163(e)).

This reduction will not have an impact on program performance.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$3,000				\$3,000				\$3,000

### Personnel Reduction Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			(\$1,000)		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)
Current Services					\$3,000	\$3,000		
Decreases					(\$1,000)	(\$1,000)		
Grand Total					\$2,000	\$2,000		



## VI. Program Offsets by Item

**Item Name:** Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program

Budget Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

Strategic Goal & Objective: DOJ Strategic Goal 3, Objective 3.3  
OJP Strategic Goal 7, Objective 7.1

Organizational Program: Bureau of Justice Assistance

Ranking: 31 of 32

Program Reduction: Positions **0** FTE **0** Dollars **-\$2,000,000**

### Description of Item

In FY 2014, the President's Budget requests \$10.5 million for the Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution program, a decrease of \$2.0 million below the FY 2012 Enacted funding level. This program supports the PREA Grant Program, training and technical assistance to the grantees in meeting their PREA goals and objectives, training and technical assistance to the field at large in implementing the PREA Standards soon to be released by the Attorney General, as well as development of a national set of measures by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) describing the circumstances surrounding incidents of sexual assault in correctional institutions. The data collections provide facility-level estimates of sexual assault for a 12-month period.

### Justification

Addressing sexual violence in prisons and jails is an essential part of the Department's commitment to improving the fair administration of justice and assisting prisoners with reentry into mainstream society following their release. To assist states and localities in complying with our regulations, BJA provided funding for the Resource Center for the Elimination of Prison Rape. This Resource Center was established with a \$13.0 million award in FY 2010 and provides additional training and technical assistance to states and localities. In FY 2012, the Resource Center for the Elimination of Prison Rape will be supplemented by \$3.0 million for additional targeted technical assistance for standard compliance to assist states in complying with the anticipated PREA standards and establish "zero tolerance cultures" for sexual assault. For FY 2012, BJA funded 12 additional PREA demonstration projects which specifically targeted local jails, police lock-ups and local juvenile detention facilities for approximately \$3.9 million. All grant recipients:

- Developed programs, strategies, and policies which will enhance state, local, or tribal government's ability to comply with the PREA standards;
- Identified causes and contributing factors leading to sexual victimization;
- Implemented programs and institute policies which will lead to the elimination of staff sexual misconduct and prevention of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization; and

- Tracked performance indicators to ensure the effective application of policy and implementation of program strategies which achieve compliance with the PREA standards and create a “zero tolerance” within confinement environments.

Grant funds may be used to support:

- Training and technical assistance and resources to help the field better identify and promulgate best and promising practices;
- Implementation of specific program strategies designed to eliminate sexual victimization; and
- Efforts which are directly tied to compliance with the PREA standards.

In FY 2014, OJP is proposing appropriations language to modify to the way PREA is implemented. These proposed modifications include:

- Changes in certain data collection requirements, specifically, the annual statistical review (conducted by BJS) currently mandated by PREA. Because of a new mandate (effective August 2012) that requires each facility to be independently audited for compliance every three years, OHP has concluded that the statistical review (which costs approximately \$20 million) covers much of the same information included in the new mandate and has become obsolete.
- A request to “sunset” the Prison Rape Review Panel, as it has become obsolete due to developments that have occurred since its establishment, including the issuance of final PREA standards. The Panel has also accomplished its goals in identifying common characteristics of victims and perpetrators of prison rape, and prisons and systems with especially low or high incidences of rape.
- A request for increased flexibility in PREA appropriations. PREA requires that certain grants funds be withheld from a state if a governor fails either to certify full compliance with the PREA standards or to assure DOJ that the funds will be used to achieve full compliance. The final PREA standards expressly require the governor to “consider the results of the most recent agency audits.” Therefore, the PREA audits are directly tied to the governor’s certification of PREA compliance by the final PREA standards. Funds appropriated for “other programs, as authorized by [PREA]” are logically related and reasonably connected to the audit function.
- The addition of the text, “units of local government”, to the authorizing language as an eligible grant recipient. PREA currently permits DOJ to make grant awards only to state governments. PREA and its final standards, however, contemplate that facilities that are run by units of local government should also comply with PREA and its standards.
- OJP is requesting these changes so that it can update its existing Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program to better fit the requirements of the new PREA Standards and

better support state, local, and tribal efforts to implement them. The proposed changes to the data collection requirements would also prevent duplication of efforts and result in modest cost savings.

Impact on Performance

This program supports *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ's Strategic Objective 3.3: Provide for the safe, secure, humane, and cost-effective confinement of detainees awaiting trial and/or sentencing, and those in the custody of the federal prison system; OJP Strategic Goal 7: Promote efforts that improve the security of persons in custody and provide innovative, comprehensive reentry approaches to reduce recidivism and maintain public safety; and OJP Strategic Objective 7.1: Support efforts to prevent, identify, and respond to incidence of assault on individuals in custody.*

The reduction will not have a significant impact on performance.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$12,500				\$12,500				\$12,500

### Personnel Reduction Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			(\$2,000)		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)
Current Services					\$12,500	\$12,500		
Decreases					(\$2,000)	(\$2,000)		
Grand Total					\$10,500	\$10,500		

## VI. Program Offsets by Item

**Item Name:**

**OJP Program Eliminations**

Budget Appropriation:

State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance  
Juvenile Justice Programs

Strategic Goal & Objective:

Multiple, See Chart for Specifics

Organizational Program:

Bureau of Justice Assistance  
National Institute of Justice  
Office of Juvenile Justice Prevention and Delinquency  
Prevention

Ranking:

32 of 32

Program Reduction:

Positions **0** FTE **0** Dollars **-\$257,000,000**

Description of Item

In FY 2014, the President’s Budget requests the elimination of several programs, totaling \$257.0 million to concentrate funding on programs that promote the adoption and use of proven, evidence-based programs throughout state, local, and tribal criminal justice systems. These reductions include funding for two programs that will be consolidated into the new Problem Solving Justice Initiative. As a result of the consolidation, OJP is not requesting independent appropriations for these programs. Additionally, Indian Country Initiatives will be funded at \$102.5 million through a set-aside from OJP’s grant programs, rather than as a separate line-item (a net increase of \$64.5 million). See programs proposed for elimination below:

(dollars in thousands)	DOJ Strategic Goal & Objective	OJP Strategic Goal & Objective	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	FY 2014 Request vs. FY 2012 Enacted
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance:</b>					
Border Initiatives	Goal 3; Obj.3.1	Goal 5; Obj. 5.1	10,000	0	(10,000)
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	Goal 2; Obj.2.1	Goal 1; Obj. 1.3	24,000	0	(24,000)
Court Appointed Special Advocate Program	Goal 2; Obj.2.2	Goal 2; Obj. 2.1	4,500	0	(4,500)
Drug Court Program	Goal 2; Obj.2.3	Goal 3; Obj. 3.1	35,000	0	(35,000)
Indian Country Initiatives	Goal 3; Obj.3.1	Goal 5; Obj. 5.3	38,000	0	(38,000)
John R. Justice	Goal 3; Obj.3.1	Goal 5; Obj. 5.2	4,000	0	(4,000)
Mentally Ill Offender Act Program	Goal 3; Obj.3.1	Goal 5; Obj. 5.2	9,000	0	(9,000)
Missing Alzheimer’s Patient Alert Program	Goal 2; Obj.2.2	Goal 2; Obj. 2.1	1,000	0	(1,000)
Paul Coverdell Grants	Goal 3; Obj.3.1	Goal 5; Obj. 5.4	12,000	0	(12,000)
Presidential Nominating Conventions	Goal 3; Obj.3.1	Goal 5; Obj. 5.1	100,000	0	(100,000)
<b>Subtotal, SLLEA</b>			<b>237,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(237,500)</b>

(dollars in thousands)	DOJ Strategic Goal & Objective	OJP Strategic Goal & Objective	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	FY 2014 Request vs. FY 2012 Enacted
<b>Juvenile Justice Programs:</b>					
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	Goal 2; Obj.2.2	Goal 2; Obj. 2.1	1,500	0	(1,500)
VOCA: Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	Goal 2; Obj.2.2	Goal 2; Obj. 2.2	18,000	0	(18,000)
<b>Subtotal, Juvenile Justice Programs</b>			<b>19,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(19,500)</b>
<b>Total, OJP Program Eliminations</b>			<b>\$257,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(\$257,000)</b>

Justification

As funding levels for some OJP programs decline, it is essential that OJP continue to support robust research and evaluation programs, encourage the continued development of evidence-based programs, and maintain funding for programs vital to our state, local, and tribal partners in the criminal justice system. Funding priority OJP programs like Byrne JAG, Second Chance, as well as Research and Statistics ensures that these programs can continue their critical work.

In FY 2014, OJP is not requesting appropriations for the Bulletproof Vests Partnership, but will continue to support its activities by spending unobligated grant balances that the accumulated in this program over the past several years. This one-year pause in appropriated funding for the Bulletproof Vest Partnership will not disrupt the program’s operations, but will allow OJP to use the accumulated prior year balances for this program before requesting new funding for this program.

Although funding for the Coverdell Forensic Science Grants is discontinued in FY 2014 in order to provide greater focus to DNA evidence, some of its requirements that ensure the accuracy and integrity of the work performed by forensic science laboratories will be incorporated into DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities. Further, forensic laboratories will continue to be supported through this program.

Although funding is eliminated for these independent line items, activities can be continued under other OJP programs (i.e., Child Abuse Training Programs and VOCA activities can be continued under the Delinquency Prevention Program; and Drug Courts and Mentally Ill Offender activities will be continued under the new Problem Solving Justice Initiative).

OJP shares concern about the current state of the nation’s economy and this request reflects the commitment to cutting the deficit and restoring fiscal sustainability. This is a significant challenge, which required OJP to make difficult funding decisions, including redirecting resources from some existing programs to address the most urgent national priorities.

Impact on Performance

The elimination of these programs during this time of fiscal restraint will allow OJP to continue to focus limited resources on the programs most likely to fulfill OJP’s goals and objectives.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$257,000

### Personnel Reduction Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			(\$257,000)		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Current Services					\$257,000	\$257,000		
Decreases					(\$257,000)	(\$257,000)		
Grand Total					\$0	\$0		

## **VII. Exhibits**



**B. Summary of Requirements**

**Summary of Requirements**  
Office of Justice Programs  
Salaries and Expenses/Management and Administration  
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
<b>2012 Enacted</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>175,057</b>
2012 Balance Rescission (if applicable)			0
<b>Total 2012 Enacted (with Balance Rescission)</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>175,057</b>
<b>2013 Continuing Resolution</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>175,057</b>
2013 Balance Rescission (if applicable)			0
2013 CR 0.612% Increase			1,071
2013 Supplemental Appropriation - Sandy Hurricane Relief			0
<b>Total 2013 Continuing Resolution (with Balance Rescission and Supplemental)</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>176,128</b>
<b>Base Adjustments</b>			
Technical Adjustment			(1,071)
2014 Pay Raise 1.7%		0	623
Annualization of 2013 Pay Raise	0	0	84
Retirement	0	0	72
Health Insurance Premiums	0	0	(92)
Employees Compensation Fund	0	0	(42)
Rental Payments to GSA	0	0	996
Guard Service	0	0	(35)
Working Capital Fund ATB	0	0	2
<b>Total Base Adjustments</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>537</b>
<b>Total Technical and Base Adjustments</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>537</b>
<b>2014 Current Services</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>176,665</b>
<b>Program Changes</b>			
Personnel and Resources for OJP Operations	10	10	0
Subtotal, Increases	10	10	0
<b>Total Program Changes</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2014 Total Request</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>176,665</b>
2014 Balance Rescission [if applicable]			0
<b>2014 Total Request (with Balance Rescission)</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>176,665</b>
2013 - 2014 Total Change	10	10	1,608

Note: The FTE for FY 2012 is actual and for FY 2013 and FY 2014 are estimates.

**B. Summary of Requirements**

**Summary of Requirements**  
 Office of Justice Programs  
 Salaries and Expenses/Management and Administration  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2012 Appropriation Enacted			2013 Continuing Resolution*			2014 Technical and Base Adjustments			2014 Current Services		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses/Management and Administration	702	628	175,057	702	601	176,128	0	0	537	702	601	176,665
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>175,057</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>176,128</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>176,665</b>
Balance Rescission			0			0			0			0
Total Direct with Rescission			175,057			176,128			537			176,665
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		628			601			0			601	
Other FTE:												
LEAP		0			0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		628			601			0			601	

Program Activity	2014 Increases			2014 Offsets			2014 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses/Management and Administration	10	10	0	0	0	0	712	611	176,665
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>176,665</b>
Balance Rescission			0			0			0
Total Direct with Rescission			0			0			176,665
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		10			0			611	
Other FTE:									
LEAP		0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		10			0			611	

\*The 2013 Continuing Resolution includes the 0.612% funding provided by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175, Section 101(c)).

E. Justification for Technical and Base Adjustments

Justifications for Technical and Base Adjustments

Office of Justice Programs

Salaries and Expenses/Management and Administration

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
<b>Pay and Benefits</b>			
1 <u>2014 Pay Raise:</u> This request provides for a proposed 1 percent pay raise to be effective in January of 2014. The increase only includes the general pay raise. The amount request, \$623, represents the pay amounts for 3/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$449 for pay and \$174 for benefits.)			623
2 <u>Annualization of 2013 pay raise:</u> This pay annualization represents 2013 annualization of pay raise increase of 0.5 percent included in the 2013 President's Budget. The amount requested \$84K, represents the pay amounts for 1/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$60K for pay and \$24K for benefits).	0	0	84
4 <u>Employee Compensation Fund:</u> The \$42K decrease request reflects anticipated changes in payments to the Department of Labor for injury benefits under the Federal Employee Compensation Act.			(42)
5 <u>Health Insurance:</u> There is no increase for health insurance. The amount is \$92K decrease.			(92)
6 <u>Retirement:</u> Agency retirement contributions increase as employees under CSRS retire and are replaced by FERS employees. Based on U.S. Department of Justice Agency estimates, we project that the DOJ workforce will convert from CSRS to FERS at a rate of 1.3 percent per year. The requested increase of \$72K is necessary to meet our increased retirement obligations as a result of this conversion.			72
<b>Subtotal, Pay and Benefits</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>645</b>
<b>Domestic Rent and Facilities</b>			
1 <u>General Services Administration (GSA) Rent:</u> GSA will continue to charge rental rates that approximate those charged to commercial tenants for equivalent space and related services. The requested increase of \$996 is required to meet our commitment to GSA. The costs associated with GSA rent were derived through the use of an automated system, which uses the latest inventory data, including rate increases to be effective FY 2014 for each building currently occupied by Department of Justice components, as well as the costs of new space to be occupied. GSA provides data on the rate increases.			996
2 <u>Guard Services:</u> This includes Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Federal Protective Service charges, Justice Protective Service charges and other security services across the country. The requested decrease of \$35K is required to meet these commitments.			(35)
<b>Subtotal, Domestic Rent and Facilities</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>961</b>
<b>Other Adjustments</b>			
1 <u>WCF Rate Adjustments:</u> The Department's Working Capital Fund (WCF) provides Department components with centralized administrative and infrastructure support services. The WCF is a cost effective mechanism that eliminates duplication of effort and promotes economies of scale through consolidation and centralization. Inflationary adjustments are required to account for pay adjustments, contractual changes, and information technology maintenance and technology refreshment upgrades. Funding of \$2K is required for this account.			2
2 <u>Technical Adjustments:</u> The technical adjustment pertains to the 0.612% for the CR.			(1,071)
<b>Subtotal, Other Adjustments</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(1,069)</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT TECHNICAL and BASE ADJUSTMENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>537</b>

F. Crosswalk of 2012 Availability

**Crosswalk of 2012 Availability**  
 Office of Justice Programs  
 Salaries and Expenses/Management and Administration  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2012 Appropriation Enacted w/o Balance Rescission			Balance Rescission			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/Refunds	2012 Actual		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses/Management and Administration	702	628	175,057	0	0	(13)	0	0	0	2,550	350	702	628	177,944
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>175,057</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>177,944</b>
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0					0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		628			0			0					628	
Other FTE:														
LEAP		0			0			0					0	
Overtime		0			0			0					0	
Grand Total, FTE		628			0			0					628	

**Reprogramming/Transfers**

N/A

**Carryover:**

\$2.55M is direct carryover as of September 30, 2012.

**Recoveries/Refunds:**

\$350K for recoveries/refunds as of September 30, 2012.

Enacted Rescission: \$13K unobligated balance rescission as required by P.L. 112-55.

G. Crosswalk of 2013 Availability

**Crosswalk of 2013 Availability**  
 Office of Justice Programs  
 Salaries and Expenses/Management and Administration  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2013 Continuing Resolution			Supplemental Appropriation Amount	Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover Amount	Recoveries/ Refunds Amount	2013 Availability		
	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount		Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount			Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses/Management and Administration	702	601	176,128	0	0	0	0	0	0	702	601	176,128
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>176,128</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>176,128</b>
Balance Rescission			0									0
Total Direct with Rescission			176,128									176,128
Reimbursable FTE		0				0		0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		601				0		0			601	
Other FTE:												
LEAP		0				0		0			0	
Overtime		0				0		0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		601				0		0			601	

**Reprogramming/Transfers:**

N/A

**Carryover:**

N/A

**Recoveries/Refunds:**

N/A

H. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

**Summary of Reimbursable Resources**  
 Office of Justice Programs  
 Salaries and Expenses/Management and Administration  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	2012 Actual			2013 Planned			2014 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses/Management and Administration	0	0	173,284	0	0	173,284	0	0	175,997	0	0	2,713
Executive Office of President	0	0	108	0	0	108	0	0	108	0	0	
Department of Homeland Security	0	0	354	0	0	354	0	0	354	0	0	
Department of Defense	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	
Department of Health and Human Services	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	0
<b>Budgetary Resources</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>173,952</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>173,952</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>176,665</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,713</b>

Obligations by Program Activity	2012 Actual			2013 Planned			2014 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses/Management and Administration	0	0	173,952	0	0	173,952	0	0	176,665	0	0	2,713
<b>Budgetary Resources</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>173,952</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>173,952</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>176,665</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,713</b>

I. Detail of Permanent Positions by Category

**Detail of Permanent Positions by Category**  
 Office of Justice Programs  
 Salaries and Expenses/Management and Administration  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Category	2012 Appropriation Enacted		2013 Continuing Resolution		2014 Request				
	Direct Pos.	Reimb. Pos.	Direct Pos.	Reimb. Pos.	ATBs	Program Increases	Program Offsets	Total Direct Pos.	Total Reimb. Pos.
Social Scientist, Economic, and Kindred (100-199)	30	0	30	0	0	0	0	30	0
Engineering and Architecture (800-899)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Physical Sciences (1300-1399)	17	0	17	0	0	0	0	17	0
Personnel Management (200-299)	24	0	24	0	0	0	0	24	0
Clerical and Office Services (300-399)	261	0	261	0	0	10	0	271	0
Accounting and Budget (500-599)	113	0	113	0	0	0	0	113	0
Attorneys (905)	34	0	34	0	0	0	0	34	0
Paralegals / Other Law (900-998)	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0
Information & Arts (1000-1099)	27	0	27	0	0	0	0	27	0
Business & Industry (1100-1199)	103	0	103	0	0	0	0	103	0
Library (1400-1499)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Equipment/Facilities Services (1600-1699)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Miscellaneous Inspectors Series (1802)	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0
Mathematics and Statistics (1500-1599)	41	0	41	0	0	0	0	41	0
Supply Services (2000-2099)	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Information Technology Mgmt (2210)	39	0	39	0	0	0	0	39	0
Motor Vehicle Operations (5703)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>0</b>

**J. Financial Analysis of Program Changes**

<b>Financial Analysis of Program Changes</b> Office of Justice Programs Salaries and Expenses/Management and Administration (Dollars in Thousands)				
<b>Grades</b>	<b>Salaries and Expenses/Management and Administration</b>			
	<b>Personnel and Resources for OJP Operations</b>		<b>Total Program Changes</b>	
	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount
GS-13	2	0	2	0
GS-12	8	0	8	0
Total Positions and Annual Amount	10	0	10	0
Lapse (-)	0	0	0	0
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	0	0	0	0
Total FTEs and Personnel Compensation	10	1608	10	1608
<b>Total Program Change Requests</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,608</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,608</b>



**K. Summary of Requirements by Grade**

**Summary of Requirements by Grade**  
 Office of Justice Programs  
 Salaries and Expenses/Management and Administration  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Grades and Salary Ranges	2012 Enacted		2013 Continuing Resolution		2014 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount
EX \$ 145,700 - 199,700	6	0	6	0	6	0	0	0
SES/SL \$ 119,554 - 179,700	20	0	20	0	20	0	0	0
GS-15 \$ 123,758 - 155,500	78	0	78	0	78	0	0	0
GS-14 \$ 105,211 - 136,771	134	0	134	0	134	0	0	0
GS-13 \$ 89,033 - 115,742	254	0	254	0	256	0	2	0
GS-12 \$ 74,872 - 97,333	58	0	58	0	66	0	8	0
GS-11 \$ 62,467 - 81,204	58	0	58	0	58	0	0	0
GS-10 \$ 56,857 - 73,917	7	0	7	0	7	0	0	0
GS-9 \$ 51,630 - 67,114	34	0	34	0	34	0	0	0
GS-8 \$ 46,745 - 60,765	13	0	13	0	13	0	0	0
GS-7 \$ 42,209 - 54,875	23	0	23	0	23	0	0	0
GS-6 \$ 37,983 - 49,375	9	0	9	0	9	0	0	0
GS-5 \$ 37,075 - 44,293	6	0	6	0	6	0	0	0
GS-4 \$ 30,456 - 39,590	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
<b>Total, Appropriated Positions</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Average SES Salary</b>		<b>169,180</b>		<b>169,180</b>		<b>172,056</b>		
<b>Average GS Salary</b>		<b>84,855</b>		<b>84,855</b>		<b>86,298</b>		
<b>Average GS Grade</b>		<b>12</b>		<b>12</b>		<b>13</b>		

L. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Office of Justice Programs

Salaries and Expenses/Management and Administration

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	2012 Actual		2013 Availability*		2014 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-Time Permanent	644	63,668	559	63,668	559	63,922	0	254
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	34	2,036	34	2,036	34	2,053	0	17
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	8	855	8	855	8	1,774	0	919
<i>Overtime</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Other Compensation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	0	(1)	0	(1)	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>66,558</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>66,558</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>67,749</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,191</b>
<b>Other Object Classes</b>								
12.0 Personnel Benefits		19,903		20,228		19,903		-325
13.0 Benefits for former personnel		831		836		831		-5
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		928		934		928		-6
22.0 Transportation of Things		673		677		673		-4
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		14,747		14,837		14,977		140
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		33		33		33		0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges		1,907		1,919		1,907		-12
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		83		84		83		-1
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		12,717		12,795		12,904		109
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		47,445		46,340		45,857		-483
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		8,442		8,494		8,442		-52
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities		222		223		222		-1
25.5 Research and Development Contracts		0		0		0		0
25.6 Medical Care		144		145		144		-1
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment		303		305		303		-2
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons		0		0		0		0
26.0 Supplies and Materials		417		420		417		-3
31.0 Equipment		1,250		1,258		1,250		-8
32.0 Land and Structures		0		0		0		0
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		0		0		0		0
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities		42		42		42		0
<b>Total Obligations</b>		<b>176,645</b>		<b>176,128</b>		<b>176,665</b>		<b>537</b>
Unobligated Balance, Start-of-Year		(2,550)		(1,299)		(1,299)		0
Transfers/Reprogramming		0		0		0		0
Recoveries/Refunds		(350)		0		0		0
Rescission		13						
Unobligated End-of-Year, Available		1,299		1,299		1,299		0
<b>Total Direct Requirements</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>175,057</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>176,128</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>176,665</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>537</b>

\*The 2013 Availability includes the 0.612% funding provided by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175, Section 101 (c)).

B. Summary of Requirements

**Summary of Requirements**  
Office of Justice Programs  
Research, Evaluation, and Statistics  
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
<b>2012 Enacted</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>113,000</b>
2012 Balance Rescission			-4,414
Transfer from State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance for RESS 2% set-aside			21,250
Transfer from Juvenile Justice Programs for RESS 2% set-aside			5,250
Transfer to NIST for research, testing, and evaluation programs.			-5,000
Transfer to BOP for Federal inmate research and evaluation purposes			-1,300
<b>Total 2012 Enacted (with Balance Rescission)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>128,786</b>
<b>2013 Continuing Resolution</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>113,000</b>
2013 Balance Rescission			-4,000
2013 CR 0.612% Increase			692
2013 Supplemental Appropriation - Sandy Hurricane Relief			0
<b>Total 2013 Continuing Resolution (with Balance Rescission and Supplemental)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>109,692</b>
<b>Technical Adjustments</b>			
Supplemental Adjustment - Sandy Hurricane Relief	0	0	0
Adjustment - 2013 CR 0.612%			-692
Restoration of FY 2013 Rescission	0	0	4,000
<b>Total Technical Adjustments</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,308</b>
<b>Base Adjustments</b>			
Transfers:	0	0	0
<b>Total Base Adjustments</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Technical and Base Adjustments</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,308</b>
<b>2014 Current Services</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>113,000</b>
<b>Program Changes</b>			
Increases:			
Criminal Justice Statistics Program	0	0	7,900
Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs	0	0	4,500
CrimeSolutions.gov (Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository)	0	0	2,000
Forensic Science	0	0	9,000
Forensic Science Advisory Commission	0	0	1,000
Transfer to NIST	0	0	-3,000
Transfer to NSF	0	0	-5,000
Subtotal, Increases	0	0	23,400
Offsets:			
Regional Information Sharing System	0	0	-2,000
Subtotal, Offsets	0	0	-2,000
<b>Total Program Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,400</b>
<b>2014 Total Request</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>134,400</b>
2014 Balance Rescission			-3,000
<b>2014 Total Request (with Balance Rescission)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>131,400</b>
2013 - 2014 Total Change	0	0	21,400

Note: The FTE for FY 2012 is actual and for FY 2013 and FY 2014 are estimates.

B. Summary of Requirements

**Summary of Requirements**  
Office of Justice Programs  
Research, Evaluation, and Statistics  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2012 Appropriation Enacted			2013 Continuing Resolution*			2014 Technical and Base Adjustments			2014 Current Services		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Criminal Justice Statistics Program	0	0	45,000	0	0	45,275	0	0	-275	0	0	45,000
National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)	0	0	26,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Redesign of the NCVS	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Redesign and Development of Data Collection Programs for Indian Country	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional Information Sharing System (RISS)	0	0	27,000	0	0	27,165	0	0	-165	0	0	27,000
Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs	0	0	40,000	0	0	40,245	0	0	-245	0	0	40,000
Transfer-NIST/OLES	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	-5,000	0	0	0
CrimeSolutions.gov (Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository)	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,006	0	0	-6	0	0	1,000
Forensic Science	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>113,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>113,692</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-692</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>113,000</b>
Balance Rescission			-4,414			-4,000			4,000			0
<b>Total Direct with Rescission</b>			<b>108,586</b>			<b>109,692</b>			<b>3,308</b>			<b>113,000</b>
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0			0	
<b>Total Direct and Reimb. FTE</b>		<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>	
Other FTE:												
LEAP		0			0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0			0	
<b>Grand Total, FTE</b>		<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>	

Program Activity	2014 Increases			2014 Offsets			2014 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Criminal Justice Statistics Program	0	0	7,900	0	0	0	0	0	52,900
National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Redesign of the NCVS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Redesign and Development of Data Collection Programs for Indian Country	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional Information Sharing System (RISS)	0	0	0	0	0	-2,000	0	0	25,000
Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs	0	0	4,500	0	0	0	0	0	44,500
Transfer-NIST/OLES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CrimeSolutions.gov (Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository)	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,000
Forensic Science	0	0	9,000	0	0	0	0	0	9,000
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>134,400</b>
Balance Rescission			0			-3,000			-3,000
<b>Total Direct with Rescission</b>			<b>23,400</b>			<b>-5,000</b>			<b>131,400</b>
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0	
<b>Total Direct and Reimb. FTE</b>		<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>	
Other FTE:									
LEAP		0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0	
<b>Grand Total, FTE</b>		<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>	

\*The 2013 Continuing Resolution includes the 0.612% funding provided by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175, Section 101(c)).

C. Program Changes by Decision Unit

**FY 2014 Program Increases/Offsets by Decision Unit**

Office of Justice Programs  
 Research, Evaluation, and Statistics  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increases	Location of Description by Program Activity	Research, Evaluation, and Statistics				Total Increases			
		Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount
Criminal Justice Statistics Program	Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	0	0	0	7,900	0	0	0	7,900
Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs	Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	0	0	0	4,500	0	0	0	4,500
CrimeSolutions.gov (Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository)	Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	2,000
Forensic Science	Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	0	0	0	9,000	0	0	0	9,000
<b>Total Program Increases</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23,400</b>

Program Offsets	Location of Description by Program Activity	Research, Evaluation, and Statistics				Total Offsets			
		Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount
Regional Information Sharing System (RISS)	Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	0	0	0	-2,000	0	0	0	-2,000
<b>Total Program Offsets</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-2,000</b>

D. Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective

Resources by Department of Justice Strategic Goal/Objective

Office of Justice Programs  
 Research, Evaluation, and Statistics  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective	2012 Appropriation Enacted		2013 Continuing Resolution*		2014 Current Services		2014 Increases		2014 Offsets		2014 Total Request	
	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount
<b>Goal 1 Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security Consistent with the Rule of Law</b>												
1.1 Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.2 Prosecute those involved in terrorist acts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.3 Combat espionage against the United States.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Goal 1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Goal 2 Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and enforce Federal Law</b>												
2.1 Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.2 Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable of violent crime.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3 Combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the divers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.4 Combat corruption, economic crimes, and international organized crime.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.5 Promote and protect Americans' civil rights.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.6 Protect the federal fisc and defend the interests of the US.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Goal 2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Goal 3 Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal and International Levels.</b>												
3.1 Promote and Strengthen relationship and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal and international law enforcement.	0	113,000	0	113,692	0	113,000	0	23,400	0	-2,000	0	134,400
3.2 Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings; apprehend fugitives; and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.3 Provide for the safe, secure, humane, and cost-effective confinement of detainees awaiting trial and/or sentencing, and those of the custody of the Federal Prison System.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.4 Adjudicate all immigration cases promptly and impartially in accordance with due process.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Goal 3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>113,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>113,692</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>113,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>134,400</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>113,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>113,692</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>113,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>134,400</b>

**Note:** Excludes Balance Rescission and/or Supplemental Appropriations.

\*The 2013 Continuing Resolution includes the 0.612% funding provided by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175, Section 101 (c)).

F. Crosswalk of 2012 Availability

**Crosswalk of 2012 Availability**

Office of Justice Programs  
 Research, Evaluation, and Statistics  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2012 Appropriation Enacted w/o Balance Rescission			Balance Rescission			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/ Refunds	2012 Actual		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount
Criminal Justice Statistics Program	0	0	45,000	0	0	0	0	0	12,880	0	656	0	0	58,536
National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)	0	0	26,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,000
Redesign of the NCVS	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
Redesign and Development of Data Collection Programs for Indian Country	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
Regional Information Sharing System (RISS)	0	0	27,000	0	0	0	0	0	-540	0	0	0	0	26,460
Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs	0	0	40,000	0	0	-2,466	0	0	7,880	264	1,519	0	0	47,198
Transfer-NIST/OLES	0	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	-5,000	0	0	0	0	0
CrimeSolutions.gov (Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository)	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	-20	0	0	0	0	980
Management and Administration	0	0	0	0	0	-1,706	0	0	0	0	1,606	0	0	-101
Domestic Terrorism Technology Development Program	0	0	0	0	0	-120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-120
DNA and Forensics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	0	0	157
Gun Violence Prosecution Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	267	0	0	267
Other Programs (\$100K or less)	0	0	0	0	0	-122	0	0	0	0	119	0	0	-3
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>113,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-4,414</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,200</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>4,323</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>133,373</b>
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0					0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			0					0	
Other FTE:														
LEAP		0			0			0					0	
Overtime		0			0			0					0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			0					0	

**Reprogramming/Transfers**

Transfers consist of RESS 2% set-aside and transfers to NIST and BOP.

**Carryover:**

\$264K is direct carryover as of September 30, 2012.

**Recoveries/Refunds:**

\$4.323M for recoveries/refunds as of September 30, 2012.

Enacted Rescission: \$4.4M unobligated balance rescission as required by P.L. 112-55.

G. Crosswalk of 2013 Availability

**Crosswalk of 2013 Availability**

Office of Justice Programs  
 Research, Evaluation, and Statistics  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2013 Continuing Resolution*			Supplemental Appropriation	Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/Refunds	2013 Availability		
	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount		Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE			Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.
Criminal Justice Statistics Program	0	0	45,275	0	0	0	0	-249	307	0	0	45,333
National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	7	0	0	37
Redesign of the NCVS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12
Redesign and Development of Data Collection Programs for Indian Country	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	259	0	0	0	259
Regional Information Sharing System (RISS)	0	0	27,165	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	27,165
Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs	0	0	40,245	0	0	0	-5,000	3,422	416	0	0	39,083
Transfer-NIST/OLES	0	0	5,000	0	0	0	-5,000		0	0	0	0
CrimeSolutions.gov (Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository)	0	0	1,006	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1,006
Management and Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	512	59	0	0	571
RESS set-aside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,590	0	0	0	1,590
Missing and Exploited Children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	866	46	0	0	912
Victim Notification System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	707	104	0	0	811
DNA and Forensics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-732	0	0	0	-732
Gun Violence Prosecution Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-220	0	0	0	-220
Other Programs (\$100K or less)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-530	16	0	0	-514
Recoveries/Refunds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,045	0	0	3,045
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>113,692</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-5,000</b>	<b>5,667</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>118,358</b>
Balance Rescission			-4,000					0				-4,000
<b>Total Direct with Rescission</b>			<b>109,692</b>					<b>5,667</b>				<b>114,358</b>
Reimbursable FTE		0				0		0			0	
<b>Total Direct and Reimb. FTE</b>		<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>		<b>5,667</b>			<b>0</b>	
Other FTE:												
LEAP		0				0		0			0	
Overtime		0				0		0			0	
<b>Grand Total, FTE</b>		<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>		<b>5,667</b>			<b>0</b>	

\*The 2013 Continuing Resolution includes the 0.612% funding provided by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175, Section 101 (c)).

**Reprogramming/Transfers**

Transfer to NIST.

**Carryover:**

\$5.667M is direct carryover as of January 2013.

**Recoveries/Refunds:**

Recoveries: \$4.0M for direct recoveries/refunds as of January 2013.



H. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

**Summary of Reimbursable Resources**

Office of Justice Programs  
 Research, Evaluation, and Statistics  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	2012 Actual			2013 Planned			2014 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
Department of Defense	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	0
Department of Justice	0	0	810	0	0	810	0	0	810	0	0	0
<b>Budgetary Resources</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Obligations by Program Activity	2012 Actual			2013 Planned			2014 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
Criminal Justice Statistics	0	0	250	0	0	250	0	0	250	0	0	0
Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	0	0	110	0	0	110	0	0	110	0	0	0
Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (Reimbursable Funds)	0	0	456	0	0	456	0	0	456	0	0	0
<b>Budgetary Resources</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

J. Financial Analysis of Program Changes

**Financial Analysis of Program Changes**

Office of Justice Programs  
 Research, Evaluation, and Statistics  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Research, Evaluation, and Statistics						Research, Evaluation, and Statistics				Total Program Changes	
	Increase		Increase		Increase		Increase		Offsets			
	Criminal Justice Statistics Program		Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs		CrimeSolutions.gov (Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository)		Forensic Science		Regional Information Sharing System			
	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount		
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		5		3		1		6		-1		14
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		394		224		100		449		-100		1,067
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		85		19		22		38		-22		142
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		2,151		1,265		545		2,530		-545		5,946
26.0 Supplies and Materials		0		0		0		0		0		0
31.0 Equipment		10		2		2		4		-2		16
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions		5,254		2,987		1,330		5,973		-1,330		14,214
<b>Total Program Change Requests</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,400</b>

L. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Office of Justice Programs  
 Research, Evaluation, and Statistics  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	2012 Actual		2013 Availability*		2014 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Overtime</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Other Compensation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Other Object Classes</b>								
12.0 Personnel Benefits		1,000		0		0		0
13.0 Benefits for former personnel		0		0		0		0
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		928		0		4		4
22.0 Transportation of Things		907		0		0		0
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		1,802		0		0		0
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		0		0		0		0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges		0		0		0		0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		0		1		80		79
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		8,017		14,668		6,302		-8,366
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		1,165		485		539		54
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		34,427		29,034		35,536		6,502
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities		0		0		0		0
25.5 Research and Development Contracts		0		0		0		0
25.6 Medical Care		0		0		0		0
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment		0		0		0		0
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons		0		0		0		0
26.0 Supplies and Materials		0		0		0		0
31.0 Equipment		48		46		51		5
32.0 Land and Structures		0		0		0		0
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		79,413		64,458		83,888		19,430
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities		0		0		0		0
<b>Total Obligations</b>		<b>127,707</b>		<b>108,692</b>		<b>126,400</b>		<b>17,708</b>
Unobligated Balance, Start-of-Year		-264		-5,667		-6,359		-692
Transfers/Reprogramming		-20,200		5,000		8,000		3,000
Recoveries/Refunds		-4,323		-4,000		-3,000		1,000
Unobligated balance, rescinded		4,414		4,000		3,000		-1,000
Unobligated End-of-Year, Available		5,667		6,359		6,359		0
<b>Total Direct Requirements</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>113,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>114,384</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>134,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,016</b>
Reimbursable FTE								
Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0		0		0	
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA (Reimbursable)		0		0		0		0
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources - DHS Security (Reimbursable)		0		0		0		0

\*The 2013 Availability includes the 0.612% funding provided by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175, Section 101 (c)).

B. Summary of Requirements

**Summary of Requirements**  
Office of Justice Programs  
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance  
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
<b>2012 Enacted</b> <sup>1/</sup>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,162,500</b>
2012 Balance Rescission (if applicable)			(42,000)
<b>Total 2012 Enacted (with Balance Rescission)</b> <sup>1/</sup>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,120,500</b>
<b>2013 Continuing Resolution</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,162,500</b>
2013 Balance Rescission (if applicable)			(42,000)
2013 CR 0.612% Increase			7,115
2013 Supplemental Appropriation - Sandy Hurricane Relief			0
<b>Total 2013 Continuing Resolution (with Balance Rescission and Supplemental)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,127,615</b>
<b>Technical Adjustments</b>			
Adjustment - 2013 CR 0.612%	0	0	(7,115)
Restoration of Rescission			42,000
<b>Total Technical Adjustments</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(7,115)</b>
<b>Total Technical and Base Adjustments</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34,885</b>
<b>2014 Current Services</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,162,500</b>
<b>Program Changes</b>			
Increases:			
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	0	0	20,000
Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction (Justice Reinvestment Initiative)	0	0	85,000
Economic, High-Technology, and Cybercrime Prevention Program/Intellectual Property Enforcement	0	0	2,000
Children Exposed to Violence	0	0	13,000
Hawaii Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)	0	0	10,000
National Criminal Records History Improvement Program (NCHIP)			44,000
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants	0	0	25,000
Problem Solving Justice	0	0	44,000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners	0	0	9,000
Second Chance Act	0	0	56,000
Byrne Incentive Grants	0	0	40,000
Subtotal, Increases	0	0	348,000
Offsets:			
Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program	0	0	(1,000)
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	0	0	(25,000)
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	0	0	(2,000)
Program Eliminations <sup>2/</sup>			(477,500)
Subtotal, Offsets	0	0	(505,500)
<b>Total Program Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(157,500)</b>
<b>2014 Total Request</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,005,000</b>
2014 Balance Rescission [if applicable]			(36,000)
<b>2014 Total Request (with Balance Rescission)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>969,000</b>
2013 - 2014 Total Change	0	0	(157,500)

Note: The FTE for FY 2012 is actual and for FY 2013 and FY 2014 are estimates.

<sup>2/</sup>The program eliminations consist of the following: Border Initiatives (\$10M); Bulletproof Vests (\$24M); Court Appointed Special Advocate (\$4.5M); Drug Courts (\$35M); Indian Country Initiatives (\$38M); John R. Justice (\$4M); Mentally Ill Offender Act (\$9M); Missing Alzheimer's Patient Alert (\$1M); Paul Coverdell (\$12M); State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (\$240M); and Presidential Nominating Conventions (\$100M).

B. Summary of Requirements

**Summary of Requirements**  
Office of Justice Programs  
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2012 Appropriation Enacted			2013 Continuing Resolution*			2014 Technical and Base Adjustments			2014 Current Services		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Border Initiatives	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,061	0	0	(61)	0	0	10,000
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	0	0	24,000	0	0	24,147	0	0	(147)	0	0	24,000
NIST Transfer			1,500									
Byrne Competitive Grants	0	0	15,000	0	0	15,092	0	0	(92)	0	0	15,000
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	0	0	15,000	0	0	15,092	0	0	(92)	0	0	15,000
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants	0	0	470,000	0	0	372,264	0	0	(2,264)	0	0	370,000
Comprehensive Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction	0	0	6,000	0	0	6,000						
State and Local Antiterrorism Training (SLATT)	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000						
Research on Domestic Radicalization	0	0	4,000	0	0	4,000						
State and Local Assistance Help Desk and Diagnostic Center (E2I)	0	0	4,000	0	0	4,000						
VALOR Initiative	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000						
Smart Policing	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Smart Prosecution	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Presidential Nominating Conventions			100,000			100,612			(612)			100,000
Byrne Incentive Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,018	0	0	(18)	0	0	3,000
Children Exposed to Violence	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,061	0	0	(61)	0	0	10,000
Court Appointed Special Advocate Program	0	0	4,500	0	0	4,528	0	0	(28)	0	0	4,500
Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	0	0	125,000	0	0	125,765	0	0	(765)	0	0	125,000
DNA Backlog	0	0	117,000	0	0							
Post-Conviction DNA Testing	0	0	4,000	0	0							
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners	0	0	4,000	0	0							
Sexual Assault Kit Backlog Reduction	0	0	0	0	0							
Drug Court Program	0	0	35,000	0	0	35,214	0	0	(214)	0	0	35,000
Economic, High-tech, Cybercrime Prevention	0	0	7,000	0	0	7,043	0	0	(43)	0	0	7,000
Intellectual Property Enforcement Program												
Implementation of Adam Walsh Act	0	0	20,000	0	0	20,122	0	0	(122)	0	0	20,000
Indian Country Initiatives	0	0	38,000	0	0	38,233	0	0	(233)	0	0	38,000
John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program	0	0	4,000	0	0	4,024	0	0	(24)	0	0	4,000
Mentally Ill Offender Act Program	0	0	9,000	0	0	9,055	0	0	(55)	0	0	9,000
Missing Alzheimer's Patient Alert Program	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,006	0	0	(6)	0	0	1,000
National Criminal Records History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	0	0	6,000	0	0	6,037	0	0	(37)	0	0	6,000
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS)	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,031	0	0	(31)	0	0	5,000
National Sex Offender Public Website	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,006	0	0	(6)	0	0	1,000
Paul Coverdell Grants	0	0	12,000	0	0	12,073	0	0	(73)	0	0	12,000
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	0	0	7,000	0	0	7,043	0	0	(43)	0	0	7,000
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	0	0	12,500	0	0	12,577	0	0	(77)	0	0	12,500
Problem Solving Courts/Problem Solving Justice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Project Hawaii Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,061	0	0	(61)	0	0	10,000
Second Chance Act/Offender Re-entry	0	0	63,000	0	0	63,386	0	0	(386)	0	0	63,000
Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Grants												
Pay for Success (discretionary)												
Pay for Success (Permanent Housing Model)												
Performance Partnership on Interagency Reentry												
Smart Probation			4,000									
Smart Policing Initiative												
Smart Prosecution Initiative												
S&L Gun Crime Prosecution Assistance/Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reductio	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,031	0	0	(31)	0	0	5,000
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	0	0	240,000	0	0	241,469	0	0	(1,469)	0	0	240,000
Victims of Trafficking	0	0	10,500	0	0	10,564	0	0	(64)	0	0	10,500
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,162,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,169,615</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(7,115)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,162,500</b>
Balance Rescission			(42,000)			(42,000)			0			(42,000)
<b>Total Direct with Rescission</b>			<b>1,120,500</b>			<b>1,127,615</b>			<b>(7,115)</b>			<b>1,120,500</b>
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			0			0	
Other FTE:												
LEAP		0			0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0			0	
<b>Grand Total, FTE</b>		<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>	

B. Summary of Requirements

Program Activity	2014 Increases			2014 Offsets			2014 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Border Initiatives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NIST Transfer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Byrne Competitive Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	0	0	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	35,000
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants	0	0	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	395,000
Comprehensive Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State and Local Antiterrorism Training (SLATT)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Research on Domestic Radicalization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State and Local Assistance Help Desk and Diagnostic Center (E2I)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VALOR Initiative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smart Policing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smart Prosecution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Presidential Nominating Conventions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Byrne Incentive Grants	0	0	40,000	0	0	0	0	0	40,000
Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program	0	0	0	0	0	(1,000)	0	0	2,000
Children Exposed to Violence	0	0	13,000	0	0	0	0	0	23,000
Court Appointed Special Advocate Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction	0	0	85,000	0	0	0	0	0	85,000
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	0	0	0	0	0	(25,000)	0	0	100,000
DNA Backlog	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Post-Conviction DNA Testing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Kit Backlog Reduction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Court Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Economic, High-tech, Cybercrime Prevention	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	9,000
Intellectual Property Enforcement Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Implementation of Adam Walsh Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000
Indian Country Initiatives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mentally Ill Offender Act Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missing Alzheimer's Patient Alert Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Criminal Records History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	0	0	44,000	0	0	0	0	0	50,000
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000
National Sex Offender Public Website	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Paul Coverdell Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,000
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	0	0	0	0	0	(2,000)	0	0	10,500
Problem Solving Courts/Problem Solving Justice	0	0	44,000	0	0	0	0	0	44,000
Project Hawaii Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	0	0	9,000	0	0	0	0	0	19,000
Second Chance Act/Offender Reentry	0	0	56,000	0	0	0	0	0	119,000
Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pay for Success (discretionary)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pay for Success (Permanent Housing Model)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Performance Partnership on Interagency Reentry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smart Probation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smart Policing Initiative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smart Prosecution Initiative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S&L Gun Crime Prosecution Assistance/Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reductio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Victims of Trafficking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,500
Program Eliminations	0	0	0	0	0	(477,500)	0	0	0
<b>Increases/Offsets</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>348,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(505,500)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,005,000</b>
Balance Rescission			0			0			(36,000)
<b>Total Direct with Rescission</b>			<b>348,000</b>			<b>(505,500)</b>			<b>969,000</b>
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			0	
Other FTE:									
LEAP		0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0	
<b>Grand Total, FTE</b>		<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>	

\*The 2013 Continuing Resolution includes the 0.612% funding provided by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175, Section 101(c)).

C. Program Changes by Decision Unit

**FY 2014 Program Increases/Offsets by Decision Unit**

Office of Justice Programs

State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increases	Location of Description by Program Activity	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance				Total Increases			
		Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	0	0	0	20,000				20,000
Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	0	0	0	85,000				85,000
Children Exposed to Violence	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	0	0	0	13,000				13,000
Project Hawaii Opportunity Probation with Enforcement	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance				10,000				10,000
National Criminal History Improvement Program	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance				44,000				44,000
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance				25,000				25,000
Problem Solving Courts/Problem Solving Justice	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance				44,000				44,000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance				9,000				9,000
Second Chance Act	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance				56,000				56,000
Byrne Incentive Grants	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance				40,000				40,000
Economic High-Tech, Cybercrime Prevention	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	0	0	0	2,000				2,000
<b>Total Program Increases</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>348,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>348,000</b>

Program Offsets	Location of Description by Program Activity	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance				Total Offsets			
		Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount
Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	0	0	0	(1,000)	0	0	0	(1,000)
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	0	0	0	(25,000)	0	0	0	(25,000)
Prison Rape and Prevention and Prosecution Program	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	0	0	0	(2,000)	0	0	0	(2,000)
Program Eliminations <sup>1</sup>	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance				(477,500)	0	0	0	(477,500)
<b>Total Program Offsets</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(505,500)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(505,500)</b>

<sup>1</sup>The program eliminations line consists of the following: Border Initiatives (\$10M); Bulletproof Vests (\$24M); Court Appointed Special Advocate (\$4.5M); Drug Courts (\$35M); Indian Country Initiatives (\$38M); John R. Justice (\$4M); Mentally Ill Offender Act (\$9M); Missing Alzheimer's Patient Alert (\$1M); Paul Coverdell (\$12M); State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (\$240M) and Presidential Nominating Conventions (\$100M).

D. Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective

Resources by Department of Justice Strategic Goal/Objective

Name of Budget Account

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective	2012 Appropriation Enacted		2013 Continuing Resolution*		2014 Current Services		2014 Increases		2014 Offsets		2014 Total Request	
	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount
<b>Goal 1 Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security Consistent with the Rule of Law</b>												
1.1 Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.2 Prosecute those involved in terrorist acts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.3 Combat espionage against the United States.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Goal 1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Goal 2 Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and enforce Federal Law</b>												
2.1 Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime.	0	48,000	0	48,294	0	48,000	0	20,000	0	0	0	68,000
2.2 Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable of violent crime	0	27,000	0	27,165	0	27,000	0	13,000	0	0	0	40,000
2.3 Combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the dive	0	42,000	0	42,257	0	42,000	0	44,000	0	0	0	86,000
2.4 Combat corruption, economic crimes, and international organized crime.	0	7,000	0	7,043	0	7,000	0	2,000	0	0	0	9,000
2.5 Promote and protect Americans' civil rights.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.6 Protect the federal fisc and defend the interests of the US.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Goal 2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>124,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>124,759</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>124,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>79,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>203,000</b>
<b>Goal 3 Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal and International Levels.</b>												
3.1 Promote and Strengthen relationship and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal and international law enforcement.	0	965,500	0	971,409	0	965,500	0	109,000	0	(505,500)	0	569,000
3.2 Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings; apprehend fugitives; and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.3 Provide for the safe, secure, humane, and cost-effective confinement of detainees awaiting trial and/or sentencing, and those of the custody of the Federal Prison System.	0	73,000	0	73,447	0	73,000	0	160,000	0	0	0	233,000
3.4 Adjudicate all immigration cases promptly and impartially in accordance with due process.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Goal 3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,038,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,044,856</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,038,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>269,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(505,500)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>802,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,162,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,169,615</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,162,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>348,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(505,500)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,005,000</b>

**Note:** Excludes Balance Rescission and/or Supplemental Appropriations.

\*The 2013 Continuing Resolution includes the 0.612% funding provided by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175, Section 101 (c)).



Crosswalk of 2012 Availability															
Office of Justice Program State and Local Enforcement Assistance (Dollars in Thousands)															
Program Activity	2012 Appropriation Enacted w/o Balance			Balance Rescission			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover Amount	Recoveries/Refunds Amount	2012 Actual			
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount			Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	
Border Initiatives	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	(200)	0	0	0	0	0	9,800
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	0	0	24,000	0	0	0	0	0	(480)	(1,997)	2,263	0	0	0	23,786
NIST Transfer	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Byrne Competitive Grants	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	(300)	(617)	1,149	0	0	0	15,232
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	(300)	0	0	0	0	0	14,700
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants	0	0	470,000	0	0	0	0	0	(7,400)	10,841	1,364	0	0	0	474,805
Comprehensive Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction	0	0	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
State and Local Antiterrorism Training (SLATT)	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Research on Domestic Radicalization	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State and Local Assistance Help Desk and Diagnostic Center (E2I)	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VALOR Initiative	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Presidential Nominating Conventions	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	251	404	0	0	0	3,655
JFAA/Wrongful Conviction Review	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(60)	10	24	0	0	0	-26
Children Exposed to Violence	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	(200)	0	0	0	0	0	9,800
Court Appointed Special Advocate Program	0	0	4,500	0	0	0	0	0	(90)	0	0	0	0	0	4,410
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	0	0	125,000	0	0	0	0	0	(2,340)	63	2,939	0	0	0	125,662
Post-Conviction DNA Testing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(80)	0	0	0	0	0	-80
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(80)	5,288	0	0	0	0	5,208
Drug Court Program	0	0	35,000	0	0	0	0	0	(700)	1,029	1,422	0	0	0	36,751
Economic, High-Tech, Cybercrime Prevention	0	0	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	(140)	6	147	0	0	0	7,013
Implementation of Adam Walsh Act	0	0	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	(400)	34	309	0	0	0	19,943
Indian Country Initiatives	0	0	38,000	0	0	0	0	0	(760)	235	0	0	0	0	37,475
Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	184	0	0	0	184
John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	(80)	63	55	0	0	0	4,038
Mentally Ill Offender Act Program	0	0	9,000	0	0	0	0	0	(180)	336	494	0	0	0	9,650
Missing Alzheimer's Patient Alert Program	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	(20)	0	0	0	0	0	980
National Criminal Records History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	0	0	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	(120)	725	256	0	0	0	6,861
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS)	0	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	(100)	5,948	0	0	0	0	10,848
Northern Border Prosecutor Initiative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	234	0	0	0	234
National Sex Offender Public Website	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	(20)	7	1,322	0	0	0	2,309
Paul Coverdell Grants	0	0	12,000	0	0	0	0	0	(240)	1,983	284	0	0	0	14,027
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	0	0	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	(140)	2	438	0	0	0	7,300
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	0	0	12,500	0	0	0	0	0	(250)	735	886	0	0	0	13,871
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	(200)	555	184	0	0	0	10,539
Second Chance Act/Offender Re-entry	0	0	63,000	0	0	0	0	0	(1,260)	23	0	0	0	0	61,763
Adult and Juvenile Offender State and Local Reentry Demonstration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,989	736	0	0	0	3,725
Evaluation and Improvement of Education at Prisons, Jails, and Juvenile Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	8
Mentoring Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	384	0	0	0	476
Prisoner Reentry Research	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Offender Reentry Substance Abuse and Criminal Justice Collaboration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Reentry Courts (State, Local, and Tribal)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,733	4	0	0	0	8,737
Smart Probation	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S&L Gun Crime Prosecution Assistance/Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction	0	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	(100)	45	444	0	0	0	5,389
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	0	0	240,000	0	0	0	0	0	(4,800)	0	902	0	0	0	236,102
VAWA II National Stalker and Domestic Violence Reduction Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,026	0	0	0	0	1,026
Byrne Improvement Discretionary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,297	0	0	0	0	4,297
Byrne Formula Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	44
JAIIG Formula	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(107)	0	0	0	0	-107
Safe Havens for Children-OVW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	0	0	0	59
STOP Grants/Law Enforcement and Prosecution-OVW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	31
STOP Grants/Earmarks for VAWA Research -OVW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STOP Grants/Rural Domestic Violence & Child Abuse Enforcement-OVW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	38
Violent Offender Initiative /Truth in Sentencing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	0	0	0	0	82
NJ Research and Evaluation on Violence Against Women	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,741	0	0	0	0	1,741
Southwest Border	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,494	2,175	0	0	0	6,669
Other Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	446	4,165	0	0	0	4,611
Victims of Trafficking	0	0	10,500	0	0	0	0	0	(821)	586	1,264	0	0	0	11,529
Transfer to NIST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1,500)	0	0	0	0	0	(1,500)
Refund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,983	0	0	0	1,983
Transfer from ONDCP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,250	0	0	0	0	0	1,250
Rescission Undistributed	0	0	0	0	0	(38,009)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(38,009)
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,162,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(38,009)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(22,111)</b>	<b>50,126</b>	<b>26,425</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,178,931</b>
Reimbursable FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other FTE:															
LEAP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overtime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total, FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Reprogramming/Transfers:  
\$22.111M in reprogrammings, transfer to ONDCP in FY 2012.

Carryover:  
\$50.126M is direct carryover as of September 30, 2012.

Recoveries/Refunds:  
\$24.442M for recoveries and \$1.983 for refunds as of September 30, 2012.

Enacted Rescission: \$38.0M unobligated balance rescission as required by P.L. 112-55.

**Crosswalk of 2013 Availability**  
Office of Justice Programs  
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2013 Continuing Resolution*			Supplemental	Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/	2013 Availability		
	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount
Border Initiatives	0	0	10,061	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,061
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	0	0	24,147	0	0	0	0	(1,949)	0	0	0	22,198
Byrne Competitive Grants	0	0	15,092	0	0	0	0	0	158	0	0	15,250
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	0	0	15,092	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,092
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants	0	0	372,264	0	0	0	0	9,964	980	0	0	383,208
Research on Domestic Radicalization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	0	61
VALOR Initiative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	100
Presidential Nominating Conventions	0	0	100,612	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	100,615
Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program	0	0	3,018	0	0	0	0	1	44	0	0	3,063
Children Exposed to Violence	0	0	10,061	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,061
Court Appointed Special Advocate	0	0	4,528	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,528
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	0	0	125,765	0	0	0	0	107	308	0	0	126,180
Drug Court Program	0	0	35,214	0	0	0	0	1,040	414	0	0	36,668
Economic, High-Tech, Cybercrime Prevention	0	0	7,043	0	0	0	0	153	0	0	0	7,196
Implementation of Adam Walsh Act	0	0	20,122	0	0	0	0	554	3	0	0	20,679
Indian Country Initiatives	0	0	38,233	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,233
John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program	0	0	4,024	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	4,040
Mentally Ill Offender Act Program	0	0	9,055	0	0	0	0	0	88	0	0	9,143
Missing Alzheimer's Patient Alert Program	0	0	1,006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,006
National Criminal Records History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	0	0	6,037	0	0	0	0	0	148	0	0	6,185
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS)	0	0	5,031	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5,033
National Sex Offender Public Website	0	0	1,006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,006
Paul Coverdell Grants	0	0	12,073	0	0	0	0	0	134	0	0	12,207
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	0	0	7,043	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	7,047
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	0	0	12,577	0	0	0	0	445	0	0	0	13,022
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	0	0	10,061	0	0	0	0	621	0	0	0	10,682
Second Chance Act/Offender Re-entry	0	0	63,386	0	0	0	0	6,159	695	0	0	70,240
S&L Gun Crime Prosecution Assistance/Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction	0	0	5,031	0	0	0	0	266	21	0	0	5,318
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	0	0	241,469	0	0	0	0	0	1,355	0	0	242,824
Southwest Border	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,006	0	0	0	2,006
Safe Havens for Children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	0	0	59
National Stalker and Domestic Violence Reduction Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996	0	0	0	996
Youth Mentoring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	105	0	0	197
Adult and Juvenile Offender S&L Reentry Demonstration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,038	485	0	0	3,523
Byrne S&L Justice Improvement Discretionary Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,948	2,423	0	0	4,371
Byrne Improvement Competitive Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	153	0	0	182
Indian Country Initiatives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(6)	12	0	0	6
Victims of Trafficking	0	0	10,564	0	0	0	0	558	432	0	0	11,554
Violent Offender Incarceration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(598)	0	0	0	(598)
Technology Career Training Demonstration Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	0	0	105
Truth in Sentencing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	0	0	0	82
STOP Earmark for Violence Against Women Research Agenda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	27
STOP/Law Enforcement & Prosecution(Formula)-OWV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	19	0	0	34
NJ Research and Evaluation Violence Against Women	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	46
Violence Against Women in Indian Country	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,048	0	0	0	1,048
National Offender Reentry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	15
OWV Undistributed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(124)	0	0	0	(124)
Other Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	1,913	0	0	1,912
NIST Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	(3,171)	0	0	0	0	(3,171)
Recoveries/Refunds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,983	0	0	31,983
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,169,615</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(3,171)</b>	<b>26,755</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,235,199</b>
Balance Rescission			(42,000)									(42,000)
<b>Total Direct with Rescission</b>			<b>1,127,615</b>									<b>1,193,199</b>
Reimbursable FTE	0	0			0	0		0				0
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE	0	0			0	0		26,755				0
Other FTE:												
LEAP	0	0			0	0		0				0
Overtime	0	0			0	0		0				0
<b>Grand Total, FTE</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>26,755</b>				<b>0</b>

\*The 2013 Continuing Resolution includes the 0.612% funding provided by the Continuing Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175, Section 101 c).

**Reprogramming/Transfers**

N/A

**Carryover:**

\$26.755M is direct carryover as of January 2013.

**Recoveries/Refunds:**

\$42.0M for direct recoveries/refunds.

H. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

**Summary of Reimbursable Resources**

Office of Justice Programs  
 State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	2012 Actual			2013 Planned			2014 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
Central Intelligence Agency	0	0	3,100	0	0	3,100	0	0	3,100	0	0	0
Department of Health and Human Services	0	0	600	0	0	600	0	0	600	0	0	0
Department of Homeland Security	0	0	1,411	0	0	1,411	0	0	1,411	0	0	0
Department of Housing and Urban Development	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	0
Department of Justice	0	0	5,157	0	0	5,157	0	0	5,157	0	0	0
<b>Budgetary Resources</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,768</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,768</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,768</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Obligations by Program Activity	2012 Actual			2013 Planned			2014 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
Children Exposed to Violence	0	0	600	0	0	600	0	0	600	0	0	0
Byrne Discretionary Grants	0	0	7,411	0	0	7,411	0	0	7,411	0	0	0
Violence Against Women in Indian Country	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
NIJ Research and Evaluation Violence Against Women	0	0	2,757	0	0	2,757	0	0	2,757	0	0	0
<b>Budgetary Resources</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,768</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,768</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,768</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Financial Analysis of Program Changes**  
 Office of Justice Programs  
 State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Grades	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance															
	Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program		Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction		Children Exposed to Violence		Project Hawaii Opportunity Probation with Enforcement		National Criminal History Improvement Program		Byrne Justice Assistance Grants		Problem Solving Courts/Problem Solving Justice		Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	
	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		1		4		1		0		2		1		2		0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		3		11		1		0		6		3		6		1
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		303		1,288		197		152		667		379		667		136
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		4		18		3		2		9		5		9		2
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		1,506		6,402		979		753		3,314		1,883		3,314		678
410.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		18,183		77,277		11,819		9,093		40,002		22,729		40,002		8,183
<b>Total Program Change Requests</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>85,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,000</b>

Grades	State and Local Law Enforcement														Total Program Changes		
	Second Chance Act		Byrne Incentive Grants		Economic High-Tech, Cybercrime Prevention		Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program		DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities		Prison Rape and Prevention and Prosecution Program		Program Eliminations <sup>1</sup>				
	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount			
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		2		2		1		0		(1)		0		(19)		0	-4
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges		0		0		0		0		0		0		(1)		0	-1
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		7		5		0		0		0		0		(63)		0	-20
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		849		606		30		(15)		(379)		(30)		(7,237)		0	-2,387
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		12		8		0		0		(5)		0		(99)		0	-32
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		4,218		3,013		151		(75)		(1,883)		(151)		(35,964)		0	-11,862
410.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		50,912		36,366		1,818		(910)		(22,732)		(1,819)		(434,117)		0	(143,194)
<b>Total Program Change Requests</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>56,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(1,000)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(25,000)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(2,000)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(477,500)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(157,500)</b>

<sup>1</sup>The program eliminations line consists of the following: Border Initiatives (\$10M); Bulletproof Vests (\$24M); Court Appointed Special Advocate (\$4.5M); Drug Courts (\$35M); Indian Country Initiatives (\$38M); John R. Justice (\$4M); Mentally Ill Offender Act (\$9M); Missing Alzheimer's Patient Alert (\$1M); Paul Coverdell (\$12M); State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (\$240M) and Presidential Nominating Conventions (\$100M).

L. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Office of Justice Programs  
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	2012 Actual		2013 Availability*		2014 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Overtime</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Other Compensation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Other Object Classes</b>								
12.0 Personnel Benefits		0		0		0		0
13.0 Benefits for former personnel		0		0		0		0
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		47		47		47		0
22.0 Transportation of Things		0		0		0		0
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		0		0		0		0
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		0		0		0		0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges		3		3		2		-1
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		151		151		145		-6
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		17,465		17,000		17,000		0
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		240		240		228		-12
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		86,783		88,000		88,000		0
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities		0		0		0		0
25.5 Research and Development Contracts		0		0		0		0
25.6 Medical Care		0		0		0		0
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment		0		0		0		0
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons		0		0		0		0
26.0 Supplies and Materials		0		0		0		0
31.0 Equipment		0		0		0		0
32.0 Land and Structures		0		0		0		0
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		1,047,487		1,062,559		899,578		-162,981
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities		0		0		0		0
<b>Total Obligations</b>		<b>1,152,176</b>		<b>1,168,000</b>		<b>1,005,000</b>		<b>-163,000</b>
Unobligated Balance, Start-of-Year		(50,126)		(26,755)		(25,199)		1,556
Transfers/Reprogramming		22,111		3,171		0		(3,171)
Recoveries/Refunds		(26,425)		(42,000)		(36,000)		6,000
Rescission		38,009		42,000		36,000		(6,000)
Unobligated End-of-Year, Available		26,755		25,199		25,199		0
<b>Total Direct Requirements</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,162,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,169,615</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,005,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(164,615)</b>

\*The 2013 Availability includes the 0.612% funding provided by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175, Section 101 (c)).

B. Summary of Requirements

**Summary of Requirements**

Office of Justice Programs

Juvenile Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
<b>2012 Enacted</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>262,500</b>
2012 Balance Rescission (if applicable)			-9,717
Transfers to Research, Evaluation, and Statistics for RES 2% set-aside			-5,250
<b>Total 2012 Enacted (with Balance Rescission)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>247,533</b>
<b>2013 Continuing Resolution</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>262,500</b>
2013 Balance Rescission (if applicable)			-9,000
2013 CR 0.612% Increase			1,607
2013 Supplemental Appropriation - Sandy Hurricane Relief			0
<b>Total 2013 Continuing Resolution (with Balance Rescission and Supplemental)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>255,107</b>
<b>Technical Adjustments</b>			
Supplemental Adjustment - Sandy Hurricane Relief	0	0	0
Adjustment - 2013 CR 0.612%			-1,607
Restoration of FY 2013 Rescission			9,000
<b>Total Technical Adjustments</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,394</b>
<b>Base Adjustments</b>			
Transfers:	0	0	0
<b>Total Base Adjustments</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Technical and Base Adjustments</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,394</b>
<b>2014 Current Services</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>262,500</b>
<b>Program Changes</b>			
Increases:			
Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal	0	0	500
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	0	0	17,000
Competitive Grants for Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	0	0	2,000
Juvenile Justice Realignment Incentive Grants	0	0	20,000
Missing and Exploited Children	0	0	2,000
National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	0	0	2,000
Part B: Formula Grants	0	0	30,000
Delinquency Prevention Program (commonly referred to as Title V: Incentive Grants)	0	0	36,000
Subtotal, Increases	0	0	109,500
Offsets:			
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	0	0	-1,500
VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	0	0	-18,000
Youth Mentoring	0	0	-20,000
Subtotal, Offsets	0	0	-39,500
<b>Total Program Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70,000</b>
<b>2014 Total Request</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>332,500</b>
2014 Balance Rescission [if applicable]			-8,000
<b>2014 Total Request (with Balance Rescission)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>324,500</b>
2013 - 2014 Total Change	0	0	70,000

Note: The FTE for FY 2012 is actual and for FY 2013 and FY 2014 are estimates.

**B. Summary of Requirements**

**Summary of Requirements**

Office of Justice Programs  
 Juvenile Justice Programs  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2012 Appropriation Enacted			2013 Continuing Resolution*			2014 Technical and Base Adjustments			2014 Current Services		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,509	0	0	-9	0	0	1,500
Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	0	0	8,000	0	0	8,049	0	0	-49	0	0	8,000
Competitive Grants for Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program	0	0	30,000	0	0	30,184	0	0	-184	0	0	30,000
Juvenile Justice Realignment Incentive Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missing and Exploited Children	0	0	65,000	0	0	65,398	0	0	-398	0	0	65,000
National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,012	0	0	-12	0	0	2,000
Part B: Formula Grants	0	0	40,000	0	0	40,245	0	0	-245	0	0	40,000
Delinquency Prevention Program (commonly referred to as Title V: Incentive Grants)	0	0	20,000	0	0	20,122	0	0	-122	0	0	20,000
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws	0	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gang Prevention/Education	0	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tribal Youth Program	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VOCA-Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	0	0	18,000	0	0	18,110	0	0	-110	0	0	18,000
Youth Mentoring	0	0	78,000	0	0	78,477	0	0	-477	0	0	78,000
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>262,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>264,107</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1,607</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>262,500</b>
Balance Rescission			-9,717			-9,000			9,000			0
Total Direct with Rescission			252,783			255,107			7,394			262,500
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			0			0	
Other FTE:												
LEAP		0			0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			0			0	

**B. Summary of Requirements**

Program Activity	2014 Increases			2014 Offsets			2014 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	0	0	0	0	0	-1,500	0	0	0
Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	500
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	0	0	17,000	0	0	0	0	0	25,000
Competitive Grants for Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,000
Juvenile Justice Realignment Incentive Grants	0	0	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	20,000
Missing and Exploited Children	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	67,000
National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,000
Part B: Formula Grants	0	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	70,000
Delinquency Prevention Program (commonly referred to as Title V: Incentive Grants)	0	0	36,000	0	0	0	0	0	56,000
VOCA-Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	0	0	0	0	0	-18,000	0	0	0
Youth Mentoring	0	0	0	0	0	-20,000	0	0	58,000
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>109,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-39,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>332,500</b>
Balance Rescission			0			-8,000			-8,000
Total Direct with Rescission			109,500			-47,500			324,500
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			0	
Other FTE:								0	
LEAP		0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			0	

\*The 2013 Continuing Resolution includes the 0.612% funding provided by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175, Section 101(c)).



C. Program Changes by Decision Unit

**FY 2014 Program Increases/Offsets by Decision Unit**

Office of Justice Programs

Juvenile Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increases	Location of Description by Program Activity	Juvenile Justice Programs				Total Increases			
		Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount
Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal	Juvenile Justice Programs	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	500
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	Juvenile Justice Programs	0	0	0	17,000	0	0	0	17,000
Competitive Grants for Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	Juvenile Justice Programs	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	2,000
Juvenile Justice Realignment Incentive Grants	Juvenile Justice Programs	0	0	0	20,000	0	0	0	20,000
Missing and Exploited Children	Juvenile Justice Programs	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	2,000
National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	Juvenile Justice Programs	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	2,000
Part B: Formula Grants	Juvenile Justice Programs	0	0	0	30,000	0	0	0	30,000
Delinquency Prevention Program (commonly referred to as Title V: Incentive Grants)	Juvenile Justice Programs	0	0	0	36,000	0	0	0	36,000
<b>Total Program Increases</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>109,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>109,500</b>

Program Offsets	Location of Description by Program Activity	Juvenile Justice Programs				Total Offsets			
		Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	Juvenile Justice Programs	0	0	0	-1,500	0	0	0	-1,500
VOCA-Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	Juvenile Justice Programs	0	0	0	-18,000	0	0	0	-18,000
Youth Mentoring	Juvenile Justice Programs	0	0	0	-20,000	0	0	0	-20,000
<b>Total Program Offsets</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-39,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-39,500</b>

D. Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective

Resources by Department of Justice Strategic Goal/Objective

Office of Justice Programs

Juvenile Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective	2012 Appropriation Enacted		2013 Continuing Resolution*		2014 Current Services		2014 Increases		2014 Offsets		2014 Total Request	
	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount
<b>Goal 1 Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security Consistent with the Rule of Law</b>												
1.1 Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.2 Prosecute those involved in terrorist acts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.3 Combat espionage against the United States.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Goal 1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Goal 2 Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and enforce Federal Law</b>												
2.1 Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime.	40,000	0	0	40,245	0	40,000	0	41,000	0	0	0	81,000
2.2 Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable of violent crime	182,500	0	0	183,617	0	182,500	0	38,500	0	-39,500	0	181,500
2.3 Combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the dive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.4 Combat corruption, economic crimes, and international organized crime.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.5 Promote and protect Americans' civil rights.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.6 Protect the federal fisc and defend the interests of the US.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Goal 2</b>	<b>222,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>223,862</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>222,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>79,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-39,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>262,500</b>
<b>Goal 3 Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal and International Levels.</b>												
3.1 Promote and Strengthen relationship and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal and international law enforcement.	40,000	0	0	40,245	0	40,000	0	30,000	0	0	0	70,000
3.2 Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings; apprehend fugitives; and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.3 Provide for the safe, secure, humane, and cost-effective confinement of detainees awaiting trial and/or sentencing, and those of the custody of the Federal Prison System.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.4 Adjudicate all immigration cases promptly and impartially in accordance with due process.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Goal 3</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40,245</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>262,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>264,107</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>262,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>109,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-39,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>332,500</b>

**Note:** Excludes Balance Rescission and/or Supplemental Appropriations.

\*The 2013 Continuing Resolution includes the 0.612% funding provided by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175, Section 101 (c)).

F. Crosswalk of 2012 Availability

**Crosswalk of 2012 Availability**

Office of Justice Programs  
 Juvenile Justice Programs  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2012 Appropriation Enacted w/o Balance Rescission			Balance Rescission			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/Refunds	2012 Actual		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	-30	0	0	0	0	1,470
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	0	0	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	-160	0	0	0	0	7,840
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program	0	0	30,000	0	0	-1,576	0	0	-600		0	0	0	27,824
JABG Research, Evaluation, and Demonstration Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,312	2,004	0	0	3,316
Missing and Exploited Children National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	0	0	65,000	0	0	0	0	0	-1,300	0	0	0	0	63,700
Part B: Formula Grants	0	0	40,000	0	0	-976	0	0	-800	501	944	0	0	39,669
Part E: Dev., Testing and Demonstrating Promising New Initiatives and Programs	0	0	0	0	0	-5,333	0	0	0	597	2,627	0	0	-2,110
Delinquency Prevention Program (commonly referred to as Title V: Incentive Grants)	0	0	20,000	0	0	-245	0	0	0	1,759	203	0	0	21,717
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws	0	0	5,000	0	0	-599	0	0	-100	0	490	0	0	-210
Gang Prevention/Education	0	0	5,000	0	0	-496	0	0	-100	0	470	0	0	-126
Tribal Youth Program	0	0	10,000	0	0	-167	0	0	-200	0	213	0	0	-154
VOCA-Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	0	0	18,000	0	0	0	0	0	-360	10	0	0	0	17,650
Youth Mentoring	0	0	78,000	0	0	-115	0	0	-1,560	323	115	0	0	76,763
Part C: Institute	0	0	0	0	0	-187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-187
Part D: Research Evaluation Technical Assistance and Training	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1
Other Programs (\$100K or less)	0	0	0	0	0	-22	0	0	0	879	23	0	0	880
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>262,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-9,717</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-5,250</b>	<b>5,381</b>	<b>7,088</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>260,002</b>
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0						0
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			0						0
Other FTE:														
LEAP		0			0			0						0
Overtime		0			0			0						0
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			0						0

**Reprogramming/Transfers**

Transfers are the 2% RESS set-aside

**Carryover:**

\$5.381M is direct carryover as of September 30, 2012.

**Recoveries/Refunds:**

\$6.7M is for recoveries as of September 30, 2012.

Enacted Rescissions: \$9.7M unobligated balance rescission as required by P.L. 112-55.

G. Crosswalk of 2013 Availability

**Crosswalk of 2013 Availability**

Office of Justice Programs  
 Juvenile Justice Programs  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2013 Continuing Resolution*			Supplemental Appropriation	Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/Refunds	2013 Availability		
	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount		Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE			Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	0	0	1,509	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1,510
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	0	0	8,049	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,049
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program	0	0	30,184	0	0	0	0	-532	288	0	0	29,939
Missing and Exploited Children National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	0	0	65,398	0	0	0	0	0	155	0	0	65,553
Part B: Formula Grants	0	0	2,012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,012
Part E: Dev., Testing and Demonstrating Promising New Initiatives and Programs	0	0	40,245	0	0	0	0	258	184	0	0	40,687
Delinquency Prevention Program (commonly referred to as Title V: Incentive Grants)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,440	649	0	0	2,089
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws	0	0	20,122	0	0	0	0	181	145	0	0	20,448
Gang Prevention/Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	419	0	0	556
Tribal Youth Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	20	0	0	230
VOCA-Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	4	0	0	22
Youth Mentoring	0	0	18,110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,110
Part C: Institute	0	0	78,477	0	0	0	0	32	29	0	0	78,538
Other Programs (\$100K or less)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,085	0	0	0	1,085
Recoveries/Refunds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-237	0	0	0	-237
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>264,107</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,592</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>275,699</b>
Balance Rescission			-9,000									-9,000
<b>Total Direct with Rescission</b>			<b>255,107</b>									<b>266,699</b>
Reimbursable FTE		0				0		0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0				0		2,592			0	
Other FTE:												
LEAP		0				0		0			0	
Overtime		0				0		0			0	
<b>Grand Total, FTE</b>		<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>		<b>2,592</b>			<b>0</b>	

\*The 2013 Continuing Resolution includes the 0.612% funding provided by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175, Section 101 (c)).

**Reprogramming/Transfers:**

N/A

**Carryover:**

\$2.592M is direct carryover as of January 2013.

**Recoveries/Refunds:**

\$9.0M for direct recoveries/refunds as of January 2013.

H. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

**Summary of Reimbursable Resources**

Office of Justice Programs

Juvenile Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	2012 Actual			2013 Planned			2014 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
Department of Homeland Security	0	0	6,000	0	0	6,000	0	0	6,000	0	0	0
Department of Justice	0	0	384	0	0	384	0	0	384	0	0	0
<b>Budgetary Resources</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,384</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,384</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,384</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Obligations by Program Activity	2012 Actual			2013 Planned			2014 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
Missing and Exploited Children	0	0	6,384	0	0	6,384	0	0	6,384	0	0	0
<b>Budgetary Resources</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,384</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,384</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,384</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

J. Financial Analysis of Program Changes

Financial Analysis of Program Changes

Office of Justice Programs  
 Juvenile Justice Programs  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Grades	Juvenile Justice Programs						Juvenile Justice Programs					
	Increase		Increase		Increase		Increase		Increase		Increase	
	Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal		Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative		Competitive Grants for Girls in the Juvenile Justice System		Juvenile Justice Realignment Incentive Grants		Missing and Exploited Children		National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	
	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		0		5		1		6		1		1
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		13		437		51		514		51		51
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		0		0		0		0		0		0
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		43		1,481		174		1,742		174		174
26.0 Supplies and Materials		0		0		0		1		0		0
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		444		15,077		1,774		17,737		1,774		1,774
<b>Total Program Change Requests</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,000</b>

Grades	Juvenile Justice Programs						Juvenile Justice Programs				Total Program Changes	
	Increase		Increase		Offset		Offset		Offset			
	Part B: Formula Grants		Delinquency Prevention Program (commonly referred to as Title V: Incentive Grants)		Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners		VOCA-Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program		Youth Mentoring			
	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount		
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		9		11		0		-5		-6		23
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		771		925		-39		-463		-514		1,797
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		0		1		0		0		0		1
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		2,613		3,135		-131		-1,568		-1,742		6,095
26.0 Supplies and Materials		1		1		0		0		-1		2
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		26,606		31,927		-1,330		-15,964		-17,737		62,082
<b>Total Program Change Requests</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-18,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-20,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70,000</b>

L. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Office of Justice Programs  
 Juvenile Justice Programs  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	2012 Actual		2013 Availability*		2014 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Overtime</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Other Compensation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Other Object Classes</b>								
12.0 Personnel Benefits		0		0		0		0
13.0 Benefits for former personnel		0		0		0		0
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		0		0		0		0
22.0 Transportation of Things		0		0		0		0
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		0		0		0		0
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		0		0		0		0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges		0		0		0		0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		76		79		98		19
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		6,618		6,857		8,549		1,692
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		4		4		5		1
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		22,416		23,225		28,955		5,730
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities		0		0		0		0
25.5 Research and Development Contracts		0		0		0		0
25.6 Medical Care		0		0		0		0
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment		0		0		0		0
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons		0		0		0		0
26.0 Supplies and Materials		7		7		0		-7
31.0 Equipment		0		0		9		9
32.0 Land and Structures		0		0		0		0
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		228,289		236,527		294,884		58,357
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities		0		0		0		0
<b>Total Obligations</b>		<b>257,410</b>		<b>266,699</b>		<b>332,500</b>		<b>65,801</b>
Unobligated Balance, Start-of-Year		-5,381		-2,592		0		2,592
Transfers/Reprogramming		5,250		0		0		0
Recoveries/Refunds		-7,088		-9,000		0		9,000
Unobligated balance, rescinded		9,717		9,000		-8,000		-17,000
Unobligated End-of-Year, Available		2,592		0		0		0
<b>Total Direct Requirements</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>262,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>264,107</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>324,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60,393</b>
Reimbursable FTE								
Full-Time Permanent	0		0		0		0	
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA (Reimbursable)		0		0		0		0
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources - DHS Security (Reimbursable)		0		0		0		0

\*The 2013 Availability includes the 0.612% funding provided by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175, Section 101 (c)).

**B. Summary of Requirements**

**Summary of Requirements**

Office of Justice Programs  
Public Safety Officers' Benefits  
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
<b>2012 Enacted <sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100,300</b>
2012 Balance Rescission (if applicable)			0
<b>Total 2012 Enacted (with Balance Rescission) <sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100,300</b>
<b>2013 Continuing Resolution</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>78,300</b>
2013 Balance Rescission (if applicable)			0
2013 CR 0.612% Increase			100
2013 Supplemental Appropriation - Sandy Hurricane Relief			0
<b>Total 2013 Continuing Resolution (with Balance Rescission and Supplemental)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>78,400</b>
<b>2014 Current Services</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>78,400</b>
Technical Adjustment-2013 CR 0.612% Increase			(100)
<b>Program Changes</b>			
Increases: [list all]			
Public Safety Officers' Death Benefits	0	0	3,000
Subtotal, Increases	0	0	3,000
<b>Total Program Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,000</b>
<b>2014 Total Request</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>81,300</b>
2014 Balance Rescission [if applicable]			0
<b>2014 Total Request (with Balance Rescission)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>81,300</b>
	0	0	3,000

Note: The FTE for FY 2012 is actual and for FY 2013 and FY 2014 are estimates.



**B. Summary of Requirements**

**Summary of Requirements**

Office of Justice Programs  
Public Safety Officers' Benefits  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2012 Appropriation Enacted			2013 Continuing Resolution*			2014 Technical and Base Adjustments			2014 Current Services		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
PSOB Death Benefits	0	0	84,000	0	0	62,000	0	0	(100)	0	0	61,900
PSOB Disability and Education Benefits	0	0	16,300	0	0	16,400	0	0	0	0	0	16,400
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>78,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>78,300</b>
Balance Rescission			0			0			0			0
Total Direct with Rescission			100,300			78,400			(100)			78,300
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			0			0	
Other FTE:												
LEAP		0			0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			0			0	

Program Activity	2014 Increases			2014 Offsets			2014 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
PSOB Death Benefits	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	64,900
PSOB Disability and Education Benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,400
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>81,300</b>
Balance Rescission			0			0			0
Total Direct with Rescission			3,000			0			81,300
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			0	
Other FTE:									
LEAP		0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			0	

\*The FY 2013 Continuing Resolution includes the 0.612% provided by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175, Section 101(c)).

C. Program Changes by Decision Unit

**FY 2014 Program Increases/Offsets by Decision Unit**

Office of Justice Programs  
 Public Safety Officers' Benefits  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increases	Location of Description by Program Activity	Public Safety Officers' Benefits				Total Increases			
		Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount
PSOB Death Benefits	Public Safety Officers' Benefits	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	3,000
<b>Total Program Increases</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,000</b>

D. Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective

Resources by Department of Justice Strategic Goal/Objective

Office of Justice Programs  
Public Safety Officers' Benefits  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective	2012 Appropriation Enacted		2013 Continuing Resolution*		2014 Current Services		2014 Increases		2014 Offsets		2014 Total Request	
	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount
<b>Goal 1 Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security Consistent with the Rule of Law</b>												
1.1 Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.2 Prosecute those involved in terrorist acts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.3 Combat espionage against the United States.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Goal 1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Goal 2 Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and enforce Federal Law</b>												
2.1 Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.2 Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable of violent crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3 Combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the dive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.4 Combat corruption, economic crimes, and international organized crime.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.5 Promote and protect Americans' civil rights.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.6 Protect the federal fisc and defend the interests of the US.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Goal 2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Goal 3 Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal and International Levels.</b>												
3.1 Promote and Strengthen relationship and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal and international law enforcement.	0	100,300	0	78,400	0	78,300	0	3,000	0	0	0	81,300
3.2 Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings; apprehend fugitives; and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.3 Provide for the safe, secure, humane, and cost-effective confinement of detainees awaiting trial and/or sentencing, and those of the custody of the Federal Prison System.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.4 Adjudicate all immigration cases promptly and impartially in accordance with due process.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Goal 3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>78,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>78,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>81,300</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>78,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>78,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>81,300</b>

**Note:** Excludes Balance Rescission and/or Supplemental Appropriations.

\*The FY 2013 Continuing Resolution includes the 0.612% provided by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175, Section 101(c)).

F. Crosswalk of 2012 Availability

**Crosswalk of 2012 Availability**

Office of Justice Programs  
Public Safety Officers' Benefits  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2012 Appropriation Enacted w/o Balance Rescission			Balance Rescission			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/ Refunds	2012 Actual		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount
PSOB Death Benefits	0	0	84,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,049	399	0	0	86,448
PSOB Disability and Education Benefits	0	0	16,300	0	0	(40)	0	0	0	2,279	14	0	0	18,553
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(40)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,328</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>105,001</b>
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0					0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			0					0	
Other FTE:														
LEAP		0			0			0					0	
Overtime		0			0			0					0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			0					0	

**Reprogramming/Transfers:**

N/A

**Carryover:**

\$4.328M is direct carryover as of September 30, 2012.

**Recoveries/Refunds:**

\$0.413M is for recoveries as of September 30, 2012.

Enacted Rescissions: \$40K unobligated balance rescission as required by P.L. 112-55.

**G. Crosswalk of 2013 Availability**

**Crosswalk of 2013 Availability**  
 Office of Justice Programs  
 Public Safety Officers' Benefits  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2013 Continuing Resolution*			Supplemental Appropriation	Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/Refunds	2013 Availability		
	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount		Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE			Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.
PSOB Death	0	0	62,000	0	0	0	0	6,460	107	0	0	68,567
PSOB Education & Disability	0	0	16,400	0	0	0	0	6,387	0	0	0	22,787
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>78,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,847</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>91,354</b>
Balance Rescission			0									0
Total Direct with Rescission			78,400									91,354
Reimbursable FTE		0				0		0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0				0		12,847			0	
Other FTE:												
LEAP		0				0		0			0	
Overtime		0				0		0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		0				0		12,847			0	

\*The FY 2013 Continuing Resolution includes the 0.612% provided by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175, Section 101(c)).

**Reprogramming/Transfers:**

N/A

**Carryover:**

\$12.847M is direct carryover as of January 2013.

**Recoveries/Refunds:**

\$0.107M for direct recoveries/refunds as of January 2013.

**J. Financial Analysis of Program Changes**

**Financial Analysis of Program Changes**

Office of Justice Programs  
 Public Safety Officers' Benefits  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Public Safety Officers' Benefits	Public Safety Officers' Death Benefit Program		Total Program Changes	
	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount
42.0 Claims	0	3,000		3,000
<b>Total Program Change Requests</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,000</b>

L. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Office of Justice Programs  
Public Safety Officers' Benefits  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	2012 Actual		2013 Availability*		2014 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Overtime</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Other Compensation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Other Object Classes</b>								
12.0 Personnel Benefits		0		0		0		0
13.0 Benefits for former personnel		0		0		0		0
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		0		0		0		0
22.0 Transportation of Things		0		0		0		0
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		0		0		0		0
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		0		0		0		0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges		0		0		0		0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		0		0		0		0
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		2,947		0		0		0
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		33		0		0		0
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		3,263		0		0		0
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities		0		0		0		0
25.5 Research and Development Contracts		0		0		0		0
25.6 Medical Care		0		0		0		0
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment		0		0		0		0
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons		0		0		0		0
26.0 Supplies and Materials		5		0		0		0
31.0 Equipment		0		0		0		0
32.0 Land and Structures		0		0		0		0
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		5,704		0		0		0
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities		80,202		91,354		81,300		(10,054)
<b>Total Obligations</b>		<b>92,154</b>		<b>91,354</b>		<b>81,300</b>		<b>(10,054)</b>
Unobligated Balance, Start-of-Year		(4,328)		(12,847)		0		12,847
Rescission		40		0		0		0
Recoveries/Refunds		(413)		(107)		0		107
Unobligated End-of-Year, Available		12,847		0		0		0
<b>Total Direct Requirements</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>78,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>81,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,900</b>

\*The 2013 Availability includes the 0.612% funding provided by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175, Section 101 (c)).

**B. Summary of Requirements**

**Summary of Requirements**

Office of Justice Programs

Crime Victims Fund

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
<b>2012 Enacted</b> <sup>1/</sup>	0	0	705,000
2012 Balance Rescission (if applicable)			0
<b>Total 2012 Enacted (with Balance Rescission)</b> <sup>1/</sup>	0	0	705,000
<b>2013 Continuing Resolution</b>	0	0	705,000
2013 Balance Rescission (if applicable)			0
2013 CR 0.612% Increase			0
2013 Supplemental Appropriation - Sandy Hurricane Relief			0
<b>Total 2013 Continuing Resolution (with Balance Rescission and Supplemental)</b>	0	0	705,000
<b>Total Technical and Base Adjustments</b>	0	0	0
<b>2014 Current Services</b>	0	0	705,000
<b>Program Changes</b>			
Increases:			
Crime Victims Fund Increase in Obligation Limitation	0	0	95,000
Subtotal, Increases	0	0	95,000
<b>Total Program Changes</b>	0	0	95,000
<b>2014 Total Request</b>	0	0	800,000
2014 Balance Rescission [if applicable]			0
<b>2014 Total Request (with Balance Rescission)</b>	0	0	800,000
2013 - 2014 Total Change	0	0	95,000

Note: The FTE for FY 2012 is actual and for FY 2013 and FY 2014 are estimates.



**B. Summary of Requirements**

**Summary of Requirements**

Office of Justice Programs  
 Crime Victims Fund  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2012 Appropriation Enacted			2013 Continuing Resolution*			2014 Technical and Base Adjustments			2014 Current Services		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Crime Victims Fund	0	0	705,000	0	0	705,000	0	0	0	0	0	705,000
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>705,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>705,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>705,000</b>
Balance Rescission			0			0			0			0
Total Direct with Rescission			705,000			705,000			0			705,000
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			0			0	
Other FTE:												
LEAP		0			0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			0			0	

Program Activity	2014 Increases			2014 Offsets			2014 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Crime Victims Fund	0	0	95,000	0	0	0	0	0	800,000
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>95,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>800,000</b>
Balance Rescission			0			0			0
Total Direct with Rescission			95,000			0			800,000
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			0	
Other FTE:									
LEAP		0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			0	

\*The FY 2013 Continuing Resolution includes the 0.612% provided by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175, Section 101(c)).

C. Program Changes by Decision Unit

**FY 2014 Program Increases/Offsets by Decision Unit**

Office of Justice Programs

Crime Victims Fund

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increases	Location of Description by Program Activity	Crime Victims Fund				Total Increases			
		Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount
Crime Victims Fund Increase in Obligation Limitation	Crime Victims Fund	0	0	0	95,000	0	0	0	95,000
<b>Total Program Increases</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>95,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>95,000</b>

D. Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective

Resources by Department of Justice Strategic Goal/Objective

Office of Justice Programs

Crime Victims Fund

(Dollars in Thousands)

Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective	2012 Appropriation Enacted		2013 Continuing Resolution*		2014 Current Services		2014 Increases		2014 Offsets		2014 Total Request	
	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount
<b>Goal 1 Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security Consistent with the Rule of Law</b>												
1.1 Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.2 Prosecute those involved in terrorist acts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.3 Combat espionage against the United States.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Goal 1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Goal 2 Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and enforce Federal Law</b>												
2.1 Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.2 Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable of violent crime	0	705,000	0	705,000	0	705,000	0	95,000	0	0	0	800,000
2.3 Combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the dive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.4 Combat corruption, economic crimes, and international organized crime.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.5 Promote and protect Americans' civil rights.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.6 Protect the federal fisc and defend the interests of the US.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Goal 2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>705,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>705,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>705,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>95,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>800,000</b>
<b>Goal 3 Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal and International Levels.</b>												
3.1 Promote and Strengthen relationship and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal and international law enforcement.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.2 Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings; apprehend fugitives; and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.3 Provide for the safe, secure, humane, and cost-effective confinement of detainees awaiting trial and/or sentencing, and those of the custody of the Federal Prison System.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.4 Adjudicate all immigration cases promptly and impartially in accordance with due process.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Goal 3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>705,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>705,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>705,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>95,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>800,000</b>

**Note:** Excludes Balance Rescission and/or Supplemental Appropriations.

\*The FY 2013 Continuing Resolution includes the 0.612% provided by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175, Section 101(c)).

F. Crosswalk of 2012 Availability

**Crosswalk of 2012 Availability**

Office of Justice Programs  
 Crime Victims Fund  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2012 Appropriation Enacted w/o Balance Rescission			Balance Rescission			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/R efunds	2012 Actual		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount
Crime Victims Fund	0	0	705,000	0	0		0	0	0	50,000	[2,751]	0	0	755,000
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>705,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>[2,751]</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>755,000</b>
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0					0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			0					0	
Other FTE:														
LEAP		0			0			0					0	
Overtime		0			0			0					0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			0					0	

**Reprogramming/Transfers:**

N/A

**Carryover:**

\$50.0M is direct carryover as of September 30, 2012.

**Recoveries/Refunds:**

\$2.751M is for recoveries as of September 30, 2012.

G. Crosswalk of 2013 Availability

**Crosswalk of 2013 Availability**  
 Office of Justice Programs  
 Crime Victims Fund  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2013 Continuing Resolution*			Supplemental Appropriation	Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/Refunds	2013 Availability		
	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount		Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE			Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.
Crime Victims Fund	0	0	705,000	0	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	755,000
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>705,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>755,000</b>
Balance Rescission			0									0
Total Direct with Rescission			705,000									755,000
Reimbursable FTE		0				0		0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0				0		50,000			0	
Other FTE:												
LEAP		0				0		0			0	
Overtime		0				0		0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		0				0		50,000			0	

\*The FY 2013 Continuing Resolution includes the 0.612% provided by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175, Section 101(c)).

**Reprogramming/Transfers:**

N/A

**Carryover:**

\$50.0M is direct carryover as of January 2013.

**Recoveries/Refunds:**

N/A

**J. Financial Analysis of Program Changes**

**Financial Analysis of Program Changes**

Office of Justice Programs

Crime Victims Fund

(Dollars in Thousands)

Grades	Crime Victims Fund		Total Program Changes	
	Increase Crime Victims Fund Obligation Limitation			
	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		95,000		95,000
<b>Total Program Change Requests</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>95,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>95,000</b>

L. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Office of Justice Programs  
 Crime Victims Fund  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	2012 Actual		2013 Availability*		2014 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Overtime</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Other Compensation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Other Object Classes</b>								
12.0 Personnel Benefits		0		0		0		0
13.0 Benefits for former personnel		0		0		0		0
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		0		0		0		0
22.0 Transportation of Things		0		0		0		0
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		0		0		0		0
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		0		0		0		0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges		0		0		0		0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		76		1,000		1,000		0
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		51,089		34,000		34,000		0
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		7,807		17,000		17,000		0
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		57,015		56,000		56,000		0
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities		0		0		0		0
25.5 Research and Development Contracts		0		0		0		0
25.6 Medical Care		0		0		0		0
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment		358		0		0		0
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons		0		0		0		0
26.0 Supplies and Materials		0		0		0		0
31.0 Equipment		0		0		0		0
32.0 Land and Structures		0		0		0		0
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		594,895		596,000		691,000		95,000
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities		664		1,000		1,000		0
<b>Total Obligations</b>		<b>711,904</b>		<b>705,000</b>		<b>800,000</b>		<b>95,000</b>
Unobligated Balance, Start-of-Year		(50,000)		(50,000)		0		50,000
Restore Reserve Fund		43,096		0		0		0
Recoveries/Refunds		0		0		0		0
Unobligated End-of-Year, Available		50,000		50,000		0		-50,000
<b>Total Direct Requirements</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>755,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>705,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>800,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>95,000</b>
Reimbursable FTE								
Full-Time Permanent	0		0		0		0	
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA (Reimbursable)		0		0		0		0
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources - DHS Security (Reimbursable)		0		0		0		0

\*The 2013 Availability includes the 0.612% funding provided by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175, Section 101 (c)).

## M. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

### Office of Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

#### Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

**1. Management and Administration Expenses.** During fiscal year 2012, the conferees direct the Department to support management and administration expenses with program funding subject to the submission of details related to planned management and administration expenses, by program, as part of the Department's fiscal year 2012 spending plan. In addition, the spending plan should include planned expenses for training and technical assistance, research and statistics activities, interagency agreements, cooperative agreements and peer review, along with any additional general category of expense other than grants.

*Status of Report:* This report was transmitted to Congress on January 10, 2012.

**2. Management and Administration Costs.** The Office of Justice Programs (OJP), the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), and the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) are directed to report to the Committees on Appropriations on their formal definitions of management and administration costs or on the detailed guidance that governs decisions about the types of costs that should be considered management and administration costs.

*Status of Report:* This report is under development.

**3. National Institute of Justice/Bureau of Justice Statistics/Missing and Exploited Children Programs Spend Plans.** The Committee directs the Department to include in the Department's fiscal year 2012 spending plan, a plan for the use of all funding administered by the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, respectively, and a plan for the use of funds provided for missing and exploited children programs.

*Status of Report:* This report was transmitted to Congress on January 10, 2012.

**4. Victims of Trafficking.** OJP shall consult with stakeholder groups in determining the overall allocation of Victims of Trafficking funding, including with respect to amounts allocated to assist foreign national victims, and provide to the Committees on Appropriations a plan for the use of these funds as part of the Department's fiscal year 2012 spending plan.

*Status of Report:* This report was transmitted to Congress on January 10, 2012.

**5. Youth Mentoring Grants Report and Spend Plan.** The conferees direct OJP to submit, as part of the Department's spending plan for fiscal year 2012, a report detailing the criteria and methodology that will be used to award youth mentoring grants and a spending plan for youth mentoring funds. The conferees expect that the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) will take all steps necessary to ensure fairness and objectivity in the award of these and future competitive grants.

*Status of Report:* This report was transmitted to Congress on January 10, 2012.

**6. Tribal Assistance Funds.** The conferees expect OJP to consult closely with tribal stakeholders in determining how tribal assistance funds will be allocated among grant programs that help improve public safety in tribal communities, such as grants for detention facilities under section 20109 of subtitle A of title II of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322), civil and criminal legal assistance as authorized by title I of Public Law 106-559, tribal courts, and alcohol and substance abuse reduction assistance programs. The conferees direct OJP to submit, as part of the Department's spending plan for fiscal year 2012, a plan for the use of these funds that has been informed by such consultation.

*Status of Report:* This report was transmitted to Congress on January 10, 2012.

**7. Missing and Exploited Children Spend Plan.** The conference agreement includes \$65,000,000 for missing and exploited children programs, including funds for the ICAC task force program, to continue to expand efforts to protect the Nation's children, focusing on the areas of locating missing children, and addressing the growing wave of child sexual exploitation facilitated by the Internet. The conferees direct OJP to provide a spending plan for the use of these funds as part of the Department's spending plan for fiscal year 2012. The conferees OJP addresses the proliferation of Internet crimes against children is through ICAC task forces.

*Status of Report:* This report was transmitted to Congress on January 10, 2012.



**8. Sex Offender Location, Arrest and Prosecution.** The Committee recommendation includes \$9,000,000 for grants to assist in the location, arrest, and prosecution of child sexual predators, and to enforce sex offender registration laws, including grants for sex offender management assistance and for the National Sex Offender Public Website. The Committee directs the Department to include, in the Department's fiscal year 2012 spending plan, a plan for the use of all funding appropriated for these purposes.

*Status of Report:* This report was transmitted to Congress on January 10, 2012.

**9. Second Chance Act Spend Plan.** The conferees direct the Department to submit, as part of its spending plan for fiscal year 2012 a plan for the allocation of funds appropriated for Second Chance Act programs.

*Status of Report:* This report was transmitted to Congress on January 10, 2012.

**10. DNA Backlog Elimination.** The conferees direct the Department to submit both a spending plan with respect to funds appropriated for DNA-related programs, and a report on the alignment of appropriated funds with the authorized purposes of the Debbie Smith DNA backlog Grant Program, as part of the Department's spending plan for fiscal year 2012.

*Status of Report:* This report was transmitted to Congress on January 10, 2012.

**11. Byrne Competitive Grants Spend Plan.** The Committee's recommendation includes \$21,000,000 for competitive, peer-reviewed grants to programs of national significance to prevent crimes, improve the administration of justice or assist victims of crime. Within 60 days of enactment of this act, OJP is directed to provide a report and spend plan to the Committee, which detail the criteria and methodology that will be used to award these grants.

*Status of Report:* This report was transmitted to Congress on January 10, 2012.

**12. National Parent Helpline.** The Committee requests that the Department submit a report on the feasibility of establishing a national parent helpline to expand access for families in need of counseling or parental support groups.

*Status of Report:* This report was transmitted to Congress on December 14, 2012.

**13. Direct Legal Services Representation.** The conference agreement incorporates language in the Senate report that directing the Office for Victims of Crime to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations within 60 days of notifying States of their Victims of Crime Act victim assistance formula allocation for fiscal year 2012.

*Status of Report:* This report is currently in the review/clearance process at the Department.

**14. OJP/COPS/OVW Workload Analysis Staffing Models.** The conferees direct each office to provide a report to the GAO and the Committees on Appropriation not later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act describing its updated staffing model based on the results of its workload analysis. In addition, the conferees direct GAO to examine each office's staffing model and report to the Committees on Appropriations, not later than 6 months after the date the offices submit their reports, with evaluation of models, and recommendations (as warranted), on how each office's staffing model could be further improved.

*Status of Report:* This report was transmitted to Congress on May 4, 2012.

**15. DNA and Forensic Analysis Grants.** The Committee directs the Department to submit quarterly progress reports on DNA funding distribution beginning 60 days after date of enactment of the accompanying act. Further, if the Department sees the need for the Forensic Science Technology Center of Excellence, it should incorporate these functions into its budget request.

*Status of Report:* This report is currently in the review/clearance process at the Department.

**16. Training, Technical Assistance, Research and Statistics and Peer Review.** As part of the budget submission for future fiscal years, the Department is directed to detail the actual costs for each grant office in each of these categories for the prior fiscal year, along with estimates of planned expenditures by each grant office in each of these categories for the current year and the budget year.

*Status of Report:* This report is under development.

Office of Justice Programs  
Summary of Program Changes  
FYs 2012-2014  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Administered by		FY 2012 Enacted (P.L. 112-55)	FY 2013 C.R. with .612%	FY 2014 President's Budget Request	FY 2014 Pres Bud vs. FY 2012 Enacted
	<b>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</b>				
BJS	Criminal Justice Statistics Programs	45,000	45,275	52,900	7,900
BJS	National Crime Victimization Survey	26,000	26,159	0	(26,000)
BJS	Redesign of the NCVS	10,000	10,061	0	(10,000)
BJS	Redesign and Development of Data Collection Programs for Indian Country	500	503	0	(500)
BJA	Regional Information Sharing System (RISS)	27,000	27,165	25,000	(2,000)
NIJ	Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs	40,000	40,245	44,500	4,500
NIJ	Transfer - NIST/OLES	5,000	5,031	0	(5,000)
	Forensic Science ( <i>new program</i> )	0	0	9,000	9,000
NIJ	National Commission on Forensic Science ( <i>new program</i> )	0	0	1,000	1,000
	Transfer - NIST	0	0	(3,000)	(3,000)
	Transfer - NSF	0	0	(5,000)	(5,000)
NIJ	CrimeSolutions.gov (Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository)	1,000	1,006	3,000	2,000
	<b>Subtotal, RES</b>	<b>113,000</b>	<b>113,692</b>	<b>134,400</b>	<b>21,400</b>
	<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>				
BJA	Border Initiatives	10,000	10,061	0	(10,000)
BJA	Bulletproof Vests Partnership	24,000	24,147	0	(24,000)
	NIST Transfer	1,500	1,509	0	(1,500)
BJA	Byrne Competitive Grants	15,000	15,092	15,000	0
BJA	Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	15,000	15,092	35,000	20,000
BJA	Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) <sup>2/</sup>	370,000	372,264	395,000	25,000
BJA	State and Local Antiterrorism Training (SLATT)	2,000	2,012	2,000	0
NIJ	Research on Domestic Radicalization	4,000	4,024	0	(4,000)
BJA	Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction	6,000	6,037	0	(6,000)
BJA	State and Local Assistance Help Desk and Diagnostic Center (E21)	4,000	4,024	2,000	(2,000)
BJA	VALOR Initiative	2,000	2,012	15,000	13,000
BJA	Smart Policing	0	0	10,000	10,000
BJA	Smart Prosecution ( <i>new program</i> )	0	0	5,000	5,000
BJA	Voter Education on Puerto Rico Plebiscite ( <i>new program</i> )	0	0	2,500	2,500
BJA	Presidential Nominating Conventions <sup>2/</sup>	100,000	100,612	0	(100,000)

Office of Justice Programs  
Summary of Program Changes  
FYs 2012-2014  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Administered by		FY 2012 Enacted (P.L. 112-55)	FY 2013 C.R. with .612%	FY 2014 President's Budget Request	FY 2014 Pres Bud vs. FY 2012 Enacted
BJA	Byrne Incentive Grants ( <i>new program</i> )	0	0	40,000	40,000
BJA	Byrne Evidence-Based Incentive Grants ( <i>new program</i> )	0	0	15,000	15,000
BJA	Byrne System Realignment Incentive Grants ( <i>new program</i> )	0	0	25,000	25,000
BJA	Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program	3,000	3,018	2,000	(1,000)
OJJDP	Court Appointed Special Advocate Program	4,500	4,528	0	(4,500)
OJJDP	Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence	10,000	10,061	23,000	13,000
NIJ	DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	125,000	125,765	100,000	(25,000)
NIJ	DNA Backlog	117,000	117,716	0	(117,000)
NIJ	Post-Conviction DNA Testing	4,000	4,024	0	(4,000)
NIJ	Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners	4,000	4,024	0	(4,000)
NIJ	Sexual Assault Kit Backlog Reduction	0	0	20,000	20,000
BJA	Drug Court Program	35,000	35,214	0	(35,000)
BJA/NIJ	Economic, High-tech, Cybercrime Prevention	7,000	7,043	9,000	2,000
BJA	Intellectual Property Enforcement Program	0	0	2,500	2,500
SMART	Implementation of Adam Walsh Act	20,000	20,122	20,000	0
BJA	Indian Country Initiatives	38,000	38,233	0	(38,000)
BJA	John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program	4,000	4,024	0	(4,000)
BJA	Justice Reinvestment (Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction)	0	0	85,000	85,000
BJA	Mentally Ill Offender Act Program	9,000	9,055	0	(9,000)
BJA	Missing Alzheimer's Patient Alert Program	1,000	1,006	0	(1,000)
BJS	National Criminal Records History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	6,000	6,037	50,000	44,000
BJS	National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants	5,000	5,031	5,000	0
SMART	National Sex Offender Public Website	1,000	1,006	1,000	0
NIJ	Paul Coverdell Grants	12,000	12,073	0	(12,000)
BJA	Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	7,000	7,043	7,000	0
BJA	Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	12,500	12,577	10,500	(2,000)
BJA	Problem Solving Courts (Drug, Mental Health, Other) / Problem Solving Justice	0	0	44,000	44,000
BJA	Project Hawaii Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE) ( <i>new program</i> )	0	0	10,000	10,000
BJA	Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	10,000	10,061	19,000	9,000
BJA/OJJDP	Second Chance Act/Offender Re-entry	63,000	63,386	119,000	56,000
BJA/OJJDP	Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Grants ( <i>new program</i> )	0	0	5,000	5,000
BJA/OJJDP	Pay for Success (discretionary) ( <i>new program</i> )	0	0	30,000	30,000
BJA/OJJDP	Pay for Success (Permanent Supportive Housing Model) ( <i>new program</i> )	0	0	10,000	10,000
BJA/OJJDP	Smart Probation	4,000	4,024	10,000	6,000
BJA	S&L Gun Crime Prosecution Assistance/Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction	5,000	5,031	5,000	0
BJA	State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	240,000	241,469	0	(240,000)
BJS/OVC/BJA	Victims of Trafficking	10,500	10,564	10,500	0
	<b>Total, State and Local Law Enforcement Asst</b>	<b>1,162,500</b>	<b>1,169,615</b>	<b>1,005,000</b>	<b>(157,500)</b>

Office of Justice Programs  
 Summary of Program Changes  
 FYs 2012-2014  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Administered by		FY 2012 Enacted (P.L. 112-55)	FY 2013 C.R. with .612%	FY 2014 President's Budget Request	FY 2014 Pres Bud vs. FY 2012 Enacted
	<b>Juvenile Justice Programs</b>				
OJJDP	Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	1,500	1,509	0	(1,500)
OJJDP	Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal ( <i>new program</i> )	0	0	500	500
OJJDP	Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	8,000	8,049	25,000	17,000
OJJDP	Competitive Grant for Girls in the Juvenile Justice System ( <i>new program</i> )	0	0	2,000	2,000
OJJDP	Delinquency Prevention Program (formerly Title V: Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants)	20,000	20,122	56,000	36,000
OJJDP	Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws	5,000	5,031	0	(5,000)
OJJDP/BJA	Gang Prevention/Gang and Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Initiatives	5,000	5,031	0	(5,000)
OJJDP	Tribal Youth Program	10,000	10,061	0	(10,000)
OJJDP	Juvenile Justice and Education Collaboration Assistance (JJECA) ( <i>new program</i> )	0	0	20,000	20,000
OJJDP	Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	0	0	TBD	TBD
OJJDP	VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	0	0	TBD	TBD
OJJDP	Court Appointed Special Advocate Program	0	0	TBD	TBD
OJJDP	Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program	30,000	30,184	30,000	0
OJJDP	Juvenile Justice Realignment Incentive Grants ( <i>new program</i> )	0	0	20,000	20,000
OJJDP	Missing and Exploited Children	65,000	65,398	67,000	2,000
OJJDP	Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC)	0	0	22,000	22,000
OJJDP	National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	2,000	2,012	4,000	2,000
OJJDP	Part B: Formula Grants	40,000	40,245	70,000	30,000
OJJDP	VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	18,000	18,110	0	(18,000)
OJJDP	Youth Mentoring	78,000	78,477	58,000	(20,000)
	<b>Subtotal, JJ</b>	<b>262,500</b>	<b>264,107</b>	<b>332,500</b>	<b>70,000</b>
	<b>Public Safety Officers Benefits</b>				
BJA	Public Safety Officers Disability Benefit Program	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
BJA	Public Safety Officers Education Assistance	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	<b>Subtotal, PSOB Discretionary</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>16,400</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Total, OJP Discretionary (including CVF Disc. in FY 2013)</b>	<b>1,554,300</b>	<b>1,563,812</b>	<b>1,488,200</b>	<b>(66,100)</b>
OJP	<i>New Flexible Tribal Grant - Set Aside</i>	0	0	103,033	103,033
OJP	<i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics Set Aside</i>	29,060	29,238	27,310	(1,750)
	<i>Federal Inmate Research and Evaluation (transfer to BOP)</i>	1,300	1,300	0	(1,300)
	<i>NAS Study on Current and Future Crime Data Needs</i>	0	0	1,500	1,500
	<i>Demonstration Field Experiment - Chicago CeaseFire/CureViolence</i>	0	0	3,500	3,500
	<i>Gun Safety Research</i>	0	0	2,000	2,000
BJA	<b>Public Safety Officers Benefits (Death Mandatory)<sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>62,000</b>	<b>62,000</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>
BJA	<b>Supplemental PSOB Funding</b>				

Office of Justice Programs  
 Summary of Program Changes  
 FYs 2012-2014  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Administered by		FY 2012 Enacted (P.L. 112-55)	FY 2013 C.R. with .612%	FY 2014 President's Budget Request	FY 2014 Pres Bud vs. FY 2012 Enacted
	<b>Subtotal, PSOB Mandatory</b>	<b>62,000</b>	<b>62,000</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>
OVC	<b>Crime Victims Fund* (Mandatory)</b> <sup>3/</sup>	<b>705,000</b>	<b>705,000</b>	<b>800,000</b>	<b>95,000</b>
OVC	CVF Obligations Cap	705,000	705,000	745,000	40,000
	Crime Victims Fund - Vision 21			45,000	45,000
	Tribal Assistance for Victims of Violence - Vision 21 <i>(new program)</i>			[25,000]	[25,000]
	Domestic Trafficking Victims Grants <i>(new program)</i>			10,000	10,000
BJA	<b>Medical Malpractice Grants to States/RES (Mandatory)</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Total, OJP Mandatory (PSOB, CVF and Med. Mal.)</b>	<b>767,000</b>	<b>767,000</b>	<b>865,000</b>	<b>98,000</b>
	<b>Total, OJP Discretionary/Mandatory</b>	<b>2,321,300</b>	<b>2,330,812</b>	<b>2,353,200</b>	<b>31,900</b>
	Rescission (from Unobligated Balances)	(55,000)	(55,000)	(47,000)	8,000

Note: The FY 2012 Appropriations Act, as well as the FY 2014 request, reestablishes previous practices allowing OJP to support management and administration expenses with program funding.

\*In addition to the funding levels provided for the Crime Victims Fund, there is \$50 million available for the Antiterrorism Reserve carried over from prior year balances.

1/ In FY 2012, OJP requested and received an additional \$22 million for the PSOB Death Benefits program, resulting in a new FY 2012 Grand Total of \$2,343.3 million.

2/ In FY 2012, a total of \$470 million was appropriated for the Byrne JAG Program, of which \$100 million was for Presidential Nominating Conventions. On this table, funding for the Presidential Nominating Conventions (\$100 million) and the rest of the Byrne JAG Program (\$370 million) is displayed on separate lines.

3/ The FY 2014 President's Budget request includes appropriations language that would allow OJP to apply the 2% Research, Evaluation, and Statistics set-aside to the funding provided under the Crime Victims Fund obligation cap for the purposes of supporting crime victim-related research, statistical, and data collection activities. This would permit OJP to use up to \$15.5 million from the Crime Victims Fund to support these activities.

U.S. Department of Justice

FY 2015 PERFORMANCE BUDGET

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS



March 2014

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# **I. Overview**

## **A. Introduction**

In FY 2015, the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) requests \$2.4 billion, 717 positions, and 668 FTE. This request includes total program increases of \$393.0 million and total program offsets of \$404.8 million, resulting in a net program change of \$11.8 million below the FY 2014 Enacted level. The request includes \$1.5 billion in funding for OJP discretionary programs and \$891.0 million in funding for mandatory programs.

The President's Budget request prioritizes evidence-based, cost-effective programs that address the nation's most pressing public safety challenges, including indigent defense, tribal law and safety, prevention and diversion for juveniles at risk or involved in the criminal justice system, and supporting victims of crime. The request also highlights the need for a robust research agenda that includes statistical analysis and evaluations and can provide much needed information on what works and what does not in combating crime and increasing public safety.

In support of these priorities, OJP requests a total of \$24.0 million for indigent defense and civil legal aid programs, in addition to \$9 million for a Procedural Justice program, as well as a seven percent discretionary set-aside for tribal assistance programs. The request also includes \$25.0 million for a trio of "smart" programs in policing, prosecution and probation; \$30.0 million for a Justice Reinvestment Initiative; \$115.0 million for Second Chance Act grants; \$45.0 million for the Crime Victims Fund *Vision 21: Transforming Victims Services* initiative; and \$10.0 million for Juvenile Justice and Education Collaboration Assistance to help encourage evidence-based responses to youth discipline in schools and less need for involvement of police and courts in youth misbehavior.

OJP continues to enhance its grant oversight capability by developing improved methods for monitoring its nearly 7,808 active grants, totaling almost \$6.2 billion. In FY 2013, OJP completed in-depth programmatic monitoring on 851 grants totaling \$1.7 billion dollars, exceeding its statutory requirement to monitor 10 percent of total award dollars by over \$800 million and on-site financial monitoring of 352 grants totaling \$681 million. In addition to in-depth monitoring activities, OJP program offices conducted desk reviews on over 10,000 grants. OJP continued to work closely with its grantees and the Office of the Inspector General to address and correct issues identified in grant audits. In FY 2013, OJP closed over 100 open single and OIG grant audit reports, representing the resolution of 332 findings and the return of \$1.6 million to the federal government for unallowable or unsupported costs.

**FY 2015 Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative:** The FY 2015 base discretionary budget meets the cap levels set by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013. In addition, the FY 2015 budget's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative includes targeted investments for state and local justice assistance grants, with additional resources for the Comprehensive School Safety Program and a new youth investment initiative that will incentivize state efforts to increase the availability of alternatives to incarceration, re-enroll youth back into school after confinement, and reduce ethnic and racial disparities in the juvenile justice system.

## **B. Mission and Vision**

### **Mission**

OJP increases public safety and improves the fair administration of justice across America through innovative leadership and programs.

### **Vision**

To be the premier resource for the justice community by:

- Providing and coordinating information, research and development, statistics, training, and support to help the justice community build the capacity it needs to meet its public safety goals.
- Embracing local decision-making, while encouraging local innovation through national policy leadership.

OJP's mission supports the Department of Justice (DOJ) Strategic Plan, specifically Goal 2: Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law; and Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels.

## **C. FY 2015 OJP Priorities**

OJP's FY 2015 budget request funds evidence-based, "smart on crime" approaches to criminal and juvenile justice at the federal, state, local and tribal levels. As the National Governor's Association noted in their spring 2013 Fiscal Survey of States report, states continue to face slow growth in revenues while at the same time face increasing demands on their budgets. Given these ongoing fiscal pressures, OJP's programs provide a critical source of funding to fill some of the gaps that state, local, and tribal governments continue to face in funding crime reduction and public safety strategies. In addition, OJP's programs provide training and technical support at the state, local, and tribal level on the use of innovative and evidence-based approaches; and provide current analyses of criminal and juvenile justice issues through research and evaluations.

The FY 2015 budget request emphasizes priorities such as access to justice issues, including indigent defense, civil legal aid, and procedural justice; tribal issues; juvenile justice; improving investigation of and response to sexual assaults; and evidence and innovation. These priorities are highlighted below.

### **Access to Justice**

Supporting the fair and impartial administration of justice in the United States and helping to ensure that all Americans receive equal justice under the law are two central missions of the Department of Justice. In 2010, the Department established the Access to Justice (ATJ) Office to address growing concerns in the legal and criminal justice professional communities regarding indigent defense, procedural justice and other issues related to ensuring all American can participate fully in the justice system and have access to appropriate legal counsel and assistance to assist them in doing so. OJP's FY 2015 budget request includes a number of new initiatives addressing three key areas within the broader issue of access to justice:

## **Indigent Defense**

Despite the right to counsel guaranteed in the Sixth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, in many places economically disadvantaged defendants still are not represented or are underrepresented. Indigent defendants are often forced to wait in jail for long periods of time before ever meeting with an attorney. Heavy caseloads, insufficient resources, and inadequate oversight make it difficult for many attorneys representing indigent clients to completely fulfill their legal and ethical obligations. The defense of indigent juveniles poses its own unique problems for the proper and fair functioning of the justice system. Youth defendants are often encouraged (to their disadvantage) to waive the right to counsel. Many courts accept these waivers with little challenge.

In FY 2015, OJP proposes several indigent defense initiatives that will:

- Support a comprehensive program of research to include evaluations of current strategies for indigent defense, as well as research and development to generate new research-based strategies for strengthening and safeguarding indigent defense in the U.S.;
- Develop a survey that documents the educational backgrounds, work experience, work environment, and workloads, as well as assess the quality of service delivery and the training needs of professionals working at various levels within public defender offices;
- Develop annual statistics on public defenders' caseloads, case types, and case outcomes using administrative data systems from state and county public defenders offices nationwide; and
- Develop effective, well-resourced model juvenile indigent defender offices; and develop and implement standards of practice and policy for the effective management of such offices.

## **Civil Legal Aid**

Many Americans who appear in court to address significant life-altering events — such as foreclosure proceedings, child custody cases, or immigration hearings — do so without a lawyer. The cost of quality legal representation in civil cases and the lack of funding for civil legal assistance programs create a substantial “justice gap” for low- and moderate-income people in civil court proceedings. OJP’s FY 2015 budget request includes funding for new programs to develop and administer a competitive grant program to incentivize civil legal aid planning processes and system improvements; as well as research that supports innovative efforts to improve and expand civil legal assistance services at the state, local, and tribal levels. This initiative will help to coordinate and improve research and data collection on civil legal assistance issues to help provide policy makers and legal professionals with more timely and detailed data to improve the nation’s civil legal assistance programs.

## **Procedural Justice**

Procedural justice focuses on the idea of fairness in the processes for resolving disputes in civil and criminal cases. In recent years, there has been a growing interest in applying the concept of procedural justice to the criminal and juvenile justice systems and criminal and civil court

proceedings to increase cooperation, reduce crime, improve customer satisfaction with criminal justice agencies and courts, and foster a better relationship between the criminal and juvenile justice systems and the citizens that they serve. OJP's FY 2015 budget request proposes a new program, the National Center for Building Community Trust and Justice, which will provide grants and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal courts and juvenile justice agencies to support innovative efforts to improve perceptions of fairness in the criminal and juvenile justice systems and build community trust in these institutions.

### Tribal Justice Assistance

Tribal justice issues continue to be a priority for OJP. Violent crime rates in Indian Country are unusually high, yet tribal law enforcement resources are typically scarce, a problem exacerbated by the geographic isolation and/or vast size of many reservations. OJP targets these conditions with training and resources aimed at Indian Country, such as training on problem solving courts and coordinated law enforcement information sharing and data collection. OJP will continue to coordinate with the Department of Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs and other agencies to bring better focus to these issues. OJP's Justice Programs Council on Native American Affairs in the Office of the Assistant Attorney General developed and led collaboration with other DOJ components and Alaska Native leadership to assess existing and needed public safety, justice and wellness programming.

In FY 2015, OJP requests that a set-aside of seven percent of discretionary funds be made available for OJP grant or reimbursement programs for tribal justice assistance programs. This set-aside will create a more dependable and flexible funding stream to support tribal justice assistance programs, allowing OJP and the tribes to focus on identifying their most important criminal justice priorities and developing innovative, evidence-based responses to address these priorities.

### Juvenile Justice

OJP continues to make juvenile justice matters a high priority. Since reaching a high in 1994, the arrest rate for juveniles has dropped dramatically—the juvenile violent crime arrest rate has declined by 45 percent; the overall juvenile arrest rate has dropped 32 percent. Unfortunately, this decrease has not occurred at the same rate in other areas of the juvenile justice system, such as juvenile court caseloads and juveniles in custody facilities. Specifically, compared to the drop in juvenile arrests, the juvenile court delinquency case rate has dropped only 15 percent and the custody placement rate has dropped 26 percent. Indications are that, despite the decrease in crime, the juvenile justice system is still formally handling too many youth at significant cost to state and local governments. Many states continue to hold nonviolent and status offenders in detention and correctional institutions; and many indigent youth offenders who are formally handled in the state(s) juvenile justice system lack meaningful access to counsel.

In FY 2015, OJP requests \$299.4 million in direct funding for juvenile justice programs to assist states with their juvenile justice systems.

## Improving Investigation of and Response to Sexual Assaults

While the nation's overall violent crime rates continue to remain at historically low levels, investigating and prosecuting sexual assaults continues to be a significant challenge for many state, local, and tribal law enforcement and criminal justice agencies. Thousands of untested sexual assault evidence kits are stored in police evidence rooms around the country and making decisions about how best to handle all of this older, unanalyzed evidence and prosecute the cases connected to it is anything but straightforward or consistent. In the FY 2015 President's Budget request, OJP proposes a new program (modeled on successful sexual assault evidence kit backlog reduction projects supported by NIJ research grants) to provide grants that support community efforts to develop plans and identify the most critical needs to address sexual assault prevention, investigation, prosecution, and services, including addressing their untested sexual assault evidence kits at law enforcement agencies or backlogged crime labs.

## Evidence and Innovation Priorities

OJP is proud to play a leading role in efforts to use evidence and evaluation to improve programs throughout the Department of Justice. OJP is home to two of the Department's key evidence-generating components—the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). The statistical analysis and evaluation research supported by BJS and NIJ, as well as program evaluation findings generated by other OJP components, make a significant contribution to the growing base of evidence on the effectiveness of criminal justice programs. OJP offices and bureaus also collaborate to advance knowledge and practice through demonstration programs that include technical assistance and use program evaluation to test the effectiveness of innovative or promising approaches.

OJP's ongoing efforts to integrate evidence-based policies and programs into all aspects of its work are an integral part of the Department's efforts to implement the Administration's *Evidence and Innovation Agenda* and adopt innovative, cost-effective policies and programs that improve public safety and support a fair and effective criminal justice system. OJP and its staff are committed to using evidence and evaluation findings to help the federal government and its state, local, and tribal partners make the most of the resources entrusted to the agency by the nation's taxpayers.

### ***STRATEGY 1. HARNESSING DATA TO IMPROVE AGENCY RESULTS***

Administrative data collected by federal, state, or local agencies to run programs are a valuable resource for program improvement and for helping agencies, consumers, and providers make more informed decisions. By implementing efforts to link data collection efforts across agencies and increase the availability of reliable data to researchers and the general public, OJP helps to provide decision-makers and criminal justice practitioners at all levels of government with the information they need to develop better legislation, policies and programs.

Data Infrastructure Development: In the fields of criminal and juvenile justice and crime victim services, there is an acute need to improve and enhance the overall informational infrastructure in a way that supports basic research, evaluation, and data-driven policy making and program

design. BJS leads the nation in developing this informational infrastructure and therefore plays a critical role in advancing evidence-based practices and infusing evidence into grant making.

Data Sharing: OJJDP has partnered with the Pew Center on the States to conduct a study on state-level expenditures on juvenile placement and probation. OJJDP has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Pew agreeing to provide data from the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement and Census of Juveniles on Probation for use in this study.

## ***STRATEGY 2. HIGH-QUALITY, LOW-COST EVALUATIONS, AND RESEARCH***

Many innovative companies use rapidly conducted randomized field trials to identify effective innovations and move them quickly into practice. In the public sector, low-cost, frequent field tests do not replace longer-term, rigorous evaluations—they supplement them. They allow innovative administrators to say: "Might this help boost results? Let's try it and see if it works." OJP is making numerous contributions in this area by using scientifically rigorous program evaluations to answer important policy and program questions and developing high quality, cost-effective evaluations that piggy-back on existing programs and datasets in collaboration with its state, local, and tribal partners.

Large Scale Demonstration Field Experiments: Demonstration field experiments use randomized controlled trials to develop the most rigorous evidence possible about the effectiveness of programs and practices. NIJ proposes several projects for FY 2015, including:

- Rigorously evaluating police staffing strategies. While several high quality studies have shown that increasing the size of a police force can decrease crime, questions remain about how best to use those officers. NIJ will ask police departments to participate in an extensive program of randomizing various aspects of their staffing, such as the ratio of detectives to patrol officers, detective caseloads, intensity of foot patrols, and the introduction of new technology.

Smart Policing, Probation, and Prosecution: These three initiatives use an innovative research approach that pairs a law enforcement or criminal justice agency with a local research partner to develop data-driven, evidence-based responses to specific crime and public safety problems in the communities they serve. The *Smart Policing Initiative* provides assistance to police departments to help them identify effective tactics for addressing specific crime problems based on rigorous analysis and promote organizational change in using evidence-based strategies. The *Smart Probation* program is designed to develop more effective and evidence-based probation programs that effectively address offenders' needs and reduce recidivism, by improving probation success rates, which would in turn improve public safety, reduce returns to prisons and jails, and save taxpayer dollars. The *Smart Prosecution* program will provide funding to county and city prosecutors to use local criminal justice data to be smart on crime, developing effective and economical prosecution strategies to specific crime problems in their jurisdictions.

Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (RES) Set-aside: The Research, Evaluation, and Statistics set-aside provides NIJ and BJS an important source of funding for building and enhancing basic statistical systems to monitor the criminal justice system and for conducting research to identify

best practices within that system. To support the overall mission of generating evidence, OJP is proposing a three percent set-aside for research, evaluation, and statistics. In FY 2015, this set-aside is expected to provide up to \$40.9 million to support, among other things, research on officer safety and reentry programs, incentivizing evidence generation through randomized controlled trials. Additionally, this funding will support statistical data collection and analysis on a variety of topics, including criminal recidivism and reentry; crime victims and victimization; law enforcement management and administration; white collar crime; and transnational crime.

### ***STRATEGY 3. USING INNOVATIVE OUTCOME-FOCUSED GRANT DESIGNS***

Because many federal dollars flow to states, localities, tribes, and other entities through competitive and formula grants, grant reforms are an important component of strengthening the use of evidence in government. This includes encouraging a greater share of grant funding to be spent on approaches with strong evidence of effectiveness and building more evaluation into grant-making to build even more knowledge about what works. OJP is leading the Department's efforts to implement outcome based grant design through both new proposals such as Pay for Success initiatives and refinements to existing grant programs to promote greater use of evidence based programs and practices.

Pay for Success: Pay for Success initiatives (modeled on the social impact bond programs developed in Great Britain and Australia) offers innovative ways for the government to partner with philanthropic and private investors to fund proven and promising practices and to significantly enhance the return on taxpayer investments. Under this model, investors provide the up-front capital for social services with a strong evidence base that, when successful, achieve measurable outcomes that improve the lives of families and individuals and reduce their need for future services. The government pays when these measurable results are achieved.

In FY 2015, up to \$30.0 million of funding from the Second Chance Act Program will be used to support Pay for Success initiatives. OJP proposes to use the Pay for Success funding for awards to support jurisdictions implementing initiatives in the overall reentry context, as well as initiatives specifically designed to test the Permanent Supportive Housing Model.

Refinements to Existing Formula and Block Grant Programs: OJJDP formula and block grants support states' efforts to develop alternatives to confinement and to develop and implement screening and assessment tools. Research has shown that detention and incarceration rarely rehabilitate young offenders. Despite historically low national crime rates, the juvenile justice system is still formally handling too many youth at a significant cost to state and local governments. By promoting evidence based screening and assessment tools to help states ensure that incarceration is reserved for only those cases in which it is necessary and supporting the development of alternatives to incarceration that reduce recidivism among juveniles involved with the justice system, OJJDP can help state and local juvenile justice systems control costs and improve outcomes for the young people they serve.

OJP is also promoting rigorous program evaluation through the grant solicitations issued by all of its bureaus and program offices. For the past several years, OJP grantees have been required



to plan and submit performance measure activities that assess the impact of grant-funded programs.

OJP uses grant criteria to encourage the use of evidence and evidence-based practices in many competitive grant programs and builds many grant programs around evidence-based strategies and programs. For example, many BJA solicitations indicate that “priority consideration” will be given to applications that are considered promising or evidence-based; or that use research to support why an innovative program will be effective.

#### ***STRATEGY 4. STRENGTHENING AGENCY CAPACITY TO USE EVIDENCE***

Evaluation is useful only to the extent that it is being used for decision-making. Agency-wide evaluation plans that focus evidence-building resources on the most relevant and actionable issues and the development of clearinghouses to share information and research findings on evidence-based programs are two important strategies that federal agencies can adopt to generate useful evaluation findings and incorporate them into day-to-day decision-making and operations. This strategy provides OJP with a special opportunity to advance the use of evidence-based programs; OJP can not only make greater use of evidence in its own operations and decisions, but also has the opportunity to assist its state, local, and tribal partners in doing the same.

OJP, working with other agencies across the federal government, is exploring ways to strengthen data capacity and conduct rigorous evaluations to understand the impacts of important Departmental and cross-sector initiatives, for example Promise Zones, designed to improve outcomes for high-poverty communities and individuals living in those communities. A key focus will be on utilizing reliable administrative data sources at the federal, state, and local level for measuring common outcomes across multiple sites, an approach that can enhance the quality of the evaluations while minimizing their costs.

Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI): Justice reinvestment is a data-driven approach to improve public safety, reduce corrections and related criminal justice spending, and reinvest savings in strategies that can decrease crime and strengthen neighborhoods. The JRI refers to a data-driven model that:

- Develops and implements evidence-based policy options to manage the growth in corrections expenditures, which generates savings in public revenues, increases the effectiveness of current criminal justice investments, and improves public safety and offender accountability;
- Analyzes criminal justice trends to understand the factors that drive jail and prison population growth; Reinvests a portion of the savings into the justice system and the community to further reduce corrections spending and prevent crime; and
- Measures the impact of the policy changes and reinvestment resources and holds policymakers accountable for projected results.

JRI provides technical assistance and competitive financial support to states, counties, cities, and tribal authorities that are either currently engaged in justice reinvestment or are well positioned to undertake such work. JRI includes policymakers, technical assistance providers, and stakeholders working intensively over a two – three year period. During the first phase, entities analyze data, develop policy options, and adopt new policies. Subsequent steps would implement new policies; put reinvestment strategies into place, and measure performance. This program not only helps participants develop solutions to the corrections-related challenges they face today, but also helps them develop the capacity to understand and analyze these problems to support future policy reforms.

CrimeSolutions.gov: CrimeSolutions.gov, launched in the summer of 2011, is the centerpiece of OJP’s efforts to improve the translation of evidence into practice. Practitioners and policymakers now have a central, credible source for evidence-based information on policies, programs, and practices across the fields of criminal justice, juvenile justice, and crime victim services. CrimeSolutions.gov is a searchable online database with profiles of nearly 300 evidence-based programs covering a range of justice-related topics, including corrections; courts; crime prevention; substance abuse; juveniles; law enforcement; technology and forensics; and victims. The website provides easy access to evidence-based programs and encourages the integration of scientific evidence into programmatic and policy decision-making.

State and Local Help Desk and Diagnostic Center: The OJP Diagnostic Center was launched in 2012 for community leaders seeking to address complex justice challenges and implement evidence-based interventions to address issues related to criminal justice, juvenile justice, and crime victim services. It provides assistance in identifying, assessing, and implementing evidence-based strategies to combat crime and improve public safety at the state, tribal, or local levels. It helps communities use local data to “diagnose” and assess the nature of the local challenge, and then recommends evidence-based options that would be best suited for addressing the local challenge. The Center’s value lies in its ability to offer real-time diagnosis in partnership with justice policymakers and practitioners who are committed to achieving system-wide change. The Diagnostic Center plays a critical part in OJP’s efforts to promote evidence-based programs and practices by helping communities identify the solutions that best fit their unique needs.

#### **D. Integrated Strategic Planning, Performance and Budget**

This performance budget describes OJP’s programs and their relationship to DOJ’s Strategic Plan, expected long-term outcomes, annual performance measures, and the funding request. This integrated strategy demonstrates, in a concrete way, OJP’s ability to provide information and innovation through a “knowledge-to-practice model.” This research-based approach is used to guide evidence-based decision-making to meet the challenges of crime and justice.

As part of OJP’s commitment to maximizing effectiveness and efficiency among its programs and operations, OJP is undertaking a three-year performance improvement effort, the Performance Management Initiative (PMI). The goal of the PMI is to integrate high-quality evidence into policy decisions, budget requests, strategic planning, performance reporting, and grant-monitoring, so that OJP can more effectively ensure accountability for results and

showcase its wide-ranging programs and accomplishments to all of its stakeholders. The PMI includes developing a Government Performance Results Act (GPRA) Modernization Act-aligned performance management framework; establishing collaborative governance committees among leadership, management, and staff to oversee implementation; streamlining data management across the Bureaus and Offices including data collection, validation, verification, analysis, and reporting; and updating policies or procedures. The three phases of implementation include framework development, pilot-testing, and full-scale implementation.

In addition to the PMI, OJP is in the planning and coordination phase of developing a new OJP Strategic Plan (Plan) that will align with the Department's new 2014 – 2018 Strategic Plan. OJP anticipates completion of its Plan by the end of 2014. OJP's Plan will provide a four-year framework, context, and approach for addressing underlying issues and situations facing the United States' criminal and justice systems at the state, local, and tribal levels and discuss how OJP plans to respond. The Plan will emphasize the importance of evidence-based programming; the need for increased collaboration and partnerships between OJP and state, local, and tribal governments; the challenges that OJP faces in prioritizing increasing demands for resources and the intended approach to address these challenges. The Plan will be a framework that enables OJP to optimally focus its funding to secure the most efficient and effective returns on investment of taxpayer dollars and to serve as strategic guidance for the PMI.

**OJP aligns with the following DOJ goals and objectives:**

*Goal 2: Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law.*

- Objective 2.1: Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers.
- Objective 2.2: Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations and uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims.

*Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels.*

- Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs.
- Objective 3.4: Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society.
- Objective 3.8: Strengthen the government-to-government relationship between tribes and the United States, improve public safety in Indian Country, and honor treaty and trust responsibilities through consistent, coordinated policies, activities, and litigation.

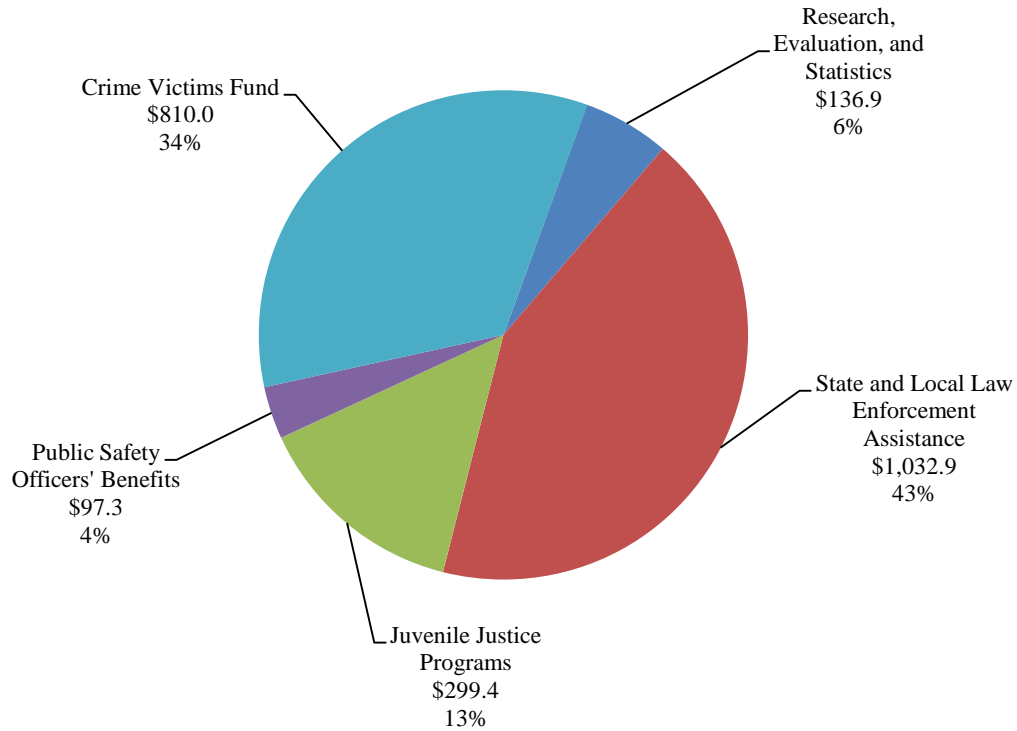
## Budget Structure

In FY 2015, OJP's budget structure is comprised of five appropriation accounts, which are outlined below:

- **Research, Evaluation, and Statistics:** Provides grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements for research, development, and evaluation; and supports development and dissemination of quality statistical and scientific information. This account also includes OJP's management and administration (M&A) reimbursable funding from programs, which supports overall management and administrative functions of OJP (including activities of the Office of Audit, Assessment and Management).
- **State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance:** Funds programs that establish and build on partnerships with state, local, and tribal governments, as well as community and faith-based organizations. These programs provide federal leadership on high-priority criminal justice concerns such as violent crime, gang activity, offender recidivism, illegal drugs, law enforcement information sharing, and related justice system issues.
- **Juvenile Justice Programs:** Supports the efforts of state, local, and tribal government, as well as private organizations, to develop and implement effective and innovative juvenile justice programs.
- **Public Safety Officers' Benefits:** Provides benefits to public safety officers who are permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty and to the families and survivors of public safety officers killed or permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty.
- **Crime Victims Fund:** Provides compensation to victims of crime, supports victims' services, and builds capacity to improve responsiveness to the needs of crime victims.

The pie chart below depicts OJP's FY 2015 performance budget request by appropriation:

**OJP Funding by Appropriations  
(Dollars in Millions)  
Total Funding: \$2,376.5**



**E. OJP Challenges**

While crime rates have stabilized on the national level, many cities, as well as rural and tribal communities, still experience problems with violence, gangs, and drugs. In addition, newer challenges – such as internet crimes against children – confront state and local law enforcement officials, even as they struggle with limited resources. Consequently, OJP continues to address the following challenges:

### 1) Violence, Gangs, and Drugs

The centerpiece of OJP's efforts to address youth violence is the National Forum for Youth Violence Prevention (Forum). This program creates a context for participating localities to share challenges and promising strategies with each other and to explore how federal agencies can better support local efforts. It brings together groups across the spectrum – local and federal leaders, law enforcement, educators, public health providers, community and faith-based representatives, parents, and young people – to share ideas about effective and affordable ways to prevent youth and gang violence.

### 2) Placed-Based Initiatives

The centerpiece of the Department's place-based strategy is OJP's proposed Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation (BCJI) Program. Developed in close partnership with the White House, Office of Management and Budget, Domestic Policy Council, and Office of Urban Affairs, the BCJI is a place-based, community-oriented strategy that aims to prevent and control violent and other serious crime in neighborhoods with "hot spots"- small locations with high proportions of crime, often as chronic condition. The BCJI model provides tools and information about crime trends in a jurisdiction and assistance in assessing, planning, and implementing the most effective use of criminal justice resources to address these issues. This approach can have the biggest impact while also building the capacity of the community to deter future crime by addressing three of the social impacts most likely to impact crime: physical disorder, socio-economic status and resources, and the "collective efficacy" of the neighborhood.

### 3) Law Enforcement and Information Sharing

Law enforcement in the United States, unlike that in most other industrialized countries, has several levels and is comprised of thousands of federal, state, local, and tribal agencies. Ensuring that all elements of the justice community share information, adopt best practices, and respond to emerging issues with the same level of effectiveness and timeliness is a daunting task. OJP is providing national leadership and serving as a resource for the justice community through the Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative, among others, that focus on defining core justice information sharing requirements and identifying challenges and solutions.

Additional programs where OJP is providing leadership in law enforcement and information sharing include:

- The Smart Policing Initiative provides funding to local law enforcement agencies to develop effective and economical solutions to specific crime problems within their jurisdictions.
- The Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement and Ensuring Officer Resilience and Survivability Initiative (VALOR) is designed to create alert, knowledgeable officers and encourage supervisors and executives to focus on officer safety issues.
- The Justice Reinvestment strategy partners with state and local policymakers in a planning and data analysis process to review projected corrections population and the causes of such growth. They also find ways to improve the availability of services that can reduce offenders' risk for recidivism, such as housing, substance abuse treatment,

employment training, and positive social and family support for offenders returning to communities.

- The Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART) Office is involved in collaborative efforts around the country in support of the national implementation of a comprehensive sex offender registration and notification system.

#### 4) Forensics, DNA, Missing Persons, and Cold Cases

From crime scene to courtroom, forensics plays a vital role in the criminal justice system. OJP funds the development of forensic tools and technologies that will save time and money, initiates evaluations to better understand the impact of forensic science, provides technology assistance and training, and enhances state and local laboratory capabilities and capacity. OJP funds these activities in order to bolster the investigative power of forensics, thereby supporting the successful and informed use of DNA and other forensic evidence in court and improving the administration of justice. NIJ's forensics portfolio encompasses a wide range of programming that helps the criminal justice community solve criminal cases with innovative approaches and cutting-edge technology.

#### 5) Prisoner Reentry

Repeat offenders who cycle in and out of the justice system commit a significant portion of all crime and drive up the cost of operating justice agencies. These individuals often have risk factors such as mental health problems and substance abuse, limited education and literacy, inadequate job skills, and a lack of positive support systems that, if addressed, reduce the likelihood of re-offending. OJP can address these issues with three strategies: 1) community-based options, such as problem-solving courts; 2) intensive, multi-phase reentry programs for those who are incarcerated; and 3) research to determine effective strategies for prisoner reentry programs. OJP is one of the 20 federal departments and agencies collaborating on the Attorney General's Interagency Reentry Council. The Reentry Council members collaborate to make communities safer, assist those returning from prison and jail in becoming productive, tax-paying citizens, and save taxpayer dollars by lowering the direct and collateral costs of incarceration.

#### 6) Juvenile Delinquency, Prevention, and Intervention

According to the National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence, sponsored by OJJDP and supported by the Center for Disease Control, more than 60 percent of the children surveyed were exposed to violence in the past year either directly or indirectly in their homes, schools or communities. The Attorney General's Defending Childhood initiative is targeted at combating the types of victimization described in this study. This initiative aims to prevent children's exposure to violence as victims and witnesses, mitigate the negative effects experienced by children exposed to violence, and develop knowledge about and increase awareness of this issue. OJP played an integral role in the development and launch of the Attorney General's Defending Childhood initiative.

OJP's Community-Based Violence Prevention Demonstration Program supports efforts that involve citizens in crime-fighting efforts. This program helps localities, and/or state programs that support a coordinated and multi-disciplinary approach to gang prevention, intervention,

suppression, and reentry in targeted communities. It helps federal, state, and local partnerships replicate evidence-based strategies like the Chicago Cease Fire model (now known as Cure Violence). From FY 2010 – FY 2012, 11 sites were selected to participate in the Community-Based Violence Prevention Demonstration Program. In FY 2013, six additional awards were made to Baton Rouge, Camden, Kansas City, Syracuse, and Newport News. In addition to these sites, the Maryland Governor’s Office of Crime Control and Prevention also received an award. This award will expand the gang reduction activities in the 2011 Baltimore site and will also extend that program to Prince George’s County.

#### 7) Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC)

Every day, thousands of children and teens go online to research homework assignments, play games, and chat with friends. Every day, sexual predators roam the Internet, posting and/or looking for child pornography and soliciting minors to engage in sexual activity. Not only are these sex-related crimes intolerable, they pose formidable challenges for law enforcement, which must adapt its investigative techniques to a constantly evolving array of technology. One way OJP addresses the proliferation of internet crimes against children is through its ICAC Task Forces, which help state and local law enforcement agencies develop an effective response to cyber enticement and child pornography cases. The ICAC Task Force program is one of OJP’s largest collaborative efforts. This national network of 61 coordinated task forces represents more than 3,000 federal, state, and local law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies that conduct investigations, forensic examinations, and prosecutions related to online child victimization and pornography.

#### 8) Environmental Accountability

OJP has implemented several initiatives to ensure a safe and healthy work environment for its building occupants and to protect the environment by conserving energy. OJP has collaborated with building owners to develop opportunities to conserve both energy and water through the installation of light sensors and automatic faucets and toilets. Through these contractual efforts, priority has been given to purchasing energy-efficient appliances and information technology equipment, and agency purchase card holders have been trained to conduct market research to buy "green" where possible.

### **F. Major Functions and Organizational Structure**

Composed of five bureaus and one program office, OJP and its programs address every facet of criminal and juvenile justice. Components include the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), National Institute of Justice (NIJ), Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), and the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART).

BJA provides leadership and assistance to local criminal justice programs that improve and reinforce the nation’s criminal justice system. BJA’s goals are to reduce and prevent crime, violence, and drug abuse and to improve the way in which the criminal justice system functions. In order to achieve such goals, BJA programs promote coordination and cooperation among federal, state, and local governments. BJA works closely with programs that bolster law enforcement operations, expand drug courts, and provide benefits to safety officers.



BJS is the principal statistical agency of the Department of Justice. BJS collects, analyzes, publishes, and disseminates information on crime, criminal offenders, crime victims, and criminal justice operations. BJS also provides financial and technical support to state, local, and tribal governments to improve their statistical capabilities and the quality and the utility of their criminal history records. BJS provides statistical information to the President, Congress, other officials, and the public with accurate, timely, and objective data about crime and the administration of criminal justice.

NIJ focuses on research, development, and evaluation of crime control and justice issues. NIJ provides objective, independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to meet the challenges of criminal justice, particularly at state and local levels. NIJ funds research, development, and technology assistance, as well as assesses programs, policies, and technologies. NIJ also disseminates its research and evaluation findings through conferences, reports, the internet, and the media.

OJJDP assists local community endeavors to effectively avert and react to juvenile delinquency and victimization. Through partnerships with experts from various disciplines, OJJDP aims to improve the juvenile justice system and its policies so that the public is better protected, youth and their families are better served, and offenders are held accountable. OJJDP develops, implements, and monitors programs for juveniles. The Office also supports many research, program, and training initiatives; develops priorities and goals and sets policies to guide juvenile justice issues; disseminates information about juvenile justice issues; and awards funds to states to support local programming nationwide.

OVC provides leadership and funding for victims of crimes. OVC distributes federal funds to victim assistance programs across the country and offers training programs for professionals and their agencies that specialize in helping victims. OVC also disseminates publications and hosts various programs to help develop public awareness about victims' rights and services.

The SMART Office was authorized by the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006, and is responsible for establishing and maintaining the standards of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) as defined by the Adam Walsh Act. The SMART Office also provides technical assistance and supports innovative and best practices in the field of sex offender management.

Additional information regarding OJP's components and initiatives can be found in the components' reports to Congress and on the OJP Web site ([www.ojp.gov](http://www.ojp.gov)).

#### Strategic Management of Human Capital

OJP firmly believes its human capital resources are the foundation for the successful accomplishment of its mission of "increasing public safety and improving the fair administration of justice across America through innovative leadership and programs" and is committed to building and maintaining a work environment that fosters inclusiveness, embraces diversity, and empowers its workforce to achieve performance excellence. OJP values the strong partnership between its Human Resources and Equal Employment Opportunity offices, and continues to

develop talent management strategies and other strategic actions to ensure it has the human capital necessary to meet its mission.

In FY 2012, OJP launched a new human capital strategy. OJP's "Good to Great" campaign focuses on employee engagement, professionalizing key roles, planning for future workforce needs, and providing developmental pathways to support staff and succession planning. In FY 2013, OJP developed a comprehensive workforce planning strategy that aims to further align business needs with budget and human capital requirements. Following the issuance of a new Strategic Plan in FY 2014, it is anticipated that OJP will issue a Workforce Plan that will provide current and projected workforce trends, profiles of core occupations, gap analyses, and outline restructuring activities and strategies to resolve skill gaps.

#### Federal Real Property Asset Management

Subsequent to receiving final Congressional approval on OJP's lease prospectus, GSA continued negotiations on behalf of OJP that culminated in a 10-year succeeding lease that was awarded on December 26, 2012. OJP is collaborating with GSA to explore space design strategies to better utilize existing space while at the same time reducing our overall agency footprint. While OJP's efforts in this regard align with the Congressional conditions stipulated in their approval of OJP's lease prospectus, they are also responsive to the President's initiative to reduce costs and maximize the use of the federal real property inventory, OMB's "no net new" growth policy, and the Department's priority to develop creative workspace changes to decrease space utilization rates.

#### Improved Financial Performance

As part of the DOJ consolidated annual financial statement, OJP, along with Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms (ATF), and Explosives, and other departmental offices, received an unqualified audit opinion for its financial statement. The FY 2013 financial statement audit identified no material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. The Department's Inspector General has stated that, while it is important to efficiently award the billions of dollars in grant funds appropriated by Congress annually, it is equally important to maintain proper oversight over the grantees' use of these funds to ensure accountability and to ensure that funds are effectively used as intended. This "post award" work is fundamental to preventing fraudulent, wasteful, or inappropriate use of the billions of taxpayers' dollars that OJP awards in grants each fiscal year.

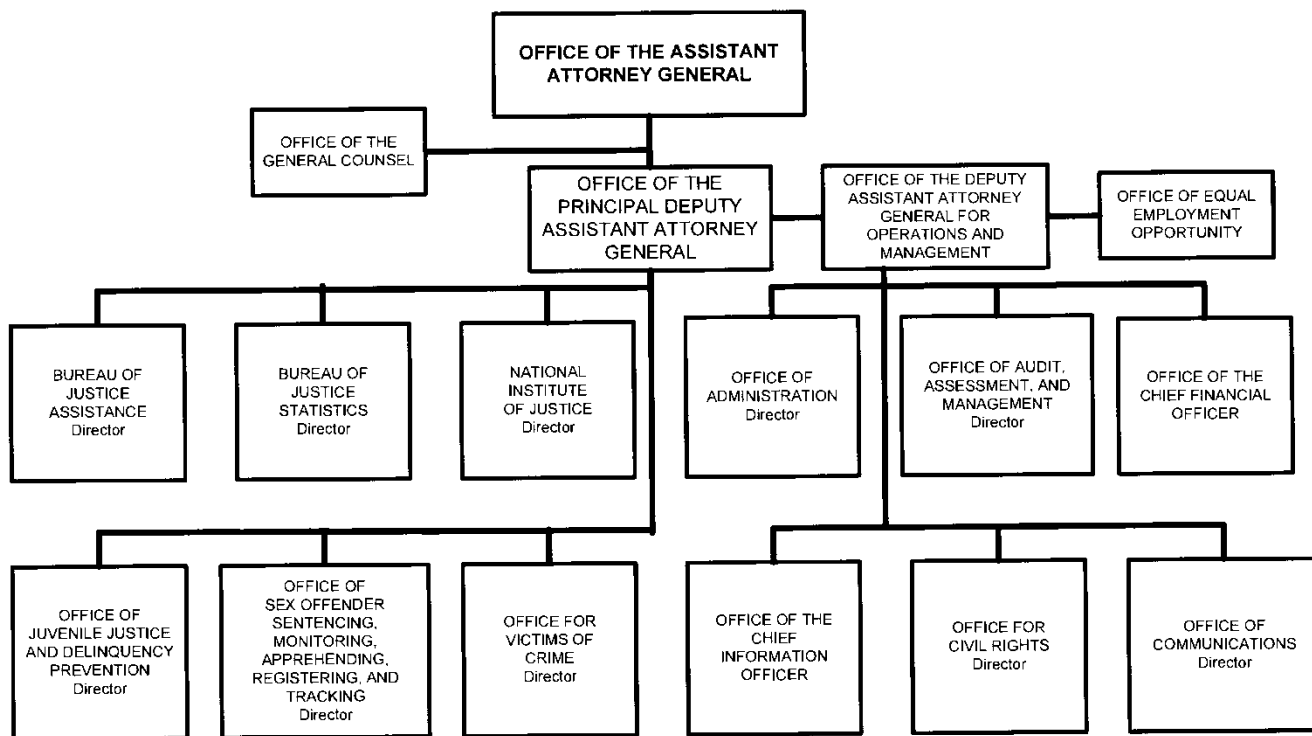
#### Expanded E-government

OJP continues to actively support various E-government initiatives such as reporting grant data to Data.gov, promoting access to DOJ grants funding through Grants.gov, fully compliant award funding announcements through USASpending.gov, and grantee financial reports through the Federal Sub Grant Reporting Systems (FSRS). OJP attends and participates in meetings such as Grants Management Line of Business (GMLOB) Executive Committee meetings, General Service Administration's (GSA) System for Awards Management (SAMS) planning meetings, and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB)'s Data Quality Working Group for grants data. OJP continues to coordinate with the U.S. Department of Treasury in implementing new system requirements, such as, the Government-wide Treasury Account Symbol Adjusted Trial Balance System (GTAS), Transaction Reporting System (TRS) and Do No Pay (DNP) database.

Budget and Performance Integration

OJP monitors the performance of programs, provides quarterly performance data to DOJ, and reports performance data to OMB semi-annually. All of these processes ensure the integration of performance and budget information.

## OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS



Approved by

*Eric H. Holder, Jr.*  
ERIC H. HOLDER, JR.  
Attorney General

Date: 5/16/13

## **II. Summary of Program Changes**

Summary of Program Changes					
Listed in Priority Order – Increases					
Item Name	Program Description	Description			Page
		Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	
Delinquency Prevention (Title V: Incentive Grants)	Supports delinquency prevention programs and activities to benefit youth who are at risk of having contact with the juvenile justice system.	0	0	27,000	106
Juvenile Justice Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program	To reduce juvenile offending by supporting accountability-based programs that focus on offenders and state and local juvenile justice systems.	0	0	30,000	110
Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence	Coordinated with the Department of Health and Human Services, will build on what has been learned from past and current activities, and will consist of the following components: 1) Advance Effective Practices at the State, Local, and Tribal Levels; and 2) Increasing Knowledge, Understanding, and Policy.	0	0	15,000	114
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	Assists localities and state programs that support coordinated and multi-disciplinary approaches to gang prevention, intervention, suppression, and reentry in targeted communities.	0	0	12,500	119
Indigent Defense - Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program	Provides funding and other resources to develop effective, well-resourced model juvenile indigent defender offices; and develop and implement standards of practice and policy for the effective management of such offices.	0	0	5,400	123
Juvenile Justice Realignment Incentive Grants Program	Provides incentive grants to assist states that use JABG Program funds for evidence-based juvenile justice system realignment to foster better outcomes for system-involved youth, less costly use of incarceration, improved system accountability, and increased public safety.	0	0	10,000	128
Procedural Justice – Building Community Trust	Provides grants and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal courts and juvenile and criminal justice agencies to support innovative efforts to improve perceptions of fairness in the juvenile and criminal justice systems and build community trust in these institutions.	0	0	9,000	131
Indigent Defense - Ensuring the Right to Counsel for All Individuals: Answering Gideon’s Call	Provides funding and other resources to support changes in state and local criminal court practices related to indigent defense; ensuring that no person faces potential time in jail without first having the aid of a lawyer with the time, ability and resources to present an effective defense, as required by the U.S. Constitution.	0	0	5,400	135
Second Chance Act	Authorizes grants to government agencies and nonprofit groups to provide employment assistance, substance abuse treatment, housing, family programming, mentoring, victims support, and other services that can help reduce re-offending and violations of probation and parole.	0	0	47,250	140
Crime Victims Fund	Focuses on providing compensation to victims of crime and survivors, supporting appropriate victims’ service programs and victimization intervention strategies, and building capacity to improve response to crime victims’ needs and increase offender accountability.	0	0	65,000	144
Criminal Justice Statistics Programs (Base)	Collects and analyzes statistical data on all aspects of the criminal justice system; assists state, local, and tribal governments in collecting and analyzing justice statistics; and disseminates high value information and statistics to inform policy makers, researchers, criminal justice practitioners, and the general public.	0	0	10,400	149

Summary of Program Changes					
Listed in Priority Order – Increases					
Item Name	Description	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Page
Research, Development, and Evaluation Program (Base)	Supports research, development, and evaluation (RD&E) efforts to support practitioners and policy makers at all levels of government; emphasizes RD&E activities into the following major program areas: state and local law enforcement, forensic science, crime prevention, violence and victimization, and corrections and courts.	0	0	7,500	156
Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)	Funding for additional sites implementing “swift and certain” sanctions in probation, including a large scale demonstration field experiment using a randomized controlled trial methodology.	0	0	6,000	160
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation	Supports place-based strategies that combine law enforcement, community policing, prevention, intervention, and treatment, and neighborhood restoration.	0	0	19,000	164
Problem Solving Justice	Encourages research-based continuums of local justice system responses for drug involved offenders and problem solving strategies for addressing community crime problems and other priority offender populations.	0	0	44,000	168
National Criminal History Improvement Program	Promotes officer safety through a modularized, multi-level training and technical assistance program that will develop a culture of safety within law enforcement agencies and personnel that is consistent with the ideals of a democratic society.	0	0	3,500	173
Community Teams to Reduce the Sexual Assault Evidence Kit Backlog and Improve Sexual Assault Investigations	Provides grants that support community efforts to develop plans and identify the most critical needs to address sexual assault prevention, investigation, prosecution and services, including addressing their untested sexual assault evidence kits (SAKs) at law enforcement agencies or backlogged crime labs.	0	0	35,000	179
Civil Legal Aid Competitive Grant Program	Provides funding, training and technical assistance to incentivize civil legal aid planning processes and system improvements, supporting innovative efforts to improve and expand civil legal assistance services at the state, local, and tribal levels.	0	0	5,000	183
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	Assists states and units of local government in developing and implementing residential substance abuse treatment programs in state and local correctional and detention facilities and to create and maintain community-based aftercare services for offenders.	0	0	4,000	186
Byrne Incentive Grants	Provides supplemental incentive awards to state and local Byrne JAG Program grantees who decide to commit a portion of their JAG funding to supporting strategies, activities, and interventions that have a strong evidence base, or are promising and will be coupled with rigorous evaluation to determine their effectiveness.	0	0	15,000	189
Economic, High-technology, and Cybercrime Prevention Program	Provides grants, training, and technical assistance to support efforts to combat economic, high-technology, and internet crimes, including the intellectual property crimes of counterfeiting and piracy. This program will also help state, local, and tribal criminal justice agencies improve technology-related decision-making and build systems that support improved analytical capability and more effective agency operations.	0	0	5,000	193
OJP Minor Program Increases	Provides minor increases to six programs to support efforts to address key Department and Administration priorities. The proposed increases are: Byrne Competitive Grants; CrimeSolutions.gov (Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository); Forensic Science; Girls in the Juvenile Justice System; Justice Reinvestment Initiative; and National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention.	0	0	12,000	197
<b>Total Increases</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$392,950</b>	

Summary of Program Changes					
Listed in Priority Order – Offsets					
Item Name	Description				Page
	Program Description	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	Reimburses states and localities for part of their prior year costs for incarcerating illegal aliens with at least one felony or two misdemeanor convictions for violations of state or local law.	0	0	(180,000)	201
Regional Information Sharing System	Facilitates information sharing and communications to support member agency investigative and prosecution efforts by providing state-of-the-art investigative support and training to law enforcement agencies nationwide.	0	0	(5,000)	203
OJP Program Eliminations	Eliminates funding for several programs to ensure that OJP's limited funding is focused on addressing the nation's most important criminal justice priorities. The eliminated programs are: Bulletproof Vest Partnership; Drug Court Program; Indian Country Initiatives; John R. Justice; Mentally Ill Offender Act Program; Missing Alzheimer's; National Center for Campus Public Safety; Paul Coverdell; Veterans Treatment Courts; and Vision 21.	0	0	(134,500)	206
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	Supports training and technical assistance to grantees in meeting their PREA goals and objectives, training and technical assistance to the field at large in implementing the PREA Standards as well as development of a national set of measures by the BJS describing the circumstances surrounding incidents of sexual assault in correctional institutions.	0	0	(2,000)	210
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants	The NARIP programs provides grants to assist states, state court systems, and tribal governments in updating NICS with the criminal history and mental health records of individuals who are precluded from purchasing or possessing guns. The NCHIP program promotes officer safety through a modularized, multi-level training and technical assistance program that will develop a culture of safety within law enforcement agencies and personnel that is consistent with the ideals of a democratic society.	0	0	(7,000)	213
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	Provides a comprehensive strategy to maximize the use of forensic DNA technology in the criminal justice system.	0	0	(25,000)	216
Victims of Trafficking	Supports ongoing collaborative efforts to identify, rescue, and assist victims of human trafficking across the United States.	0	0	(3,750)	219
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction	Improves the capacity of state, local, and tribal law enforcement and criminal justice agencies as well as communities to address gun violence, violent crime and gangs.	0	0	(3,500)	222
Title II Part B: Formula Grants	Supports state, local, and tribal efforts to develop and implement comprehensive state juvenile justice plans.	0	0	(5,500)	225
VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse	Provides training and technical assistance to professionals involved in investigating, prosecuting, and treating child abuse.	0	0	(8,000)	228
Youth Mentoring Grants	Supports mentoring for youth at risk of educational failure, dropping out of school, or involvement in delinquent activities, including gangs.	0	0	(30,500)	231
<b>Total Offsets</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(\$404,750)</b>	
Management and Administration	Provides personnel and resources to fulfill stewardship obligations, ensure transparency and accountability in the use of federal grant funding, and improve the efficiency and productivity of day-to-day operations.	15	8	1,275	101
<b>Net Change</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>(\$11,800)</b>	



### **III. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language**

**Office of Justice Programs**  
**Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language**

*The FY 2015 Budget request of \$2,376,500,000, 717 Positions, and 668 FTE includes proposed changes in the appropriations language listed and explained below. New language is italicized and underlined and language proposed for deletion is bracketed.*

**RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS**

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 ("the 1968 Act"); the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 ("the 1974 Act"); the Missing Children's Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5771 et seq.); the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-21); the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-405); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-162) ("the 2005 Act"); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-647); the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-199); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-473); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-248) ("the Adam Walsh Act"); the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-401); subtitle D of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296) ("the 2002 Act"); the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-180); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113-4) ("the 2013 Act"); and other programs, [~~\$120,000,000~~]*\$136,900,000*, to remain available until expended, of which--

- (1) [~~\$45,000,000~~]*\$55,400,000* is for criminal justice statistics programs, and other activities, as authorized by part C of title I of the 1968 Act, *of which \$1,000,000 is for a national survey of public defenders and \$1,500,000 is for the design and testing of a national public defenders reporting program;*
- (2) [~~\$40,000,000~~]*\$47,500,000* is for research, development, and evaluation programs, and other activities as authorized by part B of title I of the 1968 Act and subtitle D of title II of the 2002 Act, *of which \$3,000,000 is for social science research on indigent defense and, notwithstanding section 818 of title I of the 1968 Act, \$2,700,000 is for research on civil legal aid matters;*
- (3) [~~\$1,000,000~~]*\$3,000,000* is for an evaluation clearinghouse program;
- (4) [~~\$30,000,000~~]*\$25,000,000* is for regional information sharing activities, as authorized by part M of title I of the 1968 Act; and
- (5) [~~\$4,000,000~~]*\$6,000,000* is for activities to strengthen and enhance the practice of forensic sciences, of which [~~\$1,000,000~~ is for the support of a Forensic Science Advisory Committee to be chaired by the Attorney General and the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and] *\$3,000,000* is for transfer to the National Institute of Standards and Technology to support scientific working groups. (*Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

## STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322) ("the 1994 Act"); the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 ("the 1968 Act"); the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-405); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-647) ("the 1990 Act"); the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-164); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-162) ("the 2005 Act"); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-248) ("the Adam Walsh Act"); the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-386); the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-180); subtitle D of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296) ("the 2002 Act"); the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-199); the Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-403); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-473); the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-416); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113-4) ("the 2013 Act"); and other programs, [\$1,171,500,000]\$1,032,900,000, to remain available until expended as follows--

(1) \$376,000,000 for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program as authorized by subpart 1 of part E of title I of the 1968 Act (except that section 1001(c), and the special rules for Puerto Rico under section 505(g) of title I of the 1968 Act shall not apply for purposes of this Act), of which, notwithstanding such subpart 1, [\$1,000,000]\$2,000,000 is for a program to improve State and local law enforcement intelligence capabilities including antiterrorism training and training to ensure that constitutional rights, civil liberties, civil rights, and privacy interests are protected throughout the intelligence process, [\$1,000,000]\$2,000,000 is for a State, local, and tribal assistance help desk and diagnostic center program, \$15,000,000 is for a Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officer Resilience and Survivability Initiative (VALOR), [\$4,000,000 is for use by the National Institute of Justice for research targeted toward developing a better understanding of the domestic radicalization phenomenon, and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention, \$2,500,000 is for objective, nonpartisan voter education about, and a plebiscite on, options that would resolve Puerto Rico's future political status, which shall be provided to the State Elections Commission of Puerto Rico, \$5,000,000]\$22,500,000 is for the matching grant program for law enforcement armor vests, as authorized by section 2501 of title I of the 1968 Act, \$10,000,000 is for an initiative to support evidence-based policing, and [\$2,500,000]\$5,000,000 is for an initiative to enhance prosecutorial decision-making;

[(2) \$180,000,000 for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, as authorized by section 241(i)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1231(i)(5)): *Provided*, That no jurisdiction shall request compensation for any cost greater than the actual cost for Federal immigration and other detainees housed in State and local detention facilities;]

(2) \$15,000,000 for an Edward Byrne Memorial incentive grant program;

(3) [\$13,500,000]\$15,000,000 for competitive grants to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, to prevent or combat juvenile delinquency, and to assist victims of crime (other than compensation);

(4) [\$14,250,000]\$10,500,000 for victim services programs for victims of trafficking, *including*

as authorized by section 107(b)(2) of Public Law 106-386, and amended by the 2013 Act, for programs authorized under Public Law 109-164, and for human trafficking task forces and law enforcement training, including as authorized by section 1242 of the 2013 Act;

(5) [~~\$40,500,000~~]\$44,000,000 for Drug Courts, as authorized by section 1001(a)(25)(A) of title I of the 1968 Act; (6) \$8,250,000 for], mental health courts and adult and juvenile collaboration program grants, as authorized by parts V and HH of title I of the 1968 Act, and the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-416), and other criminal justice system problem-solving grants;

(~~7~~) [~~\$10,000,000~~]\$14,000,000 for grants for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners, as authorized by part S of title I of the 1968 Act;

(~~8~~) [~~\$2,000,000~~] \$2,000,000 for the Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program, as authorized by section 426 of Public Law 108-405, and for grants for wrongful conviction review;

(~~9~~) [~~\$10,000,000~~]\$15,000,000 for economic, high technology and Internet crime prevention grants, including as authorized by section 401 of Public Law 110-403, of which not more than \$2,500,000 is for intellectual property enforcement grants, including as authorized by section 401 of Public Law 110-403;

(10) \$2,000,000 for a student loan repayment assistance program pursuant to section 952 of Public Law 110-315;]

(~~11~~) [~~\$20,000,000~~] \$20,000,000 for sex offender management assistance, as authorized by the Adam Walsh Act, and related activities;

(~~12~~) [~~\$8,000,000~~]\$23,000,000 for an initiative relating to children exposed to violence;

(~~13~~) [~~\$10,500,000~~]\$29,500,000 for an Edward Byrne Memorial criminal justice innovation program;

(14) \$22,500,000 for the matching grant program for law enforcement armor vests, as authorized by section 2501 of title I of the 1968 Act: *Provided*, That \$1,500,000 is transferred directly to the National Institute of Standards and Technology's Office of Law Enforcement Standards for research, testing and evaluation programs;]

(~~15~~) [~~\$1,000,000~~] \$1,000,000 for the National Sex Offender Public Website;

(~~16~~) [~~\$8,500,000~~]\$5,000,000 for competitive and evidence-based programs to reduce gun crime and gang violence;

(~~17~~) [~~\$58,500,000~~]\$50,000,000 for grants to States to upgrade criminal and mental health records [in]for the National Instant Criminal Background Check System[, of which no less than] and related activities;

(~~15~~) [~~\$12,000,000 shall be~~]\$5,000,000 for grants [made under the authorities of]to assist State and tribal governments and related activities, as authorized by the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-180);

(18) \$12,000,000 for Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences Improvement Grants under part BB of title I of the 1968 Act;]

(~~19~~) [~~\$125,000,000~~]\$100,000,000 for DNA-related and forensic programs and activities (including related research and development, training and education, and technical assistance), of [which--]which \$20,000,000 is for programs and activities (including grants, technical assistance, and technology) to reduce the rape kit backlog: Provided, That the certification of requirements of 42 U.S.C. 3797k(1), 3797k(2), and 3797k(4) shall apply to any DNA-related and forensic program grants made to forensic crime laboratories;

(A) \$117,000,000 is for a DNA analysis and capacity enhancement program and for other local, State, and Federal forensic activities, including the purposes authorized under section 2 of the

DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-546) (the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program): *Provided*, That up to 4 percent of funds made available under this paragraph may be used for the purposes described in the DNA Training and Education for Law Enforcement, Correctional Personnel, and Court Officers program (Public Law 108-405, section 303);]

[(B) \$4,000,000 is for the purposes described in the Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Program (Public Law 108-405, section 412); and]

[(C) \$4,000,000 is for Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program grants, including as authorized by section 304 of Public Law 108-405;]

(17) \$35,000,000 for a grant program for communities to address problems with sexual assault kits at law enforcement agencies, not sent to crime labs, or backlogged at crime labs;

[(20)18) \$6,000,000 for the court-appointed special advocate program, as authorized by section 217 of the 1990 Act;

[(21) \$30,000,000 for assistance to Indian tribes;]

[(22)19) [~~\$67,750,000~~]\$115,000,000 for offender reentry programs and research, as authorized by the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-199), without regard to the time limitations specified at section 6(1) of such Act, of which not to exceed [~~\$6,000,000~~]\$10,000,000 is for a program to improve State, local, and tribal probation or parole supervision efforts and strategies, and [~~\$2,000,000~~]\$5,000,000 is for Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstrations to enhance and maintain parental and family relationships for incarcerated parents as a reentry or recidivism reduction strategy: *Provided*, That up to [~~\$7,500,000~~]\$30,000,000 of funds made available in this paragraph may be used for performance-based awards for Pay for Success projects, of which up to [~~\$5,000,000~~]\$10,000,000 shall be for Pay for Success programs implementing the Permanent Supportive Housing Model: *Provided further, That, with respect to the previous proviso, any funds obligated for such projects shall remain available for disbursement until expended, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1552(a): Provided further, That, with respect to the first proviso (or any other similar projects funded in prior appropriations), any deobligated funds from such projects shall immediately be available for activities authorized under the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-199);*

[(23) \$4,000,000 for a veterans treatment courts program;]

[(24) \$750,000 for the purposes described in the Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program (section 240001 of the 1994 Act);]

[(25)20) \$7,000,000 for a program to monitor prescription drugs and scheduled listed chemical products;

[(26)21) [~~\$12,500,000~~]\$10,500,000 for prison rape prevention and prosecution grants to States and units of local government, and other programs, as authorized by the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-79), [of which not more than \$150,000 of these funds shall be available for the direct Federal costs of facilitating an auditing process]including statistics, data, and research: Provided, That, upon the Attorney General's initial receipt of submissions pursuant to section 8(c)(2) of Public Law 180-79--(a) the statistical review and related analysis provided for in section 4 thereof shall next be required in the calendar year next following, and every fifth year thereafter, and (b) the review panel established under section 4(b) of Public Law 108-79 shall be terminated;

[(27) \$2,000,000 to operate a National Center for Campus Public Safety;]

[(28)22) [~~\$27,500,000~~]\$30,000,000 for a justice reinvestment initiative, for activities related to criminal justice reform and recidivism reduction[, of which not less than \$1,000,000 is for a task

force on Federal corrections];  
([29]23) [\$4,000,000]\$10,000,000 for additional replication sites employing the Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement model implementing swift and certain sanctions in probation, and for a research project on the effectiveness of the model;  
[(30) \$12,500,000 for the Office of Victims of Crime for supplemental victims' services and other victim-related programs and initiatives, including research and statistics, and for tribal assistance for victims of violence; and]  
[(31]24) \$75,000,000 for the Comprehensive School Safety Initiative[, described in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act)] and for related hiring: Provided, That section [213]212 of this Act shall not apply with respect to the amount made available in this paragraph;  
(25) \$5,400,000 for Ensuring the Right to Counsel for All Individuals: Answering Gideon's Call;  
(26) \$5,000,000 for a competitive grant program to incentivize statewide civil legal aid planning processes and system improvements, notwithstanding section 818 of title I of the 1968 Act; and  
(27) \$9,000,000 for a program to promote fairness in the criminal justice system and build community trust:  
*Provided*, That, if a unit of local government uses any of the funds made available under this heading to increase the number of law enforcement officers, the unit of local government will achieve a net gain in the number of law enforcement officers who perform non-administrative public sector safety service. (*Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

## JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 ("the 1974 Act"); the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 ("the 1968 Act"); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) ("the 2005 Act"); the Missing Children's Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5771 et seq.); the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–21); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–647) ("the 1990 Act"); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) ("the Adam Walsh Act"); the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–401); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4) ("the 2013 Act"); and other juvenile justice programs, [\$254,500,000]\$299,400,000, to remain available until expended as follows—  
(1) [\$55,500,000]\$50,000,000 for programs authorized by section 221 of the 1974 Act[, of which not more than \$10,000,000 may be used for activities specified in section 1801(b)(2) of part R of title I of the 1968 Act; and for training and technical assistance to assist small, nonprofit organizations with the Federal grants process: *Provided*, That of the amounts provided under this paragraph, \$500,000 shall be for a competitive demonstration grant program to support emergency planning among State, local and tribal juvenile justice residential facilities]; *Provided*, That notwithstanding sections 103(26) and 223(a)(11)(A) of the 1974 Act, for purposes of funds appropriated in this Act—(a) the term "adult inmate" shall be understood to mean an individual who has been arrested and is in custody as the result of being charged as an adult with a crime, but shall not be understood to include anyone under the care and custody of a juvenile detention

or correctional agency, or anyone who is in custody as the result of being charged with or having committed an offense described in Section 223(a)(11)(A) of the 1974 Act; (b) the juveniles described in Section 223(a)(11)(A) of the 1974 Act who have been charged with or who have committed an offense that would not be criminal if committed by an adult shall be understood to include individuals under 18 who are charged with or who have committed an offense of purchase, consumption, or possession of any alcoholic beverage or tobacco product; and (c) Section 223(a)(11)(A)(ii) of the 1974 Act shall apply only to those individuals described in Section 223(a)(11)(A) who, while remaining under the jurisdiction of the court on the basis of the offense described therein, are charged with or commit a violation of a valid court order thereof;

(2) ~~[\$88,500,000]~~\$58,000,000 for youth mentoring grants;

(3) ~~[\$15,000,000]~~\$42,000,000 for delinquency prevention, as authorized by section 505 of the 1974 Act, [of which,] pursuant to sections 261 and 262 [thereof—(A) \$5,000,000 shall be for the Tribal Youth Program;(B) \$2,500,000 shall be for gang and youth violence education, prevention and intervention, and related activities;(C) \$2,500,000 shall be for programs and activities to enforce State laws prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages to minors or the purchase or consumption of alcoholic beverages by minors, for prevention and reduction of consumption of alcoholic beverages by minors, and for technical assistance and training; and(D) \$5,000,000] thereof, of which \$10,000,000 shall be for competitive grants to police and juvenile justice authorities in communities that have been awarded Department of Education School Climate Transformation Grants to collaborate on use of evidence-based positive behavior strategies to increase school safety and reduce juvenile arrests;

(4) ~~[\$19,000,000]~~\$11,000,000 for programs authorized by the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990;

(5) \$30,000,000 for the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants program as authorized by part R of title I of the 1968 Act: Provided, That Guam shall be considered a State for purposes thereof;

(6) \$10,000,000 for incentive grants to assist states that use Juvenile Accountability Block Grants program funds for evidence-based juvenile justice system realignment to foster better outcomes for affected juveniles;

~~(5)~~ [7] ~~[\$5,500,000]~~\$18,000,000 for community-based violence prevention initiatives, including for public health approaches to reducing shootings and violence;

~~(6)~~ [8] ~~\$67,000,000~~ for missing and exploited children programs, including as authorized by sections 404(b) and 405(a) of the 1974 Act (except that section 102(b)(4)(B) of the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–401) shall not apply for purposes of this Act);

~~(7)~~ [9] \$1,500,000 for child abuse training programs for judicial personnel and practitioners, as authorized by section 222 of the 1990 Act;

~~(8)~~ [10] ~~[\$1,000,000]~~\$4,000,000 for grants and technical assistance in support of the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention;

~~(9)~~ [11] \$500,000 for an Internet site providing information and resources on children of incarcerated parents; [and]

~~(10)~~ [12] ~~[\$1,000,000]~~\$2,000,000 for competitive grants focusing on girls in the juvenile justice system; and:

(13) \$5,400,000 for a program to improve juvenile indigent defense:

Provided, That not more than 10 percent of each amount may be used for research, evaluation, and statistics activities designed to benefit the programs or activities authorized: Provided further, That not more than 2 percent of the amounts designated under paragraphs (1) through

(5), (7) and (8) may be used for training and technical assistance: *Provided further*, That the previous two provisos shall not apply to grants and projects authorized by sections 261 and 262 of the 1974 Act and to missing and exploited children programs. (*Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

**PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS BENEFITS**  
[(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)]

For payments and expenses authorized under section 1001(a)(4) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, such sums as are necessary (including amounts for administrative costs), to remain available until expended; and \$16,300,000 for payments authorized by section 1201(b) of such Act and for educational assistance authorized by section 1218 of such Act, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 205 of this Act, upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding for such disability and education payments, the Attorney General may transfer such amounts to "Public Safety Officer Benefits" from available appropriations for the Department of Justice as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances: *Provided further*, That any transfer pursuant to the previous proviso shall be treated as a reprogramming under section [505]~~504~~ of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section. (*Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2014.*)



## GENERAL PROVISIONS – DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Sec. [213]212. At the discretion of the Attorney General, and in addition to any amounts that otherwise may be available (or authorized to be made available) by law, with respect to funds appropriated by this title under the headings "Research, Evaluation and Statistics", "State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance", and "Juvenile Justice Programs"—

(1) up to 3 percent of funds made available to the Office of Justice Programs for grant or reimbursement programs may be used by such Office to provide training and technical assistance; [and]

(2) up to [2]3 percent of funds made available for grant or reimbursement programs under such headings, except for amounts appropriated specifically for research, evaluation, or statistical programs administered by the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, shall be transferred to and merged with funds provided to the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, to be used by them for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes, without regard to the authorizations for such grant or reimbursement programs[.]; *and*

*(3) 7 percent of funds made available for grant or reimbursement programs: (1) under the heading "State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance"; or (2) under the headings "Research, Evaluation, and Statistics" and "Juvenile Justice Programs", to be transferred to and merged with funds made available under the heading "State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance", shall be available for tribal criminal justice assistance without regard to the authorizations for such grant or reimbursement programs.*

Sec. [214]213. Upon request by a grantee for whom the Attorney General has determined there is a fiscal hardship, the Attorney General may, with respect to funds appropriated in this or any other Act making appropriations for fiscal years [2011]2012 through [2014]2015 for the following programs, waive the following requirements:

(1) For the adult and juvenile offender State and local reentry demonstration projects under part FF of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797w(g)(1)), the requirements under section 2976(g)(1) of such part.

(2) For State, Tribal, and local reentry courts under part FF of title I of such Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797w-2(e)(1) and (2)), the requirements under section 2978(e)(1) and (2) of such part.

(3) For the prosecution drug treatment alternatives to prison program under part CC of title I of such Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797q-3), the requirements under section 2904 of such part.

(4) For grants to protect inmates and safeguard communities as authorized by section 6 of the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (42 U.S.C. 15605(c)(3)), the requirements of section 6(c)(3) of such Act.

*Sec. 217. Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations for the Office of Justice Programs, \$59,000,000 are hereby permanently cancelled: Provided, That no amounts may be cancelled from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.*

Sec. 218. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts deposited or available in the Fund established by section 1402 of chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98–473 (42 U.S.C. 10601) in excess of \$810,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until the following fiscal year: Provided, That, notwithstanding section 1402(d) of such Act of 1984, of the amounts available from the Fund for obligation, the following amounts shall be available without fiscal year limitation to the Director of the Office for Victims of Crime: \$25,000,000 for supplemental victims' services and other victim-related programs and initiatives, \$20,000,000 for tribal assistance for victims of violence, and \$10,000,000 for victims of trafficking grants focused on domestic victims: Provided further, That up to 3 percent of funds may be made available to the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, to be used by them for research, evaluation or statistical purposes related to crime victims and related programs.

Sec. 219. The Department of Justice may use Federal discretionary funds that are made available in this Act for the Office of Justice Programs to participate with other Federal agencies in carrying out Performance Partnership Pilots that are conducted pursuant to –  
(a) Section 526 of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014, and  
(b) such authorities as are enacted for Performance Partnership Pilots in an appropriations act for fiscal year 2015.

*(Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2014.)*

## **GENERAL PROVISIONS (CJS)**

[Sec. 510. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts deposited or available in the Fund established by section 1402 of chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98–473 (42 U.S.C. 10601) in any fiscal year in excess of \$745,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until the following fiscal year.]

[Sec. 524. ...

(b) Of the unobligated balances available to the Department of Justice, the following funds are hereby cancelled, not later than September 30, 2014, from the following accounts in the specified amounts—

...

(4) "State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, Office of Justice Programs",  
\$59,000,000; and

...

(c) The Department of Justice shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report no later than September 1, 2014, specifying the amount of each rescission made pursuant to subsection (b). ]

*(Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.)*

## **Analysis of Appropriations Language**

**Note:** The FY 2015 budget request uses the FY 2014 enacted appropriations language as the starting point.

### Research, Evaluation, and Statistics

1. Adds language to provide an appropriation for a national survey of public defenders and the design and testing of a national public defenders reporting program.
2. Adds language to provide an appropriation for social science research on indigent defense and research on civil legal aid matters, notwithstanding a limitation on civil justice matters in the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

### State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

1. Provides a carve-out appropriation for the Bulletproof Vest Partnership from the appropriation for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program, rather than as a stand-alone appropriation.
2. Adds language to provide an appropriation for the Edward Byrne Memorial incentive grant program.
3. Modifies language pertaining to victim services programs for victims of trafficking to reflect enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 and to allow use of funds for human trafficking task forces and law enforcement training.
4. Modifies language pertaining to Drug Courts, mental health courts, adult and juvenile collaboration program grants, and a veterans treatment courts program to create a single appropriation for criminal justice system problem-solving grants.
5. Adds language to the Economic, High-technology, and Cybercrime program pertaining to intellectual property enforcement grants.
6. Proposes revised language for DNA-related and forensic programs and activities.
7. Adds language pertaining to a grant program for communities to address problems with certain sexual assault kits.
8. Adds language pertaining to the availability of funds appropriated for Pay for Success programs implementing the Permanent Supportive Housing Model.
9. Modifies language for grants and programs authorized by the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) to allow additional flexibility in using this appropriation, including for statistical reviews, and to sunset the PREA Review panel.
10. Adds language for Ensuring the Right to Counsel for All Individuals: Answering Gideon's Call.
11. Adds language for a competitive grant program to incentivize statewide civil legal aid planning processes and system improvements, notwithstanding a limitation on civil justice matters in the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.
12. Adds language pertaining to a program to promote fairness in the criminal justice system and build community trust.

## Juvenile Justice Programs

1. Adds proviso that seeks to ensure that: (A) juveniles who reach the age of full criminal responsibility after being taken into custody, but who were not charged as adults at the time of offense, are not understood to be adult inmates, simply because they have turned 18; (B) juveniles charged with or who have committed an alcohol or tobacco related offense receive that same protections as status offenders, that is, they cannot be placed in secure detention; and (C) a state may only securely detain a juvenile on the basis of violation of a valid court order if the juvenile is already under the jurisdiction of the court based on a separate offense.
2. Modifies language for juvenile delinquency programs to eliminate previously required carveouts for certain programs.
3. Adds language to provide an appropriation to the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants program.
4. Adds language to provide an appropriation to the Juvenile Justice Realignment Incentive Grants program.
5. Adds language to provide an appropriation to a program to improve juvenile indigent defense.

## General Provisions

1. Section 212. Changes the maximum set-aside percentage for OJP research, evaluation, and statistics activities authorized by the general provision from 2 to 3 percent and creates a 7 percent set-aside to be available for tribal criminal justice assistance.
2. Section 213. Revises the applicable time period for FY 2015.
3. Section 217. Cancels a specified amount of unobligated balances from prior year appropriations for the Office of Justice Programs.
4. Section 218. Changes Crime Victims Fund obligation limit for FY 2015 and sets aside specific amounts of funding to support OVC's Vision 21 program (to include support for tribal programs for victims of violence) and Victims of Trafficking grants focused on providing services to domestic victims of human trafficking, allows a small percentage of available funds to be used for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes related to crime victims and related program.
5. Section 219. Makes available to OJP authority relating to Performance Partnership Pilots.
6. [Section 510]. The provision relating to the Crime Victims Fund is included as section 218.
7. [Section 524]. Removes provision rescinding funds from the State and Local Law Enforcement Activities account. A provision cancelling Office of Justice Program funds is included as section 217.

## **IV. OJP Programs and Performance by Appropriation Account**

**A. Management and Administration**  
**(Dollars in Thousands)**

<i>Management and Administration</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequestration	702	618	\$170,114
2013 Prior Year Balance Rescission	0	0	0
2013 Enacted w/Rescissions and Sequestration	0	0	170,114
2014 Enacted	702	609	187,332
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	51	3,300
2015 Current Services	702	660	190,632
2015 Program Increases	15	8	1,275
2015 Program Offsets	0	0	0
2015 Request	717	668	\$191,907
<b>Total Change 2014-2015</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>4,575</b>

In FY 2013, OJP's management and administration expenses were not expressly provided for in the Appropriations Act, but were supported with program funding through a series of reimbursable agreements and is therefore a non-add. The FY 2015 request seeks this same structure.

**1. Account Description**

OJP seeks \$191.9 million for management and administration costs. Of this amount, \$1.3 million will support an additional 15 positions and 8 FTE for new programs, as well as provide stronger grants financial oversight and audit resolution capability. These personnel are essential to OJP's efforts to fulfill its stewardship obligations, ensure transparency and accountability in the use of federal grant funding, and improve the efficiency and productivity of its day-to-day operations.

Approximately 95 percent of OJP's management and administration budget is required for fixed costs such as payroll, rent, telecommunications, and information technology infrastructure and support. These funds are absolutely critical to ensuring that OJP has the necessary management and administrative structure and resources needed to accomplish Administration and Congressional priorities and ensure sound stewardship of OJP's annual grant programs. In addition to infrastructure, the funds provide FTE to carry out OJP's policy, grants management, financial management, information technology, legislative communications and public affairs, and general administrative functions.

These funds also support the activities of OJP's OAAM, established by the 2005 Department of Justice Reauthorization Act (the Act), 42 U.S.C. § 3712h. OAAM has three critical missions:

- Auditing OJP's internal controls to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse. OAAM's Audit and Review Division conducts reviews of internal control processes; coordinates activity for the annual independent financial audit and the audits/investigations conducted by the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) and the Government Accountability Office; and manages the DOJ high risk grantee program.
- Conducting programmatic assessments of OJP's grants and monitoring oversight. The Program Assessment Division conducts assessments of grant programs and initiatives for OJP and the COPS Office and oversees monitoring activities which includes developing

OJP-wide grant monitoring standards, procedures, and tools as well as ensuring that the COPS Office and OJP meet or exceed the requirement to monitor 10 percent of open award funds on an annual basis, as required by the Act.

- Serving as the central source for OJP's grant management policy. OAAM's Grants Management Division continues OJP's efforts to streamline and standardize grant management policies and procedures across the agency by maintaining a Grant Manager's Manual; coordinating efforts to design and enhance OJP's Grant Management System to ensure grant management policies and processes are integrated and consistent; and developing and facilitating training to grantees and staff.

These funds further support the work of the OCIO, which provides information technology (IT) leadership, guidance, and support services by delivering timely IT solutions and services to efficiently administer OJP programs, and fulfill its financial and grants management responsibilities.

IT systems and services are a vital component of OJP's efforts to award, manage, and monitor its \$6.5 billion portfolio (which currently includes almost 7,808 active grants) and enable OJP to quickly share information on the latest research findings and evidence-based programs and practices through the OJP website and CrimeSolutions.gov.

- Funding supports fixed costs necessary to support OJP's day-to-day operations. This includes hardware, software, data center operations, Internet and telecommunications services, and IT security support.
- Funding also supports the cost of a variety of professional services vital to OJP and the programs' IT operations including, administration and management of enterprise systems, equipment, and business operations. For example, Help Desk support, FICAM, IT security monitoring, IT Investment Management, Budget and Finance, Program Oversight, Policy and Planning, infrastructure services, email, and software development and customization.
- Five percent of the FY 2015 IT budget request will be used to support reinvestment in efficient product solutions and services that will reduce future IT costs, improve services to OJP's state, local and tribal partners, and improve its administrative efficiency.

**2. Performance Tables**

<b>PERFORMANCE TABLE</b>					
<b>WORKLOAD/RESOURCES</b>	Final Target	Actual	Projected	Changes	Requested (Total)
	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2014 Program Changes	FY 2015 Request
<b>Workload</b>					
Percent of grants closed that are due to closeout	50%	61.9%	50%	0	50%
Percent of grants financially monitored per plan	95%	101.4%	95%	0	95%

**3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies – N/A**



**B. Research, Evaluation, and Statistics**  
**(Dollars in Thousands)**

<i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequestration			\$119,132
2013 Prior Year Balance Rescission			(3,000)
2013 Enacted w/Rescissions and Sequestration*			116,132
2014 Enacted			120,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2015 Current Services			120,000
2015 Program Increases			21,900
2015 Program Offsets			(5,000)
2015 Request			\$136,900
<b>Total Change 2014-2015</b>			\$16,900

\*FY 2013 rescission amounts include both of the Congressional rescissions enacted against FY 2013 appropriations and the traditional rescission against prior year unobligated balances.

**1. Account Description**

OJP requests \$136.9 million for the Research, Evaluation, and Statistics appropriation account, which is \$16.9 million above the FY 2014 Enacted level. This account includes programs that provide grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements for research, development, and evaluation; development and dissemination of quality statistical and scientific information; and nationwide support for law enforcement agencies.

Through leadership, funding, and technical support, OJP plays a significant role in the research and evaluation of new technologies to assist law enforcement, corrections personnel, and courts in protecting the public. OJP also guides the development of new techniques and technologies in the areas of crime prevention, forensic science, and violence and victimization research. The research and statistical data compiled by OJP are used at all levels of government to guide decision-making and planning efforts related to law enforcement, courts, corrections and other criminal justice issues.

Some key programs funded under this appropriation account include:

- The **Research, Development, and Evaluation** program supports the core mission of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), which serves as the research and development arm of the Department of Justice, as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 3721-3723. With this funding, NIJ enhances the administration of justice and public safety by providing objective, independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to meet the modern challenges of crime and justice at the state, local and tribal levels. NIJ products support practitioners and policy makers across the country, enabling “smart on crime” approaches that are especially critical in the current fiscal climate.

In FY 2015, NIJ will maintain its commitment to informing criminal justice practice and policy by supporting high-quality research, development, and evaluation in the forensic,

social, and physical sciences. NIJ's program plan for FY 2015 embraces five important goals:

- Continue to research and evaluate innovative programs, tools, and strategies that provide effective ways to prevent crime and to deliver justice.
- Develop, refine, and test innovative technology to protect law enforcement officers.
- Support basic and applied research to strengthen the science of forensics.
- Build on the recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences report to "Strengthen the National Institute of Justice."
- Develop and support strong partnerships to leverage federal research resources.

NIJ will also use funding to strengthen and enhance the practice of forensic science in order to support the National Commission on Forensic Science, which will be chaired by the Attorney General and the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology. The objectives and activities conducted by the Commission are in alignment with the Administration's push for more evidence-based policy.

Each year, NIJ's base funding supports core research, development, testing, and evaluation to support criminal justice practitioners and policy makers. NIJ's work draws on the best methods and research strategies of the social, forensic, and physical sciences to address our gap in applied knowledge about law enforcement, courts, and corrections. In addition, these limited resources support basic research on victimization, violence, offenders and offending.

In each of these core areas, NIJ builds what the National Academy of Sciences called "cumulative bodies of knowledge" and works to "translate" that research knowledge for practitioners and policy makers. To do this, NIJ employs four strategies:

1. Generating knowledge;
2. Building and sustaining the research infrastructure;
3. Supporting evidence-adoption in practice and policy; and
4. Knowledge translation through effective communication and dissemination.

Through a competitive grant selection process, NIJ's base funds are awarded to research grantees to increase knowledge about crime and justice; to measure and report performance as required under the conditions of NIJ research grants; and to submit timely, high-quality work products (e.g., progress reports, peer reviewed scientific articles, research data, peer-reviewed research monographs, technology prototypes, and patents) with the greatest potential for improving the justice system and reducing and controlling crime.

NIJ has funded numerous studies that have had wide-reaching impact on criminal justice policy and practice. Listed below are examples of recent studies from NIJ's research portfolios on prisoner reentry, program evaluation, and officer safety:

- Expanded Prisoner Reentry Study. People who have criminal records often have trouble obtaining employment. More than 80 percent of American employers conduct criminal background checks on job applicants. NIJ-sponsored research (released in November 2011) has produced empirical guidance for employers when a former offender poses no more risk than any other demographically similar individual. Researchers, Al Blumstein and Kiminori Nakamura, found that after enough time had passed, a former offender was no more likely to commit a crime than other people of the same age in the general population. A new research effort expands on this study. The researchers hope to enhance the robustness of their original study by determining whether their findings are supported by data from other times and places.
- Multi-site Adult Drug Court Evaluation. What is the impact of adult drug courts on relapse, recidivism and other outcomes? For whom are they effective, and what are the costs and benefits? NIJ's Multi-site Adult Drug Court Evaluation (released in June 2011) answered these questions with an unprecedented study of nearly 1,800 drug court participants and comparison probationers from 29 jurisdictions across the U.S. The research found that adult drug courts significantly reduce drug use and criminal offending—during and after program participation. Participants reported less drug use (56 percent vs. 76 percent) and were less likely to test positive (29 percent vs. 46 percent); and, participants reported less criminal activity (40 percent vs. 53 percent) and had fewer rearrests (52 percent vs. 62 percent but not significantly different). Overall, the average net benefit of drug courts was estimated at \$5,680 to \$6,208 per participant.
- Keeping Officers Safe. In a study of police shifts released in December 2011, researchers found that officers got more sleep and police executives improved morale and reduced overtime costs when officers work 10-hour shifts. Importantly, 10-hour shifts do not adversely affect performance. Most police departments have traditionally placed their patrol officers on a 40-hour work-week in which personnel work five consecutive 8-hour shifts, followed by two days off. In recent years, however, an increasing number of law enforcement agencies have moved to some variant of a compressed work-week. Some officers work four 10-hour shifts weekly or three 12-hour shifts (plus a time adjustment to make up the remaining four hours of the standard 40-hour work-week). While this trend has been moving apace, few, if any, rigorous scientific studies examining the advantages and disadvantages of these work schedules for officers and their agencies have been completed until now. The researchers used the most rigorous scientific techniques available: a randomized controlled experiment.
- **The Criminal Justice Statistics Program** is the base program of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), who serves as the principal federal statistical agency of the Department of Justice as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 3731-3735. Data provided by federal statistical agencies allows the Administration to govern effectively—make policy, manage programs, or evaluate progress toward goals. The Administration has placed evidence-driven decisions at the heart of its agenda, and refocused a spotlight on the federal statistical

system and the role that federal statistics play in the policymaking process. According to OMB, “having access to quality, unbiased data allows us to make reasoned, disciplined decisions about where to target our resources to get the biggest return for our investment, and to identify where we’ve been spending consistently but yielding underperforming results.” BJS collects, analyzes, publishes, and disseminates statistical information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government. BJS also provides technical and financial support to state governments in developing capabilities in criminal justice statistics and improving their criminal history records and information systems. BJS’ national statistical provide the data infrastructure supporting the Administration’s commitment to focus on data-driven, evidence-based, “smart on crime” approaches to reduce crime.

In FY 2015, BJS funding will support several activities and ongoing programs including the following:

- Recidivism, Reentry and Special Projects include studies on the recidivism of state prison releases, convicted felons, juvenile offenders, and first time arrestees. Some special projects are an analysis of the wide range of data flowing from the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting Program; an assessment of administrative data on elder abuse and crimes against the elderly; studies of the justice and regulatory systems response to white collar crime; and analyses describing crime and justice on tribal lands.
- The Prosecution and Adjudication Statistical Projects will focus on felony court case processing, criminal justice employment, expenditure, and the delivery of indigent defense services. There will also be a survey of tribal justice systems. In FY 2015, two new initiatives will be launched including a National Survey of Public Defenders and a National Public Defenders Reporting Program.
- Criminal Justice Data Improvements Program offers state statistical support and technical assistance. The program will also help with the collection of firearm transaction statistics as well as state estimates of record availability related to prohibiting categories for firearm purchase or possession. Other initiatives include a State Justice Statistics grants program for state statistical analysis centers, as well as a criminal records technical assistance program for state record repositories.
- Victimization Statistics projects will maintain operation of the current National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), including NCVS supplements such as identity theft and police public contacts. It will also support the survey’s redesign efforts focused on subnational estimates and the process of incorporating the proceeds of previously-funded redesign projects into the core NCVS operation.
- Law Enforcement Statistics will utilize various surveys and censuses of federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies, special purpose law enforcement entities, law enforcement support agencies, and the public. Trend analysis will be used to examine reported crimes and arrests.

- Initiatives within Corrections Statistics include projects utilizing National Prisoner Statistics, Annual Jail Survey, Annual Probation and Parole Census, Jails in Indian Country, National Corrections Reporting Program, Capital Punishment and Sentencing statistics, and deaths in custody statistics. It will also include a design and implementation of surveys of inmates in state prisons and local jail facilities, record linkage projects, testing and implementation of supplemental surveys of probation and parole agencies, and surveys of prisoner health and health care.
- Funding will support statistical information publication and dissemination activities such as the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data and the National Criminal Justice Reference Service as well as BJS website operations, including usability testing, dynamic data analysis and visualization enhancements, content display and search function improvements, and hosting activities. Funding also will be used for customer support and maintenance of software such as desktop publishing, media management and enhancements to BJS's technology and data management infrastructure.
- The Criminal Justice Statistical program also will support Federal Statistical Programs, Activities, and Initiatives. Funds will be used to support a variety of federal statistical programs, activities, and initiatives such as investigator initiated small scale studies utilizing BJS data and U.S. Census Bureau work to carry out Interagency Council on Statistical Policy initiatives including the Joint Program on Statistical Methodology. Other initiatives include the National Center for Health Statistics as administrator of the Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics and the Statistical Community of Practice and Engagement (SCOPE) initiative. Funding will also be used for BJS Fellows for technical and analytical assistance on projects as well as Office of Management and Budget's annual seminar on federal statistics.

Additionally, OJP expects to support ongoing projects as well as efforts described below via a three percent set-aside for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes:

- Multi-year Evaluation Plan for BJA Programs: Designed to demonstrate the efficacy of the various grant programs, NIJ and BJS will provide technical leadership and BJA will provide subject matter and stakeholder perspectives to the task. Additionally, the coordination will include the new DOJ analytical unit to be established in the Office of Legal Policy, who may play a role in analyzing and applying the evidence developed from the evaluation
- (s). The evaluation plan will identify major research questions, opportunities to leverage existing data collections and preliminary designs for later phases of evaluation beyond year one.
- Statistical Programs and Collections: This effort will document the extent to which the statistical programs and collections of OJP are carried out in a manner that demonstrates the Attorney General's commitment to scientific integrity; OMB's Annual Report to Congress on Statistical Programs of the U.S. Government; as well

- as the several components of other OJP program offices that undertake regular data collections designed to create statistical results for particular programs or interventions. The assessment will document the existence and adequacy of the policies and practices that align with the Administration's Scientific Integrity guidance; OMB's Statistical Products Produced by Federal Statistical Agencies and Guidance on Agency Survey and Statistical Information Collections; the National Academy of Science's Principles and Practices of a Statistical Agency.
- National Academy of Sciences study of current and future crime data needs: BJS, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Criminal Justice Services Division, have collaboratively developed a plan for an engagement of the Committee on National Statistics of the National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council, in concert with the Committee on Law and Justice, to convene an expert panel to assess and make recommendations for the development of a modern set of crime measures in the United States and the best means for obtaining them. This project will be jointly funded by BJS and FBI.
  - Building a system of incident level law enforcement administrative records: Develop information sharing arrangements with a national sample of law enforcement agencies to provide incident-level data on offenses known to them. This continues work on a program to provide statistical data on crimes, victims, offenders and the social context of crime for a nationally representative sample of jurisdictions. Data from this system will be used for planning, evaluation, research and statistical purposes. The only currently available national data on offenses known to the police are jurisdiction level counts provided by the Uniform Crime Report and these data do not provide the level of detail and dis-aggregation necessary for policy-making and evaluation. This continues efforts begun in FY 2012 and FY 2013.
  - Center for the Collection and Analysis of Administrative Data on Crime, Recidivism and Re-entry: BJS and NIJ will sponsor a collaborative project for developing data on recidivism and re-entry and encouraging research on recidivism using those data. BJS will be responsible for building the database linking criminal history data on individuals with other administrative record data relevant to re-entry issues and re-integration. NIJ will be responsible for defining research solicitations that encourage use of these data in ways that would promote a deeper understanding of re-entry and serve as the foundation for programs facilitating the transition from prison to society.
  - Continuous data collection for law enforcement management and administration statistics: Traditionally, BJS's law enforcement organizational surveys provided data on budgets, staffing, resources, and policies in a nationally representative sample of state and local police organizations. This effort will explore changes in the collection design to allow for continuous collection and reporting of more timely and topical data.
  - Metropolitan Crime Consortia: Using Administrative Data to Measure, Prevent, and Reduce Crime: A major impediment to research on crime and crime prevention is

the absence of incident level, geographically identified police data for a large number of jurisdictions. Relying initially on the incident level police data developed by BJS, combined with other information at the jurisdiction and sub-jurisdiction level, NIJ and BJS will build data centers in large jurisdictions that can develop useful information products for contributing police agencies. BJS and NIJ will continue research begun in FYs 2012 and 2013 using administrative records from police agencies to measure, prevent, and reduce crime.

- Victimization: In FY 2015, NIJ will continue to support research on victimization and victim services. The focus for this research is broad. Particular topics of interest are the intersection of race, ethnicity and violent victimization; effectiveness of services for victims of violent crime; victim/offender overlap; and sexual orientation and/or gender identity and violent victimization. This research will have implications for both victim services and crime control policies.
- Translational Criminology: Use, Acquisition, and Interpretation of Research Evidence: In FY 2015, NIJ plans to continue to support innovative research, which seeks to bridge the gap between research, implementation, and policy and practice.
- Assessing the Feasibility of Rapid DNA – Forensic Science and Policy: In FY 2015, NIJ will explore the feasibility of "Rapid DNA" kits that can be used in police booking stations. This research will explore the practical as well as legal issues surrounding the use of Rapid DNA.

For additional information and a complete listing of OJP programs, please visit <http://www.ojp.gov>.

## 2. Performance and Resource Tables

<b>PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE</b>										
Appropriation: Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (formerly Justice Assistance)										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3, Objective 3.1										
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES			Target	Actual	Projected	Changes		Requested (Total)		
			FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2015 Request		
<b>Workload</b>										
Number of solicitations released on time versus planned			28	33	TBD <sup>1</sup>	TBD		TBD <sup>1</sup>		
Percent of awards made against plan			90%	119%	90%	0		90%		
Total Dollars Obligated			\$113,000	\$135,135	\$120,000	\$16,900		\$136,900		
-Grants			\$70,475	\$95,950	\$74,400	\$10,478		\$84,878		
-Non-Grants			\$42,525	\$39,185	\$45,600	\$6,422		\$52,022		
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY										
-Grants			62%	71%	62%	62%		62%		
-Non-Grants			38%	29%	38%	38%		38%		
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
				\$113,000		\$135,135		\$120,000		\$16,900
										\$136,900
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	TYPE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2015 Request		
3.1	Long Term Outcome	Average number of user sessions per month on BJS and BJS-sponsored websites, including datasets accessed and downloaded via the Internet [BJS] <sup>3</sup>	497,013	482,056	500,000	36,000		536,000 <sup>3</sup>		
3.1	Annual Outcome	Citations of BJS data in social science journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data [BJS]	1,589	2,255	1,600	100		1,700		
3.1	Efficiency Measure	Index of operational efficiency [BJS]	24.5	22.17	24.5	-0.5		24.0		
3.1	Annual Outcome	Number of technologies fielded as a result (in whole or in part) of work funded under the NIJ award [NIJ] <sup>4</sup>	37	25	45	0		45		

<sup>1</sup> FY 2014 and FY 2015 targets will be established upon appropriation of FY 2014 and FY 2015 funds

<sup>2</sup> Previously provided FY 2013 target was revised after a review of FY 2009 and FY 2010 actual values

<sup>3</sup> Beginning in FY 2014, these measures will be affected by: adoption of Google analytics (instead of Webtrends); movement to a different BJS website; a more precise measure of dataset downloads; API traffic will begin to be reported; and, affiliated websites will be relaunched (i.e. Fedstats and Data.gov).

<sup>4</sup> This measure's FY 2014 revisions reflects performance measure updates in the Research, Development, and Evaluation solicitations



**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

Appropriation: Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (formerly Justice Assistance) (Bureau of Justice Statistics – BJS)  
 DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3, Objective 3.1

Strategic objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013		FY 2014	FY 2015
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Outcome	Average number of user sessions per month on BJS and BJS-sponsored websites, including datasets accessed and downloaded via the Internet <sup>3</sup>	469,684	373,413 <sup>2</sup>	288,728 <sup>2</sup>	472,884	497,013	482,056 <sup>3</sup>	500,000	536,000
3.1	Output	Agency-level response rate	98.0%	98.3%	94.76	98%	98%	94%	98%	98%
3.1	Output	Citizen-level response rate	91.8%	92.3%	85.20	86.4%	93%	87%	93%	93%
3.1	Outcome	Citations of BJS data in social science journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data <sup>1</sup>	1,493	1,514	1,795	1,121	1,589	2,255	1,600	1,700
3.1	Outcome	Congressional record and testimony citing BJS data	16	15	9	17	17	13	17	17
3.1	Outcome	Federal and state court opinions citing BJS data	39	23	8	11	25	26	25	25
3.1	Efficiency	Index of operational efficiency	18.5	18.7	13.3	21.58	24.5	22.17	24.5	24.0
3.1	Outcome	Number of products that BJS makes available online	16,076	16,722	16,790	16,461	17,325	17,728	17,325	17,325
3.1	Output	Number of reports issued within one month of the expected release date	5	7	5	16	7	20	7	7
3.1	Outcome	Number of requests to seek correction of BJS data in accordance with the BJS Data Quality Guidelines	0	4	6	0	0	0	0	0
3.1	Outcome	Number of scheduled data collection series and special analyses to be conducted	23	22	19	19	21	33	21	20

N/A = Data unavailable

<sup>1</sup> Reflects less than full year data due to dysfunctional web analytical services provided to BJS.

<sup>2</sup> Reflects less than full year data.

<sup>3</sup> Beginning with FY 2014, these measures will be affected by: adoption of Google analytics (instead of Webtrends); movement to a different BJS website; a more precise measure of dataset downloads; API traffic will begin to be reported; and, affiliated websites will be relaunched (i.e. Fedstats and Data.gov).

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

Appropriation: Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (formerly Justice Assistance) (National Institute of Justice – NIJ)

DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3, Objective 3.1

Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013		FY 2014	FY 2015
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Outcome	Number of citations of NIJ products in peer reviewed journals	327	305	295	298	130	293	130	137
3.1	Outcome	Number of technologies fielded as a result (in whole or in part) of work funded under the NIJ award <sup>3</sup>	36	31	38	38	37	25	37	45
3.1	Outcome	Number of scholarly products that resulted in whole or in part from work funded under the NIJ award. <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	300	315
3.1	Outcome	Number of new NIJ final grant reports, NIJ research documents, and grantee research documents published <sup>2</sup>	189	173	204	273	300	237	300	N/A <sup>2</sup>

N/A = Data unavailable

<sup>1</sup> This measure was established in FY 2014. This measure’s revision reflects performance measure updates in the Research, Development, and Evaluation solicitations. Scholarly products refer to published, peer-reviewed, scientific journal articles, and/or (as appropriate for the funded project) law review journal articles, book chapter(s) or book(s) in the academic press, technological prototypes, patented inventions, or similar scientific products

<sup>2</sup> This measure will be discontinued in FY 2015

<sup>3</sup> This measure was revised to clarify the types of technologies fielded

### 3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

#### Bureau of Justice Statistics

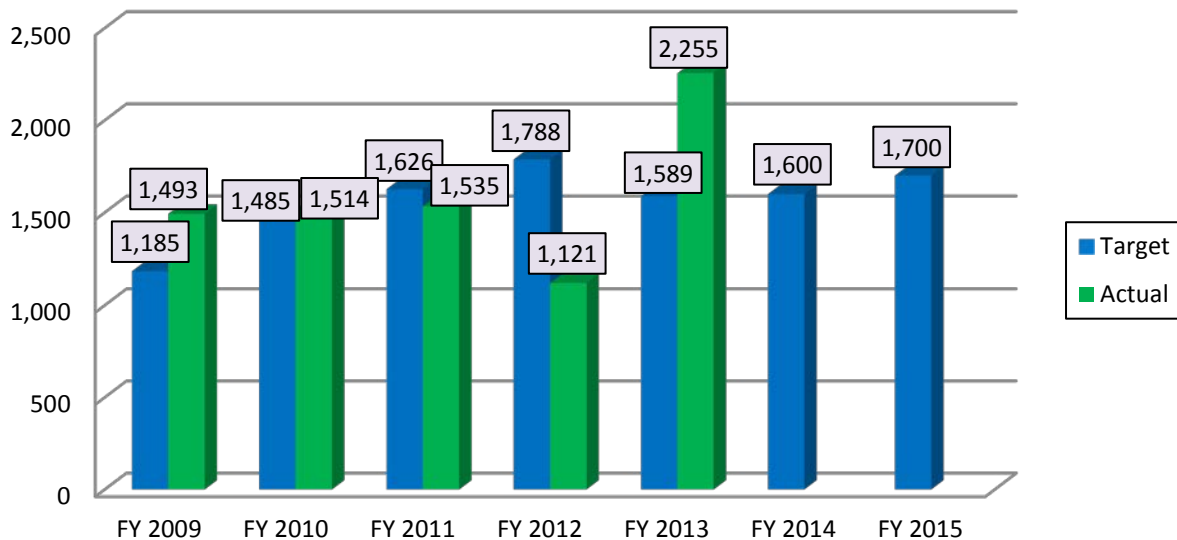
##### a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

The mission of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) is to collect, analyze, publish, and disseminate information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government. These data are critical to federal, state, and local policymakers in combating crime and ensuring justice.

BJS has established performance measures to assess the quality, timeliness, and relevance of its data, products, and services. One of BJS' most fundamental long-term goals is to improve product accessibility by increasing web-based distribution and utilization of data, including on-line tabulation and analysis of statistical information and downloadable datasets. While BJS did not meet the FY 2013 target, BJS broadened its product line to include supplementary statistical tables, web-only reports, and electronic survey questionnaires. Beginning in FY 2014, this measure will be affected by the following: adoption of Google analytics (instead of Webtrends); movement to a different BJS website; a more precise measure of dataset downloads; API traffic will be reported; and affiliated websites will be relaunched (i.e. Fedstats and Data.gov).

BJS uses relevance measures to gauge the degree to which data and products are responsive to user needs. One such measure is the number of "citations in social science journals, law reviews and journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data", which BJS exceeded in FY 2013. The target for FY 2014 is 1,600 and the target for FY 2015 is 1,700.

#### **Citations of BJS data in Social Science Journals and Publications**



## **b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes**

BJS, as the principal federal statistical agency of DOJ, supports *DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 6: Develop and disseminate research and statistics that inform criminal and juvenile justice policy and improve outcomes; and OJP Strategic Objective 6.2: Provide justice statistics and information to support justice policy and decision-making needs.* BJS provides the President, Congress, other officials, and the public with timely, accurate, and objective data about crime and the administration of justice. BJS also provides financial and technical support to state, local, and tribal governments to develop their criminal justice statistical capabilities. This assistance targets the development of information systems related to national criminal history records, records of protective orders involving domestic violence and stalking, sex offender registries, and automated identification systems used for background checks.

In FY 2015, BJS will continue to pursue research that improves information on and understanding of the criminal justice systems and enables policymakers to reach informed decisions on critical criminal justice program and policy issues. BJS plans to support the projects described in the account description via the three percent set-aside for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes.

## **National Institute of Justice**

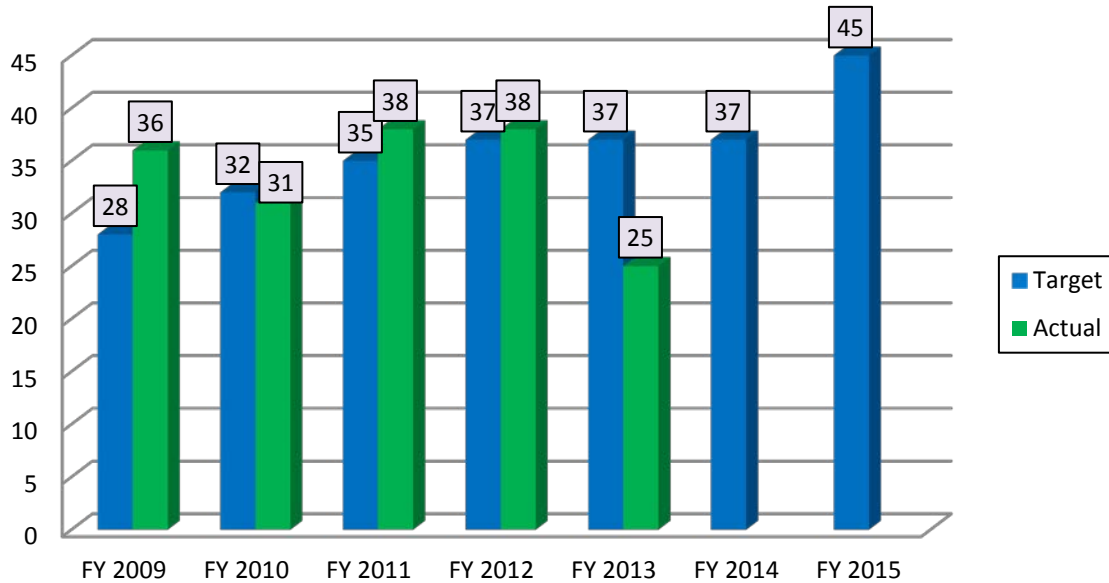
### **a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes**

The mission of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is to improve knowledge and understanding of crime and justice issues through science. NIJ provides objective and independent knowledge and tools to reduce crime and promote justice, particularly at the state and local levels.

NIJ collects data on the performance measure, “Number of fielded technologies as a result (in whole or in part) of work funded under the NIJ award.” NIJ-developed technologies are transferred to the field for use by criminal justice practitioners. Technologies are transferred through publications, demonstrations, commercialization, assistance for first adopters, and other means. During FY 2013, NIJ transferred 25 technologies to the field, below the target of 37. Due to a decrease in funding levels and active awards, fewer technologies were transferred to the field. In addition, since the NIJ released the *National Resource Council of the National Academies, Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States: A Path Forward* in February 2009, NIJ has addressed the needs of the forensic science community by issuing separate solicitations for Basic Scientific Research and Fundamental Forensic Science Research. Given that the investments have focused strongly on basic scientific research and fundamental research, these are research areas that generally do not lead to a fielded technology in the short term.

The target for FY 2014 is 37 and FY 2015 is 45.

## Number of Fielded Technologies



### b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

NIJ, as the research, development, and evaluation arm of DOJ, supports DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: *Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 6: Develop and disseminate research and statistics that inform criminal and juvenile justice policy and improve outcomes; and OJP Strategic Objective 6.1: Develop innovative social, forensic, and physical sciences research and rigorous program evaluation that support and advance criminal and juvenile justice policy and decision-making.* Technology is an essential tool in the prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of many forms of crime. NIJ contributes to the effectiveness of law enforcement through research on officer safety technologies and innovative tools to assist criminal investigations. This has included software that assists computer forensic specialists in searching for human images, including child pornography. NIJ plays a leading role in sponsoring innovative research and programs in the fields of forensic science, crime prevention, courts and corrections, and violence and victimization. NIJ has funded research projects in the forensic sciences, including research on trace evidence, controlled substances, questioned documents, odontology, pathology, and toxicology.

In FY 2015, NIJ will continue to pursue research and evaluation projects to encourage the development and adoption of new crime-fighting tools, improve understanding of what works (and what does not) in criminal justice programs and policy, and expand understanding of complex criminal justice issues. NIJ plans to support the projects described in the account description via the two percent set-aside for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes.

**C. State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance**  
**(Dollars in Thousands)**

<i>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequestration			\$1,060,468
2013 Prior Year Balance Rescissions			(32,000)
2013 Enacted w/Rescissions and Sequester*			1,028,468
2014 Enacted			1,171,500
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2015 Current Services			1,171,500
2015 Program Increases			217,150
2015 Program Offsets			(355,750)
2015 Request			\$1,032,900
<b>Total Change 2014-2015</b>			<b>(138,600)</b>

\*FY 2013 rescission amounts include both of the Congressional rescissions enacted against FY 2013 appropriations and the traditional rescission against prior year unobligated balances.

**1. Account Description**

OJP requests \$1,032.9 million for the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance account, which is \$138.6 million below the FY 2014 Enacted level. This account includes programs that establish and build on partnerships with state, local, and tribal governments, and faith-based and community organizations. These programs provide federal leadership on high-priority criminal justice concerns such as violent crime, criminal gang activity, illegal drugs, information sharing, and related justice system issues. The mix of formula and discretionary grant programs administered by OJP, coupled with robust training and technical assistance activities, assists law enforcement agencies, courts, local community partners, and other components of the criminal justice system in preventing and addressing violent crime, protecting the public, and ensuring that offenders are held accountable for their actions.

Key programs funded under this appropriation account include:

- The Adam Walsh Act Implementation Program, authorized by the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act, focuses on supporting the efforts of jurisdictions that are implementing the provisions of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA), Title I of the Adam Walsh Act. These jurisdictions receive critical grants and technical assistance to assist with the costs of SORNA implementation and maintenance, as well as support and assistance in their efforts to prevent sexual violence through the implementation of innovative and best practices in the field of sex offender management.
- Byrne Competitive Grants program, authorized through appropriations, awards grants to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, to prevent or combat juvenile delinquency, and to assist victims of crime (other than compensation). These grants are awarded to state, local, and tribal government agencies, for-profit and non-profit organizations, and faith-based and community organizations through a competitive, peer reviewed grant process. The program focuses on seven purpose areas, including: preventing crime; enhancing local law enforcement; and enhancing local courts.

- Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG), authorized by Section 508 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-351), was created to streamline justice funding and grant administration. The Byrne JAG Program allows state, local, and tribal governments to support a broad range of activities to prevent and control crime based on local needs and provides the flexibility to prioritize and direct funding to the areas that demonstrate the greatest need. These activities include: law enforcement programs; prosecution and court programs; prevention and education programs; community corrections programs; drug treatment and enforcement programs; planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; and crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation).
- The Comprehensive School Safety Initiative combines support for research on the root causes of school violence and new strategies and technologies for improving school safety to enable state, local and tribal communities to implement and evaluate innovative strategies to improve school safety. The grants provided by the Initiative may be used to test and evaluate technologies and strategies to improve school safety; develop and update school safety assessments and plans; provide technical assistance or training; and support and assess other programs and technologies that are intended to enhance overall school safety efforts.
- The DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities initiative is a comprehensive strategy to maximize the use of DNA and other forensic technology in the criminal justice system. DNA technology is increasingly vital to ensuring accuracy and fairness in the criminal justice system. It can be used to speed the prosecution of the guilty, while protecting the innocent from wrongful prosecution and exonerating those wrongfully convicted of a crime.
- The Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI), authorized through appropriations, partners with state and local policymakers to design policies that reduce prison and jail expenditures by developing state-specific, data-driven policies that save taxpayer dollars and direct some of those savings to strategies that can make communities safer and stronger. The initiative identifies ways to improve the availability of services that can reduce offenders' risk for recidivism, such as housing, substance abuse treatment, and positive social and family support for offenders returning to communities.
- The National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP), authorized by 42 U.S.C. 14601, helps states and territories improve the quality, timeliness, and immediate accessibility of criminal history and related records for use by federal, state, and local law enforcement. These records play a vital role in supporting criminal investigations, background checks related to employment or firearms purchases, and the identification of persons subject to protective orders or wanted, arrested, or convicted for stalking and/or domestic violence. The grants and technical assistance provided by this initiative help states to address the issues of incomplete criminal history records.
- The National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants, authorized by Public Law 110-180, seeks to improve the quality of NICS Grants background checks and eliminate gaps in records that might allow unauthorized individuals to legally purchase firearms. The Act created a grant program to assist state and tribal governments in updating

the Federal Bureau of Investigation's NICS with the criminal history and mental health records of individuals who are precluded from purchasing or possessing guns and sharing these records with other jurisdictions.

- The Pay for Success Initiatives will allow state, local, and tribal governments to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their social services and criminal justice programs while reducing the cost of these programs and significantly lowering the risk of initial investments to state, local, and tribal grantee jurisdictions.
- The Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE) will expand efforts to test additional models employing swift and certain sanctions. These research efforts will emphasize rigorous evaluation and practices to generate much needed evidence on the effectiveness of “swift and certain accountability” probation models such as HOPE to guide the many state, local, and tribal jurisdictions that are considering implementation of these types of programs.
- Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT), authorized by 42 U.S.C 3793(a)(17)(E) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, as amended, aims to enhance the capability of states and units of local government to provide residential substance abuse treatment for incarcerated inmates; prepare offenders for their reintegration into the communities from which they came by incorporating reentry planning activities into treatment programs; and assist both the offenders and their communities through the reentry process through the delivery of both community-based treatment and other broad-based aftercare services.
- The Second Chance Act Program, authorized by Public Law 110-199, builds on the success of OJP's past reentry initiatives by providing grants to establish and expand adult and juvenile offender reentry programs. This program authorizes various grants to government agencies and nonprofit groups to provide substance abuse treatment, housing, family programming, mentoring, victims support, and other services that can help reduce re-offending and violations of probation and parole.
- The “Smart on Crime” Initiative is an ongoing effort to modernize the criminal justice system. BJA administers three of the “smart on crime” programs within the Office of Justice Programs which include the following:
  - The Smart Policing program will assist in reducing and preventing crime by creating transparency and improving police-citizen communications and interactions. It will provide funding to local law enforcement agencies to develop effective and economical solutions to specific crime problems within their jurisdictions. Participating agencies and their research partners will identify a specific crime issue through careful, rigorous analysis and develop strategies and tactics to resolve or mitigate the problem -- resulting in smarter policing and safer neighborhoods.
  - The Smart Prosecution program will provide funding to county and city prosecutors to use local criminal justice data to be smart on crime, developing effective and economical prosecution strategies to specific crime problems in their jurisdictions.



- The Smart Probation will improve state, local, and tribal probation supervision efforts. The program will also improve probation success rates which would in turn improve public safety, reduce admissions and returns to prisons and jails, and save taxpayer dollars. Funds can be used to implement evidence-based supervision strategies and to create innovative new strategies to improve outcomes for probationers.
- Victims of Trafficking, principally authorized by section 113 of Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-386), empowers local law enforcement to better identify and rescue trafficking victims. An important secondary goal is the interdiction of trafficking in its various forms, whether it is forced prostitution, indentured servitude, peonage, or other forms of forced labor.

For additional information and a complete listing of OJP programs, please visit <http://www.ojp.gov>.

## 2. Performance and Resource Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE											
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance DOJ Goals and Objectives: Goals 2, 3; Objectives 2.3, 3.1, 3.3											
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES		Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2013		FY 2013		FY 2014		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2015 Request	
<b>Workload</b>											
Number of solicitations released on time versus planned		45		31		TBD <sup>1</sup>		TBD		TBD <sup>1</sup>	
Percent of awards made against plan		90%		94%		90%		0		90%	
Total Dollars Obligated		\$1,162,500		\$1,062,869		\$1,171,500		(\$138,600)		\$1,032,900	
-Grants		\$1,057,532		\$952,692		\$1,066,065		(\$126,126)		\$939,939	
-Non-Grants		\$104,968		\$110,177		\$105,435		(\$12,474)		\$92,961	
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY											
-Grants		91%		90%		91%		91%		91%	
-Non-Grants		9%		10%		9%		9%		9%	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE \$000		FTE \$000		FTE \$000		FTE \$000		FTE \$000	
		\$1,162,500		\$1,062,869		\$1,171,500		(\$138,600)		\$1,032,900	
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2013		FY 2013		FY 2014		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2015 Request	
Outcome	Percent of participants who reoffend while participating in the Drug Court program (long-term) <sup>4</sup>	30%		TBD		30%		0		10%	
Outcome/ Output	Percent of Drug Court program participants who exhibit a reduction in substance use during the reporting period (annual)	89% <sup>2</sup>		TBD		N/A <sup>3</sup>		N/A		N/A <sup>3</sup>	
Outcome	Percent of drug court participants who graduate from the drug court program <sup>2</sup>	48%		TBD		48%		0		48%	
Annual/ Outcome	Percent reduction in DNA backlog casework (DNA-NIJ) <sup>5</sup>	25%		N/A <sup>5</sup>		N/A		0		N/A	
Efficiency	Program costs per drug court graduate	\$12,708		TBD		\$11,708		\$0		\$11,708	
Output	Number of participants in RSAT	30,000		TBD		30,000		0		30,000	
<sup>1</sup> The FY 2014 and FY 2015 targets will be established upon appropriation of FY 2014 and FY 2015 funds. <sup>2</sup> This measure will reflect the number of participants enrolled in the program at least 90 days that did not test positive for the presence of alcohol or illegal substance. <sup>3</sup> This measure will be discontinued in FY 2014. <sup>4</sup> This is derived as the number of participants with a new drug or non-drug charge divided by the total number of drug court participants (both graduates and non-graduates) exiting the programs <sup>5</sup> This measure was discontinued in FY 2013 as it does not accurately reflect cases analyzed by NIJ grantees for the requested time period.											

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (Drug Court Program-BJA)										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goals 3; Objective 3.4										
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013		FY 2014	FY 2015
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.4	Outcome	Percent of participants who reoffend while participating in the Drug Court program (long-term) <sup>2</sup>	30%	11%	13%	47%	30%	11%	10%	10%
3.4	Outcome	Percent of Drug Court program participants who exhibit a reduction in substance use during the reporting period (annual) <sup>2, 5</sup>	82%	75.8%	79%	83% <sup>6</sup>	89% <sup>6</sup>	80%	N/A <sup>5</sup>	N/A <sup>5</sup>
3.4	Outcome	Percent of Drug Court program participants, enrolled in the program at least 90 days, who tested positive for alcohol or illegal substance <sup>3</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19%	19%
3.4	Outcome	Percent of drug court participants who graduate from the drug court program <sup>1</sup>	57%	53%	43%	46%	48%	52%	54%	54%
3.4	Efficiency	Program cost per drug court graduate <sup>2,7</sup>	\$25,261	\$14,417	\$11,633	\$13,388	\$12,708	\$9,788	\$11,708	\$11,708

N/A = Data unavailable  
<sup>1</sup> This measure was established in FY2005.  
<sup>2</sup> This measure was established in FY2007.  
<sup>3</sup> This measure was established in FY2014.  
<sup>4</sup> This measure's FY 2014 target will be established upon review of baseline data.  
<sup>5</sup> This measure will be discontinued in FY 2014. The original drug-testing information included both new and old program participants, making it unclear whether the information was driven by new or old participants. This measure will focus only on participants enrolled in the program at least 90 days, as that is the minimum amount of time to expect a dosage-effect response for drug court participation, and account for program entry.  
<sup>6</sup> This measure reflects the number of participants enrolled in the program at least 90 days that did not test positive for the presence of alcohol or illegal substance.  
<sup>7</sup> This measure was calculated based on closed out grants.

Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (Residential Substance Abuse and Treatment Program-BJA)										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3; Objective 3.4										
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		CY 2009	CY 2010	CY 2011	CY 2012	CY 2013		CY 2014	CY 2015
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.4	Output	Number of participants in RSAT	39,159	29,872	29,358	28,695	30,000	TBD	27,000	27,000
3.4	Outcome	Percent of participants who completed the residential program and have passed drug testing <sup>1,3</sup>	92%	96%	98%	94% <sup>7</sup>	83%	TBD <sup>8,9</sup>	N/A <sup>3</sup>	N/A <sup>3</sup>
3.4	Outcome	Percent of drug and alcohol tests from residential program participants that were drug and alcohol free <sup>2</sup> .	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	98%	98%
3.4	Outcome	Percent of participants who completed the aftercare program and have remained arrest-free for 1 year following release from aftercare <sup>1,4</sup>	92%	80%	66%	68% <sup>6</sup>	78%	TBD <sup>5,9</sup>	N/A <sup>4</sup>	N/A <sup>4</sup>
3.4	Outcome	Percent jail based/residential successful completions <sup>2</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD <sup>9</sup>	67%	67%
3.4	Outcome	Percent of jail based/residential participants tested positive for alcohol or illegal substances <sup>2</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD <sup>9</sup>	2%	2%
3.4	Outcome	Percent of participants who successfully completed all requirements of the aftercare portion of the RSAT program <sup>2</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD <sup>9</sup>	53%	53%
3.4	Outcome	Percent of aftercare participants charged with drug or non-drug offense(s) one year after successful completion <sup>2</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	31%	31%

N/A = Data unavailable

<sup>1</sup> This measure was established in 2009.

<sup>2</sup> This measure was established in 2014

<sup>3</sup> This measure will be discontinued in FY 2014. This measure presented two major challenges for grantees to accurately collect and report on the number of participants who successfully complete and tested positive for illegal substance and alcohol abuse on a quarterly basis. The performance measure combined two separate questions into one, which confounds the information grantees report and usually leads to under-reporting on both successful completions and drug testing information. The performance measure requires grantees to collect post-program information on successful participants. Analyses of PMT data and consensus calls with grantees revealed post-program information to be the most unreliable as many grantees do not have the capacity to accurately track participant activity that extend beyond their program or project period.

<sup>4</sup> This measure will be discontinued in FY 2014. This measure presented a challenge for grantees to collect accurate information on post-program participant activity, which revealed a need to revise the existing performance measure to make it easier for them to collect and report on the number of successful completions. Collecting this information prior to participants leaving the programs should provide a more accurate account of the overall program completion for the RSAT program.

<sup>5</sup> This measure will reflect the percentage of participants that were not arrested within one year after completing the program.

<sup>6</sup> This rate is based on data reported for two different sets of measures over different reporting periods. Specifically, grantees reported on measures that were found to be problematic during October 2011–March 2012. These measures were subsequently revised and grantees began reporting on the revised measures April–September 2012. The data for the two different sets of data were aggregated to determine an overall rate. The calculation for the “old measures” is: number of participants arrest free 1 year after release / number of participants tracked 1 year after release \*100. The calculation for the revised measures is: 1 – (total number of former aftercare participants charged with any drug offense or non-drug offense within 1 years after successfully completing the program / total number of aftercare graduates [successful completers])\*100.

<sup>7</sup> The CY 2012 data is based on two quarters of data (October 2011–March 2012). The measure was removed in April 2012 and revised for CY 2012 2nd quarter reporting (January – March 2012).

<sup>8</sup> For CY 2013, the measure will be the percentage of drug and alcohol tests given to program participants that were drug and alcohol free.

<sup>9</sup> CY 2013 data will be available March 2014

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (Prescription Drug Monitoring Program-BJA)  
 DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3; Objective 3.1

Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		CY 2009	CY 2010	CY 2011	CY 2012	CY 2013		CY 2014	CY 2015
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Outcome	Number of interstate unsolicited reports produced	N/A	1,304	979 <sup>1</sup>	413	620	TBD <sup>2</sup>	1,890	1,890
3.1	Outcome	Number of interstate solicited reports produced	N/A	196,843	291,618 <sup>1</sup>	733,783	345,000	TBD <sup>2</sup>	399,000	399,000

N/A = Data unavailable

<sup>1</sup>BJA began collecting data for this measure January 2010 and used historical data to set the target for the FY 2011 measure

<sup>2</sup> CY 2013 data will be available March 2014

<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE</b>										
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (Regional Information Sharing Systems - BJA)										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3; Objective 3.1										
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013		FY 2014	FY 2015
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Outcome	Percent increase in inquiries	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7%	10%	10%
N/A = Data unavailable										

<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE</b>										
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants) - BJA										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3; Objective 3.1										
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013		FY 2014	FY 2015
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Outcome	Successful completion rate for individuals participating in drug-related JAG Programs <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20%	66%	25%	25%
N/A = Data unavailable										
<sup>1</sup> Data are not available for years prior to FY 2013										

<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE</b>										
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (Second Chance Act) - BJA)										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3; Objective 3.1										
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013		FY 2014	FY 2015
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Output	Number of participants in SCA-funding programs <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7,120	8,252	10%	10%
N/A = Data unavailable										
<sup>1</sup> Data are not available for years prior to FY 2012										



PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance - (NCHIP – BJS)										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goals 3; Objective 3.1										
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013		FY 2014	FY 2015
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Output	Number of states in Interstate Identification Index (III) System	51	51	51	51	52	51	52	52
3.1	Output	Number of states participating in the FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS)	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
3.1	Output	Number of states participating in the FBI's protection order file	50	51	52	53	54	53	54	54
3.1	Output	Number of states submitting data to the FBI's Denied Persons File and/or other National Instant Criminal Background Check System index files (at least 10 records) <sup>2</sup>	29	37	39	42	43	44	43	43
3.1	Outcome	Percentage of applications for firearms transfers rejected primarily for the presence of a prior felony conviction history	1.5%	1.5%	N/A <sup>3</sup>	N/A <sup>4</sup>	2.0%	N/A <sup>4</sup>	2.0%	2%
3.1	Outcome	Percentage of recent state records which are automated <sup>1</sup>	N/A	92%	N/A	94	N/A	TBD <sup>5</sup>	96%	97%
3.1	Outcome	Percentage of records accessible through Interstate Identification Index <sup>1</sup>	N/A	74%	N/A	79	N/A	TBD <sup>5</sup>	76%	80%

N/A = Data unavailable

<sup>1</sup> Data are reported on a biennial basis.

<sup>2</sup> The states that submitted data have provided at least 10 records to the FBI's National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) index files.

<sup>3</sup> The collection of these data was suspended for 2011 while the sample was re-evaluated and redesigned. Thus, an actual number will not be produced.

<sup>4</sup> 2012 data will be available June 2014. 2013 data will be available in early 2015.

<sup>5</sup> No data is available for FY 2013. Data provided from biannual report of state criminal history information systems.

<sup>6</sup> States include the 50 states, District of Columbia, and the territories

### 3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

#### **National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)**

##### **a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes**

The National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP), administered by BJS, is the primary vehicle for building the national infrastructure to support the background check systems required under the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (Brady Act) and other legislation. Funds and technical assistance have also been provided to support the interface between states and national record systems. This support insures compatibility in the design of such systems, promotes the use of the newest technologies for accurate and immediate checking capabilities, and fosters a communications capacity across states to address the mobility of criminal populations and growing concerns about terrorism.

NCHIP uses several outcome measures to track progress and results, including the percentage of state criminal history records that are immediately accessible through the automated Interstate Identification Index (III). BJS also tracks the number of states submitting disqualifying records to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and the NICS Grants Index, which are two systems used by the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants to deny firearm purchases.

##### **b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes**

The NCHIP program aligns under DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: *Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 6: Develop and disseminate research and statistics that inform criminal and juvenile justice policy and improve outcomes; and OJP Strategic Objective 6.2: Provide justice statistics and information to support justice policy and decision-making needs.* Law enforcement in the United States, unlike that in most other industrialized countries, has several levels and is comprised of approximately 18,000 federal, state, local, and tribal agencies. This level of decentralization presents challenges to those who foster innovation and respond to national threats, such as terrorism. Ensuring that the justice community shares information, adopts best practices, and responds to emerging issues with the same level of effectiveness and timeliness is a daunting task. Law enforcement intelligence and sharing information are major OJP priorities among federal, state, local, and tribal agencies. OJP faces the challenge of working toward large-scale sharing of critical justice and public safety information in an efficient, timely, and secure manner, while also ensuring the privacy rights of individuals.

Recent performance results include:

*Improved criminal history record system.* Continuous improvement of the Nation's criminal history record information systems through BJS's NCHIP and NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP) programs also contributes to improving OJP's statistical infrastructure and particularly its capacity to study recidivism and evaluate the impact of various grant programs.

Such research also helps BJS continuously assess the accuracy and completeness of this information for operational purposes and so helps target the use of record improvement funds.

*Improved accessibility of records:* All states have received funds under NCHIP to upgrade the quality and availability of criminal history record systems. As of calendar year 2012, about 94 million records held by the states were automated, an increase of 5 percent from calendar year 2010. Approximately 74 percent of state-held automated records were accessible to III. As of FY 2013, there are approximately 82.6 million records in III. At the end of 2012, more than 9 out of 10 (94 percent) of recent state records were automated and 79 percent of automated records were accessible for conducting presale firearms and other background checks.

*Full participation in III:* To ensure compatibility, all record enhancements funded under NCHIP are required to conform to FBI standards for III participation. Participation in III is critical since it constitutes the primary system through which the FBI accesses state-held data for NICS checks. In 1989, only 20 states were members of the FBI's III system, which permits instant access to out-of-state data. By year end 1993, 26 states were participants. As of FY 2013, all 50 states and the District of Columbia are members of III indicating that they meet the rigorous standards of the FBI for participation. A total of 18 states are participants in the FBI's National Fingerprint File, a completely decentralized index which makes the sharing of criminal history record information more efficient.

*Automation of records and fingerprint data:* States have used funds to establish Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (AFIS) and to purchase live scan equipment for state and local agencies. AFIS systems enable states to conduct automated searches for records based on fingerprint characteristics and to interface with the FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (IAFIS). As of FY 2013, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and four territories participate in IAFIS, which became operational in July 1999. In addition to ensuring that records are properly matched to the correct offender, AFIS minimizes the time and manpower required for searching fingerprint databases, which facilitates matching of latent prints obtained at a crime scene. Live scan equipment permits law enforcement to take fingerprints without use of inkpads or other similar procedures and electronically transfer fingerprints to the state's AFIS for comparison and matching against state and FBI held prints.

*National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS):* The Brady Act requires that a background check be conducted using the FBI's NICS to identify potential purchasers who are prohibited from purchasing firearms. The NICS is supporting over 15 million transactions annually at the presale stage of firearms purchases.

*Domestic violence records and protection orders:* NCHIP has put special emphasis on ensuring that domestic violence-related offenses are included in criminal records. The Federal Gun Control Act as amended prohibits sales of firearms to persons subject to a qualifying domestic violence related protection order or convicted of a qualifying domestic violence misdemeanor. Funds have been awarded specifically for development of state protection order files that are compatible with the FBI's national file to permit interstate enforcement of protection orders and the denial of firearm transfers to prohibited persons subject to a protection order. The NCIC National Protection Order File became operational in May 1997. All 50 states, the District of

Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands submit data to the file, which held over 1.5 million records of protection orders.

The Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs contributes to the Violent Crime Priority Goal through two grant programs: NCHIP and NARIP. These programs provide funds to states to encourage them to submit or otherwise make available relevant records to the three databases queried during a firearms-related background check, including the NICS Index. At the federal level, federal agencies are required by the Brady Act, as amended by the NICS Improvement Amendments Act, to share relevant records with the NICS no less than quarterly. The President recently issued a memorandum to federal agencies to ensure compliance with this mandate.

### **Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT)**

#### **a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes**

The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) for State Prisoners Program is a critical aspect of offender reentry programs and addresses the issue of substance abuse and the direct link to public safety, crime, and victimization by providing treatment and services within the institution and the community. All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories receive RSAT grants and all together operate about 400 RSAT programs. Ultimately, every RSAT-funded program's goal is to help offenders become drug-free and learn the skills needed to remain drug-free upon their return to the community.

This formula grant provides funds to local correctional and detention facilities for substance abuse treatment programs. RSAT assists state and local governments in developing and implementing substance abuse treatment programs in state and local correctional and detention facilities, and in creating and maintaining community-based aftercare services for offenders.

#### **b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes**

The RSAT program aligns under DOJ Strategic Objective 3.4: *Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society; OJP Strategic Goal 7: Promote efforts that improve the security of person in custody and provide innovative, comprehensive reentry approaches to reduce recidivism and maintain public safety; and OJP Strategic Objective 7.2: Promote innovative and comprehensive reentry approaches to facilitate offenders' successful reintegration into society, consistent with community expectations and standards.* OJP supports effective jail and prison reentry programs that target offenders who are substance abusers; technical violators of supervision conditions; violent and high risk; non-violent but with multiple needs; and those who would otherwise face major obstacles in their reentry back into the community. These programs, which are funded through grants, technical assistance, and training, emphasize collaborative efforts among community-based services and resources; the use of non-profit, faith- and community-based organizations and mentors; and information sharing among law enforcement and other agencies.

BJA has identified several strategies to strengthen RSAT:

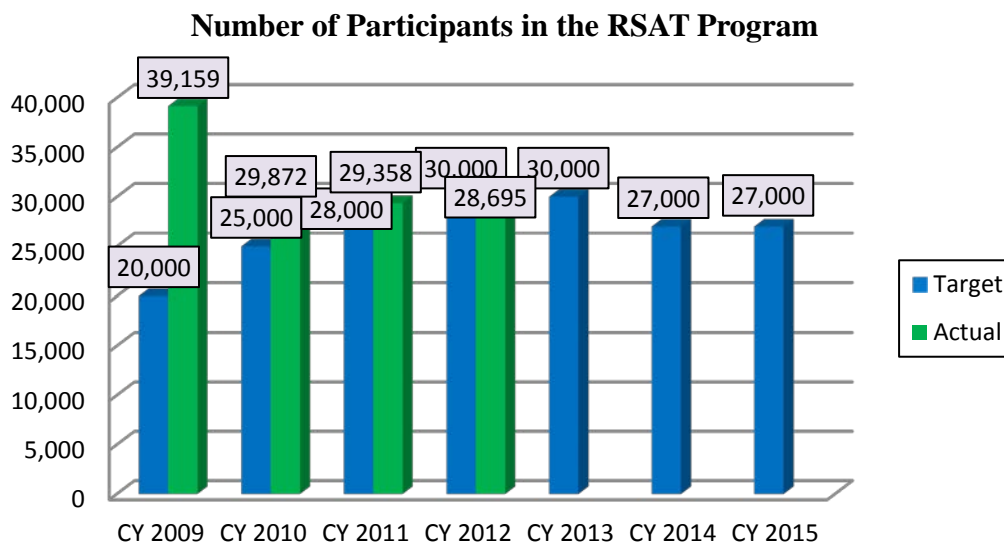
- 1) Work with states to identify and implement an evidence-based treatment model and ensure staff receive specific training to ensure competence with the particular treatment modality selected for the program;
- 2) Ensure that the states' corrections departments and prison administration officials adhere to treatment goals and work to minimize disruptions to the treatment process; and
- 3) Work with states to ensure that the focus is on providing coordinated services for offender aftercare treatment and reentry into the community.

RSAT helps build partnerships between correctional staff and the treatment community to provide services in secure settings, allowing offenders to overcome substance abuse and prepare for reentry. Providing inmates with treatment not only allows individuals successfully completing RSAT programs to return to communities substance-free, but also reduces incarceration costs to federal, state, and local governments for those offenders not returning to the correctional system. Most importantly, RSAT helps prevent the continued financial and emotional costs of drug-related crimes on families, friends, and communities.

**Performance Measure:** Number of participants in the RSAT Program

Data for this measure are reported on a calendar year (CY) basis and, as a result, 2013 data will not be available until March 2014.

The target for CY 2012 was to have 30,000 participants in the RSAT program; however, the actual number of RSAT program participants in CY 2012 was 27,341. There are many contributing factors that lead to an actual number less than the projected target, including local program capacity; the numbers of eligible offenders, available staff, and treatment providers; and security issues.



CY 2013 data will be available March 2014

The CY 2014 and CY 2015 targets were reduced to 27,000 from 30,000 was based on prior year trends; targets are estimated from previous year counts provided by grantees. Prior year trends indicate lower participant levels. Previously submitted numbers are sometimes updated and resubmitted to reflect more accurate actuals when additional reports are received from states.

## **Drug Court Program**

### **a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes**

The Drug Court program, administered by BJA, was established in 1995 to provide financial and technical assistance to states, state courts, local courts, units of local government, and tribal governments in order to establish drug treatment courts. Drug courts employ an integrated mix of treatment, drug testing, incentives, and sanctions to break the cycle of substance abuse and crime. Since its inception, more than 2,500 drug courts have been established in a number of jurisdictions throughout the country. Currently, every state and two U.S. territories have established or planned one or more drug courts in their jurisdiction.

The need for drug treatment services is tremendous and OJP has a long history of providing resources to break the cycle of drugs and violence by reducing the demand, use, and trafficking of illegal drugs. Twenty-nine percent of the 6.8 million people who reported to the 2012 National Crime Victimization Survey that they had been a victim of violence, believed that the perpetrator was using drugs, alcohol, or both drugs and alcohol. Further, 54 percent of jail inmates were abusing or dependent on drugs, according to Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) 2002 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails. Correspondingly, 53 percent of state inmates, and 45 percent of federal inmates abused or were dependent on drugs in the year before their admission to prison, according to the BJS 2004 Surveys of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities.

The Drug Court program is measured by four performance measures including:

1. The percent of participants who reoffend while participating in the Drug Court program;
2. Percent of Drug Court participants who exhibit a reduction in substance use during the reporting period (in FY 2014 this measures is changing to percent of Drug Court program participants, enrolled in the program at least 90 days how tested positive for alcohol or illegal substance use);
3. Percent of Drug Court participants who graduate from the drug court program;
4. Program cost per Drug Court graduate.

The four measures point to the program's goal of helping ex-offenders successfully complete substance abuse treatment service to address their substance abuse challenges while remaining in the community. BJA emphasizes the risk and needs responsivity principle by advocating for the use of validated risk assessment instruments to ensure those who enroll in a drug court program are most at risk for reoffending and have the highest risk for continued use of illegal substances.

In FY 2013, the Drug Court program exceeded the targets for three measures. The target graduation rate for FY 2013 was 48%, the actual graduation rate was 52%, exceeding it by 4 percentage points. BJA will continue to encourage grantees to implement cost effective policies that ensure a large percentage of program participants graduate in an appropriate amount of time with the appropriate dosage. Eleven percent of participants in FY 2013 reoffended (i.e., new criminal activity) while in the program which exceeds the target (30%). The target has been recalculated for FY 2014 and FY 2015 at 10%. The federal cost per Drug Court graduate is \$9,788, which is \$2,920 less than the target of \$12,708. The cost per graduate is only a portion of the total cost of a drug court program which may be supplemented by other federal, state, or local funding sources. BJA continues to advocate for policies that increase effectiveness and efficiency. Finally, the percentage of Drug Court participants who exhibit a reduction in substance use did not meet its target of 89%. The actual FY 2013 percentage is 80%, a difference of 9 percentage points. This measure will be discontinued and replaced by a more precise and meaningful measure in FY 2014. The revised measure is the percent of Drug Court program participants, enrolled in the program at least 90 days, who tested positive for alcohol or illegal substance use.

## **b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes**

The Drug Court program aligns under DOJ Strategic Objective 3.4: *Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society; OJP Strategic Goal 3: Improve efforts and coordinated strategies to prevent and treat illegal drug use, and the misuse of licit drugs; and OJP Objective 3.1: Assist state, local, and tribal programs with the prevention and treatment of illegal drug use.*

BJA will continue to ensure those that are highest risk and highest need are given the opportunity to participate in Drug Court programs. This helps to ensure increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the program. This will be accomplished through continued collaboration with state and local governments to identify grantees that will benefit from additional training and technical assistance. BJA will also monitor grantee performance by monitoring these and other performance measures. This is accomplished through a combination of grant monitoring and written reports. Finally, BJA will work with drug courts to identify and implement evidence-based treatment models and ensure staff receive specific training to ensure competence with the particular treatment modality selected for the Drug Court program.

## **Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP)**

### **a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes**

The Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP), administered by BJA, enhances the capacity of regulatory and law enforcement agencies, and public health officials to collect and analyze controlled substance prescription data and other scheduled<sup>1</sup> chemical products through a

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<sup>1</sup> The Federal Controlled Substance Act, which established five schedules of controlled substances, to be known as schedules I, II, III, IV, and V. Schedules are lists of controlled substances which identify how the substances on each list can be prescribed, dispensed or administered. A

centralized database administered by an authorized state agency. The objectives of the PDMP are to build a data collection and analysis system at the state level; enhance existing programs' ability to analyze and use collected data; facilitate the exchange of collected prescription data among states; and assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the programs funded under this initiative. Funds may be used for planning activities or implementation activities.

The target for CY 2012 was 330,000 solicited interstate reports and 600 unsolicited interstate reports; the goal was exceeded by 403,738 solicited interstate reports and missed by 213 unsolicited interstate reports. The number of solicited reports likely exceeded its target due to three grantees (out of thirty-eight) who reported a large number of solicited reports in CY 2012. These reported values greatly increased from the amounts grantees reported in CY 2011, accounting for 95% of the reported amount in CY 2012, likely because funding helped to enhance the grantee reporting capacity.

In CY 2012, the number of unsolicited interstate reports was likely missed due to the grant, previously mentioned that closed in CY 2011. This grantee no longer reported data for CY2012, but because the CY2012 target was calculated using actual amounts reported in CY2011, this target was likely inflated by the CY2011 grantee's previously reported large values. For both solicited and unsolicited interstate reports, it should also be noted that these targets are difficult to predict due to a great deal of variance in these measures.<sup>2</sup> Unsolicited interstate reports pose a greater challenge, as each state has different laws on whether or not unsolicited interstate reports can be generated.

## **b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes**

PDMP aligns under DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: *Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders, through innovative leadership and programs; OJP Strategic Goal 3: Improve efforts and coordinated strategies to prevent and treat illegal drug use, and the misuse of licit drugs; and OJP Strategic Objective 3.2: Support state, local and tribal law enforcement efforts to prevent and detect the diversion and misuse of licit drugs.* Since nearly all states have an operational program, BJA, through the PDMP program, will continue to encourage states to evolve toward a 'model' PDMP which includes all of the best practices as identified by the PDMP Center of Excellence at Brandeis University. A maturity model of sorts is being explored, which would put more structure behind grant proposals and evaluation of the effectiveness of program and consist in large part of the program design elements that were examined for the BJA Grant Stat. BJA recently added a tribal category and a data-driven strategies category, which seeks to promote partnerships at the local and state level to leverage PDMP data to directly attack drug abuse and diversion issues.

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substance is placed on a particular schedule after consideration of several factors, including the substance's accepted medical usage in the United States and potential for causing psychological or physical dependence.

<sup>2</sup> The increase of solicited reports combined with the simultaneous decrease in unsolicited reports may be a related phenomenon. Higher numbers of solicited reports may mean that fewer individuals are meeting the criteria for unsolicited reports. However, it is difficult to attribute this to a cause and effect relationship, as many complex factors influence both the number of solicited and unsolicited reports, such as interim policies, available resources, and state laws.



## Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS)

### **a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes**

The Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) program, administered by BJA, provides services and resources that directly impact law enforcement's ability to successfully resolve criminal investigations and prosecute offenders, while providing the critical officer safety event deconfliction<sup>3</sup> necessary to keep the men and women of our law enforcement community safe. RISS provides support services to thousands of local, state, federal, and tribal criminal justice agencies in their effort for those agencies to identify, detect, deter, prevent, and solve criminal and terrorist-related investigations. Through the RISS Secure Law Enforcement Cloud (RISSNET™), the available information and intelligence sharing resources, the RISS Centers investigative support and analytical services, provide equipment to assist with investigations, and the expansion of RISSafe (the RISS nationwide deconfliction system), RISS, in this supporting role, has enabled both agencies and individual officers to increase their success and safety in the field exponentially.

BJA reviews the performance of the RISS Program on a quarterly basis looking at the number of trainings provided, requests for support services by member agencies, publications developed and distributed, total membership, and number of equipment loans made to the field. The total number of inquiries submitted for information available through the RISSNET network and submissions to RISSafe for deconfliction are also reviewed. Although there are no specific target goals set in these areas the program has seen slight increases in all areas with a significant increase in events submitted for deconfliction and conflicts identified in RISSafe.

	<b>FY 2012 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2013 Target</b>	<b>FY 2013 Actual</b>
RISSafe events submitted	165,094	173,761	179,770
RISSafe conflicts identified	57,500	63,589	73,119

The final measure (number of inquiries) is the one submitted quarterly to the White House as a RISS measurement. In FY 2013, the total number of inquiries increased by 7%.

### **b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes**

RISS aligns under DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: *Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the Nation's capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation's law enforcement, and criminal and juvenile justice systems.*

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<sup>3</sup> Comprehensive and nationwide deconfliction system that is accessible on a 24/7/365 basis and available to all law enforcement agencies. Officers are able to enter event data on a 24/7 basis but do not have the ability to see other officers' entries into the system.

BJA will continue to review the RISS Program on a quarterly basis through evaluation reporting, grant reviews, and monitoring of performance measures. Through these reviews, BJA intends to ensure and assist RISS in maintaining services and support to the state, local, and tribal agencies through increased efficiency and effectiveness of the program. This will be accomplished through continued collaboration, not only with the RISS Centers, but also the state, local, and tribal agencies using RISS resources and services. The training and technical assistance provided these agencies through RISS is extremely important especially to many of the smaller to medium size agencies who may not be able to get these resources or services anywhere else.

### **Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants**

#### **a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes**

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program, administered by BJA, is the leading source of federal justice funding to state and local jurisdictions. The JAG program focuses on criminal justice related needs of states, tribes, and local governments by providing these entities with critical funding necessary to support a range of program areas, including law enforcement; prosecution, courts, and indigent defense; crime prevention and education; corrections and community corrections; drug treatment and enforcement; program planning, evaluation, and technology improvement; and crime victim and witness initiatives. The activities conducted under each program area are determined by the SAAs. These are broad in scope, and include such activities as: hiring and maintaining staff, overtime for staff, training, and purchasing equipment and/or supplies. More specifically, the drug treatment activities include treatment (inpatient or outpatient) as well as clinical assessment, detoxification, counseling, and aftercare. The targeted performance for FY 2013 was a 20% successful completion rate for drug related programs and the JAG programs exceeded this goal by 46% with a successful completion rate of 66%. At this time no actions are necessary to attain the 2015 target.

#### **b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes**

JAG aligns under *DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs; OJP Strategic Goal 3: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; OJP Strategic Objective 3.1: Increase the Nation's capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation's law enforcement, and criminal and juvenile justice systems.* In order to continue to achieve this target in future years. BJA will continue support these efforts through a continued use of funding priorities for JAG applicants in the solicitation guidance.

## Second Chance Act

### **a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes**

The Second Chance Act (SCA) of 2007 (Public Law 110-199) reformed the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. The SCA is an investment in programs proven to reduce recidivism and the financial burden of corrections on state and local governments, while increasing public safety. The bill authorizes grants to state and local government agencies and community organizations to provide employment and housing assistance, substance abuse treatment, family programming, mentoring, victim support and other services that help people returning from prison and jail to safely and successfully reintegrate into the community. The legislation provides support to eligible applicants for the development and implementation of comprehensive and collaborative strategies that address the challenges posed by reentry to increase public safety and reduce recidivism.

While BJA funds six separate Second Chance Act grant programs, for the purposes of this performance measure, data from only two grant programs are used. The first program is the Targeting Offenders with Co-Occurring Substance Abuse and Mental Health Program. This Second Chance Act grant program provides funding to state and local government agencies and federally recognized Indian tribes to implement or expand treatment both pre- and post-release programs for individuals with co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorders. The second program is the Family-Based Prisoner Substance Abuse Treatment Program. This grant program is designed to implement or expand family-based treatment programs for adults in prisons or jails. These programs provide comprehensive substance abuse treatment and parenting programs for incarcerated parents of minor children and also provide treatment and other services to the participating offenders' minor children and family members. Program services are available during incarceration as well as during reentry back into the community.

The total number of participants in Second Chance Act funded programs is a measure of the grant program's goal of helping ex-offenders successfully reenter the community following criminal justice system involvement, by addressing their substance abuse challenges. This measure demonstrates how many ex-offenders have participated in substance abuse-focused reentry services. The target number of participants in SCA programs for FY 2013 was 7,120 participants. This target was exceeded by 1,132 participants, approximately 15%. A total of 8,252 participants were served during FY 2013, indicating that grantees are using Second Chance Act funds to serve a larger number of ex-offenders than expected. At this time, no additional actions are necessary to meet the FY 2015 target to increase the number of participants in SCA-funding programs by 10%.

### **b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes**

*SCA aligns under DOJ Strategic Objective 3.4: Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society; OJP Strategic Goal 6: Promote efforts that improve the security of persons in custody and provide innovative, comprehensive reentry approaches to reduce recidivism and maintain public safety; and OJP*

*Strategic Objective 6.2: Promote innovative and comprehensive reentry approaches to facilitate offenders' successful reintegration into society, consistent with community expectations and standards.*

In order to continue to meet and exceed the established targets, BJA will continue to support and promote the reform and strengthening of America's criminal justice system by expanding the use of reentry programs while maintaining public safety. BJA will continue to provide funding for the implementation of innovative, comprehensive pre- and post-release reentry programs that both reduce ex-offender recidivism and facilitate the successful reintegration of ex-offenders into society. In order to continue to accomplish these goals and further the positive impact of Second Chance Act programs, additional funding and support is needed, including the passage of the Second Chance Reauthorization Act of 2013.

**D. Juvenile Justice Programs**  
**(Dollars in Thousands)**

<i>Juvenile Justice Programs</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequestration			\$260,950
2013 Prior Year Balance Rescission			(8,000)
2013 Enacted w/Rescission and Sequestration*			252,950
2014 Enacted			254,500
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2015 Current Services			254,500
2015 Program Increases			88,900
2015 Program Offsets			(44,000)
2015 Request			\$299,400
<b>Total Change 2014-2015</b>			44,900

\*FY 2013 rescission amounts include both of the Congressional rescissions enacted against FY 2013 appropriations and the traditional rescission against prior year unobligated balances.

**1. Account Description**

OJP requests \$299.4 million for the Juvenile Justice Programs account, which is \$44.9 million above the FY 2014 Enacted level. This account includes programs that support state, local, and tribal community efforts to develop and implement effective and coordinated prevention and intervention juvenile programs. The objectives of these programs are to reduce juvenile delinquency and crime; improve the juvenile justice system so that it protects public safety; hold offenders accountable; assist missing and exploited children and their families; and provide treatment and rehabilitative services tailored to the needs of juveniles and their families.

America's youth are facing an ever-changing set of problems and barriers to successful lives. As a result, OJP is constantly challenged to develop enlightened policies and programs to address the needs and risks of those youth who enter the juvenile justice system. OJP remains committed to leading the nation in efforts addressing these challenges which include: preparing juvenile offenders to return to their communities following release from secure correctional facilities; dealing with the small percentage of serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders; helping states address the disproportionate confinement of minority youth; and helping children who have been victimized by crime and child abuse. Key programs funded under this appropriation account include:

- Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiatives, authorized by annual appropriation acts, incorporates best practices from the violence reduction work of several cities and public health research of the last several decades. Public health approaches rely on public education to change attitudes and behaviors toward violence, outreach that employs individuals recruited from the target population, community involvement, and evaluation to monitor strategies implemented. Involvement of community partners with federal, state, and local authorities to analyze crime data, develop strategies, and implement targeted approaches to violence reduction is critical.

- The Delinquency Prevention Program (formerly Title V: Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants), authorized by 42 U.S.C. 5781 *et seq.*, provides awards through state advisory groups to units of local government for a broad range of delinquency prevention programs and activities to benefit youth who are at risk of having contact with the juvenile justice system.
- The Girls in the Juvenile Justice System program will fund community-based prevention and diversion programs that propose to use evidence-based strategies that target the special needs of status offending girls at risk on currently involved in the juvenile justice system. The program will stress the use of evidence-based practices, including trauma informed screening, assessment and care, designed to increase knowledge regarding “what works” for girls at risk of involvement or already involved in the juvenile justice system.
- Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program, authorized by 42 U.S.C. 3796e-10(a), funds block grants to states to support a variety of accountability-based programs. The basic premise underlying the JABG program is that both the juvenile offender and the juvenile justice system are held accountable. For the juvenile offender, accountability means an assurance of facing individualized consequences through which the juvenile offender is made aware of and held responsible for the loss, damage, or injury that the victim experiences.
- Missing and Exploited Children Program, authorized by the Missing Children’s Assistance Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 5771 as amended) and the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008, is administered by OJJDP, and is the primary vehicle for building an infrastructure to support the national effort to prevent the abduction and exploitation of our nation’s children.
- Part B Formula Grants by Title II, Part B of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act (42 U.S.C. 5631 *et seq.*), is the core program that supports state, local, and tribal efforts to develop and implement comprehensive state juvenile justice plans. Funding also is available for training and technical assistance to help small, non-profit organizations, including faith-based organizations, with the federal grants process. In addition, the Part B program has worked to improve the fairness and responsiveness of the juvenile justice system and increase accountability of the juvenile offender.
- Youth Mentoring Program, authorized through annual appropriations acts, supports national and local mentoring initiatives focused on reentry and gang-involved youth. In addition, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), supports training and technical assistance to the sites to assist with adapting existing mentoring approaches to meet the needs of the target populations and to identify and maintain partnerships.

For additional information and a complete listing of OJP programs, please visit <http://www.ojp.gov>.

## 2. Performance and Resource Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE												
Appropriation: Juvenile Justice												
DOJ Goals and Objectives: Goals 2 and 3, Objectives 2.1 and 3.1												
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES			Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
			FY 2013		FY 2013		FY 2014		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2015 Request	
<b>Workload</b>												
Number of Solicitations Released on Time versus Planned			44		20		TBD <sup>1</sup>		TBD		TBD <sup>1</sup>	
Percent of Awards Made Against Plan			90%		121%		90%		0		90%	
Total Dollars Obligated			\$262,500		\$257,984		\$254,500		\$44,900		\$299,400	
-Grants			\$232,813		\$228,536		\$226,505		\$39,961		\$266,466	
-Non-Grants			\$29,687		\$29,448		\$27,995		\$4,939		\$32,934	
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY												
-Grants			89%		89%		89%		89%		89%	
-Non-Grants			11%		11%		11%		11%		11%	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
				\$262,500		\$257,984		\$254,500		\$44,900		\$299,400
TYPE/	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2013		FY 2013		FY 2014		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2015 Request	
Long Term/ Outcome	2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Percent of youth who offend and reoffend	20%		TBD <sup>2</sup>		18%		-3%		15%	
Annual/Outcome	2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Percent of states and territories that are determined to be in compliance with the four Core Requirements of the JJDP Act of 2002	90% <sup>2</sup>		89%		90%		0		90%	
Annual/Outcome	2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	53%		TBD <sup>2</sup>		53%		2%		55%	
Annual/Outcome	2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Percent of youth who exhibit a desired change in the targeted behavior	71%		TBD <sup>2</sup>		71%		1%		72%	
Annual/Efficiency	3.1	Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	53%		TBD <sup>2</sup>		53%		2%		55%	
Annual/Outcome	3.1	Percent of children recovered within 72 hours of an issuance of an AMBER Alert	86%		94.9%		86%		0		86%	
<sup>1</sup> FY 2014 and FY 2015 targets will be provided upon appropriation of FY 2014 and FY 2015 funds <sup>2</sup> FY 2013 actuals will not be available until March 2014												

PERFORMANCE MEASURES TABLE										
Appropriation: Juvenile Justice										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goals 2 and 3, Objectives 2.1, 2.2, and 3.1										
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013		FY 2014	FY 2015
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
2.1; 2.2 3.1	Outcome	Percent of youth who offend and reoffend (long-term)	2%	2%	8%	11%	20%	TBD <sup>4</sup>	18%	15%
2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Outcome	Percent of states and territories that are determined to be in compliance with the four Core Requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 2002 (annual/long-term) <sup>1</sup>	84%	80%	82%	84%	90%	89%	90%	90%
2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Outcome	Percent of youth who exhibit a desired change in the targeted behavior	85%	85%	80%	76%	71%	TBD <sup>4</sup>	71%	72%
2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Outcome	Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	46%	54%	43%	45%	53%	TBD <sup>4</sup>	53%	55%
2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Efficiency	Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	40%	34%	61%	42%	53%	TBD <sup>4</sup>	53%	55%
3.1	Outcome	Percent of children recovered within 72 hours of an issuance of an AMBER Alert	81.7%	87%	89%	91.5%	86%	94.9	90%	90%
3.1	Output	Number of forensic exams completed <sup>2,3</sup>	22,522	33,096	45,273	49,481	25,000	57,762	30,000	32,000
N/A = Data unavailable <sup>1</sup> FY 2006 through FY 2011 actual values were revised based on a review of the states that were in compliance with the four core requirements <sup>2</sup> FY 2005 through FY 2009 actual values were reviewed and revised following implementation of a new Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) performance reporting system. <sup>3</sup> This number represents forensic exams conducted on many different electronic devices: computers, cell phones, external storage devices (hard drives, flash drives, etc.), gaming systems, etc. <sup>4</sup> FY 2013 actuals will not be available until March 2014										



### 3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

#### Juvenile Justice Programs

##### a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

The Juvenile Justice Programs' purpose is to support state and local efforts to prevent juvenile delinquent behavior and address juvenile crime. Funds support formula, block and discretionary grant programs, research and evaluation, and training and technical assistance to facilitate development of effective programs and strategies in preventing and reducing juvenile risk behavior and offending.

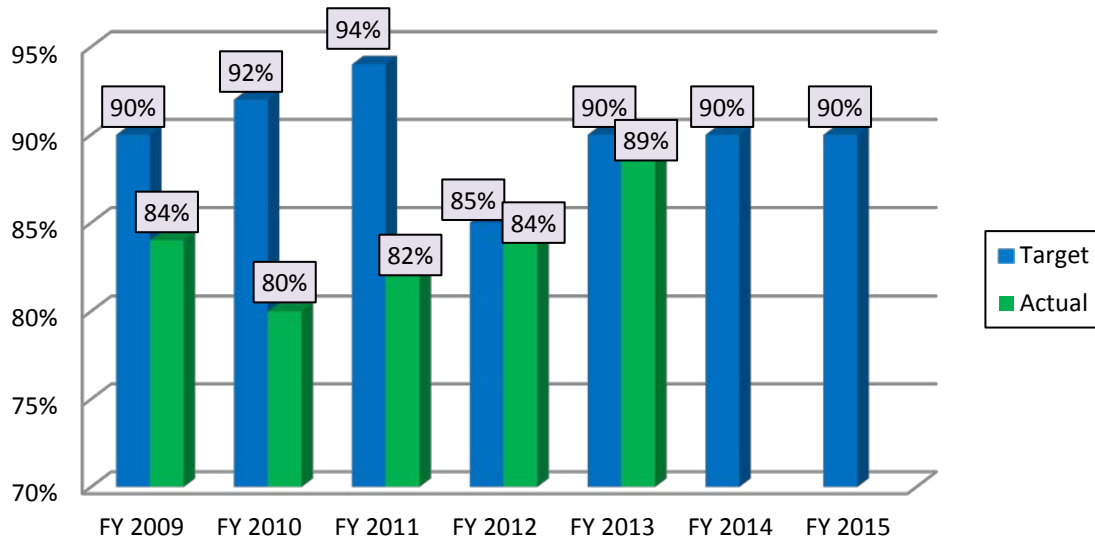
The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act identifies four core requirements with which states must achieve compliance in order to receive their full allocation of formula grant dollars. These four requirements reflect the understanding that juveniles are best served in the community, and should be protected from being placed inappropriately and experiencing the physical and psychological harm that can result from exposure to adult criminal offenders. The four core requirements are:

- 1) deinstitutionalization of status offenders and non-offenders;
- 2) sight and sound separation of juveniles and adults;
- 3) removal of juveniles from jails and lockups; and
- 4) reduction of the disproportionate representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system.

OJJDP annually determines the compliance of states with these requirements and tracks results on the percent of states and territories that comply with these four core requirements as a performance indicator. Compliance rates can fluctuate from year to year and often reflect changes in funding availability, need for training and technical assistance and reform activities within the specific state. If a state fails to achieve compliance for just one of the four indicators, it is not deemed as "in compliance" for this measure regardless of whether the state may be compliant with the other three core requirements. The threshold for this indicator is intentionally rigorous, as these core requirements are fundamental components of OJJDP's mission.

States receiving Formula Grant funds in 2013 had a core requirements compliance rate of 89%. While this is short of the target (by 1%), it is likely due to recent decreases in funding under this program through appropriations. With an increase requested for FY 2015, OJP anticipates that state compliance rates will increase as more resources will be dedicated to ensuring the core requirements are met, and OJJDP will be able to provide a higher degree of training and technical assistance to states in achieving compliance. The FY 2015 target for state compliance remains at 90 percent.

### Percentage of States in Compliance with the Four Core Requirements

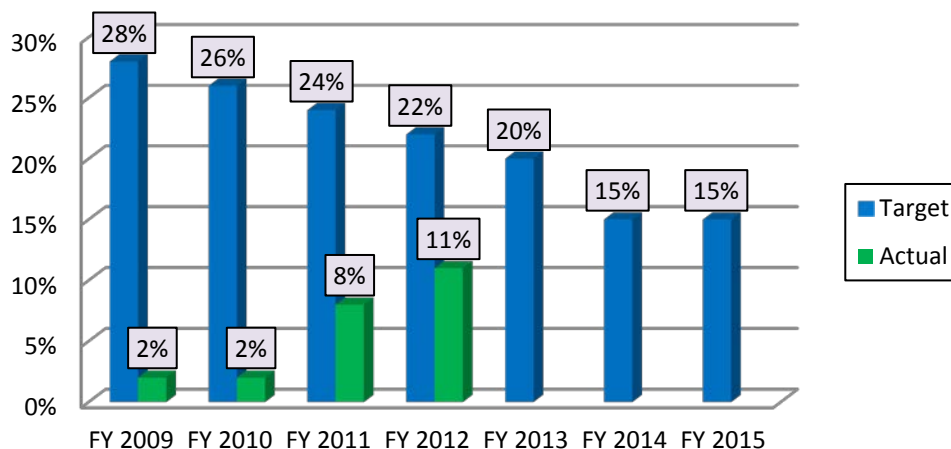


OJP established the measure “Percent of program youth who offend or re-offend<sup>4</sup>” for grants that provide funds for direct service delinquency prevention and intervention programs. These comprise the vast majority of juvenile justice program funds that are issued nationally by OJP and represent thousands of youth that are served by these grant programs. OJJDP established a target of not more than 20 percent of youth offending or reoffending for FY 2012. The actual rate in FY 2012 was 11 percent, surpassing the target of 20 percent. For FY 2014 and 2015, OJP has a target for this measure of 15 percent.

A major way in which OJP intends to address performance for this issue is with greater emphasis in program solicitations and program strategies on evidence-based initiatives. OJP already encourages the use of programs that have been shown to reduce risk factors and offending rates, and intends to add more proscriptive language in solicitations to promote these practices. In addition, OJP plans to utilize existing training, technical assistance and dissemination mechanisms to provide more information about what programs work for reducing youth offending and reoffending.

<sup>4</sup> This refers to an arrest or appearance at juvenile court for a new delinquent offense

### Percentage of Youth Who Offend or Reoffend



FY 2013 data will be available March 2014

### b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

Programs identified under this account directly support multiple DOJ Strategic Objectives: *DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1: Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2: Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations, uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America’s crime victims; and DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the nation’s capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation’s law enforcement, criminal, and juvenile justice systems.*

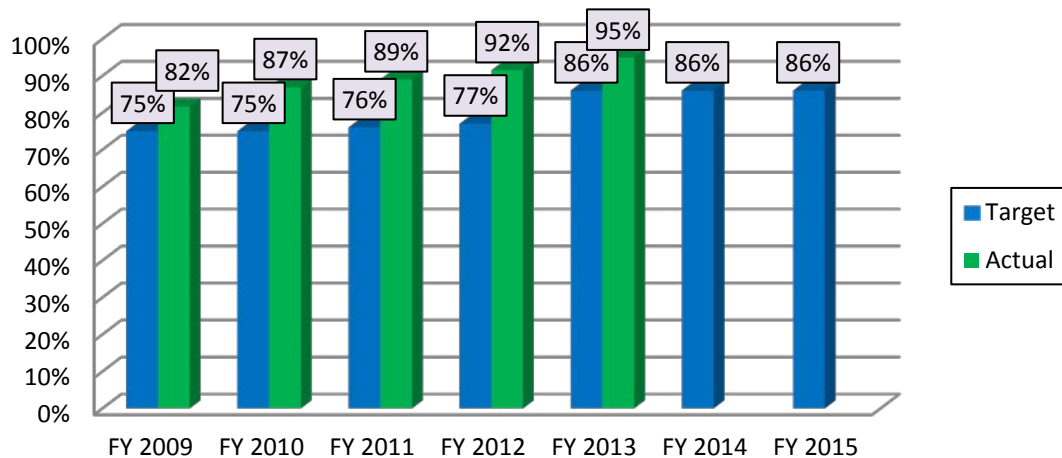
In order to continue to make progress on these performance goals, OJJDP will utilize existing resources through training, technical assistance, and dissemination to provide guidance to states and localities on strategies to achieve and maintain compliance with the core requirements, and to continue to reform their juvenile justice systems based on research outcomes and best practice. OJJDP will also continue to promote the use of evidence-based programming in its grant programs and to encourage grant recipients to strengthen partnerships with research, training and technical assistance resources to ensure their programs reflect the best knowledge and practice.

## AMBER Alert Program

### a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

The America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response (AMBER) Alert program has played an increasingly prominent role in OJP's efforts to protect children from abduction. Over 90 percent of the total number of successful recoveries of abducted children to date has occurred since October 2002, when AMBER Alerts became a coordinated national effort. This progress is attributable to better coordination and training at all levels, increased public awareness, technological advances, and cooperation among law enforcement, transportation officials, and broadcasters. In addition to its successful website ([www.amberalert.gov](http://www.amberalert.gov)), the AMBER Alert program's strategy focuses on: (1) strengthening the existing AMBER Alert system; (2) expanding the scope of the AMBER Alert program; and (3) enhancing communication and coordination. In FY 2012, the percent of children recovered within 72 hours of issuance of an AMBER Alert was 92 percent, 15 percent higher than the target.

**Percent of children recovered within 72 hours of issuance of an AMBER Alert**



### b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

Programs identified under this account directly support DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: *Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the nation's capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation's law enforcement, criminal, and juvenile justice systems.*

In order to continue to make progress on these performance goals, OJJDP will utilize existing resources through training, technical assistance, and dissemination to provide guidance to states and localities on strategies to further enhance the existing AMBER Alert system. In addition, OJJDP will continue to promote and strengthen relationships among federal, state, local, tribal and international law enforcement agencies in support of these performance goals.

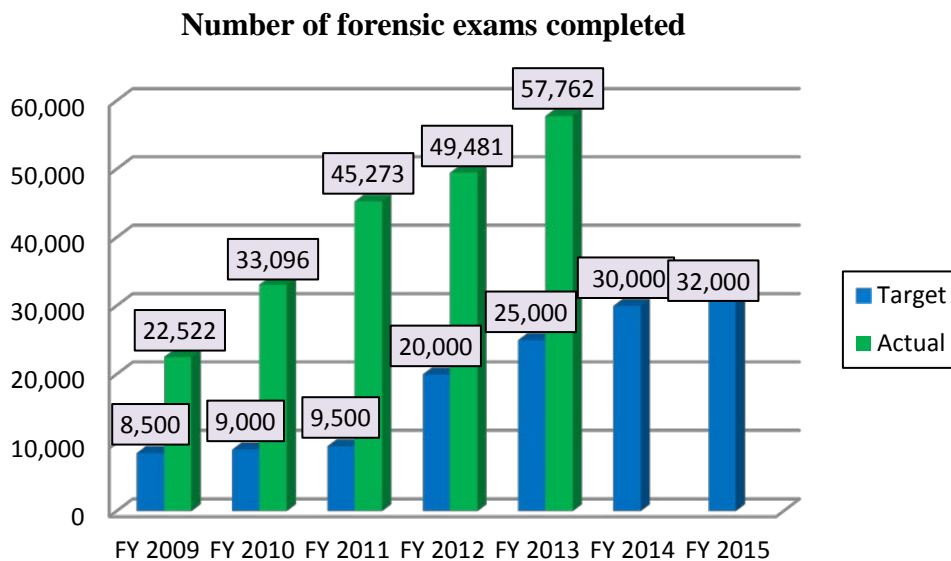
In FY 2013, DOJ exceed its target of 86 percent for recovering children within 72 hours of an issuance of an AMBER Alert, reaching a recovery rate of 94.9 percent. For fiscal years 2014 and 2015, DOJ has increased the target of recoveries, within 72 hours, from 86 percent to 90 percent. DOJ will accomplish this goal by continuing to promote and strengthen relationships among federal, state, local, tribal and international law enforcement agencies.

### Internet Crimes Against Children

#### a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

One of OJP’s most significant responsibilities is supporting efforts to protect America’s children from abuse and exploitation and to investigate crimes against children. In FY 2012, Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Forces, reviewed 8,565 complaints of internet predator traveler/child enticement, and made over 6,900 arrests of individuals who sexually exploit children--bringing the arrest total to more than 42,700 since 1998. Continued partnerships with law enforcement agencies to the ICAC initiative account for the significant performance.

Additionally, the growing popularity of peripheral media storage devices coupled with tremendous success in utilizing certain investigative techniques have increased the volume of computers and digital media examinations. In FY 2013, there were 57,762 forensic exams completed, 32,762 more than the target.



FY 2013 data will be available March 2014

#### b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

Programs identified under this account directly support DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: *Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement*; OJP Strategic Goal 5: *Support state, local, and tribal*

*justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the nation's capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation's law enforcement, criminal, and juvenile justice systems.*

In order to continue to make progress on these performance goals, OJJDP will utilize existing resources through training, technical assistance, and dissemination to provide guidance to states and localities on strategies to further enhance efforts to protect America's children from abuse and exploitation. One strategy will be to address these crimes against children through the utilization of investigative techniques to increase the volume of computers and digital media examinations conducted by the ICACs and their affiliate agencies. In addition, OJJDP will continue to promote and strengthen relationships among federal, state, local, tribal and international law enforcement agencies in support of these performance goals.

**E. Public Safety Officers' Benefits**  
**(Dollars in Thousands)**

<i>Public Safety Officers' Benefits</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequestration			\$77,911
2013 Prior Year Rescission Balance			0
2013 Enacted w/Rescissions and Sequestration			77,911
2014 Enacted			97,228
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			72
2015 Current Services			97,300
2015 Program Increases			0
2015 Program Offsets			0
2015 Request			\$97,300
<b>Total Change 2014-2015</b>			<b>0</b>

\*FY 2013 rescission amounts include both of the Congressional rescissions enacted against FY 2013 appropriations and the traditional rescission against prior year unobligated balances.

**1. Account Description**

OJP requests \$97.3 million for the Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) appropriation account, which continues the FY 2014 Enacted level. The amount of \$81.0 million is the estimated mandatory appropriation. This account provides benefits to public safety officers who are killed or permanently disabled in the line of duty and to their families and survivors. This program represents a unique partnership among the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ); state and local public safety agencies; and national organizations. In addition to administering payment of benefits authorized by 42 U.S.C. 3796 as amended, OJP works closely with national law enforcement and first responder groups, educating public safety agencies regarding the initiative and offering support to families and colleagues of fallen law enforcement officers and firefighters.

The key programs included under this appropriation account are:

- **PSOB Death Benefits**, a one-time financial benefit to survivors of public safety officers whose deaths resulted from injuries sustained in the line of duty, which is funded as a mandatory appropriation.
- **PSOB Disability Benefits**, a one-time financial benefit to public safety officers permanently and totally disabled by catastrophic injuries sustained in the line of duty, which is funded as part of the discretionary appropriation.
- **PSOB Education Benefits**, which provide financial support for higher education expenses (such as tuition and fees, books, supplies, and room and board) to the eligible spouses and children of public safety officers killed or permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty, which is funded as part of the discretionary appropriation.

For additional information and a complete listing of OJP programs, please visit <http://www.ojp.gov>.

## 2. Performance and Resource Tables

<b>PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE</b>										
Appropriation: Public Safety Officers' Benefits (Mandatory, Education, and Disability - BJA)										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 2, Objective 2.2										
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES	Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
	FY 2013		FY 2013		FY 2014		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2015 Request	
<b>Workload</b>										
Number of claims processed	N/A <sup>1</sup>		265		N/A <sup>1</sup>				N/A <sup>1</sup>	
Total Dollars Obligated	\$78,300		\$55,716		\$97,228		\$72		\$97,300	
-Claims	\$67,744		\$47,834		\$84,588		\$63		\$84,651	
-Other Services	\$10,556		\$7,882		\$12,640		\$9		\$12,649	
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY										
-Claims	87%		86%		87%		87%		87%	
-Other Services	13%		14%		13%		13%		13%	
Total Costs and FTE	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
(reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		\$78,300		\$55,716		\$97,228		\$0		\$97,300

<sup>1</sup> OJP is unable to target the expected number of public safety claims to be processed

## 3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies – N/A



**F. Crime Victims Fund**  
**(Dollars in Thousands)**

<i>Crime Victims Fund</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequestration			\$730,000
2013 Prior Year Balance Rescission			0
2013 Enacted w/Rescissions and Sequestration			730,000
2014 Enacted			745,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2015 Current Services			745,000
2015 Program Increases			65,000
2015 Program Offsets			0
2015 Request			\$810,000
<b>Total Change 2014-2015</b>			65,000

**1. Account Description**

OJP requests an obligation limitation of \$810.0 million for the Crime Victims Fund (CVF), which is \$65.0 million above the FY 2014 Enacted level. Unlike other OJP appropriation accounts, CVF is financed by collections of fines, penalty assessments, and bond forfeitures from defendants convicted of federal crimes. Most collections stem from large corporate cases rather than individual offenders.

Programs supported by CVF focus on providing compensation to victims of crime and survivors, supporting appropriate victims' service programs and victimization intervention strategies, and building capacity to improve response to crime victims' needs and increase offender accountability. CVF was established to address the continuing need to expand victims' service programs and assist federal, state, local, and tribal agencies and organizations in providing appropriate services to their communities.

In accordance with the statutory distribution formula (authorized by the Victims of Crime Act [VOCA] of 1984, as amended), programs and funding for FY 2015 are distributed as follows:

- Improving Services for Victims of Crime in the Federal Criminal Justice System – Congressionally-mandated set-asides. Program funds support 170 victim assistance personnel via the Executive Office for U. S. Attorneys and 134 victim specialists via the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which includes 43 positions across Indian Country, to provide direct assistance to victims of federal crime. Program funds also enable the enhancement of computer automation for investigative, prosecutorial, and corrections components, via the Nationwide Automated Victim Information and Notification System (VNS), to meet the victim notification requirements specified in the Attorney General Guidelines. VNS is implemented by the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Bureau of Prisons, FBI, U.S. Postal Inspection Service, and DOJ's Criminal Division.
- Improving the Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Cases – Children's Justice and Assistance Act Programs in Indian Country. The program helps tribal communities improve the investigation, prosecution and overall handling of child sexual and physical abuse in a

manner that increases support for and lessens trauma to the victim. The programs fund activities such as revising tribal codes to address child sexual abuse; providing child advocacy services for children involved in court proceedings; developing protocols and procedures for reporting, investigating, and prosecuting child abuse cases; enhancing case management and treatment services; offering specialized training for prosecutors, judges, investigators, victim advocates, multidisciplinary or child protection teams, and other professionals who handle severe child physical and sexual abuse cases; and developing procedures for establishing and managing child-centered interview rooms. Funding is divided between the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (which receives 85 percent of the total for state efforts), and OVC (which receives the remaining 15 percent for tribal efforts). Up to \$20.0 million must be used annually to improve the investigation, handling, and prosecution of child abuse cases.

- Implementation of the Vision 21 initiative. The goal of the Vision 21 initiative is to permanently alter the treatment of crime victims in America. The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) recognizes a need for a better way to respond to crime victims. Vision 21 will help to expand the knowledge base about crime victimization and effective responses. OVC will work with the states to modernize and expand the victim assistance data reporting system. Funding would also be used to provide evidence-based training for practitioners who serve victims and to support demonstration projects to address key or emerging victim issues within the state. Examples of the types of projects that could be funded include evidence based on-line State Academies and programs that provide services to underserved and unserved victims of crime.

After funding is allocated for the above purpose areas, the remaining funds are available for the following:

- Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victim Compensation - Victim Compensation Formula Grant Program: Of the remaining amounts available, up to 47.5 percent may support grant awards to state crime victims compensation programs to reimburse crime victims for out-of-pocket expenses related to their victimization such as medical and mental health counseling expenses, lost wages, funeral and burial costs, and other costs (except property loss) authorized in a state's compensation statute.

Annually, OVC awards each state at 60 percent of the total amount the state paid to victims from state funding sources two years prior to the year of the federal grant award. If the amount needed to reimburse states for payments made to victims is less than the 47.5 percent allocation, any remaining amount is added to the Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program funding.

Currently, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the territory of Guam have victim compensation programs. State compensation programs will continue to reimburse victims for crime related expenses authorized by VOCA as well as cover limited program administrative costs and training.

- Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victim Assistance - Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program: 47.5 percent of the remaining balance plus any funds not needed to reimburse victim compensation programs at the 60 percent prior year payout amount are available to support state and community-based victim service program operations. All 50 states plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands receive a base level of funding plus a percentage based on population. The base funding level is \$0.5 million, and the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Palau receive a base of \$0.2 million in addition to funding based off population. Each year, states are awarded VOCA victim assistance funds to support community-based organizations that serve crime victims. Grants are made to domestic violence shelters; rape crisis centers; child abuse programs; and victim service units in law enforcement agencies, prosecutors' offices, hospitals, and social service agencies. These programs provide services including crisis intervention, counseling, emergency shelter, criminal justice advocacy, and emergency transportation. States will continue to sub-grant funds to eligible organizations to provide comprehensive services to victims of crime.
- Discretionary Grants/Activities Program - National Scope Training and Technical Assistance and Direct Services to Federal, Tribal and Military Crime Victims: VOCA authorizes OVC to use up to five percent of funds remaining in the Crime Victims Fund, after statutory set-asides and grants to states, to support national scope training and technical assistance; demonstration projects and programs; program evaluation; compliance efforts; fellowships and clinical internships; carry out training and special workshops for presentation and dissemination of information resulting from demonstrations, surveys, and special projects; monitor compliance with guidelines for fair treatment of crime victims and witnesses issued under the Victim and Witness Protection Act as well as the Attorney General's Guidelines for Victim and Witness; develop services and training in coordination with federal, military, and tribal agency to improve the response to the needs of crime victims; coordinate victim services provided by the federal government with victim services offered by other public agencies and nonprofit organizations; and support direct services to federal crime victims including for the financial support of emergency services to victims of federal crime. At least 50 percent of the total discretionary funding must be allocated for national scope training and technical assistance, and demonstration and evaluation projects. The remaining amount is allocated for efforts to improve the response to the needs of federal crime victims.
- Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve Fund - The Director of OVC is authorized to set aside up to \$50.0 million in the Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve to meet the immediate and longer-term needs of terrorism and mass violence victims by providing: 1) supplemental grants to states for victim compensation; 2) supplemental grants to states for victim assistance; and 3) direct reimbursement and assistance to victims of terrorism occurring abroad.

The Victims of Trafficking and Violence Prevention Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-386), authorized the establishment of an International Terrorism Victim Expense Reimbursement Program for victims of international terrorism, which includes all U.S. nationals and officers or employees of the U.S. government (including members of the Foreign Service) injured or killed as a result of a terrorist act or mass violence abroad. Funds for this initiative are provided under the Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve and may be used to reimburse eligible

victims for expenses incurred as a result of international terrorism. In addition, funds may be used to pay claims from victims of past terrorist attacks occurring abroad from 1988 forward.

For additional information and a complete listing of OJP programs, please visit <http://www.ojp.gov>.

## 2. Performance and Resource Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE										
Appropriation: Crime Victims Fund										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 2, Objective 2.2										
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES			Target	Actual	Projected	Changes		Requested (Total)		
			FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2015 Request		
<b>Workload</b>										
Number of Solicitations Released on Time versus Planned			27	27	TBD <sup>1</sup>	TBD		TBD <sup>1</sup>		
Percent of Awards Made Against Plan			90%	100%	90%	0		90%		
Total Dollars Obligated			\$705,000	719,441	\$745,000	\$65,000		\$810,000		
-Grants			\$589,503	\$606,754	\$625,800	\$54,600		\$680,400		
-Non-Grants			\$115,497	\$112,687	\$119,200	\$10,400		\$129,600		
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY										
-Grants			84%	84%	84%	84%		84%		
-Non-Grants			16%	16%	16%	16%		16%		
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
				\$705,000		\$719,441		\$745,000		\$65,000
TYPE	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2015 Request		
Long Term/ Outcome	2.2	Ratio of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services to the total number of victimizations	0.225	TBD <sup>2</sup>	0.233	0.008		0.241		
Long Term/ Outcome	2.2	Ratio of Crime Victims Fund compensation dollars allocated to total economic loss incurred by victims of crime	0.0160	TBD <sup>2</sup>	0.0169	0.0009		0.0178		
Annual/ Output	2.2	Number of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services	4.72M	TBD <sup>2</sup>	4.86M	0.15 M		5.01M		
Annual/ Outcome	2.2	Percent of violent crime victims that received help from victim agencies	13.4%	TBD <sup>2</sup>	14%	.5%		14.5%		
<sup>1</sup> The FY 2014 and FY 2015 targets will be established upon appropriation of FY 2014 and FY 2015 funds. <sup>2</sup> FY 2013 data will be available October 2014										

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

Appropriation: Crime Victims Fund

DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 2, Objective 2.2

Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013		FY 2014	FY 2015
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
2.2	Outcome	Ratio of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services to the total number of victimizations	0.176	0.192	0.163 <sup>6</sup>	.131	0.225	TBD <sup>2</sup>	0.233	0.241
2.2	Outcome	Ratio of Crime Victims Fund compensation dollars allocated to total economic loss incurred by victims of crime	0.0101	0.0114	0.0139	.1182	0.0169	TBD <sup>2</sup>	0.0169	0.0178
2.2	Outcome	Percent of violent crime victims that received help from victim agencies	6.6%	19%	8.6% <sup>1</sup>	50.9%	13.4%	TBD <sup>2</sup>	14%	14.5%
2.2	Output	Number of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services	3.5M	3.6M	3.8M	3.5M	4.72M	TBD <sup>2</sup>	4.86M	5.01M

<sup>1</sup> Note: BJS has revised the enumeration method for the NCVS estimates as of 2011. Estimates from 2012 include a small number of victimizations, referred to as series victimizations, using a new counting strategy. High-frequency repeat victimizations, or series victimizations, are six or more similar but separate victimizations that occur with such frequency that the victim is unable to recall each individual event or describe each event in detail. Including series victimizations in national estimates can substantially increase the number and rate of violent victimization; however, trends in violence are generally similar regardless of whether series victimizations are included. See Methods for Counting High-Frequency Repeat Victimizations in the National Crime Victimization Survey for further discussion of the new counting strategy and supporting research.

<sup>2</sup> FY 2013 data will be available October 2014.

### 3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

#### Crime Victims Fund

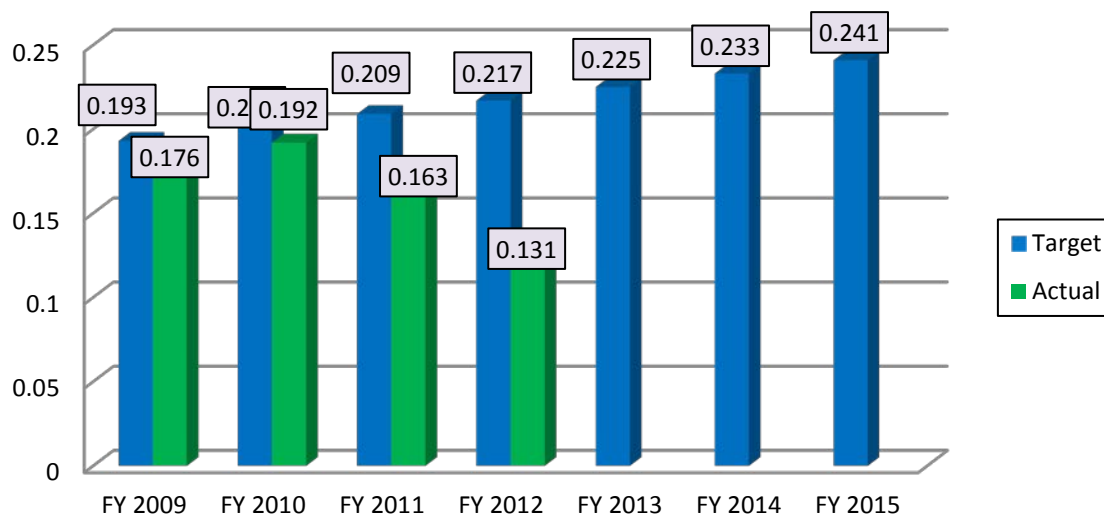
##### a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

Crime Victims Fund (CVF) programs are administered by the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC). The mission of OVC is to enhance the Nation’s capacity to assist crime victims and to provide leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices that promote justice and healing for all victims. Congress formally established OVC in 1988 through an amendment to the 1984 Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) to provide leadership and funding on behalf of crime victims.

CVF programs continue to provide federal funds to support victim compensation and assistance programs across the Nation. CVF’s performance was favorably reflected by the performance measure, “Ratio of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services to the total number of victimizations.” In FY 2012, OVC achieved an actual ratio of 0.131, which was 61 percent of the target of 0.217. The target was not met as VOCA allocations and the number of victims served are subject to fluctuation. The measures regarding the compensation and assistance formula grant programs are largely dependent upon the actions of the state administering agencies.

VOCA allocations and the number of victims served are subject to fluctuate.

**Ratio of Victims that Received Victims Assistance Services to the Number of Victimizations**



FY 2013 data will be available October 2014

##### b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

CVF programs support DOJ Strategic Goal 2.2: *Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2: Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations; uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America’s crime*

*victims; OJP Strategic Goal 2: Protect vulnerable populations, especially children, from victimization and improve services to victims of crime; and OJP Strategic Objective 2.3: Improve services for crime victims through capacity-building; evidence-based support and assistance; and compensation.*

OVC provides compensation and services for victims and their survivors from the CVF. OJP supports victims in a variety of ways, including working with victims of domestic and international human trafficking, recovering children who have been removed from the U.S., supporting victims of violence against women, and meeting the unique needs of victims in Indian Country. Other strategies that are implemented include developing victim outreach tools in languages other than English and training on facilitating support meetings for victims of traumatic loss.

With respect to Victims of Trafficking funds, OVC's program is multi-faceted and implemented through victim service providers (VSPs). OVC VSPs will continue to provide services to U.S. citizens, domestic and foreign nationals, male, and female, and transgender adults and minors, victims of sex and labor trafficking. OVC anticipates that an increased level of this funding will go to the FY 2014 Services for Victims of Human Trafficking (HT) Program, which will be used to make competitive awards to support VSPs that provide comprehensive or specialized services to victims of HT. Funds also will be used to support the work of the OVC Training and Technical Assistance Center to provide comprehensive training and technical assistance to OVC-funded VSPs. Additionally, funds will be used for continued support of OVC's Trafficking Information Management Systems, which is used to gather performance measurement data from the OVC grantees.



## **V. Program Increases by Item**

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Management and Administration Staffing</b>
Strategic Goals:	N/A
Strategic Objectives:	N/A
Budget Appropriation:	N/A
Organizational Program:	All OJP Bureaus and Program Offices
Ranking:	N/A
Program Increase:	Positions <b>15</b> FTE <b>8</b> Dollars <b>+1,275,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests an increase of 15 positions, 8 FTE, and \$1.3 million to support new programs, as well as provide stronger grants financial oversight and audit resolution capability. These personnel are essential to OJP's efforts to fulfill its stewardship obligations, ensure transparency and accountability in the use of federal grant funding, and improve the efficiency and productivity of its day-to-day operations.

The GAO Report, *DOJ Workforce Planning: Grant-Making Components Should Enhance the Utility of Their Staffing Models* (GAO-13-92), released on Dec 14, 2012, recommends that Department of Justice components develop and implement a strategy for using their staffing models to inform workforce planning and budget development.

Consistent with the GAO's recommendation, OJP has developed and implemented a comprehensive strategy for incorporating the analysis from its staffing model to inform this FY 2015 budget request for positions associated with programmatic increases. The table below identifies additional positions required to support programmatic increases, as well as mission critical grants oversight, assessment, audit resolution, and financial management oversight, training, and technical assistance.

<b>Program Name</b>	<b>Requested Positions</b>
OJP-wide Oversight	10
Answering Gideon's Call ( <i>new</i> )	1
Bureau of Justice Statistics (Base): National Public Defenders Reporting Program: Design and Testing ( <i>new</i> )	1
Bureau of Justice Statistics (Base): National Survey of Public Defenders ( <i>new</i> )	1
National Institute of Justice (Base): Social Science Research on Indigent Defense ( <i>new</i> )	1
Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense ( <i>new</i> )	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>

## Justification

### *Audit, Assessment, Financial Monitoring*

Maintaining sound stewardship over OJP's \$6.2 billion portfolio of almost 7,808 active grants – protecting against grant fraud, waste, and abuse - must remain a top priority for OJP. At the requested total of \$2.4 billion for OJP in FY 2015, the increase in management and administration (M&A) is an investment in oversight for OJP's active grant programs.

The OIG continues to identify administering grants as one of the Department's top challenges given the risk associated with the billions of dollars in grant awards. OJP must remain vigilant and address this challenge aggressively by employing strong programmatic and financial management, effective monitoring and administration of OJP's grant programs.

Maintaining effective and proper supervision is an ongoing effort that is carried out throughout the grant multi-year lifecycle, integrating programmatic, financial, and administrative management from awarding of a grant through closeout. It requires extensive work across OJP, in areas such as audit assessment, management, and resolution; programmatic and financial monitoring; programmatic performance management; targeted outreach to high risk or at-risk grantees, and training and technical assistance.

Section 1158 of the Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-162) established an Office of Audit, Assessment, and Management (OAAM) within OJP, whose purpose is to carry out and coordinate program assessments, and ensure compliance with grant conditions. The governing statute provides for up to three percent of program funding to be used for these purposes. However, OJP's current level of funding for these activities is only approximately one percent of program funding.

OJP requires **10 positions** to augment existing grantee risk assessment, financial monitoring, audit resolution, program assessment, and training and technical assistance activities to mitigate the risk of misuse of taxpayer resources.

While OJP has used remote monitoring as an alternative approach for its program offices due to budget constraints, conducting on-site programmatic and financial reviews provide for the most effective type of monitoring. On-site visits are most effective in particular for financial monitoring because they allow for face-to-face interviews, examination of supporting documentation, walk-throughs of transaction cycles, and other nuances that are simply not possible with a desk review.

In addition, there is a significant need to provide intense financial training and technical assistance for grantees who have demonstrated serious financial management and internal control weaknesses. This type of support is very labor intensive and requires many hours of focused, hands on monitoring and assistance. This type of support requires building a long-term relationship with the grantee to assist them in addressing grants financial management issues that

may have been identified through a Single Audit, OIG audit or investigation, or financial monitoring visit.

Financial monitoring site visits for FY 2013 through the end of May have identified over \$10 million in Questioned Costs, an average of over \$337,000 per monitor per month. These questioned costs represent risk to taxpayers' resources from grantees in need of financial management assistance to improve their grant financial practices and mitigate the risk of fraud, waste, and abuse.

As part of its audit resolution function, OAAM works closely with grantees to address financial management and internal control deficiencies identified in single audits and grants audits conducted by DOJ's Office of the Inspector General (OIG). As of June 30, 2013, there are 194 audit reports open, containing \$58.2 million in questioned costs. Within the last twelve months, OAAM worked with grantees to close 91 audit reports, remedying \$5.5 million in questioned costs. OAAM has seen an increase in the audit caseload with the number of single audits received during the first nine months of FY 2013 increasing by 76 percent over the same period for the preceding fiscal year. Having adequate resources to dedicate to timely resolution of grantee audit issues is critical as the risk associated with inadequate internal controls or improper use of OJP funds increases with the length of time it takes to resolve the grantee's audit issues.

OAAM is mandated by statute to conduct program assessments of OJP and the Community Oriented Policing Services Office (COPS Office) grant programs. This function is critical in helping OJP and the COPS Office maintain effective oversight of their programs by identifying and recommending solutions to potential problems that could adversely impact the successful management of grant programs and in helping improve stewardship of funds. Although OJP and the COPS Office have hundreds of grant programs, OAAM only has four federal positions to support this function and is only able to conduct three to four assessments per year. In a recent GAO review, GAO found that program assessments conducted by OAAM yield important information needed to enhance grant programs. GAO recommends that OJP support additional program assessments for OJP and the COPS Office.

#### Answering Gideon's Call

OJP requires **one position** in FY 2015 to support the new Answering Gideon's Call program, which supports indigent defense services. The program aims to encourage state and local criminal court culture change as it relates to indigent defense; ensuring that no person faces potential time in jail without first having the aid of a lawyer with the time, ability and resources to present an effective defense, as required by the United States Constitution. This program will be administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA).

#### Bureau of Justice Statistics (Base): National Survey of Public Defenders and National Public Defenders Reporting Program: Design and Testing

OJP requires **two positions** to support statistical activities related to two new indigent defense programs, which will be administered by the Bureaus of Justice Statistics: (1) National Public Defenders Reporting Program (NPDRP): Design and Testing; and (2) National Survey of Public Defenders (NSPD).

- NPDRP would use administrative data systems from state and county public defenders offices nationwide to develop annual statistics on public defenders' caseloads, case types, and case outcomes. Information would be gathered which would allow BJS to determine how feasible it is to build out and implement the NPDRP nationwide. (1 Pos)
- NSPD will document the educational backgrounds, work experience, work environment, and workloads, as well as assess the quality of service delivery and the training needs of professionals working at various levels within public defender offices. (1 Pos)

National Institute of Justice (Base): Social Science Research on Indigent Defense

OJP requires **one position** to conduct research activities related to indigent defense services. Funding for this program will support a comprehensive program of research to include evaluations of current strategies for indigent defense, as well as research and development to generate new research-based strategies for strengthening and safeguarding indigent defense in the U.S. The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) will administer this research program.

Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program

OJP requires **one position** to support this new program, which is designed to develop effective, well-resourced model juvenile indigent defender offices; and develop and implement standards of practice and policy for the effective management of such offices. The program, which will be administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), will also provide cost-effective and innovative training for the juvenile indigent defense bar and court-appointed counsel working on behalf of juvenile indigent defendants, particularly in rural, remote and underserved areas.

Impact on Performance

The personnel included in this request will enable OJP and the Department to carry out their financial stewardship and transparency obligations, ensure that federal grant funding is used efficiently and improve the efficiency of OJP operations. This request ensures that there will be enough personnel in place to manage, monitor, and support important new programs (such as the programs addressing Indigent Defense) and oversee OJP's portfolio of programs and grants.

The Administration and Congress share concern about the current state of the nation's economy. The President's Budget reflects the President's commitment to cutting the deficit and restoring fiscal sustainability. This request has been carefully reviewed to ensure that only resources vital to meeting OJP's existing responsibilities are included.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	agt/ atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/ atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/ atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$171,115				\$187,332				\$190,632

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Clerical and Office Services (0300-0399)	\$144	2	\$170	\$288	
Accounting and Budget (0500-0599)	\$144	10	\$850	\$1,440	
Mathematics/Computer Science (1500-1599)	\$144	3	\$255	\$432	
<b>Total Personnel</b>		15	\$1,275	\$2,160	

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
<b>Total Non-Personnel</b>			\$1,275		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services					\$190,632	\$190,632		
Increases					\$1,275	\$1,275		
<b>Grand Total</b>					\$191,907	\$191,907		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Delinquency Prevention (previously Title V: Incentive Grants)</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 2
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2 OJP Strategic Objective 2.2
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	1 of 33
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$27,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$42.0 million for delinquency prevention, an increase of \$27.0 million above the FY 2014 Enacted level. This program is authorized under sections 261 and 262 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. Delinquency prevention funds provide awards to a variety of eligible entities for a broad range of delinquency prevention programs and activities to benefit youth who are at risk of having contact with the juvenile justice system.

Within the requested increase for this line item, \$10.0 million is for the Juvenile Justice and Education Collaboration Assistance (JJECA) initiative, an effort that builds on prior evidence-based, data-driven work done by the Departments of Justice, Education and Health and Human Services. The JJECA initiative is designed to keep students in school, engaged in learning, and out of the juvenile justice system by promoting positive and supportive discipline policies and practices, professional development, and collaborative decision-making among the full range of school community stakeholders, notably those in the justice, education and health sectors. Positive and supportive student discipline encompasses a constellation of programs and practices that promote positive behavior while preventing negative or risky behavior, and has been shown to increase school safety without increasing suspensions and expulsions.

- The JJECA initiative will provide training and technical assistance to key justice sector stakeholders including judges, law enforcement, prosecutors, probation staff and others, in coordination with training and technical assistance for educators, including those in youth correctional education settings, medical and mental health professionals, community based service programs, parents and students. JJECA funds will support evidence-based practices and programs in coordination with the U.S. Department of Education, U.S. Department of Education, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services/Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and

other departments that work to improve school safety, create positive school climates, improve student behavior and academic outcomes, and decrease referrals to court and student arrests. DOJ will work closely with the Departments of Education and Health and Human Services to coordinate funding, where practical, to entities at the state and/or local level to ensure a continuum of available funding sources for addressing school safety and climate. JJECA funds will be used to provide for an array of activities designed to train and engage juvenile justice and law enforcement entities, such as joint problem-solving and decision-making on policies and practices with schools, mental health service providers and parents to reduce unnecessarily harsh discipline actions especially arrests and juvenile justice system involvement; and for other supportive activities such as use of effective diversion models, advancing permissible collection, sharing and use of data by the affected education, youth corrections, health and justice agencies and collection of performance measurement data on the impact of these grants.

This proposal supports the Administration's plan to reduce gun violence, make schools safer and increase access to mental health services, which was announced by the President in January 2013 in "Now is the Time."

#### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program supports DOJ's Strategic Goal 3: *Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels*; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1: *Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers*; OJP Strategic Goal I: *Enhance state, local and tribal efforts to prevent and respond to violent crime and acts of terrorism*; OJP Objective 1.1: *Prevent and respond to youth and gang violence*.

OJJDP has supported the Department's Strategic Goal 2, and specifically improving the effectiveness of juvenile justice systems, through the Title II B Formula Grants program. This increase will help support critical programming for juvenile offenders, and to support the implementation of graduated approaches at the state and local level. In addition, this increase will support an enhancement in the use of evidence-based programs, as well as the development of additional strategies and initiatives that can be tested for effectiveness.

#### Justification

This delinquency prevention funding is the only federal funding that supports programs dedicated solely to delinquency prevention. Working from a research-based framework, this program emphasizes the use of effective prevention elements, including the development of comprehensive community-based approaches that address risk factors in children and their environment that contribute to the development of future delinquent behavior, and cross-sector collaboration and problem solving. This program also promotes efforts to strengthen the protective factors that can promote healthy development and insulate youth from risky behavior. Funded within this line item in the FY 2015 Budget, the Juvenile Justice and Education Collaboration Assistance initiative supports a federal interagency, collaborative framework for reducing youth involvement in the juvenile justice system while improving the safety and



climate within schools, and education settings in juvenile justice detention and corrections facilities.

#### Impact on Performance

Increased funding will improve school safety, while promoting positive and supportive school discipline policies and reducing juvenile delinquency. The JJECA initiative will require coordination between OJP, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and the Department of Education. These funds will support prevention programs and, in particular, promote positive and supportive school discipline policies. To track progress on grants that provide funds for direct service delinquency prevention and intervention programs, OJJDP measures grantees on the “Percent of program youth who offend or re-offend<sup>1</sup>.” OJJDP established a target of not more than 20% offending or reoffending for 2012. The actual rate in 2012 was 11%, surpassing the target. For FY 2015, OJP has a target for this measure of 15 percent.

In addition, this increase will also enable OJJDP to direct resources to target more resources to more communities and to strengthen the use of evidence based programs and practices. OJJDP currently reports performance data in support of the following measures:

- Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs; and
- Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs

OJJDP modified the targets for these two measures to account for the increased request. In FY 2012, 53% of grantees reported implementing one or more evidence-based programs or practices; and 53% of funds were allocated to grantees that implemented one or more evidence-based programs or practices. The targets for both measures have been increased by 2% for 2015 (to 55%).

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$18,673				\$15,000				\$15,000

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$27,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000		
Increases				\$0	\$27,000	\$27,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$42,000	\$42,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) Program</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 1
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1 OJP Strategic Objective 1.1
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	2 of 33
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$30,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$30.0 million for the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) program, an increase of \$30.0 million above the FY 2014 Enacted level. This program, which is authorized pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 3796ee et seq., funds block grants to states to support a variety of accountability-based programs. The basic premise underlying the JABG program is that both the juvenile offender and the juvenile justice system are held accountable. For the juvenile offender, accountability means an assurance of facing individualized consequences through which the juvenile offender is made aware of and held responsible for the loss, damage, or injury that the victim experiences.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program supports DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1: *Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers; OJP Strategic Goal I: Enhance state, local and tribal efforts to prevent and respond to violent crime and acts of terrorism; OJP Objective 1.1: Prevent and respond to youth and gang violence.* The program also corresponds with OJP Strategic Objective 1.4: *Improve the effectiveness of juvenile justice systems.*

OJJDP has supported the Department's Strategic Goal 2, and specifically improving the effectiveness of juvenile justice systems, through the current Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) program as well as the Part B Title Formula Grants program. This increase will help support critical programming for juvenile offenders, and to support the implementation of graduated approaches at the state and local level. In addition, this increase will support an enhancement in the use of evidence-based programs, as well as the development of additional strategies and initiatives that can be tested for effectiveness.

### Justification

The JABG program provides funds to states to support programs that promote accountability for juvenile offenders and systems. Without these funds, states will not be able to effectively prevent, control and reduce the likelihood of subsequent violations in juvenile offenders by promoting accountability. State juvenile justice systems will be forced to dramatically reduce use of graduated sanctions such as restitution, community service, victim-offender mediation, intensive supervision, house arrest, and confinement. The reduction in services has the potential to leave communities across the country at risk for increased delinquent activity as cost effective options to counter juvenile reoffending are minimized.

The program is based on research studies of youth and juvenile offenders that have demonstrated that applying consequences or sanctions works best in preventing, controlling, and reducing the likelihood of subsequent violations. The goal is to decrease these consequences or sanctions in a graduated manner commensurate with the severity of the offense and the offender's prior criminal history. These sanctions can include restitution, community service, victim-offender mediation, intensive supervision, house arrest, or confinement.

Since 1998, OJJDP has helped states and units of local government implement accountability-based programs through the JABG program. The JABG program awards federal formula/block grants to the states and works to encourage states and units of local government to implement accountability-based programs and services and strengthen the juvenile justice system. States must pass 75 percent of these funds through to units of local government. States may apply for a waiver of the pass-through requirement if they demonstrate that they bear the primary financial burden (at least 25 percent) for administering the juvenile justice system. Some examples of success stories and how states have used these funds include:

- Probation (Idaho): ID used funds to serve 2,662 juveniles on probation (about half of Idaho's one-day juvenile probationer count). Only 255 of these youth committed a new offense (9.5%).
- Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (Hawaii): Hawaii funded three programs in three counties to divert 2,280 youth charged with status offenses and first time violations away from locked detention and to the Honolulu Juvenile Justice Center. There, youth received intake services that included follow ups after 30 to 60 days, and were also referred to counseling services.
- Diversion (New York): In FY 2009, NY funded two new school-based arrest diversion projects in Syracuse and Utica, to divert from arrest youth who have committed non-serious, illegal acts at school. During the grant period, 70 youth were successfully served and diverted from a potential arrest.
- Juvenile Justice System Improvement (Wisconsin): Wisconsin provided funding to help a county pursue evidence-based system reforms. Over the course of the grant period, this county learned how to develop and/or use effective assessment tools, trained staff in motivational interviewing and case planning, implemented aggression replacement training and made many policy and practice changes. As a result, the county has reduced

its youth incarceration rate by 85%, significantly reducing costs and reserving its secure detention beds for youth who are a risk to community safety.

### Impact on Performance

The goal of the JABG program is to promote the use of accountability based sanctions for juvenile offenders and systems, and to encourage a graduated program of responses in addressing youth offending. The JABG purpose areas fall into four broad types of activities: staffing, staff training, facility operation and construction, and direct service programming. It is anticipated that this increase will enable states to direct resources to more communities and to enhance the use of evidence based programming.

To track progress on grants that provide funds for direct service delinquency prevention and intervention programs, OJJDP measures grantees on the “Percent of program youth who offend or re-offend<sup>1</sup>”. OJJDP established a target of not more than 20% offending or reoffending for 2012. The actual rate in 2012 was 11%, surpassing the target. For FY 2015, OJP has a target for this measure of 15 percent.

In addition, this increase will also enable OJJDP to direct resources to target more resources to more communities and to strengthen the use of evidence based programs and practices. OJJDP currently reports performance data in support of the following measures:

- Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs; and
- Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs

OJJDP modified the targets for these two measures to account for the increased request. In FY 2012, 53% of grantees reported implementing one or more evidence-based programs or practices; and 53% of funds were allocated to grantees that implemented one or more evidence-based programs or practices. The targets for both measures have been increased by 2% for 2015 (to 55%).

<sup>1</sup> This refers to an "arrest or appearance at juvenile court for a new delinquent offense"

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$23,341				\$0				\$30,000

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$30,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$30,000	\$30,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$30,000	\$30,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 2
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2 OJP Strategic Objective 2.2
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	3 of 33
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$15,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$23.0 million for the Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence Initiative, an increase of \$15.0 million above the FY 2014 Enacted level. This initiative builds on what has been learned from research and programs serving juvenile offenders and crime victims supported by agencies throughout the Department. The Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence Program is administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, in partnership with the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and the Office on Violence Against Women, and is coordinated with the Department of Health and Human Services.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This initiative will support *DOJ Strategic Goal 2: Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2, Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations; uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims; OJP Strategic Goal 2: Protect vulnerable populations, especially children, from victimization and improve services to victims of crime; and OJP Strategic Objective 2.2: Reduce the impacts of children's exposure to violence.*

OJJDP has supported the Department's Strategic Goal 2, and specifically improving the effectiveness of juvenile justice systems, through the current Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) program as well as the Title II B Formula Grants program. This initiative will both advance effective practices at the state, local, and tribal levels and increase our knowledge and understanding of the problems arising from children's exposure to violence and how the criminal and juvenile justice systems can develop more coordinated policy responses to help these children avoid the negative consequences associated with exposure to violence.

### Justification

According to the *Final Report of the Attorney General's National Task Force on Children Exposed to Violence* published in December 2012, millions of children and adolescents in the United States are victimized and exposed to violence in their homes, schools, and neighborhoods every year. Children who are victims of, or witnesses to, violence often suffer devastating consequences beyond the physical harm. The National Survey on Children Exposed to Violence study found that 60.6 percent of children experienced some type of violence within the past year, either directly or indirectly:

- Nearly one-half of youth were assaulted at least once in 2008;
- More than one in four witnessed a violent act; and
- Nearly one in 10 saw a family member assault another.

With the proper support and opportunities, children can overcome even serious early-life trauma to become successful and productive members of society. Without proper attention and support from informed adults across the community, these children are much more likely to become future victims or offenders.

In FY 2013, DOJ provided supplemental grant funds to the eight demonstration sites grants, previously awarded in FY 2011 and 2012, to enhance their existing strategic plans to support training, technical assistance, and continued implementation of comprehensive plans for preventing, mitigating, and responding to children exposed to violence in their communities, families, and schools. A supplemental award also was made to enhance training and technical assistance efforts for the Defending Childhood sites; as well as develop a national public education campaign to increase the awareness of children's exposure to violence nationwide.

The Attorney General's Task Force on Children Exposed to Violence submitted a comprehensive set of recommendations for preventing children's exposure to violence and improving the criminal and juvenile justice systems' ability to identify and respond to children who are exposed to violence to the Attorney General in the December of 2012. The FY 2015 request will provide increased funding for the following activities:

- Pilot projects and programs to assist children exposed to violence;
- Pilot projects and programs to implement coordinated, evidence-based intervention and treatment services for children exposed to violence;
- Training for law enforcement officers to assist children exposed to violence and their families;
- Coordination among law enforcement and other relevant support agencies;
- Training and technical assistance for pilot sites; and



- Statistical and evaluative data, which will be used for future efforts addressing appropriate responses to children exposed to violence.

### Impact on Performance

The increase in funding will support the program's overall goals, which are as follows:

- Reduce childhood exposure to violence by developing and implementing activities in families and communities that prevent children's initial and repeated exposure to violence, including
  - a. Promoting resiliency and prevention efforts;
  - b. Enhancing identification, screening, and assessment of children and youth who have been traumatized by violence; and  
Enhancing treatment and increase/adapt evidence based interventions for children and families.
- Increase knowledge and awareness by advancing scientific inquiry on the causes and characteristics of childhood exposure to violence and supporting education and outreach efforts to improve understanding.
- Create and/or expand trauma-informed education and training programs for diverse professionals who work with children
- Expand local public education and awareness campaigns and participate in national public education campaign to raise awareness of the consequences of children's exposure to violence.
- Reduce the negative impact of childhood exposure to violence by improving systems and services that identify and assist youth and families who have been impacted by violence to reduce trauma, build resilience, and promote healing.
- Create trauma-informed procedures and protocols within existing systems

This increase will enable OJJDP to direct resources to those individuals and communities in greatest need, and to ensure that children that are exposed to violence receive immediate and effective services and interventions. In recognition of the importance of utilizing evidence-based programming, OJJDP currently reports performance data in support of the following measures:

- Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs; and
- Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs.

The targets for these two measures have been modified to account for the increased request. In FY 2012, 53 percent of grantees reported implementing one or more evidence-based programs or practices; and 53 percent of funds were allocated to grantees that implemented one or more evidence-based programs or practices. The targets for both measures have been increased by two percent for 2015 (to 55 percent).

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$12,089				\$8,000				\$8,000

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$8,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$8,000	\$8,000		
Increases				\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$23,000	\$23,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative</b>
Strategic Goal:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 1
Strategic Objective:	DOJ Objective 2.1 OJP Objective 1.1
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	4 of 33
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars + <b>\$12,500,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$18.0 million, an increase of \$12.5 million above the FY 2014 Enacted level. The Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative assists localities and state programs that support coordinated and multi-disciplinary approaches to gang prevention, intervention, suppression, and reentry in targeted communities. This initiative, administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, aims to enhance and support evidence-based direct service programs that target both youth at-risk of gang membership, as well as, gang involved youth. Additionally, this initiative will support programs that reduce and prevent other forms of youth violence through a wide variety of activities such as street-level outreach, conflict mediation, and the changing of community norms to reduce violence, particularly shootings.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program supports DOJ's Strategic Goal 2: *Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law enforcement.* DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1: *Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers;* OJP Strategic Goal I: *Enhance state, local and tribal efforts to prevent and respond to violent crime and acts of terrorism;* OJP Objective 1.1: *Prevent and respond to youth and gang violence.*

OJJDP has supported the Department's Strategic Goal 2, and specifically community and youth violence, through various initiatives designed to address youth and community violence, including the current Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative, the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention, the Gang and Youth Violence Prevention program, and the Children's Exposure to Violence program. While each of these initiatives has an overall objective of addressing and reducing violence, individually they specifically target elements of the violence and community capacity to prevent and address the impact of the violence. This increase helps address a gap, which exists in the overall violence prevention work, specifically

the development, testing and utilization of evidence-based and data-driven programs and strategies. The additional resources will be targeted to enhancing the use of evidence-based programs, as well as the development of additional strategies and initiatives that can be tested for effectiveness.

### Justification

From 1996 through 2010, the National Gang Center (NGC) has tracked the size and scope of the national gang problem by annually collecting data from a large, representative sample of local law enforcement agencies in the National Youth Gang Survey (NYGS). Based on law enforcement responses to the NYGS, in 2010 it was estimated there were 29,400 gangs and 756,000 gang members throughout 3,500 jurisdictions in the United States. The overwhelming majority of gang homicides are reported in very large cities (populations over 100,000) and suburban counties. Of the more than 700 total homicides in Chicago, Illinois, and Los Angeles, California, over half were reported to be gang-related in 2010. These findings underscore the highly concentrated nature of gang homicides in the United States.

The Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative is adapted from the best violence reduction work in several cities and the public health research of the last several decades. Evaluation research has identified programs that have demonstrated effectiveness in reducing the impact of risk factors. These efforts have identified that responses must be comprehensive, long-term strategic approaches that contain the spread of gang activity, protect those youth who are most susceptible, and mitigate risk factors that foster gang activity. The four-pronged approach of effective anti-gang strategies includes: targeted suppression of the most serious and chronic offenders; intervention with youthful gang members; prevention efforts for youth identified as being at high risk of entering a gang; and implementation of programs that address risk and protective factors and target the entire population in high-crime, high-risk areas.

Additional public health research conducted over the last decade shows success in those programs, which have focused not only on managing incidents of serious youth violence and gang violence, but also those that include proactive interventions to prevent further retaliatory acts of youth or gang violence.

This increase would allow for enhanced support of evidence-based direct service programs for youth at-risk of gang membership/gang involvement and programs that reduce and prevent other forms of youth violence through a variety of activities such as street-level outreach, conflict mediation, and changing community norms (e.g. public service campaigns and community rallies). Key to this initiative is supporting implementation fidelity of the evidence-based models in the localities implementing this initiative. The increase would allow for expansion of violence reduction efforts to other parts of the city/jurisdictions as well as closer alignment with the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention. Through these activities, the increase will significantly impact the primary performance goal to coordinate existing community-based violence prevention and intervention programs and strategies that are attempting to replicate models and strategies to reduce violence.

### Impact on Performance

The goals of this initiative are to support and enhance the coordination of existing community-based violence prevention and intervention programs and strategies that are attempting to replicate models and strategies, which have been proven to have a positive impact on the reduction of violence in target communities, through three main objectives:

- Change community norms regarding violence;
- Provide alternatives to violence when gangs and individuals in the community are making risky behavior decisions; and
- Increase the perceived risks and costs of involvement in violence among high-risk young people.

This increase also will enable OJJDP to direct resources to more communities experiencing the highest levels of violence, and to improve coordination across all OJP violence prevention and intervention initiatives by targeting resources more efficiently and strengthening the use of evidence based programs and practices. OJJDP currently reports performance data in support of the following measures:

- Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs; and
- Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs.

The targets for these two measures have been modified to account for the increased request. In FY 2012, 53% of grantees reported implementing one or more evidence-based programs or practices; and 53% of funds were allocated to grantees that implemented one or more evidence-based programs or practices. The targets for both measures have been increased by 2% for 2015 (to 55%).

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	agt/ atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/ atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/ atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$10,270				\$5,500				\$5,500

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$12,500		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$5,500	\$5,500		
Increases				\$0	\$12,500	\$12,500		
Grand Total				\$0	\$18,000	\$18,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Indigent Defense: Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Objective 5.2
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	5 of 33
Program Increase*:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$5,400,000</b>

(\*Note: 1 position is requested within the Management and Administration narrative justification.)

### Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$5.4 million for a new initiative, Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program, which supports the objectives of the Department of Justice's (DOJ) Access to Justice (ATJ) Initiative to assess and improve the quality of indigent defense services in the U.S. This program will provide funding and other resources to develop effective, well-resourced model juvenile indigent defender offices; and develop and implement standards of practice and policy for the effective management of such offices. The program will also provide cost-effective and innovative training for the juvenile indigent defense bar and court-appointed counsel working on behalf of juvenile indigent defendants, particularly in rural, remote and underserved areas.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program supports *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice, and OJP Strategic Objective 5.2: Improve the effectiveness and fair administration of justice through support for the nation's courts, corrections system, and indigent defense.*

OJJDP has provided limited support to the Department's Strategic Goal 3, and specifically to improving indigent defense in the juvenile justice system, through the current Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) program as well as the Title II Part B Formula Grants program. States and localities may use funds in these two formula programs to support juvenile indigent defense activities, and OJP has also used training and technical assistance set-aside



dollars to support the National Juvenile Indigent Defense Clearinghouse. This increase will ensure a dedicated source of funding for these crucial services and will promote due process and the fair administration of justice for youth.

### Justification

The role of the juvenile defender is highly complex and specialized. Since the United States Supreme Court's ruling in *In re Gault*, 387 U.S. 1 (1967) which established that children have the right to counsel in delinquency proceedings, there has been controversy regarding the scope and breadth of that right. One thing remains constant—children, most of all, need access to competent counsel when they come before the court system. No right is more fundamental for youth than the right to counsel.

OJJDP will enhance existing juvenile defender offices in the U.S. to create model juvenile indigent defender offices in geographically diverse jurisdictions across the U.S., including urban, suburban, rural and tribal areas. These model offices will be selected competitively and must commit to include effective case management systems, access to resources for investigators, policy analysts, office coordinators, expert witnesses and consultants, language access, and technology. The program will provide for the development of attorney performance evaluations, supervisory materials, and mechanisms for recruitment, retention and caseload management. It will highlight how model juvenile defense programs can collaborate to more effectively advocate for their clients and their communities.

The overarching goals of the program will be to: 1) raise the profile of juvenile indigent defense as a practice specialty; 2) increase the level of professionalism in juvenile defender offices; and 3) advance policy and practice initiatives necessary to create long-term systemic reform efforts in juvenile delinquency proceedings.

Despite the overwhelming professional consensus that the right to counsel is crucial to the fair administration of justice, many low-income youth are thwarted in accessing that right. According to the 2003 *Survey of Youth in Residential Placement (SYRP)*, only 42 percent of youth in custody report that they have a lawyer. The SYRP also reports that only a minority of youth in custody have requested contact and only 13 percent requested and actually received access to a lawyer. While juvenile justice professionals want to ensure the best outcomes for young people and for society, the Supreme Court clearly noted in *Gault* that the “absence of substantive standards has not necessarily meant that the children receive careful, compassionate, individualized treatment,” and that “Juvenile Court history has again demonstrated that unbridled discretion, however benevolently motivated, is frequently a poor substitute for principle and procedure.” (See *In re Gault*, at 18.)

Since the *Gault* decision, juvenile indigent defense systems have faltered and failed, leaving far too many children defenseless in courts of law across the country. Underscoring the importance of a specialized juvenile defense bar, the Supreme Court noted in *Graham v. Florida*, 560 U.S. 48 (2010), that there are, “special difficulties encountered by counsel in juvenile representation. As some amici note, the features that distinguish juveniles from adults also put them at significant disadvantage in criminal proceedings.” Indeed, juvenile defenders require specialized knowledge and understanding of adolescence; the skills to address unique hearings such as

detention, adult waiver and transfer, and disposition; and the capacity to engage their youthful clients in effective decision-making toward their defense if they are to overcome this “significant disadvantage.”

A broad range of structural, cultural, and systemic barriers may impede access to counsel and quality of legal representation. A growing body of evidence describes the serious institutional problems that plague a child’s timely access to competent counsel. Juvenile indigent defenders typically carry overwhelmingly high caseloads and are severely underpaid in relation to prosecutors. Even in cases where juvenile defenders are involved, the sheer volume of cases often precludes even minimally adequate case preparation. Often they do not have time to meet with their clients before court appearances and have limited or no access to support staff, research or other resources necessary to assist with appropriate investigations and case preparation. The report of a recent Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) study, *Public Defender Offices, 2007*, highlighted that in 2007, 964 public defender offices across the nation received nearly six million indigent defense cases. These caseloads have significant repercussions. For example, plea agreements often function as a case management tool and are entered into without previous, independent investigation.

In many cases, juvenile indigent defenders are often not properly trained to understand adolescent development or help identify treatment options that could divert children from juvenile prisons. Frequently, juvenile defenders lack the capacity to represent children following disposition. Many defender offices are staffed with inexperienced juvenile attorneys who lack appropriate supervision and training. Many public defender offices regard juvenile court as a training ground for new attorneys, forcing rotation out of juvenile court and linking salary increases to practice in adult court. Disturbingly, large numbers of youth waive their right to counsel and enter into plea agreements without a full understanding of the short and long term consequences of such a plea.

In surveys, juvenile defenders express a lack of clarity about their role and ethical obligations in delinquency court, often confusing their role with that of a guardian *ad litem* or an attorney in child welfare proceedings. Practice models must be developed and implemented to address the needs of cross over youth associated with both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. Moreover, there is universal agreement that these systemic shortcomings have disproportionately impacted racial and ethnic minority youth, drawing large numbers of low-income children deeper into the system.

Adolescent brain development research is a critically useful tool in determining standards of effective assistance of counsel to juveniles. Recent research on adolescent brain development shows that the juvenile brain is not fully developed in areas of reasoning and judgment. Juvenile justice professionals are re-examining prevailing practices involving juveniles to determine what changes are needed relating to adolescent psychosocial and brain development. This issue represents a critical training need for juvenile indigent defense counsel.

Unlike the majority of youth charged with delinquency offenses and prosecuted in state juvenile justice systems, Native American youth are regularly prosecuted in three distinct justice systems: federal, state and tribal. Many tribal youth receive no pre-court intervention or

disproportionately severe sanctions, such as secure confinement and transfer to the adult criminal system. Lack of cultural competency, inattention to the needs of tribal youth, and a lack of support and resources for tribal justice systems compound the difficulties faced by tribal youth.

Citing statistics and several studies that have found “lawyers in juvenile courts are often under-resourced and overburdened by high caseloads,” a recent report by the National Academy of Science (*Reforming Juvenile Justice: A Developmental Approach*, 2013), strongly recommends that “States should clarify the duties and obligations of juvenile defense counsel at every stage of the case and should specify caseload limits in accordance with recommended standards.” OJJDP is committed to supporting the adoption of this recommendation.

By creating model juvenile defender offices with the resources necessary to help their clients succeed, including the employment of office coordinators, policy analysts, investigators, and other advocates, jurisdictions have the potential to reap enormous benefits for everyone.

Given the current deficiencies of juvenile indigent defense, a new vision of juvenile defense is urgently needed. Systemic changes are necessary to achieve this vision. Without well-trained and well-resourced juvenile defenders, there is no practical realization of due process for youth. This request reflects funding choices made to reflect priorities of the Administration, as well as OJP’s commitment to ensuring funding for the nation’s most important priorities, like indigent defense.

#### Impact on Performance

This increase will directly address the need for state and national standards of practice for juvenile defender offices that address issues such as leadership training, staff recruitment, employment, retention, supervision, training, evaluation, management, caseload and workload. In addition, the initiative will provide demonstration funds for the establishment of model juvenile defense offices in geographically diverse jurisdictions (including one urban, two suburban regionals, two rural regionals and one tribal program) across the United States. The overall goal is to improve and develop areas of specialization within the practice of juvenile defense, and to improve the overall quality of juvenile indigent defense by providing specialized training and technical assistance to court-appointed counsel or juvenile defenders. Training and technical assistance also will be provided on how to develop and implement cost-effective and innovative training platforms (e-learning, distance learning, webinars, etc.) on topics such as the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA), adolescent brain development, expungement of juvenile records, re-entry, school discipline, mental health, family engagement, cross-systems youth, improved special education advocacy, disability, and other issues.

No specific performance measure for this initiative currently exists, but OJP intends to develop new measures for this initiative.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$5,400		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$5,400	\$5,400		
Grand Total				\$0	\$5,400	\$5,400		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Juvenile Justice Realignment Incentive Grants Program</b>
Strategic Goal:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 1
Strategic Objective:	DOJ Strategic Objective 1.1 OJP Strategic Objective 2.1
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	6 of 33
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars + <b>\$10,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$10.0 million for the new Juvenile Justice Realignment Incentive Grants Program, which will be administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The program will provide incentive grants to assist states that use Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program funds for evidence-based juvenile justice system realignment to foster better outcomes for system-involved youth, less costly use of incarceration, improved system accountability, and increased public safety. Among the related models for realignment that may be supported with these funds are: MacArthur Foundation's Models for Change initiative; the Burns Institute's and Center for Children's Law and Policy's data-driven, consensus-based approaches for reducing disproportionate minority involvement in the juvenile justice system; and OJJDP's Juvenile Justice Reinvestment and Reform Initiative that builds and expands on Georgetown University's research-based, targeted approach to introducing risk assessment in partnership with a matrix of evidence-based responses to juvenile offending and a comprehensive cost assessment.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program supports DOJ Strategic Goal 2: *Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law*; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1: *Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers*; OJP Strategic Goal-1: *Enhance state, local and tribal efforts to prevent and respond to violent crime and acts of terrorism*; OJP Objective 1.1: *Prevent and respond to youth and gang violence*.

OJJDP has supported the Department's Strategic Goal 2, and specifically improving the effectiveness of juvenile justice systems, through the current Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) program as well as the Title II B Formula Grants program. This new incentive grant program will help to leverage existing funds that the states receive to promote state and local juvenile justice reform, as well as strengthening the use of evidence-based programs

through the development of additional strategies and initiatives that can be tested for effectiveness.

#### Justification

This new incentive grant program will make supplementary awards to states and localities using JABG base formula funds for evidence-based purposes. These incentive grants will serve as inducements for states and localities to use JABG base formula funds (as well as state and local funds) to implement proven or promising public safety strategies. They will not be used to penalize or reduce JABG base formula funds for states that decline to use funding for these purposes.

#### Impact on Performance

The goal of this new incentive program is to encourage states to realign juvenile justice funding to support evidence-based juvenile justice strategies, with the long-term goal of reduced overall costs and increased public safety.

OJP will focus on measuring an increase in the use of evidence-based programs or practices by state grantees and subgrantees, as part of the implementation of this new incentive grant program. OJJDP currently reports performance data in support of the following measures:

- Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs or practices; and
- Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs or practices.

The targets for these two measures have been modified to account for the request. In FY 2012, 53 percent of grantees reported implementing one or more evidence-based programs or practices; and 53 percent of funds were allocated to grantees that implemented one or more evidence-based programs or practices. The targets for both measures have been increased by two percent for 2015 (to 55 percent).

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	agt/atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$10,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Procedural Justice – Building Community Trust</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Objective 3.1 OJP Objective 5.1
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	7 of 33
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$9,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$9.0 million for a new program focused on enhancing procedural justice, reducing bias, and supporting racial reconciliation in the criminal and juvenile justice systems. This initiative furthers the Department's mission to ensure public safety and the fair and impartial administration of justice for all Americans. The National Center for Building Community Trust and Justice, which will be administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), will provide grants and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal courts and juvenile and criminal justice agencies to support innovative efforts to improve perceptions of fairness in the juvenile and criminal justice systems and build community trust in these institutions.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This initiative will support *DOJ's Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the Nation's capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation's law enforcement, criminal, and juvenile justice systems.*

### Justification

A substantial portion of the U.S. population has contact with the criminal justice system each year. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) Police-Public Contact Survey, in 2008, approximately 40,015,000 U.S. residents age 16 or older had contact with the police in the



preceding 12 months.<sup>5</sup> In the same year, almost 7 million persons aged 12 and over reported being the victims of a crime to the police.<sup>6</sup> Contact with the criminal justice system, as either victim or offender, is particularly prevalent for communities of color. A recent study showed that one-half of all young men of color have at least one arrest by age 23<sup>7</sup>, and African Americans are substantially more likely to be the victims of violent crimes than whites, Asians, or Hispanics/ Latinos.<sup>8</sup> Every one of these contacts is a potential opportunity to build personal and public confidence in the criminal and juvenile justice systems and enhance community efficacy and safety, or alternatively, to cause tension and erode public trust in the institutions charged to maintain law and order.<sup>9</sup>

Research on procedural justice and community trust shows that people, both youth and adults, who perceive that they are treated fairly and respectfully by police, report positive impressions of law enforcement, even when the interaction results in a sanction. This phenomenon extends to people who have not had personal contact with law enforcement but are influenced by their understanding of the experiences of people they know and by media reports. Individual experiences with and perceptions of law enforcement can in turn shape broader community responses and either support or inhibit informal controls theorized to be more effective in improving public safety than direct police intervention.

There are other reasons to be attentive to procedural justice and community trust and the related concepts of implicit bias and racial reconciliation. Unjust interactions by police can be civil rights violations, lead to wrongful convictions, and harm crime victims. If police are distrustful of the communities they serve, it is more difficult for them to protect and serve effectively. Officer safety may even be improved in communities where citizens and police share a commitment to mutual trust and fairness.

There is a clear and large-scale opportunity to seize this moment and develop ambitious plans to improve relationships between police – as well as other justice system participants – and communities of color. President Obama put forth the concept for this initiative in his [speech to the nation](#) on July 19, 2013.

“...precisely because law enforcement is often determined at the state and local level, I think it would be productive for the Justice Department, governors, mayors to work with law enforcement about training at the state and local levels in order to reduce the kind of mistrust in the system that sometimes currently exists... When I was in Illinois, I passed racial profiling legislation, and it actually did just two simple things. One, it collected data on traffic stops

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<sup>5</sup>Eith, Christine and Durose, Matthew R. Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Contacts between police and the public, 2008." Last modified October 01, 2011. Accessed February 3, 2014. <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpp08.pdf>.

<sup>6</sup> Less than 42 percent of crime victims reported their victimizations to the police. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal victimization in the United States, 2008 statistical tables." Last modified March 01, 2010. Accessed February 3, 2014. <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cvus08.pdf>.)

<sup>7</sup> Brame, Robert, Bushway, Shawn D., Paternoster, Ray and Turner, Michael G. "Demographic patterns of cumulative arrest prevalence by ages 18 and 23." *Crime & Delinquency*. (2014). DOI: 10.1177/001128713514801 (accessed February 3, 2014).

<sup>8</sup> Truman, Jennifer, Langton, Lynn and Planty, Michael. Bureau of Justice Statistics. "Criminal Victimization, 2012." Last modified September 24, 2013. Accessed February 3, 2014. <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/ascii/cv12.txt>.

<sup>9</sup> Horowitz, Jake. "Making every encounter count: Building trust and confidence in the police." *NIJ Journal*. (2007): 8-11.

and the race of the person who was stopped. But the other thing was it resourced us training police departments across the state on how to think about potential racial bias and ways to further professionalize what they were doing.

And initially, the police departments across the state were resistant, but actually they came to recognize that if it was done in a fair, straightforward way that it would allow them to do their jobs better and communities would have more confidence in them and, in turn, be more helpful in applying the law. And obviously, law enforcement has got a very tough job. So that's one area where I think there are a lot of resources and best practices that could be brought to bear if state and local governments are receptive. And I think a lot of them would be. And let's figure out are [if] there [are] ways for us to push out that kind of training.”

A multi-faceted approach to enhance community trust can help repair the relationship between law enforcement and communities of color when it includes three key concepts: 1) procedural justice, 2) bias reduction, and 3) racial reconciliation. The links among these elements create an environment for effective partnerships between the police (and criminal and juvenile justice systems) and the citizens they serve. This collaboration will provide an incentive to identify and solve problems collaboratively to transform the community and improve public safety.

As the lead DOJ partner, OJJDP will coordinate work on this program with the efforts of the COPS Office, Community Relations Service, and the Office on Violence Against Women to promote a unified, coordinated federal effort to promote greater awareness of procedural justice issues in state, local and tribal criminal and juvenile justice systems and support innovative efforts to improve procedural justice. OJJDP will have the coordinating role because changing communities and improving public safety over the long term requires intervention with youth now.

#### Impact on Performance

This initiative will enhance procedural justice, reduce bias, and support racial reconciliation at the community level. Key data points for tracking will include data such as perceptions of procedural justice and safety, as well as stops, frisks, arrests, rate of citizen reporting to the police, citizen complaints (review and disposition of), incarceration, crime rate, charging decisions, pleas, and convictions, and other outcomes for youth and adults.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$9,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$9,000	\$9,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$9,000	\$9,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Indigent Defense: Ensuring the Right to Counsel for All Individuals: Answering Gideon's Call</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Objective 5.2
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	8 of 33
Program Increase*:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$5,400,000</b>

(\*Note: 1 position is requested within the Management and Administration narrative justification.)

### Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$5.4 million for a new initiative, Ensuring the Right to Counsel for All Individuals: Answering Gideon's Call. This program, administered by OJP's Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), will provide funding and other resources to support changes in state and local criminal court practices related to indigent defense; ensuring that no person faces potential time in jail without first having the aid of a lawyer with the time, ability and resources to present an effective defense, as required by the United States Constitution.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program directly supports DOJ's Strategic Goal 3: *Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels*, Objective 3.1: *Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs*; OJP Strategic Goal 5: *Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice*, Objective 5.2: *Improve the effectiveness and fair administration of justice through support for the nation's courts, corrections system, and indigent defense*. This initiative supports the objectives of the DOJ Access to Justice (ATJ) efforts to assess and improve the quality of indigent defense services in the U.S. This initiative will help state, local, and tribal courts, prosecutors, and public defenders address persistent problems that undermine effective legal representation for indigent defendants and support a comprehensive approach to providing all criminal defendants effective legal representation

### Justification

The two most persistent problems in indigent defense have been the lack of state funding and oversight of indigent defense delivery systems. The 1963 Supreme Court ruling in *Gideon vs. Wainwright* upheld the right of the accused to have a proper defense and mandated that state courts appoint attorneys for defendants who could not afford to retain counsel on their own. Many of the most populous states, such as Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York and Texas, have delegated the responsibility of providing indigent defense to individual counties. This practice has created a patchwork of different indigent defense systems that has created problems, such as significantly differing levels of defense provision from county to county. For example, a recent study into the New York indigent defense system was commissioned by then New York Chief Judge Judith Kaye. It found that New York's fragmented system of county-operated and largely county-financed indigent defense services fails to satisfy the state's constitutional and statutory obligations to protect the rights of the indigent accused and that the amount of monies currently allocated within the state for the provision of constitutionally-mandated indigent defense is inadequate, resulting in excessive caseloads, an inability to hire full-time defenders, a lack of adequate support services, and minimal client contact and investigation. The study also revealed a significant statewide disparity between the resources available to public defenders and those enjoyed by prosecutors.

In addition, many jurisdictions have reduced funding for their indigent defense systems due to state budget crises. In February, 2012, the New Orleans Parish public defender's office was forced to lay off 10 percent of its staff of lawyers along with other employees, impose salary cuts for managers and supervisors, and cut off payments to private attorneys who work on death penalty cases and conflict cases where the public defender's office cannot represent a client. In Kentucky, the statewide public defender's office lost 1.5 percent of its funding in 2011, resulting in public defenders managing caseloads of more than 450 per lawyer. California's Sacramento County laid off 34 public defenders in FY 2011 and expected the layoffs to continue into FY 2012 and 2013, leading to total staff reductions of up to 50 percent staff reduction.<sup>10</sup>

Excessive caseloads also are a persistent problem around the country. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Census of Public Defender Offices, almost three out of every four county-funded public defender offices have attorney caseloads that exceed nationally recognized maximum caseload standards. The maximum annual caseload recommended by the American Bar Association and the President's National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals is only 150 felony cases or 400 misdemeanor cases per full time attorney. In Florida, for example, the annual felony caseload of individual public defenders increased to 500 felonies per year while the average for misdemeanor cases rose to an astonishing 2,225. In Tennessee, six attorneys handled over 10,000 misdemeanors annually, spending on average less than one hour per client.

The Ensuring the Right To Counsel For All Individuals: Answering *Gideon's* Call initiative will address the range of challenges listed above through the following activities:

Establish a Right to Counsel Working Group. A working group model for promoting engagement is currently used by BJA in its work on pretrial justice reform. This model was

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<sup>10</sup> [http://www.abajournal.com/news/article/public\\_defenders\\_feeling\\_budget\\_pinch\\_450-per-lawyer\\_caseloads/](http://www.abajournal.com/news/article/public_defenders_feeling_budget_pinch_450-per-lawyer_caseloads/)

developed in response to Attorney General Eric Holder's call for national pretrial justice reform at the Department of Justice's 2011 National Symposium on Pretrial Justice. The Pretrial Justice Working Group (PJWG) convened in October 2011 and has actively worked to promote greater awareness of pretrial justice issues, promote information exchange, and encourage evidence-based pretrial justice policymaking. The PJWG has documented a number of successes in its annual reports, including the expanded use of citation in lieu of custodial arrest in states such as Maryland and Kentucky, and a growing number of sites (such as Wisconsin and Colorado) testing an evidence-based approach to citation release by using field risk assessments to help law enforcement offices determine whether an arrestee is an appropriate candidate for citation.

Like the PJWG, the Right to Counsel Working Group (RTCWG) will develop its subcommittee structure based on the needs identified by working group members. It will provide a network to provide support for reform, engage and educate stakeholder groups, leverage private/public funds, and continue the momentum established by the Attorney General's Gideon's 50th Anniversary Summit. The group will follow the PJWG's example of establishing annual goals for each subcommittee and issuing an annual report to document its activities and successes.

Hiring to Build a Supportive Public Defense Community. Staffing is one of the biggest needs identified by stakeholders involved in right to counsel issues in recent meetings with Attorney General Holder. In Florida, for example, the annual felony caseload of individual public defenders has increased to 500 felonies per year while the average for misdemeanor cases rose to an astonishing 2,225. In Tennessee, six attorneys handled over 10,000 misdemeanors annually, spending on average less than one hour per client. The maximum annual caseload recommended by the American Bar Association and the President's National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals is only 150 felony cases or 400 misdemeanor cases per full time attorney. This initiative will provide funding to support the hiring of additional defense attorneys to help struggling public defenders' offices meet their legal obligations to their clients.

Support for Training and Leadership. Many public defenders join the profession intent on serving as strong advocates for their clients, but the pressure of high caseloads and a consequent inability to investigate the facts of all of their cases (as discussed above) can lead to a high percentage of cases being pled out without an opportunity to test the prosecution's theory or facts. New and current public defenders would benefit greatly from ongoing training and development opportunities to help them understand the challenges they face, identify evidence-based solutions and best practices that would benefit their offices, and provide the leadership needed to promote effort to ensure effective legal representation for their clients. This program will provide:

- A three-year training and mentoring program for new public defenders and assigned counsel;
- On-going training for existing public defenders and assigned counsel;
- Support for leadership development among public defenders;
- Developing trainers and mentors at the state and local level;
- Encouraging the interest of future public defenders by working with law schools; and
- A joint training for prosecution and defense modeled on BJA's Capital Litigation Improvement Program joint training curriculum.

Establish a Defense/Prosecution Exchange Program. This program will be modeled after the JAG Corps where prosecutors are required to spend time as defense attorneys. In addition, this program will include joint trial advocacy trainings where defense and prosecution are required to change sides during the training. Some legal experts have observed that prosecutors are more focused on “winning” their case than doing justice. Experiencing trial advocacy from a defender’s point of view may bring a new and different perspective to prosecutors’ decision-making. This innovative approach will allow state and local prosecutors and defenders to gain insights from working with defendants and victims, and help them make more informed and fair decisions about criminal cases. The exchange program will be developed by an advisory committee of academics, county executives, local prosecutors and defenders.

Engage the Judiciary, and Other Stakeholders. Public defenders cannot drive systems reforms without the support of other system stakeholders, including judges and prosecutors. Indeed, in many places, such as the states of Alabama and Nevada, the leadership of the judiciary has driven comprehensive reform. The opposition of judges to reform efforts, on the other hand, can be harmful to the provision of effective counsel. Multi-disciplinary reform efforts have proven successful in Michigan, Utah and Mississippi. Through trainings, webinars and other outreach, this project would focus on engaging the judiciary and other actors in the criminal justice system in order to strengthen state and local indigent defense systems. Examples of successful past efforts in this area include education sessions for state legislatures, judges, prosecutors and other criminal justice system officials about current challenges in the area of right to counsel issues, survey and research on state and local practices to ensure effective assistance of counsel, sharing information on what is working in other jurisdictions and promoting best practices where available.

Provide Targeted Technical Assistance and Demonstration Sites To Improve Public Defense Delivery Systems. This initiative will also help state and local courts and public defense systems measure their performance against established standards of justice, such as the ABA’s Ten Principles of a Public Defense Delivery System [http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/administrative/legal\\_aid\\_indigent\\_defendants/ls\\_sclaid\\_def\\_tenprinciplesbooklet.authcheckdam.pdf](http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/administrative/legal_aid_indigent_defendants/ls_sclaid_def_tenprinciplesbooklet.authcheckdam.pdf)). BJA will provide technical assistance and funding to demonstration sites to help them assess their current performance and implement changes needed to protect defendants’ right to counsel and support the effective functioning of the criminal justice system.

#### Impact on Performance

This new initiative seeks to improve public defense delivery systems and ensure the effective assistance of counsel to all individuals in criminal cases by providing: funding to support direct hiring of defense attorneys, specialized training and technical assistance to court-appointed counsel or public defenders, support for creation of systems for delivery of public defense that meet the ABA’s Ten Principles of Public Defense Delivery Systems, and help to build strong leadership in public defender offices around the country.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$5,400		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$5,400	\$5,400		
Grand Total				\$0	\$5,400	\$5,400		



## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Second Chance Act</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 7
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.4 OJP Strategic Objective 7.2
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	9 of 33
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars + <b>\$47,250,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$115.0 million for the Second Chance Act (SCA) program, an increase of \$47.3 million above the FY 2014 Enacted level. This program, authorized by Public Law 110-199, builds on the success of OJP's past reentry initiatives by providing grants to establish and expand adult and juvenile reentry programs. SCA authorizes various grants to government agencies, tribes and nonprofit groups to provide substance abuse treatment, housing, family programming, mentoring, victims support, and other services that can help reduce re-offending and violations of probation and parole. It also supports the National Reentry Resource Center (NRRC), which provides training and technical assistance services to hundreds of state, local, and tribal justice practitioners and policymakers to guide and improve local reentry efforts.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program will support *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ Objective 3.4: Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society; OJP Strategic Goal 7: Promote efforts that improve the security of persons in custody and provide innovative, comprehensive reentry approaches to reduce recidivism and maintain public safety; and OJP Strategic Objective 7.2: Promote innovative and comprehensive reentry approaches to facilitate offenders' successful reintegration into society, consistent with community expectation and standards.* This program will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of resources to aid inmates in successful and safe transition from prison or jail to the community.

### Justification

Improving the nation's prisoner reentry programs is one of the Administration's top criminal justice priorities and an urgent challenge for many state, local, and tribal jurisdictions. The rapid

growth of prison and jail populations, the rising costs of maintaining prisons and jails to house this population, and the growing focus on implementing corrections programs that effectively reduce recidivism are forcing many state and local governments to look for new options that will control costs while still ensuring public safety.

At the end of 2011, about 2.2 million adults were held in state or federal prison or local jails, and an additional 4.8 million were under adult correctional supervision in the community. The rate of people under adult correctional supervision in 2011 was 1 in every 34 adults. 2009 was the first year in which correctional populations saw a decline since the Bureau of Justice Statistics began reporting this population in 1980. Rates have continued with slight declines, yet overall rates remain extremely high.

According to research by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, states' corrections spending has increased over the past 20 years from \$12 billion in 1987 to \$48 billion in 2007. Local corrections spending increased from \$6 billion to \$24 billion during the same time period.

In addition to the pressures created by large prison populations and rising costs, many state, local, and tribal governments are facing fiscal crises linked to the recent economic downturn. As they look for ways to improve offender outcomes, reduce recidivism, and control corrections costs, improving reentry programs has become an especially important topic. The funding provided by the Second Chance Act supports the development and implementation of innovative, evidence-based reentry programs, evaluation of new reentry programs to identify promising new approaches and best practices, and training and technical assistance to help state, local, and tribal governments improve the effectiveness of their existing programs. The requested increase for the Second Chance Act program will enable OJP to continue its current level of support for these critical efforts and test and replicate new models of improving criminal justice system efficiencies and recidivism outcomes through the Pay for Success construct. Increased funding also will allow for efforts to be targeted to specific populations, such as the pretrial release population and the criminal justice population with behavioral health disorders.

OJP will continue to support grants to local, tribal and state governments to support and improve existing SCA programming, including mentoring, alternatives to incarceration, treatment, half-way houses and day reporting centers. These programs contribute to efforts to address the specific needs of individuals with behavioral health disorders. This includes testing and scaling of programming supported by new research on targeting social services and behavioral health treatment interventions at the right time and the implementation of the Affordable Care Act on linking (previously categorically excluded) individuals to Medicaid.

Within the FY 2015 request for SCA, the Department requests an increase of \$4.0 million (for a total of \$10.0 million) for the Smart Probation Program to improve state, local, and tribal probation supervision efforts. Funds can be used to implement evidence-based supervision strategies and to create innovative new strategies to improve outcomes for probationers. This funding request supports the *National Drug Control Strategy's* goals relating to "Integrate Treatment for Substance Use Disorders into Health Care and Expand Support for Recovery" as well as DOJ's role in the interagency activities of the Federal Reentry Council.

This request includes an increase of \$3.0 million (for a total of \$5.0 million) for the Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Grant program. These grants will be used to enhance and maintain parental and family relationships for incarcerated parents as a reentry/recidivism reduction strategy.

In addition, the budget request includes an increase to support two Pay for Success initiatives, which allow state, local, and tribal governments to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their social services and criminal justice programs while reducing the cost of these programs and significantly lowering the risk of initial investments to state, local and tribal grantee jurisdictions. Under Pay for Success, state, local, or tribal governments enter into an agreement with a third party service provider, who proposes the services to be provided, the population to be served, desired outcomes, and how progress toward these outcomes will be measured and validated. Payments under these contracts are based on results. In the Pay for Success construct, governments avoid risks by delaying payments until results are proven to be achieved, allowing for private capital to support the scaling up of evidence-based services and programming to achieve predetermined outcomes. Agreements can be brokered in such a way that should predefined outcomes be successfully achieved, then private investors can receive a return on their investments. Within the request for Pay for Success initiatives:

- Up to \$30.0 million funds awards to jurisdictions to support implementing Pay for Success reentry initiatives that will improve functional outcomes for formerly incarcerated individuals, such as housing, employment and behavioral health outcomes status, and
- Within this amount, up to \$10.0 million funds awards to jurisdictions that propose to use the Permanent Supportive Housing Model in the reentry context.

#### Impact on Performance

The increase in funding will promote the goals of SCA to reduce the rate of recidivism, including among the pre-trial release population; and increase support of state and local efforts to implement innovative and evidence-based programs that help individuals transition from prison or jail to the community and reintegrate into society safely and successfully.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$63,930				\$67,750				\$67,750

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$47,250		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$67,750	\$67,750		
Increases				\$0	\$47,250	\$47,250		
Grand Total				\$0	\$115,000	\$115,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item:</b>	<b>Crime Victims Fund</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 2
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2 OJP Strategic Objective 2.3
Budget Appropriation:	Crime Victims Fund
Organizational Program:	Office of Victims of Crime
Ranking:	10 of 33
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars + <b>\$65,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$810.0 million in the annual obligation limitation for the Crime Victims Fund (CVF), an increase of \$65.0 million above the FY 2014 enacted level. Of the requested increase amount, \$10.0 million will enhance formula-based awards to states to support victims' services and compensation programs and provide additional funding for national scope training and technical assistance (T/TA) and demonstration programs. Another \$10.0 million of the increase will provide grants to support enhanced services for domestic victims of human trafficking. The remaining \$45.0 million will support the implementation strategies outlined in the *Vision 21: Transforming Victim Services* report released in May 2013.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This increase support *DOJ Strategic Goal 2: Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2: Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations; uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims; OJP Strategic Goal 2: Protect vulnerable populations, especially children, from victimization and improve services to victims of crime; and OJP Strategic Objective 2.3: Improve services for crime victims through capacity-building; evidence-based support and assistance; and compensation.*

OVC provides compensation and services for victims and their survivors from the CVF. The CVF provides hope and help to some four million victims annually, primarily through major funding streams that support direct assistance to victims and compensation for financial losses associated with the victimization. CVF funds support a broad range of victim services, from emergency food and shelter to crisis counseling and advocacy. The beneficiaries of these services included victims of VOCA-designated priority crimes—domestic violence, sexual assault, and child maltreatment—although the needs of victims of these pervasive crimes now outstrip available resources as discussed below.

OJP supports victims in the U.S. in a variety of ways, including working with victims of human trafficking, supporting victims of violence against women, and meeting the unique needs of victims in Indian Country. OVC has recognized that new types of crime have emerged and proliferated as a result of changes ushered in by technology, globalization, and evolving demographics throughout our society. Given the burgeoning number of new and complex issues, the persistence of long-standing issues, and the ever-increasing pressure on the field to meet the needs of more victims with fewer resources, in 2010 OVC undertook a 2-year comprehensive examination of the crime victims field. The results of this intensive information exchange that engaged a cross-section of the field throughout the country were published in 2013 in the Vision 21 final report, which charts a course of action for transforming victim services in the 21st century.

### Justification

Vision 21 was an 18-month national initiative carried out by OJP's Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) that systematically engaged the crime victim's field and other stakeholders in assessing current and emerging challenges and opportunities facing the field. This strategic planning initiative brought to the surface vital information about the needs of service providers, including the need for more victim-related data, research, and program evaluation; holistic legal assistance for crime victims; resources for tribal victims; and building the capacity of victim serving organizations to reach and serve more victims through more effective use of technology, innovation, and evidence-based T/TA. The Vision 21 implementation activities outlined in this request are based on insights from OVC's contacts with and knowledge of the needs of victim service providers, as well as on the findings from its report *Vision 21: Transforming Victim Services*.

The Department is requesting \$45.0 million to support implementation of Vision 21 strategies, of which \$20.0 million will be used to support assistance to tribal victims of crime and \$25.0 million will be used for additional victims' services and initiatives in the areas of victim's services capacity building and legal assistance for victims of crime. Efforts focused on improving assistance to tribal victims of crime will be designed to provide a culturally appropriate response to victims of crime, their families, and communities and enhance the capacity of tribal communities and criminal justice systems to serve victims of crime.

The \$25.0 million in Vision 21 funding for capacity building and legal assistance will be used for additional victims' services and initiatives that address needs identified in the Vision 21 planning process. In FY 2015, OVC will focus on addressing two of the most critical needs:

- *Capacity Building and Strengthening Infrastructure.* These efforts will focus on building the capacity of victim serving organizations to reach and serve more victims through more effective use of technology, innovation, and evidence-based T/TA. Funding will support innovative technology, including the expansion of data collection for program evaluation and case management efforts, as well as to expand service provision through technology such as on-line crisis services or development of mobile applications to guide victims through the local criminal justice and service delivery systems. OVC will also work with the states to modernize and expand the victim assistance data reporting system. (*\$12.5 million*)

- Legal Assistance. This funding will provide competitive grant funding for states, territories, and the District of Columbia to support the development and operation of comprehensive, coordinated pro bono legal assistance networks for crime victims to help them assert their legal rights and obtain the specialized legal assistance they need. OVC will provide technical assistance in implementing and evaluating the impact of coordinated legal assistance. (*\$12.5 million*)

The \$10.0 million dedicated to Domestic Victims of Trafficking Grants will support the delivery of specialized services for domestic victims of human trafficking. This funding will also be used to provide relevant training and technical assistance to victim service providers, law enforcement agencies, prosecutorial agencies, faith-based organizations, and medical and mental health professionals.

The remaining \$10.0 million of the requested increase will support:

- VOCA Victim Compensation Formula Grant Program: Up to 47.5 percent of this funding will support formula-based grant awards to state crime victims' compensation programs to reimburse crime victims for out-of-pocket expenses related to their victimization.
- VOCA Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program: Another 47.5 percent of this funding, plus any funding not needed victim compensation program grants, will support formula-based awards to state and community-based victim service program operations.
- Discretionary Grants and Activities: The remaining five percent of this funding will support national scope T/TA, demonstration projects and programs, program evaluation, compliance efforts, and fellowships and clinical internships. It also will support efforts to ensure DOJ compliance with the Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance; enhance the response of federal, military, and tribal agencies criminal justice agencies to the needs of crime victims; and provide direct services to federal crime victims, including emergency assistance.

#### Impact on Performance

An increase to the CVF annual obligation limitation will allow the Department to provide additional resources for:

- Lifeline services to victims identified as “priorities” in VOCA, including victims of child abuse, domestic violence, and sexual assault;
- Additional services to victims, including more vulnerable populations such as victims with disabilities, LGBTQ, children, elders, women, and boys and young men of color;
- Expand the body of research on victimization data collection and program evaluation needed to transform the crime victims field into one that is solidly grounded on empirical evidence;

- Improve comprehensive victim assistance available to victims of crime in Indian Country; and
- Provide crime victim service providers additional access to technology and infrastructure supports, which will allow them to meet the challenges of globalization, technology, and changing demographics that are increasingly complicating the mission of victim-serving programs.

This proposed increase will provide added federal funds for CVF programs that support victim compensation, assistance, and discretionary programs across the Nation, and will be reported under an existing measure: “Ratio of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services to the total number of victimizations.” Please note that OVC is currently reviewing its performance measures in order to develop a set of measures that can better assess the impact of the CVF investment in serving victims.



## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$730,000				\$745,000				\$745,000

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$65,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$745,000	\$745,000		
Increases				\$0	\$65,000	\$65,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$810,000	\$810,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Criminal Justice Statistics Program (Base)</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 6
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Objective 6.2
Budget Appropriation:	Research, Evaluation, and Statistics
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Statistics
Rankings:	11 of 33
Program Increase*:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$10,400,000</b>

(\*Note: 2 positions are requested within the Management and Administration narrative justification.)

### Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$55.4 million for the Criminal Justice Statistics Program (CJSP), an increase of \$10.4 million above the FY 2014 Enacted level. This program is administered by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), whose mission is to collect, analyze, publish, and disseminate information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government. These data are critical to federal, state, and local policymakers in combating crime and ensuring justice. In particular, these programs provide the critical data infrastructure supporting the Administration's commitment to focus on data-driven, evidence and information-based, "smart on crime" approaches to reduce crime. The requested increase will support BJS' efforts to provide statistical evidence needed for criminal justice policy decision makers.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goal:

This program supports DOJ's Strategic Goal 3: *Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice with state, local, tribal and international law enforcement*; DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: *Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs*; OJP Strategic Goal 6: *Develop and disseminate research and statistics that inform criminal and juvenile justice policy and improve outcomes*; OJP Strategic Objective 6.2: *Provide justice statistics and information to support justice policy and decision-making needs*.

The CJSP is the base program of OJP's BJS, who serves as the principal statistical agency of the Department of Justice as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 3731-3735, and is one of the 13 principal federal statistical agencies of the United States. The overarching mission of the federal government's statistical agencies is articulated by the White House's Office of Management and Budget: "We cannot govern effectively – make policy, manage programs, or evaluate progress

toward our goals – without the data our Federal statistical sources provide. By placing evidence-driven decisions at the heart of its agenda, the Obama Administration is re-focusing a spotlight on the federal statistical system and the role that federal statistics play in the policymaking process. As we aim to tackle longstanding challenges in an era of scarce resources, it is especially critical that we support our ongoing efforts to provide unbiased, reliable, and timely data. Having access to quality, unbiased data allows us to make reasoned, disciplined decisions about where to target our resources to get the biggest return for our investment, and to identify where we've been spending consistently but yielding underperforming results.”

Justification:

Within the \$10.4 million request, \$7.9 million will support the following ongoing criminal justice statistics programs:

Recidivism, Reentry and Special Projects. Funds will be used to support several programs and activities including: (a) the Federal Justice Statistics Program; (b) studies on the recidivism of state prison releases, convicted felons, juvenile offenders, and first-time arrestees; (c) analyses of the wide range of data flowing from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program; (d) an assessment of administrative data on elder abuse and mistreatment; (e) studies of the justice and regulatory systems response to white collar crime; (f) analyses describing crime and justice on tribal lands; and (g) other special projects.

Prosecution and Adjudication Statistics. Funds will be used to support several projects and national data collections including: (a) the National Pretrial Reporting Program; (b) the National Judicial Reporting Program; (c) criminal justice employment and expenditures statistics; (d) a survey of state court prosecutors; (e) statistics on the delivery of indigent defense services; and (f) a survey of tribal judicial systems.

Criminal Justice Data Improvements Program. Funds will be used to support several national programs and activities including: (a) the collection of firearm transaction statistics; (b) the State Justice Statistics grant program for state statistical analysis centers; (c) a program offering state statistical support and technical assistance; (d) the annual BJS statistical conference; (e) the collection of state estimates of record availability related to prohibiting categories for firearm purchase or possession; and (f) a criminal records technical assistance program for state record repositories.

Victimization Statistics. Funds will be used to (a) maintain operation of the current National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) including NCVS supplements such as identity theft and police public contacts; and, (b) support the survey's redesign efforts focused on subnational estimates and the process of incorporating the proceeds of previously-funded redesign projects into the core NCVS operation.

Law Enforcement Statistics. Funds will be used to support several national data collections including: (a) surveys and censuses of federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies; (b) surveys of special purpose law enforcement entities; (c) surveys of law enforcement support agencies such as 911 call centers, (d) national statistics on arrest-related deaths, (e) an examination into the capabilities of administrative records to produce trends in officially reported

crime and arrest; (f) surveys of the public about police public contact, and (g) design work for statistical programs on crime, arrest, and the police use of force.

Corrections Statistics. Funds will be used to support several national data collections including: (a) National Prisoner Statistics; (b) Annual Jail Survey; (c) Annual Probation and Parole Census; (d) Jails in Indian Country; (e) National Corrections Reporting Program; (f) Capital Punishment and Sentencing statistics; (g) deaths in custody statistics; (h) special data archiving activities; (i) design and implementation of surveys of inmates in local jail facilities; and, (j) implementation of an incident-based reporting system on assaults against probation and parole officers.

Statistical Information publication and dissemination activities. Funds will be used to support BJS information production and publishing activities including, among others: (a) the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data; (b) the National Criminal Justice Reference Service; (c) BJS website operations, including usability testing, dynamic data analysis and visualization enhancements, content display and search function improvements, and hosting activities; (d) the continued use of desktop publishing software, training and support services; (e) editorial/report production support; and (f) continued use of media management software, training, and support; and making ongoing enhancements to BJS's technology and data management infrastructure to support information services for customers.

Support for Federal Statistical Programs, Activities, and Initiatives. Funds will be used to support a variety of federal statistical programs, activities, and initiatives including, among others: (a) investigator initiated small scale studies utilizing BJS data; (b) U.S. Census Bureau work to carry out Interagency Council on Statistical Policy initiatives including the Joint Program on Statistical Methodology; (c) Office of Management and Budget's annual seminar on federal statistics; (d) National Science Foundation's Methodology, Measurement and Statistics Program activities in support of the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy; (e) National Center for Health Statistics as administrator of the Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics; (f) OMB's Statistical Community of Practice and Engagement (SCOPE) initiative; (g) one or more BJS Fellows for technical and analytical assistance on projects; and (h) other priority activities.

The remaining \$2.5 million will support two new initiatives concerning indigent defense. The Attorney General (AG) has said, "Millions of people in the United States cannot get legal help that is often critical to their well-being and freedom. Fifty million Americans qualify for federally funded civil legal aid, yet more than half of those who seek help are turned away due to lack of resources. In the criminal justice system, public defenders handle caseloads that far exceed recommended limits, jeopardizing their ability to provide representation that meets even constitutionally minimum standards." Reflecting the AG's comments, DOJ established the Access to Justice (ATJ) Initiative in March 2010 to address the access-to-justice crisis in the criminal and civil justice system. ATJ's mission is to help the justice system efficiently deliver outcomes that are fair and accessible to all, regardless of wealth and status.

ATJ is guided by principles such as ensuring fairness—delivering fair and just outcomes for all parties, including those facing financial and other disadvantages and increasing efficiency—delivering fair and just outcomes effectively, without waste or duplication. To translate these principles into action, ATJ pursues strategies to leverage and better allocate justice resources,

and works to expand research on innovative strategies to close the gap between the need for, and the availability of, quality legal assistance. Therefore, a portion of the increased funding requested will enable BJS to build a foundation for understanding if, and if, how the quality of justice delivered may vary with differences in the background, skills and training of public defenders through two new data collections:

**National Survey of Public Defenders (NSPD)** The NSPD will provide the first ever, comprehensive, national assessment of these issues and the data from the survey would describe conditions, indicate needs, and provide a basis for developing programs to meet public defenders' needs for training as well as the needs to improve the work environment and to improve the quality of justice for indigent defense. These objectives will be accomplished by surveying a nationally-representative sample of line staff and supervisors and linking their responses with data on local crime. If the survey proves successful, it could be institutionalized (e.g., repeated every five years) to monitor change in this important and often overlooked component of the U.S. justice system.

**The National Public Defenders Reporting Program (NPDRP)** The NPDRP will use administrative data systems from state and county public defenders (PDs) offices nationwide to develop annual statistics on PDs' caseloads, case types, and case outcomes. By building the NPDRP on existing administrative data systems, BJS would have a flexible statistical system that is capable of producing statistics for reliably measured attributes of cases, such as capital cases versus other types of felony cases; defendant attributes such as race, age or sex; and case outcomes such as acquittal or type and length of sentence imposed. Prior BJS efforts on indigent defense obtained aggregate statistics from PD offices that could not be broken down by case attributes.

These proposed projects would be collaborative efforts with representatives of the public defender, prosecutor, judicial communities, and national associations to identify core data elements that should be included in surveys as well as an assessment to determine the feasibility of BJS to build out and implement the NSPD nationwide. Through the surveys, the roles and responsibilities of public defenders both inside and outside the court room can be identified and assessed. The NSPD will identify challenges associated with fair and efficient operation of the system that provides indigent defense. Once designed, the survey could be set to a nationally-representative sample of public defender offices or to state-based samples that could be used to identify local area characteristics.

The NSPD will be designed to obtain the views of public defenders on the ATJ principles and the data will be used to inform DOJ's strategies for improving indigent defense. There is virtually no nationally-representative or reliable subnational data on the backgrounds, work experience, work environment, and workloads, of public defenders as well as how these are related to the quality of service delivery and the training needs, of professionals working at various levels within public defender offices. The NSPD would provide the first-ever, comprehensive, national assessment of these issues and the data from the NSPD would describe conditions, indicate needs, and provide a basis for developing programs to meet public

defenders' needs for training, needs to improve the work environment, and to improve the quality of justice for indigent defendants.

Public defenders will be surveyed about barriers that indigent defendants face in accessing justice. Given the wide mix of cases that public defenders handle, they are in the position to report on access to justice issues in cases that range from the most serious felony capital cases to less serious misdemeanor cases. Through survey items that address operational and workload issues, the NSPD data will provide data that describes the fair and efficient operation of defenders' services. Through the survey, the roles and responsibilities of public defenders both inside and outside the courtroom can be identified and assessed. For example, there is reason to believe that the active involvement of public defenders with clients being held in local jails improves the quality of the services within the jails for both their clients and the others in the jail environment. From a national and local policy perspective, it would be valuable to understand: 1) how public defenders see their range of responsibilities to their clients and view themselves as advocates for justice within their justice systems, and 2) how this view of their responsibilities fits with approved standards, and 3) how the varying scope of their responsibilities affects the delivery of justice in local justice systems. The NSPD will identify challenges associated with fair and efficient operation of the system that provides indigent defense. In addition, the information from the survey can be used by other bureaus within DOJ to develop training programs or technical assistance mechanisms to address and correct deficiencies in operation that affect its fair administration.

The NPDRP will provide a mechanism to monitor changes in public defenders' offices workload and progress towards or deviation from ABA standards for quality of indigent defense services. By measuring attributes of cases, such as processing time, changes in attorney case assignments, and others, the data generated by the NPDRP also can be used to address ATJ's principles of fairness, as these types of measures indicate the efficiency of defenders offices delivery of justice. Finally, the NPDRP data also can be used as a platform for comparative research about indigent defense services, another ATJ objective.

#### Impact on Performance

Over the past 30 years, BJS has conducted periodic surveys on indigent defense systems, about every ten years, and has produced seven reports on indigent defense—the last report was released in 2010. Over time, BJS has expanded the scope of its coverage of indigent defense to include both statewide systems and county-based public defenders systems. BJS's current effort, the National Survey of Indigent Defense Systems (NSIDS), which is in a pilot test phase that will be followed up with full implementation in 2014, will expand coverage to include assigned counsel and contract attorneys. These efforts have focused on obtaining information about the organization and operation of offices (e.g., authorities appointing the offices, staffing, population served, criteria used to determine whether defendants qualify for public counsel, and costs) and aggregate statistics on caseloads. By combining these two sources of information, BJS has begun to develop measures of the extent to which defenders' services offices are able to meet professional guidelines embodied standards developed by the American Bar Association, the National Legal Aid and Defender Association, and other entities.

Prior BJS efforts have relied on establishment surveys to describe the organization of public defenders offices, the aggregate caseloads, and to make some overall comparisons of defenders services' needs relative to professional guidelines for the provision of indigent defense. However, these data cannot provide the information needed to assess the needs of individual public defenders or describe the work environment from their perspective. This type of information is of very high value for building a foundation for understanding if, and how, the quality of justice delivered may vary with differences in the background, skills and training of public defenders. This high-value information can be used to address core principles of the Department of Justice's mission, such as equitable justice.

The NSPD will fill an important gap in BJS's current coverage of the criminal justice system by providing statistics on public defenders nationwide. In conjunction with other BJS statistical programs, such as the National Judicial Reporting Program, which obtains information about other types of counsel in criminal case processing, BJS will be able to use the results of this survey to compare outcomes of cases handled by public defenders with varying backgrounds and training. These findings would be helpful in documenting the specific training needs of the public defender community both nationally and possibly with states.

The NSPD in conjunction with other BJS statistical programs such as the National Judicial Reporting program will enable BJS to compare outcomes of cases handled by public defenders with varying backgrounds and training. The NPDRP will enable BJS to determine how feasible it is to build out and implement the reporting program nationwide which will result in the production of annual statistics on PD's caseloads, case types, and case outcomes and possibly on descriptive attributes of cases and defendants.

Performance measures that will be used to track the progress of this increase include:

- The index of operational efficiency;
- The survey response rate;
- The number of reports issued within one month of the expected release date; and
- The number of special analyses to be conducted linking NSPD with other data sets.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$45,026				\$45,000				\$45,000

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$10,400		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$45,000	\$45,000		
Increases				\$0	\$10,400	\$10,400		
Grand Total				\$0	\$55,400	\$55,400		



## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Research, Development, and Evaluation (Base)</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 6
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Objective 3.1 OJP Objective 6.1
Budget Appropriation:	Research, Evaluation, and Statistics
Organizational Program:	National Institute of Justice
Rankings:	12 of 33
Program Increase*:	Pos 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$7,500,000

(\*Note: 1 position is requested within the Management and Administration narrative justification.)

### Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$47.5 million for the Research, Development, and Evaluation program, an increase of \$7.5 million above the FY 2014 Enacted level. This program is administered by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), whose mission is to improve knowledge and understanding of crime and justice issues through science, and to provide objective and independent knowledge and tools to reduce crime and promote justice, particularly at the state, local, and tribal levels.

Within the \$7.5 million requested increase, \$1.8 million will support NIJ's base set of programs, which support criminal justice-focused social, physical, and forensic science research; \$3.0 million will fund Social Science Research on Indigent Defense, which will include evaluations of current strategies for indigent defense, as well as research and development to generate new research-based strategies for strengthening and safeguarding indigent defense in the U.S.; and \$2.7 million will support Civil Legal Research, which will be managed by NIJ, in coordination with the Department's Access-to-Justice (ATJ) Initiative Office.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals:

*This program of research supports DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs; OJP Strategic Goal 6: Develop and disseminate research and statistics that inform criminal and juvenile justice policy and improve outcomes; OJP Strategic Objective: Develop innovative social, forensic, and physical sciences research and rigorous program evaluation that support and advance criminal and juvenile justice policy and decision-making.*

NIJ has supported DOJ's Strategic Goal 3 through a wide program of criminal justice-focused research, development, and evaluation across the social/behavioral, forensic, and physical sciences. The increase for NIJ's base would expand these research activities and strengthen NIJ's dissemination activities to more effectively inform criminal justice policy and practice. In addition, this additional funding will support research on indigent defense, which has been seriously constrained by (and in many years, omitted from these efforts) due to competing criminal justice research priorities and a lack of adequate dedicated research funds.

In the past, NIJ has supported a few research studies investigating indigent defense and defender practices. For example, our work has examined models for criminal defense services, mental health care provided to indigent defendants, and the early representation by defense counsel and its impact on case processing and outcomes. These past studies have contributed to *OJP Strategic Goal 6* as well as the *OJP Strategic Objective* to develop innovative social science research that will advance criminal and juvenile justice policy and decision making. The requested increase would ensure a continuous research effort on indigent defense that would build a cumulative body of research knowledge to inform policy and practice.

Currently, NIJ's ability to examine the broad area of civil justice is limited by its authorizing statutes; it can conduct research on civil justice issues only when they "bear directly and substantially" on or are "inextricably intertwined with" criminal justice issues and criminal justice administration (42 U.S.C. 3789n). As part of the FY 2015 budget proposal, the Department is requesting new appropriations language that will ensure NIJ has the necessary authority to successfully carry out the new civil justice-related programs mentioned above.

#### Justification

In the face of uncertainty about "what works" (and what works *best*) in terms of providing indigent defense, states have put in place an array of provisions regarding indigent defense, which are unclear. Which strategies are effective and which may be seriously weakened by flaws (that are largely unmeasured and often undetected) is reduced to guesswork. Research in the area of indigent defense is sparse, providing little evidence to resolve even simple questions regarding the relative effectiveness of competing defense systems or provisions. The result is widespread uncertainty and competing "anecdotal" notions about which strategies are best. In short, the field faces a crisis of confidence, hampered by an overwhelming lack of empirical evidence.

The Social Science Research on Indigent Defense program will provide grants to eligible entities and individuals on a competitive basis through solicitations for research and evaluation. An important objective of this research will be to stimulate partnerships among social scientists, legal experts, and indigent defense practitioners who examine, in a scientifically rigorous way, issues relevant to access to counsel and effective assistance of counsel. The program supports DOJ's ATJ Initiative, which is designed to address the access-to-justice crisis in the criminal and civil justice system. ATJ's mission is to help the justice system efficiently deliver outcomes that are fair and accessible to all, regardless of wealth and status. The ATJ staff work within DOJ, across federal agencies, and with state, local, and tribal justice system stakeholders to increase access to counsel and legal assistance and to improve the justice delivery systems that serve people who are unable to afford lawyers.

Attorney General Eric Holder has expressed his commitment to direct every available resource to find and implement effective solutions to service the needs of indigent defendants, and to enlist new partners in the work of improving the ability to serve those in desperate need of access to quality representation and legal services. By using science to test “what works” and to develop and evaluate new strategies, procedures, and policies, NIJ will provide an evidence base for improving how indigent defense is organized, provided, and safeguarded. That evidence base, founded in rigorous, high quality, independent research, helps to position the Department of Justice to deliver on what some have called the greatest need in the criminal justice system: “*the need to know.*”

ATJ pursues three strategies to leverage and better allocate justice resources:

1. Expand research on innovative strategies to close the gap between the need for, and the availability of, quality legal assistance.
2. Advance new statutory, policy, and practice changes that support development of quality indigent defense and civil legal aid delivery systems at the state and federal level; and
3. Promote less lawyer-intensive and court-intensive solutions to legal problems.

The Civil Legal Research Initiative will coordinate the Department’s efforts to develop a better understanding of the policy issues related to civil legal aid issues and improve research and data collection to provide legal professional and policy makers with more timely and detailed data to support their efforts to improve the nation’s civil legal assistance programs.

#### Impact on Performance

Research on indigent defense will provide evidence-based answers to practical, persistent questions regarding indigent defense, including:

- Assessment of competing strategies to limit costs and enhance benefits of indigent defense approaches;
- Effective strategies to minimize errors in justice through effective defense counsel;
- Causes and consequences of decisions to waive counsel;
- Effects of added indigent defense services on case outcomes;
- Assessment of training for defense counsel, and its impact on case outcome; and
- Best strategies to enhance access to justice throughout the U.S.

The performance goal of each of NIJ’s research programs is to build a cumulative body of basic and applied research knowledge to inform and improve criminal justice policy and practice. Research reports, peer-reviewed publications, and archived research data are measurable outputs of the research program and of progress toward that goal. With respect to indigent defense, NIJ has been constrained by limited resources, competing priorities, and a lack of adequate dedicated funding to achieve meaningful progress toward this goal. This initiative will help to fill that performance gap by providing a consistent level of funding that will support building a cumulative body of research knowledge in the area.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$40,336				\$40,000				\$40,000

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$7,500		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$40,000	\$40,000		
Increases				\$0	\$7,500	\$7,500		
Grand Total				\$0	\$47,500	\$47,500		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 7
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.4 OJP Strategic Objective 7.1
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	13 of 33
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars + <b>\$6,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$10.0 million for Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE), an increase of \$6.0 million above the FY 2014 enacted level. Project HOPE, administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) in consultation with the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), will expand efforts to replicate the Hawaii Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE) model, and to test additional models employing swift and certain sanctions. These research efforts will emphasize rigorous evaluation practices to generate much needed evidence on the effectiveness of "swift and certain accountability" probation models, such as HOPE, to guide state, local, and tribal jurisdictions that are considering implementation of these types of programs.

Part of this funding will be used to fund technical assistance to the field to support replication of the HOPE model if preliminary findings in the Demonstration Field Experiment (DFE) are positive in FY 2014. This investment will build on OJP's current HOPE DFE to support the generation of evidence that will help jurisdictions interested in the HOPE model make informed decisions about whether this model will meet their needs. This funding may also be used to provide resources to support the development or refinement of existing programs to ensure adherence to the HOPE model (including examining program coordinators, testing equipment, and evaluating systems development).

This request also will support further testing and evaluation of other probation models like HOPE that employ community supervision strategies based on swift and certain accountability principles, such as the 24/7 model. This investment will provide funding to continue ongoing research in this area. This research will use a randomized controlled trial (RCT) methodology to ensure rigorous evaluation of the models being tested. A RCT is a study in which people are assigned at random to different groups that will receive different interventions or follow different protocols. OJP will use this research effort to implement HOPE in multiple locations to determine the model's general effectiveness and replicability. This disciplined approach will

allow for an assessment of the model's effectiveness at each site, as well as an understanding of differences in outcomes due to local conditions.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program supports *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ's Strategic Objective 3.4: Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society; OJP Strategic Goal 7: Promote efforts that improve the security of persons in custody and provide innovative, comprehensive reentry approaches to reduce recidivism and maintain public safety; and OJP Strategic Objective 7.1: Promote innovative and comprehensive reentry approaches to facilitate offenders' successful reintegration into society, consistent with community expectations and standards.* This program will increase the effectiveness of expanding diversion programs and aiding inmates reentering into society by testing the success of the approach with several different populations and understanding the longer term impact the program has on offenders no longer under supervision.

### Justification

OJP seeks to generate new evidence about the potential efficacy of an innovative and promising approach in the field. Hawaii's HOPE program has used swift, certain, and consistent sanctions to reduce probationers' violations and help probationers abstain from illegal drug use. An NIJ-funded evaluation of Hawaii HOPE<sup>11</sup> found that, compared with probationers in a control group, after one year the HOPE probationers were:

- 55 percent less likely to be arrested for a new crime;
- 72 percent less likely to use drugs;
- 61 percent less likely to skip appointments with their supervisory officer; and,
- 53 percent less likely to have their probation revoked.

As a result, HOPE probationers served 48 percent fewer days in prison, on average, than the control group.

HOPE in Hawaii has been a promising program that may be a solution to what can become a revolving door for drug-involved offenders in the criminal justice system. In order for the HOPE program to realize its full potential, the program needs to be replicated and evaluated elsewhere. This expansion would allow OJP to test the effectiveness of the approach with several different target populations, and to understand the longer term impact of the program on offenders after they are no longer under supervision.

### Impact on Performance

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<sup>11</sup> Hawken, A. and Kleiman, M. 2009. *Managing Drug Involved Probationers with Swift and Certain Sanctions: Evaluating Hawaii's HOPE*. Submitted to the United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.

Preventing and controlling crime is critical to ensuring the strength and vitality of democratic principles, the rule of law, and the fair administration of justice. Domestically, since state and local law enforcement are responsible for most crime control, prevention, and response in the United States, the federal government is most effective in these areas when it develops and maintains partnerships with criminal justice practitioners in the Nation's states, cities, and neighborhoods to support innovation, evaluation and replication of proven interventions. This program addresses this goal by testing whether the HOPE model, which was effective at controlling crime and reducing drug use in Hawaii, can work in other geographical areas.

In FY 2015, additional funding is sought to expand this test to new target populations. In addition, the HOPE program will build capacity by working with up to a total of 10 sites to support the strengthening of relationships to support the cooperation and long-term commitment of the state or local judicial, penal, enforcement, and probation systems. The funding also will be used to develop and test a portfolio of training materials than can then be shared with the field to support replication where the intervention is found to have effectiveness.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$4,000				\$4,000

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$6,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$4,000	\$4,000		
Increases				\$0	\$6,000	\$6,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000		



## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 1
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1 OJP Strategic Objective 1.2
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	14 of 33
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars + <b>\$19,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$29.5 million for the Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation (BCJI) program; an increase of \$19.0 million above the FY 2014 Enacted level. This program is a central component of the Administration's Promise Zone Initiative: A focus on high-poverty communities where the federal government will work with local leadership to invest and engage more intensely to create jobs, leverage private investment, increase economic activity, reduce violence and expand educational opportunities.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program supports *DOJ's Strategic Goal 2: Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1: Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime; OJP Strategic Goal 1: Enhance state, local, and tribal efforts to prevent and respond to violent crime and acts of terrorism; and OJP Strategic Objective 1.2: Support neighborhood and community-based responses to violence.*

### Justification

While the United States is at a 30-year crime low, there are communities that are experiencing significant crime issues. Research supported by the National Institute of Justice over the past 20 years suggests that crime clustered in small areas, or "crime hot spots," accounts for a disproportionate amount of crime and disorder in many communities. In many of these crime "hot spots," the crime is chronic and can last over decades. Hot spots often are places where there are other indicators of community distress, including limited economic and public services infrastructure to support community residents. In order to effectively address these high crime hot spots, local and tribal leaders need assistance to plan and to implement the most effective use of criminal justice resources, including a steady source of funding and assistance to identify and implement evidence-based and innovative strategies to target the drivers of crime.

In FY 2015, the BCJI program will focus its efforts on making the assistance offered to communities as effective as possible. For example, BCJI will:

- Give priority consideration to violence and other serious crime reduction strategies that show significant, validated evidence of impact in reducing crime within targeted areas.
- Increase the focus on addressing serious violence and individuals/groups with histories of violent offenses. Give priority consideration to proposed interventions that apply social services and community engagement efforts to the individuals at highest risk for serious offending within communities.
- Target grant funding more strategically to neighborhoods where significant investments (e.g. Promise Zones, Choice Neighborhoods and Promise Neighborhoods implementation grants) heighten probability of neighborhood conditions improving, or where the success of the combined partner agency investments dependent in part on reducing serious crime.
- Support evaluation of BCJI efforts to advance knowledge of effective programs and to support crime analysis, data collection and local researcher practitioner partnerships to enhance program outcomes.

The FY 2015 Budget request will expand the contribution of BCJI to the Administration's Promise Zones initiative, which would revitalize many of America's highest-poverty communities by creating jobs, attracting private investment, increasing economic activity, improving affordable housing, expanding educational opportunity, and reducing violent crime. Promise Zones are a key strategy in the Administration's new Ladders of Opportunity initiative, which is aimed at giving millions of hard-working Americans in high-poverty communities a leg up into the middle class. Key rungs on the Ladders of Opportunity include raising the minimum wage, increasing access to high-quality preschool, redesigning America's high schools, and promoting fatherhood and marriage.

BCJI was developed in close partnership the Administration's interagency Neighborhood Revitalization Initiative (NRI), which is a place-based approach to help neighborhoods in distress transform themselves into neighborhoods of opportunity with coordinated assistance from the Departments of Housing and Urban Development, Justice, Education, Treasury, and Health and Human Services. Implementation of BCJI will be coordinated with these partner agencies and strategies will be developed to integrate BCJI activities with those of programs administered by other NRI partners (such as the Neighborhood Stabilization, Rental Assistance Demonstration, and Promise Neighborhoods programs) to make the program most useful for communities seeking to transform public safety in their communities, focusing especially on violent and other serious crime.

Coordinated with other revitalization efforts through the Promise Zones initiative will help BCJI achieve better public safety outcomes in troubled communities while also contributing to larger interagency efforts to build overall social and economic capacity of these communities to deter future crime. Many persistent crime and public safety challenges (such as violent crime, including gun violence and gang activity) cannot be addressed by law enforcement alone. These problems require a coordinated interagency approach that enables law enforcement, schools, social services agencies, and community organizations to address both the public safety problem and its underlying causes.

### Impact on Performance

The additional funding requested above will support this program's goals, which are to reduce serious and violent crime and improve quality of life in highly impacted neighborhoods by:

- Enabling localities and partners to undertake coordinated strategies to address public safety problems and their underlying causes;
- Encouraging collaboration across governmental agencies and various community stakeholders;
- Enhancing capacity to assess and target crime issues using proven approaches to reduce crime; and
- Promoting organizational and resource efficiency by maximizing resources and improving intergovernmental communication, which is especially critical in the current fiscal climate.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$16,738				\$10,500				\$10,500

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$19,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$10,500	\$10,500		
Increases				\$0	\$19,000	\$19,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$29,500	\$29,500		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Problem Solving Justice</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 3
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.4 OJP Strategic Objective 3.1
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	15 of 33
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars + <b>\$44,000,000</b>

### Description of Item:

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$44.0 million for the Problem Solving Justice program. This new program will consolidate two successful programs – the Drug Court and Mentally Ill Offender Act programs – and build on their accomplishments by expanding the use of problem solving strategies at the state, local, and tribal levels.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This initiative will support DOJ Strategic Goal 3: *Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and International Levels*; DOJ Strategic Objective 3.4: *Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society*; OJP Strategic Goal 3: *Improve efforts and coordinated strategies to prevent and treat illegal drug use and the misuse of licit drugs*; and OJP Objective 3.1: *Assist state, local, and tribal programs with the prevention and treatment of illegal drug use*. This program supports a comprehensive national initiative that encourages research-based continuums of local justice system responses for drug involved and mentally ill offenders and problem solving strategies for addressing community crime problems and other priority offender populations.

### Justification

Many of the offenders who encounter the criminal justice system are individuals with medical, psychological, and social problems. In recent years, there has been increased awareness throughout the criminal justice system of the special challenges that drug-involved and mentally ill offenders pose to the court system and a growing interest in developing responses to these offenders that improve public safety, control corrections costs, and reduce criminal recidivism. Traditional criminal justice and court processes were not designed to address the underlying social and psychosocial issues that lead these cases to the criminal justice system and all too often, the courtroom. When the underlying social, physical, and psychological problems of

offenders are not addressed, this can result in the problems resurfacing later as new cases. To remedy this problem, the Problem Solving Justice program will help state, local, and tribal governments develop multi-faceted strategies that bring criminal justice (particularly the courts), social services, and public health agencies, as well as community organizations, together to develop system-wide responses to offender risks.

The Problem Solving Justice program will provide policy development, training, technical assistance, and grant funding to support development of an evidence-based continuum of responses to crime problems and offenders that appropriately address offender risks and needs. These efforts will build on the success of the Drug Court program and other problem solving approaches. These earlier programs have proven that tailored interventions addressing offender needs and criminogenic risks will reduce recidivism and effectively respond to the underlying social and psychological issues that lead to involvement in the criminal justice system.

The Problem Solving Justice program will fund the following activities:

- **Implementation of Local Problem Solving Strategies in the Criminal Justice Continuum:** This initiative will help state, local, and tribal jurisdictions assess their criminal justice systems and offender populations, and map community resources to provide appropriate interventions and sanctions. Efforts will focus on the following areas that will promote the use of data driven, evidence-based strategies to address offender needs.
  - Strategic planning to support informed decision-making on strategies to address offenders' needs and assess the risk they pose to their local communities;
  - Developing a continuum of responses for drug involved offenders, to include drug courts, pretrial diversion programs, and creative sentencing;
  - Improving collaboration among the criminal justice system components to improve effective responses for people with mental illnesses involved with the justice system;
  - Developing a better understanding of how problem solving justice strategies work, their resource requirements, coordinated case management, best practices for problem solving justice strategies, and how to evaluate their effectiveness;
  - Implementing problem solving strategies in “problem” not “specialty” courts to help jurisdictions respond to crime problems in a more effective manner; and
  - Translating the core principles of problem solving justice into the mainstream of criminal justice operations to bring the benefits of problem solving strategies to every community.
- **Drug Court Program:** The Drug Court program provides grants and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal governments to support the development, expansion, and enhancement of drug courts. This component builds on the successes of OJP's 15 years of experience with drug courts. With over 2,500 drug treatment courts nationwide, one

of OJP's primary goals for this component is to build capacity within existing drug courts and to determine whether drug courts are targeting offenders who are appropriate for admission to their programs. Grantees will be asked to explore strategies for targeting the greatest number of appropriate offenders and examine screening instruments to evaluate whether the programs are effectively identifying eligible and appropriate individuals for drug court programs. OJP will also use experts in the field to examine how drug courts are different today, how they have evolved from the original model and current barriers to compliance with the ten key components of the drug court model.

Evidence from a number of studies indicates that drug court graduates are rearrested less than their comparison groups. Rigorous studies examining long-term outcomes of individual drug courts have found that reductions in crime last at least three years and can endure for over 14 years. In addition, drug courts produce cost savings ranging from \$4,000 to \$12,000 per offender. These cost savings reflect reduced jail and prison costs, reduced revolving door arrests and trials, reduced victimization, and enhanced public safety.

- **Problem Solving Efforts to Address Offenders with Mental Illnesses:** This program will assist states, tribes, and units of local government in designing and implementing collaborative efforts between criminal justice and mental health systems, improving access to effective treatment for offenders with mental illnesses or co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders. Some of the initiatives that may be supported by this program include law enforcement crisis intervention teams, mental health courts, mental health/substance abuse treatment programs that address co-occurring illnesses, diversion programs, reentry planning initiatives for offenders with mental health concerns, and cross-training of criminal justice, mental health, and law enforcement personnel. This component will also provide training and technical assistance to grant recipients and encourage them to foster collaboration between state and local governments that foster problem solving efforts targeted to mental illness and the justice system.

According to a report by the Bureau of Justice Statistics,<sup>12</sup> in 2005, more than half of all prison and jail inmates had a mental health problem, including 705,600 inmates in state prisons, 78,800 in federal prisons, and 479,900 in local jails. The proportion of inmates who received treatment after they were admitted is relatively low: 34 percent for state prisoners, 24 percent for federal prisoners, and 17 percent for offenders in local jails.<sup>13</sup> Without treatment, conditions can worsen and offenders can be a greater threat to themselves and others when they leave jail or prison. This initiative will help state, local, and tribal jurisdictions intervene as early as possible for offenders with mental illness so that they do not cycle back into the system without receiving the treatment they need.

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<sup>12</sup> *Mental Health Problems of Prison and Jail Inmates*. James & Glaze, 2006.

<sup>13</sup> *Id.*

Finally, this initiative will build on the success of other programs that OJP currently administers. The activities funded by this initiative, in coordination with programs such as the Smart Policing, Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT), and Second Chance Act programs, will help communities implement data-driven, evidence-based approaches that meet the needs of offenders involved at any point in the criminal justice system continuum.

#### Impact on Performance

The Problem Solving Justice Program will enable state, local, and tribal governments to improve public safety, reduce recidivism, and provide a framework for comprehensive criminal justice responses that meets the unique needs of offenders. The goals of this initiative are to:

- Help state, local, and tribal jurisdictions assess their criminal justice systems and offender populations, and map community resources to provide appropriate interventions and sanctions;
- Provide grants and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal governments to support the development, expansion, and enhancement of drug courts and other problem-solving strategies;
- Assist states, tribes, and units of local government in designing and implementing collaborative efforts between criminal justice and mental health systems, improving access to effective treatment for offenders with mental illnesses or co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders; and
- Improve responses to offenders with medical, psychological, and social problems that contribute to their criminal behavior.



## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$44,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$44,000	\$44,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$44,000	\$44,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>National Criminal History Improvement Program</b>
Strategic Goals	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 6
Strategic Objectives	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Objective 6.2
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Statistics
Ranking:	16 of 33
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$3,500,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$50.0 million for the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP), an increase of \$3.5 million above the FY 2014 Enacted level. Administered by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), NCHIP helps states and territories to improve the quality, timeliness, and immediate accessibility of criminal history and related records for use by federal, state, and local law enforcement. These records play a vital role in supporting criminal investigations, background checks related to firearm purchases, licensing, employment, and the identification of persons subject to protective orders or wanted, arrested, or convicted for stalking and/or domestic violence. The Newtown, Connecticut tragedy serves a stark reminder of the importance of improved connectivity in criminal history and other records, especially with regard to background checks for firearm purchases.

In addition to making grants to states and territories to support the expansion and improvement of electronic criminal history records, BJS also provides technical assistance to participating states to promote their participation in key federal criminal justice information systems. These information systems, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Interstate Identification Index (III), Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS), National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), and National Crime Information Center (NCIC), the National Sex Offender Registry (NSOR), and the National Protection Order File, play a vital role in helping law enforcement investigate crimes, identify criminals, and conduct background checks. NCHIP funds also support state and local implementation of Department-sponsored information sharing tools including automated exchanges of National Information Exchange Model-compliant court dispositions, warrants, protection and restraining orders, and a standardized national rap sheet.

NCHIP continues the Justice Department's efforts, initiated FBI in 1924, to build an accurate and useful national system of criminal records. Availability of complete computerized criminal records is vital for criminal investigations, prosecutorial charging, sentencing decisions, and

correctional supervision and release, and background checks for those applying for licenses, handgun purchases, and work involving the safety and well-being of children, the elderly, and the disabled. The program began in 1995 and, to date, has provided over \$570 million to States and U.S. Territories for these purposes.

#### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program supports *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs; OJP Strategic Goal 6: Develop and disseminate research and statistics that inform criminal and juvenile justice policy and improve outcomes; and OJP Strategic Objective: 6.2: Provide justice statistics and information to support policy and decision-making needs.*

This increase also will impact the Department's Violent Crime Priority Goal by further strengthening the national background check system by assisting states and tribes in finding ways to make more records available to the NICS, especially mental health records, thereby addressing gaps in the federal and state records currently available. Those gaps significantly hinder the ability of NICS to quickly and accurately confirm whether a prospective purchaser is prohibited from acquiring a firearm, and undermine the effectiveness of criminal background checks performed for other purposes.

#### Justification

On January 16, 2013, President Obama introduced the "Now Is the Time" initiative to prevent future acts of gun violence, such as the Newtown, Aurora, Oak Creek, and Tucson mass shootings. President Obama proposed universal background checks for firearms purchases to ensure guns are not sold to those prohibited to buy them. The President's plan also includes:

- Eliminating loopholes in order to keep guns out of dangerous hands;
- Reducing gun violence by banning military-style assault weapons and high capacity magazines;
- Creating safe school environments;
- Increasing access to mental health services; and
- Improving states' ability to share information and conduct gun background checks.

In the "Now Is The Time" initiative, the President references improving incentives for states to share information and holding federal agencies accountable for sharing reliable information with the background check system. NCHIP provides states with strong incentives to make available several key categories of relevant records and data, including criminal history records and records of persons prohibited from having guns for mental health reasons.

The goal of the NCHIP grant program is to improve the nation's safety and security by enhancing the quality, completeness, and accessibility of criminal history record information and by insuring the nationwide implementation of criminal justice and noncriminal justice background check systems. Achieving this goal is contingent on accomplishing four main objectives:

- Providing direct financial and technical assistance to states and tribes to improve their criminal records systems and other related systems in an effort to support background checks;
- Ensuring the infrastructure is developed to connect criminal history records systems to the state record repository or appropriate federal agency record system and ensuring records are accessible through FBI records systems;
- Providing the training and technical assistance needed to ensure that records systems are developed and managed to conform to FBI standards, and appropriate technologies, while ensuring that contributing agencies adhere to the highest standards of practice with respect to privacy and confidentiality; and
- Assessing and measuring through systematic evaluation and standardized performance measurement and statistics, progress made implementing improvements in national records holdings and background check systems.

#### Impact on Performance

The goals of this initiative are to:

- Enhance the quality and completeness of the nation's criminal history record systems, including relevant mental health adjudication records and other critical records gaps;
- Provide financial and technical assistance to states for the establishment or improvement of computerized criminal history record systems and in their efforts to collect data on stalking and domestic violence;
- Improve data accessibility and support data transmissions to national systems to permit the immediate identification of persons who are prohibited from purchasing firearms including persons prohibited for a mental health reason; are subject to domestic violence protective orders or active warrants; or are ineligible to hold positions of responsibility involving children, the elderly, or the disabled;
- Develop and improve the processes for identifying, classifying, collecting, and entering data regarding all relevant records prohibiting persons from purchasing or possessing firearms into local, state, and national crime information databases;
- Ensure that criminal justice systems are designed, implemented, or upgraded to be compliant where applicable, with the FBI- operated Interstate Identification Index (III),

National Crime Information Center (NCIC), Interstate Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) and National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants, meet other applicable statewide or regional criminal justice information sharing standards and plans; and

- Build upon OJP's ongoing efforts around information sharing so as to leverage sources of support for the wide range of technological needs identified by the states, including supporting the underlying infrastructure to support the increase in volume of background checks conducted by Point of Contact states.
- Continue to improve the Nation's criminal history record information systems through BJS's NCHIP and NARIP programs also contributes to improving OJP's statistical infrastructure and particularly its capacity to study recidivism and evaluate the impact of various grant programs. Such research also helps BJS continuously assess the accuracy and completeness of this information for operational purposes and so helps target the use of record improvement funds.

Recent performance results include:

*Improved accessibility of records:* All states have received funds under NCHIP to upgrade the quality and availability of criminal history record systems. As of calendar year 2012, about 94 million records held by the states were automated, an increase of 5 percent from calendar year 2010. Approximately 74 percent of state-held automated records were accessible to III. As of FY 2013, there are approximately 82.6 million records in III. At the end of 2012, more than 9 out of 10 (94 percent) of recent state records were automated and **79 percent of automated records were accessible for conducting presale firearms and other background checks.**

*Full participation in III:* To ensure compatibility, all record enhancements funded under NCHIP are required to conform to FBI standards for III participation. Participation in III is critical since it constitutes the primary system through which the FBI accesses state-held data for NICS checks. In 1989, only 20 states were members of the FBI's III system, which permits instant access to out-of-state data. By year end 1993, 26 states were participants. As of FY 2013, all 50 states and the District of Columbia are members of III indicating that they meet the rigorous standards of the FBI for participation. A total of 18 states are participants in the FBI's National Fingerprint File, a completely decentralized index which makes the sharing of criminal history record information more efficient.

*Automation of records and fingerprint data:* States have used funds to establish Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (AFIS) and to purchase live scan equipment for state and local agencies. AFIS systems enable states to conduct automated searches for records based on fingerprint characteristics and to interface with the FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (IAFIS). As of FY 2013, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and four territories participate in IAFIS, which became operational in July 1999. In addition to ensuring that records are properly matched to the correct offender, AFIS minimizes the time and manpower required for searching fingerprint databases, which facilitates matching of latent prints obtained at a crime scene. Live scan equipment permits law enforcement to take

fingerprints without use of inkpads or other similar procedures and electronically transfer fingerprints to the state's AFIS for comparison and matching against state and FBI held prints. *National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS)*: The Brady Act requires that a background check be conducted using the FBI's NICS to identify potential purchasers who are prohibited from purchasing firearms. The NICS is supporting over 15 million transactions annually at the presale stage of firearms purchases.

*Domestic violence records and protection orders*: NCHIP has put special emphasis on ensuring that domestic violence-related offenses are included in criminal records. The Federal Gun Control Act as amended prohibits sales of firearms to persons subject to a qualifying domestic violence related protection order or convicted of a qualifying domestic violence misdemeanor. Funds have been awarded specifically for development of state protection order files that are compatible with the FBI's national file to permit interstate enforcement of protection orders and the denial of firearm transfers to prohibited persons subject to a protection order. The NCIC National Protection Order File became operational in May 1997. All 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands submit data to the file, which held over 1.5 million records of protection orders.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$5,579				\$46,500				\$46,500

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$3,500		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services					\$46,500	\$46,500		
Increases					\$3,500	\$3,500		
Grand Total					\$50,000	\$50,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Community Teams to Reduce the Sexual Assault Evidence Kit Backlog and Improve Sexual Assault Investigations</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Objective 3.1 OJP Objective 5.1
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	17 of 33
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$35,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$35.0 million for the new Community Teams to Reduce the Sexual Assault Evidence Kit Backlog and Improve Sexual Assault Investigations Program. This program, which will be administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) in consultation with the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), will provide grants that support community efforts to develop plans and identify the most critical needs to address sexual assault prevention, investigation, prosecution and services, including addressing their untested sexual assault evidence kits (SAKs) at law enforcement agencies or backlogged crime labs.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

*This initiative will support DOJ's Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the Nation's capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation's law enforcement, criminal, and juvenile justice systems.*

BJA has supported these goals by providing a strong program of assistance to state and local jurisdictions. In addition, NIJ has helped improve the effectiveness of these assistance programs through research, development, and evaluation across the social/behavioral, forensic, and physical sciences. Collaboratively, NIJ and BJA support state and local justice systems to ensure the fair administration of justice, strengthen relationships between components of the system and increase the nation's capacity to prevent and control crime. Recently, NIJ's has supported two action research studies focusing on the issue of untested SAKs and the need to improve sexual



assault investigations in Houston, Texas and Detroit, Michigan. This program would extend the lessons learned from NIJ's initial research projects and would provide important assistance and resources to jurisdictions to capitalize on and implement this formative research. In addition, this program will help sustain an ongoing research and development effort on untested SAKs and sexual assault investigations to continue to build a cumulative body of research knowledge about policies and practices, as well as federal assistance programs.

### Justification

Thousands of untested sexual assault kits are stored in police evidence rooms around the country. Making decisions about how best to handle all of this older, unanalyzed evidence is anything but straightforward. Sexual assault kits (SAKs) can be stored in a number of places: police department evidence rooms, crime labs, hospitals, clinics, and rape crisis centers. It is not known how many unanalyzed SAKs there are, nationwide. There are many reasons for this but one of the primary problems is that tracking and counting SAKs is an antiquated process in many U.S. jurisdictions.

There are many reasons police do not send forensic evidence to a lab: it may not be considered probative; the charges may have been dropped; or a guilty plea already may have been entered. However, the researchers at RTI International who conducted the NIJ-funded survey of forensic evidence practices concluded that some police officers may not fully understand the value of evidence in developing new investigative leads.

The RTI study reveals problems with an ongoing lack of procedures and policies for collecting, processing, and storing forensic evidence, including reports of sexual assault. Policies and practices for evidence retention vary widely from jurisdiction to jurisdiction with one and five agencies saying they weren't sure whether they had such policies. The study resulted in several recommendations:

- Training police on the benefits and use of forensic evidence, including protocols for sending cases to the lab for analysis;
- Creating (or improving) information management systems to track forensic evidence and enhance communication among the police, lab and prosecutors office: this could include connected evidence –tracking systems, dedicated staff for case management, and regular team meetings for case review;
- Creating more storage capacity for analyzed and unanalyzed forensic evidence, and standardized evidence retention policies; and
- Conducting further research to determine what proportion of open cases could benefit from forensic testing, and how such cases should be prioritized.

The Community Teams to Reduce the Sexual Assault Evidence Kit Backlog Program will award grants to support the work of community teams modeled on successful teams in Houston, Texas and Detroit, Michigan that were funded by NIJ research grants to address issues around their untested SAKs. These ongoing research efforts are expected to yield best practices for

procedures and protocols for untested SAKs that can be put to use in other communities through this program.

The grant funding provided by this program can be used to support law enforcement to conduct inventories of untested kits; assessment of current sexual assault investigation practices and identification of law enforcement training needs to improve current practices; strategic planning to determine the extent to which the kits need to be tested; development and/or implementation of evidence-tracking systems; SAK testing; enhancement of investigative and prosecutorial resources needed to follow up on the outcomes of increased SAK testing and/or implement new investigative or prosecutorial practices in sexual assault; development or strengthening of cold case units and systems for communication between laboratories, prosecutors, and law enforcement regarding the status of evidence; law enforcement training on recent findings in neurobiology of trauma to help them work more effectively with victims of sexual assault; development of victim notification procedures; and enhancement of victim services for past and current victims of sexual assault.

Funding from this program may also be used to support further research by NIJ on issues related to preventing sexual assault and improving the system's response to sexual assault victims. This research will focus on issues such as an examination of the impact that current "test it all" policies have had in terms of justice outcomes and crime prevention, research on the effectiveness of SANE/SART programs, and research on the best allocation of resources for victim services. NIJ will also apply its action research model to the work of this program's grantees to identify lessons learned and best practice for managing the processing of large numbers of untested SAKs, improving sexual assault investigations and prosecution practices, and creating a more victim-centered process for responding to sexual assault victims.

#### Impact on Performance

The performance goal for the research portions of this program is to build a cumulative body of basic and applied research knowledge to inform and improve criminal justice policy and practice. Research reports, peer-reviewed publications, and archived research data are measurable outputs of the research program and of progress toward that goal. While some research is currently ongoing looking at the issue of untested SAKs and sexual assault investigations, there is still much that we do not know. This initiative will help to fill that performance gap by providing a consistent level of funding that will support building a cumulative body of research knowledge in the area.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$35,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$35,000	\$35,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$35,000	\$35,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Civil Legal Aid Competitive Grant Program</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Objective 3.1 OJP Objective 5.1
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	18 of 33
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$5,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President’s Budget requests \$5.0 million for a new Civil Legal Aid Competitive Grant Program. This program, which will be administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) in collaboration with the Department’s Access to Justice (ATJ) Initiative, will provide funding, training, and technical assistance to incentivize civil legal aid planning processes and system improvements, supporting innovative efforts to improve and expand civil legal assistance services at the state, local, and tribal levels.

### Support of the Department’s Strategic Goals

This initiative will support *DOJ’s Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the Nation’s capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation’s law enforcement, criminal, and juvenile justice systems.*

### Justification

Many Americans who appear in court to address significant life-altering events — such as foreclosure proceedings, child custody cases, or immigration hearings — do so without a lawyer. Although more than 50 million Americans technically qualify for federally funded legal assistance, over half of those who seek such assistance are turned away due to lack of funding. The cost of quality legal representation in civil cases and the lack of funding for civil legal assistance create a substantial “justice gap” for low- and moderate-income people in civil court proceedings.

Studies conducted by the Legal Services Corporation and other legal services organizations demonstrate that current federal funding for civil legal aid programs allows most of them to meet

only 20 percent of the civil legal needs of low-income Americans. Furthermore, these statistics describe only those below the poverty line and do not reflect the tens of millions of moderate income Americans who also cannot afford a lawyer. These findings are reinforced by the findings of an American Bar Foundation study, *Access Across America*, which concludes no state has a truly integrated civil legal assistance “system” capable of helping all relevant legal services providers to coordinate their client intake and services.

These failures have many consequences, such as:

- People who need help accessing housing, public schools, personal safety, healthcare, employment and other Department concerns, too often do not get it.
- Inefficiencies from escalating numbers of self-represented litigants compound budget woes for our courts, creating delays and additional burdens for both state and federal courts.
- Federal, state, local, and tribal governments lose out on economic benefits from providing legal assistance to people who cannot afford it by preventing harm and financial waste such as domestic violence or unnecessary evictions. For example, helping victims obtain child custody arrangements and child support payments that enable them to leave abusive relationships has the potential to significantly reduce incidents of domestic violence.

#### Impact on Performance

The Civil Legal Aid Competitive Grants Program can be used to promote a “race to the top” for access to civil legal justice that would challenge state, local, and tribal governments to develop truly integrated civil legal aid systems. These systems will leverage existing legal aid nonprofits, state courts, local bar associations, technology innovations, law schools, and pro bono programs to develop innovative models that make use of public/private collaboration. By requiring an evaluation of each project funded by this program, OJP will also further the Administration’s efforts to use evidence-based decision-making to improve results. This program offers the Department an opportunity to provide national leadership in the area of civil legal aid programs and help state, local, and tribal grantees to adapt their own blueprint for building integrated civil justice assistance systems in their jurisdictions through the lessons learned.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$5,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 7
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.4 OJP Strategic Objective 7.2
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	19 of 33
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars + <b>\$4,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$14.0 million for the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program, an increase of \$4.0 million above the FY 2014 Enacted level. This program assists states and units of local government in developing and implementing residential substance abuse treatment programs in state and local correctional and detention facilities and to create and maintain community-based aftercare services for offenders.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program enhancement supports *DOJ's Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal and international levels*; *DOJ Strategic Objective 3.4: Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society*; *OJP Strategic Goal 7: Promote efforts that improve the security of persons in custody and provide innovative, comprehensive reentry approaches to reduce recidivism and maintain public safety*; and *OJP Strategic Objective 7.2: Promote innovative and comprehensive reentry approaches to facilitate offenders' successful reintegration into society, consistent with community expectation and standards*.

The RSAT formula grant program helps state, local and tribal governments develop residential and aftercare services to substance involved inmates that research shows need but do not receive services in specialized settings. RSAT grantees must foster partnerships between correctional staff and the treatment community to create programs in secure settings that help offenders overcome their substance abuse problems and prepare for reentry into society. In any given year, approximately 30,000 participants are provided specialized residential substance and aftercare services designed to help them become substance and crime free, develop skills to obtain adequate employment, and lead productive lives in the community.

### Justification

Between 1996 and 2006, the number of substance involved inmates in U.S. jails and prisons increased by 43 percent to a total of 1.9 million. Despite the fact that 78 percent (1.5 million) of these inmates met the DSM-IV medical criteria for alcohol or substance addiction, only 11.2 percent received any type of treatment services. In the United States, only 16.6 percent of prison and jail facilities offer substance abuse treatment in specialized settings, which can produce better outcomes. OJP's most recent program performance report (for April-September of 2012) indicates that an average of 66 percent of individuals participating residential treatment programs and aftercare services supported by the RSAT program completed treatment, with only four percent testing positive for illegal drug use during treatment. The requested increase will enable OJP to increase its formula-based grant awards to the states under the RSAT Program to support expansion of prison-based residential treatment programs, including support for the salaries of drug treatment professionals.

By focusing on substance involved offenders in U.S. prisons and jails, states are able to achieve cost efficiency while simultaneously addressing the treatment needs of an important subpopulation of offenders who are found to drive most jurisdictions' recidivism rates. Therefore, an increase in RSAT funding would enable states and units of local and tribal government to expand much needed substance abuse treatment services to a subpopulation of offenders that need it most, thereby reducing the treatment gap for such individuals.

### Impact on Performance

The goals of this initiative are to:

- Help states and local governments develop and implement substance abuse treatment programs in state and local correctional and detention facilities; and
- Create and maintain community-based aftercare services for offenders.

By modestly increasing funding for this proven program, OJP will assist states and local jurisdictions with improving services for offenders with substance abuse programs and increasing the number of offenders served.



## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$11,624				\$10,000				\$10,000

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$4,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000		
Increases				\$0	\$4,000	\$4,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$14,000	\$14,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Byrne Incentive Grants</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Objective 3.1 OJP Objective 5.1
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	20 of 33
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$15,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$15.0 million for the new Byrne Incentive Grants Program. This program, which will be administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), will make supplemental incentive awards to state and local Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program grantees who decide to commit a portion of their JAG funding to supporting strategies, activities, and interventions that have a strong evidence base or are promising, and will be coupled with rigorous evaluation to determine their effectiveness. By encouraging adoption of evidence-based practices and rigorous evaluation of new programs at the state, local, and tribal levels, the Byrne Incentive Grant Program will encourage innovation and help grantees accomplish more with the limited funding available to them.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

The Byrne Incentive Grants Program supports *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ's Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the nation's capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation's law enforcement, criminal, and juvenile justice systems.*

### Justification

The JAG Program, authorized under Public Law 109-162, is the leading source of federal justice funding to state and local jurisdictions. It provides states, tribes, and local governments with critical funding necessary to support a range of program areas including law enforcement, prosecution and courts, crime prevention and education, corrections and community corrections, drug treatment and enforcement, planning, evaluation, technology improvement, and crime victim and witness initiatives. By encouraging JAG grantees to choose to use a part of their

funding adopt proven, evidence-based programs and practices and evaluate new programs to objectively measure their effectiveness, OJP will be taking an important step toward its goal of bringing the benefits of evidence-based programs to all American communities.

The Byrne Incentive Grants Program will make supplementary awards to states and localities proposing to use Byrne JAG grant funds for evidence-based programs. In order to qualify for an award from the Byrne Incentive Grants Program, applicants will be required to commit to using a portion of their JAG funding to support proven or promising, evidence-based programs and strategies that address their local criminal justice needs. These incentive grants will serve as inducements for states and localities to use JAG funds (as well as state and local funds) to implement proven or promising public safety strategies and will not be used to penalize or reduce JAG funds for states and localities that decline to use funding for evidence-based purposes.

BJA proposes to incentivize evidence-based practices and programs in areas such as:

- Policing/law enforcement;
- Information sharing;
- Crime analysis;
- Indigent defense /public defender services;
- Prosecution and adjudications;
- Forensics;
- Gun violence reduction; and
- New field initiated efforts.

#### Impact on Performance

The program is expected to positively impact the performance of JAG funded initiatives and bolster the return on federal investment by encouraging grantees to apply their JAG funds to supporting evidence-based criminal justice practices and/or programming. The definition of evidence-based practices and/or programs will be broad and will include promising practices when coupled with an evaluation.

By using evidence-based practices and/or programs, applicants will move away from less effective programs and develop and implement new and innovative approaches to some of the most pressing issues in the criminal justice system. Grantees will be actively encouraged to evaluate their programs and practices in order to measure effectiveness. Grants will also be examined for replicability in other jurisdictions, and information about successful approaches will be shared among participants and other BJA stakeholders. As a side benefit, the program

will bolster partnerships between the state funding agencies and key state practitioners by promoting program evaluation and interest in evidence-based programs.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$15,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Economic, High-tech, Cybercrime Prevention</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 4
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Objective 4.1
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	21 of 33
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars + <b>\$5,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$15.0 million for the Economic, High-technology, and Cybercrime Prevention (E-Crime) Program, provides grants, training, and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal governments to support efforts to combat economic, high-technology, and internet crimes. The E-Crime Program also supports the Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative (Global), which supports the broad scale exchange of criminal justice information while safeguarding individual privacy rights, and provides technical support and national information sharing standards and platforms to support economic, high-tech, cyber and other intelligence, investigative, and law enforcement efforts.

This requested funding increase will build on the efforts of the E-Crime Program, which provides grants, training, and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal governments to support efforts to combat cyber, economic, high-technology, and internet crimes. Of the requested \$15.0 million, \$12.5 million will support the E-Crime Program and \$2.5 million will support the Intellectual Property (IP) Enforcement Grants Program.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This new program will support DOJ's Strategic Goal 3: *Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels;* Strategic Objective 3.1: *Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs;* OJP Strategic Goal 4: *Improve state and local law enforcement efforts to combat economic crimes;* and OJP Strategic Objective 4.1: *Support coordinated law enforcement efforts to prevent, investigate, and prosecute economic crimes, to include intellectual property, white collar, cyber- and emerging high-tech crimes.*

### Justification

OJP has been very successful in working in the area of economic, electronic, cyber and IP crime, which is an emerging challenge for state, local, and tribal law enforcement. Many agencies continue to need assistance from the Department to develop effective responses to these threats and are expressing a strong interest in this area, especially in regards to IP crime. The program would also support crime analysis, delivery of evidence-based crime fighting technology - including information sharing systems, software and hardware development, mobile communication solutions to support law enforcement, and re-entry offender case management systems – through grants, training, and technical assistance. BJA proposes blending its work in electronic, economic, cyber and IP with a more robust view of technology, which better fits with the way states, localities and tribes strategically deploy their technology resources. OJP will continue to coordinate the work of the E-Crime Program with the DOJ’s Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section (CCIPS) and Civil Division (CIV); the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); all members of the DOJ Task Force on Intellectual Property (DOJ IP Task Force); the White House Office of the Intellectual Property Coordinator (IPEC); and the National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center (IPR Center).

IP is a central component of the U.S. economy, and the United States is an acknowledged global leader in its creation. According to the United States Trade Representative, “Americans are the world’s leading innovators, and our ideas and intellectual property are key ingredients to our competitiveness and prosperity.” Ensuring that existing IP laws are aggressively enforced is in the interests of American economic prosperity, job creation, and economic recovery.

Cybercrime, economic crime, and intellectual property crime are widely recognized as a growing threat to the U.S. economy and recent studies by the Rand Corporation and other researchers have demonstrated that intellectual property crimes are closely related to and support other crimes, including violent crime. To help law enforcement and criminal justice agencies respond to this emerging threat, \$2.5 million in funding from the E-Crime Program will be carved out for the Intellectual Property Enforcement Grants Program. This program will support efforts to improve the capacity of state, local, and tribal criminal justice systems to address intellectual property criminal enforcement, including prosecution, prevention, training, and technical assistance.

### Impact on Performance

To support the goal/objective, key accomplishments related to this national initiative include the development and delivery of 26 courses for law enforcement officers and other justice stakeholders on forensics, and improving investigations of economic, cyber, and high tech crimes. From January to December 2012, 349 law enforcement courses were taught that reached 6,218 students and representing 3,360 justice agencies across the nation. This includes more than 600 related resource materials (CDs/DVDs) being distributed. In addition, there were seven live trainings conducted for law enforcement practitioners related to threats and crimes committed in the virtual and online gaming worlds.

Another key component of this initiative is the Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3), which is operated in collaboration with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. IC3 is a vital resource for victims of online crime and law enforcement involved in these cases. In 2011, IC3 received

314,246 complaints from victims making this the third year in a row that it received over 300,000 complaints, a 3.4 percent increase over the previous year. The adjusted dollar loss of complaints was \$485.3 million.



## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$8,369				\$10,000				\$10,000

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$5,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000		
Increases				\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>OJP Minor Program Increases</b>
Strategic Goals:	Multiple (see chart)
Strategic Objectives:	Multiple (see chart)
Budget Appropriation:	Research, Evaluation, and Statistics State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance National Institute of Justice Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	22 of 33
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$12,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget is requesting minor increases to seven programs, totaling \$12.0 million. These small adjustments will support efforts to address Department and Administration priorities and mitigate the effects of recent sequestration-related funding reductions. The proposed increases are detailed below:

(dollars in thousands)	DOJ Strategic Goal & Objective	OJP Strategic Goal & Objective	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2015 Request vs. FY 2014 Enacted
<b>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</b>					
Forensic Science	Goal 3; Obj. 3.1	Goal 6; Obj. 6.2	4,000	6,000	2,000
CrimeSolutions.gov (Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository)	Goal 3; Obj. 3.1	Goal 6; Obj. 6.2	1,000	3,000	2,000
<b>Subtotal, RES</b>			<b>5,000</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance:</b>					
Byrne Competitive Grants	Goal 3; Obj.3.1	Goal 5; Obj. 5.1	13,500	15,000	1,500
Justice Reinvestment	Goal 3; Obj.3.4	Goal 7; Obj. 7.2	27,500	30,000	2,500
<b>Subtotal, SLLEA</b>			<b>41,000</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>

(dollars in thousands)	DOJ Strategic Goal & Objective	OJP Strategic Goal & Objective	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2015 vs. FY 2014 Enacted
<b>Juvenile Justice Programs</b>					
Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	Goal 2; Obj. 2.1	Goal 1; Obj. 1.1	1,000	2,000	1,000
National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	Goal 2; Obj. 2.1	Goal 1; Obj. 1.1	1,000	4,000	3,000
<b>Subtotal, JJP</b>			<b>2,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>
<b>Total, OJP Minor Increases</b>			<b>\$48,000</b>	<b>\$60,000</b>	<b>\$12,000</b>

### Support of the Department’s Strategic Goals

The table above summarizes the alignment of these programs with the strategic goals and objectives of DOJ and OJP.

### Justification

The FY 2015 President’s budget request encourages innovation and evidence-based policies and programs throughout the justice system, and addresses the nation’s most important criminal justice and public safety challenges.

Promoting the development and implementation of evidence-based policies and practices throughout the criminal and juvenile justice system is one of OJP’s most important priorities. Evidence-based programs have the potential to help OJP’s state, local, and tribal partners improve the efficiency and effectiveness of existing programs, develop innovative solutions to persistent criminal justice challenges, and improve outcomes. The increase requested for “Forensic Science” programs and activities under the “Research, Evaluation, and Statistics” account will provide additional support for activities to strengthen and enhance the practice of forensic sciences.

As part of his plan to protect children and communities by reducing gun violence, President Obama proposed universal background checks for firearms purchases to ensure guns are not sold to those prohibited to buy them. In order to help strengthen the background check system, the President proposes additional funding to provide states stronger incentives to make available several key categories of relevant records and data, including criminal history records and records of persons prohibited from having guns for mental health reasons.

### Impact on Performance

The proposed increases to these programs will ensure that these programs have the resources needed to support effective operations, focus resources on programs that address high-priority criminal justice issues, and promote the development of evidence-based programs to improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$26,053				\$94,500				\$94,500

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$15,500		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$94,500			
Increases				\$0	\$15,500			
Grand Total				\$0	\$110,000			

## **VI. Program Offsets by Item**

## VI. Program Offsets by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Objective 5.1
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	23 of 33
Program Offset:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>-\$180,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests no funding for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP), a decrease of \$180.0 million below the FY 2014 Enacted level. SCAAP provides partial reimbursement to states and localities for prior year costs of incarcerating illegal aliens (both those with known status and those with undetermined status – "unknowns" – although at different rates of reimbursement) with at least one felony or two misdemeanor convictions for violations of state or local law, and who are incarcerated at least four consecutive days.

### Justification

SCAAP reimburses state and localities for corrections costs associated with holding criminal aliens and does not promote reforms or offer strategies or tools that will help participating jurisdictions reduce corrections costs or improve public safety.

Continuing the President's strategy, the FY 2015 budget proposes to consolidate existing programs into larger, more flexible programs that offer state, local, and tribal grantees greater flexibility in using grant funding and developing innovative approaches to their criminal justice needs. This budget request concentrates funding on programs that promote the adoption and use of proven, evidence-based programs throughout state, local, and tribal criminal justice systems. New programs included in the budget address urgent unmet criminal justice needs or contribute to the development of new evidence-based programs and greater understanding of the nation's law enforcement and criminal justice challenges.

### Impact on Performance

No negative impact is expected as a result of this program elimination.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$237,123				\$180,000				\$180,000

### Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$180,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$180,000	\$180,000		
Offset				\$0	-\$180,000	-\$180,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$0	\$0		

## VI. Program Offsets by Item

**Item Name:** **Regional Information Sharing System (RISS)**

Strategic Goals: DOJ Strategic Goal 3  
OJP Strategic Goal 5

Strategic Objectives: DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1  
OJP Strategic Objective 5.1

Budget Appropriation: Research, Evaluation and Statistics

Organizational Program: Bureau of Justice Assistance

Ranking: 24 of 33

Program Offset: Positions **0** FTE **0** Dollars **-\$5,000,000**

### Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$25.0 million for the Regional Information Sharing System (RISS) Program, a decrease of \$5.0 million below the FY 2014 Enacted level. This program is a nationwide initiative comprised of six regionally-based centers that provide operational support to local, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement efforts in the areas of terrorism, drug trafficking, organized criminal activity, criminal gangs, violent crime, human trafficking, and other regional criminal priorities while promoting officer safety.

### Justification

Administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, RISS provides grants to each of the six RISS Centers and the RISS Office of Information Technology (OIT) to continue operation and maintenance of RISS and provide the services needed by state, local, tribal, federal, and international law enforcement to promote and strengthen strategies that reduce crime and strengthen the administration of justice.

The six RISS Centers are:

- Middle Atlantic-Great Lakes Organized Crime Law Enforcement Network® (MAGLOCLLEN)
- Mid-States Organized Crime Information Center® (MOCIC)
- New England State Police Information Network® (NESPIN)
- Rocky Mountain Information Network® (RMIN)
- Regional Organized Crime Information Center® (ROCIC)
- Western States Information Network® (WSIN)

OJP shares concerns about the current state of the nation's economy. The FY 2015 President's Budget request reflects OJP's commitment to cutting the deficit and restoring fiscal sustainability. This is a significant challenge, which required OJP to make difficult funding



decisions, including redirecting resources from some existing programs to address the most urgent national priorities.

Impact on Performance

The goal of RISS is to provide critical, operational support to local, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement efforts in the areas of terrorism, drug trafficking, organized criminal activity, criminal gangs, violent crime, human trafficking, and other regional criminal priorities, while promoting officer safety. RISS enhances the ability of law enforcement to identify, target, and remove criminal conspiracies and activities spanning jurisdictional, state, and international boundaries. Performance indicators show strong growth recently in the number of RISS services, resources, and RISSNET users. Over the last three years, cases in which RISS services were utilized resulted in 15,632 arrests and more than \$158 million in seizures.

Even with modest decreases in funding from year to year, RISS continues to exceed goals. BJA reviews the performance of the RISS Program on a quarterly basis looking at the number of trainings provided, requests for support services by member agencies, publications developed and distributed, total membership, and number of equipment loans made to the field. The total number of inquiries submitted for information available through the RISSNET network and submissions to RISSafe for deconfliction are also reviewed. Although there are not specific target goals set in these areas the program has seen slight increases in all areas with a significant increase in events submitted for deconfliction and conflicts identified in RISSafe.

	<b>FY 2012 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2013 Target</b>	<b>FY 2013 Actual</b>
RISSafe events submitted	165,094	173,761	179,770
RISSafe conflicts identified	57,500	63,589	73,119

This progress indicates that the slight reduction suggested by the President’s budget will not have a negative impact on performance or outcomes of the program.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$32,832				\$30,000				\$30,000

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$5,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$30,000	\$30,000		
Offset				\$0	-\$5,000	-\$5,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$25,000	\$25,000		

## VI. Program Offsets by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>OJP Program Eliminations</b>
Strategic Goals:	Multiple (see chart)
Strategic Objectives:	Multiple (see chart)
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance Office for Victims of Crime
Ranking:	25 of 33
Program Offset:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>-\$134,500,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests the elimination of discretionary funding for several programs, totaling \$134.5 million to concentrate funding on supporting core justice assistance grant programs, promoting evidence-based programs and practices throughout the justice system, and addressing the nation's most important criminal justice challenges (such as improving victims services and promoting improvements in state, local, and tribal indigent defense programs). Several of the programs proposed for elimination will be replaced with consolidated programs or funded from other sources under the FY 2015 budget request.

(dollars in thousands)	DOJ Strategic Goal & Objective	OJP Strategic Goal & Objective	FY 2015 Current Services	FY 2015 Request	FY 2015 CS vs. FY 2012 Enacted
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance:</b>					
Bulletproof Vest Partnership	Goal 2; Obj.2.1	Goal 1; Obj.1.3	\$22,500	0	(\$22,500)
Drug Court Program	Goal 3; Obj.3.4	Goal 3; Obj. 3.1	40,500	0	(40,500)
Indian Country Initiatives	Goal 3; Obj.3.1	Goal 5; Obj. 5.3	30,000	0	(30,000)
John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grants	Goal 3; Obj.3.1	Goal 5; Obj. 5.2	2,000	0	(2,000)
Mentally Ill Offender Act Program	Goal 3; Obj.3.1	Goal 5; Obj. 5.2	8,250	0	(8,250)
Missing Alzheimer's Patient Alert Program	Goal 2; Obj.2.2	Goal 2; Obj. 2.1	750	0	(750)
National Center for Campus Public Safety	Goal 2; Obj.2.1	Goal 1; Obj. 1.2	2,000	0	(2,000)
Paul Coverdell Grants	Goal 3; Obj.3.1	Goal 5; Obj. 5.4	12,000	0	(12,000)
Veterans Treatment Courts	Goal 3; Obj.3.4	Goal 3; Obj. 3.1	4,000	0	(4,000)
Vision 21	Goal 2; Obj.2.3	Goal 2; Obj.2.3	12,500	0	(12,500)
<b>Subtotal, SLLEA</b>			<b>\$134,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(\$134,500)</b>
<b>Total, OJP Program Eliminations</b>			<b>\$134,500</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(\$134,500)</b>

### Justification

It is essential that OJP continue to support robust research and evaluation programs, encourage the continued development of evidence-based programs, and maintain funding for programs vital to our state, local, and tribal partners in the criminal justice system. Funding priority programs like Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG), Second Chance, as well as Research and Statistics ensures that these programs can continue their critical work.

Although the independent line item funding the Bulletproof Vest Partnership is discontinued in the FY 2015 budget request, this program will still be funded as a carveout under the JAG program at \$22.5 million (equal to its FY 2014 Enacted level).

The President's Budget provides \$45.0 million for implementing the Office for Victims of Crime's Vision 21 strategic plan from within the amount provided under the Crime Victims Fund obligation limitation. Therefore, OJP is not requesting any discretionary funding for Vision 21 activities in FY 2015.

The Coverdell Forensic Science Grants will be discontinued in FY 2015 in order to help focus forensic science programs on issues related to DNA evidence. However, some of its work will be carried on by other OJP programs such as the DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities (which will continue to be supported through this program) and recently established Forensic Science Program, which supports the work of the National Commission on Forensic Science.

The FY 2015 budget request replaces discretionary funding for the Indian Country Initiatives with a request for a seven percent set aside from its discretionary grant programs. Based on the FY 2015 request, this set aside would provide \$102.8 million to support flexible justice assistance grants to help Indian tribes and Native Alaskan communities address their unique law enforcement, criminal justice, and public safety challenges.

The President's Budget also proposes to discontinue the Drug Court and Mentally Ill Offender Act Programs to consolidate the work of these programs into the new Problem Solving Justice Program. This new program will allow OJP and its state, local, and tribal partners greater flexibility in designing and implementing innovative problem solving courts (guided by the lessons learned from the evaluation of existing drug and mental health courts) that will meet the unique criminal justice challenges facing their communities.

The President's Budget is not requesting additional funding for the National Center for Campus Public Safety at this time. Due to the timing of the FY 2013 appropriations cycle, the Center, which was funded for the first time in FY 2013, received its initial grant award in late 2013. This award, combined with the additional funding Congress provided in FY 2014, should be sufficient to support the Center's activities through the end of FY 2015.

The President's Budget also did not request a carveout under the JAG program to support voter education on plebiscite regarding the future political status of Puerto Rico. The funding provided for this program in FY 2014 should be sufficient to carry out this program, since it is a one-time event rather than a continuing program.

OJP shares concern about the current state of the nation's economy and this request reflects the commitment to cutting the deficit and restoring fiscal sustainability. This is a significant challenge, which required OJP to make difficult funding decisions, including redirecting resources from some existing programs to address the most urgent national priorities.

Impact on Performance

The elimination of these programs during this time of fiscal restraint will allow OJP to continue to focus limited resources on the programs most likely to fulfill OJP's goals and objectives.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$134,500

### Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$134,500		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$134,500	\$134,500		
Offset				\$0	-\$134,500	-\$134,500		
Grand Total				\$0	\$0	\$0		

## VI. Program Offsets by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 7
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Objective 3.4 OJP Objective 7.1
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	26 of 33
Program Offset:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>-\$2,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$10.5 million for the Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution program, a decrease of \$2.0 million below the FY 2014 Enacted level. This program supports training and technical assistance to the grantees in meeting their Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) goals and objectives, training and technical assistance to the field at large in implementing the PREA Standards as well as development of a national set of measures by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) describing the circumstances surrounding incidents of sexual assault in correctional institutions. The data collections provide facility-level estimates of sexual assault for a 12-month period.

### Justification

Addressing sexual violence in prisons and jails is an essential part of the Department's commitment to improving the fair administration of justice and assisting prisoners with reentry into mainstream society following their release. This program also supports The Resource Center for the Elimination of Prison Rape (PREA Resource Center), [www.prearesourcecenter.org](http://www.prearesourcecenter.org), which provides training, technical assistance, and other resources to help the field better identify and disseminate best and promising practices; assist correctional agencies in the implementation of the Attorney General's national PREA standards; and further the overall goal of PREA for establishing zero-tolerance confinement cultures with respect to sexual assault and staff sexual misconduct.

In FY 2015, the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) will continue to support grant funding aimed at increasing PREA Standards compliance, and will continue to support the National PREA Resource Center, which will provide training, targeted technical assistance to local and state government agencies to assist in the implementation of the PREA Standards. All grant recipients:

- Developed programs, strategies, and policies which will enhance state, local, or tribal government’s ability to comply with the PREA standards;
- Identified causes and contributing factors leading to sexual victimization;
- Implemented programs and institute policies which will lead to the elimination of staff sexual misconduct and prevention of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization; and
- Tracked performance indicators to ensure the effective application of policy and implementation of program strategies which achieve compliance with the PREA standards and create a “zero tolerance” within confinement environments.

Grant funds may be used to support:

- Training and technical assistance and resources to help the field better identify and promulgate best and promising practices;
- Implementation of specific program strategies designed to eliminate sexual victimization; and
- Efforts which are directly tied to compliance with the PREA standards.

Impact on Performance

The reduction will not have a significant impact on performance.



## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$11,624				\$12,500				\$12,500

### Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$2,000		

### Total Offset for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$12,500	\$12,500		
Offset				\$0	-\$2,000	-\$2,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$10,500	\$10,500		

## VI. Program Offsets by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal6
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Objective 6.2
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Statistics
Ranking:	27 of 33
Program Offset:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>-\$7,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$5.0 million the for National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants Program, a decrease of \$7.0 million below the FY 2014 Enacted level. Administered by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), this program provides grants to assist states, state court systems, and tribal governments in updating NICS with the criminal history and mental health records of individuals who are precluded from purchasing or possessing guns. This program, established in the wake of the tragic shootings at Virginia Tech in April 2007, focuses on addressing the gap in information available to NICS about prohibiting mental health adjudications and commitments and other prohibiting factors.

### Justification

Many jurisdictions continue to struggle with meeting the eligibility requirements mandated by the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act of 1993. Currently, only 21 states qualify for funding under this program. BJS continues to work closely with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) to assist states in improving their participation in the NICS system. Although the Department is doing all that it can to help the states qualify for funding under the NICS Grants Program, progress has been limited, especially in states where meeting the NICS eligibility criteria requires changes in state laws and regulations.

The National Criminal History Records Improvement Program (NCHIP) helps states, tribes, and territories improve the quality, timeliness, and immediate accessibility of criminal history and related records for use by federal, state, and local law enforcement. Although its focus is considerably broader than that of the NICS Grants Program, NCHIP funding can be used to support criminal history records improvement activities that support NICS. For states that are still having difficulty meeting NICS eligibility criteria, NCHIP funding can provide vital immediate support for efforts to improve the availability and quality of records vital to NICS.

The Administration and Congress share concerns about the nation's fiscal health and the need to use federal resources in the most efficient manner possible. This budget request reflects the President's commitment to cutting the deficit and restoring fiscal sustainability. In light of the fiscal constraints facing the Department and OJP, increasing funding for NCHIP was identified as the best option for helping OJP's state local, and tribal partners improve the availability and quality of the electronic criminal history records supporting the NICS system.

Impact on Performance

This offset is not expected to have a significant impact on the Department's Violent Crime Priority Goal given the increase in funding for the National Criminal History Improvement Program, which will further strengthen the national background check system by assisting states and tribes in finding ways to make more records available to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), especially mental health records.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$11,159				\$12,000				\$12,000

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$7,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$12,000	\$12,000		
Offset				\$0	-\$7,000	-\$7,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000		

## VI. Program Offsets by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Objective 5.4
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	National Institute of Justice
Ranking:	28 of 33
Program Offset:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>-\$25,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$100.0 million for DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities, a decrease of \$25.0 million from the FY 2014 Enacted level.

Administered by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), this program includes a comprehensive strategy to maximize the use of forensic DNA technology in the criminal justice system.

Funding for this program is used to address the backlog of unanalyzed DNA samples and biological evidence from crime scenes and to assist law enforcement with solving cold cases and identifying missing and unidentified dead. Of the total requested amount in FY 2015, OJP will direct \$20.0 million toward reducing the backlog of sexual assault kits. Overall, OJP provides capacity building grants, training, and technical assistance to state and local governments and supports innovative research on DNA analysis and use of forensic evidence.

In addition to this funding, the President's Budget requests \$35.0 million for the new Community Teams to Reduce the Sexual Assault Evidence Kit Backlog and Improve Sexual Assault Investigations Program, which will provide grants that support community efforts to develop plans and identify the most critical needs to address sexual assault prevention, investigation, prosecution and services, including addressing their untested sexual assault evidence kits (SAKs) at law enforcement agencies or backlogged crime labs.

In FY 2015, funding is not requested for the Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Program. OJP is requesting modified appropriations language that will incorporate certain Coverdell certification requirements regarding forensic science laboratories use of generally accepted laboratory practices and external investigations of allegations of serious negligence or misconduct into it DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities. Incorporating these requirements will help to ensure the accuracy and integrity of work performed by the forensic laboratories.

### Justification

The Administration and Congress share concern about the current state of the nation's economy. This budget request reflects the President's commitment to cutting the deficit and restoring fiscal sustainability. This is a significant challenge, which required the Administration to make very difficult funding decisions across the federal government, including redirecting resources from some existing programs to address the most urgent national priorities.

### Impact on Performance

No significant impact is expected, as the program will undertake efforts to ensure that funds are prioritized for use to address the cohort of DNA evidence representing the most serious of crimes, including rape and sexual assault.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$116,237				\$125,000				\$125,000

### Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$25,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$125,000	\$125,000		
Offset				\$0	-\$25,000	-\$25,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000		

## VI. Program Offsets by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Victims of Trafficking</b>
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Office for Victims of Crime Bureau of Justice Assistance
Strategic Goal and Objective:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.2
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Ranking:	29 of 33
Program Offset:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>-\$3,750,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2014, the President's Budget requests \$10.5 million for the Victims of Trafficking Program, a decrease of \$3.8 million below the FY 2014 enacted level. This program supports ongoing collaborative efforts to identify, rescue, and assist victims of human trafficking across the United States. The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) and the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) jointly administer this program, which provides grants to state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies and victim service organizations. Whenever possible, OVC and BJA coordinate awards to law enforcement and victim services providers located in the same geographic areas to support the development of ongoing human trafficking task forces capable of addressing the full range of public safety and criminal justice issues surrounding human trafficking.

### Justification

The reduced funding level proposed for this program in FY 2015 will not result in any significant reduction in support to anti-trafficking task forces currently in operation. In addition to the funding provided through the Victims of Trafficking Program, the FY 2015 budget request includes an additional \$10.0 million under the Crime Victims Fund to support enhanced services for domestic victims of trafficking. OVC and BJA will continue to work with their state, local, and tribal partners to promote more effective responses to trafficking and provide training and technical assistance to help communities throughout the nation respond to the challenges surrounding human trafficking in all of its forms.

### Impact on Performance

This program enhances partnerships between the federal and local law enforcement and victim service providers via enhanced information sharing and usage. The program will also include training to identify, investigate, and rescue victims of human trafficking.

Broad outcome goals include evidence of the number of: 1) instances of human trafficking identified; 2) potential and actual victims of trafficking identified and rescued; and 3) law



enforcement and others likely to come into contact with victims of human trafficking that are trained to recognize criminal activities associated with human trafficking.

The cumulative total of potential victims that have been identified by BJA-funded task forces since the inception of the program is 4,583 with 711 persons having had continued presence requested on their behalf by federal law enforcement.

The total number of law enforcement and other persons trained by the BJA task forces since the inception of the program is 122,959. During FY 2010, BJA-funded task forces conducted trainings for a total audience of 24,278 law enforcement officers and other persons likely to come into contact with victims of human trafficking.

From the inception of the program in January 2003 through June 2011, OVC grantees provided services to 3,799 foreign national potential victims of trafficking. From January 2010 through June 2011, OVC grantees provided services to 173 U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident potential victims of trafficking, for a total of 3,972 victims served through OVC's anti-human trafficking grants.

In addition to providing direct services, OVC grantees enhance the community's capacity to identify and respond appropriately to victims of trafficking. From July 1, 2010, to June 30, 2011, grantees trained 28,020 professionals representing law enforcement, immigration attorneys, victim service providers, medical and mental health professionals, and faith-based and other community-based organizations.

No negative impact is expected on performance or outcomes.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$12,554				\$14,250				\$14,250

### Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$3,750		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$14,250	\$14,250		
Offset				\$0	-\$3,750	-\$3,750		
Grand Total				\$0	\$10,500	\$10,500		

## VI. Program Offset by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 1
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1 OJP Strategic Goal 1.2
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	30 of 33
Program Offset:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>-\$3,500,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$5.0 million for the Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction program, a decrease of \$3.5 million below the FY 2014 Enacted level. Administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the goal of this program is to improve the capacity of state, local, and tribal law enforcement and criminal justice agencies as well as communities to address gun crime and gang violence.

### Justification

The Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction program provides grants, training, and technical assistance to the nation's federal judicial districts to support the work of Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) task forces. PSN is designed to create safer neighborhoods through a sustained reduction in crime associated with gang and gun violence. The program's effectiveness is based on the cooperation of local, state, and federal agencies engaged in a unified approach led by the U.S. Attorney in each district. The U.S. Attorney is responsible for establishing a collaborative PSN task force of federal, state and local law enforcement and other community members to implement gang and gun crime enforcement, intervention and prevention initiatives within the district. A key component of PSN is the new requirement to develop strong partnerships with research entities to use local data to identify the gun and gang problems specific to its community, and to develop innovative, comprehensive, data-driven approaches and strategies to reduce such violence. Other key components of PSN include key partnerships; strategic planning and research integration; training; outreach; and accountability for results and outcomes.

Additionally, PSN task forces and communities can request technical assistance through the PSN training and technical assistance (TTA) program. PSN TTA centers around building capacity for the following: 1) assisting local PSN sites in building and enhancing strategies tied to evidence-based practices that are driven by research and data; 2) assisting local PSN sites with reentry activities, especially around information sharing, research, reintegration of offenders back into

the communities, and the supervision of offenders in the community; and 3) assisting local PSN sites in refocusing, where needed, their strategies on key elements of PSN.

OJP shares concerns about the current state of the nation's economy. The FY 2015 President's Budget request reflects OJP's commitment to cutting the deficit and restoring fiscal sustainability. This is a significant challenge, which required OJP to make difficult funding decisions, including redirecting resources from some existing programs to address the most urgent national priorities.

#### Impact on Performance

The goal of this program is to improve the capacity of state, local, tribal law enforcement and criminal justice agencies as well as communities to address gun violence, violent crime and gangs through supporting PSN task forces.

An evaluation of the PSN program released in April, 2009 by the National Institute of Justice found that the program was successful in promoting vigorous federal prosecution of violent offenses and helping communities reduce their overall rates of violent crime. The evaluators found that violent crime in nine cities, which were target areas for PSN initiatives, declined by 4.1 percent while cities without PSN initiatives saw a decline of only 0.9 percent. This evaluation also conducted in-depth evaluations of the PSN programs in nine cities in an effort to determine what factors contributed to the success of the PSN program model. They found that strong participation and interest on the part of the local U.S. Attorney and the flexibility of the PSN program model were the keys to a successful PSN program. The five key components of the PSN model (partnerships, strategic planning, training, outreach, and accountability) helped the PSN task forces develop and implement effective programs.

No negative impact is expected on performance or outcomes of the program.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$4,649				\$8,500				\$8,500

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$3,500		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services					\$8,500	\$8,500		
Increases					-\$3,500	-\$3,500		
Grand Total					\$5,000	\$5,000		

## VI. Program Offsets by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Title II Part B Formula Grants</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Objective 5.1
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	31 of 33
Program Offset:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>-\$5,500,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$50.0 million for the Title II Part B Formula Grants Program, a decrease of \$5.5 million below the FY 2014 Enacted level. The Title II Part B Formula Grants Program is the core program that supports state, local, and tribal efforts to improve the fairness and responsiveness of the juvenile justice system. All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and five territories are eligible to apply for Title II Part B funds, which are distributed on a formula basis and administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). Eliminating the JABG carveout as included in the FY 2014 appropriations, increases the overall Title II Part B Formula program funding, which helps states, localities, and tribes implement the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act and improve their juvenile justice systems.

### Justification

In the 37 years of its existence, OJJDP has sponsored research that has established that young offenders need to be treated differently than adults. Well-established medical research indicates that an adolescent's brain will continue to grow and develop until she or he is about 25 years old. This research also established that youthful offenders lack the same mental acuity of adults in decision-making processes and impulse control. Therefore, youth should be treated differently in the justice system. This is the founding principle upon which the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (JJDP Act) was enacted.

The JJDP Act authorizes formula grant funding to support, among other requirements, states' efforts to comply with four core requirements that protect youth who come into contact with the justice system and to improve their chances of a positive outcome if they do enter the system. These formula grant dollars fund programs that serve over 250,000 at-risk youth per year and allow appropriate youth to stay in their communities rather than face secure detention. If detaining the youth is necessary, these funds can be used to ensure they are held pursuant to the core requirements of the JJDP Act.

The core requirements include separating youth from adult offenders in secure facilities, assuring they are not held in adult jails or lock ups, and ensuring that youth charged with minor status offenses (truancy, running away from home, etc.) are not held in secure detention. Additionally, states are required to make concerted efforts to address minority youths' disproportionate contact with the juvenile justice system.

The Administration and Congress share concern about the current state of the nation's economy. This budget request reflects the President's commitment to cutting the deficit and restoring fiscal sustainability. This is a significant challenge, which required the Administration to make very difficult funding decisions across the federal government, including redirecting resources from some existing programs to address the most urgent national priorities.

As part of OJP's ongoing commitment to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of its grant programs, OJJDP will work with its grantees to seek greater cost efficiencies and coordination to ensure all of its juvenile justice programs operate more cost effectively.

#### Impact on Performance

The ultimate goal of OJJDP's work is to keep youth from entering the juvenile justice system in the first place—that is, prevention. OJJDP formula and block grants support states' efforts to develop alternatives to confinement and to develop and implement screening and assessment tools. Research has shown that detention and incarceration rarely rehabilitate young offenders.

The states have made significant progress toward achieving the goals of the JJDP Act. Since its enactment, the detention of status offenders has decreased by 97.9 percent, from 171,076 to 3,581. Instances of youth held with adults have decreased 99 percent, from 81,810 to 836. Instances of youth held in adult jails or lockups have decreased 97.8 percent from 154,618 to 3,353. While progress has been made, there is still work to do, and the progress thus far should not lapse.

An offset in funding to the Title II Part B Formula Grants Program may prompt states to find alternative funding sources to continue or initiate any innovative efforts to adhere to standards that reduce the risk of harm to court-involved youth, ensure fair treatment of minority youth and improve the way systems address delinquent behavior. States may experience diminished local delinquency prevention and intervention efforts and juvenile justice system improvements.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$41,080				\$55,500				\$55,500

### Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$5,500		

### Total Offset for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$55,500	\$55,500		
Offset				\$0	-\$5,500	-\$5,500		
Grand Total				\$0	\$50,000	\$50,000		



## VI. Program Offsets by Item

**Item Name:** **VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse**

**Strategic Goals:** DOJ Strategic Goal 2  
OJP Strategic Goal 2

**Strategic Objective:** DOJ Objective 2.2  
OJP Strategic Objective 2.2

**Budget Appropriation:** Juvenile Justice Programs

**Organizational Program:** Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Ranking:** 32 of 33

**Program Offset:** Positions **0** FTE **0** Dollars **-\$8,000,000**

### Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$11.0 million for the Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse, a decrease of \$8.0 million below the FY 2014 Enacted level. This program, administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), provides training and technical assistance to professionals involved in investigating, prosecuting, and treating child abuse. This program also supports the development of Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs) and/or multi-disciplinary teams (MDTs) designed to prevent the inadvertent revictimization of an abused child by the justice and social service systems in their efforts to protect the child.

### Justification

The National Children's Alliance is the national non-profit membership organization of CACs that implements standards for accreditation and provides funding to local CAC programs and state chapter organizations. The National Children's Advocacy Center, the nation's first CAC, provides education, training and professional services to promote excellence in child abuse response systems and serves as a national and international model for CACs.

Four Regional Children's Advocacy Centers are funded to assist in the development and expansion of local CACs and provide training, technical assistance, and other services to communities establishing multi-disciplinary programs. The National Center for the Prosecution of Child Abuse provides a national training and technical assistance program for prosecutors and allied criminal justice professionals instrumental to the criminal prosecution of child abuse cases. OJJDP has administered funding for Victims of Child Abuse Act (VOCA) Programs since 1994.

The Administration and Congress share concern about the current state of the nation's economy. This budget request reflects the President's commitment to cutting the deficit and restoring fiscal

sustainability. This is a significant challenge, which required the Administration to make very difficult funding decisions across the federal government, including redirecting resources from some existing programs to address the most urgent national priorities.

As part of OJP's ongoing commitment to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of its grant programs, OJJDP will work with its grantees to seek greater cost efficiencies and coordination to ensure all of its juvenile justice programs operate more cost effectively.

#### Impact on Performance

The goals of this program are to:

1. Train criminal justice system professionals on innovative techniques for investigating, and prosecuting child abuse cases;
2. Promote a multidisciplinary approach to coordinating the investigations and prosecution of child abuse cases, thereby limiting the number of necessary pre-trial interviews for child victims, as well as to better assure the accuracy of each interview;
3. Increase the number of communities utilizing a Children's Advocacy Center approach to the investigation, prosecution and treatment of child abuse cases;
4. Assist communities in developing child-focused programs designed to improve the resources available to children and families;
5. Provide support to non-offending family members;
6. Enhance coordination among community agencies, professionals, and provide medical support to health care and mental health care professionals involved in the intervention, prevention, prosecution, and investigation systems that respond to child abuse cases; and
7. Improve the quality of child abuse prosecution by providing specialized training and technical assistance to prosecutors.

No negative impact is expected on performance.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$17,739				\$19,000				\$19,000

### Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$30,500		

### Total Offset for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$19,000	\$19,000		
Offset				\$0	-\$8,000	-\$8,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$11,000	\$11,000		

## VI. Program Offsets by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Youth Mentoring</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 2
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2 OJP Strategic Objective 2.2
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	33 of 33
Program Offset:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE 0 Dollars <b>-\$30,500,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$58.0 million for the Youth Mentoring program, a decrease of \$30.5 million below the FY 2014 Enacted level. The Youth Mentoring program, administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), supports mentoring for youth at risk of educational failure, dropping out of school, or involvement in delinquent activities, including gangs.

### Justification

Mentoring is a process which uses relationships to teach, impart, or institute changes in behaviors or attitudes. Research indicates that, when well-implemented, mentoring can be a useful strategy in working with at-risk and high risk youth to promote positive outcomes across social, emotional, behavioral and academic areas of youth development and mentoring helps youth succeed in school and work and life. OJJDP's Youth Mentoring Grants Program includes solicitations geared toward supporting national and community organizations that directly serve youth through mentoring, target specific populations of youth, and enhance the capacity of other organizations to implement best practices in the areas of recruitment, training, and mentoring support.

The Administration and Congress share concern about the current state of the nation's economy. This budget request reflects the President's commitment to cutting the deficit and restoring fiscal sustainability. This is a significant challenge, which required the Administration to make very difficult funding decisions across the federal government, including redirecting resources from some existing programs to address the most urgent national priorities.

As part of OJP's ongoing commitment to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of its grant programs, OJJDP will work with its grantees to seek greater cost efficiencies and coordination to ensure all of its juvenile justice programs operate more cost effectively.

### Impact on Performance

High-risk and at-risk populations are often underserved due to location, shortage of mentors, special physical or mental challenges, and other reasons. The goals of this initiative are to:

- Provide funding to state, local, community, and national organizations to propose the enhancement or expansion of initiatives that will assist in the development and maturity of community-based programs to provide quality mentoring services to high-risk populations; and
- Build the capacity of tribes to develop and implement culturally-sensitive mentoring activities on tribal reservations by strengthening and expanding existing mentoring activities in reservation communities that seek to increase participation of tribal youth in interactions with tribal adult mentors.

No significant impact from this reduction is expected, as OJJDP expects to better target funds to grantees employing mentoring strategies that show fidelity with evidence-based approaches and youth populations that are most underserved and at-risk. Further, OJJDP plans to promote better outcomes for many youth in the target population for this assistance through its work with the Department of Education and the new Juvenile Justice and Education Collaboration Assistance program.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$84,027				\$88,500				\$88,500

### Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$30,500		

### Total Offset for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$88,500	\$88,500		
Offset				\$0	-\$30,500	-\$30,500		
Grand Total				\$0	\$58,000	\$58,000		

## **VII. Exhibits**

**B. Summary of Requirements**

**Summary of Requirements**

Office of Justice Programs  
 Management and Administration  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2015 Request		
	Direct Positions	FTE	Amount
<b>2013 Enacted</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>182,260</b>
2013 Rescissions (1.877% & 0.2%)			(3,689)
2013 Sequester			(8,456)
<b>Total 2013 Enacted (with Rescissions and Sequester)</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>170,115</b>
<b>2014 Enacted</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>187,332</b>
<b>Total 2014 Enacted (with Balance Rescission)</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>187,332</b>
<b>Base Adjustments</b>			
Pay and Benefits	0	51	1,200
Domestic Rent and Facilities	0	0	2,100
<b>Total Base Adjustments</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>3,300</b>
<b>Total Technical and Base Adjustments</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>3,300</b>
<b>2015 Current Services</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>190,632</b>
<b>Program Changes</b>			
Increases:			
Management and Administration Staffing	15	8	1,275
Subtotal, Increases	15	8	1,275
<b>Total Program Changes</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,275</b>
<b>2015 Total Request</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>191,907</b>
2015 Balance Rescission			0
<b>2015 Total Request (with Balance Rescission)</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>191,907</b>
2014 - 2015 Total Change	15	59	4,575

Note: The FTE for FY 2013 is actual and for FY 2014 and FY 2015 is estimated.



**B. Summary of Requirements**

**Summary of Requirements**

Office of Justice Programs  
 Management and Administration  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequester			2014 Enacted			2015 Technical and Base Adjustments			2015 Current Services		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	702	609	170,115	702	609	187,332	0	51	3,300	702	660	190,632
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>170,115</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>187,332</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>190,632</b>
Balance Rescission			0			0			0			0
Total Direct with Rescission			170,115			187,332			3,300			190,632
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		609			609			51			660	
Other FTE:												
LEAP		0			0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		609			609			51			660	

Program Activity	2015 Increases			2015 Offsets			2015 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	15	8	1,275	0	0	0	717	668	191,907
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>191,907</b>
Balance Rescission			0			0			0
Total Direct with Rescission			1,275			0			191,907
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		8			0			668	
Other FTE:									
LEAP		0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		8			0			668	

**C. Program Changes by Decision Unit**

**FY 2015 Program Changes by Decision Unit**

Office of Justice Programs  
 Management and Administration  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increases	Location of Description in Narrative	Management and Administration				Total Increases			
		Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount
Management and Administration Staffing	Management and Administration	15	0	8	1,275	15	0	8	1,275
<b>Total Program Increases</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,275</b>

**E. Justification for Technical and Base Adjustments**

**Justifications for Technical and Base Adjustments**

Office of Justice Programs  
 Management and Administration

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
<b>Pay and Benefits</b>			
1 Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise: This pay annualization represents first quarter amounts (October through December) of the 2014 pay increase of 1.0% included in the 2014 President's Budget. The amount requested <u>\$208K</u> , represents the pay amounts for 1/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits ( <u>\$150K</u> for pay and <u>\$58K</u> for benefits).			208
2 <u>FERS Regular/Law Enforcement Retirement Contribution:</u> Effective October 1, 2014 (FY 2015), the <b>new agency contribution rates of 13.2% (up from the current 11.9%, or an increase of 1.3%) and 28.8% for law enforcement personnel (up from the current 26.3%, or an increase of 2.5%)</b> . The amount requested, <u>\$798K</u> , represents the funds needed to cover this increase.			798
3 <u>Health Insurance:</u> Effective January 2015, the component's contribution to Federal employees' health insurance increases by 2.4 percent. Applied against the 2014 estimate of <u>\$3.613K</u> , the additional amount required is <u>\$85K</u> .			85
4 <u>Retirement:</u> Agency retirement contributions increase as employees under CSRS retire and are replaced by FERS employees. Based on U.S. Department of Justice Agency estimates, we project that the DOJ workforce will convert from CSRS to FERS at a rate of 1.3 percent per year. The requested increase of <u>\$109K</u> is necessary to meet our increased retirement obligations as a result of this conversion.			109
<b>Subtotal, Pay and Benefits</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,200</b>
<b>Domestic Rent and Facilities</b>			
1 <u>General Services Administration (GSA) Rent:</u> GSA will continue to charge rental rates that approximate those charged to commercial tenants for equivalent space and related services. The requested increase of <u>\$2,100K</u> is required to meet our commitment to GSA. The costs associated with GSA rent were derived through the use of an automated system, which uses the latest inventory data, including rate increases to be effective FY 2015 for each building currently occupied by Department of Justice components, as well as the costs of new space to be occupied. GSA provides data on the rate increases.			2,100
<b>Subtotal, Domestic Rent and Facilities</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,100</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT TECHNICAL and BASE ADJUSTMENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,300</b>

F. Crosswalk of 2013 Availability

**Crosswalk of 2013 Availability**

Office of Justice Programs  
 Management and Administration  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Appropriation Enacted w/o Balance Rescission <sup>1</sup>			Sequester			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/ Refunds	2013 Actual		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	702	596	178,571	0	0	(8,456)	0	0	0	1,300	4,756	702	596	176,171
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>178,571</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(8,456)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>4,756</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>176,171</b>
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0						0
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		596			0			0						596
Other FTE:														
LEAP		0			0			0						0
Overtime		0			0			0						0
Grand Total, FTE		596			0			0						596

**Footnotes:**

1) The 2013 Enacted appropriation includes the 2 across-the-board rescissions of 1.877% and 0.2%

**Reprogramming/Transfers**

**Carryover:**

\$1.3M is direct carryover as of September 30, 2013.

**Recoveries/Refunds:**

\$4.8M for recoveries/refunds as of September 30, 2013.

**G. Crosswalk of 2014 Availability**

**Crosswalk of 2014 Availability**  
 Office of Justice Programs  
 Management and Administration  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2014 Enacted			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/ Refunds	2014 Availability		
	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	702	609	187,332	0	0	0	3,959	105	702	609	191,396
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>187,332</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,959</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>191,396</b>
Balance Rescission			0								0
Total Direct with Rescission			187,332								191,396
Reimbursable FTE		0			0		0			0	0
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		609			0		3,959			609	191,396
Other FTE:											
LEAP		0			0		0			0	
Overtime		0			0		0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		609			0		3,959			609	191,396

**Reprogramming/Transfers**

**Carryover:**

\$4.0M is direct carryover as of December 2013.

**Recoveries/Refunds:**

\$105K for recoveries/refunds as of December 2013.

H. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

**Summary of Reimbursable Resources**

Office of Justice Programs  
 Management and Administration  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	2013 Actual			2014 Planned			2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	0
<b>Budgetary Resources</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Obligations by Program Activity	2013 Actual			2014 Planned			2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	0
<b>Budgetary Resources</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

I. Detail of Permanent Positions by Category

**Detail of Permanent Positions by Category**

Office of Justice Programs  
 Management and Administration  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Category	2013 Enacted with Rescissions & Sequestration		2014 Enacted		2015 Request				
	Direct Pos.	Reimb. Pos.	Direct Pos.	Reimb. Pos.	ATBs	Program Increases	Program Offsets	Total Direct Pos.	Total Reimb. Pos.
Miscellaneous Operations (010-099)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Security Specialists (080)	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
Intelligence Series (132)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Social Scientist, Economic, and Kindred (100-199)	26	0	26	0	0	0	0	26	0
Personnel Management (200-299)	23	0	23	0	0	0	0	23	0
Clerical and Office Services (300-399)	268	0	268	0	0	2	0	270	0
Accounting and Budget (500-599)	112	0	112	0	0	10	0	122	0
Engineering and Architecture	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Attorneys (905)	31	0	31	0	0	0	0	31	0
Paralegals / Other Law (900-998)	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
Information & Arts (1000-1099)	24	0	24	0	0	0	0	24	0
Business & Industry (1100-1199)	112	0	112	0	0	0	0	112	0
Physical Sciences (1300-1399)	17	0	17	0	0	0	0	17	0
Library (1400-1499)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mathematics and Statistics (1500-1599)	39	0	39	0	0	3	0	42	0
Equipment/Facilities Services (1600-1699)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Miscellaneous Inspectors Series (1802)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Investigative Series (1811)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supply Services (2000-2099)	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0
Information Technology Mgmt (2210)	35	0	35	0	0	0	0	35	0
Motor Vehicle Operations (5703)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>0</b>
Headquarters (Washington, D.C.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Field	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign Field	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

K. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Office of Justice Programs  
 Management and Administration  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	2013 Actual		2014 Availability		2015 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-Time Permanent	596	62,328	609	68,579	668	70,655	59	2,076
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	0	1,706	0	1,877	0	1,871	0	-6
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	0	924	0	1,017	0	1,014	0	-3
<i>Overtime</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Other Compensation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	0	18	0	19	0	19	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>64,976</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>71,492</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>73,559</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>2,067</b>
<b>Other Object Classes</b>								
12.0 Personnel Benefits		19,741		21,721		21,850		129
13.0 Benefits for former personnel		109		120		120		0
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		674		742		740		(2)
22.0 Transportation of Things		706		777		775		(2)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		24,152		26,574		28,594		2,020
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		0		0		0		0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges		1,925		2,118		2,112		(6)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		97		106		106		0
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		10,455		11,504		11,469		(35)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		39,377		45,240		41,613		(3,627)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		7,614		8,378		8,352		(26)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities		139		153		153		0
25.5 Research and Development Contracts		0		0		0		0
25.6 Medical Care		145		160		159		(1)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment		137		151		151		0
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons		0		0		0		0
26.0 Supplies and Materials		456		501		500		(1)
31.0 Equipment		1,488		1,637		1,632		(5)
32.0 Land and Structures		0		0		0		0
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		21		22		0		(22)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities		0		0		22		22
<b>Total Obligations</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>172,212</b>		<b>191,396</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>191,907</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>511</b>
Subtract - Unobligated Balance, Start-of-Year		(1,300)		(3,959)		0		3,959
Subtract - Transfers/Reprogramming		0		0		0		0
Subtract - Recoveries/Refunds		(4,756)		(105)		0		105
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Available		3,959		0		0		0
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Expiring		0		0		0		0
<b>Total Direct Requirements</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>170,115</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>187,332</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>191,907</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>4,575</b>
Reimbursable FTE								
Full-Time Permanent	0		0		0		0	
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA (Reimbursable)		0		0		0		0
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources - DHS Security (Reimbursable)		0		0		0		0



**B. Summary of Requirements**

**Summary of Requirements**

Office of Justice Programs  
 Research, Evaluation, and Statistics  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2015 Request		
	Direct Positions	FTE	Amount
<b>2013 Enacted</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>127,000</b>
2013 Rescissions (1.877% & 0.2%)			(2,633)
2013 Sequester Cut			(5,235)
Transfers out to NIST			(4,896)
Transfers out to BOP			(1,300)
Transfer for 2% RESS set-aside			26,428
2013 Balance Rescission			(2,965)
<b>Total 2013 Enacted (with Rescissions and Sequester)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>136,399</b>
<b>2014 Enacted</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>120,000</b>
2014 Balance Rescission	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	(4,000)
<b>Total 2014 Enacted (with Balance Rescission)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>116,000</b>
<b>Technical Adjustments</b>			
Restoration of Balance Rescission	0	0	4,000
<b>Total Technical Adjustments</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,000</b>
<b>Total Technical and Base Adjustments</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,000</b>
<b>2015 Current Services</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>120,000</b>
<b>Program Changes</b>			
Increases:			
Criminal Justice Statistics Base	0	0	10,400
Crime Solutions.gov (Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository)	0	0	2,000
Forensic Science			2,000
Research, Evaluation and Statistics Base	0	0	7,500
Subtotal, Increases	0	0	21,900
Offsets:			
Regional Information Sharing System	0	0	(5,000)
Subtotal, Offsets	0	0	(5,000)
<b>Total Program Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,900</b>
<b>2015 Total Request</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>136,900</b>
2015 Balance Rescission			(4,000)
<b>2015 Total Request (with Balance Rescission)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>132,900</b>
2014 - 2015 Total Change	0	0	16,900

Note: The FTE for FY 2013 is actual and for FY 2014 and FY 2015 is estimated.

B. Summary of Requirements

**Summary of Requirements**

Office of Justice Programs  
 Research, Evaluation, and Statistics  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequester			2014 Enacted			2015 Technical and Base Adjustments			2015 Current Services		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Criminal Justice Statistics Programs	0	0	45,026	0	0	45,000	0	0	0	0	0	45,000
Regional Information Sharing System	0	0	32,832	0	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	30,000
Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	0	0	40,336	0	0	40,000	0	0	0	0	0	40,000
Transfer-NIST/OLES	0	0	[5,000]	0	0	[4,896]	0	0	0	0	0	[4,896]
Crime Solutions.gov (Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository)	0	0	938	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Forensic Science	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,000
National Commission on Forensic Science	0	0	[0]	0	0	[1,000]	0	0	0	0	0	[1,000]
Transfer-NIST	0	0	[0]	0	0	[3,000]	0	0	0	0	0	[3,000]
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>119,132</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>120,000</b>
Balance Rescission			(2,965)			(4,000)			0			(4,000)
Transfers (Net)			20,232			0						0
<b>Total Direct with Rescission</b>			<b>136,399</b>			<b>116,000</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>116,000</b>
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0			0	
<b>Total Direct and Reimb. FTE</b>		<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>	
Other FTE:												
LEAP		0			0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0			0	
<b>Grand Total, FTE</b>		<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>	

Program Activity	2015 Increases			2015 Offsets			2015 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Criminal Justice Statistics Programs	0	0	10,400	0	0	0	0	0	55,400
Regional Information Sharing System	0	0	0	0	0	(5,000)	0	0	25,000
Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	0	0	7,500	0	0	0	0	0	47,500
Transfer-NIST/OLES	0	0	[0]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[4,896]
Crime Solutions.gov (Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository)	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,000
Forensic Science	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	6,000
National Commission on Forensic Science	0	0	[0]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[1,000]
Transfer-NIST	0	0	[0]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[3,000]
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(5,000)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>136,900</b>
Balance Rescission			0			0			(4,000)
<b>Total Direct with Rescission</b>			<b>21,900</b>			<b>(5,000)</b>			<b>132,900</b>
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0	
<b>Total Direct and Reimb. FTE</b>		<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>	
Other FTE:									
LEAP		0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0	
<b>Grand Total, FTE</b>		<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>	

C. Program Changes by Decision Unit

**FY 2015 Program Changes by Decision Unit**

Office of Justice Programs  
 Research, Evaluation and Statistics  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increases	Location of Description in Narrative	Research, Evaluation and Statistics				Total Increases			
		Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount
Criminal Justice Statistics Base	149	0	0	0	10,400	0	0	0	10,400
Crime Solutions.gov (Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository)	197	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	2,000
Forensic Science	197	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	2,000
Research, Evaluation and Statistics	156	0	0	0	7,500	0	0	0	7,500
<b>Total Program Increases</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,900</b>

Program Offsets	Location of Description in Narrative	Research, Evaluation and Statistics				Total Offsets			
		Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount
Regional Information Sharing System	203	0	0	0	(5,000)	0	0	0	(5,000)
<b>Total Program Offsets</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(5,000)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(5,000)</b>

D. Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective

**Resources by Department of Justice Strategic Goal/Objective**

Office of Justice Programs  
 Research, Evaluation and Statistics  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective	2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequester		2014 Enacted		2015 Current Services		2015 Increases		2015 Offsets		2015 Total Request	
	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount
<b>Goal 3 Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal and International Levels.</b>												
3.1 Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders, through innovative leadership and programs	0	119,132	0	120,000	0	120,000	0	21,900	0	(5,000)	0	136,900
<b>Subtotal, Goal 3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>119,132</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(5,000)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>136,900</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>119,132</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(5,000)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>136,900</b>

Note: Excludes Balance Rescission and/or Supplemental Appropriations.

F. Crosswalk of 2013 Availability

**Crosswalk of 2013 Availability**  
Office of Justice Programs  
Research, Evaluation and Statistics  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Appropriation Enacted w/o Balance Rescission <sup>1</sup>			Balance Rescission			Sequester			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/ Refunds	2013 Actual		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount
Criminal Justice Statistics	0	0	47,005	0	0	(397)	0	0	(1,979)	0	0	0	(207)	396	0	0	44,818
National Crime Victimization Survey	0	0	[25,461]	0	0	(7)	0	0	(1,072)	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	[24,412]
Redesign of NCVS	0	0	[9,793]	0	0	0	0	0	(412)	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	[9,393]
Regional Information Sharing System	0	0	34,274	0	0	(3)	0	0	(1,443)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,828
Research, Development and Evaluation Transfers/NISTOLES	0	0	42,109	0	0	(1,380)	0	0	(1,772)	0	0	(4,896)	3,422	852	0	0	38,335
Crime Solutions.Gov (Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository	0	0	979	0	0	0	0	0	(41)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	938
2% RES Set-aside Transfer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,428	1,590	0	0	0	28,018
Victim Notification System	0	0	0	0	0	(239)	0	0	0	0	0	0	707	239	0	0	707
Redesign and Development of Data Collection Programs for Indian Country	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	259	0	0	0	259
Domestic Terrorism Technology Development Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	57
DNA and Forensics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(732)	0	0	0	(732)
Gun Violence Prosecution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(220)	0	0	0	(220)
Gun Violence Prosecution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	866	146	0	0	1,012
Missing and Exploited Children	0	0	0	0	0	(931)	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	596	0	0	(265)
Offender Reentry	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	512	16	0	0	527
Management and Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	48
Economic, High-Tech, Cybercrime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(705)	1,799	0	0	1,094
Other Programs	0	0	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,246	0	0	1,239
Transfer to BOP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1,300)	0	0	0	0	(1,300)
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>124,367</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(2,965)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(5,235)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,232</b>	<b>5,667</b>	<b>5,290</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>147,356</b>
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0		0		0				0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			0		0		0				0	
Other FTE:																	
LEAP		0			0			0		0		0				0	
Overtime		0			0			0		0		0				0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			0		0		0				0	

**Footnotes:**

1) The 2013 Enacted appropriation includes the two across-the-board rescissions of 1.877% and 0.2%

**Reprogramming/Transfers**

**Carryover:**

Carryover is \$5.7M.

**Recoveries/Refunds:**

Recoveries are \$3.7M and Refunds are \$1.6M for a total of \$5.3M as of September 30, 2013.

G. Crosswalk of 2014 Availability

**Crosswalk of 2014 Availability**

Office of Justice Programs  
 Research, Evaluation and Statistics  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2014 Enacted			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/ Refunds	2014 Availability		
	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount
Criminal Justice Statistics Programs	0	0	45,000	0	0	0	515	26	0	0	45,541
Redesign of the NCVS	0	0	[9,380]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[9,380]
Regional Information Sharing System	0	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,000
Research, Development and Evaluation Programs	0	0	40,000	0	0	0	339	339	0	0	40,678
Transfers/NIST/OLES	0	0	[4,896]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[4,896]
Forensic Science	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000
2% RES Set-Aside to NIJ/BJIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	24
Management and Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,258	0	0	0	2,258
Other Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	504	411	0	0	915
Recoveries/Refunds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,224	0	0	3,224
Crime Solutions.gov (Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository)	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,640</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>127,640</b>
Balance Rescission			(4,000)								(4,000)
Total Direct with Rescission			116,000								123,640
Reimbursable FTE		0			0		0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0		3,640			0	
Other FTE:											
LEAP		0			0		0			0	
Overtime		0			0		0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0		3,640			0	

**Reprogramming/Transfers**

**Carryover:**

Carryover is \$3.6M.

**Recoveries/Refunds:**

Recoveries are \$4.0M as of December 31, 2013.

H. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

**Summary of Reimbursable Resources**

Office of Justice Programs  
 Research, Evaluation and Statistics  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	2013 Actual			2014 Planned			2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
Department of Justice	0	0	3,271	0	0	3,271	0	0	3,271	0	0	0
COPS	0	0	1,207	0	0	1,207	0	0	1,207	0	0	0
OVW	0	0	3,533	0	0	3,533	0	0	3,533	0	0	0
Management and Administration	0	0	181,045	0	0	182,000	0	0	186,000	0	0	4,000
DOD	0	0	27	0	0	27	0	0	27	0	0	0
<b>Budgetary Resources</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>189,083</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>190,038</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>194,038</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,000</b>

Obligations by Program Activity	2013 Actual			2014 Planned			2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
Elder Abuse	0	0	545	0	0	545	0	0	545	0	0	0
Management and Administration	0	0	181,045	0	0	182,000	0	0	186,000	0	0	4,000
NIJ Research on Violence Against Indian Women	0	0	6,086	0	0	6,086	0	0	6,086	0	0	0
Various Agencies	0	0	1,407	0	0	1,407	0	0	1,407	0	0	0
<b>Budgetary Resources</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>189,083</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>190,038</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>194,038</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,000</b>

J. Financial Analysis of Program Changes

**Financial Analysis of Program Changes**

Office of Justice Programs  
 Research, Evaluation and Statistics  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Research, Evaluation and Statistics										Total Program Changes	
	Increase		Increase		Increase		Increase		Offset			
	Criminal Justice Statistics		Crime Solutions.gov (Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository)		Forensic Science		Research, Development, and Evaluation		Regional Information Sharing System			
	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount		
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		3		1		1		2		(1)		6
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		2		0		0		2		(1)		3
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		546		105		105		394		(263)		887
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		46		9		9		33		(22)		75
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		2,415		464		464		1,742		(1,161)		3,924
31.0 Equipment		3		1		1		2		(2)		5
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		7,385		1,420		1,420		5,325		(3,550)		12,000
<b>Total Program Change Requests</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(5,000)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,900</b>



K. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Office of Justice Programs  
 Research, Evaluation and Statistics  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	2013 Actual		2014 Availability		2015 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Overtime</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Other Compensation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Other Object Classes</b>								
12.0 Personnel Benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	0	36	0	36	0	42	0	6
22.0 Transportation of Things	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	0	30	0	30	0	33	0	3
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	0	7,099	0	7,099	0	7,986	0	887
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	0	594	0	594	0	669	0	75
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	0	31,384	0	31,384	0	35,308	0	3,924
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.6 Medical Care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.0 Supplies and Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.0 Equipment	0	42	0	42	0	47	0	5
32.0 Land and Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	0	104,531	0	88,455	0	92,815	0	4,360
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Obligations</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>143,716</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>127,640</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>136,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,260</b>
Subtract - Unobligated Balance, Start-of-Year	0	(5,667)	0	(3,640)	0	0	0	3,640
Subtract - Transfers/Reprogramming	0	(20,232)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtract - Recoveries/Refunds	0	(5,290)	0	(4,000)	0	(4,000)	0	0
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Available	0	3,640	0	0	0	4,000	0	4,000
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Expiring	0	2,965	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Direct Requirements</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>119,132</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>136,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,900</b>
Balance Rescission				(4,000)		(4,000)		
<b>Total Direct Requirements with Balance Rescission</b>				<b>116,000</b>		<b>132,900</b>		
Reimbursable FTE	0							
Full-Time Permanent	0		0		0		0	
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA (Reimbursable)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources - DHS Security (Reimbursable)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**B. Summary of Requirements**

**Summary of Requirements**  
 Office of Justice Programs  
 State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2015 Request		
	Direct Positions	FTE	Amount
<b>2013 Enacted</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,140,418</b>
2013 Rescissions (1.877% & 0.2%)			(23,644)
2013 Sequester			(56,306)
Transfer for 2% RES set-aside			(21,209)
Transfers from OVW and COPS to BJA			600
Transfers out to NIST			(1,469)
2013 Balance Rescission			(34,331)
<b>Total 2013 Enacted (with Rescissions and Sequester)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,004,059</b>
<b>2014 Enacted</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,171,500</b>
2014 Balance Rescission	0	0	(45,000)
<b>Total 2014 Enacted (with Balance Rescission)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,126,500</b>
<b>Technical Adjustments</b>			
Restoration of Balance Rescission	0	0	45,000
<b>Total Technical Adjustments</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45,000</b>
<b>Total Technical and Base Adjustments</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45,000</b>
<b>2015 Current Services</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,171,500</b>
<b>Program Changes</b>			
Increases:			
Byrne Competitive Grants	0	0	1,500
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	0	0	19,000
Byrne Incentive Grants	0	0	15,000
Civil Legal Aid	0	0	5,000
Community Teams to Reduce the SAK Backlog	0	0	35,000
Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence	0	0	15,000
Economic, High-tech, and Cybercrime Prevention	0	0	5,000
Indigent Defense Initiative-- Answering Gideon's Call	0	0	5,400
Justice Reinvestment (Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction)	0	0	2,500
National Criminal Records History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	0	0	3,500
Problem Solving Justice	0	0	44,000
Procedural Justice - Building Community Trust	0	0	9,000
Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)	0	0	6,000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	0	0	4,000
Second Chance Act/Offender Re-entry	0	0	47,250
Subtotal, Increases	0	0	217,150

**B. Summary of Requirements**

**Summary of Requirements**  
 Office of Justice Programs  
 State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2015 Request		
	Direct Positions	FTE	Amount
Offsets:			
Bulletproof Vest Partnership	0	0	(22,500)
Campus Public Safety - National Center for Public Safety	0	0	(2,000)
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	0	0	(25,000)
Drug Court Program	0	0	(40,500)
Indian Country Initiatives	0	0	(30,000)
John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program	0	0	(2,000)
Mentally Ill Offender Act Program	0	0	(8,250)
Missing Alzheimer's Patient Alert Program	0	0	(750)
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants	0	0	(7,000)
Paul Coverdell Grants	0	0	(12,000)
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	0	0	(2,000)
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	0	0	(180,000)
Veterans Treatment Courts	0	0	(4,000)
Victims of Trafficking	0	0	(3,750)
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction (S&L Gun Crime Prosecution Assistance)	0	0	(3,500)
Vision 21	0	0	(12,500)
Subtotal, Offsets	0	0	(355,750)
<b>Total Program Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(138,600)</b>
<b>2015 Total Request</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,032,900</b>
2015 Balance Rescission			(45,000)
<b>2015 Total Request (with Balance Rescission)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>987,900</b>
2014 - 2015 Total Change	0	0	(138,600)

Note: The FTE for FY 2013 is actual and for FY 2014 and FY 2015 is estimated.

B. Summary of Requirements

**Summary of Requirements**  
Office of Justice Programs  
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequester			2014 Enacted			2015 Technical and Base Adjustments			2015 Current Services		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Adam Walsh Act	0	0	18,598	0	0	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	20,000
Border Initiatives	0	0	4,649	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	0	0	19,993	0	0	22,500	0	0	0	0	0	22,500
NIST Transfer	0	0	[1,469]	0	0	[1,500]	0	0	0	0	0	[1,500]
Byrne Competitive Grants	0	0	17,668	0	0	13,500	0	0	0	0	0	13,500
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	0	0	16,738	0	0	10,500	0	0	0	0	0	10,500
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)	0	0	364,907	0	0	376,000	0	0	0	0	0	376,000
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	0	0	[0]	0	0	[0]	0	0	0	0	0	[0]
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	0	0	[5,579]	0	0	[0]	0	0	0	0	0	[0]
Research on Domestic Radicalization	0	0	[3,720]	0	0	[4,000]	0	0	0	0	0	[4,000]
Smart Policing	0	0	[0]	0	0	[5,000]	0	0	0	0	0	[5,000]
Smart Prosecution	0	0	[0]	0	0	[2,500]	0	0	0	0	0	[2,500]
State and Local Antiterrorism Training (SLATT)	0	0	[1,860]	0	0	[1,000]	0	0	0	0	0	[1,000]
State and Local Assistance Help Desk and Diagnostic Center (E2I)	0	0	[3,720]	0	0	[1,000]	0	0	0	0	0	[1,000]
VALOR Initiative	0	0	[4,649]	0	0	[15,000]	0	0	0	0	0	[15,000]
Voter Education on Puerto Rico Plebiscite	0	0	[0]	0	0	[2,500]	0	0	0	0	0	[2,500]
Byrne Incentive Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Campus Public Safety - National Center for Public Safety	0	0	2,557	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program	0	0	2,790	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
Civil Legal Aid - Competitive Grant (in consult with ATJ)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community Teams to Reduce the SAK Backlog	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comprehensive School Safety Initiative	0	0	0	0	0	75,000	0	0	0	0	0	75,000
Court Appointed Special Advocate Program	0	0	5,579	0	0	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	6,000
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	0	0	116,237	0	0	125,000	0	0	0	0	0	125,000
DNA Backlog	0	0	[108,798]	0	0	[117,000]	0	0	0	0	0	[117,000]
Post-Conviction DNA Testing	0	0	[3,720]	0	0	[4,000]	0	0	0	0	0	[4,000]
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners	0	0	[3,720]	0	0	[4,000]	0	0	0	0	0	[4,000]
Sexual Assault Kit Backlog Reduction	0	0	[0]	0	0	[0]	0	0	0	0	0	[0]
Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence	0	0	12,089	0	0	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	8,000
Drug Court Program	0	0	38,126	0	0	40,500	0	0	0	0	0	40,500
Economic, High-tech, Cybercrime Prevention	0	0	8,369	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
Intellectual Property Enforcement Program	0	0	[3,441]	0	0	[0]	0	0	0	0	0	[0]
Emergency Law Enforcement Assistance	0	0	3,255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indian Country Initiatives	0	0	35,336	0	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	30,000
Indigent Defense Initiative-- Answering Gideon's Call	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program	0	0	3,720	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
Justice Reinvestment (Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction)	0	0	0	0	0	27,500	0	0	0	0	0	27,500
Task Force on Federal Corrections	0	0	[0]	0	0	[1,000]	0	0	0	0	0	[1,000]
Mentally Ill Offender Act Program	0	0	8,369	0	0	8,250	0	0	0	0	0	8,250
Missing Alzheimer's Patient Alert Program	0	0	930	0	0	750	0	0	0	0	0	750
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Initiative	0	0	0	0	0	[58,500]	0	0	0	0	0	[58,500]
National Criminal Records History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	0	0	5,579	0	0	46,500	0	0	0	0	0	46,500
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants	0	0	11,159	0	0	12,000	0	0	0	0	0	12,000
National Sex Offender Public Website	0	0	930	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Paul Coverdell Grants	0	0	11,159	0	0	12,000	0	0	0	0	0	12,000
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	0	0	6,509	0	0	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	7,000
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	0	0	11,624	0	0	12,500	0	0	0	0	0	12,500
Problem Solving Courts (Drug, Mental Health, Other) / Problem Solving Justice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procedural Justice - Building Community Trust	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	0	0	11,624	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
Second Chance Act/Offender Re-entry	0	0	63,930	0	0	67,750	0	0	0	0	0	67,750
Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Grants	0	0	[0]	0	0	[2,000]	0	0	0	0	0	[2,000]
Pay for Success (discretionary)	0	0	[0]	0	0	[2,500]	0	0	0	0	0	[2,500]
Pay for Success (Permanent Supportive Housing Model)	0	0	[0]	0	0	[5,000]	0	0	0	0	0	[5,000]
Smart Probation	0	0	[4,649]	0	0	[6,000]	0	0	0	0	0	[6,000]
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	0	0	237,123	0	0	180,000	0	0	0	0	0	180,000
Veterans Treatment Courts	0	0	3,720	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,000
Victims of Trafficking	0	0	12,554	0	0	14,250	0	0	0	0	0	14,250
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction (S&L Gun Crime Prosecution Assistance)	0	0	4,649	0	0	8,500	0	0	0	0	0	8,500
Vision 21	0	0	0	0	0	12,500	0	0	0	0	0	12,500
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,060,468</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,171,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,171,500</b>
Balance Rescission			(34,331)			(45,000)						(45,000)
<b>Total Direct with Rescission</b>			<b>1,026,137</b>			<b>1,126,500</b>						<b>1,126,500</b>
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0			0	
<b>Total Direct and Reimb. FTE</b>		<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>	
Other FTE:												
LEAP		0			0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0			0	
<b>Grand Total, FTE</b>		<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>	

B. Summary of Requirements

**Summary of Requirements**  
Office of Justice Programs  
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2015 Increases			2015 Offsets			2015 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Adam Walsh Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000
Border Initiatives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	0	0	0	0	0	(22,500)	0	0	0
NIST Transfer	0	0	[0]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[1,500]
Byrne Competitive Grants	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	15,000
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	0	0	19,000	0	0	0	0	0	29,500
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	376,000
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	0	0	[22,500]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[22,500]
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	0	0	[0]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[0]
Research on Domestic Radicalization	0	0	[-4,000]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[0]
Smart Policing	0	0	[5,000]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[10,000]
Smart Prosecution	0	0	[2,500]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[5,000]
State and Local Antiterrorism Training (SLATT)	0	0	[1,000]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[2,000]
State and Local Assistance Help Desk and Diagnostic Center (E2)	0	0	[1,000]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[2,000]
VALOR Initiative	0	0	[0]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[15,000]
Voter Education on Puerto Rico Plebiscite	0	0	[0]	0	0	[-2,500]	0	0	[2,500]
Byrne Incentive Grants	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	15,000
Campus Public Safety - National Center for Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0	(2,000)	0	0	0
Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
Civil Legal Aid - Competitive Grant (in consult with ATJ)	0	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,000
Community Teams to Reduce the SAK Backlog	0	0	35,000	0	0	0	0	0	35,000
Comprehensive School Safety Initiative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75,000
Court Appointed Special Advocate Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	0	0	0	0	0	(25,000)	0	0	100,000
DNA Backlog	0	0	[0]	0	0	[-117,000]	0	0	[0]
Post-Conviction DNA Testing	0	0	[0]	0	0	[-4,000]	0	0	[0]
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners	0	0	[0]	0	0	[-4,000]	0	0	[0]
Sexual Assault Kit Backlog Reduction	0	0	[20,000]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[20,000]
Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	23,000
Drug Court Program	0	0	0	0	0	(40,500)	0	0	0
Economic, High-tech, Cybercrime Prevention	0	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	15,000
Intellectual Property Enforcement Program	0	0	[2,500]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[2,500]
Emergency Law Enforcement Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indian Country Initiatives	0	0	0	0	0	(30,000)	0	0	0
Indigent Defense Initiative-- Answering Gideon's Call	0	0	5,400	0	0	0	0	0	5,400
John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program	0	0	0	0	0	(2,000)	0	0	0
Justice Reinvestment (Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction)	0	0	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	30,000
Task Force on Federal Corrections	0	0	[0]	0	0	[1,000]	0	0	[0]
Mentally Ill Offender Act Program	0	0	0	0	0	(8,250)	0	0	0
Missing Alzheimer's Patient Alert Program	0	0	0	0	0	(750)	0	0	0
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Initiative	0	0	0	0	0	[-3,500]	0	0	[55,000]
National Criminal Records History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	0	0	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	50,000
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants	0	0	0	0	0	(7,000)	0	0	5,000
National Sex Offender Public Website	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Paul Coverdell Grants	0	0	0	0	0	(12,000)	0	0	0
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,000
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	0	0	0	0	0	(2,000)	0	0	10,500
Problem Solving Courts (Drug, Mental Health, Other) / Problem Solving Justice	0	0	44,000	0	0	0	0	0	44,000
Procedural Justice - Building Community Trust	0	0	9,000	0	0	0	0	0	9,000
Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)	0	0	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	14,000
Second Chance Act/Offender Re-entry	0	0	47,250	0	0	0	0	0	115,000
Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Grants	0	0	[3,000]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[5,000]
Pay for Success (discretionary)	0	0	[27,500]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[30,000]
Pay for Success (Permanent Supportive Housing Model)	0	0	[5,000]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[10,000]
Smart Probation	0	0	[6,000]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[10,000]
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	0	0	0	0	0	(180,000)	0	0	0
Veterans Treatment Courts	0	0	0	0	0	(4,000)	0	0	0
Victims of Trafficking	0	0	0	0	0	(3,750)	0	0	10,500
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction (S&L Gun Crime Prosecution Assistance)	0	0	0	0	0	(3,500)	0	0	5,000
Vision 21	0	0	0	0	0	(12,500)	0	0	0
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>217,150</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(355,750)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,032,900</b>
Balance Rescission			0			(45,000)			(45,000)
<b>Total Direct with Rescission</b>			<b>217,150</b>			<b>(400,750)</b>			<b>987,900</b>
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			0	
Other FTE:									
LEAP		0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0	
<b>Grand Total, FTE</b>		<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>	

C. Program Changes by Decision Unit

**FY 2015 Program Changes by Decision Unit**

Office of Justice Programs

State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increases	Location of Description in Narrative	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance				Total Increases			
		Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount
Byrne Competitive Grants	197	0	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	1,500
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	164	0	0	0	19,000	0	0	0	19,000
Byrne Incentive Grants	189	0	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	15,000
Civil Legal Aid	183	0	0	0	5,000	0	0	0	5,000
Community Teams to Reduce the SAK Backlog	179	0	0	0	35,000	0	0	0	35,000
Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence	114	0	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	15,000
Economic, High-tech, and Cybercrime Prevention	193	0	0	0	5,000	0	0	0	5,000
Indigent Defense Initiative-- Answering Gideon's Call	135	0	0	0	5,400	0	0	0	5,400
Justice Reinvestment (Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction)	197	0	0	0	2,500	0	0	0	2,500
National Criminal Records History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	173	0	0	0	3,500	0	0	0	3,500
Problem Solving Justice	168	0	0	0	44,000	0	0	0	44,000
Procedural Justice - Building Community Trust	131	0	0	0	9,000	0	0	0	9,000
Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)	160	0	0	0	6,000	0	0	0	6,000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	186	0	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	4,000
Second Chance Act/Offender Re-entry	140	0	0	0	47,250	0	0	0	47,250
<b>Total Program Increases</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>217,150</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>217,150</b>

Program Offsets	Location of Description in Narrative	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance				Total Offsets			
		Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount
Bulletproof Vest Partnership	206	0	0	0	(22,500)	0	0	0	(22,500)
Campus Public Safety - National Center for Public Safety	206	0	0	0	(2,000)	0	0	0	(2,000)
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	216	0	0	0	(25,000)	0	0	0	(25,000)
Drug Court Program	206	0	0	0	(40,500)	0	0	0	(40,500)
Indian Country Initiatives	206	0	0	0	(30,000)	0	0	0	(30,000)
John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program	206	0	0	0	(2,000)	0	0	0	(2,000)
Mentally Ill Offender Act Program	206	0	0	0	(8,250)	0	0	0	(8,250)
Missing Alzheimer's Patient Alert Program	206	0	0	0	(750)	0	0	0	(750)
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants	213	0	0	0	(7,000)	0	0	0	(7,000)
Paul Coverdell Grants	206	0	0	0	(12,000)	0	0	0	(12,000)
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	210	0	0	0	(2,000)	0	0	0	(2,000)
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	201	0	0	0	(180,000)	0	0	0	(180,000)
Veterans Treatment Courts	206	0	0	0	(4,000)	0	0	0	(4,000)
Victims of Trafficking	219	0	0	0	(3,750)	0	0	0	(3,750)
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction (S&L Gun Crime Prosecution Assistance)	222	0	0	0	(3,500)	0	0	0	(3,500)
Vision 21	206	0	0	0	(12,500)	0	0	0	(12,500)
<b>Total Program Offsets</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(355,750)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(355,750)</b>

D. Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective

**Resources by Department of Justice Strategic Goal/Objective**

Office of Justice Programs  
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective	2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequester		2014 Enacted		2015 Current Services		2015 Increases		2015 Offsets		2015 Total Request	
	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount
<b>Goal 2 Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and enforce Federal Law</b>												
2.1 Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers	0	41,380	0	134,500	0	134,500	0	19,000	0	(28,000)	0	125,500
2.2 Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations and uphold the rights of, and improve services to America's crime victims	0	31,003	0	46,500	0	46,500	0	15,000	0	(17,000)	0	44,500
2.3 Disrupt and dismantle major drug trafficking organizations to combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs	0	45,126	0	47,500	0	47,500	0	0	0	(40,500)	0	7,000
2.4 Investigate and prosecute corruption, economic crimes, and transnational organized crime	0	8,369	0	10,000	0	10,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	15,000
2.5 Promote and protect American civil rights by preventing and prosecuting discriminatory practices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.6 Protect the federal fisc and defend the interests of the United States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Goal 2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>125,878</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>238,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>238,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(85,500)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>192,000</b>
<b>Goal 3 Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal and International Levels.</b>												
3.1 Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders, through innovative leadership and programs	0	934,590	0	791,250	0	791,250	0	74,400	0	(238,250)	0	627,400
3.2 Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings by anticipating, deterring, and investigating threats of violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.3 Provide safe, secure, humane, and cost effective confinement and transportation of federal detainees and inmates	0	0	0	107,750	0	107,750	0	53,750	0	(2,000)	0	159,500
3.4 Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society	0	0	0	4,000	0	4,000	0	50,000	0	0	0	54,000
3.8 Strengthen the government-to-government relationship between tribes and the United States, improve public safety in Indian Country, and honor treaty and trust responsibilities through consistent, coordinated policies, activities, and litigation	0	0		30,000	0	30,000	0	0	0	(30,000)	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Goal 3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>934,590</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>933,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>933,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>178,150</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(270,250)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>840,900</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,060,468</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,171,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,171,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>217,150</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(355,750)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,032,900</b>

**Note:** Excludes Balance Rescission and/or Supplemental Appropriations.

F. Crosswalk of 2013 Availability

**Crosswalk of 2013 Availability**  
Office of Justice Programs  
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Appropriation Enacted w/o Balance Rescission <sup>1</sup>			Balance Rescission			Sequester Amount	Reprogramming/ Transfers			Carryover Amount	Recoveries/ Refunds Amount	2013 Actual		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount		Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount			Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount
Adam Walsh Act	0	0	19,585	0	0	(682)	(987)	0	0	(372)	554	682	0	0	18,781
Border Initiatives	0	0	4,896	0	0	0	(247)	0	0	(93)	0	0	0	0	4,556
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	0	0	21,054	0	0	0	(1,062)	0	0	(400)	(1,949)	12,498	0	0	28,672
NIST Transfer	0	0	[1,469]	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1,469)	0	0	0	0	[0]
Byrne Competitive Grants	0	0	18,606	0	0	(453)	(938)	0	0	(353)	29	428	0	0	17,319
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	0	0	17,627	0	0	0	(889)	0	0	(335)	0	0	0	0	16,403
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants	0	0	384,282	0	0	(4,107)	(19,375)	0	0	(6,908)	9,964	4,977	0	0	368,604
State and Local Antiterrorism Training (SLATT)	0	0	[1,959]	0	0	0	(99)	0	0	(37)	0	0	0	0	[1,823]
Research on Domestic Radicalization	0	0	[3,917]	0	0	0	(197)	0	0	(74)	61	0	0	0	[3,706]
Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction	0	0	[5,876]	0	0	0	(296)	0	0	(112)	(0)	0	0	0	[5,468]
State and Local Assistance Help Desk and Diagnostic Center (E2I)	0	0	[3,917]	0	0	(690)	(197)	0	0	(74)	0	690	0	0	[3,646]
VALOR Initiative	0	0	[4,896]	0	0	0	(247)	0	0	(93)	100	0	0	0	[4,656]
Campus Public Safety	0	0	2,693	0	0	0	(136)	0	0	(51)	0	0	0	0	2,506
Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program	0	0	2,938	0	0	(106)	(148)	0	0	(10)	0	106	0	0	2,736
JFAA/Wrongful Prosecution Review	0	0	[0]	0	0	(23)	0	0	0	(46)	1	25	0	0	[-44]
Court Appointed Special Advocate Program	0	0	5,876	0	0	0	(296)	0	0	(112)	0	0	0	0	5,468
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	0	0	122,408	0	0	(2,846)	(6,172)	0	0	0	107	2,846	0	0	114,019
DNA Backlog	0	0	[114,574]	0	0	0	(5,777)	0	0	(2,176)	0	0	0	0	[106,621]
Post-Conviction DNA Testing	0	0	[3,917]	0	0	(0)	(197)	0	0	(74)	0	0	0	0	[3,646]
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners	0	0	[3,917]	0	0	0	(197)	0	0	(74)	0	0	0	0	[3,646]
Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence	0	0	12,730	0	0	0	(643)	0	0	(242)	0	0	0	0	11,846
Drug Court Program	0	0	40,150	0	0	(1,320)	(2,024)	0	0	(763)	1,040	1,320	0	0	38,403
Economic, High-Tech, Cybercrime Prevention	0	0	8,813	0	0	(137)	(444)	0	0	(99)	153	257	0	0	8,476
Intellectual Property Enforcement Program	0	0	[3,623]	0	0	0	0	0	0	(69)	0	0	0	0	[3,554]
Emergency Law Enforcement Assistance	0	0	3,427	0	0	0	(173)	0	0	(65)	0	0	0	0	3,189
Indian Country Initiatives	0	0	37,212	0	0	(1,575)	(1,876)	0	0	(107)	(6)	1,575	0	0	35,224
John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program	0	0	3,917	0	0	(312)	(197)	0	0	(74)	0	312	0	0	3,646
Mentally Ill Offender Act Program	0	0	8,813	0	0	(1,364)	(444)	0	0	(167)	0	1,364	0	0	8,202
Missing Alzheimer's Patient Alert Program	0	0	979	0	0	(0)	(49)	0	0	(19)	0	0	0	0	912
National Criminal Records History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	0	0	5,876	0	0	(165)	(296)	0	0	(112)	0	221	0	0	5,524
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants	0	0	11,751	0	0	(2)	(592)	0	0	(223)	0	2	0	0	10,936
National Sex Offender Public Website	0	0	979	0	0	0	(49)	0	0	(19)	0	0	0	0	912
Paul Coverdell Grants	0	0	11,751	0	0	(681)	(593)	0	0	(223)	(0)	692	0	0	10,946
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	0	0	6,855	0	0	(49)	(347)	0	0	(130)	0	49	0	0	6,378
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	0	0	12,241	0	0	(555)	(617)	0	0	(232)	445	555	0	0	11,837
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	0	0	12,241	0	0	(115)	(617)	0	0	(232)	621	115	0	0	12,012
Second Chance Act/Offender Reentry	0	0	67,325	0	0	(1,068)	(3,394)	0	0	(1,186)	9,289	4,879	0	0	75,752
Smart Probation	0	0	[4,896]	0	0	0	(247)	0	0	(93)	0	0	0	0	[4,896]
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	0	0	249,713	0	0	(1,430)	(12,590)	0	0	(4,742)	0	1,430	0	0	232,381
Veterans Treatment Courts	0	0	3,917	0	0	0	(197)	0	0	(74)	0	0	0	0	3,646
Victims of Trafficking	0	0	13,220	0	0	(1,007)	(667)	0	0	(251)	558	1,007	0	0	12,860
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction	0	0	4,896	0	0	(250)	(247)	0	0	(93)	266	0	0	0	4,572
Byrne Formula Grants	0	0	0	0	0	(58)	0	0	0	0	0	58	0	0	0
Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG)	0	0	0	0	0	(5)	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Local Law Enforcement Block Grants (LLEBG)	0	0	0	0	0	(307)	0	0	0	0	0	307	0	0	1
Southwest Border	0	0	0	0	0	(14,225)	0	0	0	0	2,006	16,256	0	0	4,036



F. Crosswalk of 2013 Availability

**Crosswalk of 2013 Availability**  
Office of Justice Programs  
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Appropriation Enacted w/o Balance Rescission <sup>1</sup>			Balance Rescission			Sequester	Reprogramming/ Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/ Refunds	2013 Actual		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount
Safe Start	0	0	0	0	0	(43)	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	0
Safe Havens for Children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	0	0	59
National Stalker and Domestic Violence Reduction Program	0	0	0	0	0	(10)	0	0	0	0	996	10	0	0	996
Sex Offender Mgmt. Training Program to Assist Probation and Parole Officers	0	0	0	0	0	(309)	0	0	0	0	(0)	0	0	0	(309)
Byrne S&L Justice Improvement Discretionary Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,948	6,990	0	0	8,938
Violent Offender Incarceration	0	0	0	0	0	(144)	0	0	0	0	(598)	144	0	0	(598)
STOP Earmark for Violence Against Women Research Agenda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	27
STOP/Law Enforcement & Prosecution (Formula)-OVW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	15
NIJ Research and Evaluation Violence Against Women	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	46
Violence Against Women in Indian Country	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,048	0	0	0	1,048
National Offender Reentry	0	0	0	0	0	(172)	0	0	0	0	15	172	0	0	15
JAG - SORNA Penalty	0	0	0	0	0	(88)	0	0	0	0	0	1,864	0	0	1,776
OVW Undistributed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(124)	21	0	0	(103)
Rescission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Programs	0	0	0	0	0	(37)	0	0	0	0	84	37	0	0	84
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,116.774</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(34,331)</b>	<b>(56,306)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(22,078)</b>	<b>26,755</b>	<b>61,932</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,092,747</b>
Reimbursable FTE		0			0				0						0
Total Direct and Reims. FTE		0			0				0						0
Other FTE:															
LEAP		0			0				0						0
Overtime		0			0				0						0
Grand Total, FTE		0			0				0						0

**Footnotes:**

1) The 2013 Enacted appropriation includes the 2 across-the-board rescissions of 1.877% and 0.2%

**Reprogramming/Transfers**

Transfers are \$22.1M.

**Carryover:**

Carryover is \$26.8M.

**Recoveries/Refunds:**

Recoveries are \$46.8 and Refunds are \$15.1M for a total of \$61.9M as of September 2013.

G. Crosswalk of 2014 Availability

**Crosswalk of 2014 Availability**  
Office of Justice Programs  
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2014 Enacted			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/R efunds	2014 Availability		
	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount
Adam Walsh Act	0	0	20,000	0	0	0	113	35	0	0	20,148
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	0	0	22,500	0	0	0	10,475	0	0	0	32,975
NIST Transfer	0	0	[1,500]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[1,500]
Byrne Competitive Grants	0	0	13,500	0	0	0	5	1,569	0	0	15,074
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	0	0	10,500	0	0	0	(0)	0	0	0	10,500
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants	0	0	376,000	0	0	0	1,098	0	0	0	377,098
State and Local Antiterrorism Training (SLATT)	0	0	[1,000]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[1,000]
Research on Domestic Radicalization	0	0	[4,000]	0	0	0	271	0	0	0	[4,271]
Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction	0	0	[0]	0	0	0	(0)	0	0	0	[0]
State and Local Assistance Help Desk and Diagnostic Center (E2I)	0	0	[1,000]	0	0	0	860	0	0	0	[1,860]
VALOR Initiative	0	0	[15,000]	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	[15,100]
Smart Policing	0	0	[5,000]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[5,000]
Smart Prosecution	0	0	[2,500]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[2,500]
Voter Education on Puerto Rico Plebiscite	0	0	[2,500]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[2,500]
Campus Public Safety	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	142	0	0	2,142
JFAA/Wrongful Prosecution Review	0	0	[0]	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	[2]
Comprehensive School Safety Initiative	0	0	75,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75,000
Pilot Grants	0	0	[50,000]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[50,000]
Research and Evaluation	0	0	[25,000]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[25,000]
Court Appointed Special Advocate Program	0	0	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	0	0	125,000	0	0	0	969	988	0	0	126,957
DNA Backlog	0	0	[117,000]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[117,000]
Post-Conviction DNA Testing	0	0	[4,000]	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	[4,008]
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners	0	0	[4,000]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[4,000]
Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence	0	0	8,000	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8,001
Drug Court Program	0	0	40,500	0	0	0	50	593	0	0	41,143
Economic, High-Tech, Cybercrime Prevention	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	(0)	7	0	0	10,007
Emergency Law Enforcement Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,011	0	0	0	1,011
Indian Country Initiatives	0	0	30,000	0	0	0	22	97	0	0	30,119
John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	10	25	0	0	2,035
Justice Reinvestment/Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction	0	0	27,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,500
Task Force on Federal Corrections	0	0	[1,000]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[1,000]
Mentally Ill Offender Act Program	0	0	8,250	0	0	0	0	276	0	0	8,526
Missing Alzheimer's Patient Alert Program	0	0	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	750
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Initiative	0	0	58,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58,500
National Sex Offender Public Website	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1,002
Paul Coverdell Grants	0	0	12,000	0	0	0	170	109	0	0	12,280
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	0	0	7,000	0	0	0	217	35	0	0	7,252
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	0	0	12,500	0	0	0	103	0	0	0	12,603
Project Hawaii Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	50	114	0	0	10,164

G. Crosswalk of 2014 Availability

**Crosswalk of 2014 Availability**  
Office of Justice Programs  
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2014 Enacted			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/Refunds	2014 Availability		
	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount
Second Chance Act/Offender Reentry	0	0	67,750	0	0	0	6,113	525	0	0	74,388
Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Grants	0	0	[2,000]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[2,000]
Pay for Success (discretionary)	0	0	[2,500]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[2,500]
Pay for Success (Permanent Supportive Housing Model)	0	0	[5,000]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[5,000]
Smart Probation	0	0	[6,000]	0	0	0	300	0	0	0	[6,000]
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	0	0	180,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180,000
Veterans Treatment Courts	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000
Victims of Trafficking	0	0	14,250	0	0	0	360	3	0	0	14,613
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction	0	0	8,500	0	0	0	1	796	0	0	9,297
Vision 21	0	0	12,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,500
Gang Prevention-COPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	280	0	0	280
Local Law Enforcement Block Grants(LLEBG)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	205	0	0	205
Southwest Border	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,080	265	0	0	2,345
Truth in Sentencing	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	0	0	0	82
National Stalker and Domestic Violence Reduction Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	996	0	0	0	996
Sex Offender Mgmt. Training Program to Assist Probation and Parole Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0)	127	0	0	127
Byrne S&L Justice Improvement Discretionary Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,901	660	0	0	5,561
STOP Earmark for Violence Against Women Research Agenda	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	1	0	0	27
STOP Training and Technical Assistance-OVW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	14
STOP Violence on College Campuses-OVW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	34
NIJ Research and Evaluation Violence Against Women	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	46
Violence Against Women in Indian Country	0	0	0	0	0	0	709	0	0	0	709
National Offender Reentry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	231	0	0	231
Other Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	407	135	0	0	542
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,171,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31,559</b>	<b>7,266</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,210,325</b>
Balance Rescission			(45,000)								(45,000)
Total Direct with Rescission			1,126,500								1,165,325
Reimbursable FTE		0			0		0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0		0			0	
Other FTE:											
LEAP		0			0		0			0	
Overtime		0			0		0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0		0			0	

**Reprogramming/Transfers**

**Carryover:**  
Carryover is \$31.5M.

**Recoveries/Refunds:**  
Direct Recoveries are \$7.2M as of December 2013.

H. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

**Summary of Reimbursable Resources**

Office of Justice Programs  
 State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	2013 Actual			2014 Planned			2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
CDC	0	0	291	0	0	291	0	0	291	0	0	0
Department of Education	0	0	455	0	0	455	0	0	455	0	0	0
FBI	0	0	110	0	0	110	0	0	110	0	0	0
Office of Director of National Intelligence/ISE	0	0	1,800	0	0	1,800	0	0	1,800	0	0	0
Various Agencies	0	0	28,653	0	0	10,344	0	0	10,344	0	0	0
<b>Budgetary Resources</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31,309</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Obligations by Program Activity	2013 Actual			2014 Planned			2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
Byrne Competitive Grants - Active Shooter Training	0	0	110	0	0	110	0	0	110	0	0	0
Byrne Competitive Grants	0	0	2,255	0	0	2,255	0	0	2,255	0	0	0
Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence	0	0	291	0	0	291	0	0	291	0	0	0
Other Programs	0	0	28,653	0	0	10,344	0	0	10,344	0	0	0
<b>Budgetary Resources</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31,309</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

J. Financial Analysis of Program Changes

Financial Analysis of Program Changes

Office of Justice Programs  
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance  
(Dollars in Thousands)

	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance													
	Increase		Increase		Increase		Increase		Increase		Increase		Increase	
	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		(1)		(12)		(10)		(3)		(23)		(10)		(3)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		28		351		277		92		646		277		92
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		1		13		10		3		24		10		3
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		128		1,625		1,283		428		2,993		1,283		428
26.0 Supplies and Materials		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		1,344		17,024		13,440		4,480		31,359		13,440		4,480
<b>Total Program Change Requests</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,000</b>

	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance													
	Increase		Increase		Increase		Increase		Increase		Increase		Increase	
	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		0		0		0		1		0		0		0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		(4)		(2)		(2)		(29)		(6)		(4)		(3)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		100		46		65		812		166		111		74
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		4		2		2		30		6		4		3
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		462		214		299		3,762		770		513		342
26.0 Supplies and Materials		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		4,838		2,240		3,136		39,423		8,064		5,376		3,584
<b>Total Program Change Requests</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,000</b>

	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance													
	Increase		Offset		Offset		Offset		Offset		Offset		Offset	
	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		1		(0)		(0)		(0)		(1)		(0)		(0)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		(31)		15		1		16		26		20		1
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		872		(415)		(37)		(462)		(748)		(554)		(37)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		33		(15)		(1)		(17)		(28)		(21)		(1)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		4,040		(1,924)		(171)		(2,138)		(3,463)		(2,565)		(171)
26.0 Supplies and Materials		0		(0)		(0)		(0)		(0)		(0)		(0)
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		42,335		(20,160)		(1,792)		(22,399)		(36,287)		(26,879)		(1,792)
<b>Total Program Change Requests</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47,250</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(22,500)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(2,000)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(25,000)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(40,500)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(30,000)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(2,000)</b>

J. Financial Analysis of Program Changes

**Financial Analysis of Program Changes**

Office of Justice Programs  
 State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Grades	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance													
	Offset		Offset		Offset		Offset		Offset		Offset		Offset	
	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		(0)		(0)		0		(0)		(0)		(0)		(3)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		5		0		(5)		8		8		1		118
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		(152)		(14)		(129)		(231)		(222)		(37)		(3,323)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		(6)		(1)		(5)		(9)		(8)		(1)		(124)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		(705)		(64)		(599)		(1,069)		(1,026)		(171)		(15,392)
26.0 Supplies and Materials		(0)		(0)		0		(0)		(0)		(0)		(1)
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		(7,392)		(672)		(6,262)		(11,200)		(10,752)		(1,792)		(161,276)
<b>Total Program Change Requests</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(8,250)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(750)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(7,000)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(12,500)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(12,000)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(2,000)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(180,000)</b>

Grades	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance							
	Offset		Offset		Offset		Total Program Changes	
	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount		
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		(0)		(0)		(0)		(2)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		3		2		2		81
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		(74)		(69)		(65)		(2,558)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		(3)		(3)		(2)		(96)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		(342)		(321)		(299)		(11,852)
26.0 Supplies and Materials		(0)		(0)		(0)		(0)
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		(3,584)		(3,360)		(3,136)		(124,173)
<b>Total Program Change Requests</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(4,000)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(3,750)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(3,500)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(138,600)</b>

K. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Office of Justice Programs  
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	2013 Actual		2014 Availability		2015 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Overtime</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Other Compensation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Other Object Classes</b>								
12.0 Personnel Benefits		0		0		0		0
13.0 Benefits for former personnel		0		0		0		0
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		15		16		14		(2)
22.0 Transportation of Things		0		0		0		0
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		0		0		0		0
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		0		0		0		0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges		0		0		0		0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		(694)		(750)		(661)		89
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		19,590		21,161		18,658		(2,503)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		730		789		695		(94)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		90,742		98,020		86,423		(11,597)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities		0		0		0		0
25.5 Research and Development Contracts		0		0		0		0
25.6 Medical Care		0		0		0		0
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment		0		0		0		0
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons		0		0		0		0
26.0 Supplies and Materials		3		3		3		(0)
31.0 Equipment		0		0		0		0
32.0 Land and Structures		0		0		0		0
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		950,801		1,091,086		927,768		(163,318)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities		0		0		0		0
<b>Total Obligations</b>		<b>1,061,187</b>		<b>1,210,325</b>		<b>1,032,900</b>		<b>(177,425)</b>
Unobligated Balance, Start-of-Year		(26,755)		(31,559)		0		31,559
Transfers/Reprogramming		22,078		0		0		0
Recoveries/Refunds		(61,932)		0		0		0
Balance Rescissions		34,331		(7,266)		0		7,266
Unobligated End-of-Year		31,559		0		0		0
Unobligated End-of-Year, Expiring		0		0		0		0
<b>Total Direct Requirements</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,060,468</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,171,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,032,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(138,600)</b>
<b>Balance Rescission</b>				(45,000)		(45,000)		
<b>Total Direct Requirements with Balance Rescission</b>				<b>1,126,500</b>		<b>987,900</b>		
Reimbursable FTE								
Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0		0		0	
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA (Reimbursable)		0		0		0		0
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources - DHS Security (Reimbursable)		0		0		0		0

**B. Summary of Requirements**

**Summary of Requirements**

Office of Justice Programs

Juvenile Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2015 Request		
	Direct Positions	FTE	Amount
<b>2013 Enacted</b>	0	0	279,500
2013 Rescissions (1.877% & 0.2%)			(5,795)
2013 Sequester			(12,755)
2013 Balance Rescission			(5,258)
Transfers to Research, Evaluation, and Statistics for RES 2% set-aside			(5,219)
<b>Total 2013 Enacted (with Rescissions and Sequester)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>250,473</b>
<b>2014 Enacted</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>254,500</b>
2014 Balance Rescission	0	0	(10,000)
<b>Total 2014 Enacted (with Balance Rescission)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>244,500</b>
<b>Technical Adjustments</b>			
Restoration of FY 2014 Balance Rescission	0	0	10,000
<b>Total Technical Adjustments</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,000</b>
<b>Total Technical and Base Adjustments</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,000</b>
<b>2015 Current Services</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>254,500</b>
<b>Program Changes</b>			
Increases:			
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	0	0	12,500
Delinquency Prevention Program (formerly Title V: Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants)	0	0	27,000
Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	0	0	1,000
Indigent Defense Initiative-- Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program	0	0	5,400
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program	0	0	30,000
Juvenile Justice Realignment Incentive Grants	0	0	10,000
National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	0	0	3,000
Subtotal, Increases	0	0	88,900
Offsets:			
Part B: Formula Grants	0	0	(5,500)
VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	0	0	(8,000)
Youth Mentoring	0	0	(30,500)
Subtotal, Offsets	0	0	(44,000)
<b>Total Program Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44,900</b>
<b>2015 Total Request</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>299,400</b>
2015 Balance Rescission			(10,000)
<b>2015 Total Request (with Balance Rescission)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>289,400</b>
2014 - 2015 Total Change	0	0	44,900



**B. Summary of Requirements**

**Summary of Requirements**

Office of Justice Programs

Juvenile Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequester			2014 Enacted			2015 Technical and Base Adjustments			2015 Current Services		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	0	0	1,400	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	1,500
Children of Incarcerated Parents (COIP) Web Portal	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	500
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	0	0	10,270	0	0	5,500	0	0	0	0	0	5,500
Delinquency Prevention Program (formerly Title V: Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants)	0	0	18,673	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	15,000
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws	0	0	[4,668]	0	0	[2,500]	0	0	0	0	0	[2,500]
Gang Prevention/Gang and Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Initiatives	0	0	[4,668]	0	0	[2,500]	0	0	0	0	0	[2,500]
Education Collaboration Assistance	0	0	[0]	0	0	[5,000]	0	0	0	0	0	[5,000]
Tribal Youth Program	0	0	[9,336]	0	0	[5,000]	0	0	0	0	0	[5,000]
Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program	0	0	23,341	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missing and Exploited Children	0	0	62,553	0	0	67,000	0	0	0	0	0	67,000
National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	0	0	1,867	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Part B: Formula Grants	0	0	41,080	0	0	55,500	0	0	0	0	0	55,500
Emergency Planning - Juvenile Detention Facilities	0	0	[467]	0	0	[500]	0	0	0	0	0	[500]
JABG Activities	0	0	[0]	0	0	[10,000]	0	0	0	0	0	[10,000]
VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	0	0	17,739	0	0	19,000	0	0	0	0	0	19,000
Youth Mentoring	0	0	84,027	0	0	88,500	0	0	0	0	0	88,500
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>260,950</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>254,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>254,500</b>
Balance Rescission			(8,000)			(10,000)			10,000			0
Transfers			(5,219)									
<b>Total Direct with Rescission</b>			<b>247,731</b>			<b>244,500</b>			<b>10,000</b>			<b>254,500</b>
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			0			0	
Other FTE:												
LEAP		0			0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0			0	
<b>Grand Total, FTE</b>		<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>	

**B. Summary of Requirements**

**Summary of Requirements**

Office of Justice Programs

Juvenile Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2015 Increases			2015 Offsets			2015 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500
Children of Incarcerated Parents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	0	0	12,500	0	0	0	0	0	18,000
Delinquency Prevention Program (formerly Title V: Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants)	0	0	27,000	0	0	0	0	0	42,000
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws	0	0	[0]	0	0	[-2,500]	0	0	[0]
Gang Prevention/Gang and Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Initiatives	0	0	[0]	0	0	[-2,500]	0	0	[0]
Education Collaboration Assistance	0	0	[5,0000]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[10,000]
Tribal Youth Program	0	0	[0]	0	0	[-5,000]	0	0	[0]
Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
Indigent Defense Initiative-- Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program	0	0	5,400	0	0	0	0	0	5,400
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program	0	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	30,000
Juvenile Justice Realignment Incentive Grants	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
Missing and Exploited Children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67,000
National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,000
Part B: Formula Grants	0	0	0	0	0	(5,500)	0	0	50,000
Emergency Planning - Juvenile Detention Facilities	0	0	[0]	0	0	[-500]	0	0	[0]
JABG Activities	0	0	[0]	0	0	[-10,000]	0	0	[0]
VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	0	0	0	0	0	(8,000)	0	0	11,000
Youth Mentoring	0	0	0	0	0	(30,500)	0	0	58,000
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>88,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(44,000)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>299,400</b>
Balance Rescission			0			(10,000)			(10,000)
Total Direct with Rescission			88,900			(54,000)			289,400
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			0	
Other FTE:								0	
LEAP		0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0	
<b>Grand Total, FTE</b>		<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>	

C. Program Changes by Decision Unit

**FY 2015 Program Changes by Decision Unit**

Office of Justice Programs

Juvenile Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increases	Location of Description in Narrative	Juvenile Justice Programs				Total Increases			
		Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	119	0	0	0	12,500	0	0	0	12,500
Delinquency Prevention Program (formerly Title V: Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants)	106	0	0	0	27,000	0	0	0	27,000
Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	197	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
Indigent Defense Initiative--Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program	123	0	0	0	5,400	0	0	0	5,400
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program	110	0	0	0	30,000	0	0	0	30,000
Juvenile Justice Realignment Incentive Grants	128	0	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	10,000
National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	197	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	3,000
<b>Total Program Increases</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>88,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>88,900</b>

Program Offsets	Location of Description in Narrative	Juvenile Justice Programs				Total Offsets			
		Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount
Part B: Formula Grants	225	0	0	0	(5,500)	0	0	0	(5,500)
VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	228	0	0	0	(8,000)	0	0	0	(8,000)
Youth Mentoring	231	0	0	0	(30,500)	0	0	0	(30,500)
<b>Total Program Offsets</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(44,000)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(44,000)</b>

D. Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective

Resources by Department of Justice Strategic Goal/Objective

Office of Justice Programs

Juvenile Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective	2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequester		2014 Enacted		2015 Current Services		2015 Increases		2015 Offsets		2015 Total Request	
	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount
<b>Goal 2 Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and enforce Federal Law</b>												
2.1 Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers	0	35,478	0	7,500	0	7,500	0	56,500	0	0	0	64,000
2.2 Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations and uphold the rights of, and improve services to America's crime victims	0	184,392	0	191,500	0	191,500	0	27,000	0	-38,500	0	180,000
<b>Subtotal, Goal 2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>219,870</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>199,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>199,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>83,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-38,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>244,000</b>
<b>Goal 3 Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal and International Levels.</b>												
3.1 Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders, through innovative leadership and programs	0	41,080	0	55,500	0	55,500	0	5,400	0	-5,500	0	55,400
<b>Subtotal, Goal 3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41,080</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(5,500)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55,400</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>260,950</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>254,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>254,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>88,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(44,000)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>299,400</b>

**Note:** Excludes Balance Rescission and/or Supplemental Appropriations.

F. Crosswalk of 2013 Availability

**Crosswalk of 2013 Availability**

Office of Justice Programs

Juvenile Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Appropriation Enacted w/o Balance Rescission <sup>1</sup>			Balance Rescission Amount	Sequester Amount	Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover Amount	Recoveries/Refunds Amount	2013 Actual		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount			Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount			Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	0	0	1,469	0	(68)	0	0	(28)	1	0	0	0	1,374
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	0	0	10,772	0	(502)	0	0	(205)	0	0	0	0	10,065
Delinquency Prevention Program (formerly Title V: Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants)	0	0	19,585	(1,361)	(913)	0	0	(373)	365	1,343	0	0	18,646
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws	0	0	[4,896]	(635)	0	0	0	(93)	137	635	0	0	[4,939]
Gang Prevention/Gang and Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Initiatives	0	0	[4,896]	(179)	0	0	0	(93)	210	179	0	0	[5,013]
Tribal Youth Program	0	0	[9,793]	(547)	0	0	0	(187)	18	529	0	0	[9,606]
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program	0	0	24,482	(795)	(1,141)	0	0	(467)	(532)	1,216	0	0	22,763
Missing and Exploited Children National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	0	0	65,611	0	(3,058)	0	0	(1,251)	0	0	0	0	61,302
Part B: Formula Grants	0	0	43,088	(544)	(2,008)	0	0	(822)	258	527	0	0	40,500
Emergency Planning - Juvenile Detention Facilities	0	0	[490]	0	0	0	0	(9)	0	0	0	0	[481]
VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	0	0	18,605	(17)	(867)	0	0	(355)	0	17	0	0	17,383
Youth Mentoring	0	0	88,134	(510)	(4,107)	0	0	(1,681)	32	510	0	0	82,379
Other Programs	0	0	0	(2,031)	0	0	0	0	2,468	2,801	0	0	3,238
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>273,705</b>	<b>(5,258)</b>	<b>(12,755)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(5,219)</b>	<b>2,592</b>	<b>6,414</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>259,479</b>
Reimbursable FTE		0					0		0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0					0		0			0	
Other FTE:													
LEAP		0					0					0	
Overtime		0					0					0	
Grand Total, FTE		0					0					0	

**Footnotes:**

1) The 2013 Enacted appropriation includes the 2 across-the-board rescissions of 1.877% and 0.2%

**Reprogramming/Transfers**

Transfers are the 2% RES set-aside

**Carryover:**

\$2.6M is direct carryover as of September 30, 2013.

**Recoveries/Refunds:**

\$6.4M for recoveries/refunds as of September 30, 2013.

Enacted Rescissions: \$5.3M unobligated balance rescission as required by P.L. 113-76.

**Crosswalk of 2014 Availability**

Office of Justice Programs  
 Juvenile Justice Programs  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2014 Enacted			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/Refunds	2014 Availability		
	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1,501
Children of Incarcerated Parents (COIP) Web Portal	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	0	0	5,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,500
Delinquency Prevention Program (formerly Title V: Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants)	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws	0	0	[2,500]	0	0	0	46	276	0	0	[2,500]
Gang Prevention/Gang and Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Initiatives	0	0	[2,500]	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	[2,500]
Education Collaboration Assistance	0	0	[5,000]	0	0	0	0	52	0	0	[5,000]
Tribal Youth Program	0	0	[5,000]	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	[5,000]
Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	291	0	0	291
Missing and Exploited Children National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	0	0	67,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67,000
Part B: Formula Grants	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Emergency Planning - Juvenile Detention Facilities	0	0	55,500	0	0	0	65	29	0	0	55,594
JABG Activities	0	0	[500]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[500]
JABG Activities	0	0	[10,000]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[10,000]
VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	0	0	19,000	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	19,001
Youth Mentoring	0	0	88,500	0	0	0	32	142	0	0	88,674
Other Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,299	353	0	0	1,652
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>254,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,494</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>257,163</b>
Balance Rescission			(10,000)								(10,000)
Total Direct with Rescission			244,500								247,163
Reimbursable FTE		0			0		0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0		1,494			0	
Other FTE:											
LEAP		0			0		0			0	
Overtime		0			0		0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0		1,494			0	

**Reprogramming/Transfers**

**Carryover:**

\$1.5M is direct carryover as of December 2013.

**Recoveries/Refunds:**

\$1.2M for recoveries/refunds as of December 2013.

H. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

**Summary of Reimbursable Resources**

Office of Justice Programs

Juvenile Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	2013 Actual			2014 Planned			2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
Department of Health and Human Services	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	0
U.S. Secret Service	0	0	6,572	0	0	6,824	0	0	6,824	0	0	0
Department of Education	0	0	1,893	0	0	2,146	0	0	2,146	0	0	0
<b>Budgetary Resources</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,495</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Obligations by Program Activity	2013 Actual			2014 Planned			2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel & Practitioners	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	0
Missing and Exploited Children	0	0	6,572	0	0	6,824	0	0	6,824	0	0	0
National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	0	0	1,893	0	0	2,146	0	0	2,146	0	0	0
<b>Budgetary Resources</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,495</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

J. Financial Analysis of Program Changes

**Financial Analysis of Program Changes**

Office of Justice Programs

Juvenile Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Juvenile Justice Programs											
	Increase		Increase		Increase		Increase		Increase		Increase	
	Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative		Delinquency Prevention Program		Girls in the Juvenile Justice System		Indigent Defense Initiative-- Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program		Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program		Juvenile Justice Realignment Incentive Grants	
	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		2		4		0		1		4		1
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		246		532		20		106		592		197
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		35		76		3		15		84		28
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		1,144		2,470		91		494		2,744		915
25.5 Research and Development Contracts		0		0		0		0		0		0
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment		0		0		0		0		0		0
26.0 Supplies and Materials		0		0		0		0		0		0
31.0 Equipment		0		0		0		0		0		0
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		11,073		23,918		886		4,784		26,576		8,859
<b>Total Program Change Requests</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,000</b>

	Juvenile Justice Programs									
	Increase		Offset		Offset		Offset		Total Program Changes	
	National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention		Part B: Formula Grants		VCCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program		Youth Mentoring			
	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		0		(1)		(1)		(4)		6
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		59		(109)		(158)		(601)		884
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		8		(15)		(22)		(86)		126
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		275		(503)		(732)		(2,790)		4,108
25.5 Research and Development Contracts		0		0		0		0		0
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment		0		0		0		0		0
26.0 Supplies and Materials		0		0		0		0		0
31.0 Equipment		0		0		0		0		0
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		2,658		(4,872)		(7,087)		(27,019)		39,776
<b>Total Program Change Requests</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(5,500)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(8,000)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(30,500)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44,900</b>



K. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Office of Justice Programs

Juvenile Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	2013 Actual		2014 Availability		2015 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Overtime</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Other Compensation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Other Object Classes</b>								
12.0 Personnel Benefits		0		0		0		0
13.0 Benefits for former personnel		0		0		0		0
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		0		0		0		0
22.0 Transportation of Things		0		0		0		0
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		0		0		0		0
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		0		0		0		0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges		0		0		0		0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		34		34		40		6
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		5,087		5,018		5,904		886
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		723		714		839		125
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		23,602		23,283		27,391		4,108
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities		0		0		0		0
25.5 Research and Development Contracts		0		0		0		0
25.6 Medical Care		0		0		0		0
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment		0		0		0		0
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons		0		0		0		0
26.0 Supplies and Materials		2		2		2		0
31.0 Equipment		0		0		0		0
32.0 Land and Structures		0		0		0		0
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		228,537		228,112		265,224		37,112
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities		0		0		0		0
<b>Total Obligations</b>		<b>257,985</b>		<b>257,163</b>		<b>299,400</b>		<b>42,237</b>
Subtract - Unobligated Balance, Start-of-Year		(2,592)		(1,494)		0		1,494
Subtract - Transfers/Reprogramming		5,219		0		0		0
Subtract - Recoveries/Refunds		(6,414)		(1,169)		0		1,169
Subtract - Balance Rescission		5,258		0		0		0
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Available		1,494		0		0		0
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Expiring		0		0		0		0
<b>Total Direct Requirements</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>260,950</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>254,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>299,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44,900</b>
<b>Balance Rescission</b>				<b>(10,000)</b>		<b>(10,000)</b>		
<b>Total Direct Requirements with Balance Rescission</b>				<b>244,500</b>		<b>289,400</b>		
Reimbursable FTE								
Full-Time Permanent	0		0		0		0	
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA (Reimbursable)		0		0		0		0
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources - DHS Security (Reimbursable)		0		0		0		0

**B. Summary of Requirements**

**Summary of Requirements**

Office of Justice Programs  
 Public Safety Officers Benefits  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2015 Request		
	Direct Positions	FTE	Amount
<b>2013 Enacted</b>	0	0	78,300
2013 Rescissions (1.877% & 0.2%)			(338)
2013 Sequester			(51)
2013 Balance Rescission			0
<b>Total 2013 Enacted (with Rescissions and Sequester)</b>	0	0	77,911
<b>2014 Enacted</b>	0	0	97,300
2014 Mandatory Sequester	0	0	(72)
<b>Total 2014 Enacted (with Balance Rescission)</b>	0	0	97,228
<b>Other Adjustments</b>			72
<b>Total Technical and Base Adjustments</b>			72
<b>2015 Current Services</b>	0	0	97,228
<b>2015 Total Request</b>	0	0	97,300
2015 Balance Rescission			0
2015 Total Request (with Balance Rescission)	0	0	97,300
2014 - 2015 Total Change	0	0	0

**B. Summary of Requirements**

**Summary of Requirements**

Office of Justice Programs  
Public Safety Officers Benefits  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequester			2014 Enacted			2015 Technical and Base Adjustments			2015 Current Services		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
PSOB Death Benefits (Mandatory)	0	0	15,962	0	0	16,300	0	0	0	0	0	16,300
PSOB Disability and Education Benefits (Discretionary)	0	0	61,949	0	0	80,928	0	0	72	0	0	81,000
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>77,911</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>97,228</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>97,300</b>
Balance Rescission			0			0			0			0
Total Direct with Rescission			77,911			97,228			72			97,300
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			0			0	
Other FTE:												
LEAP		0			0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			0			0	

Program Activity	2015 Increases			2015 Offsets			2015 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
PSOB Death Benefits (Mandatory)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,300
PSOB Disability and Education Benefits (Discretionary)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81,000
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>97,300</b>
Balance Rescission			0			0			0
Total Direct with Rescission			0			0			97,300
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			0	
Other FTE:									
LEAP		0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			0	

D. Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective

Resources by Department of Justice Strategic Goal/Objective

Office of Justice Programs  
Public Safety Officers Benefits  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective	2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequester		2014 Enacted		2015 Current Services		2015 Increases		2015 Offsets		2015 Total Request	
	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount
<b>Goal 3 Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal and International Levels.</b>												
3.1 Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders, through innovative leadership and programs	0	77,911	0	97,228	0	97,300	0	0	0	0	0	97,300
<b>Subtotal, Goal 3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>77,911</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>97,228</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>97,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>97,300</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>77,911</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>97,228</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>97,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>97,300</b>

**Note:** Excludes Balance Rescission and/or Supplemental Appropriations.

**E. Justification for Technical and Base Adjustments**

**Justifications for Technical and Base Adjustments**

Office of Justice Programs

Public Safety Officers Benefits

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
<b>Technical Adjustments</b>			
1 Restoration of mandatory sequester	0	0	72
<b>Subtotal, Technical Adjustments</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT TECHNICAL and BASE ADJUSTMENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>72</b>

F. Crosswalk of 2013 Availability

**Crosswalk of 2013 Availability**

Office of Justice Programs  
Public Safety Officers Benefits  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Appropriation Enacted w/o Balance Rescission <sup>1</sup>			Sequester Amount	Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover Amount	Recoveries/ Refunds Amount	2013 Actual		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount		Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount			Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount
PSOB Death Benefits (Mandatory)	0	0	62,000	(51)	0	0	0	6,388	5	0	0	68,342
PSOB Disability and Education Benefits (Discretionary)	0	0	15,962	0	0	0	0	6,460	258	0	0	22,680
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>77,962</b>	<b>(51)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,848</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>91,022</b>
Reimbursable FTE		0				0					0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0				0					0	
Other FTE:												
LEAP		0				0					0	
Overtime		0				0					0	
Grand Total, FTE		0				0					0	

**Footnotes:**

1) The 2013 Enacted appropriation includes the two across-the-board rescissions of 1.877% and 0.2%

**Reprogramming/Transfers**

**Carryover:**

Carryover is \$12.8M.

**Recoveries/Refunds:**

Recoveries are \$263K as of September 30, 2013.

G. Crosswalk of 2014 Availability

**Crosswalk of 2014 Availability**

Office of Justice Programs  
Public Safety Officers Benefits  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2014 Enacted			Sequester			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/ Refunds	2014 Availability		
	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount
PSOB Death Benefits (Mandatory)	0	0	81,000	0	0	(72)	0	0	0	0	287	0	0	81,215
PSOB Disability and Education Benefits (Discretionary)	0	0	16,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,922	0	0	0	29,222
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>97,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(72)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,922</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>110,437</b>
Balance Rescission			0		0									0
Total Direct with Rescission			97,300	0	0	(72)	0	0	0	12,922	287	0	0	110,437
Reimbursable FTE		0												0
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0												0
Other FTE:					0									0
LEAP		0			0					0				0
Overtime		0			0					0				0
<b>Grand Total, FTE</b>		<b>0</b>								<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>

**Reprogramming/Transfers**

**Carryover:**

Carryover is \$2.122M.

**Recoveries/Refunds:**

Recoveries are \$287K as of December 31, 2013.

K. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Office of Justice Programs  
Public Safety Officers Benefits  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	2013 Actual		2014 Availability		2015 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Overtime</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Other Compensation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Other Object Classes</b>								
12.0 Personnel Benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.0 Transportation of Things	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	0	4,392	0	4,500	0	4,500	0	0
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	0	3,489	0	1	0	1	0	0
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	0	0	0	4,500	0	4,500	0	0
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.6 Medical Care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.0 Supplies and Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.0 Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.0 Land and Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	0	0	0	6,000	0	6,000	0	0
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	0	47,835	0	95,436	0	82,299	0	(13,137)
<b>Total Obligations</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55,716</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>110,437</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>97,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(13,137)</b>
Subtract - Unobligated Balance, Start-of-Year	0	(12,848)	0	(12,922)	0	0	0	12,922
Subtract - Transfers/Reprogramming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtract - Recoveries/Refunds	0	(263)	0	(287)	0	0	0	287
Add - Withdrawn/Cancelled Appropriations	0	22,384	0	0	0	0	0	0
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Available	0	12,922	0	0	0	0	0	0
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Expiring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Direct Requirements</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>77,911</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>97,228</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>97,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>72</b>
Reimbursable FTE								
Full-Time Permanent	0		0		0		0	
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA (Reimbursable)		0		0		0		0
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources - DHS Security (Reimbursable)		0		0		0		0



**B. Summary of Requirements**

**Summary of Requirements**

Office of Justice Programs  
 Crime Victims Fund  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2015 Request		
	Direct Positions	FTE	Amount
<b>2013 Enacted</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>730,000</b>
2013 Rescissions (1.877% & 0.2%)			0
2013 Sequester			0
2013 Balance Rescission			0
2013 Hurricane Sandy Supplemental			0
<b>Total 2013 Enacted (with Rescissions and Sequester)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>730,000</b>
<b>2014 Enacted</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>745,000</b>
2014 Balance Rescission	0	0	0
<b>Total 2014 Enacted (with Balance Rescission)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>745,000</b>
<b>2015 Current Services</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>745,000</b>
<b>Program Changes</b>			
Increases:			
Crime Victims Fund (Obligation Cap Increase and Vision 21)	0	0	65,000
Subtotal, Increases	0	0	65,000
<b>Total Program Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65,000</b>
<b>2015 Total Request</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>810,000</b>
2015 Balance Rescission			0
2015 Total Request (with Balance Rescission)	0	0	810,000
2014 - 2015 Total Change	0	0	65,000

**B. Summary of Requirements**

**Summary of Requirements**

Office of Justice Programs  
 Crime Victims Fund  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequester			2014 Enacted			2015 Technical and Base Adjustments			2015 Current Services		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Crime Victims Fund	0	0	730,000	0	0	745,000	0	0	0	0	0	745,000
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>730,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>745,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>745,000</b>
Balance Rescission			0			0			0			0
Total Direct with Rescission			730,000			745,000			0			745,000
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			0			0	
Other FTE:												
LEAP		0			0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			0			0	

Program Activity	2015 Increases			2015 Offsets			2015 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Crime Victims Fund	0	0	65,000	0	0	0	0	0	810,000
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>810,000</b>
Balance Rescission			0			0			0
Total Direct with Rescission			65,000			0			810,000
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			0	
Other FTE:									
LEAP		0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			0	

C. Program Changes by Decision Unit

**FY 2015 Program Changes by Decision Unit**

Office of Justice Programs

Crime Victims Fund

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increases	Location of Description in Narrative	Crime Victims Fund				Total Increases			
		Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount
Crime Victims Fund (CVF Obligations Cap and Vision 21)	Crime Victims Fund	0	0	0	65,000	0	0	0	65,000
<b>Total Program Increases</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65,000</b>

D. Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective

Resources by Department of Justice Strategic Goal/Objective

Office of Justice Programs

Crime Victims Fund

(Dollars in Thousands)

Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective	2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequester		2014 Enacted		2015 Current Services		2015 Increases		2015 Offsets		2015 Total Request	
	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount
<b>Goal 2 Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and enforce Federal Law</b>												
2.2 Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations and uphold the rights of, and improve services to America's crime victims	0	730,000	0	745,000	0	745,000	0	65,000	0	0	0	810,000
<b>Subtotal, Goal 2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>730,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>745,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>745,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>810,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>730,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>745,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>745,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>810,000</b>

**Note:** Excludes Balance Rescission and/or Supplemental Appropriations.

F. Crosswalk of 2013 Availability

**Crosswalk of 2013 Availability**

Office of Justice Programs

Crime Victims Fund

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Appropriation Enacted w/o Balance Rescission <sup>1</sup>			Sequester			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/ Refunds	2013 Actual		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount
Crime Victims Fund	0	0	730,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	[14,257]	0	0	780,000
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>730,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>780,000</b>
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0					0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			0					0	
Other FTE:														
LEAP		0			0			0					0	
Overtime		0			0			0					0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			0					0	

**Footnotes:**

1) The 2013 Enacted appropriation includes the 2 across-the-board rescissions of 1.877% and 0.2%

**Reprogramming/Transfers**

**Carryover:**

Carryover is \$50.0M.

**Recoveries/Refunds:**

Recoveries are \$14.257M as of September 30, 2013.

**G. Crosswalk of 2014 Availability**

**Crosswalk of 2014 Availability**  
 Office of Justice Programs  
 Crime Victims Fund  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2014 Enacted			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/ Refunds	2014 Availability		
	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount
Crime Victims Fund	0	0	745,000	0	0	0	50,000	[1,624]	0	0	795,000
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>745,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>795,000</b>
Balance Rescission			0								0
Total Direct with Rescission			745,000				50,000				795,000
Reimbursable FTE		0			0		0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0		50,000			0	
Other FTE:											
LEAP		0			0		0			0	
Overtime		0			0		0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0		50,000			0	

**Reprogramming/Transfers**

**Carryover:**

Carryover is \$50.0M.

**Recoveries/Refunds:**

Recoveries are \$1.6M as of December 31, 2013.

**J. Financial Analysis of Program Changes**

**Financial Analysis of Program Changes**

Office of Justice Programs

Crime Victims Fund

(Dollars in Thousands)

Grades	Crime Victims Fund		Total Program Changes	
	Increase			
	Crime Victims Fund (Obligation Cap Increase and Vision 21)			
	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		8		8
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		254		254
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		5,146		5,146
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		4,751		4,751
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		54,819		54,819
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities		22		22
<b>Total Program Change Requests</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65,000</b>

K. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Office of Justice Programs  
 Crime Victims Fund  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	2013 Actual		2014 Availability		2015 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Overtime</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Other Compensation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Other Object Classes</b>								
12.0 Personnel Benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.0 Transportation of Things	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	0	85	0	85	0	94	0	9
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	0	2,809	0	2,809	0	3,063	0	254
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	0	56,961	0	62,502	0	67,648	0	5,146
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	0	52,586	0	58,127	0	62,878	0	4,751
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.6 Medical Care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.0 Supplies and Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.0 Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.0 Land and Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	0	623,754	0	621,231	0	726,049	0	104,818
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	0	246	0	246	0	268	0	22
<b>Total Obligations</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>736,441</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>745,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>860,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>115,000</b>
Subtract - Unobligated Balance, Start-of-Year	0	(50,000)	0	(50,000)	0	(50,000)	0	0
Restore Reserve Fund	0	10,559	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtract - Recoveries/Refunds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Available	0	50,000	0	50,000	0	0	0	-50,000
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Expiring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Direct Requirements</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>747,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>745,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>810,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65,000</b>
Reimbursable FTE								
Full-Time Permanent	0		0		0		0	
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA (Reimbursable)		0		0		0		0
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources - DHS Security (Reimbursable)		0		0		0		0

FY 2013 total obligations include \$17M from HHS.



## L. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

### Office of Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

#### Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

1. The explanatory statement accompanying the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act of 2013 (Public Law 113-6) includes report language requesting that the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) report annually to the Attorney General and Congress regarding the activities performed by the National Center for Campus Public Safety over the previous twelve months. *Target response to Committees March 2014.*
2. The Department shall, in preparation of its FY 2014 spending plan, assess management and administration [M&A] expenses against program funding. The Senate Committee directs the Department to ensure that its assessment methodology is equitable and, for programs funded through the Crime Victims Fund, that the assessment reflects a fair representation of the share of each program devoted to common M&A costs. The Senate Committee also directs grant offices to minimize administrative spending in order to maximize the amount of funding that can be used for grants or training and technical assistance.  
The House Committee is concerned with how management and administration costs are being applied to state Victims of Crime Act grants. The House Committee directs the Department to bring administrative and management costs for these grants in line with costs associated with the management of similar Justice grant programs. *Target response to Committees February 2014.*
3. The Department shall submit a spending plan and related materials for each program funded under the State and Local Law Enforcement Activities heading along with the overall spending plan required by this Act. In matters in the House report under the State and Local Law Enforcement Activities heading that call for a plan for the use of funds for a specific grant program, such requirement shall be satisfied by inclusion in the overall spending plan unless otherwise provided. *Target response to Committees February 2014.*
4. OJP is expected to consult closely with tribal stakeholders in determining how tribal assistance funds will be awarded for detention facilities, courts, alcohol and substance abuse programs, civil and criminal legal assistance, and other priorities. The House and Senate Committees direct OJP to submit, no later than 30 days after enactment of this Act, an allocation of funds that has been informed by OJP's consultation with tribal stakeholders. *Target response to Committees February 2014.*
5. The spend plan must include a plan for the use of all funds appropriated for Second Chance Act programs. It is expected that such plan will designate funds for proven, evidence-based programs that will further the goal of maximizing public safety, as well as for promising new approaches and projects. The plan should include new initiatives requested by the Department that are funded in this recommendation. *Target response to Committees February 2014.*

## L. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

### Office of Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

#### **Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations**

6. OJP is directed to provide a report as part of the Department's spend plan to the Committee, which details the criteria and methodology that will be used to award Byrne Competitive Grants. The Committee expects that OJP will take all steps necessary to ensure fairness and objectivity in the award of these and future competitive grants. *Target response to Committees February 2014.*
  
7. The House and Senate Committees direct the Department to submit to the Committee as part of its spending plan for State and Local Law Enforcement Activities a plan with respect to funds appropriated for DNA-related and forensic programs, including the alignment of appropriated funds with the authorized purposes of the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program. *Target response to Committees February 2014.*
  
8. The Department shall submit to the Senate Committee as part of its spending plan for State and Local Law Enforcement Activities a plan for the use of all funding administered by NIJ and BJS for approval by the Committee prior to the obligation of any such funds. *Target response to Committees February 2014.*
  
9. The spend plan must include planned uses of funds for human trafficking task force activities and for services for victims, which may also be used to develop, expand and strengthen assistance programs for child victims of sex and labor trafficking. OJP shall consult with stakeholder groups in determining the overall allocation of Victims of Trafficking funding, including amounts allocated to assist foreign national victims, and shall provide to the Senate Committee a plan for the use of these funds as part of the Department's FY 2014 spending plan. The spending plan should be guided by the best information available on the regions of the United States with the highest incidence of trafficking. *Target response to Committees February 2014.*
  
10. The Senate Committee directs the Department to submit as part of its spending plan for State and Local Law Enforcement Activities a plan for the use of all funding administered by the Office for Victims of Crime for Vision 21. *Target response to Committees February 2014.*
  
11. The Senate Committee directs OJP to submit as part of its spending plan for State and Local Law Enforcement Activities a plan for the administration of Part B State Formula Grants. The Committee expects this plan to include details pertaining to the formulas utilized in awarding grants under this heading and a plan for State-based competitions promoting community-based integrated continuums of service for at-risk juveniles and their families. *Target response to Committees February 2014.*
  
12. OJP is directed to provide a report and spend plan to the Senate Committee detailing the criteria and methodology that will be used to award Youth Mentoring Grants. The Senate Committee expects that OJJDP will take all steps necessary to ensure fairness and objectivity in the award of these and future competitive grants. *Target response to Committees February 2014.*

## L. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

### Office of Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

#### **Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations**

13. The Senate Committee directs OJP to provide a spending plan for the use of funds for Missing and Exploited Children Programs as part of the Department's spending plan for FY 2014. The Senate Committee expects the Department to allocate no less than the current funding level for task force grants, training and technical assistance, research and statistics, and administrative costs for the Internet Crimes Against Children program.

The Senate Committee directs OJJDP to provide training and technical assistance to improve forensic interview training for investigation and prosecution professionals, evidence-based community prevention programs for child protection professionals, and undergraduate and graduate curricula on the maltreatment and exploitation of children. *Target response to Committees February 2014.*

14. BJS shall report to the House Committee its findings regarding honor violence in the United States, as well as plans and recommendations for statistical data collection no later than one year after enactment of this Act. The report shall include statistics on the incidence of honor violence in the United States. *Target response to Committees January 2015.*

15. NIJ shall develop and implement the Comprehensive School Safety Initiative and shall report to the Committees on Appropriations no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act on its implementation plans. This implementation report may require providing information on use of funds.

NIJ shall collaborate with key partners from law enforcement, mental health, and education disciplines to develop a strategy and model for comprehensive school safety. The model should take into account concerns about the "school-to-prison pipeline" discussed in the Senate report. NIJ shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations a report detailing the results of this effort and an outline of the model not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act. Immediately following the development of this model the NIJ shall make it available via the Department of Justice website. *Target response to Committees April 2014.*

16. The Department shall report to the House Committee no later than 45 days after enactment of this Act on the status of the Katie Sepich Enhanced DNA Collection Act program, which authorizes grants to assist states with the costs of collecting arrestee DNA. *Target response to Committees March 2014.*

17. The Department shall detail, as part of its budget submission for FY 2015 and future years, the actual costs for each grant office with respect to training, technical assistance, research and statistics, and peer review for the prior fiscal year, along with estimates of planned expenditures by each grant office in each of these categories for the current year and the budget year. *Target response to Committees March 2014.*

18. The Senate Committee directs OJP to submit to the Committee within 45 days of enactment of this act a review of OJP's grant guidelines and regulations to ensure they are consistent with the law and protect the ability of grantees to participate in voluntary religious activities initiated and carried out by program participants. The review shall outline plans to improve the Department's outreach activities to potential grant applicants regarding the right of program participants to participate in voluntary religious activities. *Target response to Committees March 2014.*

## L. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

### Office of Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

#### **Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations**

19. The funds provided for the plebiscite shall not be obligated until 45 days after the Department notifies the Committees on Appropriations that it approves of an expenditure plan from the Puerto Rico State Elections Commission for voter education and plebiscite administration, including approval of the plebiscite ballot. This notification shall include a finding that the voter education materials, plebiscite ballot, and related materials are not incompatible with the Constitution and laws and policies of the United States. *Date of response to Committees TBD contingent on grantee's submission of its spending plan.*
20. The Senate Committee encourages OJJDP to conduct its studies on child victimization, both in person and on the Internet, once every 3 years, at minimum. *Target response to Committees September 2014.*
21. The Department shall submit to the Committees a report no later than September 1, 2014, specifying the amount of the rescission from State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, Office of Justice Programs. *Target response to Committees September 2014.*
22. The Committee directs OVW, OJP, and COPS to publicly disclose on each office's Web site the names of any subgrantees associated with each grant award, and to detail the purpose of each award in order to mitigate duplication and to ensure transparency. The Department shall also heed the findings of GAO's 2013 Annual Report: Actions Needed to Reduce Fragmentation, Overlap, and Duplication and Achieve Other Financial Benefits, respond proactively, and report to the Committee within 45 days of enactment of this act on a plan to implement the recommendations. *Date of response to Committees March 2014.*
23. The Department shall, no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, choose an organization that will convene individuals with recognized relevant expertise in justice reinvestment and corrections reform. Not later than 12 months after its first meeting, the task force shall prepare and submit a report that contains a statement of its findings, conclusions, and recommendations to the Congress, Attorney General and President. *Target response to Committees in 2015 (extract date TBD).*

Office of Justice Programs  
Summary of Program Changes  
FYs 2013 - 2015  
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration (P.L. 113-6)	FY 2014 Enacted (P.L. 113-76)	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2015 President's Budget vs. FY 2014 Enacted
<b>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</b>				
Criminal Justice Statistics Programs	45,026	45,000	55,400	10,400
Indigent Defense Initiative-- National Survey of Public Defenders	0	0	1,000	1,000
Indigent Defense Initiative-- National Public Defenders Reporting Program: Design and Testing ( <i>new program</i> )	0	0	1,500	1,500
National Crime Victimization Survey	24,389	0	0	0
Redesign of the NCVS	9,380	0	0	0
Regional Information Sharing System (RISS)	32,832	30,000	25,000	(5,000)
Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs	40,336	40,000	47,500	7,500
Civil Legal Aid Research	0	0	2,700	2,700
Indigent Defense Initiative-- Social Science Research on Indigent Defense	0	0	3,000	3,000
Transfer - NIST/OLES	4,896	0	0	0
Forensic Science	0	4,000	6,000	2,000
National Commission on Forensic Science	0	1,000	0	(1,000)
Transfer - NIST	0	3,000	3,000	0
Transfer - NSF	0	0	0	0
CrimeSolutions.gov (Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository)	938	1,000	3,000	2,000
<b>Subtotal, Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</b>	<b>119,132</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>136,900</b>	<b>16,900</b>
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>				
Adam Walsh Act	18,598	20,000	20,000	0
Border Initiatives	4,649	0	0	0
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	19,993	22,500	0	(22,500)
NIST Transfer	1,469	1,500	0	(1,500)
Byrne Competitive Grants	17,668	13,500	15,000	1,500
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	16,738	10,500	29,500	19,000
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)	364,907	376,000	376,000	0
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	0	0	22,500	22,500
Justice Reinvestment (Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction)	5,579	0	0	0
Research on Domestic Radicalization	3,720	4,000	0	(4,000)
Smart Policing	0	5,000	10,000	5,000
Smart Prosecution	0	2,500	5,000	2,500
State and Local Antiterrorism Training (SLATT)	1,860	1,000	2,000	1,000
State and Local Assistance Help Desk and Diagnostic Center	3,720	1,000	2,000	1,000
VALOR Initiative	4,649	15,000	15,000	0
Voter Education on Puerto Rico Plebiscite	0	2,500	0	(2,500)
Byrne Incentive Grants	0	0	15,000	15,000
Campus Public Safety - National Center for Public Safety	2,557	2,000	0	(2,000)
Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program	2,790	2,000	2,000	0
Civil Legal Aid	0	0	5,000	5,000
Community Teams to Reduce the SAK Backlog	0	0	35,000	35,000
Comprehensive School Safety Initiative	0	75,000	75,000	0
Pilot Grants	0	50,000	0	(50,000)
Research and Evaluation	0	25,000	0	(25,000)
Court Appointed Special Advocate Program	5,579	6,000	6,000	0
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	116,237	125,000	100,000	(25,000)
DNA Backlog	108,798	117,000	0	(117,000)
Post-Conviction DNA Testing	3,720	4,000	0	(4,000)
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners	3,720	4,000	0	(4,000)
Sexual Assault Kit Backlog Reduction	0	0	20,000	20,000
Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence	12,089	8,000	23,000	15,000
Drug Court Program	38,126	40,500	0	(40,500)
Economic, High-tech, Cybercrime Prevention	8,369	10,000	15,000	5,000
Intellectual Property Enforcement Program	62	3,441	0	2,500

Office of Justice Programs  
Summary of Program Changes  
FYs 2013 - 2015  
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration (P.L. 113-6)	FY 2014 Enacted (P.L. 113-76)	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2015 President's Budget vs. FY 2014 Enacted
Emergency Law Enforcement Assistance	3,255	0	0	0
Indian Country Initiatives	35,336	30,000	0	(30,000)
Indigent Defense Initiative-- Answering Gideon's Call	0	0	5,400	5,400
John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program	3,720	2,000	0	(2,000)
Justice Reinvestment (Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction)	0	27,500	30,000	2,500
Task Force on Federal Corrections	0	1,000	0	(1,000)
Mentally Ill Offender Act Program	8,369	8,250	0	(8,250)
Missing Alzheimer's Patient Alert Program	930	750	0	(750)
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Initiative	0	58,500	0	(58,500)
National Criminal Records History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	5,579	46,500	50,000	3,500
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants	11,159	12,000	5,000	(7,000)
National Sex Offender Public Website	930	1,000	1,000	0
Paul Coverdell Grants	11,159	12,000	0	(12,000)
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	6,509	7,000	7,000	0
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	11,624	12,500	10,500	(2,000)
Problem Solving Justice	0	0	44,000	44,000
Procedural Justice - Building Community Trust	0	0	9,000	9,000
Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)	0	4,000	10,000	6,000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	11,624	10,000	14,000	4,000
Second Chance Act/Offender Re-entry	63,930	67,750	115,000	47,250
Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Grants	0	2,000	5,000	3,000
Pay for Success (discretionary)	0	7,500	30,000	22,500
Pay for Success (Permanent Supportive Housing Model)	0	5,000	10,000	5,000
Smart Probation	4,649	6,000	10,000	4,000
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	237,123	180,000	0	(180,000)
Veterans Treatment Courts	3,720	4,000	0	(4,000)
Victims of Trafficking	12,554	14,250	10,500	(3,750)
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction (S&L Gun Crime Prosecution Assistance)	4,649	8,500	5,000	(3,500)
Vision 21	0	12,500	0	(12,500)
<b>Total, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>	<b>1,060,468</b>	<b>1,171,500</b>	<b>1,032,900</b>	<b>(138,600)</b>
<b>Juvenile Justice Programs</b>				
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	1,400	1,500	1,500	0
Children of Incarcerated Parents (COIP) Web Portal	0	500	500	0
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	10,270	5,500	18,000	12,500
Delinquency Prevention Program (formerly Title V: Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants)	18,673	15,000	42,000	27,000
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws	4,668	2,500	0	(2,500)
Gang Prevention/Gang and Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Initiatives	4,668	2,500	0	(2,500)
Juvenile Justice and Education Collaboration Assistance (JJECA)	0	5,000	10,000	5,000
Tribal Youth Program	9,336	5,000	0	(5,000)
Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	0	1,000	2,000	1,000
Indigent Defense Initiative-- Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program	0	0	5,400	5,400
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program	23,341		30,000	30,000
Juvenile Justice Realignment Incentive Grants	0		10,000	10,000
Missing and Exploited Children	62,553	67,000	67,000	0
National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	1,867	1,000	4,000	3,000
Part B: Formula Grants	41,080	55,500	50,000	(5,500)
Emergency Planning - Juvenile Detention Facilities	467	500	0	(500)
JABG Activities	0	10,000	0	(10,000)
VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	17,739	19,000	11,000	(8,000)
Youth Mentoring	84,027	88,500	58,000	(30,500)
<b>Subtotal, Juvenile Justice Programs</b>	<b>260,950</b>	<b>254,500</b>	<b>299,400</b>	<b>44,900</b>

Office of Justice Programs  
Summary of Program Changes  
FYs 2013 - 2015  
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration (P.L. 113-6)	FY 2014 Enacted (P.L. 113-76)	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2015 President's Budget vs. FY 2014 Enacted
<b>Public Safety Officers Benefits</b>				
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program-Disability and Educational Assistance Benefits Programs	15,962	16,300	16,300	0
<b>Subtotal, PSOB Discretionary</b>	<b>15,962</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total, OJP Discretionary</b>	<b>1,456,513</b>	<b>1,562,300</b>	<b>1,485,500</b>	<b>(76,800)</b>
<i>New Flexible Tribal Grant - Set Aside</i>	0	0	102,844	102,844
<i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics Set Aside (2% in FY 2013 and FY 2014; 3% in FY 2015)</i>	27,104	27,510	40,899	13,389
<i>Federal Inmate Research and Evaluation (transfer to BOP)</i>	1,300	0	0	0
<i>Gun Safety Research</i>	0	0	2,000	2,000
<i>NIJ Research and Eval Violence Against Women</i>	0	250	0	(250)
<b>Public Safety Officers Benefits--Mandatory (Death Benefits Program)</b>	<b>61,949</b>	<b>80,928</b>	<b>81,000</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>Subtotal, PSOB Mandatory</b>	<b>61,949</b>	<b>80,928</b>	<b>81,000</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>Crime Victims Fund* (Mandatory)</b>	<b>730,000</b>	<b>745,000</b>	<b>810,000</b>	<b>65,000</b>
CVF Obligations Cap		745,000	755,000	10,000
Crime Victims Fund - Vision 21		0	25,000	25,000
Tribal Assistance for Victims of Violence - Vision 21		0	[20,000]	0
Domestic Trafficking Victims Grants		0	[10,000]	0
<b>Total, OJP Mandatory (PSOB and CVF)</b>	<b>791,949</b>	<b>825,928</b>	<b>891,000</b>	<b>65,072</b>
<b>Total, OJP Discretionary/Mandatory</b>	<b>2,248,462</b>	<b>2,388,228</b>	<b>2,376,500</b>	<b>(11,728)</b>
Total OJP Programs Funded Under Violence Against Women	4,407	4,250	0	(4,250)
<b>Total, Transfers-in/Reimbursements</b>	<b>4,407</b>	<b>4,250</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(4,250)</b>
<b>OJP Grand Total</b>	<b>2,252,868</b>	<b>2,392,478</b>	<b>2,376,500</b>	<b>(15,978)</b>
Rescission (from Unobligated Balances)	(43,000)	(59,000)	(59,000)	0
<b>OJP Programs Funded Under Violence Against Women:</b>				0
NIJ Research and Eval Violence Against Women	3,427	3,250	0	(3,250)
Research on Violence Against Women in Indian Country	979	1,000	0	(1,000)
<b>Total, VAW</b>	<b>4,407</b>	<b>4,250</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(4,250)</b>

U.S. Department of Justice

FY 2016 PERFORMANCE BUDGET

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS



February 2015



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**Department of Justice  
Office of Justice Programs  
FY 2016 President's Budget  
Executive Summary**



**Mission**

The mission of the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) is to increase public safety and improve the fair administration of justice across America through innovative leadership and programs. OJP strives to make the nation's criminal and juvenile justice systems more responsive to the needs of state, local, and tribal governments and their citizens. It does this by partnering with federal, state, and local agencies, as well as national, community- and faith-based organizations, to develop, operate, and evaluate a wide range of criminal and juvenile justice programs.

**Organization**

OJP is headed by an Assistant Attorney General (AAG) who promotes coordination among OJP bureaus and offices. OJP has five component bureaus: the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), and the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC). Additionally, OJP has one program office, the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART). The AAG is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. All other OJP bureau heads are presidentially appointed.

<b>FY 2016 Budget Request At A Glance</b>	
FY 2015 Enacted:	\$4,051.8 million (717 positions)
Program Changes:	(\$1,301.9) million
FY 2016 Budget Request:	\$2,749.9 million (763 positions)
Change From FY 2015 Enacted:	(\$1,301.9) million (32.1%), +46 positions

**Resources**

The FY 2016 Budget request for OJP totals \$2,749.9 million, which is a 32.1 percent decrease below the FY 2015 Enacted level. The FY 2016 Budget also proposes no rescission of prior year balances.

**Personnel**

The OJP's direct positions for FY 2016 total 763 positions. OJP's FY 2016 request includes an increase of 46 positions over the FY 2015 Enacted level of 717 positions.

**FY 2016 OJP Strategy**

Although OJP does not directly carry out law enforcement and justice activities, its role is to work in partnership with the justice community to identify and address the most pressing challenges confronting the justice system and provide high quality knowledge through innovative research and development.

OJP's top priorities include fighting violent crime, implementing programs consistent with the Attorney General's *Smart on Crime* Initiative, reducing unnecessary confinement, preventing and treating youth

violence, responding to the needs of victims, supporting tribal justice systems, and improving indigent defense.

Crime and the ability to respond effectively to it continue to be major challenges for many communities. OJP promotes multi-jurisdictional, multi-divisional, and multi-disciplinary programs and partnerships that increase the capacity of communities to prevent and control serious crime problems. The Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG), Byrne Competitive, and Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Programs provide a flexible source of funding that helps state, local, and tribal governments address all forms of serious crime and promote evidence-based policing and prosecution strategies. The Byrne JAG program also supports the VALOR Initiative, which provides multi-level training to promote a culture of safety within state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies that will help to save officers' lives by better preparing them for the violent situations they may face in the line of duty. The National Criminal History Improvement Program provides resources to help states and territories improve the quality, timeliness, and immediate accessibility of criminal history and related records for use by federal, state, and local law enforcement.

In FY 2016, OJP is requesting funding to support a new Body Worn Camera (BWC) Partnership Program, which will fund competitive grants and training and technical assistance to help state, local, and tribal law enforcement and public safety agencies cover the costs of purchasing and deploying BWC systems and the data infrastructure needed to support their use. Additionally, funding is requested to support a new grant program, Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Grant Program, which will help community organizations to support flexible, locally-developed, community-led CVE models.

The FY 2016 Budget request emphasizes investment in programs that address the nation's top criminal justice and public safety priorities—especially reducing violent crime and protecting vulnerable populations in the justice system – and the Attorney General's *Smart on Crime* Initiative. OJP promotes innovation and the adoption of evidence-based practices throughout the nation's criminal justice systems through the Justice Reinvestment Initiative and the Smart Policing, Smart Prosecution, and Smart Probation programs (funded under the Byrne JAG and Second Chance Act Programs, respectively). OJP is also supporting the development and widespread adoption of evidence-based programs through the work of the NIJ and BJS, its CrimeSolutions.gov website, the work of the National Commission on Forensic Science (supported by the Forensic Science Program created in FY 2014), and the State and Local Assistance Help Desk and Diagnostic Center.

OJP also plays a leading role in the Department's efforts to address another justice system priority – improving access to justice throughout the nation's criminal and juvenile justice system. Many Americans who appear in court to address significant life-altering events — such as foreclosure proceedings, child custody cases, or immigration hearings — do so without a lawyer. Although more than 50 million Americans technically qualify for federally funded legal assistance, over half of those who seek such assistance are turned away due to lack of funding. The Attorney General's Access to Justice (ATJ) Initiative is promoting a wide array of programs and policy initiatives throughout the Department aimed at eliminating barriers that prevent people from understanding and exercising their rights, ensuring fair and just outcomes for all parties involved in the criminal or juvenile justice system, and improving the efficiency of the justice system to reduce costs and improve outcomes. In FY 2016, OJP is requesting continued funding for six ATJ initiatives originally proposed in the FY 2015 President's Budget, which will support state, local, and tribal efforts to improve indigent defense services, expand civil legal aid programs, and strengthen the relationships between communities and their criminal justice systems through a focus on procedural justice issues.

Repeat offenders who cycle in and out of the justice system commit a significant portion of all crime and drive up the cost of operating justice agencies. These offenders often have risk factors such as

mental health problems and substance abuse, limited education and literacy, inadequate job skills, and a lack of positive support systems that, if addressed, reduce the likelihood of re-offending. OJP promotes the development and implementation of evidence-based prisoner reentry programs that improve outcomes for offenders and reduce unnecessary confinement, which imposes significant social and economic costs on the American public without improving public safety. In addition to the Second Chance Act program (which supports reentry program implementation at the state, local, and tribal levels), OJP is committed to testing and developing new evidence-based reentry strategies through the Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement Program.

OJP is working to improve positive life outcomes for all youth and to prevent and reduce youth involvement in the juvenile and criminal justice system by addressing specific risk and protective factors associated with the likelihood of their involvement in the juvenile and criminal justice systems. The recidivism rate among juveniles following release from secure or other residential placement remains alarmingly high. OJP strives to strengthen the capability and capacity of our juvenile justice system to confront these challenges through prevention and intervention. OJP supports ongoing efforts to strengthen and reform the nation's juvenile justice system, expand the use of alternatives to incarceration in appropriate cases, and encourage the adoption of evidence-based programs and policies through the Part B: Formula Grants and Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Programs. OJP also works closely with its state, local and tribal partners through programs, such as the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention and the Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence Program, to develop innovative solutions that meet the changing needs and evolving juvenile justice challenges.

OJP also provides grant assistance for states, territories, tribal governments and other entities to use to implement, enhance and maintain sex offender programming throughout the United States. These grants, administered by OJP's SMART Office, provide funding for the implementation of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA), the development of a campus sexual assault perpetrator treatment program, continued support for sex offender management fellows and the SORNA Tribal Training and Technical Assistance Program.

Assisting victims of crime and improving the way the nation's criminal justice system responds to victims' needs is another top priority for OJP. Through the Crime Victims Fund, OJP supports 53 crime victim's compensation and services programs in every U.S. state, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, as well as over 4,500 victim assistance programs throughout the U.S. In FY 2016, OJP is requesting funding to continue implementing the Vision 21 strategy, which is a strategic plan that addresses the need for more victim-related data, research and program evaluation; holistic legal assistance for crime victims; resources for tribal victims; and capacity building to provide technology- and evidence-based training and technical assistance to help state, local, and tribal victims compensation and services programs meet the challenges of the 21st century.

**Office of Justice Programs  
Summary of Changes  
FY 2014 - FY 2016  
(dollars in thousands)**

	FY 2014 Omnibus (P.L. 113-76)	FY 2015 Enacted (P.L. 113-235)	FY 2016 President's Budget Request	FY 2016 President's Budget vs. FY 2015 Enacted
<b>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</b>				
Criminal Justice Statistics Programs	45,000	41,000	61,400	20,400
Indigent Defense Initiative-- National Survey of Public Defenders	[0]	[0]	[1,000]	[1,000]
Indigent Defense Initiative-- National Public Defenders Reporting Program: Design and Testing	[0]	[0]	[1,500]	[1,500]
NCVS Sample Boost for Subnational Estimates Program	[0]	[0]	[6,000]	[6,000]
Regional Information Sharing System (RISS)	30,000	30,000	25,000	(5,000)
Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs	40,000	36,000	52,500	16,500
Civil Legal Aid Research	[0]	[0]	[2,700]	[2,700]
Collecting Digital Evidence from Large-Scale Computer Systems and Networks	[0]	[0]	[5,000]	[5,000]
Indigent Defense Initiative-- Social Science Research on Indigent Defense	[0]	[0]	[3,000]	[3,000]
Forensic Science	4,000	4,000	6,000	2,000
National Commission on Forensic Science	[1,000]	[1,000]	[0]	[-1,000]
Transfer - NIST	[3,000]	[3,000]	[3,000]	[0]
CrimeSolutions.gov (Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository)	1,000	0	3,000	3,000
Research on Domestic Radicalization and Violent Extremism	0	0	4,000	4,000
<b>Subtotal, RES</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>111,000</b>	<b>151,900</b>	<b>40,900</b>
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>				
Adam Walsh Act	20,000	20,000	20,000	0
Body-Worn Camera Partnership Program	0	0	30,000	30,000
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	22,500	22,250	0	(22,250)
NIST Transfer	[1,500]	[1,500]	[0]	[-1,500]
Byrne Competitive Grants	13,500	0	15,000	15,000
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	10,500	0	29,500	29,500
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)	376,000	376,000	388,000	12,000
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	[0]	[0]	[22,500]	[22,500]
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	[0]	[10,500]	[0]	[-10,500]
Countering Violent Extremism - Training	[0]	[0]	[2,000]	[2,000]
Firearms Safety Materials and Gun Locks	[0]	[3,000]	[0]	[-3,000]
Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense	[0]	[2,500]	[0]	[-2,500]
Missing Alzheimer's Patient Alert Program	[0]	[750]	[0]	[-750]
Research on Domestic Radicalization	[4,000]	[4,000]	[0]	[-4,000]
Smart Policing	[5,000]	[5,000]	[10,000]	[5,000]
Smart Policing - Body-Worn Camera Demonstration	[0]	[0]	[10,000]	[10,000]
Smart Prosecution	[2,500]	[2,500]	[5,000]	[2,500]
State and Local Antiterrorism Training (SLATT)	[1,000]	[0]	[2,000]	[2,000]
State and Local Assistance Help Desk and Diagnostic Center (E2I)	[1,000]	[0]	[2,000]	[2,000]
VALOR Initiative	[15,000]	[15,000]	[15,000]	[0]
Voter Education on Puerto Rico Plebiscite	[2,500]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Byrne Incentive Grants	0	0	15,000	15,000
Campus Public Safety - National Center for Public Safety	2,000	2,000	0	(2,000)

	FY 2014 Omnibus (P.L. 113-76)	FY 2015 Enacted (P.L. 113-235)	FY 2016 President's Budget Request	FY 2016 President's Budget vs. FY 2015 Enacted
Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
Civil Legal Aid - Competitive Grant (in consult with ATJ)	0	0	5,000	5,000
Community Teams to Reduce the SAK Backlog	0	41,000	41,000	0
Comprehensive School Safety Initiative	75,000	75,000	75,000	0
Pilot Grants	[50,000]	[50,000]	[0]	[-50,000]
Research and Evaluation	[25,000]	[25,000]	[0]	[-25,000]
Countering Violent Extremism Program	0	0	6,000	6,000
Court Appointed Special Advocate Program	6,000	6,000	6,000	0
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	125,000	125,000	105,000	(20,000)
DNA Backlog	[117,000]	[117,000]	[0]	[-117,000]
Post-Conviction DNA Testing	[4,000]	[4,000]	[0]	[-4,000]
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners	[4,000]	[4,000]	[0]	[-4,000]
Sexual Assault Kit Backlog Reduction	[0]	[0]	[20,000]	[20,000]
Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence	8,000	8,000	23,000	15,000
Drug Court Program	40,500	41,000	36,000	(5,000)
Economic, High-tech, Cybercrime Prevention	10,000	13,000	15,000	2,000
Intellectual Property Enforcement Program	[0]	[2,500]	[2,500]	[0]
Indian Country Initiatives	30,000	30,000	0	(30,000)
Indigent Defense Initiative-- Answering Gideon's Call	0	0	5,400	5,400
John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program	2,000	2,000	0	(2,000)
Justice Reinvestment (Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction)	27,500	27,500	45,000	17,500
Task Force on Federal Corrections	[1,000]	[750]	[0]	[-750]
Justice and Mental Health Collaboration (formerly Mentally Ill Offender Act Program)	8,250	8,500	14,000	5,500
Missing Alzheimer's Patient Alert Program	750	0	0	0
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Initiative	58,500	[73,000]	[0]	[-73,000]
National Criminal Records History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	[46,500]	48,000	50,000	2,000
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants	[12,000]	25,000	5,000	(20,000)
National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs)	0	0	2,400	2,400
National Sex Offender Public Website	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Next Generation Identification (NGI) Assistance Program	0	0	5,000	5,000
Paul Coverdell Grants	12,000	12,000	0	(12,000)
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	7,000	11,000	9,000	(2,000)
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	12,500	13,000	10,500	(2,500)
Procedural Justice - Building Community Trust	0	0	20,000	20,000
Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)	4,000	4,000	10,000	6,000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	10,000	10,000	14,000	4,000
Second Chance Act/Offender Re-entry	67,750	68,000	120,000	52,000
Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Grants	[2,000]	[5,000]	[5,000]	[0]
Pay for Success (discretionary)	[2,500]	[2,500]	[20,000]	[17,500]
Pay for Success (Permanent Supportive Housing Model)	[5,000]	[5,000]	[10,000]	[5,000]
Smart Probation	[6,000]	[6,000]	[10,000]	[4,000]
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	180,000	185,000	0	(185,000)
Veterans Treatment Courts	4,000	5,000	4,000	(1,000)
Victims of Trafficking	14,250	42,250	10,500	(31,750)



	FY 2014 Omnibus (P.L. 113-76)	FY 2015 Enacted (P.L. 113-235)	FY 2016 President's Budget Request	FY 2016 President's Budget vs. FY 2015 Enacted
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction/ (S&L Gun Crime Prosecution Assistance)	8,500	5,000	5,000	0
Vision 21	12,500	12,500	0	(12,500)
<b>Total, State and Local Law Enforcement Asst</b>	<b>1,171,500</b>	<b>1,241,000</b>	<b>1,142,300</b>	<b>(98,700)</b>
<b>Juvenile Justice Programs</b>				
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	1,500	1,500	1,500	0
Children of Incarcerated Parents (COIP) Web Portal	500	500	500	0
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	5,500	0	18,000	18,000
Delinquency Prevention Program (formerly Title V: Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants)	15,000	15,000	42,000	27,000
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	[0]	[6,000]	[0]	[-6,000]
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws	[2,500]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Gang Prevention/Gang and Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Initiatives	[2,500]	[3,000]	[0]	[-3,000]
Juvenile Justice and Education Collaboration Assistance (JJECA) (new program in FY 2014 PB)	[5,000]	[0]	[10,000]	[10,000]
National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	[0]	[1,000]	[0]	[-1,000]
Tribal Youth Program	[5,000]	[5,000]	[0]	[-5,000]
Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	1,000	2,000	2,000	0
Indigent Defense Initiative-- Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program	0	0	5,400	5,400
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program	0	0	30,000	30,000
Missing and Exploited Children	67,000	68,000	67,000	(1,000)
National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	1,000	0	4,000	4,000
Part B: Formula Grants	55,500	55,500	70,000	14,500
Emergency Planning - Juvenile Detention Facilities	[500]	[500]	[0]	[-500]
JABG Activities	[10,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Smart on Juvenile Justice Initiative	0	0	30,000	30,000
VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	19,000	19,000	11,000	(8,000)
Youth Mentoring	88,500	90,000	58,000	(32,000)
<b>Subtotal, Juvenile Justice Programs</b>	<b>254,500</b>	<b>251,500</b>	<b>339,400</b>	<b>87,900</b>
<b>Public Safety Officers Benefits</b>				
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program-Disability and Educational Assistance Benefits Programs	16,300	16,300	16,300	0
<b>Subtotal, PSOB Discretionary</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total, OJP Discretionary</b>	<b>1,562,300</b>	<b>1,619,800</b>	<b>1,649,900</b>	<b>30,100</b>
<i>New Flexible Tribal Grant - Set Aside</i>	[0]	[0]	[114,352]	[114,352]
<i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics Set Aside</i>	[27,510]	[28,870]	[43,041]	[14,171]
<i>NIJ Research and Eval Violence Against Women</i>	[250]	[0]	[0]	[0]

	FY 2014 Omnibus (P.L. 113-76)	FY 2015 Enacted (P.L. 113-235)	FY 2016 President's Budget Request	FY 2016 President's Budget vs. FY 2015 Enacted
<b>Public Safety Officers Benefits--Mandatory (Death,</b>	80,928	71,000	100,000	29,000
<b>Subtotal, PSOB Mandatory</b>	<b>80,928</b>	<b>71,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>29,000</b>
<b>Crime Victims Fund* (Mandatory)</b>	<b>745,000</b>	<b>2,361,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>(1,361,000)</b>
CVF Obligations Cap	[745,000]	[2,351,000]	[945,000]	[-1,406,000]
Inspector General Oversight	[0]	[10,000]	[0]	[-10,000]
Crime Victims Fund - Vision 21	[0]	[0]	[25,000]	[25,000]
Tribal Assistance for Victims of Violence - Vision 21	[0]	[0]	[20,000]	[20,000]
Domestic Trafficking Victims Grants	[0]	[0]	[10,000]	[10,000]
<b>Total, OJP Mandatory (PSOB and CVF)</b>	<b>825,928</b>	<b>2,432,000</b>	<b>1,100,000</b>	<b>(1,332,000)</b>
<b>Grand Total, OJP</b>	<b>2,388,228</b>	<b>4,051,800</b>	<b>2,749,900</b>	<b>(1,301,900)</b>
Rescission (from Unobligated Balances)	(59,000)	(82,500)	0	82,500

# **I. Overview**

## **A. Introduction**

In FY 2016, the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) requests \$2.7 billion, 763 positions, and 729 FTE. This request includes total program changes of \$1.3 billion below the FY 2015 Enacted level. The request includes \$1.6 billion in funding for OJP discretionary programs and \$1.1 billion in funding for mandatory programs.

The FY 2016 President's Budget supports evidence-based, cost-effective programs that address the nation's most pressing public safety challenges, including body-worn cameras, indigent defense, tribal law and safety, prevention and diversion for juveniles at risk or involved in the criminal justice system, and supporting victims of crime. The request also highlights the need for a robust research agenda that includes statistical analysis and evaluations that will provide much needed information on what works and what does not in combating crime and increasing public safety.

The President's Budget prioritizes programs that support the Attorney General's priority goals and the *Smart on Crime* initiative, and/or target critical investment needs. In order to further the advance of criminal justice reform, OJP's request includes the following increases: 1) \$87.9 million for Juvenile Justice programs, which target children and young adults who are some of the most vulnerable members of society; 2) \$30.0 million for a new Body-Worn Camera (BWC) Partnership Program to help state, local, and tribal agencies improve their relationships with the communities they serve; 3) \$16.5 million for targeted investments in research, evaluation, and statistics; 4) \$6.0 million for a new Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Program to support flexible, locally-developed CVE initiatives; 5) \$2.4 million for the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs), a national centralized repository and resource center for missing persons and unidentified decedent cases; and 6) \$5.0 million for the Next Generation Identification Assistance program to advance the availability of important biometric services and capabilities to the Nation's criminal justice system.

In addition, the request continues to support and build on funding requested to support top criminal and juvenile justice priorities, including indigent defense and civil legal aid (\$24.0 million); the Procedural Justice program (\$20.0 million); programs aligned with the goals of the Department's *Smart on Crime* Initiative in the areas of policing, prosecution and probation (\$35.0 million); the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (\$45.0 million); Second Chance Act grants (\$120.0 million); Justice Assistance Grants (\$388.0M), the Vision 21: Transforming Victims Services initiative (\$45.0 million); the Juvenile Justice and Education Collaboration Assistance program (\$10.0 million); a three percent set-aside for research, evaluation, and statistics; and a seven percent discretionary set-aside for tribal assistance programs.

OJP continues to enhance its grant oversight capability by developing improved methods for monitoring its over 7,000 active grants, totaling approximately \$6 billion. In FY 2014, OJP completed in-depth programmatic monitoring on 652 grants totaling \$1.2 billion dollars, exceeding its statutory requirement to monitor 10 percent of total award dollars by over \$600 million and on-site financial monitoring of 307 grants totaling \$621 million. In addition to in-depth monitoring activities, OJP program offices conducted desk reviews on over 8,000 grants. OJP continued to work closely with its grantees and the Office of the Inspector General to

address and correct issues identified in grant audits. In FY 2014, OJP closed 174 open single and OIG grant audit reports, representing the resolution of 435 findings, and more than \$9.4 million in questioned costs, of which DOJ grantees returned of approximately \$1.2 million to the federal government for unallowable, unauthorized, or unsupported costs.

## **B. Mission and Vision**

### **Mission**

OJP increases public safety and improves the fair administration of justice across America through innovative leadership and programs.

### **Vision**

To be the premier resource for the justice community by:

- Providing and coordinating information, research and development, statistics, training, and support to help the justice community build the capacity it needs to meet its public safety goals.
- Embracing local decision-making, while encouraging local innovation through national policy leadership.

OJP's mission supports the Department of Justice (DOJ) Strategic Plan, specifically Goal 2: Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce federal law; and Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels.

## **C. FY 2016 OJP Priorities**

OJP's FY 2016 Budget request funds approaches to criminal and juvenile justice that support the priorities of the Attorney General's *Smart on Crime* Initiative at the federal, state, local and tribal levels. The National Governor's Association Spring 2013 Fiscal Survey of States Report highlighted slow growth in revenues while at the same time increasing demands on their budgets. Given these ongoing fiscal pressures, OJP's programs provide a critical source of funding to fill some of the gaps that state, local, and tribal governments continue to face in funding crime reduction and public safety strategies. In addition, OJP's programs provide training and technical support at the state, local, and tribal level on the use of innovative and evidence-based approaches; and provide current analyses of criminal and juvenile justice issues through research and evaluations.

The FY 2016 Budget request continues to highlight OJP priorities (below), such as access to justice issues, including indigent defense, civil legal aid, and procedural justice; tribal issues; juvenile justice; improving investigation of and response to sexual assaults; and evidence and innovation.

### **Prioritizing Investments in OJP Programs**

OJP's FY 2016 Budget request emphasizes investment in programs that address the nation's top criminal justice and public safety priorities, especially those that reduce violent crime and protect

vulnerable populations in the justice system. These priorities include supporting programs included under the Department's *Smart on Crime* initiative, which focuses on promoting evidence-based reentry programs, supporting alternatives to incarceration in appropriate cases, and providing additional resources for proven programs to fight violent crime and address the needs of vulnerable populations. By carefully aligning its budget request with these priorities, OJP is contributing to the Department's efforts to propose a budget that is fiscally responsible budget while addressing important justice system challenges and investing in innovative programs to improve justice system outcomes and increase the efficiency of DOJ's programs.

### Access to Justice

Supporting the fair and impartial administration of justice in the United States and helping to ensure that all Americans receive equal justice under the law are two central missions of the Department of Justice. In 2010, the Department established the Access to Justice Initiative (ATJ) to address growing concerns in the criminal and civil justice systems, and to help deliver outcomes that are fair and accessible to all, regardless of wealth and status.

OJP's FY 2016 President's Budget request includes several proposals to help expand access to justice:

### **Indigent Defense**

In many states, the indigent defense system cannot meet the demands being placed on it, with many defendants receiving insufficient representation (and, in some cases, no representation at all). In addition to being a matter of constitutional concern, this void contributes to over-incarceration, reduced confidence in the justice system, and other inequities. Without effective representation, a defendant may not be treated fairly, may not understand the process, and may not get the benefit of available alternatives to incarceration for first-time or low-level offenses.

Despite the right to counsel guaranteed in the Sixth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, in many places economically disadvantaged defendants still are not represented effectively in all stages of a case. Indigent defendants are often forced to wait in jail for long periods of time before ever meeting with an attorney. Heavy caseloads and insufficient resources make it difficult for many attorneys representing indigent clients to completely fulfill their legal and ethical obligations. The defense of indigent juveniles poses its own unique problems for the proper and fair functioning of the justice system. Youth defendants are often encouraged (to their disadvantage) to waive the right to counsel. Many courts accept these waivers with little challenge.

In FY 2016, OJP requests several indigent defense initiatives that:

- Support a comprehensive program of research to include evaluations of current strategies for indigent defense, as well as research and development to generate new research-based strategies for strengthening and safeguarding indigent defense in the U.S.;
- Develop a survey that documents the educational backgrounds, work experience, work environment, and workloads, as well as assess the quality of service delivery and the training needs of professionals working at various levels within public defender offices;

- Develop annual statistics on public defenders’ caseloads, case types, and case outcomes using administrative data systems from state and county public defenders offices nationwide; and
- Develop effective, well-resourced model juvenile indigent defender offices; and develop and implement standards of practice and policy for the effective management of such offices.

## **Civil Legal Aid**

Many Americans who appear in court to address significant life-altering events — such as foreclosure proceedings or child custody cases — do so without a lawyer. The cost of quality legal representation in civil cases and the lack of funding for civil legal assistance programs create a substantial “justice gap” for low- and moderate-income people in civil court proceedings. OJP’s Budget requests funding for programs to develop and administer a competitive grant program to incentivize civil legal aid planning processes and system improvements; as well as research that supports innovative efforts to improve and expand civil legal assistance services at the state, local, and tribal levels. This initiative helps to coordinate and improve research and data collection on civil legal assistance issues to help provide policy makers and legal professionals with more timely and detailed data to improve the nation’s civil legal assistance programs.

States that have undertaken a concerted, bipartisan effort to assess and improve their civil legal aid delivery systems have had the most success in expanding access to justice. The creation of Access to Justice Commissions in those states was a significant step to help identify the unmet need and to develop strategies to meet it. These programs would support this kind of innovative statewide planning, which is necessary for jurisdictions to develop effective, locally-tailored approaches to increase access to justice.

## **Procedural Justice**

Procedural justice focuses on the idea of fairness in the processes for resolving disputes in civil and criminal cases. In recent years, there has been a growing interest in applying the concept of procedural justice to the criminal and juvenile justice systems and criminal and civil court proceedings to increase cooperation, reduce crime, improve customer satisfaction with criminal justice agencies and courts, and foster a better relationship between the criminal and juvenile justice systems and the citizens that they serve. OJP’s FY 2016 President’s Budget request includes funding in support of the National Initiative for Building Community Trust and Justice, which will provide grants and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal courts and juvenile justice agencies to support innovative efforts to improve perceptions of fairness in the criminal and juvenile justice systems and build community trust in these institutions.

### Tribal Justice Assistance

Tribal justice issues continue to be a priority for OJP. Violent crime rates in Indian Country are unusually high, yet tribal law enforcement resources are typically scarce, a problem exacerbated by the geographic isolation and/or vast size of many reservations. OJP targets these conditions with training and resources aimed at Indian Country, such as training on problem solving courts

and coordinated law enforcement information sharing and data collection. OJP will continue to coordinate with the Department of Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs and other agencies to bring better focus to these issues. OJP's Justice Programs Council on Native American Affairs in the Office of the Assistant Attorney General (OAAG) developed and led collaboration with other DOJ components and Alaska Native leadership to assess existing and needed public safety, justice and wellness programming.

In FY 2016, OJP requests that a set-aside of seven percent of discretionary funds be made available for OJP's grant or reimbursement programs for tribal justice assistance programs. This set-aside will create a more dependable and flexible funding stream to support tribal justice assistance programs, allowing OJP and the tribes to focus on identifying their most important criminal justice priorities and developing innovative, evidence-based responses to address these priorities.

### Juvenile Justice

OJP continues to make juvenile justice matters a high priority. Since reaching a high in 1994, the arrest rate for juveniles has dropped dramatically—the juvenile violent crime arrest rate has declined by 45 percent; the overall juvenile arrest rate has dropped 32 percent. Unfortunately, this decrease has not translated into changes in other areas of the juvenile justice system, such as juvenile court caseloads and juveniles in custody facilities. Specifically, compared to the drop in juvenile arrests, the juvenile court delinquency case rate has dropped only 15 percent and the custody placement rate has dropped 26 percent. Indications are that, despite the decrease in crime, the juvenile justice system is still formally handling too many youth at significant cost to state and local governments. Many states continue to hold nonviolent and status offenders in detention and correctional institutions, for both pre-disposition and post-dispositional placements; and many indigent youth offenders who are formally handled in the state(s) juvenile justice system lack meaningful access to counsel, which can lead to an increase of youth who request a waiver of counsel without understanding the repercussions, an increase in the prosecution of youth in adult court, and an increase in disproportionate minority confinement. In FY 2016, OJP requests \$339.4 million in direct funding for juvenile justice programs to assist states with their juvenile justice systems.

### Improving Investigation of and Response to Sexual Assaults

While the nation's overall violent crime rates continue to remain at historically low levels, investigating and prosecuting sexual assaults continue to be significant challenges for many state, local, and tribal law enforcement and criminal justice agencies. Thousands of untested sexual assault evidence kits are stored in police evidence rooms around the country and making decisions about how best to handle all of this older, unanalyzed evidence and prosecute the cases connected to it is anything but straightforward or consistent. In the FY 2016, OJP requests funding to support grants that aid in community efforts to develop plans and identify the most critical needs to address sexual assault prevention, investigation, prosecution, and services, including addressing their untested sexual assault evidence kits at law enforcement agencies or backlogged crime labs.



### Strengthening Community Policing

On December 1, 2014, the President announced his plans for a comprehensive Department-wide initiative to strengthen community policing and improve relationships between law enforcement and public safety agencies and the communities they serve. In FY 2016, OJP will administer three central components of this initiative.

- The new Body-Worn Camera (BWC) Partnership Program will provide \$30.0 million to fund competitive matching grants and training and technical assistance to help state, local, and tribal law enforcement and public safety agencies cover the costs of purchasing and deploying BWC systems and the data infrastructure needed to support their use.
- The BWC Problem Solving Demonstration Program (funded from within the \$20.0 provided for the Smart Policing Initiative) will focus on building knowledge on the use of BWC systems as a component of a comprehensive, community based strategy to improve relationships between law enforcement and public safety agencies and the communities they serve.
- The Procedural Justice: Building Community Trust and Justice Program will provide \$20.0 million to support efforts focused on enhancing procedural justice, reducing bias, and supporting racial reconciliation in the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

OJP will also coordinate its efforts with other DOJ components, including the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), to provide comprehensive strategies and assistance to support communities seeking new approaches to improving the relationship between their residents and the law enforcement and public safety agencies that serve and protect them.

### Evidence and Innovation Priorities

OJP is proud to play a leading role in efforts to use evidence and evaluation to improve programs throughout the Department of Justice. OJP is home to two of the Department's key evidence-generating components—the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). The statistical analysis and evaluation research supported by BJS and NIJ, as well as program evaluation findings generated by other OJP components, make a significant contribution to the growing base of evidence on the effectiveness of criminal justice programs. OJP offices and bureaus also collaborate to advance knowledge and practice through demonstration programs that include technical assistance and use program evaluation to test the effectiveness of innovative or promising approaches.

OJP's ongoing efforts to integrate evidence-based policies and programs into all aspects of its work are an integral part of the Department's efforts to implement the Administration's *Evidence and Innovation Agenda* and adopt innovative, cost-effective policies and programs that improve public safety and support a fair and effective criminal justice system. OJP and its staff are committed to using evidence and evaluation findings to help the federal government and its state, local, and tribal partners make the most of the resources entrusted to the agency by the nation's taxpayers.

## ***STRATEGY 1. HARNESSING DATA TO IMPROVE AGENCY RESULTS***

Administrative data collected by Federal, state, or local agencies to run programs are a valuable resource for program improvement and for helping agencies, consumers, and providers make more informed decisions. By implementing efforts to link data collection efforts across agencies and increase the availability of reliable data to researchers and the general public, OJP helps to provide decision-makers and criminal justice practitioners at all levels of government with the information they need to develop better legislation, policies and programs.

Data Infrastructure Development: In the fields of criminal and juvenile justice and crime victim services, there is an acute need to improve and enhance the overall informational infrastructure in a way that supports basic research, evaluation, and data-driven policy making and program design. BJS leads the nation in developing this informational infrastructure and therefore plays a critical role in advancing evidence-based practices and infusing evidence into grant making.

## ***STRATEGY 2. HIGH-QUALITY, LOW-COST EVALUATIONS, AND RESEARCH***

Many innovative companies use rapidly conducted randomized field trials to identify effective innovations and move them quickly into practice. In the public sector, low-cost, frequent field tests do not replace longer-term, rigorous evaluations—they supplement them. They allow innovative administrators to say: "Might this help boost results? Let's try it and see if it works." OJP is making numerous contributions in this area by using scientifically rigorous program evaluations to answer important policy and program questions and developing high quality, cost-effective evaluations that piggy-back on existing programs and datasets in collaboration with its state, local, and tribal partners.

Large Scale Demonstration Field Experiments. Demonstration field experiments (DFEs) use randomized controlled trials (RCTs) to develop the most rigorous evidence possible about the effectiveness of programs and practices. The NIJ continues to propose DFEs for FY 2016 and beyond, including the RCT Challenge. To encourage the use of RCTs in the criminal justice field, NIJ has issued this Challenge to seek RCT proposals addressing timely criminal justice issues such as the evaluation of innovative policing strategies such as body-worn cameras. NIJ has encouraged criminal justice agencies to use rigorous research methods to craft solutions to the problems they face. This challenge creates incentives for criminal justice agencies to use low-cost RCTs as a standard and straightforward approach to answering their questions and conducting their day-to-day business operations.

Current Demonstration Field Experiments: The BJA and NIJ are jointly conducting two demonstration field experiments (DFEs) in the areas of probation and post-release community supervision. DFEs work to produce new knowledge in key areas of criminal justice by applying the rigor of science to program implementation and then evaluating those programs through randomized controlled experiments, tracking and coaching for program fidelity, and strengthening data collection and analysis. In both cases, BJA is funding the demonstration sites, while NIJ is funding evaluation efforts. The first project, the *Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE) DFE*, replicates a program that has shown strong evidence of success. The four sites selected for this DFE are being rigorously tested to determine whether the HOPE

probation model can promote the successful widespread completion of probation for high-risk probationers. In addition to rigorous evaluation of these programs while they are in progress, the evaluation team will also follow up with offenders for 12 months after they leave the program. The second project, the *Second Chance Act DFE*, will significantly expand the body of evidence associated with improving the outcomes for offenders reentering the community. Based on a reentry model focused on reducing criminal recidivism, this multisite DFE will examine how post-release interactions, programs, services, and activities affect parolees. The results from this DFE are expected to enhance the knowledge base for working with post-release offenders in the community. BJA and NIJ are currently working with the National Institute of Corrections to finalize the curricula and training and technical assistance plan for this effort.

“Smart” Suite Programs: OJP has developed and supported a “smart” suite of programs are aligned with the priorities of the Department’s *Smart on Crime* Initiative. These programs promote and require a strategic partnership between criminal justice practitioners and local research partners to identify, select, and help implement the most effective strategies to reduce and prevent crime. This model is evident in the following BJA programs:

- The Smart Policing Initiative provides assistance to police departments to help them identify effective tactics for addressing specific crime problems based on rigorous analysis and promote organizational change in using evidence-based strategies.
- The Smart Prosecution program will provide funding to county and city prosecutors to use local criminal justice data to be smart on crime, developing effective and economical prosecution strategies to specific crime problems in their jurisdictions.
- The Smart Supervision (Smart Probation) program is designed to develop more effective and evidence-based probation programs that effectively address offenders’ needs and reduce recidivism, by improving probation and parole success rates, which would in turn improve public safety, reduce returns to prisons and jails, and save taxpayer dollars.
- The Smart on Juvenile Justice Initiative will provide incentive grants and training and technical assistance to support the successful implementation of juvenile justice reform at the state and local levels to encourage reinvestment of cost savings into juvenile justice prevention and further reform.

Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (RES) Set-aside: The Research, Evaluation, and Statistics set-aside provides NIJ and BJS an important source of funding for building and enhancing basic statistical systems to monitor the criminal justice system and for conducting research to identify best practices within that system. To support the overall mission of generating evidence, OJP is proposing a three percent set-aside for research, evaluation, and statistics. In FY 2016, this set-aside is expected to provide up to \$49.3 million to support, among other things, next-generation research on offender reentry, officer safety, and crime prevention; program evaluations to show what works to improve policing and serve crime victims; strengthening the criminal justice evidence-based programs through greater use of RCTs; research and development work in forensics; development and testing of methods to learn from justice system errors; development of recommendations for a modern set of crime measures and the best means of obtaining them;

continuing to build a system of incident level law enforcement records; and creation of a Center for the Collection and Analysis of Administrative Data on Crime, Recidivism and Re-entry. In addition, this funding will support data collections and statistical analyses on a variety of topics, including initiatives dealing with recidivism, prisoner reentry, prosecution and adjudication, criminal justice data improvement programs, criminal victimization, law enforcement management and administration, and corrections populations and practices.

### ***STRATEGY 3. USING INNOVATIVE OUTCOME-FOCUSED GRANT DESIGNS***

Because many federal dollars flow to states, localities, tribes, and other entities through competitive and formula grants, grant reforms are an important component of strengthening the use of evidence in government. This includes encouraging a greater share of grant funding to be spent on approaches with strong evidence of effectiveness and building more evaluation into grant-making to build even more knowledge about what works. OJP is leading the Department's efforts to implement outcome based grant design through both new proposals such as Pay for Success initiatives and refinements to existing grant programs to promote greater use of evidence based programs and practices.

Pay for Success: Pay for Success initiatives (modeled on the social impact bond programs developed in Great Britain and Australia) offer innovative ways for the government to partner with philanthropic and private investors to fund proven and promising practices and to significantly enhance the return on taxpayer investments. Under this model, investors provide the up-front capital for social services with a strong evidence base that, when successful, achieve measurable outcomes that improve the lives of families and individuals and reduce their need for future services. The government pays when these measurable results are achieved.

In FY 2016, up to \$30.0 million of funding from the Second Chance Act Program will be used to support Pay for Success initiatives. OJP proposes to use the Pay for Success funding for awards to support jurisdictions implementing initiatives in the overall reentry context, as well as initiatives specifically designed to test the Permanent Supportive Housing Model.

Refinements to Existing Formula Grant Programs: OJP is constantly looking for ways to incorporate evidence-based programs and practices and support for rigorous program evaluation into its existing programs. For example, NIJ solicitations currently prioritize cost-benefit analysis in a number of its solicitations using the following language: "...applications that include cost-benefit analysis will be given priority. NIJ views cost-benefit analysis as an effective way to communicate and disseminate findings from evaluation research."

OJJDP formula grants support states' efforts to develop alternatives to confinement and to develop and implement screening and assessment tools. Research has shown that detention and incarceration rarely rehabilitate young offenders. Despite historically low national crime rates, the juvenile justice system is still formally handling too many youth at a significant cost to state and local governments. By promoting evidence-based screening and assessment tools to help states ensure that incarceration is reserved for only those cases in which it is necessary and supporting the development of alternatives to incarceration that reduce recidivism among juveniles involved with the justice system, OJJDP can assist state and local juvenile justice

systems use formula grant funding to help them control costs and improve outcomes for the young people they serve.

OJP is also promoting rigorous program evaluation through the grant solicitations issued by all of its bureaus and program offices. For the past several years, OJP grantees have been required to plan and submit performance measure activities that assess the impact of grant-funded programs.

OJP uses grant criteria to encourage the use of evidence-based practices in many competitive grant programs and builds many grant programs around evidence-based strategies and programs. For example, many BJA solicitations indicate that “priority consideration” will be given to applications that are considered promising, are evidence-based, or that use research to support why an innovative program will be effective.

#### ***STRATEGY 4. STRENGTHENING AGENCY CAPACITY TO USE EVIDENCE***

Evaluation is useful only to the extent that it is being used for decision-making. Agency-wide evaluation plans that focus evidence-building resources on the most relevant and actionable issues and the development of clearinghouses to share information and research findings on evidence-based programs are two important strategies that federal agencies can adopt to generate useful evaluation findings and incorporate them into day-to-day decision-making and operations. This strategy provides OJP with a special opportunity to advance the use of evidence-based programs; OJP can not only make greater use of evidence in its own operations and decisions, but also has the opportunity to assist its state, local, and tribal partners in doing the same.

OJP, working with other agencies across the federal government, is exploring ways to strengthen data capacity and conduct rigorous evaluations to understand the impacts of important Departmental and cross-sector initiatives, for example, Promise Zones, which are designed to improve outcomes for high-poverty communities and individuals living in those communities. A key focus will be on utilizing reliable administrative data sources at the federal, state, and local level for measuring common outcomes across multiple sites, an approach that can enhance the quality of the evaluations while minimizing their costs.

Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI): Justice reinvestment is a data-driven approach to improve public safety, reduce corrections and related criminal justice spending, and reinvest savings in strategies that can decrease crime and strengthen neighborhoods. JRI provides technical assistance and competitive financial support to states, counties, cities, and tribal authorities that are either currently engaged in justice reinvestment or are well positioned to undertake such work. JRI includes policymakers, technical assistance providers, and stakeholders working intensively over a two – three year period. During the first phase, entities analyze data, develop policy options, and adopt new policies. Subsequent steps would implement new policies; put reinvestment strategies into place, and measure performance. This program not only helps participating states develop solutions to the corrections-related challenges they face today, but also helps them develop the capacity to understand and analyze these problems to support future policy reforms.

CrimeSolutions.gov: Launched in the summer of 2011, CrimeSolutions.gov is the centerpiece of OJP's efforts to improve the translation of evidence into practice. Practitioners and policymakers now have a central, credible source for evidence-based information on policies, programs, and practices across the fields of criminal justice, juvenile justice, and crime victim services. CrimeSolutions.gov is a searchable online database with profiles of nearly 300 evidence-based programs covering a range of justice-related topics, including corrections; courts; crime prevention; substance abuse; juveniles; law enforcement; technology and forensics; and victims. The website provides easy access to evidence-based programs and encourages the integration of scientific evidence into programmatic and policy decision-making.

State and Local Help Desk and Diagnostic Center: The OJP Diagnostic Center was launched in 2012 for community leaders seeking to address complex justice challenges and implement evidence-based interventions to address issues related to criminal justice, juvenile justice, and crime victim services. It provides assistance in identifying, assessing, and implementing evidence-based strategies to combat crime and improve public safety. The Center has already engaged with 29 jurisdictions – states, cities, counties, and tribes – on issues ranging from improving homicide clearance rates to trauma-informed management of juveniles in detention facilities. It helps communities use local data to “diagnose” and assess the nature of the local challenge, and then recommends evidence-based options that would be best suited for addressing the local challenge. The Diagnostic Center plays a critical part in OJP's efforts to promote evidence-based programs and practices by helping communities identify the solutions that best fit their unique needs. In each engagement, the process is designed to build the community's capacity to act independently and use local data to make future public safety decisions. Resources developed for one community may have national relevance, such as the July 2014 report (co-published with COPS) that reviews the evidence on police officer body-worn cameras and includes recommendations for further assessing the technology.

Strengthening the Use of Evaluation and Research: In FY 2014, BJA began working with the Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services (OCJS) to support its development of a formal mechanism for criminal justice practitioners to gain access to, and funding for, experts in the field who are willing to provide practical, evidence-based solutions to obstacles faced by communities. The OCJS is encouraging the use of evidence-based principles by providing research, evaluation, data analysis, and other technical support at no cost to local Ohio agencies who seek assistance. The OCJS currently consists of 38 criminology and criminal justice researchers from 12 colleges and universities across Ohio.

Developing and Enhancing the Skills of Research Partners: Research has shown that the development of researcher-practitioner partnerships is an effective practice for providing practitioners with the skills and tools to create proven, yet practical solutions to their criminal justice problems. In addition, there is a growing knowledge base that demonstrates that a key benefit to integrating research into criminal justice practice is that these analytical skills and processes support the development of highly focused interventions that show promise in preventing and controlling crime. Despite considerable progress in implementing these types of partnerships, additional resources and technical assistance to potential research partners are still necessary to support expansion of these partnerships.

To address this gap, BJA made an award in FY 2014 to develop and provide training and coaching for the research partners that support “smart” suite programs. Programs in the “smart” suite require strategic partnerships between criminal justice practitioners and local research partners to select and implement the most effective strategies to reduce and prevent crime. In FY 2015, BJA and its partners plan to assemble a multidisciplinary group of criminal justice experts to develop a platform to build research partners’ capacity to: identify and respond to emerging and chronic criminal justice problems, analyze problems and present real-time information, link strategies to evidence-based practices, develop a culture of experimentation to further develop evidence-based practice, and work collaboratively with practitioners. In FY 2016, training will be administered to a new cohort of research partners and coaching will continue for previously trained researchers.

#### **D. Integrated Strategic Planning, Performance and Budget**

This performance budget describes OJP’s programs and their relationship to DOJ’s Strategic Plan, expected long-term outcomes, annual performance measures, and the funding request. This integrated strategy demonstrates, in a concrete way, OJP’s ability to provide information and innovation through a “knowledge-to-practice model.” This research-based approach is used to guide evidence-based decision-making to meet the challenges of crime and justice.

As part of OJP’s commitment to maximizing effectiveness and efficiency among its programs and operations, OJP is undertaking a three-year performance improvement effort, the Performance Management Initiative (PMI). The goal of the PMI is to integrate high-quality evidence into policy decisions, budget requests, strategic planning, performance reporting, and grant-monitoring, so that OJP can more effectively ensure accountability for results and showcase its wide-ranging programs and accomplishments to all of its stakeholders. The PMI includes developing a Government Performance Results Act (GPRA) Modernization Act-aligned performance management framework; establishing collaborative governance committees among leadership, management, and staff to oversee implementation; streamlining data management across the Bureaus and Offices including data collection, validation, verification, analysis, and reporting; and updating policies or procedures. The three phases of implementation include framework development, pilot-testing, and full-scale implementation.

OJP also is developing a new three-year Strategic Plan (Plan), which will be completed in 2015. The Plan will provide a framework for addressing the most critical issues facing the justice system at the state, local, community, and tribal levels; and will support Goal’s 2 and 3 in the Department’s 2014 – 2018 Strategic Plan as follows.

Goal 2: Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce federal law.

- Objective 2.1: Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers.
- Objective 2.2: Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations and uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims.

Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels.

- Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs.
- Objective 3.4: Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society.
- Objective 3.8: Strengthen the government-to-government relationship between tribes and the United States, improve public safety in Indian Country, and honor treaty and trust responsibilities through consistent, coordinated policies, activities, and litigation.

Budget Structure

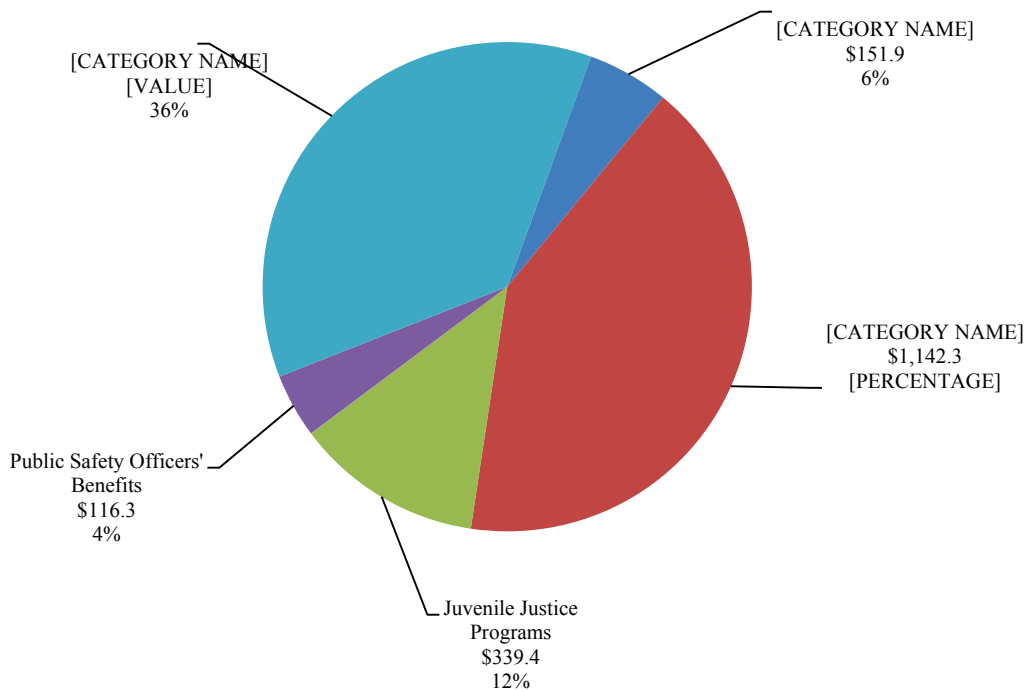
In FY 2016, OJP's budget structure is comprised of five appropriation accounts, which are outlined below:

- **Research, Evaluation, and Statistics:** Provides grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements for research, development, and evaluation; and supports development and dissemination of quality statistical and scientific information.
- **State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance:** Funds programs that establish and build on partnerships with state, local, and tribal governments, as well as community and faith-based organizations. These programs provide federal leadership on high-priority criminal justice concerns such as violent crime, gang activity, offender recidivism, illegal drugs, law enforcement information sharing, and related justice system issues.
- **Juvenile Justice Programs:** Supports the efforts of state, local, and tribal government, as well as private organizations, to develop and implement effective and innovative juvenile justice programs.
- **Public Safety Officers' Benefits:** Provides benefits to public safety officers who are permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty and to the families and survivors of public safety officers killed or permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty.
- **Crime Victims Fund:** Provides compensation to victims of crime, supports victims' services, and builds capacity to improve responsiveness to the needs of crime victims.



The pie chart below depicts OJP’s FY 2016 performance Budget request by appropriation:

**OJP Funding by Appropriations  
(Dollars in Millions)  
Total Funding: \$2,749.9**



**E. OJP Challenges**

While crime rates have stabilized on the national level, many cities, as well as rural and tribal communities, still experience problems with violence, gangs, and drugs. In addition, newer challenges – such as internet crimes against children – confront state and local law enforcement officials, even as they struggle with limited resources. Consequently, OJP continues to address the following challenges:

**1) Violence, Gangs, and Drugs**

The centerpiece of OJP’s efforts to address youth violence is the National Forum for Youth Violence Prevention (Forum). This program creates a context for participating localities to share challenges and promising strategies with each other and to explore how federal agencies can better support local efforts. It brings together groups across the spectrum – local and federal leaders, law enforcement, educators, public health providers, community and faith-based

representatives, parents, and young people – to share ideas about effective and affordable ways to prevent youth and gang violence.

Drug abuse, misuse, and diversion continue to be critical problems for the nation’s criminal justice and public health systems. In many communities, law enforcement personnel often act as first responders at the scene of a potential drug overdose. Quick action is needed in these cases to help overdose victims survive until appropriate medical care can be provided. Many police departments across the country are seeking ways to equip their officers with the opioid overdose reversal drug naloxone (commonly known as Narcan). OJP has responded to the growing interest in use of naloxone by law enforcement personnel by working with other DOJ components to publish the *Law Enforcement Naloxone Toolkit* in October of 2014. The *Toolkit* explains the legal, medical, and operational factors in establishing such a program to help law enforcement agencies prepare to provide potentially life-saving assistance in communities throughout the nation.

## 2) Placed-Based Initiatives

The centerpiece of the Department’s place-based strategy is OJP’s proposed Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation (BCJI) Program. BCJI is a place-based, community-oriented strategy that aims to prevent and control violent and other serious crime in neighborhoods with “hot spots”- small locations with high proportions of crime, often as chronic condition. The BCJI model provides tools and information about crime trends in a jurisdiction and assistance in assessing, planning, and implementing the most effective use of criminal justice resources to address these issues. This approach can have the biggest impact while also building the capacity of the community to deter future crime by addressing three of the social impacts most likely to impact crime: physical disorder, socio- economic status and resources, and the “collective efficacy” of the neighborhood.

## 3) Law Enforcement and Information Sharing

Law enforcement in the United States, unlike that in most other industrialized countries, has several levels and is comprised of thousands of Federal, state, local, and tribal agencies. Ensuring that all elements of the justice community share information, adopt best practices, and respond to emerging issues with the same level of effectiveness and timeliness is a daunting task. OJP is providing national leadership and serving as a resource for the justice community through the Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative, among others, that focus on defining core justice information sharing requirements and identifying challenges and solutions.

Additional programs where OJP is providing leadership in law enforcement and information sharing include:

- The Smart Policing Initiative provides funding to local law enforcement agencies to develop effective and economical solutions to specific crime problems within their jurisdictions.
- The Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement and Ensuring Officer Resilience and Survivability Initiative (VALOR) is designed to create alert, knowledgeable officers and encourage supervisors and executives to focus on officer safety issues.

- The Justice Reinvestment strategy partners with state and local policymakers in a planning and data analysis process to review projected corrections population and the causes of such growth. They also find ways to improve the availability of services that can reduce offenders' risk for recidivism, such as housing, substance abuse treatment, employment training, and positive social and family support for offenders returning to communities.
- The Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART) Office is involved in collaborative efforts around the country in support of the national implementation of a comprehensive sex offender registration and notification system.
- The Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMP) encourages state, local and tribal grantees to leverage interstate data sharing, analysis of prescription dispensing data, and innovative data-driven strategies to better understand and respond to prescription drug diversion. In FY 2014, OJP added a new funding category to the PDMP to support state and local efforts to leverage PDMP and other data sources (such as treatment, emergency room visits, medical examiner data, and criminal prosecutions) and form strategic community-based partnerships that effectively reduce drug abuse. Funding awarded under this category can support a broad range of activities, including prescriber education and outreach, coordinated investigations and enforcement actions, fatality reviews, addiction treatment, and referral opportunities. This will effectively 'close the loop', creating a complete view of a patient's medication history to better inform prescribers prior to issuance of new prescriptions, and provide regulators and law enforcement with the tools they need to take enforcement action against those who are engaged in illegal drug seeking and diversion.

#### 4) Forensics, DNA, Missing Persons, and Cold Cases

From crime scene to courtroom, forensics plays a vital role in the criminal justice system. OJP funds the development of forensic tools and technologies that will save time and money, initiates evaluations to better understand the impact of forensic science, provides technology assistance and training, and enhances state and local laboratory capabilities and capacity. OJP funds these activities in order to bolster the investigative power of forensics, thereby supporting the successful and informed use of DNA and other forensic evidence in court and improving the administration of justice. NIJ's forensics portfolio encompasses a wide range of programming that helps the criminal justice community solve criminal cases with innovative approaches and cutting-edge technology. NIJ is also the lead agency responsible for the oversight of the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs), a database containing over 20,000 missing, unidentified, and unclaimed persons cases that can be used to provide investigative leads, manage an agency's cases, associate similar cases, and make identifications using various biometric analyses.

#### 5) Prisoner Reentry

Repeat offenders who cycle in and out of the justice system commit a significant portion of all crime and drive up the cost of operating justice agencies. A recent study by the Bureau of

Justice Statistics tracked 404,638 prisoners in 30 states after their release from prison in 2005, finding that within three years of release, about two-thirds (67.8 percent) of released prisoners were rearrested.<sup>1</sup> These individuals often have risk factors such as mental health problems and substance abuse, limited education and literacy, inadequate job skills, and a lack of positive support systems that, if addressed, reduce the likelihood of re-offending. OJP can address these issues with three strategies: 1) community-based options, such as drug courts and mental health courts; 2) intensive, multi-phase reentry programs for those who are incarcerated; and 3) research to determine effective strategies for prisoner reentry programs. OJP is one of the 20 federal departments and agencies collaborating on the Attorney General's Interagency Reentry Council. The Reentry Council members collaborate to make communities safer, assist those returning from prison and jail in becoming productive, tax-paying citizens, and save taxpayer dollars by lowering the direct and collateral costs of incarceration.

#### 6) Juvenile Delinquency, Prevention, and Intervention

According to the National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence, sponsored by OJJDP and supported by the Center for Disease Control, more than 60 percent of the children surveyed were exposed to violence in the past year either directly or indirectly in their homes, schools or communities. The Attorney General's Defending Childhood initiative continues to support efforts to prevent children's exposure to violence as victims and witnesses, and to develop knowledge and increase awareness of this issue.

In April 2013, the Attorney General, acting on a recommendation from the Defending Childhood Task Force, called for the formation of the American Indian and Alaska Native Children Exposed to Violence Task Force (Task Force). This task force is composed of two groups –a federal working group of U.S. Attorneys and officials from the Departments of the Interior and Justice and an advisory committee of non-federal experts on children's exposure to violence. The Task Force initially focused on identifying actions to improve the federal response to the needs of American Indian and Alaska Native children exposed to violence, such as meeting the educational needs of youth in detention facilities; working with states to ensure compliance with the Indian Child Welfare Act; and developing indigenous treatments for trauma. The advisory committee conducted four public hearings around the country over the past year and delivered its final report to the Attorney General in November 2014. The report includes recommendations for addressing the issues of American Indian and Alaska Native children exposed to violence.

In response to another Defending Childhood Task Force recommendation, OJP will work with the Ad Council to create a public awareness campaign addressing trauma caused by children's exposure to violence.

OJP's Community-Based Violence Prevention Demonstration Program supports efforts that involve citizens in crime-fighting efforts. This program helps localities, and/or state programs that support a coordinated and multi-disciplinary approach to gang prevention, intervention, suppression, and reentry in targeted communities. It helps federal, state, and local partnerships replicate evidence-based strategies like the Chicago Cease Fire model (now known as Cure Violence).

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<sup>1</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics, Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 30 States in 2005: Patterns from 2005 to 2010, Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report, April 2014, NCJ 244205, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/rprts05p0510.pdf>.

### 7) Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC)

Every day, thousands of children and teens go online to research homework assignments, play games, and chat with friends. Every day, sexual predators roam the Internet, posting and/or looking for child pornography and soliciting minors to engage in sexual activity. Not only are these sex-related crimes intolerable, they pose formidable challenges for law enforcement, which must adapt its investigative techniques to a constantly evolving array of technology. One way OJP addresses the proliferation of internet crimes against children is through its ICAC Task Forces, which help state and local law enforcement agencies develop an effective response to cyber enticement and child pornography cases. The ICAC Task Force program is one of OJP's largest collaborative efforts. This national network of 61 coordinated task forces represents more than 3,000 Federal, state, and local law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies that conduct investigations, forensic examinations, and prosecutions related to online child victimization and pornography.

### 8) Environmental Accountability

As part of the tenant improvements OJP is implementing under its new lease, special emphasis is being given to purchasing energy-efficient appliances and information technology equipment. Agency purchase card holders have been trained to conduct market research to buy "green" where possible. As OJP migrates from a paper-based office environment to an electronic environment, it is ensuring that the surge in recycled paper resulting from this change is handled properly.

## **F. Major Functions and Organizational Structure**

Composed of five bureaus and one program office, OJP and its programs address every facet of criminal and juvenile justice. Components include the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), National Institute of Justice (NIJ), Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), and the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART).

BJA provides leadership and assistance to local criminal justice programs that improve and reinforce the nation's criminal justice system. BJA's goals are to reduce and prevent crime, violence, and drug abuse and to improve the way in which the criminal justice system functions. In order to achieve such goals, BJA programs promote coordination and cooperation among federal, state, and local governments. BJA works closely with programs that bolster law enforcement operations, expand drug courts, and provide benefits to safety officers.

BJS is one of 13 federal statistical agencies and is the principal statistical agency of the Department of Justice. BJS collects, analyzes, publishes, and disseminates information on crime, criminal offenders, crime victims, and criminal justice operations. BJS also provides financial and technical support to state, local, and tribal governments to improve their statistical capabilities and the quality and the utility of their criminal history records. BJS provides statistical information to the President, Congress, other officials, and the public with accurate, timely, and objective data about crime and the administration of criminal justice.

NIJ focuses on research, development, and evaluation of crime control and justice issues. NIJ provides objective, independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to meet the challenges of criminal justice, particularly at state and local levels. NIJ funds research, development, and technology assistance, as well as assesses programs, policies, and technologies. NIJ also disseminates its research and evaluation findings through conferences, reports, the internet, and the media.

OJJDP assists local community endeavors to effectively avert and react to juvenile delinquency and victimization. Through partnerships with experts from various disciplines, OJJDP aims to improve the juvenile justice system and its policies so that the public is better protected, youth and their families are better served, and offenders are held accountable. OJJDP develops, implements, and monitors programs for juveniles. The Office also supports many research, program, and training initiatives; develops priorities and goals and sets policies to guide juvenile justice issues; disseminates information about juvenile justice issues; and awards funds to states to support local programming nationwide.

OVC provides leadership and funding for victims of crimes. OVC distributes federal funds to victim assistance programs across the country and offers training programs for professionals and their agencies that specialize in helping victims. OVC also disseminates publications and hosts various programs to help develop public awareness about victims' rights and services.

The SMART Office was authorized by the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006, and is responsible for establishing and maintaining the standards of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) as defined by the Adam Walsh Act. The SMART Office also provides technical assistance and supports innovative and best practices in the field of sex offender management.

Additional information regarding OJP's components and initiatives can be found in the components' reports to Congress and on the OJP Web site ([www.ojp.gov](http://www.ojp.gov)).

#### Strategic Management of Human Capital

OJP firmly believes its human capital resources are the foundation for the successful accomplishment of its mission of "increasing public safety and improving the fair administration of justice across America through innovative leadership and programs" and is committed to building and maintaining a work environment that fosters inclusiveness, embraces diversity, and empowers its workforce to achieve performance excellence. OJP values the strong partnership between its Human Resources and Equal Employment Opportunity offices, and continues to develop talent management strategies and other strategic actions to ensure it has the human capital necessary to meet its mission.

#### Federal Real Property Asset Management

As it begins a new 10-year lease on its office space, OJP is collaborating with GSA to better utilize existing space while at the same time reducing our overall agency footprint. OJP's efforts in this regard respond to both Congressional stipulations included in its approval of OJP's new lease and the Administration's initiative to reduce costs and maximize the use of the federal real property inventory. These efforts also address OMB's "no net new" growth policy and the

Department's ongoing work on creative workspace changes to decrease space utilization rates. The tenant improvements OJP is making to its space under the new lease will allow for increased mobility and telework and a reduced utilization rate.

#### Financial Performance

In FY 2014, OJP was included in the DOJ consolidated financial statements audit and did not receive a separate financial statements audit. The DOJ's consolidated FY 2014 Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting revealed no material weaknesses.

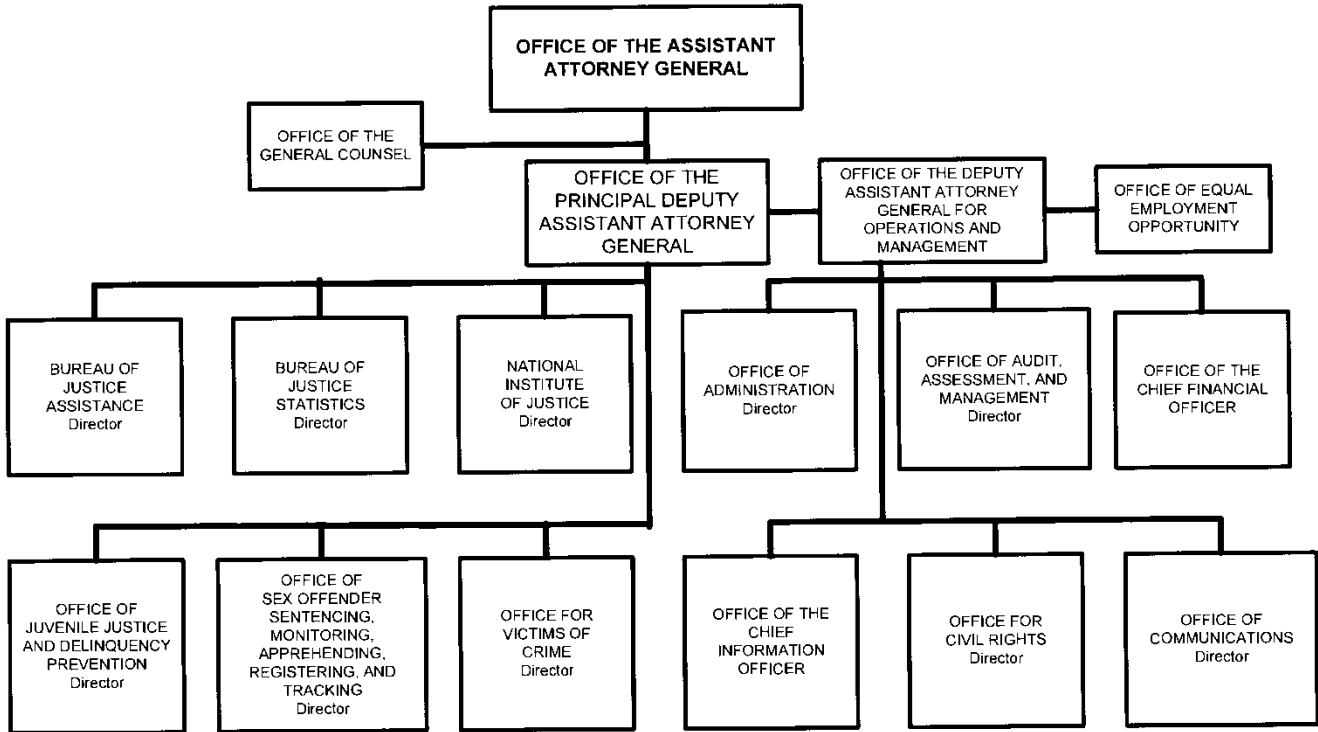
#### Expanded E-government


OJP continues to actively support various E-government initiatives such as reporting grant data to Data.gov, promoting access to DOJ grants funding through Grants.gov, fully compliant award funding announcements through USASpending.gov, and grantee financial reports through the Federal Sub Grant Reporting Systems (FSRS). OJP attends and participates in meetings such as Grants Management Line of Business (GMLOB) Executive Committee meetings, General Service Administration's (GSA) System for Awards Management (SAMS) planning meetings, and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB)'s Data Quality Working Group for grants data. OJP continues to coordinate with the U.S. Department of Treasury in implementing new system requirements, such as, the Government-wide Treasury Account Symbol Adjusted Trial Balance System (GTAS), Transaction Reporting System (TRS) and Do No Pay (DNP) database.

#### Budget and Performance Integration

OJP monitors the performance of programs, provides quarterly performance data to DOJ, and reports performance data to OMB semi-annually. All of these processes ensure the integration of performance and budget information.

## OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS



Approved by  Date: 5/16/13  
 ERIC H. HOLDER, JR.  
 Attorney General



## **II. Summary of Program Changes**

Summary of Program Changes					
Listed in Priority Order – Increases					
Item Name	Program Description	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Page
Part B: Formula Grants	Supports state, local, and tribal efforts to improve the fairness and responsiveness of the juvenile justice system and to increase accountability of the juvenile offender.	0	0	14,500	128
Smart on Juvenile Justice Initiative	Provides incentive grants to assist states that use Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) program funds for evidence-based juvenile justice realignment to foster better outcomes for system-involved youth.	0	0	30,000	131
Delinquency Prevention Program	Supports delinquency prevention programs and activities to benefit youth who are at risk of having contact with the juvenile system.	0	0	27,000	135
Procedural Justice-Building Community Trust and Justice	Provides grants and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal courts and juvenile and criminal justice agencies to support innovative efforts to improve outcomes for system-involved youth, less costly use of incarceration, improved system accountability, and increased public safety.	0	0	20,000	139
Byrne Competitive Grants	Promotes officer safety through a modularized, multi-level training and technical assistance program that will develop a culture of safety within law enforcement, forensic science, crime prevention, violence and victimization, and corrections and courts.	0	0	15,000	143
Byrne Justice Criminal Innovation Program	Supports place-based strategies that combine law enforcement, community policing, prevention, intervention, and treatment, and neighborhood restoration.	0	0	29,500	147
Body-Worn Camera Partnership Program	To support the purchase, deployment, and maintenance of body-worn cameras for law enforcement and the data storage infrastructure needed to support the use of these cameras.	0	0	30,000	151
Byrne Incentive Grants	Provides supplemental incentive awards to state and local Byrne JAG Program grantees who decide to commit a portion of their JAG funding to supporting strategies, activities, and interventions that have a strong evidence base, or are promising and will be coupled with rigorous evaluation to determine their effectiveness.	0	0	15,000	156
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)	Provides flexible grants that are the primary source of federal criminal justice funding for state, local, and tribal jurisdictions.	0	0	12,000	159
National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	Creates a context for participating localities to share challenges and promising strategies that with each other and to explore how federal agencies can better support local efforts.	0	0	4,000	163
Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence	Coordinated with the Department of Health and Human Services, will build on what has been learned from past and current activities, and will consist of the following components: 1) Advance Effective Practices at the State, Local, and Tribal levels; and 2) Increasing Knowledge, Understanding, and Policy.	0	0	15,000	167
Second Chance Act/Offender Reentry	Authorizes grants to government agencies and nonprofit groups to provide employment assistance, substance abuse treatment, housing, family programming, mentoring, victims support, and other services that can help reduce re-offending and violations of probation and parole.	0	0	52,000	172
Justice Reinvestment (Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction)	Provides targeted technical assistance to help units of state, local, and tribal governments analyze data on their criminal justice systems, identify what factors are driving increases in prison and jail populations and develop strategies to reduce costs, improve public safety, and help ex-offenders with the transition back into mainstream society.	0	0	17,500	177
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	Assists localities and state programs that support coordinated and multi-disciplinary approaches to gang prevention, intervention, suppression, and reentry in targeted communities.	0	0	18,000	183

		Summary of Program Changes			
		Listed in Priority Order – Increases			
Item Name	Program Description	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Page
Criminal Justice Statistics Programs (Base)	Collects and analyzes statistical data on all aspects of the criminal justice system; assists state, local, and tribal governments in collecting and analyzing justice statistics; and disseminates high value information and statistics to inform policy makers, researchers, criminal justice practitioners, and the general public.	0	0	20,400	187
Research, Development, and Evaluation Program (Base)	Promotes officer safety through a modularized, multi-level training and technical assistance program that will develop a culture of safety within law enforcement agencies and personnel that is consistent with the ideals of a democratic society.	0	0	16,500	194
Indigent Defense: Achieving the Constitutional Right to Counsel: Answering Gideon’s Call	Provides funding and other resources to support changes in state and local criminal court practices related to indigent defense; ensuring that no person faces potential time in jail without first having the aid of a lawyer with the time, ability and resources to present an effective defense, as required by the U.S. Constitution.	0	0	5,400	199
Indigent Defense Initiative-Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program	Provides funding and other resources to develop effective, well-resourced model juvenile indigent defender offices; and develop and implement standards of practice and policy for the effective management of such offices.	0	0	5,400	204
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program	To reduce juvenile offending by supporting accountability-based programs that focus on offenders and state and local juvenile systems.	0	0	30,000	209
Public Safety Officer’s Death Benefits (Mandatory)	Provides a one-time financial benefit to survivors of public safety officers whose deaths resulted from injuries sustained in the line of duty.	0	0	29,000	213
Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program	Provides grants, training, and technical and strategic planning assistance to help state, local, and tribal governments develop multi-faceted strategies that bring together criminal justice, social services, and public health agencies, as well as community organizations, to develop system-wide responses to the needs of mentally ill individuals involved in the criminal justice system.	0	0	5,500	216
Next Generation Identification Assistance Program	Uses state of the art multi-modal biometrics services that provide not only the traditional ten print and latent fingerprint search capabilities, but also includes palm print services; rapid by-the-side of the road fingerprint identification, facial recognition investigative services; text-based scars, marks, and tattoo searches, and even iris pattern registration and search services.	0	0	5,000	221
Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement	Funding for additional sites implementing “swift and certain” sanctions in probation, including a large scale demonstration field experiment using a randomized controlled trial methodology.	0	0	6,000	225
Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository (CrimeSolutions.gov)	Provides practitioners and policymakers with a single, credible, online source for evidence-based information on what works and what is promising in criminal and juvenile justice policy and practice.	0	0	3,000	230
Research on Domestic Radicalization and Violent Extremism	To develop a better understanding of the domestic radicalization and violent extremist phenomena, and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention.	0	0	4,000	234
Countering Violent Extremism Grant Program	Provide funding to support the development and implementation of community led pilot programs to prevent various forms of extremism.	0	0	6,000	238
National Missing and Unidentified Persons System	A national centralized repository and resource center for missing persons and unidentified decedent cases; its online system of databases can be searched by medical examiners, coroners, law enforcement officials, and the general public trying to locate missing persons or identify unknown human remains.	0	0	2,400	242
Civil Legal Aid-Competitive Grant	Provides grants and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal governments to help them enhance the capacity of regulatory, law enforcement, and public health agencies to collect and analyze controlled substance prescription data and other scheduled chemical products through centralized, state-administered databases.	0	0	5,000	245

Summary of Program Changes					
Listed in Priority Order – Increases (cont.)					
Item Name	Program Description	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Page
OJP Minor Program Increases	To request increases for four programs which include Forensic Science, Economic High-Technology and Cybercrime Prevention, National Criminal History Records Improvement Program and Residential Substance Abuse Treatment.	0	0	10,000	248
	<b>Total Increases</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>453,100</b>	
Listed in Priority Order – Decreases					
Item Name	Program Description	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Page
Youth Mentoring	Supports mentoring for youth at risk of educational failure, dropping out of school, or involvement in delinquent activities, including gangs.	0	0	(32,000)	252
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	Provides a comprehensive strategy to maximize the use of forensic DNA technology in the criminal justice system.	0	0	(20,000)	255
VOCA-Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse	Provides training and technical assistance to professionals involved in investigating, prosecuting, and treating child abuse.	0	0	(8,000)	258
Victims of Trafficking	Supports ongoing collaborative efforts to identify, rescue, and assist victims of human trafficking across the United States.	0	0	(31,750)	261
Crime Victims Fund	Focuses on providing compensation to victims of crime and survivors, supporting appropriate victims' service programs and victimization intervention strategies, and building capacity to improve response to crime victims' needs and increase offender accountability.	0	0	(1,361,000)	264
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants	The NARIP programs provides grants to assist states, state court systems, and tribal governments in updating NICS with the criminal history and mental health records of individuals who are precluded from purchasing or possessing guns.	0	0	(20,000)	268
OJP Program Eliminations	To request program eliminations for the following OJP programs: Indian Country Initiatives, John R. Justice, Campus Safety, Paul Coverdell, and Vision 21.	0	0	(58,500)	271
OJP Minor Program Offsets	To request minor program decreases for the following OJP programs: Regional Information Sharing System, Bulletproof Vest Partnership, Drug Court Program, Prescription Drug Monitoring Program, Prison Rape Prevention Program, Veterans Court Program, and Missing and Exploited Childrens Program.	0	0	(38,750)	274
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	Provides a one-time financial benefit to survivors of public safety officers whose deaths resulted from injuries sustained in the line of duty.	0	0	(185,000)	277
	<b>Total Decreases</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(\$1,755,000)</b>	
Management and Administration	OJP is requesting an increase of \$13.7 million to support new programs; provide stronger grants financial oversight and audit resolution capability; support OJP's workforce strategy; and other mission critical infrastructure.	46	23	[13,716]	122
	<b>Net Change</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>(\$1,301,900)</b>	

### **III. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language**

**Office of Justice Programs**  
**Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language**

*The FY 2016 Budget request of \$2,749,900,000, 763 Positions, and 729 FTE includes proposed changes in the appropriations language listed and explained below. New language is italicized and underlined and language proposed for deletion is bracketed.*

**RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS**

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 ("the 1968 Act"); the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 ("the 1974 Act"); the Missing Children's Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5771 et seq.); the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–21); the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–405); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) ("the 2005 Act"); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–647); the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (Public Law 98–473); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) ("the Adam Walsh Act"); the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–401); subtitle D of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296) ("the 2002 Act"); the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4) ("the 2013 Act"); and other programs, [~~\$111,000,000~~]*\$151,900,000*, to remain available until expended, of which—

(1) [~~\$41,000,000~~]*\$61,400,000* is for criminal justice statistics programs, and other activities, as authorized by part C of title I of the 1968 Act: *Provided*, That beginning not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, as part of each National Crime Victimization Survey, the Attorney General shall include statistics relating to honor violence], *of which \$1,000,000 is for a national survey of public defenders, \$1,500,000 is for the design and testing of a national public defenders reporting program, and \$6,000,000 is for the National Crime Victimization Survey Sample Boost for Subnational Estimates program;*

(2) [~~\$36,000,000~~]*\$52,500,000* is for research, development, and evaluation programs, and other activities as authorized by part B of title I of the 1968 Act and subtitle D of title II of the 2002 Act, *of which \$3,000,000 is for social science research on indigent defense; \$5,000,000 is for development of an improved means to conduct digital forensics of large-scale computer systems and networks; and, notwithstanding section 818 of title I of the 1968 Act, \$2,700,000 is for research on civil legal aid matters;*

*(3) \$3,000,000 is for an evaluation clearinghouse program;*

[~~(3)~~]*(4) \$30,000,000 \$25,000,000* is for regional information sharing activities, as authorized by part M of title I of the 1968 Act; [and]

[~~(4)~~]*(5) \$4,000,000 \$6,000,000* is for activities to strengthen and enhance the practice of forensic sciences, of which \$3,000,000 is for transfer to the National Institute of Standards and Technology to support Scientific Area Committees[.]; *and*

(6) \$4,000,000 is for research targeted toward developing a better understanding of the domestic radicalization phenomenon, and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention. (Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2015.)

## STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–322) ("the 1994 Act"); the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 ("the 1968 Act"); the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–405); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–647) ("the 1990 Act"); the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–164); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) ("the 2005 Act"); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) ("the Adam Walsh Act"); the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–386); the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180); subtitle D of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296) ("the 2002 Act"); the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199); the Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–403); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (Public Law 98–473); the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–416); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4) ("the 2013 Act"); and other programs, [~~\$1,241,000,000~~]\$1,142,300,000, to remain available until expended as follows—

(1) [~~\$376,000,000~~]\$388,000,000 for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program as authorized by subpart 1 of part E of title I of the 1968 Act (except that section 1001(c), and the special rules for Puerto Rico under section 505(g) of title I of the 1968 Act shall not apply for purposes of this Act), of which, notwithstanding such subpart 1, \$2,000,000 is for a program to improve State and local law enforcement intelligence capabilities including antiterrorism training and training to ensure that constitutional rights, civil liberties, civil rights, and privacy interests are protected throughout the intelligence process, \$2,000,000 is for a State, local, and tribal assistance help desk and diagnostic center program, \$15,000,000 is for a Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officer Resilience and Survivability Initiative (VALOR), [~~\$4,000,000~~] is for use by the National Institute of Justice for research targeted toward developing a better understanding of the domestic radicalization phenomenon, and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention,] \$22,500,000 is for the matching grant program for law enforcement armor vests, as authorized by section 2501 of title I of the 1968 Act, [~~\$5,000,000~~]\$20,000,000 is for an initiative to support evidence-based policing, [~~\$2,500,000~~]\$5,000,000 is for an initiative to enhance prosecutorial decision-making, [~~\$3,000,000~~] is for competitive grants to distribute firearm safety materials and gun locks, \$750,000 is for the purposes described in the Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program (section 240001 of the 1994 Act), \$10,500,000 is for an Edward Byrne Memorial criminal justice innovation program, and \$2,500,000 is for a program to improve juvenile indigent defense] and \$2,000,000 is for a program to provide training and technical assistance to counter domestic violent extremism: Provided, That up to five percent of the funds made available under this paragraph may be used for an initiative to meet emerging needs of state and local law enforcement;

[(2)] \$185,000,000 for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, as authorized by section 241(i)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1231(i)(5)): *Provided*, That no jurisdiction shall request compensation for any cost greater than the actual cost for Federal immigration and other detainees housed in State and local detention facilities;]

[(3)](2) \$15,000,000 for an Edward Byrne Memorial incentive grant program;

(3) \$15,000,000 for competitive grants to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, to prevent or combat juvenile delinquency, and to assist victims of crime (other than compensation);

(4) ~~[\$42,250,000]~~\$10,500,000 for victim services programs for victims of trafficking, human trafficking task forces, and law enforcement training, including as authorized by section 107(b)(2) of Public Law 106–386, [for programs authorized under] Public Law 109–164, or [programs authorized under] Public Law 113–4;

[(4)](5) ~~[\$41,000,000]~~\$36,000,000 for Drug Courts, as authorized by section 1001(a)(25)(A) of title I of the 1968 Act;

[(5)](6) ~~[\$8,500,000]~~\$14,000,000 for mental health courts and adult and juvenile collaboration program grants, as authorized by parts V and HH of title I of the 1968 Act, and the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–416);

[(6)](7) ~~[\$10,000,000]~~\$14,000,000 for grants for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners, as authorized by part S of title I of the 1968 Act;

[(7)](8) \$2,000,000 for the Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program, as authorized by section 426 of Public Law 108–405, [and] or for grants for wrongful conviction review;

[(8)](9) ~~[\$13,000,000]~~\$15,000,000 for economic, high technology and Internet crime prevention grants, including as authorized by section 401 of Public Law 110–403, of which not more than \$2,500,000 is for intellectual property enforcement grants, including as authorized by section 401 of Public Law 110–403;

[(9)] \$2,000,000 for a student loan repayment assistance program pursuant to section 952 of Public Law 110–315;]

(10) \$20,000,000 for sex offender management assistance, as authorized by the Adam Walsh Act, and related activities;

(11) ~~[\$8,000,000]~~\$23,000,000 for an initiative relating to children exposed to violence;

[(12)] \$22,250,000 for the matching grant program for law enforcement armor vests, as authorized by section 2501 of title I of the 1968 Act: *Provided*, That \$1,500,000 is transferred directly to the National Institute of Standards and Technology's Office of Law Enforcement Standards for research, testing and evaluation programs;]

(12) \$29,500,000 for an Edward Byrne Memorial criminal justice innovation program;

(13) \$1,000,000 for the National Sex Offender Public Website;

(14) \$5,000,000 for competitive and evidence-based programs to reduce gun crime and gang violence;

(15) ~~[\$73,000,000]~~\$50,000,000 for grants to States to upgrade criminal and mental health records for the National Instant Criminal Background Check System [, of which no less than \$25,000,000 shall be for grants made under the authorities of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180)] and related activities;

(16) \$5,000,000 for grants to assist State and tribal governments and related activities, as authorized by the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180);



[(16) \$12,000,000 for Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences Improvement Grants under part BB of title I of the 1968 Act;]

(17) [~~\$125,000,000~~]\$105,000,000 for DNA-related and forensic programs and activities (*including related research and development, training and education, and technical assistance*), of which[—] \$20,000,000 is for programs and activities (including grants, technical assistance, and technology) to reduce the rape kit backlog; [(A) \$117,000,000 is for a DNA analysis and capacity enhancement program and for other local, State, and Federal forensic activities, including the purposes authorized under section 2 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–546) (the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program): *Provided*, That up to 4 percent of funds made available under this paragraph may be used for the purposes described in the DNA Training and Education for Law Enforcement, Correctional Personnel, and Court Officers program (Public Law 108–405, section 303);(B) \$4,000,000 is for the purposes described in the Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Program (Public Law 108–405, section 412); and(C) \$4,000,000 is for Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program grants, including as authorized by section 304 of Public Law 108–405;]

(18) \$41,000,000 for a grant program for community-based sexual assault response reform;

(19) \$6,000,000 for the court-appointed special advocate program, as authorized by section 217 of the 1990 Act;

[(20) \$30,000,000 for assistance to Indian tribes;]

[(21)]~~(20)~~ [~~\$68,000,000~~]\$120,000,000 for offender reentry programs and research, as authorized by the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199), without regard to the time limitations specified at section 6(1) of such Act, of which not to exceed [~~\$6,000,000~~]\$10,000,000 is for a program to improve State, local, and tribal probation or parole supervision efforts and strategies, and \$5,000,000 is for Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstrations to enhance and maintain parental and family relationships for incarcerated parents as a reentry or recidivism reduction strategy: *Provided*, That up to [~~\$7,500,000~~]\$30,000,000 of funds made available in this paragraph may be used for performance-based awards for Pay for Success projects, of which up to [~~\$5,000,000~~]\$10,000,000 shall be for Pay for Success programs implementing the Permanent Supportive Housing Model: *Provided further, That, with respect to the previous proviso, any funds obligated for such projects shall remain available for disbursement until expended, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1552(a): Provided further, That, with respect to the first proviso (or any other similar projects funded in prior appropriations), any deobligated funds from such projects shall immediately be available for activities authorized under the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199);*

[(22)]~~(21)~~ [~~\$5,000,000~~]\$4,000,000 for a veterans treatment courts program;

[(23)]~~(22)~~ [~~\$11,000,000~~]\$9,000,000 for a program to monitor prescription drugs and scheduled listed chemical products;

[(24)]~~(23)~~ [~~\$13,000,000~~]\$10,500,000 for prison rape prevention and prosecution grants to States and units of local government, and other programs, as authorized by the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–79) *including statistics, data, and research: Provided, That, upon the Attorney General's initial receipt of submissions pursuant to section 8(c)(2) of Public Law 108–79— (a) the annual comprehensive statistical review and related analysis provided for in section 4(a) thereof shall next be terminated and replaced with a recurring national survey assessing the impact and effectiveness of the PREA standards nationally, to be*

required in the calendar year next following, and every fifth year thereafter, and (b) the review panel established under section 4(b) of Public Law 108–79 shall be terminated;

[(25) \$2,000,000 to operate a National Center for Campus Public Safety;]

[(26)](24) [\$27,500,000]\$45,000,000 for a justice reinvestment initiative, for activities related to criminal justice reform and recidivism reduction, including but not limited to data analysis, policy development, and provision of neutral information on issues, implementation and performance to inform State and local policy-makers[of which not less than \$750,000 is for a task force on Federal corrections];

[(27)](25) [\$4,000,000]\$10,000,000 for additional replication sites employing the Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement model implementing swift and certain sanctions in probation, and for a research project on the effectiveness of the model;

[(28) \$12,500,000 for the Office of Victims of Crime for supplemental victims' services and other victim-related programs and initiatives, including research and statistics, and for tribal assistance for victims of violence; and]

[(29)](26) \$75,000,000 for the Comprehensive School Safety Initiative[, described in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act)] and for related hiring: Provided, That section [213]212 of this Act shall not apply with respect to the amount made available in this paragraph;

(27) \$5,400,000 for Ensuring the Right to Counsel for All Individuals: Answering Gideon's Call;

(28) \$5,000,000 for a competitive grant program to incentivize statewide civil legal aid planning processes and system improvements, notwithstanding section 818 of title I of the 1968 Act;

(29) \$20,000,000 for a program to promote fairness in the criminal justice system and build community trust;

(30) \$30,000,000 for a competitive program for purchases of body worn cameras for state, local and tribal law enforcement;

(31) \$5,000,000 for law enforcement agencies to implement the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Next Generation Identification program;

(32) \$2,400,000 for the operationalization, maintenance and expansion of the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System; and

(33) \$6,000,000 is for a program to counter domestic violent extremism:

*Provided, That, if a unit of local government uses any of the funds made available under this heading to increase the number of law enforcement officers, the unit of local government will achieve a net gain in the number of law enforcement officers who perform non-administrative public sector safety service. (Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2015.)*

## JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 ("the 1974 Act"); the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 ("the 1968 Act"); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) ("the 2005 Act"); the Missing Children's Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5771 et seq.); the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–21); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–647) ("the 1990 Act"); the Adam Walsh

Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) ("the Adam Walsh Act"); the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–401); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4) ("the 2013 Act"); and other juvenile justice programs, [~~\$251,500,000~~] \$339,400,000, to remain available until expended as follows—

(1) [~~\$55,500,000~~]\$70,000,000 for programs authorized by section 221 of the 1974 Act, and for training and technical assistance to assist small, nonprofit organizations with the Federal grants process: *Provided*, That [of the amounts provided under this paragraph, \$500,000 shall be for a competitive demonstration grant program to support emergency planning among State, local and tribal juvenile justice residential facilities] notwithstanding sections 103(26) and 223(a)(11)(A) of the 1974 Act, for purposes of funds appropriated in this Act—(a) the term "adult inmate" shall be understood to mean an individual who has been arrested and is in custody as the result of being charged as an adult with a crime, but shall not be understood to include anyone under the care and custody of a juvenile detention or correctional agency, or anyone who is in custody as the result of being charged with or having committed an offense described in Section 223(a)(11)(A) of the 1974 Act; (b) the juveniles described in Section 223(a)(11)(A) of the 1974 Act who have been charged with or who have committed an offense that would not be criminal if committed by an adult shall be understood to include individuals under 18 who are charged with or who have committed an offense of purchase, consumption, or possession of any alcoholic beverage or tobacco product; and (c) Section 223(a)(11)(A)(ii) of the 1974 Act shall apply only to those individuals described in Section 223(a)(11)(A) who, while remaining under the jurisdiction of the court on the basis of the offense described therein, are charged with or commit a violation of a valid court order thereof: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding Section 223(c) of the 1974 Act, States shall submit compliance data for the formula program on a calendar year basis, due not later than 6 months after the end of the reporting period, to affect the subsequent fiscal year formula award;

(2) [~~\$90,000,000~~]\$58,000,000 for youth mentoring grants;

(3) [~~\$15,000,000~~]\$42,000,000 for delinquency prevention, as authorized by section 505 of the 1974 Act, [of which,] pursuant to sections 261 and 262 thereof, of which \$10,000,000 shall be for competitive grants including to police and juvenile justice authorities including in communities that have been awarded Department of Education School Climate Transformation Grants, to collaborate on use of evidence-based positive behavior strategies to increase school safety and reduce juvenile arrests; [—] [(A) \$5,000,000 shall be for the Tribal Youth Program;] [(B) \$3,000,000 shall be for gang and youth violence education, prevention and intervention, and related activities;] [(C) \$6,000,000 shall be for community-based violence prevention initiatives, including for public health approaches to reducing shootings and violence; and] [(D) \$1,000,000 shall be for grants and technical assistance in support of the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention;]

(4) [~~\$19,000,000~~]\$11,000,000 for programs authorized by the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990;

(5) \$30,000,000 for the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants program as authorized by part R of title I of "the 1968 Act": *Provided*, That Guam shall be considered a State for purposes thereof;

(6) \$30,000,000 for the Smart on Juvenile Justice initiative to provide incentive grants to assist states to foster better outcomes for system-involved youth;

(7) \$18,000,000 for community-based violence prevention initiatives, including for public health approaches to reducing shootings and violence;

[(5)](8) [\$68,000,000]\$67,000,000 for missing and exploited children programs, including as authorized by sections 404(b) and 405(a) of the 1974 Act (except that section 102(b)(4)(B) of the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–401) shall not apply for purposes of this Act);

[(6)](9) \$1,500,000 for child abuse training programs for judicial personnel and practitioners, as authorized by section 222 of the 1990 Act;

(10) \$4,000,000 for grants and technical assistance in support of the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention;

[(7)](11) \$500,000 for an Internet site providing information and resources on children of incarcerated parents; [and]

[(8)](12) \$2,000,000 for competitive grants focusing on girls in the juvenile justice system; *and*

(13) \$5,400,000 for a program to improve juvenile indigent defense:

*Provided*, That not more than 10 percent of each amount may be used *generally* for *juvenile justice and delinquency prevention* research, evaluation, and statistics activities [designed to benefit the programs or activities authorized]: *Provided further*, That not more than 2 percent of the amounts designated under paragraphs (1) through [(4) and (6)](3) may be used *generally* for *juvenile justice and delinquency prevention* training and technical assistance: *Provided further*, That the two preceding provisos shall not apply to grants and projects [authorized by] administered pursuant to sections 261 and 262 of the 1974 Act and to missing and exploited children programs. (*Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2015.*)

#### **PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS BENEFITS [(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)]**

For payments and expenses authorized under section 1001(a)(4) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, such sums as are necessary (including amounts for administrative costs), to remain available until expended; and \$16,300,000 for payments authorized by section 1201(b) of such Act and for educational assistance authorized by section 1218 of such Act, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 205 of this Act, upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding for such disability and education payments, the Attorney General may transfer such amounts to "Public Safety Officer Benefits" from available appropriations for the Department of Justice as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances: *Provided further*, That any transfer pursuant to the preceding proviso shall be treated as a reprogramming under section [505]504 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section. (*Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2015.*)

#### **GENERAL PROVISIONS – DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

Sec. [213] 212. At the discretion of the Attorney General, and in addition to any amounts that otherwise may be available (or authorized to be made available) by law, with respect to funds appropriated by this title under the headings "Research, Evaluation and Statistics", "State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance", and "Juvenile Justice Programs"--

(1) up to 3 percent of funds made available to the Office of Justice Programs for grant or reimbursement programs may be used by such Office to provide training and technical assistance; [and]

(2) up to [2]3 percent of funds made available for grant or reimbursement programs under such headings, except for amounts appropriated specifically for research, evaluation, or statistical programs administered by the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, shall be transferred to and merged with funds provided to the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, to be used by them for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes, without regard to the authorizations for such grant or reimbursement programs[.]; *and*

(3) 7 percent of funds made available for grant or reimbursement programs: (1) under the heading "State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance"; and (2) under the headings "Research, Evaluation and Statistics" and "Juvenile Justice Programs", to be transferred to and merged with funds made available under the heading "State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance", shall be available for tribal criminal justice assistance without regard to the authorizations for such grant or reimbursement programs.

Sec. [214] 213. Upon request by a grantee for whom the Attorney General has determined there is a fiscal hardship, the Attorney General may, with respect to funds appropriated in this or any other Act making appropriations for fiscal years [2012]2013 through [2015]2016 for the following programs, waive the following requirements:

(1) For the adult and juvenile offender State and local reentry demonstration projects under part FF of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797w(g)(1)), the requirements under section 2976(g)(1) of such part.

(2) For State, Tribal, and local reentry courts under part FF of title I of such Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797w-2(e)(1) and (2)), the requirements under section 2978(e)(1) and (2) of such part.

(3) For the prosecution drug treatment alternatives to prison program under part CC of title I of such Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797q-3), the requirements under section 2904 of such part.

(4) For grants to protect inmates and safeguard communities as authorized by section 6 of the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (42 U.S.C. 15605(c)(3)), the requirements of section 6(c)(3) of such Act.

Sec. [219] 216. Discretionary funds that are made available in this Act for the Office of Justice Programs may be used to participate in Performance Partnership Pilots authorized under section 526 of division H of Public Law 113–76, section 524 of division G of Public Law 113–235, and such authorities as are enacted for Performance Partnership Pilots in an appropriations act for fiscal year 2016.

Sec. 218. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts deposited or available in the Fund established by section 1402 of chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98–473 (42 U.S.C. 10601) in excess of \$1,000,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until the following fiscal year: Provided, That, notwithstanding section 1402(d) of such Act of 1984, of the amounts available from the Fund for obligation, the following amounts shall be available without fiscal year limitation to the Director of the Office for Victims of Crime: \$25,000,000 for supplemental

victims' services and other victim-related programs and initiatives, \$20,000,000 for tribal assistance for victims of violence, and \$10,000,000 for victims of trafficking grants focused on domestic victims: Provided further, That up to 3 percent of funds available from the Fund for obligation may be made available to the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, to be used by them for research, evaluation or statistical purposes related to crime victims and related programs.

(Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2015)

## GENERAL PROVISIONS (CJS)

[Sec. 510. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts deposited or available in the Fund established by section 1402 of chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98-473 (42 U.S.C. 10601) in any fiscal year in excess of \$2,361,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until the following fiscal year: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 1402(d) of such Act, of the amounts available from the Fund for obligation \$10,000,000 shall remain available until expended to the Department of Justice Office of Inspector General for oversight and auditing purposes.]

[Sec. 524. ...

(b) Of the unobligated balances available to the Department of Justice, the following funds are hereby rescinded, not later than September 30, 2015, from the following accounts in the specified amounts--

...

(11) "State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, Office of Justice Programs", \$82,500,000; and

...

(c) The Departments of Commerce and Justice shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report no later than September 1, 2015, specifying the amount of each rescission made pursuant to subsections (a) and (b).]

### Sec. 518. EVALUATION FUNDING FLEXIBILITY PILOT.

(a) This section applies to the statistical-related grant and contracting activities of the—

(1) Census Bureau in the Department of Commerce; and

(2) National Institute of Justice and Bureau of Justice Statistics in the Department of Justice.

(b) Amounts made available under this Act which are either appropriated, allocated, advanced on a reimbursable basis, or transferred to the functions and organizations identified in subsection (a) for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes shall be available for obligation through September 30, 2020 notwithstanding any cancellation of funds included in this Act. When an office referenced in subsection (a) receives research and evaluation funding from multiple appropriations, such offices may

use a single Treasury account for such activities, with funding advanced on a reimbursable basis.

(c) Amounts referenced in subsection (b) that are unexpended at the time of completion of a contract, grant, or cooperative agreement may be deobligated and shall immediately become available and may be reobligated in that fiscal year or the subsequent fiscal year for the research, evaluation, or statistical purposes for which the amounts are made available to that account.

*(Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2015)*

## **Analysis of Appropriations Language**

**Note:** The FY 2016 Budget request uses the FY 2015 enacted appropriations language as the starting point.

### Research, Evaluation and Statistics

1. Adds language to provide an appropriation for a national survey of public defenders, the design and testing of a national public defenders reporting program, and the National Crime Victimization Survey Sample Boost for Subnational Estimates program.
2. Adds language to provide an appropriation for social science research on indigent defense, development of an improved means to conduct digital forensics of large-scale computer systems and networks, and research on civil legal aid matters, notwithstanding a limitation on civil justice matters in the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.
3. Adds language to provide an appropriation for an evaluation clearinghouse program.
4. Adds language to provide an appropriation for research targeted toward developing a better understanding of the domestic radicalization phenomenon, and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention (previously funded under the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance account as a carve-out from the appropriation for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program).

### State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

1. Provides carve-out appropriations from the appropriation for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program for the State and Local Antiterrorism Training program, a State, local, and tribal assistance help desk and diagnostic center program, the Bulletproof Vest Partnership (rather than as a stand-alone appropriation), a program to provide training and technical assistance to counter domestic violent extremism, and a 5 percent set-aside for an initiative to meet emerging needs of state and local law enforcement.
2. Adds language to provide an appropriation for the Edward Byrne Memorial incentive grant program.
3. Adds language to provide an appropriation for the Byrne Competitive Grants program.
4. Modifies language pertaining to victim services programs for victims of trafficking for clarity and to allow use of funds for human trafficking task forces and law enforcement training.
5. Adds language to the Economic, High-technology, and Cybercrime program appropriation to provide a carve-out appropriation for intellectual property enforcement grants.
6. Adds language to provide an appropriation for the Edward Byrne Memorial criminal justice innovation program.
7. Modifies language pertaining to the National Criminal History Improvement Program to provide a stand-alone appropriation for National Instant Criminal Background Check System Grants.
8. Proposes revised language for DNA-related and forensic programs and activities.
9. Adds language pertaining to the availability of funds appropriated for Pay for Success programs implementing the Permanent Supportive Housing Model.
10. Modifies language for grants and programs authorized by the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) to allow additional flexibility in using this appropriation, to replace the currently



required annual comprehensive statistical review with a recurring national survey to be conducted every five years, and to sunset the PREA Review panel.

11. Adds language to provide an appropriation for Ensuring the Right to Counsel for All Individuals: Answering Gideon's Call.
12. Adds language to provide an appropriation for a competitive grant program to incentivize statewide civil legal aid planning processes and system improvements, notwithstanding a limitation on civil justice matters in the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.
13. Adds language to provide an appropriation for the National Initiative to Build Community Trust and Justice.
14. Adds language to provide an appropriation for a competitive program for purchases of body worn cameras.
15. Adds language to provide an appropriation for law enforcement agencies to implement the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Next Generation Identification program.
16. Adds language to provide an appropriation for the operationalization, maintenance and expansion of the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System.
17. Adds language to provide an appropriation for a program to counter domestic violent extremism.

#### Juvenile Justice Programs

1. Adds proviso that seeks to ensure that: (A) juveniles who reach the age of full criminal responsibility after being taken into custody, but who were not charged as adults at the time of offense, are not understood to be adult inmates, simply because they have turned 18; (B) juveniles charged with or who have committed an alcohol or tobacco related offense receive that same protections as status offenders, that is, they cannot be placed in secure detention; and (C) a state may only securely detain a juvenile on the basis of violation of a valid court order if the juvenile is already under the jurisdiction of the court based on a separate offense. Also adds proviso to allow states sufficient time to compile and submit compliance data and to allow greater flexibility in the formula grant compliance timeline, with respect to the reporting period for that data.
2. Modifies language for juvenile delinquency programs to eliminate previously required carve-outs for certain programs and to provide a new carve-out for Juvenile Justice and Education Collaboration and Assistance.
3. Adds language to provide an appropriation for the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants program.
4. Adds language to provide an appropriation for the Smart on Juvenile Justice Initiative.
5. Adds language to provide an appropriation for the Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative (previously funded as a carve-out from the appropriation for juvenile delinquency prevention grants).
6. Adds language to provide an appropriation for the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention (previously funded as a carve-out from the appropriation for juvenile delinquency prevention grants).
7. Adds language to provide an appropriation to a program to improve juvenile indigent defense (previously funded under the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance account as a

carve-out from the appropriation for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program).

8. Modifies language pertaining to amounts available for research, evaluation, and statistics activities and training and technical assistance for clarity and to improve the effectiveness of funds made available in these provisos.

### General Provisions

1. Section 212. Changes the maximum set-aside percentage for OJP research, evaluation, and statistics activities authorized by the general provision from 2 to 3 percent and creates a 7 percent set-aside to be available for tribal criminal justice assistance.
2. Section 213. Revises the applicable time period for FY 2016.
3. Section 216. Makes available to OJP authority relating to Performance Partnership Pilots.
4. Section 218. Establishes the Crime Victims Fund obligation limit for FY 2016 and sets aside specific amounts of funding to support OVC's Vision 21 program (to include support for tribal programs for victims of violence) and Victims of Trafficking grants focused on providing services to domestic victims of human trafficking. Also allows a small percentage of available funds to be used for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes related to crime victims and related programs.
5. [Section 510]. The provision relating to the Crime Victims Fund is included as section 216.
6. [Section 524]. Removes provision rescinding funds from the State and Local Law Enforcement Activities account.
7. Section 518. Establishes an evaluation funding flexibility pilot. High-quality evaluations and statistical surveys are essential to building evidence about what works. They are also inherently complicated, dynamic activities; often they span many years, and there is uncertainty about the timing and amount of work required to complete specific activities--such as the time and work needed to recruit study participants. In some cases the study design may need to be altered part-way through the project to better respond to the facts on the ground. The currently available procurement vehicles lack the flexibility needed to match the dynamic nature of these projects. Additionally, some studies provide high quality information in which many federal agencies are interested, and it is frequently desirable to cosponsor these activities in order to efficiently extend the utility of the data collected. Changes in timing and content can make co-sponsorship difficult, since funds are often time-limited.

In order to streamline these procurement processes, improve efficiency, and make better use of existing evaluation resources, the Administration proposes to provide the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics and other agencies with expanded flexibilities to spend funds over a longer period of time. This request is a part of a proposed pilot program that also includes the Department of Health and Human Services' Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation and the Office for Planning, Research and Evaluation in the Administration for Children and Families; the Department of Labor's Chief Evaluation Office Bureau of Labor Statistics; the Census Bureau; and the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Office of Policy Development & Research. These flexibilities will allow agencies to better target evaluation and statistical funds to reflect changing circumstances on the ground.

## **IV. OJP Programs and Performance by Appropriation Account**

**A. Management and Administration**  
**(Dollars in Thousands)**

<i>Management and Administration</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2014 Enacted	702	609	\$187,332
2015 Enacted	717	699	194,227
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	7	5,474
2016 Current Services	717	706	199,701
2016 Program Increases	46	23	13,716
2016 Program Decreases	0	0	0
2016 Request	763	729	\$213,417
<b>Total Change 2015-2016</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>19,190</b>

**1. Account Description**

OJP seeks \$213.4 million for management and administration costs. This amount will support new positions, new programs, as well as provide stronger grants financial oversight and audit resolution capability. These personnel are essential to OJP’s efforts to fulfill its stewardship obligations, ensure transparency and accountability in the use of federal grant funding, and improve the efficiency and productivity of its day-to-day operations.

Approximately 95 percent of OJP’s management and administration budget is required for fixed costs such as payroll, rent, telecommunications, and information technology infrastructure and support. These funds are absolutely critical to ensuring that OJP has the necessary management and administrative structure and resources needed to accomplish Administration and Congressional priorities and ensure sound stewardship of OJP’s annual grant programs. In addition to infrastructure, the funds provide FTE to carry out OJP’s policy, grants management, financial management, information technology, legislative communications and public affairs, and general administrative functions.

These funds also support the activities of OJP’s Office of Audit, Assessment, and Management (OAAM), established by the 2005 Department of Justice Reauthorization Act (the Act), 42 U.S.C. § 3712h. OAAM has three critical missions:

- Auditing OJP’s internal controls to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse. OAAM’s Audit and Review Division conducts reviews of internal control processes; coordinates activity for the annual independent financial audit and the audits/investigations conducted by the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) and the Government Accountability Office; and manages the DOJ high risk grantee program.
- Conducting programmatic assessments of OJP’s grants and monitoring oversight. The Program Assessment Division conducts assessments of grant programs and initiatives for OJP and the COPS Office and oversees monitoring activities which includes developing OJP-wide grant monitoring standards, procedures, and tools as well as ensuring that the COPS Office and OJP meet or exceed the requirement to monitor 10 percent of open award funds on an annual basis, as required by the Act.

- Serving as the central source for OJP’s grant management policy. OAAM’s Grants Management Division continues OJP’s efforts to streamline and standardize grant management policies and procedures across the agency by maintaining a Grant Manager’s Manual; coordinating efforts to design and enhance OJP’s Grant Management System to ensure grant management policies and processes are integrated and consistent; and developing and facilitating training to grantees and staff.

These funds further support the work of the OCIO, which provides information technology (IT) leadership, guidance, and support services by delivering timely IT solutions and services to efficiently administer OJP programs, and fulfill its financial and grants management responsibilities.

IT systems and services are a vital component of OJP’s efforts to award, manage, and monitor its nearly \$6.0 billion portfolio (which currently includes over 7,000 active grants) and enable OJP to quickly share information on the latest research findings and evidence-based programs and practices through the OJP website and CrimeSolutions.gov.

- Funding supports fixed costs necessary to support OJP’s day-to-day operations. This includes hardware, software, data center operations, Internet and telecommunications services, and IT security support.
- Funding also supports the cost of a variety of professional services vital to OJP and the programs’ IT operations including, administration and management of enterprise systems, equipment, and business operations. For example, Help Desk support, FICAM, IT security monitoring, IT Investment Management, Budget and Finance, Program Oversight, Policy and Planning, infrastructure services, email, and software development and customization.
- Five percent of the FY 2016 IT budget request will be used to support reinvestment in efficient product solutions and services that will reduce future IT costs, improve services to OJP’s state, local and tribal partners, and improve its administrative efficiency.

## 2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE TABLE					
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES	Final Target	Actual	Projected	Changes	Requested (Total)
	FY 2014	FY 2014	FY 2015	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes	FY 2016 Request
<b>Workload</b>					
Percent of grants closed that are due to closeout	50%	48.5%	50%	0	50%
Percent of grants financially monitored per plan	95%	101.2%	95%	0	95%

## 3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies – N/A

**B. Research, Evaluation, and Statistics**  
**(Dollars in Thousands)**

<i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</i>	<i>Perm. Pos.</i>	<i>FTE</i>	<i>Amount</i>
2014 Enacted			\$120,000
2015 Enacted			111,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2016 Current Services			111,000
2016 Program Increases			45,900
2016 Program Decreases			(5,000)
2016 Request			\$151,900
<b>Change 2015-2016</b>			<b>40,900</b>

<i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics-Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<i>Direct Pos.</i>	<i>Estimate FTE</i>	<i>Amount</i>
2014 Enacted			2,734
2015 Enacted			1,840
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2016 Current Services			1,840
2016 Program Increases			2,266
2016 Request			\$4,106
<b>Total Change 2015-2016</b>			<b>2,266</b>

**1. Account Description**

OJP requests \$151.9 million for the Research, Evaluation, and Statistics appropriation account, which is \$40.9 million above the FY 2015 Enacted funding level. This account includes programs that provide grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements for research, development, and evaluation; development and dissemination of quality statistical and scientific information; and nationwide support for law enforcement agencies.

Through leadership, funding, and technical support, OJP plays a significant role in the research and evaluation of new technologies to assist law enforcement, corrections personnel, and courts in protecting the public. OJP also guides the development of new techniques and technologies in the areas of crime prevention, forensic science, and violence and victimization research. The research and statistical data compiled by OJP are used at all levels of government to guide decision-making and planning efforts related to law enforcement, courts, corrections and other criminal justice issues.

Some key programs funded under this appropriation account include:

- The **Research, Development, and Evaluation** program supports the core mission of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), which serves as the research and development arm of the Department of Justice, as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 3721-3723. With this funding, NIJ enhances the administration of justice and public safety by providing objective,

independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to meet the modern challenges of crime and justice at the state, local and tribal levels. NIJ products support practitioners and policy makers across the country, enabling the use of approaches supporting the goals of the Department's *Smart on Crime* Initiative.

In FY 2016, NIJ will maintain its commitment to informing criminal justice practice and policy by supporting high-quality research, development, and evaluation in the forensic, social, and physical sciences. NIJ's program plan for FY 2016 embraces five important goals:

- Continue to research and evaluate innovative programs, tools, and strategies that provide effective ways to prevent crime and to deliver justice.
  - Develop, refine, and test innovative technology to protect law enforcement officers.
  - Support basic and applied research to strengthen the science of forensics.
  - Build on the recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences report to "Strengthen the National Institute of Justice."
  - Develop and support strong partnerships to leverage federal research resources.
- The **Criminal Justice Statistics Program** is the base program of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), one of 13 federal statistical agencies and the principal federal statistical agency of the Department of Justice as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 3731-3735. Data provided by federal statistical agencies allows the Administration to govern effectively, make policy, manage programs, and evaluate progress toward goals. The Administration has placed evidence-driven decisions at the heart of its agenda, and refocused a spotlight on the federal statistical system and the role that federal statistics play in the policymaking process. BJS' national statistical collections provide the data infrastructure, supporting the Administration's commitment to focus on data-driven approaches to reduce crime consistent with the goals of the Department's *Smart on Crime* Initiative.

In FY 2016, BJS funding will support ongoing activities and programs focused on key aspects of the nation's criminal justice system, including:

- Recidivism, reentry and other special projects;
- Prosecution and adjudication;
- Criminal justice data improvement programs;
- Victimization statistics;
- Law Enforcement statistics;
- Corrections statistics;
- Publication and dissemination of statistical information;
- Federal statistical programs and initiatives.

Additionally, OJP expects to support ongoing projects as well as efforts described below via a three percent set-aside for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes:



- Multi-year Evaluation Plan for BJA Programs: NIJ and BJS will provide technical leadership and BJA will provide subject matter and stakeholder perspectives support evaluation efforts designed to demonstrate the efficacy of various OJP grant programs. The evaluation plan will identify major research questions, opportunities to leverage existing data collections and preliminary designs for later phases of evaluation beyond year one. The evaluation effort would consist of a combination of field demonstrations, evaluations of projects, and analysis of statistical data to build knowledge about BJA program outcomes.
- Statistical Programs and Collections: This ongoing effort will document the extent to which the statistical programs and collections of OJP are carried out in a manner that demonstrates the Attorney General's commitment to scientific integrity. This assessment will document the existence and adequacy of the policies and practices that align with the Administration's Scientific Integrity guidance; the National Academy of Science's Principles and Practices of a Statistical Agency; and other applicable guidance.
- National Academy of Sciences study of current and future crime data needs: BJS, in collaboration with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Criminal Justice Services Division, National Academy of Sciences, and National Research Council, to convene an expert panel that will assess and make recommendations for the development of a modern set of crime measures in the United States.
- Continuing to build a system of incident level law enforcement administrative records: BJS is working to develop information sharing arrangements with a national sample of law enforcement agencies to provide incident-level data on offenses known to these agencies. This program will provide statistical data on crimes, victims, offenders and the social context of crime for a nationally representative sample of jurisdictions that can be used for be used for planning, evaluation, research and statistical purposes.
- Center for the Collection and Analysis of Administrative Data on Crime, Recidivism and Re-entry: BJS and NIJ will sponsor a collaborative project for developing data on recidivism and re-entry and encouraging research on recidivism using those data.
- Metropolitan Crime Consortia: Using Administrative Data to Measure, Prevent, and Reduce Crime: A major impediment to research on crime and crime prevention is the absence of incident level, geographically identified police data for a large number of jurisdictions. NIJ and BJS will work with their state, local, and tribal partners to build data centers in large jurisdictions that can develop useful information products for contributing police agencies.
- Victimization: NIJ will continue to support research on victimization and victim services. The focus for this research is broad. Particular topics of interest are the intersection of race, ethnicity and violent victimization; effectiveness of services for

victims of violent crime; victim/offender overlap; and sexual orientation and/or gender identity and violent victimization.

- Translational Criminology: Use, Acquisition, and Interpretation of Research Evidence: NIJ plans to continue to support innovative research, which seeks to bridge the gap between research, implementation, and policy and practice.

For additional information and a complete listing of OJP programs, please visit <http://www.ojp.gov>.

#### 4. Performance and Resource Tables

<b>PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE</b>												
Appropriation: Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (formerly Justice Assistance)												
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3, Objective 3.1												
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES			Target	Actual	Projected	Changes	Requested (Total)					
			FY 2014	FY 2014	FY 2015	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes	FY 2016 Request					
<b>Workload</b>												
Number of solicitations released on time versus planned			31	41	TBD <sup>1</sup>		TBD <sup>1</sup>					
Percent of awards made against plan			90%	101%	TBD <sup>1</sup>		TBD <sup>1</sup>					
Total Dollars Obligated			\$120,000	\$136,493	\$111,000	40,900	\$151,900					
-Grants			\$103,752	\$91,288	\$74,370	27,403	\$101,773					
-Non-Grants			\$16,248	\$45,205	\$36,630	13,497	\$50,127					
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY												
-Grants			86%	67%	67%	67%	67%					
-Non-Grants			14%	33%	33%	33%	33%					
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
				\$120,000		\$136,493		\$111,000		\$40,900		\$151,900
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	TYPE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2014	FY 2014	FY 2015	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes	FY 2016 Request					
3.1	Long Term Outcome	Average number of user sessions per month on BJS and BJS-sponsored websites, including datasets accessed and downloaded via the Internet [BJS] <sup>2</sup>	500,000	422,519	536,000 <sup>3</sup>	14,000	550,000					
3.1	Annual Outcome	Citations of BJS data in social science journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data [BJS]	1,600	2,480	1,700	0	1,700					
3.1	Efficiency Measure	Index of operational efficiency [BJS]	24.5	TBD <sup>3</sup>	24.0	-0.5	24.0					
3.1	Annual Outcome	Number of technologies fielded as a result (in whole or in part) of work funded under the NIJ award [NIJ]	37	31	45	-15	30					
<sup>1</sup> FY 2015 and FY 2016 targets will be established upon appropriation of FY 2015 and FY 2016 funds <sup>2</sup> This measure was affected by: adoption of Google analytics (instead of Webtrends); movement to a different BJS website; a more precise measure of dataset downloads; API traffic will begin to be reported; and, affiliated websites will be relaunched (i.e. Fedstats and Data.gov). BJS is examining the expansion of its outcome measures and some refinement to existing measures and is exploring a redefinition of performance measures to better align with its operational efforts. <sup>3</sup> This measure is undergoing revalidation at this time.												

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

Appropriation: Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (formerly Justice Assistance) (Bureau of Justice Statistics – BJS)  
 DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3, Objective 3.1

Strategic objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014		FY 2015	FY 2016
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Outcome	Average number of user sessions per month on BJS and BJS-sponsored websites, including datasets accessed and downloaded via the Internet <sup>3</sup>	373,413 <sup>2</sup>	288,728 <sup>2</sup>	472,884	482,056	500,000	422,519	536,000	550,000
3.1	Output	Agency-level response rate	98.3%	94.76	98%	94%	98%	91%	98%	98%
3.1	Output	Citizen-level response rate	92.3%	85.20	86.4%	87%	93%	88%	93%	95%
3.1	Outcome	Citations of BJS data in social science journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data <sup>1</sup>	1,514	1,795	1,121	2,255	1,600	2,480	1,700	1,700
3.1	Outcome	Congressional record and testimony citing BJS data	15	9	17	13	17	13	17	18
3.1	Outcome	Federal and state court opinions citing BJS data	23	8	11	26	25	43	25	25
3.1	Efficiency	Index of operational efficiency	18.7	13.3	21.58	22.17	24.5	TBD <sup>4</sup>	24.0	24
3.1	Outcome	Number of products that BJS makes available online	16,722	16,790	16,461	17,728	17,325	18,078	17,325	TBD
3.1	Output	Number of reports issued within one month of the expected release date	7	5	16	20	7	7	7	7
3.1	Outcome	Number of requests to seek correction of BJS data in accordance with the BJS Data Quality Guidelines	4	6	0	0	0	1	0	0
3.1	Outcome	Number of scheduled data collection series and special analyses to be conducted	22	19	19	33	21	24	20	TBD

N/A = Data unavailable

<sup>1</sup> Reflects less than full year data due to dysfunctional web analytical services provided to BJS.

<sup>2</sup> Reflects less than full year data.

<sup>3</sup> Beginning with FY 2014, these measures will be affected by: adoption of Google analytics (instead of Webtrends); movement to a different BJS website; a more precise measure of dataset downloads; API traffic will begin to be reported; and, affiliated websites will be relaunched (i.e. Fedstats and Data.gov). BJS is examining the expansion of its outcome measures and some refinement to existing measures and is exploring a redefinition of performance measures to better align with its operational efforts.

<sup>4</sup> This measure is undergoing revalidation.

<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE</b>										
Appropriation: Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (formerly Justice Assistance) (National Institute of Justice – NIJ)										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3, Objective 3.1										
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014		FY 2015	FY 2016
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Outcome	Number of citations of NIJ products in peer reviewed journals	305	295	298	293	130	485	137	137
3.1	Outcome	Number of technologies fielded as a result (in whole or in part) of work funded under the NIJ award <sup>3</sup>	31	38	38	25	37	31	45	30
3.1	Outcome	Number of scholarly products that resulted in whole or in part from work funded under the NIJ award. <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	300	93	315	315
3.1	Outcome	Number of new NIJ final grant reports, NIJ research documents, and grantee research documents published <sup>2</sup>	173	204	273	237	300	272	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
N/A = Data unavailable										
<sup>1</sup> This measure was established in FY 2014. This measure's revision reflects performance measure updates in the Research, Development, and Evaluation solicitations. Scholarly products refer to published, peer-reviewed, scientific journal articles, and/or (as appropriate for the funded project) law review journal articles, book chapter(s) or book(s) in the academic press, technological prototypes, patented inventions, or similar scientific products										
<sup>2</sup> This measure was discontinued in FY 2015 <sup>3</sup> This measure was revised to clarify the types of technologies fielded										

### 3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

#### Bureau of Justice Statistics

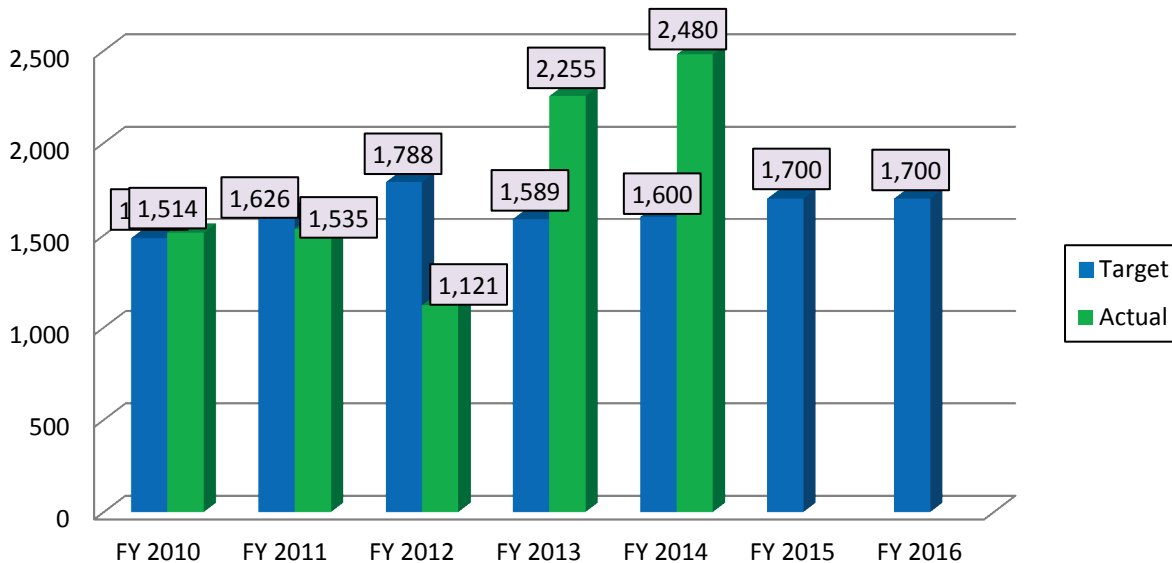
##### a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

The mission of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) is to collect, analyze, publish, and disseminate information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government. These data are critical to federal, state, and local policymakers in combating crime and ensuring justice.

BJS has established performance measures to assess the quality, timeliness, and relevance of its data, products, and services. One of BJS' most fundamental long-term goals is to improve product accessibility by increasing web-based distribution and utilization of data, including on-line tabulation and analysis of statistical information and downloadable datasets. While BJS did not meet the FY 2013 target, BJS broadened its product line to include supplementary statistical tables, web-only reports, and electronic survey questionnaires. Beginning in FY 2014, this measure will be affected by the following: adoption of Google analytics (instead of Webtrends); movement to a different BJS website; a more precise measure of dataset downloads; API traffic will be reported; and affiliated websites will be re-launched (i.e. Fedstats and Data.gov).

BJS uses relevance measures to gauge the degree to which data and products are responsive to user needs. One such measure is the number of "citations in social science journals, law reviews and journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data", which BJS exceeded in FY 2013. The target for FY 2015 and FY 2016 is 1,700.

**Citations of BJS data in Social Science Journals and Publications**



## **b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes**

BJS supports *DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 6: Develop and disseminate research and statistics that inform criminal and juvenile justice policy and improve outcomes; and OJP Strategic Objective 6.2: Provide justice statistics and information to support justice policy and decision-making needs.* BJS provides the President, Congress, other officials, and the public with timely, accurate, and objective data about crime and the administration of justice. BJS also provides financial and technical support to state, local, and tribal governments to develop their criminal justice statistical capabilities. This assistance targets the development of information systems related to national criminal history records, records of protective orders involving domestic violence and stalking, sex offender registries, and automated identification systems used for background checks.

In FY 2016, BJS will continue to pursue four (4) strategic goals:

1. Maintaining BJS's core statistical programs;
2. Continued building and enhancement of statistical infrastructure;
3. Supporting continuous evaluation and improvement efforts; and
4. Providing effective state and local criminal justice data improvement programs.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) is one of the 13 Federal statistical agencies and is the principal federal statistical agency of the Department of Justice.<sup>2</sup> For FY 2016, while maintaining its portfolio of core statistical collections, BJS will also continue efforts to build its statistical infrastructure by increasing the use of administrative data for statistical purposes and seeking improved survey designs and methodologies. For example, BJS is: using the Nation's criminal history records to study recidivism; building a national system of incident-based criminal statistics derived from local law enforcement operational data; using the proceeds of its research to build out a subnational estimates program for the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS); exploring record-linkage efforts to create a new low-cost research and statistical infrastructure to study reentry and ex-offender reintegration; and expanding the use of its statistical infrastructure to support OJP program evaluations. These initiatives are explained below.

### **I. MAINTAINING BJS's CORE STATISTICAL PROGRAMS**

BJS will continue to maintain the current portfolio of core statistical collections and ongoing projects:

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<sup>2</sup> The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) recognizes thirteen principal federal statistical agencies, and BJS serves in this capacity for the Department of Justice as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 3731-3735. Data provided by federal statistical agencies allows the Administration to govern effectively-make policy, manage programs, or evaluate progress toward goals. The Administration has placed evidence driven decisions at the heart of its agenda, and refocused a spotlight on the federal statistical system and the role that national statistics play in the policymaking process. According to OMB, "having access to quality, unbiased data allows us to make reasoned, disciplined decisions about where to target our resources to get the biggest return for our investment, and to identify where we've been spending consistently but yielding underperforming results."

- ***Recidivism, Reentry and Special Projects*** include studies on the recidivism of state prisoners, convicted felons, juvenile offenders, and first time arrestees. Some special projects are an analysis of the wide range of data flowing from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program and National Incident-Based Reporting Program; an assessment of administrative data on elder abuse and crimes against the elderly; studies of the justice and regulatory systems response to white collar crime; and analyses describing crime and justice on tribal lands.
- ***Prosecution and Adjudication Statistical Projects*** which will focus on felony court case processing, criminal justice employment, expenditure, the delivery of indigent defense services, continuing to improve the availability of justice statistics for Indian country.
- ***Criminal Justice Data Improvements Programs*** offers state statistical support and technical assistance for the collection of firearm transaction statistics, a State Justice Statistics grants program for state statistical analysis centers, and a criminal records technical assistance program for state record repositories.
- ***Victimization Statistics*** projects will maintain operation of the current National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), including NCVS supplements such as identity theft, stalking and police public contacts. It will also support the survey's major redesign efforts focused on generating state and metropolitan area estimates, improved measurement of rape and sexual assault as well as the process of incorporating the proceeds of previously-funded redesign projects into the core NCVS operation.
- ***Law Enforcement Statistics*** projects will include analyses of continuously collected topical information from the Nation's policing agencies, periodic collection of data which focus on the operation of federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies, special purpose law enforcement entities, and law enforcement support agencies. Trend analysis will be used to examine reported crimes and arrests.
- Initiatives within ***Corrections Statistics*** include projects utilizing a Survey of Prison Inmates, National Prisoner Statistics, Annual Jail Survey, Annual Probation and Parole Census, Jails in Indian Country, National Corrections Reporting Program, Capital Punishment and Sentencing statistics, and deaths in custody statistics. It will also include a design and implementation of a survey of inmates in local jail facilities, record linkage projects, testing and implementation of supplemental surveys of probation and parole agencies, and surveys of prisoner health and health care.
- Funding will support statistical information ***publication and dissemination activities*** such as the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data at the University of Michigan, and the National Criminal Justice Reference Service as well as BJS website operations, including usability testing, dynamic data analysis and visualization enhancements, content display and search function improvements, and hosting activities. Funding also will be used for customer support and maintenance of software such as desktop publishing, media management and enhancements to BJS's technology and data management infrastructure.



- The Criminal Justice Statistical Program also supports *Federal Statistical Programs, Activities, and Initiatives*. Funds will be used to support a variety of federal statistical programs, activities, and initiatives such as investigator initiated small scale studies utilizing BJS data and U.S. Census Bureau work to carry out Interagency Council on Statistical Policy initiatives including the Joint Program on Statistical Methodology. Other initiatives include the National Center for Health Statistics as administrator of the Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics and the Statistical Community of Practice and Engagement (SCOPE) initiative. Funding will also be used for BJS Fellows for technical and analytical assistance on projects as well as Office of Management and Budget's annual seminar on federal statistics.
- BJS will launch an effort aimed at *assessing other OJP statistical programs and collections*. This ongoing effort will document the extent to which the statistical programs and collections of OJP are carried out in a manner that demonstrates the Attorney General's commitment to scientific integrity; OMB's Annual Report to Congress on Statistical Programs of the U.S. Government; as well as the several components of other OJP program offices that undertake regular data collections designed to create statistical results for particular programs or interventions. The continuing assessment will document the existence and adequacy of the policies and practices that align with the Administration's Scientific Integrity guidance; OMB's Statistical Products Produced by Federal Statistical Agencies and Guidance on Agency Survey and Statistical Information Collections; the National Academy of Science's Principles and Practices of a Statistical Agency. BJS will work with a committee of the American Statistical Association in conducting the review and developing a set of standards and guidelines for statistical work at OJP.

## II. CONTINUED BUILDING AND ENHANCMENT OF STATISTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

### **Increasing the Use of Administrative Data for Statistical Purposes**

BJS is utilizing the Nation's criminal history records (i.e. rap sheets) to support examinations of prisoner and probationer recidivism through a technical infrastructure it built through a collaborative effort with the FBI, state record repositories, and NLETS, a national law enforcement telecommunication system. BJS is exploring the feasibility of utilizing the technological infrastructure to build a national collection of arrest booking statistics.

Also in FY 2016, BJS will continue to build a system of incident level law enforcement administrative records known as the National Crime Statistics Exchange (NCS-X). Among other things, information sharing arrangements will be developed with a national sample of law enforcement agencies to provide incident-level data on offenses known to them. This continues work on a program to provide statistical data on crimes, victims, offenders and the social context of crime for a nationally representative sample of jurisdictions. Data from this system will be used for planning, evaluation, research and statistical purposes. The only currently available national data on offenses known to the police are jurisdiction level counts provided by the Uniform Crime Report and these data do not provide the level of detail and dis-aggregation

necessary for policy-making and evaluation. This continues efforts begun in FY 2012 and FY 2013.

BJS is also exploring records available in court and local jail systems assess the feasibility of these operational systems as sources of information that may support statistical purposes.

Finally, BJS is exploring the expansion of record linkages through which survey data may be linked to administrative data and/or certain operational records may be linked to other administrative records. For example, BJS and the Census Bureau have entered into a long-term agreement for a record linkage and research services project involving BJS corrections records to Census files to explore the feasibility of conducting research on the pre- and post-prison experiences prisoners.

Several other projects will be initiated under this agreement which will also help the Census Bureau evaluate and improve demographic surveys and their record linkage methods, involving other BJS statistical collections. Another example is how BJS is exploring linking its statistical collections to OJP's grants management system data to examine the role of federal justice system funding; where it goes and whether there indications of differences in outcomes associated with the amount and type of federal funding; and, to examine the variations within and across places over time.

Continuing to build, expand and enhance the statistical infrastructure can support other important objectives for OJP. For example, beginning with FY 2015 funding, OJP will launch a Multi-year Evaluation Plan for Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) Programs. Designed to demonstrate the efficacy of the various grant programs, NIJ and BJS will provide technical leadership and BJA will provide subject matter and stakeholder perspectives to the task. Additionally, the coordination will include the new DOJ analytical unit to be established in the Office of Legal Policy, who may play a role in analyzing and applying the evidence developed from the evaluations. The evaluation plan will identify major research questions, opportunities to leverage existing data collections and preliminary designs for later phases of evaluation beyond year one. The evaluation effort would consist of a combination of field demonstrations, evaluations of projects, and analysis of statistical data to build knowledge about BJA program outcomes. The infrastructure that BJS developed to obtain, link, parse and standardize criminal history records to study recidivism can be used to generate estimates of the recidivism rates of Second Chance Act grantee program participants, to compare their recidivism outcomes with statistically similar prisoners who did not participate in Second Change Act programs, and combined with information that BJA obtains about the various programs to compare recidivism outcomes across various types of programs. Or, using information about funded programs and the grant drawdowns and linking that information to crime data at the jurisdiction level, a competition for designs to study the relationship between the flow of BJA Byrne/JAG funds and changes in crime rates could be used to identify strong designs for evaluations of the effect of funding on crime.

## **Expanding Statistical Information About The Public Defense Function**

Attorney General Eric Holder has said, “Millions of people in the United States cannot get legal help that is often critical to their well-being and freedom. Fifty million Americans qualify for federally funded civil legal aid, yet more than half of those who seek help are turned away due to lack of resources. In the criminal justice system, public defenders handle caseloads that far exceed recommended limits, jeopardizing their ability to provide representation that meets even constitutionally minimum standards.”

Reflecting the AG’s comments, DOJ established the Access to Justice (ATJ) Initiative in March 2010 to address the access-to-justice crisis in the criminal and civil justice system. ATJ’s mission is to help the justice system efficiently deliver outcomes that are fair and accessible to all, regardless of wealth and status. ATJ is guided by three principles: (1) Promoting Accessibility — eliminating barriers that prevent people from understanding and exercising their rights; (2) Ensuring Fairness — delivering fair and just outcomes for all parties, including those facing financial and other disadvantages; and (3) Increasing Efficiency — delivering fair and just outcomes effectively, without waste or duplication.

To translate these principles into action, ATJ pursues strategies to leverage and better allocate justice resources, and works to:

- Advance new statutory, policy, and practice changes that support development of quality indigent defense and civil legal aid delivery systems at the state and federal level;
- Promote less lawyer-intensive and court-intensive solutions to legal problems; and
- Expand research on innovative strategies to close the gap between the need for, and the availability of, quality legal assistance.

For FY 2016, BJS will seek to improve statistical information available about the nation’s public defense infrastructure which supports ATJ objectives.

### *National Survey of Public Defenders*

BJS will pursue a National Survey of Public Defenders (NSPD), which supports the objectives of the ATJ Initiative. This work will document the educational backgrounds, work experience, work environment, and workloads, as well as assess the quality of service delivery and the training needs of professionals working at various levels within public defender offices. This will be accomplished by surveying a nationally-representative sample of line staff and supervisors and linking their responses with data on local crime.

### *National Public Defenders Reporting Program*

BJS will also initiate development and pilot testing work on the design of a National Public Defenders Reporting Program (NPDRP). The NPDRP would use administrative data systems from state and county public defenders (PDs) offices nationwide to develop annual statistics on PDs’ caseloads, case types, and case outcomes. By building the NPDRP on existing administrative data systems, BJS would have a flexible statistical system that is capable of

producing statistics for reliably measured attributes of cases, such as capital cases versus other types of felony cases; defendant attributes such as race, age or sex; and case outcomes such as acquittal or type and length of sentence imposed.

### **Improving Criminal Victimization Statistics Derived from the NCVS**

***Subnational estimates.*** Of the total amount of requested FY 2016 base funding, \$4.5 million will be used for a “boost” to the sample utilized by the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) for establishment of Subnational Estimates program. The purpose is to provide for a permanent increase to the NCVS household sample in up to 22 states to allow for the production of estimates of victimization for states and select metropolitan statistical areas, large cities, and counties. The goal of this request is to enhance the utility of the NCVS to the Department, policymakers, and other stakeholders by providing for state and local area estimates of crime victimization experiences. BJS has been using the NCVS to produce national-level estimates of crime since the early 1970s. Local stakeholders, however, would find the survey data much more useful if statistics could be produced at the subnational level as a means to reflect local crime conditions and as a tool to assess police and criminal justice services. Local social and economic conditions, often thought to be related to crime levels and types, may not reflect national conditions, suggesting that the national crime trend is of little relevance to local areas.

In addition to producing victimization estimates for subnational areas, the boosted sample may allow BJS to develop additional questions for victims and non-victims to produce a more comprehensive set of community-level crime indicators. These indicators can be organized into three groupings: 1) measures of nuisance crimes and disorder; 2) citizens’ perceptions of fear and safety; and 3) citizens’ perceptions of police performance and legitimacy. These indicators are independent from police statistics and provide a perspective from the community. The requested increase will be used to enhance the utility of the NCVS to the Department, policymakers, and other stakeholders by providing for state and local area estimates of victimization experiences.

The increased funding will also improve BJS’s ability to serve the Office of Victim Crime in determining needs for victim services; to evaluate Bureau of Justice Assistance programs and their impacts on crime at a state and local level; and to provide information to local police departments about citizen satisfaction.

***Other NCVS-based improvements.*** Additionally, BJS is seeking expansion of household coverage to include group quarters, and exploring victimization through surveys of victim service organizations. Other important ongoing research, testing, development activities include enhancing data on the crimes of rape and sexual assault, and research on sample designs, mode, collection methods and their effects which offer the promise of continued improvements to the NCVS.

### **III. SUPPORTING CONTINUOUS EVALUATION/IMPROVEMENT EFFORTS**

BJS continues to engage professional review and input to help focus improvement efforts. In 2009, the National Research Council completed a BJS-commissioned review of its statistical programs which culminated in the report entitled, “Ensuring the Quality, Credibility, and Relevance of U.S. Justice Statistics.” The reviewed continues to serve as a strategic action plan for improvements to programs and operations. In 2014, an NRC panel convened by BJS concluded a study on measuring rape and sexual assault in BJS household surveys in a report entitled, “Estimating the Incidence of Rape and Sexual Assault.” Most recently, BJS, OMB and the FBI collaboratively developed a plan for an engagement of NRC’s Committee on National Statistics in concert with the Committee on Law and Justice, for an expert panel to assess and make recommendations for the development of a modern set of crime measures in the United States and the best means for obtaining them.

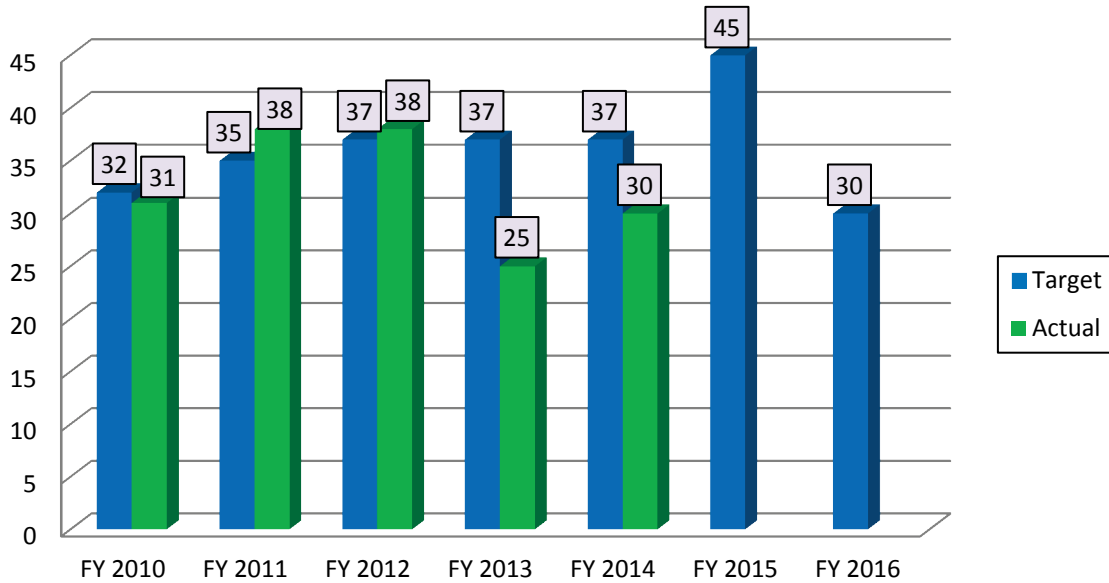
#### **National Institute of Justice**

##### **a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes**

The mission of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is to improve knowledge and understanding of crime and justice issues through science. NIJ provides objective and independent knowledge and tools to reduce crime and promote justice, particularly at the state and local levels.

NIJ collects data on the performance measure, “Number of fielded technologies as a result (in whole or in part) of work funded under the NIJ award.” NIJ-developed technologies are transferred to the field for use by criminal justice practitioners. Technologies are transferred through publications, demonstrations, commercialization, assistance for first adopters, and other means. . Furthermore, since the NIJ released the *National Research Council of the National Academies, Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States: A Path Forward* in February 2009, NIJ has addressed the needs of the forensic science community by soliciting basic and fundamental scientific research to support forensic science disciplines in an effort to address the recommendations in the 2009 report. Given that investments in recent years have focused on basic and fundamental research (in addition to applied forensic science research), these research areas generally do not lead to a fielded technology in the short term. The table on the following page summarizes progress to date on this performance measure.

### Number of Fielded Technologies



#### b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

NIJ, as the research, development, and evaluation arm of DOJ, supports DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: *Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 6: Develop and disseminate research and statistics that inform criminal and juvenile justice policy and improve outcomes; and OJP Strategic Objective 6.1: Develop innovative social, forensic, and physical sciences research and rigorous program evaluation that support and advance criminal and juvenile justice policy and decision-making.* Technology is an essential tool in the prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of many forms of crime. NIJ contributes to the effectiveness of law enforcement through research on officer safety technologies and innovative tools to assist criminal investigations. This has included software that assists computer forensic specialists in searching for human images, including child pornography. NIJ plays a leading role in sponsoring innovative research and programs in the fields of forensic science, crime prevention, courts and corrections, and violence and victimization. NIJ has funded research projects in the forensic sciences, including research in forensic biology, trace evidence, impression evidence, controlled substances, questioned documents, odontology, pathology, and toxicology, among others.

In FY 2016, NIJ will continue to pursue research and evaluation projects to encourage the development and adoption of new crime-fighting tools, improve understanding of what works (and what does not) in criminal justice programs and policy, and expand understanding of complex criminal justice issues. NIJ plans to support the projects described in the account description via the two percent set-aside for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes.

## Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS)

### **a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes**

The Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) program, administered by BJA, provides services and resources that directly impact law enforcement’s ability to successfully resolve criminal investigations and prosecute offenders, while providing the critical officer safety event deconfliction<sup>3</sup> necessary to keep the men and women of our law enforcement community safe. RISS provides support services to thousands of local, state, federal, and tribal criminal justice agencies in their effort for those agencies to identify, detect, deter, prevent, and solve criminal and terrorist-related investigations. Through the RISS Secure Law Enforcement Cloud (RISSNET™), the available information and intelligence sharing resources, the RISS Centers investigative support and analytical services, provide equipment to assist with investigations, and the expansion of RISSafe (the RISS nationwide deconfliction system), RISS, in this supporting role, has enabled both agencies and individual officers to increase their success and safety in the field exponentially.

BJA reviews the performance of the RISS Program on a quarterly basis looking at the number of trainings provided, requests for support services by member agencies, publications developed and distributed, total membership, and number of equipment loans made to the field. The total number of inquiries submitted for information available through the RISSNET network and submissions to RISSafe for deconfliction are also reviewed. Although there are no specific target goals set in these areas the program has seen slight increases in all areas with a significant increase in events submitted for deconfliction and conflicts identified in RISSafe.

	<b>FY 2012 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2013 Target</b>	<b>FY 2013 Actual</b>
RISSafe events submitted	165,094	173,761	179,770
RISSafe conflicts identified	57,500	63,589	73,119

The final measure (number of inquiries) is the one submitted quarterly to the White House as a RISS measurement. In FY 2013, the total number of inquiries increased by 7%.

### **b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes**

RISS aligns under DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: *Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the*

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<sup>3</sup> Comprehensive and nationwide deconfliction system that is accessible on a 24/7/365 basis and available to all law enforcement agencies. Officers are able to enter event data on a 24/7 basis but do not have the ability to see other officers’ entries into the system.

*Nation's capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation's law enforcement, and criminal and juvenile justice systems.*

BJA will continue to review the RISS Program on a quarterly basis through evaluation reporting, grant reviews, and monitoring of performance measures. Through these reviews, BJA intends to ensure and assist RISS in maintaining services and support to the state, local, and tribal agencies through increased efficiency and effectiveness of the program. This will be accomplished through continued collaboration, not only with the RISS Centers, but also the state, local, and tribal agencies using RISS resources and services. The training and technical assistance provided these agencies through RISS is extremely important especially to many of the smaller to medium size agencies who may not be able to get these resources or services anywhere else.



**C. State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance**  
**(Dollars in Thousands)**

<i>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2014 Enacted			\$1,171,500
2015 Enacted			1,241,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2016 Current Services			1,241,000
2016 Program Increases			249,300
2016 Program Decreases			(348,000)
2016 Request			\$1,142,300
<b>Total Change 2015-2016</b>			<b>(98,700)</b>

<i>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance- Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2014 Enacted			26,688
2015 Enacted			20,575
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2016 Current Services			20,575
2016 Program Increases			10,304
2016 Request			\$30,879
<b>Total Change 2015-2016</b>			<b>10,304</b>

**1. Account Description**

OJP requests \$1,142.3 million for the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance account, which is \$98.7 million below the FY 2015 Enacted funding level. This account includes programs that establish and build on partnerships with state, local, and tribal governments, and faith-based and community organizations. These programs provide federal leadership on high-priority criminal justice concerns such as violent crime, criminal gang activity, illegal drugs, information sharing, and related justice system issues. The mix of formula and discretionary grant programs administered by OJP, coupled with robust training and technical assistance activities, assists law enforcement agencies, courts, local community partners, and other components of the criminal justice system in preventing and addressing violent crime, protecting the public, and ensuring that offenders are held accountable for their actions.

Key programs funded under this appropriation account include:

- The Adam Walsh Act Implementation Program, authorized by the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act, focuses on supporting the efforts of jurisdictions that are implementing the provisions of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA), Title I of the Adam Walsh Act. These jurisdictions receive critical grants and technical assistance to assist with the costs of SORNA implementation and maintenance, as

well as support and assistance in their efforts to prevent sexual violence through the implementation of innovative and best practices in the field of sex offender management.

- Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG), authorized by Section 508 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-351), was created to streamline justice funding and grant administration. The Byrne JAG Program allows state, local, and tribal governments to support a broad range of activities to prevent and control crime based on local needs and provides the flexibility to prioritize and direct funding to the areas that demonstrate the greatest need. These activities include: law enforcement programs; prosecution and court programs; prevention and education programs; community corrections programs; drug treatment and enforcement programs; planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; and crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation).
- The Comprehensive School Safety Initiative combines support for research on the root causes of school violence and new strategies and technologies for improving school safety to enable state, local and tribal communities to implement and evaluate innovative strategies to improve school safety. The grants provided by the Initiative may be used to test and evaluate technologies and strategies to improve school safety; develop and update school safety assessments and plans; provide technical assistance or training; and support and assess other programs and technologies that are intended to enhance overall school safety efforts.
- The Community Teams to Reduce the Sexual Assault Evidence Kit Backlog and Improve Sexual Assault Investigations Program. This program will provide grants that support community efforts to develop plans and identify the most critical needs to address sexual assault prevention, investigation, prosecution and services, including addressing their untested sexual assault evidence kits (SAKs) at law enforcement agencies or backlogged crime labs. This program may also be used to support further research by NIJ on issues related to preventing sexual assault and improving the system's response to sexual assault victims.
- The DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities initiative is a comprehensive strategy to maximize the use of DNA and other forensic technology in the criminal justice system. DNA technology is increasingly vital to ensuring accuracy and fairness in the criminal justice system. It can be used to speed the prosecution of the guilty, while protecting the innocent from wrongful prosecution and exonerating those wrongfully convicted of a crime.
- The Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI), authorized through appropriations, partners with state and local policymakers to design policies that reduce prison and jail expenditures by developing state-specific, data-driven policies that save taxpayer dollars and direct some of those savings to strategies that can make communities safer and stronger. The initiative identifies ways to improve the availability of services that can reduce offenders' risk for recidivism, such as housing, substance abuse treatment, and positive social and family support for offenders returning to communities.

- The Drug Court Program provides grants, training and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal governments to support the development, expansion, and enhancement of effective drug courts. The drug courts integrate evidenced-based substance abuse treatment, mandatory drug testing, sanctions and incentives, and transitional services in a judicially supervised court setting with jurisdiction over substance-abusing offenders.
- The Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program (formerly the Mentally Ill Offender Act/Mental Health Courts Program) will provide grants, training, and technical and strategic planning assistance to help state, local, and tribal governments develop multi-faceted strategies that bring together criminal justice, social services, and public health agencies, as well as community organizations, to develop system-wide responses to the needs of mentally ill individuals involved in the criminal justice system.
- The Veterans Treatment Court Program will provide provides grants, training and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal governments to support the creation and development of veterans treatment courts. These courts are a hybrid of existing drug and mental health court programs that use the problem solving courts model to serve veterans struggling with addiction, serious mental illness and/or co-occurring disorders.
- The National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP), authorized by 42 U.S.C. 14601, helps states and territories improve the quality, timeliness, and immediate accessibility of criminal history and related records for use by federal, state, and local law enforcement. These records play a vital role in supporting criminal investigations, background checks related to employment or firearms purchases, and the identification of persons subject to protective orders or wanted, arrested, or convicted for stalking and/or domestic violence. The grants and technical assistance provided by this initiative help states to address the issues of incomplete criminal history records.
- The National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants, authorized by Public Law 110-180, seeks to improve the quality of NICS Grants background checks and eliminate gaps in records that might allow unauthorized individuals to legally purchase firearms. The Act created a grant program to assist state and tribal governments in updating the Federal Bureau of Investigation's NICS with the criminal history and mental health records of individuals who are precluded from purchasing or possessing guns and sharing these records with other jurisdictions.
- The Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE) will expand efforts to test additional models employing swift and certain sanctions. These research efforts will emphasize rigorous evaluation and practices to generate much needed evidence on the effectiveness of "swift and certain accountability" probation models such as HOPE to guide the many state, local, and tribal jurisdictions that are considering implementation of these types of programs.
- The Second Chance Act Program, authorized by Public Law 110-199, builds on the success of OJP's past reentry initiatives by providing grants to establish and expand adult and juvenile offender reentry programs. This program authorizes various grants to government

agencies and nonprofit groups to provide substance abuse treatment, housing, family programming, mentoring, victims support, and other services that can help reduce re-offending and violations of probation and parole.

- The Pay for Success Initiatives (which are funded under the Second Chance Act Program) will allow state, local, and tribal governments to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their social services and criminal justice programs while reducing the cost of these programs and significantly lowering the risk of initial investments to state, local, and tribal grantee jurisdictions.
- OJP administers a number of programs that support the goals and policies of the Attorney General's *Smart on Crime* Initiative, which is an ongoing effort to modernize the criminal justice system. These programs include:
  - The Smart Policing program will assist in reducing and preventing crime by creating transparency and improving police-citizen communications and interactions. It will provide funding to local law enforcement agencies to develop effective and economical solutions to specific crime problems within their jurisdictions. Participating agencies and their research partners will identify a specific crime issue through careful, rigorous analysis and develop strategies and tactics to resolve or mitigate the problem -- resulting in smarter policing and safer neighborhoods.
  - The Smart Prosecution program will provide funding to county and city prosecutors to use local criminal justice data to be smart on crime, developing effective and economical prosecution strategies to specific crime problems in their jurisdictions.
  - The Smart Probation will improve state, local, and tribal probation supervision efforts. The program will also improve probation success rates which would in turn improve public safety, reduce admissions and returns to prisons and jails, and save taxpayer dollars. Funds can be used to implement evidence-based supervision strategies and to create innovative new strategies to improve outcomes for probationers.
- Victims of Trafficking, principally authorized by section 113 of Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-386), empowers local law enforcement to better identify and rescue trafficking victims. An important secondary goal is the interdiction of trafficking in its various forms, whether it is forced prostitution, indentured servitude, peonage, or other forms of forced labor.

For additional information and a complete listing of OJP programs, please visit <http://www.ojp.gov>.

## 2. Performance and Resource Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE											
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance											
DOJ Goals and Objectives: Goals 2, 3; Objectives 2.1, 2.2, 3.1 and 3.4											
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES		Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2014		FY 2014		FY 2015		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes		FY 2016 Request	
<b>Workload</b>											
Number of solicitations released on time versus planned		55		32		TBD <sup>1</sup>				TBD <sup>1</sup>	
Percent of awards made against plan		90%		93%		TBD <sup>1</sup>				TBD <sup>1</sup>	
Total Dollars Obligated		\$1,171,500		\$1,134,975		\$1,241,000		(\$98,700)		\$1,142,300	
-Grants		\$1,054,350		\$1,008,516		\$1,104,490		(\$87,843)		\$1,016,647	
-Non-Grants		\$117,150		\$126,459		\$136,510		(\$10,857)		\$125,653	
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY											
-Grants		91%		89%		89%		89%		89%	
-Non-Grants		9%		11%		11%		11%		11%	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
			\$1,171,500		\$1,134,975		\$1,241,000		(\$98,700)		\$1,142,300
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2014		FY 2014		FY 2015		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes		FY 2016 Request	
Outcome	Percent of participants who reoffend while participating in the Drug Court program (long-term) <sup>4</sup>	30%		9%		10%		0		10%	
Outcome	Percent of drug court participants who graduate from the drug court program <sup>2</sup>	48%		51%		48%		0		51%	
Outcome	Percent increase in the number of DNA profile uploads into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) system from the previous fiscal year. <sup>3</sup>	5%		TBD <sup>5</sup>		5%		0		5%	
Efficiency	Program costs per drug court graduate	\$11,708		\$6,953		\$11,708		\$0		\$11,708	
Output	Number of participants in RSAT	30,000		TBD <sup>5</sup>		27,000		0		27,000	
<sup>1</sup> The FY 2015 and FY 2016 targets will be established upon appropriation of FY 2015 and FY 2016 funds. <sup>2</sup> This measure is derived as the number of participants enrolled in the program for at least 90 days who did not test positive for the presence of alcohol or illegal substance divided by the total number of participants enrolled in the program for at least 90 days and were tested. <sup>3</sup> This measure was established in FY 2014 <sup>4</sup> This measure is derived by dividing the number of participants no longer in the program due to court or criminal involvement by the number of program participants no longer in the <sup>5</sup> Data will be available March 2015											

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE									
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities – NIJ)									
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3; Objective 3.1									
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014		FY 2015	FY 2016
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Outcome	Percent reduction in DNA backlog casework/offender <sup>1,2</sup>	29%/18%	32.9%	31.5%	N/A <sup>3</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Outcome	Percent increase in the number of DNA profile uploads into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) system from the previous fiscal year. <sup>4,5</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5%	TBD <sup>6</sup>	5%	5%

<sup>1</sup> This measure was established in 2004.

<sup>2</sup> Prior to 2008, data were submitted only for the Convicted Offender Outsourcing Program (COOP). The 2008 and 2009 data combine cumulative hits from the Convicted Offender and/or Arrestee DNA Backlog Reduction Program and the COOP. Target values were updated for 2009 – 2012.

<sup>3</sup> This measure was discontinued in FY 2013 as it does not accurately reflect cases analyzed by NIJ grantees for the requested time period.

<sup>4</sup> This measure was established in FY 2014.

<sup>5</sup> While the number of CODIS uploads does not include all samples affected by federal funds as many samples simply do not yield CODIS eligible profiles, this measure does serve as a reasonable proxy for the impact federal funds have on increasing laboratories capacities.

<sup>6</sup> FY 2014 data will be available March 2015

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (Drug Court Program-BJA)										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goals 3; Objective 3.4										
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014		FY 2015	FY 2016
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.4	Outcome	Percent of participants who reoffend while participating in the Drug Court program <sup>2</sup>	11%	13%	47%	11%	10%	9%	10%	10%
3.4	Outcome	Percent of Drug Court program participants who exhibit a reduction in substance use during the reporting period (annual) <sup>2,4</sup>	75.8%	79%	83% <sup>5</sup>	80%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3.4	Outcome	Percent of Drug Court program participants, enrolled in the program at least 90 days, who tested positive for alcohol or illegal substance <sup>3</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19%	22%	19%	19%
3.4	Outcome	Percent of drug court participants who graduate from the drug court program <sup>1</sup>	53%	43%	46%	52%	54%	51%	51% <sup>7</sup>	51% <sup>7</sup>
3.4	Efficiency	Program cost per drug court graduate <sup>2,6</sup>	\$14,417	\$11,633	\$13,388	\$9,788	\$11,708	\$6,953	\$11,708	\$11,708

N/A = Data unavailable  
<sup>1</sup> This measure was established in FY2005.  
<sup>2</sup> This measure was established in FY2007.  
<sup>3</sup> This measure was established in FY2014.  
<sup>4</sup> This measure will be discontinued in FY 2014. The original drug-testing information included both new and old program participants, making it unclear whether the information was driven by new or old participants. This measure will focus only on participants enrolled in the program at least 90 days, as that is the minimum amount of time to expect a dosage-effect response for drug court participation, and account for program entry.  
<sup>5</sup> This measure is derived as the number of participants enrolled in the program for at least 90 days who did not test positive for the presence of alcohol or illegal substance divided by the total number of participants enrolled in the program for at least 90 days and were tested.  
<sup>6</sup> This measure was calculated based on closed out grants during the fiscal year.  
<sup>7</sup> The FY 2015 target was revised based on trends of BJA actual graduation rates over the last three years. It is BJA's priority to support the implementation and enhancement of drug courts that prioritize high-risk/high-need participants which research has proven result in greater reductions in recidivism and costs, but which also result in slightly lower graduation rates.

Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (Residential Substance Abuse and Treatment Program-BJA)

DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3; Objective 3.4

Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		CY 2010	CY 2011	CY 2012	CY 2013	CY 2014		CY 2015	CY 2016
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.4	Output	Number of participants in RSAT	29,872	29,358	28,695	28,873	27,000	TBD <sup>9</sup>	27,000	TBD
3.4	Outcome	Percent of participants who completed the residential program and have passed drug testing <sup>1,3</sup>	96%	98%	94% <sup>7</sup>	28,873 <sup>8</sup>	N/A <sup>3</sup>	TBD <sup>9</sup>	N/A <sup>3</sup>	N/A <sup>3</sup>
3.4	Outcome	Percent of drug and alcohol tests from residential program participants that were drug and alcohol free <sup>2</sup> .	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	98%	N/A	98%	98%
3.4	Outcome	Percent of participants who completed the aftercare program and have remained arrest-free for 1 year following release from aftercare <sup>1,4</sup>	80%	66%	68% <sup>6</sup>	N/A <sup>4</sup>	N/A <sup>4</sup>	N/A	N/A <sup>4</sup>	N/A <sup>4</sup>
3.4	Outcome	Percent jail based/residential successful completions <sup>2</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	75%	67%	TBD <sup>9</sup>	67%	67%
3.4	Outcome	Percent of jail based/residential participants tested positive for alcohol or illegal substances <sup>2</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	5%	2%	TBD <sup>9</sup>	2%	2%
3.4	Outcome	Percent of participants who successfully completed all requirements of the aftercare portion of the RSAT program <sup>2</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	42%	53%	TBD <sup>9</sup>	53%	53%
3.4	Outcome	Percent of aftercare participants charged with drug or non-drug offense(s) one year after successful completion <sup>2</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	31%	N/A	31%	31%

N/A = Data unavailable

<sup>1</sup> This measure was established in 2009.

<sup>2</sup> This measure was established in 2014

<sup>3</sup> This measure was discontinued in FY 2014. This measure presented two major challenges for grantees to accurately collect and report on the number of participants who successfully complete and tested positive for illegal substance and alcohol abuse on a quarterly basis. The performance measure combined two separate questions into one, which confounds the information grantees report and usually leads to under-reporting on both successful completions and drug testing information. The performance measure requires grantees to collect post-program information on successful participants. Analyses of PMT data and consensus calls with grantees revealed post-program information to be unreliable as many grantees do not have the capacity to accurately track participant activity that extend beyond their program or project period.

<sup>4</sup> This measure was discontinued in CY 2013. This measure presented a challenge for grantees to collect accurate information on post-program participant activity, which revealed a need to revise the existing performance measure to make it easier for them to collect and report on the number of successful completions. Collecting this information prior to participants leaving the programs should provide a more accurate account of the overall program completion for the RSAT program.

<sup>5</sup> This measure will reflect the percentage of participants that were not arrested within one year after completing the program.

<sup>6</sup> This rate is based on data reported for two different sets of measures over different reporting periods. Specifically, grantees reported on measures that were found to be problematic during October 2011–March 2012.

These measures were subsequently revised and grantees began reporting on the revised measures April–September 2012. The data for the two different sets of data were aggregated to determine an overall rate. The calculation for the “old measures” is: number of participants arrest free 1 year after release / number of participants tracked

1 year after release \*100. The calculation for the revised measures is: 1 – (total number of former aftercare participants charged with any drug offense or non-drug offense within 1 years after successfully completing the program / total number of aftercare graduates [successful completers])\*100.

<sup>7</sup> The CY 2012 data is based on two quarters of data (October 2011–March 2012). The measure was removed in April 2012 and revised for CY 2012 2nd quarter reporting (January – March 2012).

<sup>8</sup> For CY 2013, the measure will be the percentage of drug and alcohol tests given to program participants that were drug and alcohol free.

<sup>9</sup> CY 2014 data will be available March 2015



PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (Prescription Drug Monitoring Program-BJA)										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3; Objective 3.1										
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		CY 2010	CY 2011	CY 2012	CY 2013	CY 2014		CY 2015	CY 2016
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Outcome	Number of interstate unsolicited reports produced	1,304	979 <sup>1</sup>	413	2,821	1,890	TBD <sup>2</sup>	1,890	1,890
3.1	Outcome	Number of interstate solicited reports produced	196,843	291,618 <sup>1</sup>	733,783	3,400,682	4,151,548 <sup>3</sup>	TBD <sup>2</sup>	3,776,750	3,600,000
N/A = Data unavailable										
<sup>1</sup> BJA began collecting data for this measure January 2010 and used historical data to set the target for the FY 2011 measure										
<sup>2</sup> CY 2014 data will be available May 2015										
<sup>3</sup> CY 2014 target was revised based on quarterly averages over the past two years of data collection.										
<sup>4</sup> CY 2015 target was revised based on quarterly averages over the past two years of data collection. The CY 2015 target is slightly lower than the CY 2014 target to account for closing state awards and new local PDMP awards										
<sup>5</sup> The CY 2016 target is slightly lower than the CY 2015 target to account for closing state awards and new local PDMP awards. The CY 2016 target may be adjusted based on quarterly actual data for CY 2014 and CY 2015 when it becomes available.										

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (Regional Information Sharing Systems - BJA)  
 DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3; Objective 3.1

Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014		FY 2015	FY 2016
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Outcome	Percent increase in inquiries	N/A	N/A	N/A	7%	10%	11%	10%	7%

N/A = Data unavailable

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants) - BJA  
 DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3; Objective 3.1

Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 20109	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014		FY 2015	FY 2016
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Outcome	Successful completion rate for individuals participating in drug-related JAG Programs <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	66%	25%	62%	57% <sup>2</sup>	57%

N/A = Data unavailable

<sup>1</sup> Data are not available for years prior to FY 2013

<sup>2</sup> FY 2015 target was revised as the drug-related JAG programs measure is constructed of completion rates from JAG funded drug court programs, which made up approximately 60% of 2014 JAG drug-related funding, and JAG funded treatment programs, which made up approximately 40% of 2014 JAG drug-related funding. JAG funded drug treatment programs and JAG funded drug courts individually had the same success rate of 62% in 2014. Since these success rates are the same, and the majority of this funding is focused on drug courts, the new target is constructed based on the national average graduation rate for drug courts, which is 57 percent, and the 2013 and 2014 actual graduation rates from drug-related JAG programs as a whole. Note that JAG funding has no requirements for drug related court/program components, so participants served by these grants may be low-risk/low-needs and therefore more likely to succeed compared to programs that focus on high-risk/high-needs populations. This is likely the reason why graduation rates for drug-related JAG programs over the last two years have been higher than the actual graduation rates for the BJA funded drug court programs, since the drug courts serve higher risk/needs populations. Taking that into consideration, this is the reason why drug-related JAG programs and the drug court programs have different targets for 2015.

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (Second Chance Act) - BJA)  
 DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3; Objective 3.1

Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014		FY 2015	FY 2016
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Output	Number of participants in SCA-funding programs <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,252	7,830 <sup>2</sup>	7,047	7,830 <sup>2</sup>	7,830

N/A = Data unavailable

<sup>1</sup> Data are not available for years prior to FY 2012

<sup>2</sup>The target has been reduced to account for decreased appropriations, which has resulted in fewer grantees than in previous years. For example, the number of family-based program grantees decreased by half and co-occurring grantees dropped by 10 percent.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance - (NCHIP – BJS)										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goals 3; Objective 3.1										
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014		FY 2015	FY 2016
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Output	Number of states in Interstate Identification Index (III) System	51	51	51	51	52	51	52	53
3.1	Output	Number of states participating in the FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS)	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
3.1	Output	Number of states participating in the FBI's protection order file	51	52	53	53	54	53	54	54
3.1	Output	Number of states submitting data to the FBI's Denied Persons File and/or other National Instant Criminal Background Check System index files (at least 10 records) <sup>2</sup>	37	39	42	44	43	49	43	46
3.1	Outcome	Percentage of applications for firearms transfers rejected primarily for the presence of a prior felony conviction history	1.5%	N/A <sup>3</sup>	1.2	N/A <sup>4</sup>	2.0%	TBD <sup>7</sup>	2%	2%
3.1	Outcome	Percentage of recent state records which are automated <sup>1</sup>	92%	N/A	94	N/A <sup>5</sup>	96%	TBD <sup>7</sup>	97%	97%
3.1	Outcome	Percentage of records accessible through Interstate Identification Index <sup>1</sup>	74%	N/A	79	N/A <sup>5</sup>	76%	TBD <sup>7</sup>	80%	80%

N/A = Data unavailable

<sup>1</sup> Data are reported on a biennial basis.

<sup>2</sup> The states that submitted data have provided at least 10 records to the FBI's National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) index files.

<sup>3</sup> The collection of these data was suspended for 2011 while the sample was re-evaluated and redesigned. Thus, an actual number will not be produced.

<sup>4</sup> 2013 data will be available in late 2015.

<sup>5</sup> No data is available for FY 2013. Data provided from biannual report of state criminal history information systems.

<sup>6</sup> States include the 50 states, District of Columbia, and the territories

<sup>7</sup> FY 2014 data will be available in 2016

### 3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

#### **National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)**

##### **a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes**

The National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP), administered by BJS, is the primary vehicle for building the national infrastructure to support the background check systems required under the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (Brady Act) and other legislation. Funds and technical assistance have also been provided to support the interface between states and national record systems. This support insures compatibility in the design of such systems, promotes the use of the newest technologies for accurate and immediate checking capabilities, and fosters a communications capacity across states to address the mobility of criminal populations and growing concerns about terrorism.

NCHIP uses several outcome measures to track progress and results, including the percentage of state criminal history records that are immediately accessible through the automated Interstate Identification Index (III). BJS also tracks the number of states submitting disqualifying records to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and the NICS Grants Index, which are two systems used by the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants to deny firearm purchases.

##### **b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes**

The NCHIP program aligns under DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: *Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 6: Develop and disseminate research and statistics that inform criminal and juvenile justice policy and improve outcomes; and OJP Strategic Objective 6.2: Provide justice statistics and information to support justice policy and decision-making needs.* Law enforcement in the United States, unlike that in most other industrialized countries, has several levels and is comprised of approximately 18,000 federal, state, local, and tribal agencies. This level of decentralization presents challenges to those who foster innovation and respond to national threats, such as terrorism. Ensuring that the justice community shares information, adopts best practices, and responds to emerging issues with the same level of effectiveness and timeliness is a daunting task. Law enforcement intelligence and sharing information are major OJP priorities among federal, state, local, and tribal agencies. OJP faces the challenge of working toward large-scale sharing of critical justice and public safety information in an efficient, timely, and secure manner, while also ensuring the privacy rights of individuals.

Pursuant to 42 USC § 3732(c) (19), BJS is authorized to provide for improvements in the accuracy, quality, timeliness, immediate accessibility, and integration of State criminal history and related records, support the development and enhancement of national systems of criminal history and related records including the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), and the records of the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), facilitate State participation in national records and

information systems, and support statistical research for critical analysis of the improvement and utilization of criminal history records.

### **National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)**

Consistent with this authorization, since 1995, BJS has administered the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP). NCHIP helps states and territories to improve the quality, timeliness, and immediate accessibility of criminal history and related records for use by federal, state, and local law enforcement. These records play a vital role in supporting criminal investigations, background checks related to firearm purchases, licensing, employment, and the identification of persons subject to protective orders or wanted, arrested, or convicted for stalking and/or domestic violence. In addition to making grants to states, Tribes, and territories to support the expansion and improvement of electronic criminal history records, BJS also provides technical assistance to participating states to promote their participation in key federal criminal justice information systems.

These information systems, including the FBI's Interstate Identification Index (III), Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS), National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), and National Crime Information Center (NCIC), the National Sex Offender Registry (NSOR), and the National Protection Order File, play a vital role in helping law enforcement investigate crimes, identify criminals, and conduct background checks. NCHIP funds also support state and local implementation of Department-sponsored information sharing tools including automated exchanges of National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) compliant court dispositions, warrants, protection and restraining orders, and a standardized national rap sheet. NCHIP began in 1995 and, to date, has provided nearly \$600 million to States and U.S. Territories for these purposes.

### **NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP)**

The National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS)<sup>4</sup> Improvement Amendments Act of 2007, Pub. L. No. 110-180 (NIAA) was enacted in the wake of the April 2007 shooting tragedy at Virginia Tech. The Virginia Tech shooter was able to purchase firearms from a Federal Firearms Licensee (FFL) because information about his prohibiting mental health history was not available to the NICS, and the system was therefore unable to deny the transfer of the firearms used in the shootings. The NIAA seeks to address the gap in information available to NICS about such prohibiting mental health adjudications and commitments and other prohibiting factors. Filling these information gaps will better enable the system to operate as intended to keep guns out of the hands of persons prohibited by federal or state law from receiving or possessing firearms. The automation of records will also reduce delays for law-abiding gun purchasers. The NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP) does not supplant the NCHIP program. Rather, NARIP grants are to be made in a manner consistent with and in accordance

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<sup>4</sup> The NICS is administered by the FBI. A NICS check includes a check of three databases maintained by the FBI, including the— 1. Interstate Identification Index (III), a database of criminal history record information; 2. National Crime Information Center (NCIC), which includes information on persons subject to civil protection orders and arrest warrants; 3. NICS Index, which includes the information contributed by federal and state agencies identifying persons prohibited from possessing firearms who are not included in the III or NCIC, such as persons with a prohibiting mental health history or who are illegal or unlawful aliens. If a NICS check identifies a person as falling within a prohibited category, the FBI advises the Federal Firearms Licensee (FFL) that the transfer is "denied." Individuals can appeal denials and seek the correction of any inaccurate or incomplete information in the FBI databases by either applying to the FBI or the federal or state agency that contributed the information to the FBI.

with NCHIP. One major difference from NCHIP is that NARIP grants may only be used for specified purposes that are related to achieving the completeness goals for the records directly related to NICS checks. In addition, the NIAA authorizes a separate grant program for funding that is dedicated to be used by state courts systems (also part of NARIP), which is where most of the disposition information missing from the national repositories originates. Since its inception in 2009, NARIP has provided about \$70 million through about 67 awards to recipients for these purposes.

### **Next Generation Identification (NGI) Assistance Program**

BJS is seeking an appropriation in FY 2016 to help fund law enforcement agency fully implement the FBI's Next Generation Identification (NGI) program. NGI represents a major advancement in the availability of important biometric services and capabilities to the Nation's criminal justice system. Built by the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division, the requirements used to design and construct NGI functionalities were produced from needs expressed by practitioners through an extensive requirements definition process involving state and local crime fighters. NGI involves the use of state-of-the-art multi-modal biometric services that provide not only the traditional ten-print and latent fingerprint search capabilities, but also includes palm print services; rapid by-the-side-of-the-road fingerprint identification; facial recognition investigative services; text-based scars, marks, and tattoo searches, and even iris pattern registration and search services. NGI is being built within the CJIS Division alongside the National Crime Identification Center, the National Sex Offender Registry, Uniform Crime Reporting, and the other CJIS programs. Ultimately, however, NGI is only effective as a national law enforcement resource as permitted by the quality and completeness of the data made available to it by the nation's law enforcement agencies.

For FY 2016, BJS and the CJIS Division propose the creation of a grant program to encourage and assist local, state, and tribal law enforcement and criminal justice agencies take full advantage of these new and enhanced identification and investigation services available through NGI. The NGI Assistance Program would provide technical and financial resources to state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies to encourage full utilization and effectiveness of NGI biometric services. It is envisioned that funding made available through this competitive grant program could be used by recipients to:

- Procure services to program/upgrade existing systems to required level of system compatibility.
- Obtain hardware/software required to support NGI functionality.
- Purchase fingerprint and live scan devices where need(s) are demonstrated through upgrades to existing equipment or acquiring new devices.

The program would also allocate funding for: (a) the supply of essential training and technical services for end-users for the successful capture, storage, transmittal and retrieval of NGI functions; and (b) the development of a national best practices models for biometrics data capture, data integrity and identity assurance. The use of funds would also be pursuant to



guidance issued by the CJIS NGI program office in coordination with BJS. Funding would be awarded to State agencies designated by the Governor's Office to administer law enforcement assistance funds, and would be based on required statewide implementation plans as well as documented state-specific needs and cost estimates. The State agency would be charged with providing sub-grants to local and tribal entities where justified.

Recent performance results include:

*Improved criminal history record system.* Continuous improvement of the Nation's criminal history record information systems through BJS's NCHIP and NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP) programs also contributes to improving OJP's statistical infrastructure and particularly its capacity to study recidivism and evaluate the impact of various grant programs. Such research also helps BJS continuously assess the accuracy and completeness of this information for operational purposes and so helps target the use of record improvement funds.

*Improved accessibility of records:* All states have received funds under NCHIP to upgrade the quality and availability of criminal history record systems. As of calendar year 2012, about 94 million records held by the states were automated, an increase of 5 percent from calendar year 2010. Approximately 74 percent of state-held automated records were accessible to III. As of FY 2014, there are approximately 85.1 million records in III. At the end of 2012, more than 9 out of 10 (94 percent) of recent state records were automated and 79 percent of automated records were accessible for conducting presale firearms and other background checks.

*Full participation in III:* To ensure compatibility, all record enhancements funded under NCHIP are required to conform to FBI standards for III participation. Participation in III is critical since it constitutes the primary system through which the FBI accesses state-held data for NICS checks. In 1989, only 20 states were members of the FBI's III system, which permits instant access to out-of-state data. By year end 1993, 26 states were participants. As of FY 2014, all 50 states and the District of Columbia were members of III indicating that they meet the rigorous standards of the FBI for participation. A total of 18 states are participants in the FBI's National Fingerprint File, a completely decentralized index which makes the sharing of criminal history record information more efficient.

*Automation of records and fingerprint data:* States have used funds to establish Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (AFIS) and to purchase live scan equipment for state and local agencies. AFIS systems enable states to conduct automated searches for records based on fingerprint characteristics and to interface with the FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (IAFIS). As of FY 2014, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and four territories participate in IAFIS, which became operational in July 1999. In addition to ensuring that records are properly matched to the correct offender, AFIS minimizes the time and manpower required for searching fingerprint databases, which facilitates matching of latent prints obtained at a crime scene. Live scan equipment permits law enforcement to take fingerprints without use of inkpads or other similar procedures and electronically transfer fingerprints to the state's AFIS for comparison and matching against state and FBI held prints.

*National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS):* The Brady Act requires that a background check be conducted using the FBI's NICS to identify potential purchasers who are prohibited from purchasing firearms. The NICS is supporting approximately 20 million transactions annually at the presale stage of firearms purchases.

*Domestic violence records and protection orders:* NCHIP has put special emphasis on ensuring that domestic violence-related offenses are included in criminal records. The Federal Gun Control Act as amended prohibits sales of firearms to persons subject to a qualifying domestic violence related protection order or convicted of a qualifying domestic violence misdemeanor. Funds have been awarded specifically for development of state protection order files that are compatible with the FBI's national file to permit interstate enforcement of protection orders and the denial of firearm transfers to prohibited persons subject to a protection order. The NCIC National Protection Order File became operational in May 1997. All 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands submit data to the file, which held nearly 1.6 million records of protection orders.

### **c. Priority Goal**

The Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs contributes to the Violent Crime Priority Goal through two grant programs: NCHIP and NARIP. These programs provide funds to states to encourage them to submit or otherwise make available relevant records to the three databases queried during a firearms-related background check, including the NICS Index. At the federal level, federal agencies are required by the Brady Act, as amended by the NICS Improvement Amendments Act, to share relevant records with the NICS no less than quarterly. The President recently issued a memorandum to federal agencies to ensure compliance with this mandate.

## **DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities**

### **a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes**

The DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities initiative, administered by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) through its Office of Investigative and Forensic Science (OIFS), supports programs that enhance the use of DNA technology and other forensic sciences to lead the nation toward more effective solutions for reducing the backlogs of forensic evidence awaiting analysis in crime laboratories. The goal of the initiative is to improve the quality and practice of forensic science through innovative solutions that support research and development, testing and evaluation, and technology for the criminal justice community. NIJ uses an evidence-based strategy, which includes supporting publicly funded forensic laboratories to increase laboratory capacity to analyze forensic evidence. In addition, the initiative supports the development of tools and technologies that will increase laboratory efficiency, and develop and validate new, advanced forensic methods and technologies.

NIJ's Office of Investigative and Forensic Sciences (OIFS) has created a new Grants Management Division, which will work closely with state and local grantees to ensure that the performance measure is understood and accurately reported. In addition, OIFS is currently working with a contractor to create a Performance Measure Tool (PMT) similar to that of BJA to

capture more detailed performance measure data along with including the capabilities for analysis of the data and generation of reports.

## **b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes**

The DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities initiative supports DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: *Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.4: Increase the capacity and availability of criminal justice and forensic science technologies for maintaining public safety* and is designed, among other things to improve the Nation's capacity to use DNA evidence by eliminating casework and convicted offender backlogs. NIJ developed a new, more refined measure to respond to GAO's recommendations. The new measure, "Percent increase in the number of DNA profile uploads into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) system from the previous fiscal year". This new measure allows NIJ to verify the data requested and accurately reflect the increasing capacity of forensic DNA laboratories. An increase in CODIS profiles uploaded over the previous fiscal year indicates that the capacity of our nation's crime laboratories continues to increase and demonstrates the rising capacity as laboratories utilize their federal DNA capacity enhancement funds. CODIS contains eligible DNA profiles contributed by federal, state, and local participating forensic laboratories. While the number of CODIS uploads does not include all samples affected by federal funds as many samples simply do not yield CODIS eligible profiles, this measure does serve as a reasonable proxy for the impact federal funds have on increasing laboratories capacities. Funds are targeted toward the forensic analysis of all samples identified as urgent priority samples (e.g., samples for homicide and rape/sexual assault cases) in the current backlog of convicted offender DNA samples. Reducing the backlog of DNA samples is crucial in supporting a successful CODIS system, which can solve old crimes and prevent new ones from occurring through more timely identification of offenders.

Planned activities and programs to further these goals include: DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction Program; Research and Development in Forensic Science for Criminal Justice Purposes; Research and Development for Publicly Funded Forensic Science Laboratories to Assess the Testing and Processing of Physical Evidence; Using DNA Technology to Identify the Missing; National Missing and Unidentified Persons System; DNA Arrestee DNA Collection Process Implementation Grants Program; Graduate Research Fellowship Program in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics; Technical Assistance and Other Forensic Activities; Postconviction Testing of DNA Evidence to Exonerate the Innocent; Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner/Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner/Sexual Assault Response Team.

## **Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT)**

### **a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes**

The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) for State Prisoners Program is a critical aspect of offender reentry programs and addresses the issue of substance abuse and the direct link to public safety, crime, and victimization by providing treatment and services within the

institution and the community. All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories receive RSAT grants and all together operate about 400 RSAT programs. Ultimately, every RSAT-funded program's goal is to help offenders become drug-free and learn the skills needed to remain drug-free upon their return to the community.

This formula grant provides funds to state and local correctional and detention facilities for substance abuse treatment programs. RSAT assists state and local governments in developing and implementing substance abuse treatment programs in state and local correctional and detention facilities, and in creating and maintaining community-based aftercare services for offenders.

## **b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes**

The RSAT program aligns under DOJ Strategic Objective 3.4: *Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society; OJP Strategic Goal 7: Promote efforts that improve the security of person in custody and provide innovative, comprehensive reentry approaches to reduce recidivism and maintain public safety; and OJP Strategic Objective 7.2: Promote innovative and comprehensive reentry approaches to facilitate offenders' successful reintegration into society, consistent with community expectations and standards.* OJP supports effective jail and prison reentry programs that target offenders who are substance abusers; technical violators of supervision conditions; violent and high risk; non-violent but with multiple needs; and those who would otherwise face major obstacles in their reentry back into the community. These programs, which are funded through grants, technical assistance, and training, emphasize collaborative efforts among community-based services and resources; the use of non-profit, faith- and community-based organizations and mentors; and information sharing among law enforcement and other agencies.

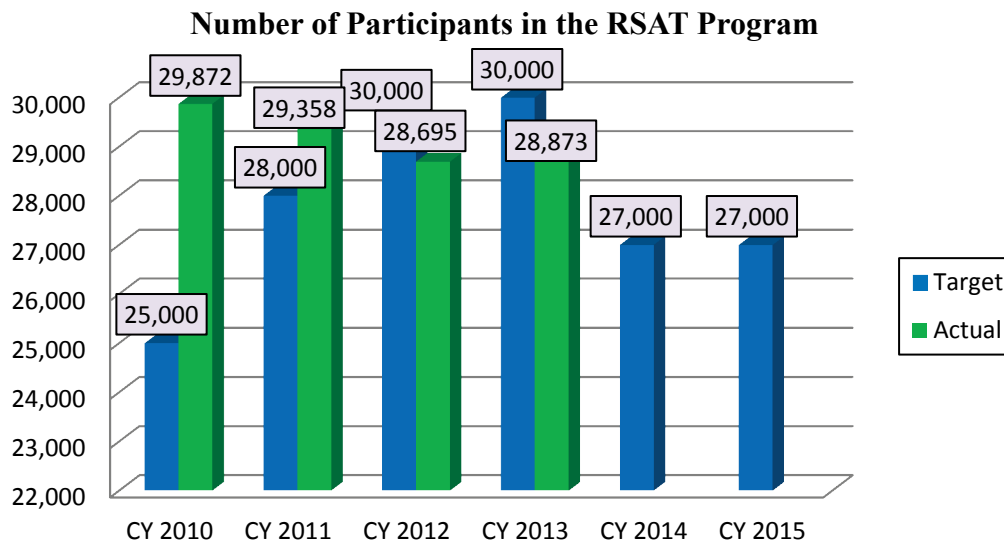
BJA has identified several strategies to strengthen RSAT:

- 1) Work with states to identify and implement an evidence-based treatment model and ensure staff receive specific training to ensure competence with the particular treatment modality selected for the program;
- 2) Ensure that the states' corrections departments and prison administration officials adhere to treatment goals and work to minimize disruptions to the treatment process; and
- 3) Work with states to ensure that the focus is on providing coordinated services for offender aftercare treatment and reentry into the community.

RSAT helps build partnerships between correctional staff and the treatment community to provide services in secure settings, allowing offenders to overcome substance abuse and prepare for reentry. Providing inmates with treatment not only allows individuals successfully completing RSAT programs to return to communities substance-free, but also reduces incarceration costs to federal, state, and local governments for those offenders not returning to the correctional system. Most importantly, RSAT helps prevent the continued financial and emotional costs of drug-related crimes on families, friends, and communities.

Data for this measure are reported on a calendar year (CY) basis and, as a result, 2014 data will not be available until March 2015.

The target for CY 2013 was to have 30,000 participants in the RSAT program; however, the actual number of RSAT program participants in CY 2013 was 28,873. There are many contributing factors that lead to an actual number less than the projected target, including reduced appropriations, available local program capacity; the number of offenders eligible for a substance abuse program, available jail/prison staff for program oversight, treatment provider capacity; and security issues.



CY 2014 data will be available March 2015

The CY 2014 and CY 2015 targets are 27,000 individuals, which is based on prior year trends. Targets are estimated from previous year counts provided by grantees. Prior year trends indicate grantees are serving between 27,000 and 29,000 individuals at level funding. Previously submitted numbers are sometimes updated and resubmitted to reflect more accurate actuals when additional reports are received from states.

### **Drug Court Program**

#### **a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes**

The Drug Court program, administered by BJA, was established in 1995 to provide financial and technical assistance to states, state courts, local courts, units of local government, and tribal governments in order to establish drug treatment courts. Drug courts employ an integrated mix of treatment, drug testing, incentives, and sanctions to break the cycle of substance abuse and crime. Since its inception, more than 2,700 drug courts have been established in a number of jurisdictions throughout the country. Currently, every state and two U.S. territories have established or planned one or more drug courts in their jurisdiction.

The need for drug treatment services is tremendous and OJP has a long history of providing resources to break the cycle of drugs and violence by reducing the demand, use, and trafficking of illegal drugs. Twenty-nine percent of the 6.8 million people who reported to the 2012 National Crime Victimization Survey that they had been a victim of violence, believed that the perpetrator was using drugs, alcohol, or both drugs and alcohol. Further, 54 percent of jail inmates were abusing or dependent on drugs, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) 2002 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails. Correspondingly, 53 percent of state inmates, and 45 percent of federal inmates abused or were dependent on drugs in the year before their admission to prison, according to the BJS 2004 Surveys of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities.

The Drug Court program is measured by four performance measures including:

1. The percent of Drug Court participants who reoffend;
2. Percent of Drug Court program participants, enrolled in the program at least 90 days how tested positive for alcohol or illegal substance use;
3. Percent of Drug Court participants who graduate from the drug court program;
4. Program cost per Drug Court graduate.

The four measures point to the program's goal of helping participants successfully complete substance abuse treatment service to address their substance abuse challenges while remaining in the community. BJA emphasizes the risk and needs responsivity principle by advocating for the use of validated risk assessment instruments to ensure those who enroll in a drug court program are most at risk for reoffending and have the highest risk for continued use of illegal substances.

In FY 2014, the Drug Court program exceeded the targets for 2 measures, achieved the target for a third, and did not meet the target for one measure. The target and actual graduation rate for FY 2014 was 51%. BJA will continue to encourage grantees to implement cost effective policies that ensure a large percentage of program participants graduate in an appropriate amount of time with the appropriate dosage of treatment and other services. Six percent of participants in FY 2014 reoffended (i.e., new criminal activity) while in the program, which exceeds the target (10%). The federal cost per Drug Court graduate is \$6,953, which is significantly less (\$4,755 less) than the target of \$11,708. The federal cost per graduate is only a portion of the total cost of a drug court program which may be supplemented by other federal, state, or local funding sources. BJA continues to advocate for policies that increase effectiveness and efficiency for these programs. Finally, the percent of Drug Court program participants, enrolled in the program at least 90 days, who tested positive for alcohol or illegal substance use was 22%, which is higher than the 19% target. BJA encourages grantees to serve high risk/high need participants who are more likely to relapse in their use of drugs or alcohol.

#### **b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes**

The Drug Court program aligns under DOJ Strategic Objective 3.4: *Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society;* OJP Strategic Goal 3: *Improve efforts and coordinated strategies to prevent and treat illegal*

*drug use, and the misuse of licit drugs; and OJP Objective 3.1: Assist state, local, and tribal programs with the prevention and treatment of illegal drug use.*

To influence the efficiency and effectiveness of Drug Court programs, BJA will continue to emphasize that those with highest risk and highest need are to be given the opportunity to participate in Drug Court programs. This will be accomplished through continued collaboration with state and local governments to identify grantees that will benefit from additional training and technical assistance. BJA will also monitor grantee performance by monitoring these and other performance measures. This is accomplished through a combination of grant monitoring and written reports. Finally, BJA will work with drug courts to identify and implement evidence-based treatment models and ensure staff receive specific training to ensure competence with the particular treatment modality selected for the Drug Court program.

The fastest growing category of adult drug courts is the veterans treatment court. BJA has added tremendous value to the field by developing and delivering a new 40 hour curriculum to meet the needs of these newly forming courts and the veterans they serve.

### **Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP)**

#### **a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes**

The Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP), administered by BJA, enhances the capacity of regulatory and law enforcement agencies, and public health officials to collect and analyze controlled substance prescription data and other scheduled<sup>5</sup> chemical products through a centralized database administered by an authorized state agency. The objectives of the PDMP are to build a data collection and analysis system at the state level; enhance existing programs' ability to analyze and use collected data; facilitate the exchange of collected prescription data among states; and assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the programs funded under this initiative. Funds may be used for planning activities or implementation activities.

For both solicited and unsolicited reports, it should be noted that these targets are difficult to predict due to a great deal of variance in these measures. Unsolicited reports pose a greater challenge, as each state has different laws on whether or not unsolicited reports can be generated. The target of solicited reports for CY 2013 was greatly exceeded by over 3 million reports. This measure is greatly impacted by varying laws and policies pertaining to solicited reports in each state. Additionally, it is impacted by the various prescribing practices of doctors, investigative capability of states investigative and regulatory agencies, demand for scheduled drugs, and capabilities of various state level PDMPs to generate solicited reports.

The target for unsolicited reports for CY 2013 also exceeded the target by 2,201 reports. This measure is greatly impacted by varying laws and policies pertaining to unsolicited reports in each state. Some states do not allow unsolicited reporting. As with solicited reports, it is impacted by

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<sup>5</sup> The Federal Controlled Substance Act, which established five schedules of controlled substances, to be known as schedules I, II, III, IV, and V. Schedules are lists of controlled substances which identify how the substances on each list can be prescribed, dispensed or administered. A substance is placed on a particular schedule after consideration of several factors, including the substance's accepted medical usage in the United States and potential for causing psychological or physical dependence.

the various prescribing practices of doctors, investigative capability of states investigative and regulatory agencies, demand for scheduled drugs, and capabilities of various state level PDMPs to generate solicited reports.

Data for this measure are reported on a calendar year basis and, as a result, 2014 data will not be available until May 2015.

## **b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes**

PDMP aligns under DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: *Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders, through innovative leadership and programs; OJP Strategic Goal 3: Improve efforts and coordinated strategies to prevent and treat illegal drug use, and the misuse of licit drugs; and OJP Strategic Objective 3.2: Support state, local and tribal law enforcement efforts to prevent and detect the diversion and misuse of licit drugs.* Since nearly all states have an operational program, BJA, through the PDMP program, will continue to encourage states to evolve toward a ‘model’ PDMP which includes all of the best practices as identified by the PDMP Center of Excellence at Brandeis University.

Additionally, BJA is using experience gained from the Data-Driven Multidisciplinary Approaches to Reducing Prescription Drug Abuse initiative, which emphasized the need for broader collaboration, shared access to data, and improved decision making. A PDMP program cannot be successful in a vacuum, and BJA strongly believes that the PDMPs are a critical lynchpin to effective state and local drug abuse strategies. To ensure that the PDMPs reach their maximum potential, PDMP data must be integrated with other data and services to ensure appropriate patient care. This will be accomplished by:

- Expanding the use of PDMP data by providing both prescribers and dispenser with critical and timely information that can improve patient care;
- Providing support for overdose prevention activities by supporting innovative opioid overdose prevention activities;
- Strengthening provider education programs by encouraging the medical community to learn the signs and symptoms of problematic prescription drug use and to practice safe prescribing behavior; and
- Increasing access to substance abuse treatment services.

PDMPs have made significant strides in recent years with the vast majority of states have an operational monitoring program in place. Without addiction treatment and referrals, partnerships with law enforcement and regulatory agencies, and continuing education of prescribers, dispensers and other practitioners, states will continue to face significant challenges even with strong PDMP programs.



## Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants

### **a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes**

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program, administered by BJA, is the leading source of federal justice funding for state and local jurisdictions. The JAG program focuses on the criminal justice related needs of states, tribes, and local governments by providing these entities with critical funding necessary to support a range of program areas, including law enforcement; prosecution, courts, and indigent defense; crime prevention and education; corrections and community corrections; drug treatment and enforcement; program planning, evaluation, and technology improvement; and crime victim and witness initiatives. The activities conducted under each program area are determined by the SAAs. Activities are meant to be broad in scope, and include elements such as: hiring and maintaining staff, training, overtime hours for personnel, and purchasing equipment and/or supplies. Drug treatment activities include inpatient and/or outpatient treatment, clinical assessment, detoxification, counseling, and aftercare. The targeted performance for FY 2013 was a 20% successful completion rate for drug related programs. JAG programs exceeded this goal by 44 percentage points with a successful completion rate of 64%. For FY 2014, the target of 25% was exceeded by 37 percentage points with a successful completion rate of 62%. To bring the target in-line with national standards, the FY 2015 target has been revised to 57%. At this time no actions are necessary to attain the 2015 target.

### **b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes**

JAG aligns under *DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs; OJP Strategic Goal 3: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; OJP Strategic Objective 3.1: Increase the Nation's capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation's law enforcement, and criminal and juvenile justice systems.* In order to continue to achieve this target in future years. BJA will continue support these efforts through a continued use of funding priorities for JAG applicants in the solicitation guidance.

## Second Chance Act

### **a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes**

The Second Chance Act (SCA) of 2007 (Public Law 110-199) reformed the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. The SCA is an investment in programs proven to reduce recidivism and the financial burden of corrections on state and local governments, while increasing public safety. The bill authorizes grants to state and local government agencies and community organizations to provide employment and housing assistance, substance abuse treatment, family programming, mentoring, victim support and other services that help people returning from prison and jail to safely and successfully reintegrate into the community. The legislation provides support to eligible applicants for the development and implementation of

comprehensive and collaborative strategies that address the challenges posed by reentry to increase public safety and reduce recidivism.

While BJA funds six separate Second Chance Act grant programs, for the purposes of this performance measure, data from only two grant programs are used. The first program is the Adult Reentry Program for Adults with Co-Occurring Substance Abuse and Mental Health Disorders. This Second Chance Act grant program provides funding to state and local government agencies and federally recognized Indian tribes to implement or expand treatment both pre- and post-release programs for adult men and women with co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorders. The second program is the Family-Based Prisoner Substance Abuse Treatment Program. This grant program is designed to implement or expand family-based treatment programs for adults in prisons or jails. These programs provide comprehensive substance abuse treatment and parenting programs for incarcerated parents of minor children and also provide treatment and other services to the participating offenders' minor children and family members. Program services are available during incarceration as well as during reentry back into the community.

The total number of participants in Second Chance Act funded programs is a measure of the grant program's goal of helping ex-offenders successfully reenter the community following criminal justice system involvement, by addressing their substance abuse challenges. This measure demonstrates how many ex-offenders have participated in substance abuse-focused reentry services. For FY 2014, the target rate was increased by 10%, to 7,832 participants. In FY 2014, there were 7,047 participants in SCA-funded programs due to a decrease in the number of family-based and co-occurring grantees.

#### **b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes**

*SCA aligns under DOJ Strategic Objective 3.4: Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society; OJP Strategic Goal 6: Promote efforts that improve the security of persons in custody and provide innovative, comprehensive reentry approaches to reduce recidivism and maintain public safety; and OJP Strategic Objective 6.2: Promote innovative and comprehensive reentry approaches to facilitate offenders' successful reintegration into society, consistent with community expectations and standards.*

In order to continue to meet and exceed the established targets, BJA will continue to support and promote the reform and strengthening of America's criminal justice system by expanding the use of reentry programs while maintaining public safety. BJA will continue to provide funding for the implementation of innovative, comprehensive pre- and post-release reentry programs that both reduce ex-offender recidivism and facilitate the successful reintegration of ex-offenders into society.

**D. Juvenile Justice Programs**  
**(Dollars in Thousands)**

<i>Juvenile Justice Programs</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2014 Enacted			\$254,500
2015 Enacted			251,500
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2016 Current Services			251,500
2016 Program Increases			128,900
2016 Program Decreases			(41,000)
2016 Request			\$339,400
<b>Total Change 2015-2016</b>			<b>87,900</b>

<i>Juvenile Justice Programs-Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2014 Enacted			5,798
2015 Enacted			4,170
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2016 Current Services			4,170
2016 Program Increases			5,005
2016 Request			\$9,175
<b>Total Change 2015-2016</b>			<b>5,005</b>

**1. Account Description**

OJP requests \$339.4 million for the Juvenile Justice Programs account, which is \$87.9 million above the FY 2015 Enacted funding level. This account includes programs that support state, local, and tribal community efforts to develop and implement effective and coordinated prevention and intervention juvenile programs. The objectives of these programs are to reduce juvenile delinquency and crime; improve the juvenile justice system so that it protects public safety; hold offenders accountable; assist missing and exploited children and their families; and provide treatment and rehabilitative services tailored to the needs of juveniles and their families.

America's youth are facing an ever-changing set of problems and barriers to successful lives. As a result, OJP is constantly challenged to develop enlightened policies and programs to address the needs and risks of those youth who enter the juvenile justice system. OJP remains committed to leading the nation in efforts addressing these challenges which include: preparing juvenile offenders to return to their communities following release from secure correctional facilities; dealing with the small percentage of serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders; helping states address the disproportionate confinement of minority youth; and helping children who have been victimized by crime and child abuse. Key programs funded under this appropriation account include:

- The Delinquency Prevention Program (formerly Title V: Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants), authorized by 42 U.S.C. 5781 *et seq.*, provides awards through state advisory groups to units of local government for a broad range of delinquency prevention programs and activities to benefit youth who are at risk of having contact with the juvenile justice system.
- The Girls in the Juvenile Justice System program will fund community-based prevention and diversion programs that propose to use evidence-based strategies that target the special needs of status offending girls at risk on currently involved in the juvenile justice system. The program will stress the use of evidence-based practices, including trauma informed screening, assessment and care, designed to increase knowledge regarding “what works” for girls at risk of involvement or already involved in the juvenile justice system.
- The Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program, authorized by 42 U.S.C. 3796ee-10(a), funds block grants to states to support a variety of accountability-based programs. The basic premise underlying the JABG program is that both the juvenile offender and the juvenile justice system are held accountable. For the juvenile offender, accountability means an assurance of facing individualized consequences through which the juvenile offender is made aware of and held responsible for the loss, damage, or injury that the victim experiences.
- The Missing and Exploited Children Program, authorized by the Missing Children’s Assistance Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 5771 as amended) and the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008, is administered by OJJDP, and is the primary vehicle for building an infrastructure to support the national effort to prevent the abduction and exploitation of our nation’s children.
- The Part B Formula Grants by Title II, Part B of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act (42 U.S.C. 5631 *et seq.*), is the core program that supports state, local, and tribal efforts to develop and implement comprehensive state juvenile justice plans. Funding also is available for training and technical assistance to help small, non-profit organizations, including faith-based organizations, with the federal grants process. In addition, the Part B program has worked to improve the fairness and responsiveness of the juvenile justice system and increase accountability of the juvenile offender.

For additional information and a complete listing of OJP programs, please visit <http://www.ojp.gov>.

## 2. Performance and Resource Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE												
Appropriation: Juvenile Justice DOJ Goals and Objectives: Goals 2 and 3, Objectives 2.1, 2.2, and 3.1												
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES			Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
			FY 2014		FY 2014		FY 2015		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2016 Request	
<b>Workload</b>												
Number of Solicitations Released on Time versus Planned			33		23		TBD <sup>1</sup>				TBD <sup>1</sup>	
Percent of Awards Made Against Plan			90%		87%		TBD <sup>1</sup>				TBD <sup>1</sup>	
Total Dollars Obligated			\$254,500		\$249,555		\$251,500		\$87,900		\$339,400	
-Grants			\$233,760		\$218,117		\$218,805		\$76,473		\$295,278	
-Non-Grants			\$20,740		\$31,439		\$32,695		\$11,427		\$44,122	
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY												
-Grants			92%		87%		87%		87%		87%	
-Non-Grants			8%		13%		13%		13%		13%	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
				\$254,400		\$249,555		\$251,500		\$87,900		\$339,400
TYPE/	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2014		FY 2014		FY 2015		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes		FY 2016 Request	
Long Term/ Outcome	2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Percent of youth who offend and reoffend	18%		TBD <sup>2</sup>		15%		-3%		15%	
Annual/Outcome	2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Percent of states and territories that are determined to be in compliance with the four Core Requirements of the JJDP Act of 2002	90%		89%		90%		0		90%	
Annual/Outcome	2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	53%		TBD <sup>2</sup>		55%		0%		55%	
Annual/Outcome	2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Percent of youth who exhibit a desired change in the targeted behavior	71%		TBD <sup>2</sup>		72%		1%		73%	
Annual/Efficiency	3.1	Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	53%		TBD <sup>2</sup>		53%		0%		55%	
Annual/Outcome	3.1	Percent of children recovered within 72 hours of an issuance of an AMBER Alert	90%		96%		90%		0		90%	
<sup>1</sup> FY 2015 and FY 2016 targets will be provided upon appropriation of FY 2015 and FY 2016 funds <sup>2</sup> FY 2014 data will be available March 2015												



PERFORMANCE MEASURES TABLE										
Appropriation: Juvenile Justice										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goals 2 and 3, Objectives 2.1, 2.2, and 3.1										
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014		FY 2015	FY 2016
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
2.1; 2.2 3.1	Outcome	Percent of youth who offend and reoffend (long-term)	2%	8%	11%	7%	15%	TBD <sup>4</sup>	15%	15%
2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Outcome	Percent of states and territories that are determined to be in compliance with the four Core Requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 2002 (annual/long-term) <sup>1</sup>	80%	82%	84%	88%	90%	89%	90%	90%
2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Outcome	Percent of youth who exhibit a desired change in the targeted behavior	85%	80%	76%	71%	71%	TBD <sup>4</sup>	72%	73%
2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Outcome	Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	54%	43%	45%	66%	53%	TBD <sup>4</sup>	53%	55%
2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Efficiency	Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	34%	61%	42%	58%	53%	TBD <sup>4</sup>	55%	55%
3.1	Outcome	Percent of children recovered within 72 hours of an issuance of an AMBER Alert	87%	89%	91.5%	94.9	90%	96%	90%	90%
3.1	Output	Number of forensic exams completed <sup>2,3</sup>	33,096	45,273	49,481	57,762	30,000	65,762	32,000	32,000

N/A = Data unavailable  
<sup>1</sup> FY 2006 through FY 2011 actual values were revised based on a review of the states that were in compliance with the four core requirements  
<sup>2</sup> FY 2005 through FY 2009 actual values were reviewed and revised following implementation of a new Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) performance reporting system.  
<sup>3</sup> This number represents forensic exams conducted on many different electronic devices: computers, cell phones, external storage devices (hard drives, flash drives, etc.), gaming systems, etc.  
<sup>4</sup> FY 2014 data will be available March 2015

### 3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

#### **Juvenile Justice Programs**

##### **a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes**

The Juvenile Justice Programs' purpose is to support state and local efforts to prevent juvenile delinquent behavior and address juvenile crime. Funds support formula, block and discretionary grant programs, research and evaluation, and training and technical assistance to facilitate development of effective programs and strategies in preventing and reducing juvenile risk behavior and offending.

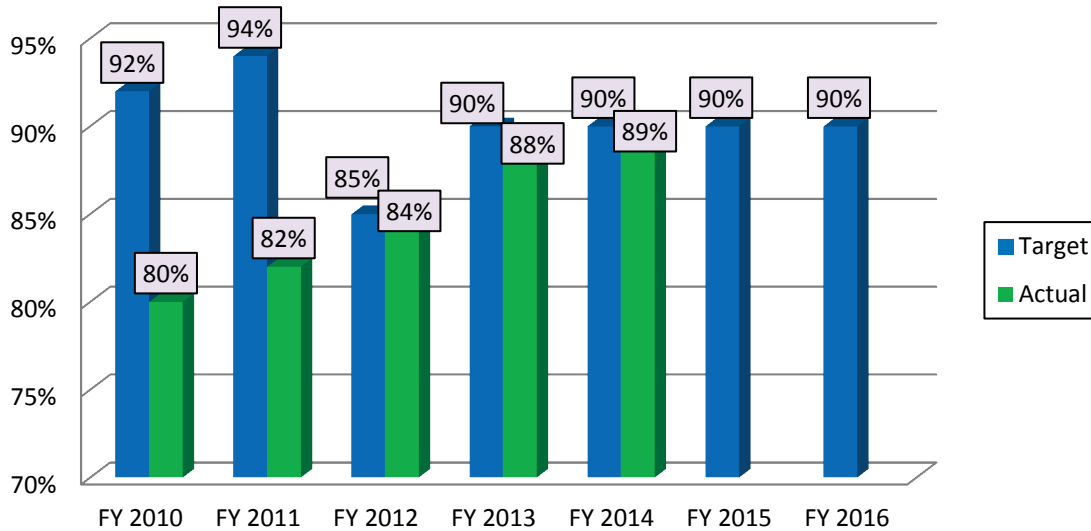
The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act identifies four core requirements with which states must achieve compliance in order to receive their full allocation of formula grant dollars. These four requirements reflect the understanding that juveniles are best served in the community, and should be protected from being placed inappropriately and experiencing the physical and psychological harm that can result from exposure to adult criminal offenders. The four core requirements are:

1. deinstitutionalization of status offenders and non-offenders;
2. sight and sound separation of juveniles and adults;
3. removal of juveniles from jails and lockups; and
4. reduction of the disproportionate representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system.

OJJDP annually determines the compliance of states with these requirements and tracks results on the percent of states and territories that comply with these four core requirements as a performance indicator. Compliance rates can fluctuate from year to year and often reflect changes in funding availability, need for training and technical assistance and reform activities within the specific state. If a state fails to achieve compliance for just one of the four indicators, it is not deemed as "in compliance" for this measure regardless of whether the state may be compliant with the other three core requirements. The threshold for this indicator is intentionally rigorous, as these core requirements are fundamental components of OJJDP's mission.

States receiving Formula Grant funds in 2014 had a core requirements compliance rate of 89%. While this is short of the target (by 1%), it is likely due to recent decreases in funding under this program through appropriations. With an increase requested in Title II B for FY 2016, as well as the new Smart on Juvenile Justice Initiative, OJP anticipates that state compliance rates will increase as more resources will be dedicated to ensuring the core requirements are met, and OJJDP will be able to provide a higher degree of training and technical assistance to states in achieving compliance. The FY 2016 target for state compliance remains at 90 percent.

### Percentage of States in Compliance with the Four Core Requirements



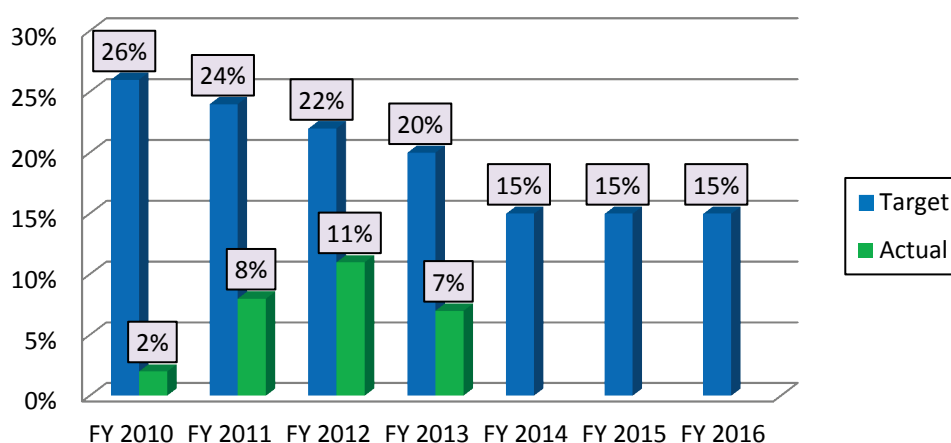
OJP established the measure “Percent of program youth who offend or re-offend<sup>6</sup>” for grants that provide funds for direct service delinquency prevention and intervention programs. These comprise the vast majority of juvenile justice program funds that are issued nationally by OJP and represent thousands of youth that are served by these grant programs. OJJDP established a target of not more than 20 percent of youth offending or reoffending for FY 2013. The actual rate in FY 2013 was 7 percent, surpassing the target of 20 percent. For FY 2015 and 2016, OJP has a target for this measure of 15 percent.

A major way in which OJP intends to address performance for this issue is with greater emphasis in program solicitations and program strategies on evidence-based initiatives. OJP already encourages the use of programs that have been shown to reduce risk factors and offending rates, and intends to add more prescriptive language in solicitations to promote these practices. In addition, OJP plans to utilize existing training, technical assistance and dissemination mechanisms to provide more information about what programs work for reducing youth offending and reoffending.

<sup>6</sup> This refers to an arrest or appearance at juvenile court for a new delinquent offense



### Percentage of Youth Who Offend or Reoffend



FY 2014 data will be available March 2015

#### b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

Programs identified under this account directly support multiple DOJ Strategic Objectives: *DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1: Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2: Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations, uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims; and DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the nation's capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation's law enforcement, criminal, and juvenile justice systems.*

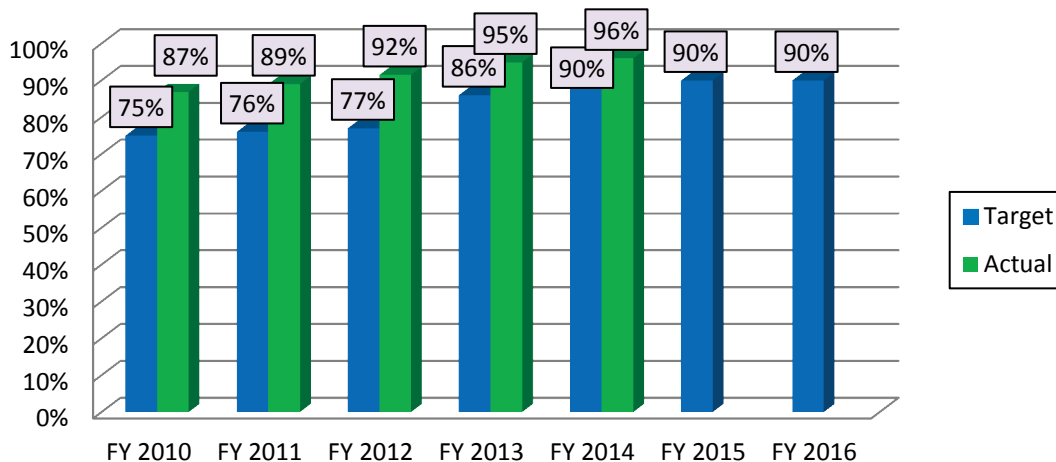
In order to continue to make progress on these performance goals, OJJDP will utilize existing resources through training, technical assistance, and dissemination to provide guidance to states and localities on strategies to achieve and maintain compliance with the core requirements, and to continue to reform their juvenile justice systems based on research outcomes and best practice. OJJDP will also continue to promote the use of evidence-based programming in its grant programs and to encourage grant recipients to strengthen partnerships with research, training and technical assistance resources to ensure their programs reflect the best knowledge and practice.

## AMBER Alert Program

### a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

The America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response (AMBER) Alert program has played an increasingly prominent role in OJP's efforts to protect children from abduction. Over 90 percent of the total number of successful recoveries of abducted children to date has occurred since October 2002, when AMBER Alerts became a coordinated national effort. This progress is attributable to better coordination and training at all levels, increased public awareness, technological advances, and cooperation among law enforcement, transportation officials, and broadcasters. In addition to its successful website ([www.amberalert.gov](http://www.amberalert.gov)), the AMBER Alert program's strategy focuses on: (1) strengthening the existing AMBER Alert system; (2) expanding the scope of the AMBER Alert program; and (3) enhancing communication and coordination. In FY 2014, the percent of children recovered within 72 hours of issuance of an AMBER Alert was 96 percent, 6 percent higher than the target.

**Percent of children recovered within 72 hours of issuance of an AMBER Alert**



### b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

Programs identified under this account directly support DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: *Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the nation's capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation's law enforcement, criminal, and juvenile justice systems.*

In order to continue to make progress on these performance goals, OJJDP will utilize existing resources through training, technical assistance, and dissemination to provide guidance to states and localities on strategies to further enhance the existing AMBER Alert system. In addition, OJJDP will continue to promote and strengthen relationships among federal, state, local, tribal and international law enforcement agencies in support of these performance goals.

In FY 2014, DOJ exceed its target of 90 percent for recovering children within 72 hours of an issuance of an AMBER Alert, reaching a recovery rate of 96 percent. For fiscal years 2015 and 2016, DOJ has established the target of recoveries, within 72 hours, at 90 percent. DOJ will accomplish this goal by continuing to promote and strengthen relationships among federal, state, local, tribal and international law enforcement agencies.

**c. Priority Goal**

The Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs contributes to the Vulnerable People Population Priority Goal through the AMBER Alert program. The Office of Justice Programs exceeded its FY 2014 Vulnerable People Priority Goal target of number of children recovered within 72 hours of the issuance of an AMBER by 6% and recovered 96% of missing children. Since its inception, the AMBER Alert program has helped find and safely recover 728 abducted children.

**Internet Crimes Against Children**

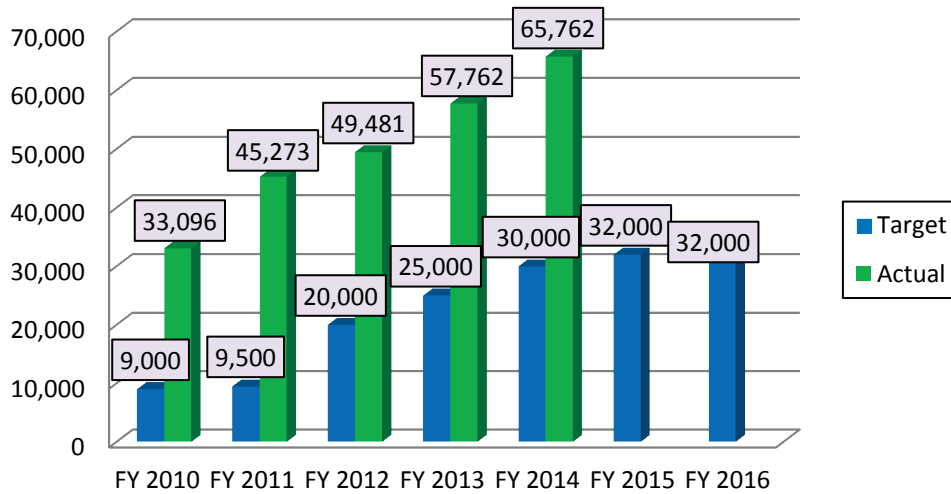
**a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes**

One of OJP's most significant responsibilities is supporting efforts to protect America's children from abuse and exploitation and to investigate crimes against children. In FY 2014, Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Forces, reviewed more than 9,700 complaints of internet predator traveler/child enticement, and made over 8,100 arrests of individuals who sexually exploit children--bringing the arrest total to more than 52,200 since 1998. Continued partnerships with law enforcement agencies to the ICAC initiative account for the significant performance.

Additionally, the growing popularity of peripheral media storage devices coupled with tremendous success in utilizing certain investigative techniques have increased the volume of computers and digital media examinations.

In FY 2014, there were 65,762 forensic exams completed, 35,762 more than the target.

### Number of forensic exams completed



#### b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

Programs identified under this account directly support DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: *Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the nation’s capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation’s law enforcement, criminal, and juvenile justice systems.*

In order to continue to make progress on these performance goals, OJJDP will utilize existing resources through training, technical assistance, and dissemination to provide guidance to states and localities on strategies to further enhance efforts to protect America’s children from abuse and exploitation. One strategy will be to address these crimes against children through the utilization of investigative techniques to increase the volume of computers and digital media examinations conducted by the ICACs and their affiliate agencies. In addition, OJJDP will continue to promote and strengthen relationships among federal, state, local, tribal and international law enforcement agencies in support of these performance goals.

**E. Public Safety Officers' Benefits**  
**(Dollars in Thousands)**

<i>Public Safety Officers' Benefits</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2014 Enacted			\$97,228
2015 Enacted			87,300
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2016 Current Services			87,300
2016 Program Increases			29,000
2016 Program Decreases			0
2016 Request			\$116,300
<b>Total Change 2015-2016</b>			<b>29,000</b>

<i>Public Safety Officers' Benefits-Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2014 Enacted			2,215
2015 Enacted			1,447
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2016 Current Services			1,447
2016 Program Increases			1,697
2016 Request			\$3,144
<b>Total Change 2015-2016</b>			<b>1.697</b>

**1. Account Description**

OJP requests \$116.3 million for the Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) appropriation account, which is \$29.0 million above the FY 2015 Enacted funding level. The estimated mandatory appropriation request is \$100.0 million. This account provides benefits to public safety officers who are killed or permanently disabled in the line of duty and to their families and survivors. This program represents a unique partnership among the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ); state and local public safety agencies; and national organizations. In addition to administering payment of benefits authorized by 42 U.S.C. 3796 as amended, OJP works closely with national law enforcement and first responder groups, educating public safety agencies regarding the initiative and offering support to families and colleagues of fallen law enforcement officers and firefighters.

The key programs included under this appropriation account are:

- **PSOB Death Benefits**, a one-time financial benefit to survivors of public safety officers whose deaths resulted from injuries sustained in the line of duty, which is funded as a mandatory appropriation.
- **PSOB Disability Benefits**, a one-time financial benefit to public safety officers permanently and totally disabled by catastrophic injuries sustained in the line of duty, which is funded as part of the discretionary appropriation.

- **PSOB Education Benefits**, which provide financial support for higher education expenses (such as tuition and fees, books, supplies, and room and board) to the eligible spouses and children of public safety officers killed or permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty, which is funded as part of the discretionary appropriation.

For additional information and a complete listing of OJP programs, please visit <http://www.ojp.gov>.

## 2. Performance and Resource Tables

<b>PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE</b>										
Appropriation: Public Safety Officers' Benefits (Mandatory, Education, and Disability - BJA)										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3, Objective 3.1										
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES	Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
	FY 2014		FY 2014		FY 2015		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2016 Request	
<b>Workload</b>										
Number of claims processed	N/A <sup>1</sup>		892		N/A <sup>1</sup>				N/A <sup>1</sup>	
Total Dollars Obligated	\$97,228		\$101,946		\$87,300		\$29,000		\$116,300	
-Claims	\$84,588		\$84,226		\$72,459		\$24,070		\$96,529	
-Other Services	\$12,640		\$17,720		\$14,841		\$4,930		\$19,771	
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY										
-Claims	87%		83%		83%		83%		83%	
-Other Services	13%		17%		17%		17%		17%	
Total Costs and FTE	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
(reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		\$97,228		\$101,946		\$87,300		\$29,000		\$116,300

<sup>1</sup> OJP is unable to target the expected number of public safety claims to be processed

## 3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies – N/A

**F. Crime Victims Fund**  
**(Dollars in Thousands)**

<i>Crime Victims Fund</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2014 Enacted			\$745,000
2015 Enacted			2,361,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2016 Current Services			2,361,000
2016 Program Increases			0
2016 Program Decreases			(1,361,000)
2016 Request			\$1,000,000
<b>Total Change 2015-2016</b>			<b>(1,361,000)</b>

<i>Crime Victims Fund-Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2014 Enacted			16,972
2015 Enacted			39,145
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2016 Current Services			39,145
2016 Program Decreases			(12,113)
2016 Request			\$27,032
<b>Total Change 2015-2016</b>			<b>(12,113)</b>

**1. Account Description**

OJP requests an obligation limitation of \$1.0 billion for the Crime Victims Fund (CVF), which is approximately \$1.4 billion below the FY 2015 Enacted level. Unlike other OJP appropriation accounts, CVF is financed by collections of fines, penalty assessments, and bond forfeitures from defendants convicted of federal crimes. Most collections stem from large corporate cases rather than individual offenders.

Programs supported by CVF focus on providing compensation to victims of crime and survivors, supporting appropriate victims' service programs and victimization intervention strategies, and building capacity to improve response to crime victims' needs and increase offender accountability. CVF was established to address the continuing need to expand victims' service programs and assist federal, state, local, and tribal agencies and organizations in providing appropriate services to their communities.

In accordance with the statutory distribution formula (authorized by the Victims of Crime Act [VOCA] of 1984, as amended), programs and funding for FY 2016 are distributed as follows:

- Improving Services for Victims of Crime in the Federal Criminal Justice System – Congressionally-mandated set-asides. Program funds support 170 victim assistance personnel via the Executive Office for U. S. Attorneys and 134 victim specialists via the



Federal Bureau of Investigation, which includes 43 positions across Indian Country, to provide direct assistance to victims of federal crime. Program funds also enable the enhancement of computer automation for investigative, prosecutorial, and corrections components, via the Nationwide Automated Victim Information and Notification System (VNS), to meet the victim notification requirements specified in the Attorney General Guidelines. VNS is implemented by the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Bureau of Prisons, FBI, U.S. Postal Inspection Service, and DOJ's Criminal Division.

- Improving the Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Cases – *Children's Justice and Assistance Act Programs in Indian Country*. The program helps tribal communities improve the investigation, prosecution and overall handling of child sexual and physical abuse in a manner that increases support for and lessens trauma to the victim. The programs fund activities such as revising tribal codes to address child sexual abuse; providing child advocacy services for children involved in court proceedings; developing protocols and procedures for reporting, investigating, and prosecuting child abuse cases; enhancing case management and treatment services; offering specialized training for prosecutors, judges, investigators, victim advocates, multidisciplinary or child protection teams, and other professionals who handle severe child physical and sexual abuse cases; and developing procedures for establishing and managing child-centered interview rooms. Funding is divided between the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (which receives 85 percent of the total for state efforts), and OVC (which receives the remaining 15 percent for tribal efforts). Up to \$20.0 million must be used annually to improve the investigation, handling, and prosecution of child abuse cases.
- Implementation of the Vision 21 initiative. The goal of the Vision 21 initiative is to permanently alter the treatment of crime victims in America. OVC recognizes a need for a better way to respond to crime victims. Vision 21 will help to expand the knowledge base about crime victimization and effective responses. OVC will work with the states to modernize and expand the victim assistance data reporting system. Funding would also be used to provide evidence-based training for practitioners who serve victims and to support demonstration projects to address key or emerging victim issues within the state. Examples of the types of projects that could be funded include evidence based on-line State Academies and programs that provide services to underserved and unserved victims of crime.

After funding is allocated for the above purpose areas, the remaining funds are available for the following:

- Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victim Compensation - *Victim Compensation Formula Grant Program*. Of the remaining amounts available, up to 47.5 percent may support grant awards to state crime victims compensation programs to reimburse crime victims for out-of-pocket expenses related to their victimization such as medical and mental health counseling expenses, lost wages, funeral and burial costs, and other costs (except property loss) authorized in a state's compensation statute.

Annually, OVC awards each state at 60 percent of the total amount the state paid to victims from state funding sources two years prior to the year of the federal grant award. If the

amount needed to reimburse states for payments made to victims is less than the 47.5 percent allocation, any remaining amount is added to the Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program funding.

Currently, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the territory of Guam have victim compensation programs. State compensation programs will continue to reimburse victims for crime related expenses authorized by VOCA as well as cover limited program administrative costs and training.

- Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victim Assistance - Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program: 47.5 percent of the remaining balance plus any funds not needed to reimburse victim compensation programs at the 60 percent prior year payout amount are available to support state and community-based victim service program operations. All 50 states plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands receive a base level of funding plus a percentage based on population. The base funding level is \$0.5 million, and the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Palau receive a base of \$0.2 million in addition to funding based off population. Each year, states are awarded VOCA victim assistance funds to support community-based organizations that serve crime victims. Grants are made to domestic violence shelters; rape crisis centers; child abuse programs; and victim service units in law enforcement agencies, prosecutors' offices, hospitals, and social service agencies. These programs provide services including crisis intervention, counseling, emergency shelter, criminal justice advocacy, and emergency transportation. States will continue to sub-grant funds to eligible organizations to provide comprehensive services to victims of crime.
- Discretionary Grants/Activities Program - National Scope Training and Technical Assistance and Direct Services to Federal, Tribal and Military Crime Victims: VOCA authorizes OVC to use up to five percent of funds remaining in the Crime Victims Fund, after statutory set-asides and grants to states, to support national scope training and technical assistance; demonstration projects and programs; program evaluation; compliance efforts; fellowships and clinical internships; carry out training and special workshops for presentation and dissemination of information resulting from demonstrations, surveys, and special projects; monitor compliance with guidelines for fair treatment of crime victims and witnesses issued under the Victim and Witness Protection Act as well as the Attorney General's Guidelines for Victim and Witness; develop services and training in coordination with federal, military, and tribal agency to improve the response to the needs of crime victims; coordinate victim services provided by the federal government with victim services offered by other public agencies and nonprofit organizations; and support direct services to federal crime victims including for the financial support of emergency services to victims of federal crime. At least 50 percent of the total discretionary funding must be allocated for national scope training and technical assistance, and demonstration and evaluation projects. The remaining amount is allocated for efforts to improve the response to the needs of federal crime victims.
- Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve Fund - The Director of OVC is authorized to set aside up to \$50.0 million in the Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve to meet the immediate and longer-term needs of terrorism and mass violence victims by providing: 1) supplemental grants to

states for victim compensation; 2) supplemental grants to states for victim assistance; and 3) direct reimbursement and assistance to victims of terrorism occurring abroad.

- The Victims of Trafficking and Violence Prevention Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-386), authorized the establishment of an International Terrorism Victim Expense Reimbursement Program for victims of international terrorism, which includes all U.S. nationals and officers or employees of the U.S. government (including members of the Foreign Service) injured or killed as a result of a terrorist act or mass violence abroad. Funds for this initiative are provided under the Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve and may be used to reimburse eligible victims for expenses incurred as a result of international terrorism. In addition, funds may be used to pay claims from victims of past terrorist attacks occurring abroad from 1988 forward.

For additional information and a complete listing of OJP programs, please visit <http://www.ojp.gov>.

## 2. Performance and Resource Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE										
Appropriation: Crime Victims Fund										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 2, Objective 2.2										
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES			Target	Actual	Projected	Changes		Requested (Total)		
			FY 2014	FY 2014	FY 2015	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2016 Request		
<b>Workload</b>										
Number of Solicitations Released on Time versus Planned			10	18	TBD <sup>1</sup>			TBD <sup>1</sup>		
Percent of Awards Made Against Plan			90%	102%	90%			90%		
Total Dollars Obligated			\$745,000	\$751,898	\$2,361,000	(\$1,361,000)		\$1,000,000		
-Grants			\$685,400	\$634,724	\$1,986,240	(\$1,143,240)		\$840,000		
-Non-Grants			\$59,600	\$117,174	\$377,760	(\$217,760)		\$160,000		
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY										
-Grants			92%	84%	84%	84%		92%		
-Non-Grants			8%	16%	16%	16%		8%		
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
				\$745,000		\$751,898		\$2,361,000		\$1,361,000
										\$1,000,000
TYPE	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2014	FY 2014	FY 2015	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2016 Request		
Long Term/ Outcome	2.2	Ratio of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services to the total number of victimizations	0.233	TBD <sup>2</sup>	0.241	0.008		0.249		
Long Term/ Outcome	2.2	Ratio of Crime Victims Fund compensation dollars allocated to total economic loss incurred by victims of crime	0.0169	TBD <sup>2</sup>	0.0178	0.0009		0.0187		
Annual/ Output	2.2	Number of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services	4.86M	TBD <sup>2</sup>	5.01M	0.15 M		5.16M		
Annual/ Outcome	2.2	Percent of violent crime victims that received help from victim agencies	14%	TBD <sup>2</sup>	14.51%	.01%		14.02%		
<sup>1</sup> The FY 2015 and FY 2016 targets will be established upon appropriation of FY 2015 and FY 2016 funds. <sup>2</sup> FY 2014 data will be available October 2015										

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

Appropriation: Crime Victims Fund

DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 2, Objective 2.2

Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014		FY 2015	FY 2016
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
2.2	Outcome	Ratio of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services to the total number of victimizations	0.192	0.163 <sup>6</sup>	.131	.153	0.233	TBD <sup>2</sup>	0.241	0.249
2.2	Outcome	Ratio of Crime Victims Fund compensation dollars allocated to total economic loss incurred by victims of crime	0.0114	0.0139	.1182	.012	0.0169	TBD <sup>2</sup>	0.0178	0.0187
2.2	Outcome	Percent of violent crime victims that received help from victim agencies	19%	8.6% <sup>1</sup>	50.9%	57.4%	14%	TBD <sup>2</sup>	14.5%	14.02%
2.2	Output	Number of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services	3.6M	3.8M	3.5M	3.5M	4.86M	TBD <sup>2</sup>	5.01M	5.16M

<sup>1</sup> Note: BJS has revised the enumeration method for the NCVS estimates as of 2011. Estimates from 2012 include a small number of victimizations, referred to as series victimizations, using a new counting strategy. High-frequency repeat victimizations, or series victimizations, are six or more similar but separate victimizations that occur with such frequency that the victim is unable to recall each individual event or describe each event in detail. Including series victimizations in national estimates can substantially increase the number and rate of violent victimization; however, trends in violence are generally similar regardless of whether series victimizations are included. See Methods for Counting High-Frequency Repeat Victimizations in the National Crime Victimization Survey for further discussion of the new counting strategy and supporting research.

<sup>2</sup> FY 2014 data will be available October 2015.

### 3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

#### Crime Victims Fund

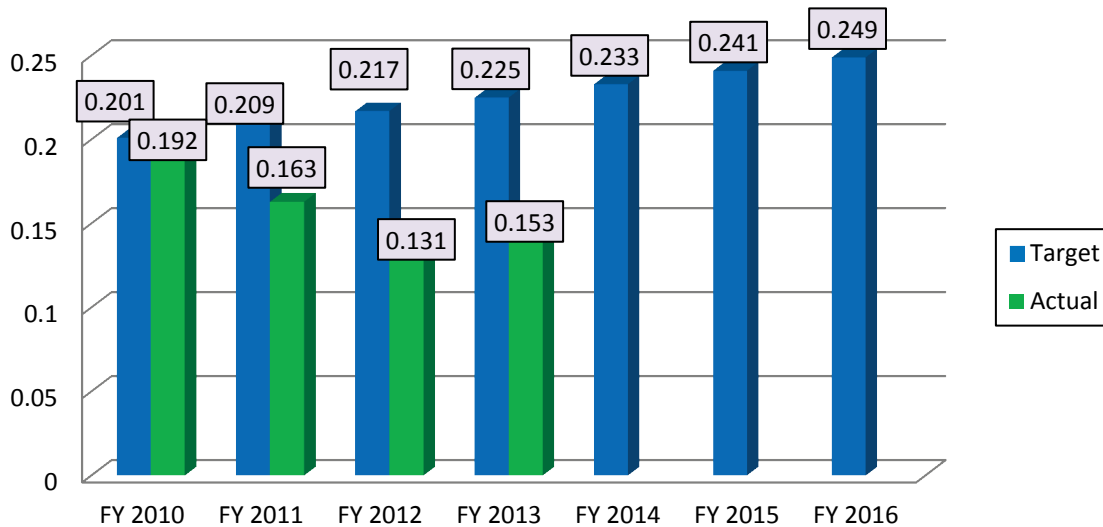
##### a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

Crime Victims Fund (CVF) programs are administered by the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC). The mission of OVC is to enhance the Nation’s capacity to assist crime victims and to provide leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices that promote justice and healing for all victims. Congress formally established OVC in 1988 through an amendment to the 1984 Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) to provide leadership and funding on behalf of crime victims.

CVF programs continue to provide federal funds to support victim compensation and assistance programs across the Nation. CVF’s performance was reflected in the performance measure, “Ratio of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services to the total number of victimizations.” In FY 2013, OVC achieved an actual ratio of 0.131, which was 67 percent of the target of 0.225. This performance reflected an increased level of funding available for victim assistance formula awards, even though the target was not met as VOCA allocations and the number of victims served are subject to fluctuation. The measures regarding the compensation and assistance formula grant programs are largely dependent upon the actions of the state administering agencies.

VOCA allocations and the number of victims served are subject to fluctuate.

**Ratio of Victims that Received Victims Assistance Services to the Number of Victimization**



FY 2014 data will be available October 2015

##### b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

CVF programs support DOJ Strategic Goal 2.2: *Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2: Prevent and intervene in crimes*

*against vulnerable populations; uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims; OJP Strategic Goal 2: Protect vulnerable populations, especially children, from victimization and improve services to victims of crime; and OJP Strategic Objective 2.3: Improve services for crime victims through capacity-building; evidence-based support and assistance; and compensation.*

OVC provides compensation and services for victims and their survivors from the CVF. OJP supports victims in a variety of ways, including working with victims of domestic and international human trafficking, recovering children who have been removed from the U.S., supporting victims of violence against women, and meeting the unique needs of victims in Indian Country. Other strategies that are implemented include developing victim outreach tools in languages other than English and training on facilitating support meetings for victims of traumatic loss.

With respect to Victims of Trafficking funds, OVC's program is multi-faceted and implemented through victim service providers (VSPs). OVC VSPs will continue to provide services to U.S. citizens, domestic and foreign nationals, male, and female, and transgender adults and minors, victims of sex and labor trafficking. OVC will receive a significantly increased level of funding for the FY 2015 Services for Victims of Human Trafficking (HT) Program. This funding will be used to make competitive awards to support VSPs that provide comprehensive or specialized services to victims of HT. Funds also will be used to support the work of the OVC Training and Technical Assistance Center to provide comprehensive training and technical assistance to OVC-funded VSPs. Additionally, funds will be used for continued support of OVC's Trafficking Information Management Systems, which is used to gather performance measurement data from the OVC grantees.

## **V. Program Increases by Item**



## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Management and Administration</b>
Strategic Goals:	N/A
Strategic Objectives:	N/A
Budget Appropriation:	N/A
Organizational Program:	All OJP Bureaus and Program Offices
Ranking:	N/A
Program Increase:	Positions <b>46</b> FTE <b>23</b> Dollars <b>+13,716,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests an increase of \$13.7 million, 46 positions and 23 FTE to support new programs; provide stronger grants financial oversight and audit resolution capability; and support OJP's workforce strategy. This increase is essential for OJP's efforts to fulfill its stewardship obligations, ensure transparency and accountability in the use of federal grant funding, and improve the efficiency and productivity of its day-to-day operations.

### Justification

The GAO Report, *DOJ Workforce Planning: Grant-Making Components Should Enhance the Utility of Their Staffing Models* (GAO-13-92), released on Dec 14, 2012, recommended that Department of Justice components develop and implement a strategy for using their staffing models to inform workforce planning and budget development. Consistent with the GAO's recommendation, OJP has developed and implemented a comprehensive strategy for incorporating the analysis from its staffing model to inform this FY 2016 Budget request for positions associated with programmatic increases as well as mission critical grants programmatic and financial oversight, assessment, audit resolution, training, and technical assistance.

Of the requested amount, \$7.0 million will be used for oversight and training requirements for the Administration's Community Policing Initiative (\$90.0M), which includes Smart Policing (\$20.0M); Procedural Justice-Building Community Trust and Justice (\$20.0M); Body Worn Camera Partnership Program (\$30.0M); and the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Collaborative Reform Initiative (\$20.0M) to provide for the anticipated need stemming from the Task Force findings. This initiative will be carried out via reimbursable agreement with COPS. This initiative aims to balance both needs – identifying best practices and additional technology – while maintaining a commitment to improve safety of both police officers and citizens and lead to better practices through increased transparency, accountability, and legitimacy.

The requested positions will directly support new FY 2016 programs, provide for increased grants financial oversight and monitoring, and other essential OJP infrastructure requirements as outlined in the following table.

<b>Program Name</b>	<b>Requested Positions</b>
Other Mission Critical Infrastructure	19
OJP-wide Grants Financial Management & Oversight	17
Next Generation ID Assistance Program <i>(new)</i>	3
Answering Gideon’s Call <i>(new)</i>	1
BJS (Base): National Public Defenders Reporting Program: Design and Testing <i>(new)</i>	1
BJS (Base): National Survey of Public Defenders <i>(new)</i>	1
Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense <i>(new)</i>	1
NIJ Base – Collecting Digital Evidence <i>(new)</i>	1
NIJ (Base): Social Science Research on Indigent Defense <i>(new)</i>	1
Smart on Juvenile Justice <i>(new)</i>	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>

*Other Mission Critical Infrastructure*

OJP requires **19 positions** to support its efforts to provide innovative, evidence-based approaches to help state, local, and tribal jurisdictions address criminal and juvenile justice issues and assist crime victims; ensure sound stewardship, programmatic and financial management, and effective oversight of OJP’s grant programs in order to carry out statutory mandates; and efficiently award billions of dollars in grant funds appropriated by Congress annually.

OJP’s current and emerging mission critical priorities include:

- Supporting state, local, and tribal criminal and juvenile justice practitioners and victim assistance providers through innovative partnerships based on shared responsibilities;
- Expanding current knowledge about what works through collecting, analyzing and publishing objective and independent statistical information on crime and conducting scientific research and evaluations on justice programs;
- Disseminating knowledge through training and technical assistance;
- Overseeing effective grants management;
- Making strategic investments in IT systems; and
- Promoting accountability and stewardship.

The types of positions required include:

- Enhanced statistical support for generating evidence about OJP’s grant making programs; statistical resources to fill information gaps; grant management, coordination and performance resources for statistical programs; 4) information dissemination and

technological resources; and 5) fuller participation of the Bureau of Justice Statistics in the federal statistical system.

- Given the increased complexity of OJP's programmatic workload, the business infrastructure of OJP needs to evolve as well. New positions are necessary to ensure OJP has the internal infrastructure to meet the growing demands of the OJP workforce, grantees and external stakeholders, and Department and Administration priorities, including providing increased capacity to analyze and use workforce and workload data (i.e., predictive analysis and decision support tools); building capacity for appropriate and enhanced oversight over the hundreds of millions of dollars in OJP's active contractual services portfolio; adding capacity to mitigate risk due to single points of failure (i.e., payroll processing, benefits administration, printing service); and managing effective and necessary employee development programs. To meet these demands, OJP requires additional positions such as contract specialists, budget analysts, data analysts, HR specialists/assistant, and building and facilities managers.
- In response to a 2012 Government Accountability Office (GAO) Report, in FY 2016, one of OJP's goals is to increase the number of program assessments, including conducting program assessments for the Office on Violence Against Women and expanding grant monitoring oversight activities. OJP also plans to establish an enterprise risk management program to enhance efforts to monitor and address risks associated with OJP's operational, strategic, programmatic, and financial activities.
- OJP has a need to increase IT staff with specialized skill sets. The source of increased demand includes government-wide, Departmental or OJP initiatives, such as Data.gov; Cloud 1<sup>st</sup>; mobility; records and knowledge management; data analytics; Security: ID Management, audit and risk management; shared service; etc. Additional IT staff in the areas of security and risk management, project management, operations and network specialists, solution architects, and development and mobility specialists are required to accomplish mandates for increased transparency, greater public interaction and cost reductions.

#### *OJP-wide Grants Financial Management and Oversight*

OJP requires **17 positions** in FY 2016 to increase capacity to mitigate financial risk through enhanced grant financial oversight and monitoring, increased coordination of financial and programmatic monitoring, and grantee financial training and technical assistance. As federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement, criminal justice, juvenile justice, and victims services professionals seek to strengthen existing programs and develop effective responses to emerging criminal justice challenges, OJP's oversight and stewardship responsibilities are becoming more complex and more important.

Bureau of Justice Statistics (Base): National Survey of Public Defenders and National Public Defenders Reporting Program: Design and Testing and the Next Generation ID Assistance Program

OJP requires **two positions** to support statistical activities related to two new indigent defense programs, which will be administered by BJS: (1) National Public Defenders Reporting Program (NPDRP): Design and Testing; and (2) National Survey of Public Defenders (NSPD).

- NPDRP would use administrative data systems from state and county public defenders offices nationwide to develop annual statistics on public defenders' caseloads, case types, and case outcomes. Information would be gathered which would allow BJS to determine how feasible it is to build out and implement the NPDRP nationwide. (1 Pos)
- NSPD will document the educational backgrounds, work experience, work environment, and workloads, as well as assess the quality of service delivery and the training needs of professionals working at various levels within public defender offices. (1 Pos)
- OJP requires three positions in FY 2016 to support the new Next Generation ID (NGI) Assistance Program. NGI represents a major advancement in the availability of important biometric services and capabilities to the Nation's criminal justice system. Built by the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services Division, the requirements used to design and construct NGI functionalities were produced based on needs expressed by practitioners through an extensive requirements definition process involving state and local crime fighters. The program will help NGI services grow in effectiveness as the participating agencies increase the capture and submission of their operational data via established standards, protocols, and best practices. Full national implementation of NGI will help protect citizens from violent crime and terrorism.

Answering Gideon's Call

OJP requires **one position** in FY 2015 to support the new Answering Gideon's Call program, which supports indigent defense services. The program aims to encourage state and local criminal court culture change as it relates to indigent defense; ensuring that no person faces potential time in jail without first having the aid of a lawyer with the time, ability and resources to present an effective defense, as required by the United States Constitution. This program will be administered by BJA.

OJJDP: Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program and Smart on Juvenile Justice

OJP requires **one position** to support the Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program, which is designed to develop effective, well-resourced model juvenile indigent defender offices; and develop and implement standards of practice and policy for the effective management of such offices. The program will also provide cost-effective and innovative training for the juvenile indigent defense bar and court-appointed counsel working on behalf of juvenile indigent defendants, particularly in rural, remote and underserved areas.

OJP requires **one position** to support this program that will provide incentive grants to assist states that use Juvenile Accountability Block Grants program funds for evidence-based juvenile

justice realignment to foster better outcomes for system-involved youth. OJP is increasingly aware of the growing body of research on effective community-based approaches to juvenile crime and will use this program to build on the progress made by a number of states that have recently embraced comprehensive juvenile justice reforms that protect public safety, hold offenders accountable, improve youth outcomes, and reduce the taxpayer burdens associated with out-of-home placement. This program will be administered by OJJDP.

*National Institute of Justice (Base): Collecting Digital Evidence and Social Science Research on Indigent Defense*

OJP requires **one position** to support a new research and technology development solicitation focused on creating tools that will enable criminal justice practitioners to identify, acquire, analyze, preserve, and report on data of probative value from large-scale computer systems and networks. Collecting digital evidence from large-scale computer systems and networks is especially challenging due to the diversity of system configurations, operating systems, applications, and hardware in use; the volatile and unpredictable nature of data stored in these systems; and the sheer volume of data stored in large-scale networks and systems.

OJP requires **one position** to conduct research activities related to indigent defense services. Funding for this program will support a comprehensive program of research to include evaluations of current strategies for indigent defense, as well as research and development to generate new research-based strategies for strengthening and safeguarding indigent defense in the U.S.

**Impact on Performance**

The personnel included in this request will enable OJP and the Department to carry out their financial stewardship and transparency obligations, ensure that federal grant funding is used efficiently and improve the efficiency of OJP operations. This request ensures that there will be enough personnel in place to manage, monitor, and support important new programs and oversee OJP's portfolio of programs and grants, as well as avoid duplication of effort and improve efficiencies amongst the Department's grant-making agencies.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	agt/ atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/ atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/ atty	FTE	\$(000)
702		609	\$187,332	717		699	\$194,227	717		706	\$199,701

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Social Science, Psychology, and Welfare Group (0100-0199)	146	1	146		
Clerical and Office Services (0300-0399)	146	3	438		
Accounting and Budget (0500-0599)	146	17	2,482		
Mathematics/Computer Science (1500-1599)	146	6	876		
Other	146	19	2,774		
<b>Total Personnel*</b>		46	6,716		

\*Amounts may not add due to rounding.

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
<b>Total Non-Personnel</b>			7,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services	717		706	199,701	0	199,701		
Increases	46		23	13,716	0	13,716		
<b>Grand Total</b>	763		729	213,417	0	213,417		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Part B Formula Grants</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Objective 5.1
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	1 of 38
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$14,500,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$70.0 million for the Title II Part B Formula Grants Program, an increase of \$14.5 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. The Title II Part B Formula Grants Program is the core program that supports state, local, and tribal efforts to improve the fairness and responsiveness of the juvenile justice system and to increase accountability of the juvenile offender. All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and five territories are eligible to apply for Title II Part B funds, which are distributed on a formula basis and administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP).

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program supports *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the nation's capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation's law enforcement, criminal, and juvenile justice systems.*

### Justification

In the 40 years of its existence, OJJDP has sponsored several research studies that have established that young offenders need to be treated differently than adults. Well-established medical research indicates that an adolescent's brain will continue to grow and develop until she or he is about 25 years old. This research also established that youthful offenders lack the same mental acuity of adults in decision-making processes and impulse control. Therefore, youth necessarily should be treated differently in the justice system. This is the founding principle upon which the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (JJDP Act) was enacted. The JJDP Act authorizes formula grant funding to support states' efforts to comply with four core requirements that protect youth who come into contact with the justice system and to

improve their chances of a positive outcome if they do enter the system. These formula grant dollars fund programs serve over 250,000 at-risk youth per year and allow appropriate youth to stay in their communities rather than face secure detention. If detaining the youth is necessary, these funds can be used to ensure they are held pursuant to the core requirements of the JJDP Act.

The core requirements include separating youth from adult offenders in secure facilities, assuring they are not held in adult jails or lock ups, and ensuring that youth charged with minor status offenses (truancy, running away from home, etc.) are not held in secure detention. Additionally, states are required to make concerted efforts to reduce minority youths' disproportionate contact with the juvenile justice system.

### Impact on Performance

The ultimate goal of OJJDP's work is to keep youth from entering the juvenile justice system in the first place—that is, prevention. OJJDP formula and block grants support states' efforts to develop alternatives to confinement and to develop and implement screening and assessment tools. Research has shown that detention and incarceration rarely rehabilitate young offenders. Moreover, costs to incarcerate youth average \$88,000 annually, an "investment" that does not pay as recidivism averages 55 percent. This contrasts with alternatives to incarceration that cost as little as \$4,000 per year but realize real gains with recidivism averaging 22 percent.

The states have made significant progress toward achieving the goals of the JJDP Act. Since its enactment, the detention of status offenders has decreased by 97.9 percent, from 171,076 to 3,581. Instances of youth held with adults have decreased 99 percent, from 81,810 to 836. Instances of youth held in adult jails or lockups have decreased 97.8 percent from 154,618 to 3,353. While much progress has been made, the continued slow pace of economic recovery in many states has caused large reductions in state funded juvenile justice investments. The loss of investment in progressive, evidence-based policies and best practices has slowed, and in some cases, reversed reforms as States are unable to fund the policies and programs that are necessary to further systemic improvements. States require more funds up front to begin the reform process. For example, they cannot maintain development of community based alternatives and diversion programs without resources. In addition, states need to be able to support comprehensive mental health and addiction services and they need to support alternatives to school suspension and expulsion.

An increase in funding to the Title II Part B Formula Grants Program will support state and local efforts to plan, establish, operate, coordinate, and evaluate projects to improve juvenile justice systems and increase the availability and types of prevention and intervention programs as well as to reduce the racial disparities through reforms to the mechanisms by which States and localities adjudicate, divert and incarcerate youth.



## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$55,500				\$55,500				\$55,500

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (Change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$14,500		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (Change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services					\$55,500	\$55,500		
Increases					\$14,500	\$14,500		
Grand Total					\$70,000	\$70,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Smart on Juvenile Justice Initiative</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Objective 5.1
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	3 of 38
Program Increase*:	Positions <b>0 FTE 0</b> Dollars <b>+\$30,000,000</b>

(\*Note: 1 position is requested within the Management and Administration narrative justification.)

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$30.0 million for the Smart on Juvenile Justice Initiative, which is \$30.0 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. This program will provide incentive grants and training and technical assistance to support the successful implementation of juvenile justice reform at the state and local levels to encourage reinvestment of cost savings into juvenile justice prevention and further reform. This program is administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and supports the goals and policies of the Attorney General's *Smart on Crime* Initiative.

Funds under this initiative will be used to support:

- Incentive Grants to states. OJJDP will make competitive awards for up to ten states to support state and local costs associated with implementation of recently enacted reforms.
- Training and Technical Assistance (TTA). OJJDP will competitively select up to four national organizations (or partnership of organizations) to provide targeted and intensive training and technical assistance to the identified states to support the implementation of these reforms, with the long term goal of reinvesting the cost savings into early intervention, diversion and community based programming. The selected training and technical assistance provider(s) will be responsible for assisting the identified state policy leaders and agency staff with implementing policy changes.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This initiative will support *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal and international levels, and DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and*

*strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal and international law enforcement; as well as OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice system to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice, and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the nation's capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation's law enforcement, criminal and juvenile justice systems.*

### Justification

OJJDP is committed to promoting systemic reform through the adoption of evidence-based practices and a developmentally appropriate approach to juvenile justice. In addition, OJJDP is increasingly aware of the growing body of research on effective community-based approaches to juvenile crime and the limited effect that secure placement has on reducing juvenile offending and recidivism.

A number of states<sup>7</sup> have recently embraced or are in the process of pursuing comprehensive juvenile justice reforms that seek to protect public safety, hold offenders accountable, improve youth outcomes, and reduce the taxpayer burdens associated with out-of-home placement. In addition to improving both public safety and outcomes for youth, these states are seeking ways that these reforms can be self-financing, through a redistribution of spending from more expensive facility costs to early intervention, diversion and community based programs.

There are a number of existing models for reform and realignment that may serve as a vehicle for tackling juvenile justice reform in the states and territories, including projects administered by the following organizations, among others:

- MacArthur Foundation's Models for Change Initiative
- Annie E. Casey Foundation's Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)
- Haywood E. Burns Institute
- Center for Children's Law and Policy (CCLP)
- Georgetown University Center for Juvenile Justice Reform
- The Pew Charitable Trusts
- Vera Institute
- Ford Foundation
- Casey Family Foundation
- Open Society Foundation

To ensure that these reforms achieve their potential, they must be implemented properly. This requires intensive training and technical assistance, as well as some funds for local and statewide implementation/realignment activities. This initiative will cover a broad range of activities and services to facilitate the effective implementation of state juvenile justice reforms, with the overall goal of sustained change and promotion of a developmentally appropriate approach to juvenile justice nationally.

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<sup>7</sup> For example, since the summer of 2013, Hawaii and Kentucky have been working to adopt significant juvenile corrections reform via state legislation. Hawaii's HB 2489 and 2490 and Kentucky's SB 200 are projected to reduce their states' out-of-home population, avert millions of dollars in otherwise anticipated correctional spending, and reduce recidivism and protect public safety by strengthening diversion and community-based options.

### Impact on Performance

The goal of this program is to support the successful implementation of juvenile justice reform at the state and local levels.

Objectives include:

- Assisting states to prepare for successful implementation of the reforms and reinvest cost savings into local community programs;
- Providing training and technical assistance on evidence-based practices and principles related to the recently enacted reforms;
- Drafting agency-level rules and regulations related to the recently enacted reforms;
- Developing, adopting and/or validating tools such as risk and needs assessment instruments or structured decision-making tools for agency use;
- Developing, adopting and/or validating cost tracking and realignment mechanisms, tools, and/or processes, overseeing their implementation by the agency, and further incentivizing investment of cost savings into the juvenile justice system;
- Assisting policy makers and agency staff as they establish performance incentive funding systems;
- Assisting staff and agency managers as they assess the performance of programs;
- Assisting staff in reallocating program funding;
- Developing the state's capacity to measure the performance of their programs, policies and their overall juvenile justice system, where possible activities include enhancing the state's capacity to track, interpret and report on key performance metrics of the recently enacted reforms and the overall performance of the juvenile justice system;
- Developing and putting in place ongoing quality assurance processes to monitor implementation of the enacted reform(s), including to conducting additional analysis and data support, as needed; and
- Developing key deliverables related to this initiative, to include case studies, policy briefs, and other products.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (Change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$30,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (Change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services					\$0	\$0		
Increases					\$30,000	\$30,000		
Grand Total					\$30,000	\$30,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Delinquency Prevention (previously Title V: Incentive Grants)</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 2
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2 OJP Strategic Objective 2.2
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	4 of 38
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$27,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$42.0 million for delinquency prevention, an increase of \$27.0 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. This program is authorized under sections 261 and 262 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974.

Delinquency prevention funds provide awards to a variety of eligible entities for a broad range of delinquency prevention programs and activities to benefit youth who are at risk of having contact with the juvenile justice system.

Within the requested increase for this line item, \$10.0 million is for the Juvenile Justice and Education Collaboration Assistance (JJECA) initiative, an effort that builds on prior evidence-based, data-driven work done by the Departments of Justice, Education and Health and Human Services. The JJECA initiative is designed to keep students in school, engaged in learning, and out of the juvenile justice system by promoting positive and supportive discipline policies and practices, professional development, and collaborative decision-making among the full range of school community stakeholders, notably those in the justice, education and health sectors. Positive and supportive student discipline encompasses a constellation of programs and practices that promote positive behavior while preventing negative or risky behavior, and has been shown to increase school safety without increasing suspensions and expulsions.

The cross-sector partnerships facilitated through the JJECA are simultaneously some of the most crucial and the most challenging means of ensuring better educational and social outcomes for all youth – most especially at-risk youth. Attendees at the October 2014 National Leadership Summit on School Discipline and Climate - including Chief Justices and State Education agency leads - indicated the need for more support of cross-sector collaborations designed to keep young people productively engaged in learning and out of court. The proposed FY 2016 funds would not only allow for support of twice as many jurisdictions as in FY 2014, but would also allow

for a doubling of funds towards training and technical assistance – a crucial means of ensuring that: 1) the My Brother’s Keeper effort to coordinate TTA to the nation’s most high-risk school districts is sustained, and 2) jurisdictions can draw upon resources that will help them to better coordinate across systems to keep kids actively engaged in learning, and prevent juvenile delinquency. We will work to ensure collaboration between schools, law enforcement and the courts. This collaboration is key to the success of the program. For example, it will support needed diversion so that kids are not fed into the courts from the schools for minor, developmentally appropriate misbehavior.

In FY 2014, DOJ awarded four School Justice Collaboration Program grants in Youngstown (OH), Philadelphia (PA), Las Vegas (NV) and Clearwater (FL) to help juvenile and family courts build effective and productive relationships with their local school district and law enforcement. Additionally, DOJ provided funding in FY 2014 for a School Justice Collaboration Program National Training and Technical Assistance provider for the selected jurisdictions which is also intended to play a key role in coordinating the provision of technical assistance through the *Collaborative for Prevention in Schools* – a My Brother’s Keeper deliverable of the Departments of Education, Justice and HHS (SAMHSA) – intended to ensure targeted technical assistance is directed to school districts with the highest rates of suspension and expulsion and/or the largest disparities in the application of school discipline.

#### Support of the Department’s Strategic Goals

This program supports DOJ’s Strategic Goal 3: *Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels*; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1: *Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers*; OJP Strategic Goal 2: *Protect vulnerable populations, especially children, from victimization and improve*; OJP Objective 2.2: *Reduce the impacts of children’s exposure to violence*

This increase will help support critical programming for juvenile offenders, and support the implementation of graduated approaches at the state and local level. In addition, this increase will support an enhancement in the use of evidence-based programs, as well as the development of additional strategies and initiatives that can be tested for effectiveness.

#### Justification

This delinquency prevention funding is the only federal funding that supports programs dedicated solely to delinquency prevention. Working from a research-based framework, this program emphasizes the use of effective prevention elements, including the development of comprehensive community-based approaches that address risk factors in children and their environment that contribute to the development of future delinquent behavior, and cross-sector collaboration and problem solving. This program also promotes efforts to strengthen the protective factors that can promote healthy development and insulate youth from risky behavior.

#### Impact on Performance

To track progress on grants that provide funds for direct service delinquency prevention and intervention programs, OJJDP measures grantees on the “Percent of program youth who offend

or re-offend.” OJJDP established a target of not more than 18 percent offending or reoffending for 2013. The actual rate in 2013 was 7 percent, surpassing the target. For FY 2016, OJP has a target for this measure of 15 percent.

In addition, this increase will also enable OJJDP to direct resources to target more resources to more communities and to strengthen the use of evidence based programs and practices. OJJDP currently reports performance data in support of the following measures:

- Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs; and
- Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs.

OJJDP modified the targets for these two measures to account for the increased request. In FY 2013, 66 percent of grantees reported implementing one or more evidence-based programs or practices; and 58 percent of funds were allocated to grantees that implemented one or more evidence-based programs or practices. The targets for both measures will remain at 55% for 2016.



## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$15,000				\$15,000				\$15,000

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$27,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000		
Increases				\$0	\$27,000	\$27,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$42,000	\$42,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Procedural Justice – Building Community Trust</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Objective 3.1 OJP Objective 5.1
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	5 of 38
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$20,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$20.0 million for a Procedural Justice – Building Community Trust Program. This program focuses on enhancing procedural justice, reducing bias, and supporting racial reconciliation in the criminal and juvenile justice systems and furthers the Department's mission to ensure public safety and the fair and impartial administration of justice for all Americans. This program, which will be administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), will provide grants and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal courts and juvenile and criminal justice agencies to support innovative efforts to improve perceptions of fairness in the juvenile and criminal justice systems and build community trust in these institutions.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This initiative will support *DOJ's Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the Nation's capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation's law enforcement, criminal, and juvenile justice systems.*

### Justification

A substantial portion of the U.S. population has contact with the criminal justice system each year. According to the BJS Police-Public Contact Survey, in 2008, approximately 40 million U.S. residents age 16 or older had contact with the police in the preceding 12 months.<sup>8</sup> In the same year, almost seven million persons aged 12 and over reported being the victims of a crime

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<sup>8</sup> Eith, Christine and Durose, Matthew R. Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Contacts between police and the public, 2008." Lastmodified October 01, 2011. Accessed February 3, 2014. <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpp08.pdf>.

to the police.<sup>9</sup> Contact with the criminal justice system, as either victim or offender, is particularly prevalent for communities of color. A recent study showed that one-half of all young men of color have at least one arrest by age 23<sup>10</sup>, and African Americans are substantially more likely to be the victims of violent crimes than whites, Asians, or Hispanics/ Latinos.<sup>11</sup> Every one of these contacts is a potential opportunity to build personal and public confidence in the criminal and juvenile justice systems and enhance community efficacy and safety, or alternatively, to cause tension and erode public trust in the institutions charged to maintain law and order.<sup>12</sup>

Research on procedural justice and community trust shows that people, both youth and adults, who perceive that they are treated fairly and respectfully by police, report positive impressions of law enforcement, even when the interaction results in a sanction. This phenomenon extends to people who have not had personal contact with law enforcement but are influenced by their understanding of the experiences of people they know and by media reports. Individual experiences with and perceptions of law enforcement can in turn shape broader community responses and either support or inhibit informal controls theorized to be more effective in improving public safety than direct police intervention.

There are other reasons to be attentive to procedural justice and community trust and the related concepts of implicit bias and racial reconciliation. Unjust interactions by police can be civil rights violations, lead to wrongful convictions, and harm crime victims. If police are distrustful of the communities they serve, it is more difficult for them to protect and serve effectively. Officer safety may even be improved in communities where citizens and police share a commitment to mutual trust and fairness.

There is a clear and large-scale opportunity to seize this moment and develop ambitious plans to improve relationships between police – as well as other justice system participants – and communities of color. President Obama put forth the concept for this initiative in his [speech to the nation](#) on July 19, 2013:

“...precisely because law enforcement is often determined at the state and local level, I think it would be productive for the Justice Department, governors, mayors to work with law enforcement about training at the state and local levels in order to reduce the kind of mistrust in the system that sometimes currently exists... When I was in Illinois, I passed racial profiling legislation, and it actually did just two simple things. One, it collected data on traffic stops and the race of the person who was stopped. But the other thing was it resourced us training police departments across the state on how to think about potential racial bias and ways to further professionalize what they were doing.

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<sup>9</sup> Less than 42 percent of crime victims reported their victimizations to the police. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal victimization in the United States, 2008 statistical tables." Last modified March 01, 2010. Accessed February 3, 2014. <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cvus08.pdf>.)

<sup>10</sup> Brame, Robert, Bushway, Shawn D., Paternoster, Ray and Turner, Michael G. "Demographic patterns of cumulative arrest prevalence by ages 18 and 23." *Crime & Delinquency*. (2014). DOI: 10.1177/0011128713514801 (accessed February 3, 2014).

<sup>11</sup> Truman, Jennifer, Langton, Lynn and Planty, Michael. Bureau of Justice Statistics. "Criminal Victimization, 2012." Last modified September 24, 2013. Accessed February 3, 2014. <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/ascii/cv12.txt>.

<sup>12</sup> Horowitz, Jake. "Making every encounter count: Building trust and confidence in the police." *NIJ Journal*. (2007): 8-11.

And initially, the police departments across the state were resistant, but actually they came to recognize that if it was done in a fair, straightforward way that it would allow them to do their jobs better and communities would have more confidence in them and, in turn, be more helpful in applying the law. And obviously, law enforcement has got a very tough job. So that's one area where I think there are a lot of resources and best practices that could be brought to bear if state and local governments are receptive. And I think a lot of them would be. And let's figure out are [if] there [are] ways for us to push out that kind of training.”

A multi-faceted approach to enhance community trust can help repair the relationship between law enforcement and communities – particularly communities of color – when it includes three key concepts: 1) procedural justice, 2) bias reduction, and 3) racial reconciliation. The links among these elements create an environment for effective partnerships between the police (and criminal and juvenile justice systems) and the citizens they serve. This collaboration will provide an incentive to identify and solve problems collaboratively to transform the community and improve public safety.

#### Impact on Performance

This initiative will enhance procedural justice, reduce bias, and support racial reconciliation at the community level. Key data points for tracking will include data such as perceptions of procedural justice and safety, as well as stops, frisks, arrests, rate of citizen reporting to the police, citizen complaints (review and disposition of), incarceration, crime rate, charging decisions, pleas, and convictions, and other outcomes for youth and adults.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$20,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$20,000	\$20,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$20,000	\$20,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Byrne Competitive Grants</b>
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Objective 5.1
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	6 of 38
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$15,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$15.0 million to restore funding for the Edward Byrne Memorial Competitive Grants program, an increase of \$15.0 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. This program supports the implementation of evidence-based and data-driven strategies on issues of national significance, as well as builds state, local, and tribal capacity for criminal justice planning and program development.

The Byrne Competitive program is administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and funds critical demonstration, training, technical assistance, and other unmet needs of the criminal justice system. This program provides flexible funding to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, provide assistance to victims of crime (other than compensation), prevent or combat juvenile delinquency through national training and technical assistance initiatives addressing the most urgent needs, and build capacity in the criminal justice field. It also supports local demonstrations of promising programs that can be replicated nationally. BJA works with criminal justice professionals throughout the nation each year to identify critical, emerging and unmet needs, which can then be addressed through Byrne Competitive funds. This approach allows OJP to be as responsive as possible to emerging needs and gaps in the criminal justice field.

Grants from the Byrne Competitive program may be used to support activities associated with:

- Preventing crime;
- Enhancing local law enforcement;
- Enhancing local courts;
- Enhancing local corrections and offender reentry;
- Facilitating justice information sharing efforts;
- Advancing substance abuse prevention and reducing substance abuse-related crime; and
- Enhancing the functioning of the justice system.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

*This initiative will support DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ's Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the nation's capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation's law enforcement, criminal, and juvenile justice systems.*

### Justification

The Byrne Competitive Program was funded at \$13.5 million in FY 2014, but received no funding in FY 2015. The loss of funding for this program in FY 2015 has seriously affected OJP's efforts to identify and test the next generation of evidence-based law enforcement and criminal justice programs, and promote their implementation at the state, local and tribal levels. The Byrne Competitive Program has traditionally been used to fund mission critical demonstration, training, technical assistance, and evidence-based programs for which there are few (or no) alternative funding sources. This program is a crucial funding tool that allows BJA to lead national training and technical assistance initiatives that strategically target important criminal justice needs and local demonstrations of promising programs that can be replicated nationally.

BJA works with the field each year to identify critical, emerging and unmet needs, such as improving law enforcement and community relationships, addressing respect and unconscious bias, and other emerging needs and gaps in the criminal justice field. The Byrne Competitive Program is the primary source of funding used to address these emerging needs and support the highly successful Field Initiated Grant Program, which allows OJP's state, local, and tribal partners the opportunity to propose cutting edge criminal justice projects of national significance. An evaluation by the Center of Court Innovation has found the BJA Field Initiated Grant Program to be responsible for spurring unparalleled innovation in field of criminal justice.

Projects funded under the Byrne Competitive Program are critical and rooted in evidence and innovation. This program provides a flexible source of funding that is critical to OJP's efforts to help state, local, and tribal governments develop innovative, evidence-based responses to new crime threats, emerging issues, and persistent crime and public safety challenges.

### Impact on Performance

This program supports DOJ's Strategic Goal 3: *Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels.*

The goal of the Byrne Competitive Program is to:

- Improve the functioning of the criminal justice system;
- Improve the capacity of local criminal justice systems; and
- Provide for national support efforts, such as training and technical assistance projects to strategically address needs.

Funds can be used for national scope replication, expansion, enhancement, training, and technical assistance programs. The Byrne Competitive Program is critical to OJP's ability to partner with the field in ensuring that cutting edge criminal justice strategies are supported and made available to the field through replication of effective, innovative, and evidence-driven programs.



## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$13,500				\$0				\$0

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel	N/A	N/A	\$15,000	N/A	N/A

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 1
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1 OJP Strategic Objective 1.2
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	7 of 38
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$29,500,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$29.5 million for the Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation (BCJI) Program. Congress did not provide a line item appropriation for this program in FY 2015, but did provide \$10.5 million to support BCJI through a carveout under the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants Program. This request restores the line item appropriation at a level of \$19.0 million above what was provided in FY 2015.

This program is a central component of the Administration's Promise Zone Initiative: A focus on high-poverty communities where the federal government will work with local leadership to invest and engage more intensely to create jobs, leverage private investment, increase economic activity, reduce violence and expand educational opportunities. BCJI is also a core program within a set of federal programs focused on place-based strategies and interventions to revitalize neighborhoods and reduce crime; these interagency efforts are closely coordinated among federal partners.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program supports *DOJ's Strategic Goal 2: Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1: Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime; OJP Strategic Goal 1: Enhance state, local, and tribal efforts to prevent and respond to violent crime and acts of terrorism; and OJP Strategic Objective 1.2: Support neighborhood and community-based responses to violence.*

### Justification

While the crime rate in the United States is at a 30-year low, some jurisdictions still experience increases in overall crime or specific types of crime. In some urban places, for example, a disproportionate amount of all crime jurisdiction-wide occurs in "microplaces" (a city block or even smaller). In urban, rural, and tribal communities, small geographic areas can drive large proportions of calls for service and crime incidents (in urban areas, as much as 30 to 80 percent).

Research supported by the National Institute of Justice over the past 20 years suggests that crime clustered in small areas, or “crime hot spots,” accounts for a disproportionate amount of crime and disorder in many communities. In many of these crime “hot spots,” the crime is chronic and can last over decades. Hot spots often are places where there are other indicators of community distress, including limited economic and public services infrastructure to support community residents. In order to effectively address these high crime hot spots, local and tribal leaders need assistance to plan and to implement the most effective use of criminal justice resources, including a steady source of funding and assistance to collect and analyze data, engage community residents in problem solving and trust building, and identify and implement evidence-based and innovative strategies to target the drivers of crime.

The FY 2016 Budget request will help the BCJI Program continue its participation in the Administration’s Promise Zones and place-based programming initiatives, which support interagency collaborative efforts to revitalize high-poverty communities by creating jobs, attracting private investment, increasing economic activity, improving affordable housing, expanding educational opportunity, and reducing violent crime. Promise Zones are a key strategy in the Administration’s new Ladders of Opportunity Initiative, which is aimed at giving millions of hard-working Americans in high-poverty communities a leg up into the middle class. Key rungs on the Ladders of Opportunity include raising the minimum wage, increasing access to high-quality preschool, redesigning America’s high schools, and promoting fatherhood and marriage.

BCJI was developed in close partnership the Administration’s interagency Neighborhood Revitalization Initiative (NRI), which is a place-based approach to help neighborhoods in distress transform themselves into neighborhoods of opportunity with coordinated assistance from the Departments of Housing and Urban Development, Justice, Education, Treasury, and Health and Human Services. Implementation of BCJI continues to be coordinated with these partner agencies and strategies are being developed to integrate BCJI activities with those of programs administered by other NRI partners (such as the Neighborhood Stabilization, Rental Assistance Demonstration, and Stronger Economies Together programs) to make the program most useful for communities seeking to transform public safety in their communities, focusing especially on violent and other serious crime.

Coordinated with other revitalization efforts through the Promise Zones initiative will help BCJI achieve better public safety outcomes in troubled communities while also contributing to larger interagency efforts to build overall social and economic capacity of these communities to deter future crime. Many persistent crime and public safety challenges (such as violent crime, including gun violence and gang activity) cannot be addressed by law enforcement alone. A critical pillar of the BCJI Program is neighborhood empowerment, as community leaders and residents are often in the best position to motivate, implement, and sustain change over time. These problems require a coordinated interagency approach that enables law enforcement, schools, social services agencies, and community organizations to address both the public safety problem and its underlying causes.

### Impact on Performance

The additional funding requested above will support this program's goal, which is to reduce crime and improve community safety as part of a comprehensive strategy to advance neighborhood revitalization. This goal is accomplished by engaging with and supporting communities to:

- Enable localities and partners to undertake a coordinated and comprehensive set of strategies to address public safety problems and their underlying causes;
- Encourage collaboration across governmental agencies and various community stakeholders and neighborhood residents;
- Enhance their capacity to assess and target crime issues using data driven and evidence informed approaches to reduce crime; and
- Promote organizational and resource efficiency by maximizing resources and improving intergovernmental communication, which is especially critical in the current fiscal climate.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$10,500				\$0				\$0

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$29,500		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$29,500	\$29,500		
Grand Total				\$0	\$29,500	\$29,500		

## V. Program Increases by Item

**Item Name:** **Body-Worn Camera Partnership Program**

Strategic Goals: DOJ Strategic Goal 3  
OJP Strategic Goal 5

Strategic Objectives: DOJ Objective 3.1  
OJP Objective 5.1

Budget Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

Organizational Program: Bureau of Justice Assistance

Ranking: 8 of 38

Program Increase: Pos 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$30,000,000

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$30.0 million in dedicated funding for the new Body-Worn Camera (BWC) Partnership Program as part of the Administration's Community Policing Initiative. The BWC Partnership Program, which will be administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), will award competitive grants to support the purchase, deployment, and maintenance of body-worn cameras for law enforcement and the data storage infrastructure needed to support the use of these cameras. This program will also provide training and technical assistance to support the use of BWCs as part of a comprehensive, community-based problem solving strategy to help maintain or improve relationships between law enforcement and members of the public they serve.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

The BWC Partnership Program supports *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ's Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the nation's capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation's law enforcement, criminal, and juvenile justice systems.*

### Justification

Recent events have highlighted the importance of building and maintaining trust between law enforcement and public safety professionals and the communities they serve, as well as the consequences that can result from breakdowns in these relationships. Recent research suggests that effective deployment and use of body-worn cameras by American law enforcement agencies could be a useful tool for building and maintaining public trust.

Law enforcement agencies across the country and worldwide are using body-worn cameras as a promising tool to improve law enforcement interactions with the public. Evidence indicates that the presence of body-worn cameras can assist in de-escalating conflicts, resulting in more constructive encounters between the police and members of the community. Body-worn cameras provide a visual and audio record of interactions. In the event of a crime, confrontation, or use-of-force incident, cameras capture empirical evidence in an inalterable record of events protecting the citizens' and the officers' honor. Preliminary research based on studies of multiple implementations and scenarios show that departments deploying body-worn cameras receive fewer public complaints, file fewer use-of-force reports, and show a reduction in adjudicated complaints resulting in a decrease of settlements.

The promising findings associated with BWC adoption must be counterbalanced with the complex technology implementation, policy, and privacy challenges they introduce to police departments. Leading police membership organizations (such as the Police Executive Research Forum and International Association of Chiefs of Police) and federal agencies (such as the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services) have produced helpful guidance related to the complex privacy, officer safety, and policy issues involved in implementing this rapidly evolving technology.

BWCs cannot by themselves resolve long standing conflicts between police and the communities they serve. Rather, BWCs are an important tool that should be part of a jurisdiction's holistic problem solving and community engagement strategy.

### **Requiring a Comprehensive, Problem Solving Approach**

The BWC Partnership Program will play a critical role in the creation, implementation, and evaluation of problem solving approaches that incorporate BWCs into officer practice in selected jurisdictions. Applicants to this competitive program will be required to:

- Identify the specific need for implementation of BWCs, including:
  - Demonstrate a full understanding of officer complaints and use-of-force practices represented in their jurisdiction;
  - Demonstrate a need to leverage Digital Multimedia Evidence (DME) for to help inform adjudication of cases; and
  - Demonstrate a partnership with associated agencies and advocacy groups necessary to effectively utilize DME and promote the program objectives.
- Address common implementation challenges as referenced in:
  - The 2014 COPS report *Implementing a Body-Worn Camera Program* (available at <http://www.justice.gov/iso/opa/resources/472014912134715246869.pdf>);
  - The 2014 OJP Diagnostic Center report *Police Officer Body-Worn Cameras: Assessing the Evidence* (available at <https://ojpdiagnosticcenter.org/sites/default/>

<files/spotlight/download/Police%20Officer%20Body-Worn%20Cameras.pdf>);  
and

- The 2012 NIJ National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center (NLECTC) report A Primer on *Body-Worn Cameras for Law Enforcement* (available at <https://www.justnet.org/pdf/00-Body-Worn-Cameras-508.pdf>).
- Successfully meet program selection and functional requirements.
- Provide data and cost analysis to include equipment, storage, and maintenance as it relates to the expected number of units deployed.
- Ensures appropriate training occurs for officers, administrators and associated agencies requiring access to DME.
- Estimate the commitment of time and track actual time required of DME, by hours and incident counts, expected to collect for future comparative and costs analysis.
- Implement policies and tracking mechanisms that address legal liabilities related to freedom of information requests; storing, retaining, redacting DME; and expunging unneeded DME.
- Develop privacy policies addressing BWC issues involving civil rights, domestic violence, juvenile and victim's groups.

### **Demonstration Program Components**

OJP will use the \$30 million requested for the BWC Partnership Program to support matching awards to assist state, local, and tribal jurisdictions in implementing BWC systems (Category 1) and training and technical assistance to support these efforts (Category 2):

#### Category 1: Agencies implementing or Expanding In-Car and Body Worn Camera initiatives

- Large jurisdictions (those with more than 1,000 officers) will be able to apply for up to \$1.4 million;
- Mid-sized jurisdictions (those with 250 to 1,000 officers) will be able to apply for up to \$500,000 in funding;
- Small jurisdictions (those with less than 250 officers) will be able to apply for up to \$250,000 in funding; and
- Agencies with established BWC systems that wish to expand their efforts will be able to apply for up to \$500 per additional BWC.

Agencies receiving these awards will be subject to a 50 percent matching requirement and will only be able to apply for up to half of the full cost of implementing their BWC systems and the data storage systems required to support them. Jurisdictions receiving awards will be able to count costs associated with the salaries of personnel dedicated to managing and



developing policies governing the use of BWC systems and associated data storage systems, as well as associated equipment purchases and data storage, retrieval, and redaction costs toward satisfying this requirement. Program funds are expected to support necessary collaboration with other justice officials to include, but not limited to, courts, prosecution, and defense counsel to help ensure the implementation of effective programs. OJP also expects agencies to use program funds to engage and inform the public, victim's advocacy groups, as well as privacy and civil liberty advocates.

Based on the President's Budget request and current plans for this program, OJP estimates that this program will make approximately 89 awards intended to benefit more than 55,000 officers in FY 2016.

#### Category 2: Training and Technical Assistance

- OJP also anticipates making one award to support training and technical assistance (TTA) to help jurisdictions receiving awards under Category 1 successfully implement the BWC systems. The TTA program will employ a network of subject matter experts who will be available to assist in developing problem solving strategies and adopting BWC technology.

OJP will encourage agencies to implement BWCs with uniformed officers as fully as possible when the local matching requirement is considered. The average agency is expected to receive approximately \$700 per officer for full deployment of BWCs to patrol officers, who make up approximately 65 percent of sworn law enforcement personnel. This amount should cover approximately half of typical camera and data storage costs for two years.

#### Impact on Performance

This initiative will help the federal government be a full partner with state and local law enforcement agencies to build and sustain trust between communities and those who serve and protect these communities to;

- Improve law enforcement interactions with the public.
- Assist in de-escalating conflicts, resulting in more constructive encounters between the police and members of the community.
- Provide a visual and audio record of interactions.
- Provide empirical evidence in an inalterable record of events protecting the citizens' and the officers' honor.
- Reduce public complaints, file fewer use-of-force reports, and show a reduction in adjudicated complaints resulting in a decrease of settlements.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$30,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$30,000	\$30,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$30,000	\$30,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Byrne Incentive Grants</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Objective 3.1 OJP Objective 5.1
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	9 of 38
Program Increase:	Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars <b>+\$15,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$15.0 million for the new Byrne Incentive Grants Program. This program, which will be administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), will make supplemental incentive awards to state and local Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program grantees who decide to commit a portion of their JAG funding to supporting strategies, activities, and interventions that have a strong evidence base or are promising, and will be coupled with rigorous evaluation to determine their effectiveness. By encouraging adoption of evidence-based and outcome-oriented practices and rigorous evaluation of new programs at the state, local, and tribal levels, the Byrne Incentive Grant Program will encourage innovation, help grantees accomplish more with the limited funding available to them, and help generate important knowledge for the field of criminal justice.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

The Byrne Incentive Grants Program supports *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ's Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the nation's capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation's law enforcement, criminal, and juvenile justice systems.*

### Justification

The JAG Program, authorized under Public Law 109-162, is the leading source of federal justice funding to state and local jurisdictions. It provides states, tribes, and local governments with critical funding necessary to support a range of program areas including law enforcement, prosecution and courts, crime prevention and education, corrections and community corrections, drug treatment and enforcement, planning, evaluation, technology improvement, and crime

victim and witness initiatives. By encouraging JAG grantees to choose to use a part of their funding to adopt proven programs and practices and evaluate new programs to objectively measure their effectiveness, OJP will be taking an important step toward its goal of bringing the benefits of effective, evidence-based programs to all American communities.

The Byrne Incentive Grants Program will make supplementary awards to states and localities proposing to use Byrne JAG grant funds for evidence-based programs. In order to qualify for an award from the Byrne Incentive Grants Program, applicants will be required to commit to using a portion of their JAG funding to support proven or promising, evidence-based programs and strategies that address their local criminal justice needs. These incentive grants will serve as inducements for states and localities to use JAG funds (as well as state and local funds) to implement proven or promising public safety strategies and will not be used to penalize or reduce JAG funds for states and localities that decline to use funding for evidence-based purposes.

BJA proposes to incentivize evidence-based practices and programs in areas such as:

- Policing/law enforcement;
- Information sharing;
- Crime analysis;
- Indigent defense/public defender services;
- Prosecution and adjudications;
- Forensics;
- Gun violence reduction;
- Program evaluation;
- Justice and mental health;
- Re-entry and recidivism reduction; and
- New field initiated efforts.

#### Impact on Performance

The program is expected to positively impact the performance of JAG funded initiatives and bolster the return on federal investment by encouraging grantees to apply their JAG funds to supporting evidence-based criminal justice practices and/or programming. The definition of evidence-based practices and/or programs will be broad and will include promising practices when coupled with an evaluation.

By using evidence-based practices and/or programs, applicants will move away from less effective programs and develop and implement new and innovative approaches to some of the most pressing issues in the criminal justice system. Grantees will be actively encouraged to evaluate their programs and practices in order to measure effectiveness. Grants will also be examined for replicability in other jurisdictions, and information about successful approaches will be shared among participants and other BJA stakeholders. As a side benefit, the program will bolster partnerships between the state funding agencies and key state practitioners by promoting program evaluation and interest in evidence-based programs.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$15,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Objective 5.1
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	10 of 38
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$12,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$388.0 million for the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program, an increase of \$12.0 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. The JAG Program, administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), supports a broad range of activities to prevent and control crime based on local needs. These include law enforcement programs; prosecution and court programs; prevention and education programs; community corrections programs; drug treatment and enforcement programs; planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; and crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation). This increase will support formula-based and discretionary grants to state, local, and tribal law enforcement and criminal justice agencies to help the improve public safety and strengthen their criminal justice systems.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

The Byrne JAG Program supports *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ's Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the nation's capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation's law enforcement, criminal, and juvenile justice systems.*

### Justification

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program, authorized under Public Law 109-162, is the primary source of flexible formula and discretionary grant funding for state, local, and tribal jurisdictions. This funding supports all components of the criminal justice system, from multijurisdictional drug and gang task forces to crime prevention and domestic violence programs, courts, corrections, treatment, and justice information sharing initiatives.

Projects funded by JAG awards address crime through direct services to individuals and communities and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of state, local and tribal criminal justice systems.

The following discretionary programs are carve-outs of the Byrne JAG Program:

- The VALOR Initiative supports a wide range of multi-level training that will promote a culture of safety within agencies and personnel—and, ultimately, save officers' lives by helping them better prepare themselves for the unique dangers of their profession. Since its inception, VALOR has trained close to 8,000 law enforcement professionals throughout the nation and continues to receive high praise and feedback from the law enforcement community. During this same time, DOJ and VALOR worked tirelessly to disseminate trainings to promote officer safety and increase officer safety awareness with the goal of reducing the number of fatalities from previous years. The VALOR trainings consist of Regional Training Sessions, Executive Briefings, On-Line Training, Specialized Training and Train-the-Trainer workshops. (*\$15.0 million*)
- The Smart Policing program will assist in reducing and preventing crime by creating transparency and improving police-citizen communications and interactions. It will provide grant funding and technical assistance to local law enforcement agencies to help them develop effective and economical solutions to specific crime problems within their jurisdictions. Participating agencies and their research partners will identify a specific crime issue through careful, rigorous analysis and develop strategies and tactics to resolve or mitigate the problem -- resulting in smarter policing and safer neighborhoods. (*\$20.0 million*)
  - The Smart Policing: Body-Worn Camera (BWC) Problem Solving Demonstration Program will build knowledge on the use of BWC as part of comprehensive, community based problem solving strategies to improve relationships between law enforcement and criminal justice agencies and the communities they serve. This program will support both demonstration grants and program evaluation efforts to identify best practices and build the evidence base on BWC programs to support the decision making of communities interested in launching or expanding these programs.
- The Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Assistance Program will provide training and technical assistance to support state, local, and tribal efforts to counter violent extremism at the local level as part of the Administration's CVE Initiative. (*\$2.0 million*)
- The Smart Prosecution program will provide grant funding and technical assistance to county and city prosecutors to use local criminal justice data to be smart on crime, developing effective and economical prosecution strategies to specific crime problems in their jurisdictions. (*\$5.0 million*)
- The State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training (SLATT) program provides specialized training for law enforcement personnel in combating terrorism and extremist criminal

activity in the U.S. by providing the tools necessary for state and local law enforcement officers to understand, detect, deter, and investigate acts of terrorism by both international and domestic, or homegrown, terrorists. (*\$2.0 million*)

- The State and Local Assistance Help Desk and Diagnostic Center provides assistance in identifying, assessing, and implementing evidence-based strategies to combat crime and improve public safety at the state, tribal, or local levels. It helps communities use local data to “diagnose” and assess the nature of the local challenge, and then recommends evidence-based options that would be best suited for addressing the local challenge. The Center’s value lies in its ability to offer real-time diagnosis in partnership with justice policymakers and practitioners who are committed to achieving system-wide change. (*\$2.0 million*)
- The Bulletproof Vest Partnership (BVP) program reimburses state, local, and tribal law enforcement and public safety agencies for the purchase of body armor, paying up to 50 percent of the cost of vests purchased for qualifying public safety officers, as well as supporting the vital work of the Body Armor Safety Initiative. All body armor purchased with BVP funding must comply with safety and performance standards established by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). (*\$22.5 million*)

#### Impact on Performance

Due to the slow pace of the economy and a series of fiscal crises affecting state and local governments, many state, local, and tribal governments must reduce their support for law enforcement and criminal justice programs. These funding reductions mean that JAG awards will remain important to state and local jurisdictions looking for reliable funding sources to support innovative programs that will help them accomplish more with their limited resources.

This increase in funding will provide additional resources to help state, local, and tribal law enforcement and criminal justice agencies support ongoing programs, develop and implement innovative responses to new criminal justice and public safety challenges, and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their criminal justice systems.

For further discussion of the JAG Program, please refer to the Performance, Resources, and Strategies section under the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance appropriation account on page 98.



## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$376,000				\$376,000				\$376,000

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$12,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$376,000	\$376,000		
Increases				\$0	\$12,000	\$12,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$388,000	\$388,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention</b>
Strategic Goal:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 1
Strategic Objective:	DOJ Objective 2.1 OJP Objective 1.1
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	11 of 38
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$4,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$4.0 million for the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention program (the Forum) as an independent line item program, an increase of \$3.0 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. In FY 2015, \$1.0 million was provided for this initiative as a set-aside within the Delinquency Prevention Program. This program, administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, creates cost-efficient means for participating localities to share challenges and promising strategies with each other and to explore how federal agencies can better support local efforts to address youth violence.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program aims to reduce violence, improve opportunities for youth, and encourage innovation at the local and federal levels, and supports *DOJ Strategic Goal 2: Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1 Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime; OJP Strategic Goal 1: Enhance state, local, and tribal efforts to prevent and respond to violent crime and acts of terrorism; and OJP Strategic Objective 1.1 Prevent and respond to youth and gang violence.*

### Justification

The National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention enables cities to develop or enhance effective comprehensive plans to prevent youth and gang violence in their cities, using multi-disciplinary partnerships, balanced approaches and data-driven strategies. The program aims to reduce violence, improve opportunities for youth, and encourage innovation at the local and federal levels. Local law enforcement agencies, educators, public health providers, community and faith-based organizations, parents, and youth will be engaged to improve public safety. Program sites will learn from one another how best to address the complex and urgent problem of youth violence. The local youth violence reduction plans are the result of a process that has included – and demonstrates the commitment, support, and leadership of – the mayor, chief of

police, superintendent of schools, US Attorney, and other key stakeholders (e.g. local foundations and community and faith-based organizations).

The Forum operates on three key principles:

- 1) Multidisciplinary partnerships are key to tackling this complex issue – police, educators, public health and other service providers, faith and community leaders, parents, and kids, must all be at the table.
- 2) Communities must balance and coordinate their prevention, intervention, enforcement and reentry strategies.
- 3) Data and evidence- driven strategies must inform efforts to reduce youth violence in our country. These three principles are critical to directing and leveraging limited resources in order to make a long-standing impact.

In FYs 2010 and 2011, the Forum sites developed comprehensive, multi-strategy plans to address youth violence in their cities. Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Memphis, Salinas, and San Jose have come together with national and local leaders to more effectively identify needs, and target scarce resources in the most violent areas in their cities. The Departments of Justice and Education have supported this initiative by forging a relationship with numerous federal agencies and through coordinated technical assistance to the sites. For example, this technical assistance has come in the form of: training on how best to collect and analyze data; the best practices for addressing truancy; coalition building; strategic planning to address serious violence; addressing youth gangs; developing coordinated management information systems; and a “toolkit” to assist any interested locality in developing and implementing comprehensive youth violence prevention plans on their own.

In FY 2012, the Forum expanded from six sites to ten with Camden, N.J., Minneapolis, Philadelphia, and New Orleans competitively selected to join the Forum. In FY 2014, the Forum expanded again from ten sites to 15. Seattle, Long Beach, Louisville, Baltimore and Cleveland were competitively selected to join the Forum and will complete their comprehensive youth prevention plans in the summer of 2015. In FY 2014, DOJ also provided supplemental grant funds to the ten existing Forum sites to support sustainability of the core youth violence work to include activities under the school-wide Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS) component in Forum locality schools. These additional resources will be utilized in support of the existing sites and as a means to share the experiences of the Forum cities with other communities across the nation that is struggling with the issue of youth violence.

#### Impact on Performance

An increase of \$4.0 million in funding will allow for continued expansion support, enhanced services and the expanded provision of technical assistance. In FY 2016, OJJDP anticipates expanding the Forum by up to five new cities, to maintain continuation funding support to cities in cohorts 2 and 3 (9 sites) and ensure technical assistance support for up to 21 cities through network-wide activities.

The National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention initiative is designed to promote greater coordination and effectiveness in violence prevention efforts across community and organizational systems, including law enforcement, juvenile and criminal courts, schools, social services, mental health, and a wide variety of neighborhood and community-based organizations.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$1,000				\$0				\$0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$4,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services					\$0	\$0		
Increases					\$4,000	\$4,000		
Grand Total					\$4,000	\$4,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 2
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2 OJP Strategic Objective 2.2
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	12 of 38
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$15,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$23.0 million for the Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence Initiative, an increase of \$15.0 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. This initiative builds on what has been learned from research and programs serving juvenile offenders and crime victims supported by agencies throughout the Department of Justice (DOJ). The Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence Program is administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, in partnership with the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and the Office on Violence Against Women, and is coordinated with the Department of Health and Human Services.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This initiative will support *DOJ Strategic Goal 2: Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2, Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations; uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims; OJP Strategic Goal 2: Protect vulnerable populations, especially children, from victimization and improve services to victims of crime; and OJP Strategic Objective 2.2: Reduce the impacts of children's exposure to violence.*

OJJDP has supported the Department's Strategic Goal 2, and specifically improving the effectiveness of juvenile justice systems, through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) program as well as the Title II B Formula Grants program. This initiative will both advance effective practices at the state, local, and tribal levels and increase our knowledge and understanding of the problems arising from children's exposure to violence and how the criminal and juvenile justice systems can develop more coordinated policy responses to help these children avoid the negative consequences associated with exposure to violence.

### Justification

According to the *Final Report of the Attorney General's National Task Force on Children Exposed to Violence* published in December 2012, millions of children and adolescents in the United States are victimized and exposed to violence in their homes, schools, and neighborhoods every year. Children who are victims of, or witnesses to, violence often suffer devastating consequences beyond the physical harm. The National Survey on Children Exposed to Violence study found that 60.6 percent of children experienced some type of violence within the past year, either directly or indirectly:

- Nearly one-half of youth were assaulted at least once in 2008;
- More than one in four witnessed a violent act; and
- Nearly one in 10 saw a family member assault another.

With the proper support and opportunities, children can overcome even serious early-life trauma to become successful and productive members of society. Without proper attention and support from informed adults across the community, these children are much more likely to become future victims or offenders.

The Attorney General's Task Force on Children Exposed to Violence submitted a comprehensive set of recommendations for preventing children's exposure to violence and improving the criminal and juvenile justice systems' ability to identify and respond to children who are exposed to violence to the Attorney General in December of 2012.

*In FY 2013, DOJ provided supplemental grant funds to the eight demonstration site grants, previously awarded in FY 2011 and 2012, to enhance their existing strategic plans to support training, technical assistance, and continued implementation of comprehensive plans for preventing, mitigating, and responding to children exposed to violence in their communities, families, and schools. A supplemental award also was made to enhance training and technical assistance efforts for the Defending Childhood sites; as well as develop a national public education campaign to increase the awareness of children's exposure to violence nationwide.*

*In FY 2014, DOJ provided additional supplemental grant funds to the eight demonstration site grants to sustain and institutionalize activities addressing children's exposure to violence. The eight sites have been working to improve prevention, intervention, and response systems for children and their families through expanded partnerships to create comprehensive service delivery systems. Supplemental funding is being used to assist sites with leveraging existing resources and partnerships to better position them to sustain the activities currently supported under the award. In FY 2014, DOJ also granted a supplemental award to continue development of a law enforcement toolkit on children's exposure to violence designed to enhance law enforcement's capacity to respond to children and families exposed to violence through identification and trauma-informed response to violent events.*

The FY 2016 request will provide increased funding to support the following activities:

- Projects and programs to implement coordinated, evidence-based intervention and treatment services for children exposed to violence;
- Training for law enforcement officers to assist children exposed to violence and their families;
- Coordination among law enforcement and other relevant support agencies;
- Training and technical assistance for pilot sites; and
- Statistical and evaluative data, which will be used for future efforts addressing appropriate responses to children exposed to violence.

#### Impact on Performance

The increase in funding will support the program's overall goals, which are as follows:

- Reduce childhood exposure to violence by developing and implementing activities in families and communities that prevent children's initial and repeated exposure to violence, including:
  - a. Promoting resiliency and prevention efforts;
  - b. Enhancing identification, screening, and assessment of children and youth who have been traumatized by violence; and
  - c. Enhancing treatment and increase/adapt evidence based interventions for children and families.
- Increase knowledge and awareness by advancing scientific inquiry on the causes and characteristics of childhood exposure to violence and supporting education and outreach efforts to improve understanding.
- Create and/or expand trauma-informed education and training programs for diverse professionals who work with children.
- Expand local public education and awareness campaigns and participate in national public education campaign to raise awareness of the consequences of children's exposure to violence.
- Reduce the negative impact of childhood exposure to violence by improving systems and services that identify and assist youth and families who have been impacted by violence to reduce trauma, build resilience, and promote healing.
- Create trauma-informed procedures and protocols within existing systems.

This increase will enable OJJDP to direct resources to those individuals and communities in greatest need, and to ensure that children that are exposed to violence receive immediate and



effective services and interventions. In recognition of the importance of utilizing evidence-based programming, OJJDP currently reports performance data in support of the following measures:

- Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs; and
- Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs.

In FY 2014, over 90% percent of CEV demonstration sites implemented one or more evidence-based or evidence-informed programs or practices; and 59 percent of funds were allocated to grantees implementing these approaches. The targets for both measures have been increased by two percent beginning in FY 2016 to 55 percent.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$8,000				\$8,000				\$8,000

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$15,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$8,000	\$8,000		
Increases				\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$23,000	\$23,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Second Chance Act</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 7
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.3 OJP Strategic Objective 7.2
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	13 of 38
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$52,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$120.0 million for the Second Chance Act (SCA) program, an increase of \$52.0 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. This program, authorized by Public Law 110-199, builds on the success of OJP's past reentry initiatives by providing grants to establish and expand adult and juvenile reentry programs. SCA authorizes grants to government agencies, tribes and nonprofit groups to provide substance abuse treatment, housing, family programming, mentoring, victims support, and other services that address those at most risk for re-offending and committing violations of probation and parole. It also supports the National Reentry Resource Center (NRRC), which provides training and technical assistance services to hundreds of state, local, and tribal justice practitioners and policymakers to guide and improve local reentry efforts.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This initiative will support *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ Objective 3.3: Provide for the safe, secure, humane, and cost-effective confinement of detainees awaiting trial and/or sentencing, and those in the custody of the federal prison system; OJP Strategic Goal 7: Promote efforts that improve the security of persons in custody and provide innovative, comprehensive reentry approaches to reduce recidivism and maintain public safety; and OJP Strategic Objective 7.2: Promote innovative and comprehensive reentry approaches to facilitate offenders' successful reintegration into society, consistent with community expectation and standards.*

### Justification

Improving the nation's prisoner reentry programs is one of the Administration's top criminal justice priorities and an urgent challenge for many state, local, and tribal jurisdictions. The rapid growth of prison and jail populations, the rising costs of maintaining prisons and jails to house this population, and the growing focus on implementing corrections programs that effectively

reduce recidivism are forcing many state and local governments to look for new options that will control costs while still ensuring public safety.

Approximately 2.2 million people were incarcerated in federal, state, and local prisons and jails in 2013, a rate of 1 out of every 110 adults.<sup>13</sup> Ninety-five percent of the incarcerated population will return to their communities.<sup>14</sup> After three years of declines, the state prison population increased in 2013 despite decreases in the overall incarcerated population. These prisons remain at near all-time high levels and face crowding and resource challenges. Accordingly, state spending on corrections has remained high. Over the last 25 years, state corrections expenditures have increased significantly—from \$12 billion in 1988 to more than \$55 billion in 2013.<sup>15</sup>

In addition to the pressures created by large prison populations and rising costs, many state, local, and tribal governments are still struggling to rebound from fiscal crises linked to the economic downturn. As they look for ways to improve offender outcomes, reduce recidivism, and control corrections costs, improving reentry programs has become imperative as means of reducing the churn of repeat offenders. The funding provided by the Second Chance Act supports the development and implementation of innovative, evidence-based reentry programs, evaluation of new reentry programs to identify promising new approaches and best practices, and training and technical assistance to help state, local, and tribal governments improve the effectiveness of their existing programs.

Nearly doubling the Second Chance Act Program funding will enable OJP not only to continue its current level of support for existing SCA programming (including mentoring, alternatives to incarceration, treatment, half-way houses and day reporting centers), but also to promote innovative new programs and approaches to reentry. These innovative programs and approaches may include testing, replicating, and scaling up new models for improving justice system efficiency and recidivism outcomes through the Pay for Success initiatives and new programs aimed at addressing the needs of specific populations, such as the pretrial release population and the justice system population with behavioral health disorders.

OJP has added to the national conversation and has added invaluable assistance to the field by supporting research, synthesizing, and delivery of information on what works in reentry and recidivism reduction. Its model is to provide incentives to the criminal justice and fields that encourage them to change and adjust business practice and service delivery to reflect what the research says works. In FY 2012, BJA - in partnership with the Department of Health and Human Services' Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and major correctional and behavioral health associations - released a major new report, *Adults with Behavioral Health Needs under Correctional Supervision: A Shared Framework for Reducing Recidivism and Promoting Recovery*. This report introduced an evidence-based framework for prioritizing scarce resources based on assessments of individuals' risk of committing a future crime and their treatment and support needs. The report also outlines the principles and practices

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<sup>13</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics Correctional Populations in the United States, 2013 (Dec. 2014), <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpus13.pdf>.

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.bjs.gov/content/reentry/reentry.cfm>

<sup>15</sup> National Association of State Budget Officers, State Expenditure Report: Examining Fiscal 2012-2014 State Spending (2014), <http://www.nasbo.org/sites/default/files/State%20Expenditure%20Report%20%28Fiscal%202012-2014%29S.pdf>.

of the substance abuse, mental health, and corrections systems and proposes a structure for state and local agencies to build collaborative responses.

In 2013, BJA, in partnership with the Department of Labor and the Annie E. Casey Foundation, released a white paper entitled [\*Integrated Reentry and Employment Strategies Whitepaper: Reducing Recidivism and Promoting Job Readiness\*](#). With mounting research, it is clear there are significant benefits for communities in helping men and women that have been in prison, jail, or on probation or parole find employment. This project was undertaken to address the challenge that service providers cannot successfully serve every adult on probation or leaving prison or jail who needs a job due to limited resources and the large size of the probation and reentry populations. Some individuals require intensive services and programming, while others perform better with lighter interventions and supervision. The white paper helps workforce development, corrections and reentry policymakers, system administrators, and practitioners collaboratively determine whether resources are focused on the right people, with the right interventions, at the right time.

In 2014, BJA released a report entitled [\*How Effective Is Correctional Education, and Where Do We Go from Here?: The Results of a Comprehensive Evaluation\*](#). Key findings included that adult inmates who participate in correctional education programs had a 43 percent lower chance of recidivating than those who did not - a reduction in the risk of recidivating of 13 percentage points. Providing correctional education can be cost-effective when it comes to reducing recidivism. Another key finding was that the odds of obtaining employment post release among inmates who participated in correctional education was 13 percent higher than for those who did not.

Demand from the field remains high for Second Chance Act program funding, as demonstrated by only 16 percent of applications submitted in FY 2014 receiving funding, and well over \$1.5 billion requested since Second Chance Act funding was first appropriated. In a 2013 publication titled [\*Reentry Matters: Strategies and Successes of Second Chance Act Grantees Across the United States\*](#), BJA documented the impact these SCA-funded reentry initiatives can have by focusing on areas vital to successful reintegration back into the community, including employment, education, mentoring, and substance abuse and mental health treatment.

This requested funding increase will allow OJP to help its state, local, and tribal partners build reentry program capacity and meet more of the large demand for adult mentoring and juvenile reentry programming, and will expand employment, behavioral health and educational programs funded, all based on the evidence compiled and documented in the contributions documented above.

Within the FY 2016 request for SCA, the Department requests:

- \$10 million (an increase of \$4.0 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level) for the Smart Supervision Program to improve state, local, and tribal probation supervision efforts. At yearend 2013, an estimated 4,751,400 adults were under supervision in the community either on probation or parole—the equivalent of about 1 out of every 51 adults in the United States. Many people on supervision do not successfully complete their community

supervision.<sup>16</sup> The Smart Supervision Program seeks to improve probation and parole success rates and reduce crime committed by those under probation and parole supervision, which would in turn improve public safety, reduce admissions and returns to prisons and jails, and save taxpayer dollars. Funds can be used to implement evidence-based supervision strategies and to create innovative new strategies to improve outcomes for probationers. This funding request supports the *National Drug Control Strategy's* goals relating to “Integrate Treatment for Substance Use Disorders into Health Care and Expand Support for Recovery” as well as DOJ’s role in the interagency activities of the Federal Reentry Council.

- \$5.0 million for the Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Grant program. According to the BJS, in 2007, an estimated 1.7 million children under the age of 18 had a parent in prison, an increase of almost 80 percent since 1991. The negative consequences for children with an incarcerated parent can be substantial, including financial instability, changes in family structure, shame, and social stigma. However, research also shows that supporting healthy and positive relationships between these vulnerable children, who are the innocent bystanders of adult decisions, and their families has the potential to mitigate negative outcomes. Grants will be used to enhance and maintain parental and family relationships for incarcerated parents as a reentry/recidivism reduction strategy.

#### Impact on Performance

The increase in funding will promote the goals of SCA to reduce the rate of recidivism, including among the pre-trial release population; and increase support of state and local efforts to implement innovative and evidence-based programs that help individuals transition from prison or jail to the community and reintegrate into society safely and successfully.

For further discussion of SCA, please refer to the Performance, Resources, and Strategies section under the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance appropriation account on page 98.

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<sup>16</sup>Probation and Parole in the United States, 2013, Bureau of Justice Statistics, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ppus13.pdf>.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$67,750				\$68,000				\$68,000

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$52,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$68,000	\$68,000		
Increases				\$0	\$52,000	\$52,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$120,000	\$120,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Justice Reinvestment Initiative</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 7
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.3 OJP Strategic Objective 7.2
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	14 of 38
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$17,500,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$45.0 million for the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI), an increase of \$17.5 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. This initiative will provide targeted technical assistance to help units of state, local, and tribal governments analyze data on their criminal justice systems, identify what factors are driving prison and jail population growth and develop strategies to reduce costs, improve public safety, reduce unnecessary confinement, and help ex-offenders with the transition back into mainstream society. In addition, funding will be used to award implementation grants to the jurisdictions that have adopted significant policy and legislative changes resulting from in-depth data analyses and consensus-based recommendations. Funding will be used to provide incentive grants to participating states to encourage investments in evidence-based criminal justice activities.

The JRI also supports the work of the blue ribbon Charles Colson Task Force on Federal Corrections, launched in December 2014, which is charged with finding practical, data-driven approaches to addressing overcrowding in federal prisons while reducing recidivism and improving offender accountability and public safety.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program enhancement supports *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ Strategic Objective 3.3: Provide for the safe, secure, humane, and cost-effective confinement of detainees awaiting trial and/or sentencing, and those in the custody of the federal prison system; OJP Strategic Goal 7: Promote efforts that improve the security of persons in custody and provide innovative, comprehensive reentry approaches to reduce recidivism and maintain public safety; and OJP Strategic Objective 7.2: Promote innovative and comprehensive reentry approaches to facilitate offenders' successful reintegration into society, consistent with community expectations and standards.*



## Justification

Approximately 2.2 million people were incarcerated in federal, state, and local prisons and jails in 2013, a rate of 1 out of every 110 adults.<sup>17</sup> After three years of declines, the state prison population increased in 2013, despite decreases in the overall incarcerated population. These prisons remain at near all-time high levels and face crowding and resource challenges. Accordingly, state spending on corrections has remained high. Over the last 25 years, state corrections expenditures have increased significantly—from \$12 billion in 1988 to more than \$55 billion in 2013.<sup>18</sup>

Local jails face similar challenges. Despite an overall decrease in the estimated jail population (down 13,300), many local jails remain overcrowded. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics' *Census of Jail Facilities, 2006*, there are over 3,200 jails throughout the United States, the vast majority of which are operated by county governments.<sup>19</sup> Each year, these jails will release more than 13 million people back into the community. Local jails interact with a high volume of individuals with relatively short periods of confinement. Various local government agencies and community organizations work with diverse populations entering the jail and reentering the community. The local justice system has an opportunity to collaborate with local community and social services systems to create alternatives to hold offenders accountable and connect them with services to address underlying needs. Communities can be safer and smarter, allocating their limited public safety budgets to programs and approaches that work.

Justice Reinvestment refers to a data-driven model that:

- Develops and implements evidence-based policy options to manage the growth in corrections expenditures, which generates savings in public revenues, increases the effectiveness of current criminal justice investments, and improves public safety and offender accountability;
- Analyzes criminal justice trends to understand the factors that drive jail and prison population growth;
- Reinvests a portion of the savings into the justice system and the community to further reduce corrections spending and prevent crime; and
- Measures the impact of the policy changes and reinvestment resources and holds policymakers accountable for projected results.

Key requirements for the JRI among the participating states have been to demonstrate that: 1) leaders from all three branches of government are committed to the goals of justice reinvestment; 2) criminal justice agencies are willing to provide relevant data for analysis; and 3) state officials commit to staff support for the initiative.

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<sup>17</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics Correctional Populations in the United States, 2013 (Dec. 2014), <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpus13.pdf>.

<sup>18</sup> National Association of State Budget Officers, State Expenditure Report: Examining Fiscal 2012-2014 State Spending (2014), <http://www.nasbo.org/sites/default/files/State%20Expenditure%20Report%20%28Fiscal%202012-2014%29S.pdf>.

<sup>19</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Jail Facilities, 2006 (Dec. 2011), <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cjf06.pdf>.

Seventeen states are currently engaged in JRI, a public/private partnership involving OJP's Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), the Pew Center on the States, the Vera Institute of Justice, the Council of State Governments Justice Center, Crime, and Justice Institute, and the Center for Effective Public Policy:

- Five states (Alabama, Michigan, Nebraska, Utah, and Washington) are currently receiving assistance with initial data analysis and policy recommendation development.
- In the past year, two states (Idaho and Mississippi) have passed broad legislative criminal justice reform packages, have been approved for implementation and sustainability assistance by BJA and the JRI Steering Committee, and are currently developing detailed implementation plans and requests for implementation funding.
- An additional ten states (Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Kansas, Louisiana, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and West Virginia,) previously passed legislative criminal justice reform laws, have developed implementation plans, and have been approved for funding by BJA to promote reform and the generation of savings eligible for reinvestment. Georgia and North Carolina provide good examples of outcomes states can achieve through JRI assistance:
  - Since North Carolina passed its Justice Reinvestment Act in 2011, the prison population has decreased by almost 3,400 people. North Carolina has closed 10 prisons and used some of the savings to add 175 probation and parole officers and invest in intervention and treatment programs. Now, a substantially greater number of people with felony convictions are exiting prison to supervision—rather than straight to the street—and the number of probationers revoked to prison has fallen by half since the law was passed. At the same time, North Carolina has experienced an 11 percent drop in the crime rate.
  - Similarly, Georgia passed legislation in 2011. By the end of FY 2014, instead of growing by 8 percent as projected, Georgia's prison population is now down by 8 percent. The state has saved over \$20 million alone in direct payments to the counties for holding state prisoners in local jails. Overall, prison admissions have decreased, helping to reduce racial disparity—while prison commitments of white males dropped 1.5%, commitments of black males dropped 19% from 2009 to 2013.
- Seventeen local jurisdictions are currently implementing local JRI reforms, including improving risk assessment tools, expanding jail diversion and alternative-to-jail programs, streamlining case processing, increasing access to reentry services and treatment, and building data capacity and implementing evidence-based practices.<sup>20</sup>
- In partnership with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), JRI funding is supporting implementation efforts in three states that recently passed

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<sup>20</sup> Lindsey Cramer et al., *The Justice Reinvestment Initiative: Experiences from the Local Sites* (Nov. 2014), Urban Institute: Washington, DC, available at <https://www.bja.gov/Publications/UI-JRI-Local-Sites.pdf>.

sweeping juvenile justice reforms: Georgia, Hawaii, and Kentucky. It is anticipated that two additional states—South Dakota and West Virginia—will be poised for implementation assistance in the coming year, and that the demand for this assistance is growing.

With the increased level of funding requested in FY 2016, OJP will establish a goal of accepting more states into the JRI, as well as moving state from policy development to implementation. Implementation assistance helps jurisdictions with technical and procedural aspects of implementing the JRI policy changes and supports development of accountability systems (e.g., high-level oversight councils, implementation teams, robust performance measures, and sustainability plans) to track progress toward goals, including reinvesting savings generated by reforms.

OJP established its first JRI incentive grant program in FY 2014 for JRI states that can demonstrate fidelity to the JRI model (including documenting actual reinvestment). Current and future JRI states are eligible to receive grants of up to \$1.75 million and tailored technical assistance through this program to incentivize reinvestment and the implementation of evidence-based practices and programs that support justice system reforms that increase public safety and decrease recidivism, such as:

1. Targeting local sites to achieve greater impact;
2. Promoting the use of evidence-based programs and strategies by third-party treatment and programming providers;
3. Enhancing paroling authorities' use of evidence-based policy, practice, and decision-making;
4. Creating or expanding the continuum of pretrial options in one or more jurisdictions;
5. Developing and piloting measures and analyses that account for population characteristics including crime type, risk level, and criminal history;
6. Establishing or enhancing performance incentive funding programs to encourage successful integration of evidence-based practices in community supervision;
7. Piloting or scaling up swift, certain and fair responses to supervision violations; and
8. Other high-performing strategies that further the state's justice reinvestment goals.

State, local, and tribal policymakers have insufficient access to detailed, data-driven explanations about changes in crime, arrest, conviction, and jail and prison population trends. The JRI will help these policy makers develop the information they need to make informed decisions and develop strategies that will reduce criminal justice costs, improve public safety through reduced recidivism, and improve outcomes for offenders reentering the community. Additional funds, in the form of incentive grants to the jurisdictions committed to implementing reforms will have a significant effect by changing criminal justice business processes, decision-making, and outcomes to lower incarceration rates and reinvest savings into programming and services which will hold offenders more accountable and increase public safety.

### Impact on Performance

The increase in funding of \$17.5 million will be used to support the goal of this program, which is to develop a data-driven approach to reduce spending on corrections and reinvest identified savings in evidence-based strategies designed to increase public safety and hold offenders accountable. States and localities using the Justice Reinvestment approach collect and analyze data on drivers of criminal justice populations and costs, identify and implement changes that address costs and achieve better outcomes, and measure both the fiscal and public safety impacts of those changes.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$27,500				\$27,500				\$27,500

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$17,500		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$27,500	\$27,500		
Increases				\$0	\$17,500	\$17,500		
Grand Total				\$0	\$45,000	\$45,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative</b>
Strategic Goal:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 1
Strategic Objective:	DOJ Objective 2.1 OJP Objective 1.1
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	15 of 38
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$18,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$18.0 million for this important program as an independent line item, an increase of \$12.0 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. In FY 2015, \$6.0 million was provided for this initiative as a set-aside within the Delinquency Prevention Program. The Community-Based Violence Prevention (CBVP) Initiative assists localities and state programs that support coordinated and multi-disciplinary approaches to gang prevention, intervention, suppression, and reentry in targeted communities. This initiative, administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), aims to enhance and support evidence-based direct service programs that target both youth at-risk of gang membership, as well as, gang involved youth. Additionally, this initiative will support programs that reduce and prevent other forms of youth violence through a wide variety of activities such as street-level outreach, conflict mediation, and the changing of community norms to reduce violence, particularly shootings.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program supports DOJ's Strategic Goal 2: *Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law enforcement*; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1: *Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers*; OJP Strategic Goal 1: *Enhance state, local and tribal efforts to prevent and respond to violent crime and acts of terrorism*; OJP Objective 1.1: *Prevent and respond to youth and gang violence*.

OJJDP has supported the Department's Strategic Goal 2, and specifically community and youth violence, through various initiatives designed to address youth and community violence, including the current Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative, the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention, the Gang and Youth Violence Prevention program, and the Children's Exposure to Violence program. While each of these initiatives has an overall objective of addressing and reducing violence, individually they specifically target elements of

the violence and community capacity to prevent and address the impact of the violence. This increase helps address a gap, which exists in the overall violence prevention work, specifically the development, testing and utilization of evidence-based and data-driven programs and strategies. The additional resources will be targeted to enhancing the use of evidence-based programs, as well as the development of additional strategies and initiatives that can be tested for effectiveness.

#### Justification

Based on law enforcement responses to the National Youth Gang Survey (NYGS), in 2012 it was estimated there were 30,700 gangs and 850,000 gang members throughout 3,100 jurisdictions in the United States. The number of reported gang-related homicides increased 20 percent from 1,824 in 2011 to 2,363 in 2012, partly due to increased reporting by law enforcement agencies. Findings also indicate the growing concentration of gang activity in large populated areas, show no evidence that gang activity is spreading to less populated areas and reveal that gangs were involved in 16 percent of all homicides in the U.S. in 2012. These findings underscore the highly concentrated nature of gang homicides in the United States.

CBVP is adapted from the best violence reduction work in several cities and the public health research of the last several decades. Evaluation research has identified programs that have demonstrated effectiveness in reducing the impact of risk factors. These efforts have identified that responses must be comprehensive, long-term strategic approaches that contain the spread of gang activity, protect those youth who are most susceptible, and mitigate risk factors that foster gang activity. The four-pronged approach of effective anti-gang strategies includes: targeted suppression of the most serious and chronic offenders; intervention with youthful gang members; prevention efforts for youth identified as being at high risk of entering a gang; and implementation of programs that address risk and protective factors and target the entire population in high-crime, high-risk areas.

Additional public health research conducted over the last decade shows success in those programs, which have focused not only on managing incidents of serious youth violence and gang violence, but also those that include proactive interventions to prevent further retaliatory acts of youth or gang violence.

Starting in FY 2010, DOJ has made competitive annual CBVP awards across the country to address gang and gun violence in selected jurisdictions. In FY 2014 however, DOJ instead provided supplemental sustainability funding to six CBVP demonstration programs (Washington, D.C., Brooklyn, Denver, Boston, Baltimore, Oakland) that are replicating effective evidence-based models and practices in youth-focused violent crime prevention and control.

This increase would allow for enhanced support of evidence-based direct service programs for youth at-risk of gang membership/gang involvement and programs that reduce and prevent other forms of youth violence through a variety of activities such as street-level outreach, conflict mediation, and changing community norms (e.g. public service campaigns and community rallies). Key to this initiative is supporting implementation fidelity of the evidence-based models in the localities implementing this initiative. The increase would allow for expansion of violence reduction efforts to other parts of the city/jurisdictions as well as closer alignment with the

National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention. Through these activities, the increase will significantly impact the primary performance goal to coordinate existing community-based violence prevention and intervention programs and strategies that are attempting to replicate models and strategies to reduce violence.

#### Impact on Performance

The goals of this initiative are to support and enhance the coordination of existing community-based violence prevention and intervention programs and strategies that are attempting to replicate models and strategies which have been proven to have a positive impact on the reduction of violence in target communities through three main objectives:

- Change community norms regarding violence;
- Provide alternatives to violence when gangs and individuals in the community are making risky behavior decisions; and
- Increase the perceived risks and costs of involvement in violence among high-risk young people.

This increase also will enable OJJDP to direct resources to more communities experiencing the highest levels of violence, and to improve coordination across all OJP violence prevention and intervention initiatives by targeting resources more efficiently and strengthening the use of evidence based programs and practices. OJJDP currently reports performance data in support of the following measures:

- Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs; and
- Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs.

The targets for these two measures have been modified to account for the increased request. In FY 2014, over 90% of CBVP grantees are implementing one or more evidence-based programs or practices. The targets for both measures were increased by 2 percent for 2016 (to 55 percent).



## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	agt/ atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/ atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/ atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$5,500				\$0				\$0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (Change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$18,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (Change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$18,000	\$18,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$18,000	\$18,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Criminal Justice Statistics Program (Base)</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 6
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Objective 6.2
Budget Appropriation:	Research, Evaluation, and Statistics
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Statistics
Ranking:	16 of 38
Program Increase*:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$20,400,000</b>

(\*Note: 2 positions are requested within the Management and Administration narrative justification.)

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$61.4 million for the Criminal Justice Statistics program, an increase of \$20.4 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. This program is administered by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), whose mission is to collect, analyze, publish, and disseminate information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government.

Of the \$61.4 million requested, \$6.0 million will be used for the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) Sample Boost for Subnational Estimates program. The purpose is to provide for a permanent increase to the NCVS household sample in up to 22 states to allow for the production of estimates of victimization for states and select metropolitan statistical areas, large cities, and counties. The requested increase also includes \$2.5 million for two indigent defense initiatives: 1) \$1.0 million is for a National Survey of Public Defenders, and 2) \$1.5 million is for a National Public Defenders Reporting Program.

### National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) Sample Boost (\$6.0 million)

BJS has been using the NCVS to produce national-level estimates of crime since the early 1970s. Local social and economic conditions, often thought to be related to crime levels and types, may not reflect national conditions, suggesting that the national crime trend is of little relevance to local areas. Local stakeholders would find the survey data much more useful if statistics could be produced at the subnational level as a means to reflect local crime conditions. The NCVS can then be used for:

1. Description - describe the level, nature, and change of crime across place and time for key estimates for victimization, safety, disorder, and perceptions of police performance;

2. Research and Evaluation - examine which programs, policies, and practices work at reducing crime, reaching and serving victims, and modifying other measures of community well-being and safety; and
3. Research allocation - consideration for the allocation of resources based on alternative measures of crime, targeting underserved populations, and for crimes not often reported to the police.

### Indigent Defense

Attorney General Eric Holder has said, “Millions of people in the United States cannot get legal help that is often critical to their well-being and freedom. Fifty million Americans qualify for federally funded civil legal aid, yet more than half of those who seek help are turned away due to lack of resources. In the criminal justice system, public defenders handle caseloads that far exceed recommended limits, jeopardizing their ability to provide representation that meets even constitutionally minimum standards.” Reflecting the AG’s comments, DOJ established the Access to Justice (ATJ) Initiative in March 2010 to address the access-to-justice crisis in the criminal and civil justice system. ATJ’s mission is to help the justice system efficiently deliver outcomes that are fair and accessible to all, regardless of wealth and status. ATJ is guided by three principles:

1. Promoting Accessibility — eliminating barriers that prevent people from understanding and exercising their rights.
2. Ensuring Fairness — delivering fair and just outcomes for all parties, including those facing financial and other disadvantages.
3. Increasing Efficiency — delivering fair and just outcomes effectively, without waste or duplication.

To translate these principles into action, ATJ pursues strategies to leverage and better allocate justice resources, and works to:

- Advance new statutory, policy, and practice changes that support development of quality indigent defense and civil legal aid delivery systems at the state and federal level;
- Promote less lawyer-intensive and court-intensive solutions to legal problems; and
- Expand research on innovative strategies to close the gap between the need for, and the availability of, quality legal assistance.

#### *1. National Survey of Public Defenders (\$1.0 million)*

Funding is also requested for a National Survey of Public Defenders (NSPD), which supports the objectives of the ATJ Initiative, which aims to assess and improve the quality of indigent defense services in the U.S. This work will document the educational backgrounds, work experience, work environment, and workloads, as well as assess the quality of service delivery and the training needs of professionals working at various levels within public defender offices. This will be accomplished by surveying a nationally-representative sample of line staff and supervisors and linking their responses with data on local crime. Once developed, the survey could be institutionalized (e.g., repeated every five years) to monitor change in this important and often overlooked component of the U.S. justice system. The proposed project would be a collaborative effort with representatives of the public defender, prosecutor and judicial

communities (and national associations of the same) to identify core data elements that should be included in this survey of capabilities and needs. Once designed, the survey could be set to a nationally-representative sample of public defender offices or to state-based samples that could be used to identify local area characteristics.

The NSPD will be designed to obtain the views of public defenders on the ATJ principles and the data will be used to inform DOJ's strategies for improving indigent defense. There is virtually no nationally-representative or reliable subnational data on the backgrounds, work experience, work environment, and workloads, of public defenders as well as how these are related to the quality of service delivery and the training needs, of professionals working at various levels within public defender offices. The NSPD would provide the first-ever, comprehensive, national assessment of these issues and the data from the NSPD would describe conditions, indicate needs, and provide a basis for developing programs to meet public defenders' needs for training, needs to improve the work environment, and to improve the quality of justice for indigent defendants.

## 2. *National Public Defenders Reporting Program (\$1.5 million)*

Funding is also sought for National Public Defenders Reporting Program (NPDRP) another initiative that will support the objectives of the Department's Access to Justice Initiative, to conduct development and pilot testing work on the design of a. The NPDRP would use administrative data systems from state and county public defenders (PDs) offices nationwide to develop annual statistics on PDs' caseloads, case types, and case outcomes. By building the NPDRP on existing administrative data systems, BJS would have a flexible statistical system that is capable of producing statistics for reliably measured attributes of cases, such as capital cases versus other types of felony cases; defendant attributes such as race, age or sex; and case outcomes such as acquittal or type and length of sentence imposed. Prior BJS efforts on indigent defense obtained aggregate statistics from PD offices that could not be broken down by case attributes.

Consistent with the AG's concerns about public defenders' caseloads and capacity to manage workloads consistently are a set of professional guidelines and standards for representing indigent defendants that have been developed by the American Bar Association (ABA) and the National Legal Aid and Defender Services. Critical among the standards are two related to caseloads, which in turn are related to the quality of justice. One of these two standards, for example, is that defense counsel workload should be controlled to permit the rendering of quality representation. Another is that when caseload is sufficiently high, the public defense delivery system should consist of both a defender office and members of the private bar.

As BJS has reported previously, however, state and county public defenders offices are insufficiently staffed to meet the caseload standards recommended by the ABA. Among the 22 state-level public defenders offices in 2007, only 1 of 22 state offices had a sufficient number of attorneys to meet caseload guidelines (*Lynn Langton and Don Farole, State Public Defender Programs, 2007, Bureau of Justice Statistics*). In some of these state offices, the shortfall in attorneys relative to caseload was 50%. Among all 22 state offices, to meet caseload standards, the offices would have had to increase the number of litigating attorneys by about a third.

Similarly, among the more than 500 county-based public defenders offices, only 27% had a sufficient number of attorneys to meet the ABA caseload standards. To meet the standards, county offices would, on average, needed to have increased their litigating attorney staff by more than one-third (Langton and Farole, County-Based and Local Public Defender Offices, 2007). Both the AG's statement and the ABA standards indicate that caseloads that exceed the capacities of public defenders offices damage the fair and equitable administration of justice.

#### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

*These initiatives support DOJ's Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice with state, local, tribal and international law enforcement; DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, and tribal, and international law enforcement. This program also supports OJP Strategic Goal 6: Develop and disseminate research and statistics that inform criminal and juvenile justice policy and improve outcomes; OJP Strategic Objective 6.2: Provide justice statistics and information to support justice policy and decision-making needs.*

#### Justification

*NCVS Sample Boost.* The goal for the NCVS Sample Boost is to develop a more robust understanding of patterns and trends in criminal victimization across place and time. For example, in the short term, BJS could begin producing reports examining the relationship between NCVS rates of unreported crime and Uniform Crime Report crime rates in large cities; looking at rates of intimate partner violence and mandatory arrest policies; and examining the relationship between victimization and various community-level characteristics, such as changes in demographic composition, that could theoretically be related to variations in state, metropolitan area, and city victimization rates. BJS anticipates a large demand for these types of subnational estimates and is developing a strategic plan for how each of the different types of estimates can be disseminated. Timely, accessible, standardized, and transparent production of reports, tables, maps, figures, data files, and other products is critical to ensuring the utility of such estimates, and the success of the NCVS subnational program.

*Indigent Defense.* Over the past 30 years, BJS has conducted periodic surveys on indigent defense systems, about every ten years, and has produced seven reports on indigent defense—the last report was released in 2010. Over time, BJS has expanded the scope of its coverage of indigent defense to include both statewide systems and county-based public defenders systems. BJS's current effort, the National Survey of Indigent Defense Systems (NSIDS) is in the field now with data collection to be completed by the summer of 2015. This work expands coverage to include assigned counsel and contract attorneys. These efforts have focused on obtaining information about the organization and operation of offices (e.g., authorities appointing the offices, staffing, population served, criteria used to determine whether defendants qualify for public counsel, and costs) and aggregate statistics on caseloads. By combining these two sources of information, BJS has begun to develop measures of the extent to which defenders' services offices are able to meet professional guidelines embodied standards developed by the American Bar Association, the National Legal Aid and Defender Association, and other entities. Prior BJS efforts have relied on establishment surveys to describe the organization of public defenders offices, the aggregate caseloads, and to make some overall comparisons of defenders services'

needs relative to professional guidelines for the provision of indigent defense. However, these data cannot provide the information needed to assess the needs of individual public defenders or describe the work environment from their perspective. This type of information is of very high value for building a foundation for understanding if, and if, how, the quality of justice delivered may vary with differences in the background, skills and training of public defenders. This high-value information can be used to address core principles of the Department of Justice's mission, such as equitable justice.

### *National Public Defenders Reporting Program*

Prior BJS efforts have relied on establishment surveys that can only obtain aggregate data on caseloads and case outcomes. BJS has been able to use these data to describe the organization of public defenders offices, the aggregate caseloads, and to make some comparisons defenders services' needs relative to professional guidelines for the provision of indigent defense. However, the aggregate data obtained from these surveys limits the extent to which BJS can analyze case composition, case processing time, and other attributes of cases that are related to the professional guidelines and standards, and the aggregate data cannot be used to assess how workload may be related to important case dispositions or sentencing outcomes. By comparison, if successful, the NPDRP data will provide for richer descriptions of the work of public defenders and will allow for comparisons of case outcomes across offices and in relation to workload and other constraints.

In addition, other BJS data can be compared with the NPDRP data to compare case outcomes across types of attorney involved in the provision of indigent defense. This type of information is of very high value for building a foundation for understanding if, and if, how, justice outcomes may vary by type of attorney. This high-value information can be used to address core principles of the Department of Justice's mission, such as equitable justice. Since the NPDRP data would be drawn from existing information systems, once the system is established it will pose relatively little burden on respondents, who simply have to provide an extract of data from their systems. A once-written computer program can be applied to the information system on a recurring basis to generate the data to be delivered to BJS. Similarly, once BJS has converted data from PD offices into a common format in a reliable database, BJS can produce statistics in a much timelier manner, saving up to six months of data processing time by comparison to the establishment survey approach.

### Impact on Performance

#### *National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) Sample Boost*

Boosting the NCVS sample in 22 states that account for about 80% of the violent victimization in the U.S. will allow for the production of direct state and Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSA) victimization estimates including violent and property crime; the percentage of crime not reported to the police; and incident-based characteristics such as number and rate of crimes committed with weapons, resulting in injury or involving domestic relationships. These incident-based estimates are independent from police statistics and provide a more complete picture of the local crime conditions and the percentage of victims receiving assistance from the police and victim service providers.

In addition to producing victimization estimates for subnational areas, the boosted sample will allow BJS to develop additional questions for victims and non-victims to produce a more comprehensive set of community-level crime indicators and serve as an assessment for local police and criminal justice services. These indicators can be organized into three groupings: 1) measures of nuisance crimes, disorder, and community conditions; 2) citizens' perceptions of fear and safety and their response to problems; and 3) citizens' perceptions of police performance and legitimacy. Extending the NCVS by geography will provide information as to how crime varies by differences and changes in community conditions. No national standardized collections have or can address critical issues related to policing strategies, citizen trust, fear, and violence. Rather than relying solely on the police-based crime rate, these community indicators will develop a better understanding of the risk and experience of crime and criminal justice response, particularly from the police.

The requested increase will be used to enhance the utility of the NCVS to the Department, policymakers, and other stakeholders by providing opportunities for research and evaluation for state and local area crime problems, programs, and services. Once integrated with the estimates from local police-based statistics, victim service providers, and measures of community conditions and populations, the NCVS subnational estimates will provide a more complete picture of the changing level and nature of crime and the criminal justice response. Without the funding, BJS would not be able to support the ongoing production of state and local area estimates of victimization. This will impact BJS's capacity to serve the Office for Victims of Crime in determining needs for victim services; to evaluate Bureau of Justice Assistance programs and their impacts on crime at a state and local level; and to provide information to local police departments about citizen satisfaction.

#### *National Survey of Public Defenders*

Funding for the National Survey of Public Defenders would fill an important gap in BJS's current coverage of the criminal justice system by providing statistics on public defenders nationwide. In conjunction with other BJS statistical programs, such as the National Judicial Reporting Program, which obtains information about other types of counsel in criminal case processing, BJS will be able to use the results of this survey to compare outcomes of cases handled by public defenders with varying backgrounds and training. These findings would be helpful in documenting the specific training needs of the public defender community both nationally and possibly with states.

#### *National Public Defenders Reporting Program*

Funding for the National Public Defenders Reporting Program would provide a mechanism to monitor changes in public defenders' offices workload and progress towards or deviation from ABA standards for quality of indigent defense services. By measuring attributes of cases, such as processing time, changes in attorney case assignments, and others, the data generated by the NPDRP also can be used to address ATJ's principles of fairness, as these types of measures indicate the efficiency of defenders offices delivery of justice. Finally, the NPDRP data also can be used as a platform for comparative research about indigent defense services, another ATJ objective.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	agt/ atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/ atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/ atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$45,000				\$41,00				\$41,000

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$20,400		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services					\$41,000	\$41,000		
Increases					\$20,400	\$20,400		
Grand Total					\$61,400	\$61,400		



## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Research, Development, and Evaluation (Base)</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goals 6
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Objective 3.1 OJP Objective 6.1
Budget Appropriation:	Research, Evaluation, and Statistics
Organizational Program:	National Institute of Justice
Ranking:	17 of 38
Program Increase*:	Pos 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$16,500,000

(\*Note: 1 position is requested within the Management and Administration narrative justification.)

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$52.5 million for the Research, Development, and Evaluation program, an increase of \$16.5 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. This program is administered by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), whose mission is to improve knowledge and understanding of crime and justice issues through science, and to provide objective and independent knowledge and tools to reduce crime and promote justice, particularly at the state, local, and tribal levels.

Within the \$16.5 million requested increase, 5.0 million will fund the Collecting Digital Evidence Initiative in order to improve the means to conduct digital forensics of large-scale computer systems and networks; \$3.0 million will fund Social Science Research on Indigent Defense, which will include evaluations of current strategies for indigent defense, as well as research and development to generate new research-based strategies for strengthening and safeguarding indigent defense in the U.S.; \$2.7 million will support Civil Legal Research, which will be managed by NIJ, in coordination with the Department's Access-to-Justice (ATJ) Initiative Office; and \$5.8 million will support NIJ's base set of programs, which support criminal justice-focused social, physical, and forensic science research.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

*This program of research supports DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the Federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs; OJP Strategic Goal 6: Develop and disseminate research and statistics that inform criminal and juvenile justice policy and improve outcomes; OJP Strategic Objective: Develop innovative social, forensic, and*

*physical sciences research and rigorous program evaluation that support and advance criminal and juvenile justice policy and decision-making.*

NIJ has supported DOJ's Strategic Goal 3 through a wide program of criminal justice-focused research, development, and evaluation across the social/behavioral, forensic, and physical sciences. The increase for NIJ's base would expand these research activities and strengthen NIJ's dissemination activities to more effectively inform criminal justice policy and practice. In addition, this requested funding will support research on indigent defense.

In the past, NIJ has supported a few research studies investigating indigent defense and defender practices. For example, our work has examined models for criminal defense services, mental health care provided to indigent defendants, and the early representation by defense counsel and its impact on case processing and outcomes. These past studies have contributed to *OJP Strategic Goal 6* as well as the *OJP Strategic Objective 6.1* to develop innovative social science research that will advance criminal and juvenile justice policy and decision making. The requested increase would ensure a continuous research effort on indigent defense that would build a cumulative body of research knowledge to inform policy and practice.

Currently, NIJ's ability to examine the broad area of civil justice is limited by its authorizing statutes; it can conduct research on civil justice issues only when they "bear directly and substantially" on or are "inextricably intertwined with" criminal justice issues and criminal justice administration (42 U.S.C. 3789n). As part of the FY 2016 Budget proposal, the Department is requesting new appropriations language that will ensure NIJ has the necessary authority to successfully carry out the new civil justice-related programs mentioned above.

#### Justification

NIJ's report "High Priority Criminal Justice Technology Needs," published in 2010, identifies an "improved capability to use and process digital evidence," which include computer networks that are among the highest priority technology needs of the criminal justice community.

Large-scale computer systems and computer networks are often identified as the source of digital evidence in criminal justice investigations that range from combating terrorism to economic crimes. Network forensics offers some significant challenges when compared to computer forensics. These systems entail diverse configurations, operating systems, applications, connectivity, hardware, and components. Network data are more volatile and unpredictable. Then there is the sheer volume of data to deal with, often comprising gigabytes a day. As the prevalence of these systems increases, state and local criminal justice practitioners need improved tools to conduct network forensics (e.g., investigate network traffic, capture packets, incoming/outgoing connections, etc.).

NIJ proposes to release a solicitation in FY 2016 for research and technology development of solutions that will enable criminal justice practitioners with the capability of identifying, preserving, acquiring, analyzing, and reporting data of probative value from large-scale computer systems and networks. NIJ anticipates that this effort will take three to five years to introduce these solutions into practice. This effort will be coordinated with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Department of Defense's (DOD) Cyber Crime Center, the National

Institute of Standards and Technology, and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)'s Science and Technology Directorate.

In the face of uncertainty about “what works” (and what works *best*) in terms of providing indigent defense, states have put in place an array of provisions regarding indigent defense, which are unclear. Which strategies are effective and which may be seriously weakened by flaws (that are largely unmeasured and often undetected) is reduced to guesswork. Research in the area of indigent defense is sparse, providing little evidence to resolve even simple questions regarding the relative effectiveness of competing defense systems or provisions. The result is widespread uncertainty and competing “anecdotal” notions about which strategies are best. In short, the field faces a crisis of confidence, hampered by an overwhelming lack of empirical evidence.

The Social Science Research on Indigent Defense program will provide grants to eligible entities and individuals on a competitive basis through solicitations for research and evaluation. An important objective of this research will be to stimulate partnerships among social scientists, legal experts, and indigent defense practitioners who examine, in a scientifically rigorous way, issues relevant to access to counsel and effective assistance of counsel. The program supports DOJ's ATJ Initiative, which is designed to address the access-to-justice crisis in the criminal and civil justice system. ATJ's mission is to help the justice system efficiently deliver outcomes that are fair and accessible to all, regardless of wealth and status. The ATJ staff work within DOJ, across federal agencies, and with state, local, and tribal justice system stakeholders to increase access to counsel and legal assistance and to improve the justice delivery systems that serve people who are unable to afford lawyers.

Attorney General Eric Holder has expressed his commitment to direct every available resource to find and implement effective solutions to service the needs of indigent defendants, and to enlist new partners in the work of improving the ability to serve those in desperate need of access to quality representation and legal services. By using science to test “what works” and to develop and evaluate new strategies, procedures, and policies, NIJ will provide evidence-based outcomes for improving how indigent defense is organized, provided, and safeguarded. This evidence, founded in rigorous, high quality, independent research, helps to position the Department of Justice to deliver on what some have called the greatest need in the criminal justice system: “*the need to know.*”

ATJ pursues three strategies to leverage and better allocate justice resources:

1. Expand research on innovative strategies to close the gap between the need for, and the availability of, quality legal assistance.
2. Advance new statutory, policy, and practice changes that support development of quality indigent defense and civil legal aid delivery systems at the state and Federal level; and
3. Promote less lawyer-intensive and court-intensive solutions to legal problems.

The Civil Legal Research Initiative will coordinate the Department's efforts to develop a better understanding of the policy issues related to civil legal aid issues and improve research and data

collection to provide legal professional and policy makers with more timely and detailed data to support their efforts to improve the nation's civil legal assistance programs.

### Impact on Performance

The performance goal of each of NIJ's research programs is to build a cumulative body of basic and applied research knowledge to inform and improve criminal justice policy and practice. Research reports, peer-reviewed publications, and archived research data are measurable outputs of the research program and of progress toward that goal.

The Collecting Digital Evidence from Large Scale Computer Systems and Networks Initiative fits under the Attorney General's Targeted Critical Investment Needs for Digital Evidence. The Department of Justice needs to maintain a scientific effort on digital evidence to make sure that we remain prepared for the sources and forms of digital evidence that is continuously evolving. At the same time, the proliferation of digital evidences suggests that adding capacity in the form of additional personnel and storage is unlikely to keep pace with the volume. Periodic technological breakthroughs will be necessary to keep the supply of justice system's digital evidence capabilities matched to the demand for digital evidence storage, processing, and analysis. The Department of Justice's investments in the scientific advancement of digital evidence is a critical need.

Research on indigent defense will provide evidence-based answers to practical, persistent questions regarding indigent defense, including:

- Assessment of competing strategies to limit costs and enhance benefits of indigent defense approaches;
- Effective strategies to minimize errors in justice through effective defense counsel;
- Causes and consequences of decisions to waive counsel;
- Effects of added indigent defense services on case outcomes;
- Assessment of training for defense counsel, and its impact on case outcome; and
- Best strategies to enhance access to justice throughout the U.S.

The Collecting Digital Evidence from Large Scale Computer Systems and Networks Initiative fits under the Attorney General's Targeted Critical Investment Needs for Digital Evidence. The Department of Justice needs to maintain a scientific effort on digital evidence to make sure that we remain prepared for the sources and forms of digital evidence that is continuously evolving. At the same time, the proliferation of digital evidences suggests that adding capacity in the form of additional personnel and storage is unlikely to keep pace with the volume. Periodic technological breakthroughs will be necessary to keep the supply of justice system's digital evidence capabilities matched to the demand for digital evidence storage, processing, and analysis.

Possible performance measures include:

- Number of new fielded digital forensic technologies
- Number of new patents and technological prototypes produced
- Number of articles published in the scientific press

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$40,000				\$36,000				\$36,000

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$16,500		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$36,000	\$36,000		
Increases				\$0	\$16,500	\$16,500		
Grand Total				\$0	\$52,500	\$52,500		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Indigent Defense: Achieving the Constitutional Right to Counsel: Answering Gideon's Call</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Objective 5.2
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	18 of 38
Program Increase*:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$5,400,000</b>

(\*Note: 1 position is requested within the Management and Administration narrative justification.)

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$5.4 million for a new initiative "Achieving the Constitutional Right to Counsel: Answering Gideon's Call." This program, administered by OJP's Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), will provide funding and other resources to support changes in state and local criminal court practices related to indigent defense; ensuring that no person faces potential time in jail without first having the aid of a lawyer with the time, ability and resources to present an effective defense, as required by the United States Constitution.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program directly supports DOJ's Strategic Goal 3: *Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels*, Objective 3.1: *Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs*; OJP Strategic Goal 5: *Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice*, Objective 5.2: *Improve the effectiveness and fair administration of justice through support for the nation's courts, corrections system, and indigent defense*. This initiative supports the objectives of the DOJ Access to Justice (ATJ) efforts to assess and improve the quality of indigent defense services in the U.S. This initiative will help state, local, and tribal courts, prosecutors, and public defenders address persistent problems that undermine effective legal representation for indigent defendants and support a comprehensive approach to providing all criminal defendants effective legal representation

### Justification

The two most persistent problems in indigent defense have been the lack of state funding and oversight of indigent defense delivery systems. The 1963 Supreme Court ruling in *Gideon vs.*

*Wainwright* upheld the right of the accused to have a proper defense and mandated that state courts appoint attorneys for defendants who could not afford to retain counsel on their own. Many of the most populous states, such as Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York and Texas, have delegated the responsibility of providing indigent defense to individual counties. This practice has created a patchwork of different indigent defense systems that has created problems, such as significantly differing levels of defense provision from county to county. For example, a recent study into the New York indigent defense system was commissioned by then New York Chief Judge Judith Kaye. It found that New York's fragmented system of county-operated and largely county-financed indigent defense services fails to satisfy the state's constitutional and statutory obligations to protect the rights of the indigent accused and that the amount of monies currently allocated within the state for the provision of constitutionally-mandated indigent defense is inadequate, resulting in excessive caseloads, an inability to hire full-time defenders, a lack of adequate support services, and minimal client contact and investigation. The study also revealed a significant statewide disparity between the resources available to public defenders and those enjoyed by prosecutors.

In addition, many jurisdictions have reduced funding for their indigent defense systems due to state budget crises. In February, 2012, the New Orleans Parish public defender's office was forced to lay off 10 percent of its staff of lawyers along with other employees, impose salary cuts for managers and supervisors, and cut off payments to private attorneys who work on death penalty cases and conflict cases where the public defender's office cannot represent a client. In Kentucky, the statewide public defender's office lost 1.5 percent of its funding in 2011, resulting in public defenders managing caseloads of more than 470 per lawyer compared to caseloads of 456 per lawyer before the 2011 funding cuts. California's Sacramento County laid off 34 public defenders in FY 2011 and expected the layoffs to continue into FY 2012 and 2013, leading a 50 percent staff reduction.<sup>21</sup>

Excessive caseloads also are a persistent problem around the country. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Census of Public Defender Offices, almost three out of every four county-funded public defender offices have attorney caseloads that exceed nationally recognized maximum caseload standards. The maximum annual caseload recommended by the American Bar Association and the President's National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals is only 150 felony cases or 400 misdemeanor cases per full time attorney. In Florida, for example, the annual felony caseload of individual public defenders increased to 500 felonies per year while the average for misdemeanor cases rose to an astonishing 2,225. In Tennessee, six attorneys handled over 10,000 misdemeanors annually, spending on average less than one hour per client.

The Achieving the Constitutional Right to Counsel: Answering Gideon's Call program will address the range of challenges listed above through the following activities:

Support the Right to Counsel Task Force. BJA is working with a group of core partners to establish a Right to Counsel task force, which is a model for promoting engagement currently used by BJA in its work on pretrial justice reform. This model was developed in response to Attorney General Eric Holder's call for national pretrial justice reform at the Department of

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<sup>21</sup> [http://www.abajournal.com/news/article/public\\_defenders\\_feeling\\_budget\\_pinch\\_450-per-lawyer\\_caseloads/](http://www.abajournal.com/news/article/public_defenders_feeling_budget_pinch_450-per-lawyer_caseloads/)

Justice's 2011 National Symposium on Pretrial Justice. The Pretrial Justice Working Group (PJWG) convened in October 2011 and has actively worked to promote greater awareness of pretrial justice issues, promote information exchange, and encourage evidence-based pretrial justice policymaking. The PJWG has documented a number of successes in its annual reports, including the expanded use of citation in lieu of custodial arrest in states such as Maryland and Kentucky, and a growing number of sites (such as Wisconsin and Colorado) testing an evidence-based approach to citation release by using field risk assessments to help law enforcement offices determine whether an arrestee is an appropriate candidate for citation.

Like the PJWG, the Right to Counsel task force will develop its subcommittee structure based on the needs identified by task force members. It will provide a network to provide support for reform, engage and educate stakeholder groups, leverage private/public funds, and continue the momentum established by the Attorney General's Gideon's 50th Anniversary Summit. The group will follow the PJWG's example of establishing annual goals for each subcommittee and issuing an annual report to document its activities and successes.

Continue Support for Training and Leadership. Many public defenders join the profession intent on serving as strong advocates for their clients, but the pressure of high caseloads and a consequent inability to investigate the facts of all of their cases (as discussed above) can lead to a high percentage of cases being pled out without an opportunity to test the prosecution's theory or facts. New and current public defenders would benefit greatly from ongoing training and development opportunities to help them understand the challenges they face, identify evidence-based solutions and best practices that would benefit their offices, and provide the leadership needed to promote effort to ensure effective legal representation for their clients. This program will provide:

- A three-year training and mentoring program for new public defenders and assigned counsel;
- On-going training for existing public defenders and assigned counsel;
- Support for leadership development among public defenders;
- Developing trainers and mentors at the state and local level;
- Encouraging the interest of future public defenders by working with law schools; and
- A joint training for prosecution and defense modeled on BJA's Capital Litigation Improvement Program joint training curriculum.

Engage the Judiciary, and Other Stakeholders. Public defenders cannot drive systems reforms without the support of other system stakeholders, including judges and prosecutors. Indeed, in many places, such as the states of Alabama and Nevada, the leadership of the judiciary has driven comprehensive reform. The opposition of judges to reform efforts, on the other hand, can be harmful to the provision of effective counsel. Multi-disciplinary reform efforts have proven successful in Michigan, Utah and Mississippi. Through trainings, webinars and other outreach, this project would focus on engaging the judiciary and other actors in the criminal justice system in order to strengthen state and local indigent defense systems. Examples of successful past efforts in this area include education sessions for state legislatures, judges, prosecutors and other



criminal justice system officials about current challenges in the area of right to counsel issues, survey and research on state and local practices to ensure effective assistance of counsel, sharing information on what is working in other jurisdictions and promoting best practices where available.

Provide Targeted Technical Assistance and Demonstration Sites under BJA's Smart Defense Initiative to Improve Public Defense Delivery Systems. This program will also help state and local courts and public defense systems measure their performance against established standards of justice, such as the ABA's Ten Principles of a Public Defense Delivery System ([http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/administrative/legal\\_aid\\_indigent\\_defendants/ls\\_sclaid\\_def\\_tenprinciplesbooklet.authcheckdam.pdf](http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/administrative/legal_aid_indigent_defendants/ls_sclaid_def_tenprinciplesbooklet.authcheckdam.pdf)). BJA will provide technical assistance and funding to demonstration sites and other jurisdictions' to help them assess their current performance and implement changes needed to protect defendants' right to counsel and support the effective functioning of the criminal justice system.

#### Impact on Performance

This new initiative seeks to improve public defense delivery systems and ensure the effective assistance of counsel to all individuals in criminal cases by providing: funding to support direct hiring of defense attorneys, specialized training and technical assistance to court-appointed counsel or public defenders, support for creation of systems for delivery of public defense that meet the ABA's Ten Principles of Public Defense Delivery Systems, and help to build strong leadership in public defender offices around the country.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$5,400		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$5,400	\$5,400		
Grand Total				\$0	\$5,400	\$5,400		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Indigent Defense: Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Objective 5.2
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	19 of 38
Program Increase*:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$5,400,000</b>

(\*Note: 1 position is requested within the Management and Administration narrative justification.)

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$5.4 million for the Indigent Defense: Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program as an independent line item, an increase of \$2.9 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. In FY 2015, \$2.5 million was provided for this initiative as a set-aside within the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants program. This program supports the objectives of the Department of Justice's (DOJ) Access to Justice (ATJ) Initiative to assess and improve the quality of indigent defense services in the U.S. This program will provide funding and other resources to develop effective, well-resourced model juvenile indigent defender offices; and develop and implement standards of practice and policy for the effective management of such offices. The program will also provide cost-effective and innovative training for the juvenile indigent defense bar and court-appointed counsel working on behalf of juvenile indigent defendants, particularly in rural, remote and underserved areas.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program supports *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice, and OJP Strategic Objective 5.2: Improve the effectiveness and fair administration of justice through support for the nation's courts, corrections system, and indigent defense.*

OJJDP has provided limited support to the Department's Strategic Goal 3, and specifically to improving indigent defense in the juvenile justice system, through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) program as well as the Title II Part B Formula Grants program. States and

localities may use funds in these two formula programs to support juvenile indigent defense activities, and OJP has also used training and technical assistance set-aside dollars to support the National Juvenile Indigent Defense Clearinghouse. This increase will ensure a dedicated source of funding for these crucial services and will promote due process and the fair administration of justice for youth.

### Justification

The role of the juvenile defender is highly complex and specialized. Since the United States Supreme Court's ruling in *In re Gault*, 387 U.S. 1 (1967) which established that children have the right to counsel in delinquency proceedings, there has been controversy regarding the scope and breadth of that right. One thing remains constant—children, most of all, need access to competent counsel when they come before the court system.

Despite the overwhelming professional consensus that the right to counsel is crucial to the fair administration of justice, many low-income youth are thwarted in accessing that right. According to OJJDP's *Survey of Youth in Residential Placement* (SYRP), only 42 percent of youth in custody report that they have a lawyer. The SYRP also reports that only a minority of youth in custody have requested contact and only 13 percent requested and actually received access to a lawyer.

Adolescent brain development research is a critically useful tool in determining standards of effective assistance of counsel to juveniles. Recent research on adolescent brain development shows that the juvenile brain is not fully developed in areas of reasoning and judgment. Juvenile justice professionals are re-examining prevailing practices involving juveniles to determine what changes are needed relating to adolescent psychosocial and brain development. This issue represents a critical training need for juvenile indigent defense counsel.

### **Enhancing Youth Access to Justice**

OJJDP will enhance youth's access to justice and counsel. Juvenile defense delivery systems differ across the country and include state, city, and local public defender offices, private practice, and law school clinics. These varied systems are faced with significant barriers that include insufficient resources, denial of access to qualified legal counsel, late appointment of counsel, and lack of understanding of the role of youth's counsel in juvenile delinquency proceedings. As a result, in FY 2013, OJJDP funded the National Juvenile Defender Center (NJDC) to engage national experts and key stakeholder organizations in a series of structured dialogues designed to elicit new ideas and strategies for supporting state juvenile indigent defense reform.

OJJDP will support systemic improvements informed by recommendations gathered from the NJDC, by developing a competitive demonstration grant program that will provide grants to states and tribal jurisdictions to engage in the development and implementation of a collaborative juvenile indigent defense system utilizing standards provided by the NJDC to increase state coordination with juvenile defense delivery.

States and tribal jurisdictions will develop a collaborative model and statewide Juvenile Defense Resource Centers to enhance the provision of quality legal representation for youth involved

with the juvenile justice system. The model program will promote collaboration among critical stakeholders, including juvenile defenders, defender supervisors, juvenile court judges, policy makers, mental health professionals, juvenile justice agency leaders, community advocates, state level decision-makers, juvenile probation, schools, prosecutors, police, youth and family serving organizations, detention and corrections organizations, and others concerned with the fair administration of justice, to encourage their participation in educational programs on adolescent development, trauma informed care, and other topics impacting the effective assistance of counsel. Law school clinics, public defenders and the private attorneys will be encouraged to partner with service providers to facilitate their young clients' access to legal services addressing employment, educational, housing, health care, criminal record expungement, and reentry or aftercare needs. In addition, states or tribal jurisdictions will convene a diverse juvenile indigent defense system task force to develop and finalize comprehensive statewide or tribal indigent defense system reform strategic plans that will foster systematic improvements like decreasing waiver of counsel, increasing representation at detention hearings, creating state-level juvenile defender positions, ending indiscriminate shackling, developing strategies to significantly reduce the prosecution of youth in adult court, establishing post-disposition advocacy addressing collateral consequences, reducing disproportionate minority confinement, and institutionalizing specialized juvenile defense practice and training programs.

### **Juvenile Defender Center of Excellence on Children's Exposure to Violence and Adolescent Development**

The vast majority of children involved in the juvenile justice system have survived exposure to violence and are living with the trauma of those experiences. For the juvenile justice system, and juvenile defenders in particular, to fulfill its "rehabilitative" purpose, trauma has to be understood at all critical junctures of the system. A national Juvenile Justice Center of Excellence on Children Exposed to Violence is needed to provide education and technical assistance to defenders on adolescent development, the developing brain, new advancements in neuroscience, and the impact of trauma caused by exposure to violence. The Center would:

- Provide training and technical assistance to states, tribal jurisdictions and local communities in making trauma-informed screening, assessment, and care the standard in juvenile justice services;
- Train juvenile and criminal justice professionals on the negative impact of transferring youth who have experienced trauma to the adult system; and
- Create a network of juvenile justice and health professionals available to provide specialized education and technical assistance to States, Tribes, and local communities.

Given the current deficiencies of juvenile indigent defense, a new vision of juvenile defense is urgently needed. Systemic changes are necessary to achieve this vision. Without well-trained and well-resourced juvenile defenders, there is no practical realization of due process for youth. This request reflects funding choices made to reflect priorities of the Administration, as well as OJP's commitment to ensuring funding for the nation's most important priorities, like indigent defense.

### Impact on Performance

This increase will directly address the need for state and national standards of practice for juvenile defender offices that address issues such as leadership training, staff recruitment, employment, retention, supervision, training, evaluation, management, caseload and workload. In addition, the initiative will provide demonstration funds for the establishment of model juvenile defense offices in geographically diverse jurisdictions (including one urban, two suburban regionals, two rural regionals and one tribal program) across the United States. The overall goal is to improve and develop areas of specialization within the practice of juvenile defense, and to improve the overall quality of juvenile indigent defense by providing specialized training and technical assistance to court-appointed counsel or juvenile defenders. Training and technical assistance also will be provided on how to develop and implement cost-effective and innovative training platforms (e-learning, distance learning, webinars, etc.) on topics such as the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA), adolescent brain development, expungement of juvenile records, re-entry, school discipline, mental health, family engagement, cross-systems youth, improved special education advocacy, disability, and other issues.

OJJDP will develop performance measures that support DOJ Strategic Goal 3, Objective 3.1 and 5.2.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$5,400		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$5,400	\$5,400		
Grand Total				\$0	\$5,400	\$5,400		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) Program</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 1
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1 OJP Strategic Objective 1.1
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	20 of 38
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$30,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$30.0 million to restore funding for the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) program, an increase of \$30.0 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. This program, which is authorized pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 3796e et seq., funds block grants to states to support a variety of accountability-based programs. The basic premise underlying the JABG program is that both the juvenile offender and the juvenile justice system are held accountable. For the juvenile offender, accountability means an assurance of facing individualized consequences through which the juvenile offender is made aware of and held responsible for the loss, damage, or injury that the victim experiences. For the juvenile justice system, accountability is a cornerstone of policy and practice. By consistently applying developmentally appropriate sanctions and responses that are trauma-informed and healing-focused, the youth justice system strives to foster individual responsibility while protecting public safety and enhancing the quality of life in neighborhoods across the nation.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program supports DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1: *Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers; OJP Strategic Goal I: Enhance state, local and tribal efforts to prevent and respond to violent crime and acts of terrorism; OJP Objective 1.1: Prevent and respond to youth and gang violence.*

OJJDP has supported the Department's Strategic Goal 2, and specifically improving the effectiveness of juvenile justice systems, through the JABG program as well as the Part B Title Formula Grants program. This increase will help support critical programming for juvenile offenders, and to support the implementation of graduated approaches at the state and local level. In addition, this increase will support an enhancement in the use of evidence-based programs, as well as the development of additional strategies and initiatives that can be tested for effectiveness.



Since 1998, OJJDP has helped states and units of local government implement accountability-based programs through the JABG program. The JABG program awards federal formula/block grants to the states and works to encourage states and units of local government to implement accountability-based programs and services and strengthen the juvenile justice system. States must pass 75 percent of these funds through to units of local government. States may apply for a waiver of the pass-through requirement if they demonstrate that they bear the primary financial burden (at least 25 percent) for administering the juvenile justice system. Some examples of success stories and how states have used these funds include:

- Probation (Idaho): Idaho used funds to serve 2,662 juveniles on probation (about half of Idaho's one-day juvenile probationer count). Only 255 of these youth committed a new offense (9.5 percent).
- Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (Hawaii): Hawaii funded three programs in three counties to divert 2,280 youth charged with status offenses and first time violations away from locked detention and to the Honolulu Juvenile Justice Center. There, youth received intake services that included follow ups after 30 to 60 days, and were also referred to counseling services.
- Diversion (New York): In FY 2009, NY funded two new school-based arrest diversion projects in Syracuse and Utica, to divert from arrest youth who have committed non-serious, illegal acts at school. During the grant period, 70 youth were successfully served and diverted from a potential arrest.
- Juvenile Justice System Improvement (Wisconsin): Wisconsin provided funding to help a county pursue evidence-based system reforms. Over the course of the grant period, this county learned how to develop and/or use effective assessment tools, trained staff in motivational interviewing and case planning, implemented aggression replacement training and made many policy and practice changes. As a result, the county has reduced its youth incarceration rate by 85 percent, significantly reducing costs and reserving its secure detention beds for youth who are a risk to community safety.

#### Justification

The JABG program provides funds to states to support programs that promote accountability for juvenile offenders and systems.

The program is based on research studies of youth and juvenile offenders that have demonstrated that applying consequences or sanctions works best in preventing, controlling, and reducing the likelihood of subsequent violations. The goal is to decrease these consequences or sanctions in a graduated manner commensurate with the severity of the offense and the offender's prior criminal history. These sanctions can include restitution, community service, victim-offender mediation, intensive supervision, house arrest, or confinement.

#### Impact on Performance

The goal of the JABG program is to promote the use of accountability based sanctions for juvenile offenders and systems, and to encourage a graduated program of responses in addressing youth offending. The JABG purpose areas fall into four broad types of activities: staffing, staff

training, facility operation and construction, and direct service programming. It is anticipated that this increase will enable states to direct resources to more communities and to enhance the use of evidence based programming.

To track progress on grants that provide funds for direct service delinquency prevention and intervention programs, OJJDP measures grantees on the “Percent of program youth who offend or re-offend<sup>1</sup>”. OJJDP established a target of not more than 18 percent offending or reoffending for 2014. The actual rate in 2014 was 11 percent, surpassing the target. For FY 2016, OJP has a target for this measure of 15 percent.

In addition, this increase will also enable OJJDP to direct resources to target more resources to more communities and to strengthen the use of evidence based programs and practices. OJJDP currently reports performance data in support of the following measures:

- Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs; and
- Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs

OJJDP modified the targets for these two measures to account for the increased request. In FY 2014, 58 percent of grantees reported implementing one or more evidence-based programs or practices; and 64 percent of funds were allocated to grantees that implemented one or more evidence-based programs or practices. The target for both of these measures in FY 2016 is 55 percent, up 2 percent from past targets.

<sup>1</sup> This refers to an "arrest or appearance at juvenile court for a new delinquent offense."

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$30,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$30,000	\$30,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$30,000	\$30,000		

## V. Increase Requests by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Public Safety Officers' Death Benefits Program (Mandatory)</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 2
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Objective 2.2 OJP Objective 2.3
Budget Appropriation:	Public Safety Officers' Benefits
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	21 of 38
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$29,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$100.0 million in mandatory appropriations for the Public Safety Officers' Death Benefits (PSOB) Program, an increase of \$29.0 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. This program provides a one-time financial benefit to survivors of public safety officers whose deaths resulted from injuries sustained in the line of duty. This program is administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA).

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This initiative will support *DOJ Strategic Goal 2: Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2: Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations and uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims; OJP Strategic Goal 2: Protect vulnerable populations, especially children, from victimization and improve services to victims of crime; and OJP Objective 2.3: Improve services for crime victims through capacity-building; evidence-based support and assistance; and compensation.*

The PSOB Death Benefits program supports the Department's goals and objectives by providing death benefits to the survivors of fallen law enforcement officers, firefighters, and other first responders.

### Justification

This funding will provide additional resources to support payment of benefits for the growing numbers of claims being filed with the PSOB Program and make adjustments for the increase in the PSOB death benefit amount that is mandated by the program's authorizing statute. PSOB death benefits are adjusted annually for inflation as measured by the core Consumer Price Index (CPI). Since the program's creation in 1976, additional types of "public safety officers" have become eligible for PSOB death benefits. PSOB death benefits have also been expanded to

cover deaths that did not occur directly in the line of duty resulting from duty-related “injuries” such as heart attacks, strokes, and vascular ruptures. Each approved death claim for injuries in FY 2015 resulted in a benefit amount of approximately \$339,000. This funding will also help OJP address the growing number of PSOB death benefits claims filed on behalf of police officers, firefighters and other first responders whose deaths resulted from participation in response, recovery, and clean-up efforts related September 11 terrorist attacks. OJP is currently reviewing approximately 125 (estimated at \$50.0 million) of these claims and is working closely with medical experts to facilitate the review of such claims in the future.

The increase in PSOB claims is directly correlated to the number of public safety officer deaths. Current data shows that law enforcement officer deaths are on the rise, as evidenced by an officer fatality report issued on December 30, 2014. The report, put out by the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, confirmed that, based on preliminary figures, 126 law enforcement officers died in the line of duty in 2014, a 24 percent increase over deaths in 2013 (see link to report below). Of these, 50 officers were shot and killed—a 56 percent increase over 2014—with 15 officers killed in ambush attacks, making it the fifth consecutive year that ambush attacks were the number one cause of felonious fatalities for law enforcement officers. (<http://www.nleomf.org/newsroom/news-releases/eoy-report-2014.html>). If this trend continues into FY 2015, OJP will need these additional resources to fully address death benefits claims.

#### Impact on Performance

In FY 2014, OJP obligated death benefits payments totaling approximately \$67 million. This increase request will ensure that the PSOB Program has adequate funding to sustain this level of benefits claims in FY 2016. In FY 2015, the benefit award increased to approximately \$339,000. Assuming a similar adjustment for FY 2016 would require an overall increase in spending.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$80,928				\$71,000				\$71,000

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$29,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$71,000	\$71,000		
Increases				\$0	\$29,000	\$29,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program (formerly the Mentally Ill Offender Act/Mental Health Courts Program)</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 3
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Objective 3.4 OJP Objective 3.1
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	23 of 38
Program Increase:	Pos 0 FTE 0 Dollars <b>+\$5,500,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$14.0 million for the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program (formerly the Mentally Ill Offender Act/Mental Health Courts Program), an increase of \$5.5 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. This program will provide grants, training, and technical and strategic planning assistance to help state, local, and tribal governments develop multi-faceted strategies that bring together criminal justice, social services, and public health agencies, as well as community organizations, to develop system-wide responses to the needs of mentally ill individuals involved in the criminal justice system.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This initiative will support *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and International Levels*; *DOJ Strategic Objective 3.4: Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society*; *OJP Strategic Goal 3: Improve efforts and coordinated strategies to prevent and treat illegal drug use and the misuse of licit drugs*; and *OJP Objective 3.1: Assist state, local, and tribal programs with the prevention and treatment of illegal drug use*.

The Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program supports the Department's goals and objectives by providing all components of the criminal justice system (including law enforcement, courts, corrections, and community corrections) with appropriate mental health and substance abuse treatment options for people with mental illness or a co-occurring disorder who become involved with the criminal or juvenile justice system.

The Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program also supports the Attorney General's *Smart on Crime* Initiative Goals: Pursue Alternatives to Incarceration for Low-level, Non-violent Crimes and Improve Reentry to Curb Repeat Offenses and Re-victimization. The diversion, mental health courts, expanded reentry programming, Crisis Intervention Teams (CIT) training and other problem solving strategies that will be promoted by this program provide communities with effective, evidence-based programs and strategies for addressing the multiple challenges posed by mentally ill individuals involved in the justice system.

### Justification

Many of the offenders who encounter the criminal justice system are individuals with medical, psychological, and social problems. Research shows that individuals with mental illness are grossly overrepresented in the justice system, making up a significantly disproportionate number of persons in our nations' jails and prisons. More than half of prisoners in the United States have a mental health problem, according to a 2006 Bureau of Justice Statistics study. Among female inmates, almost three-quarters have a mental disorder. In recent years, there has been increased awareness throughout the criminal justice system of the special challenges that drug-involved and mentally ill offenders pose to the court system and a growing interest in developing responses to these offenders that improve public safety, control corrections costs, and reduce criminal recidivism.

Traditional criminal justice and court processes were not designed to address the underlying social and psychosocial issues that lead these cases to the criminal justice system and all too often, the courtroom. The Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program will help interested jurisdictions create effective responses that address the challenges posed by mentally ill individuals at each stage of the criminal justice process, from first encounters with law enforcement through reentry from prison or jail to the community. This request will enable the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) to help its state, local, and tribal partners reduce recidivism, improve health outcomes for justice-involved populations with mental illness, and reduce costs to state and local justice systems by improving access to expanded healthcare coverage options under the Affordable Care Act.

OJP will give priority to funding applications that are evidence-based, tailored for the target population they will serve, and incorporate evidence-based practices in the development or enhancement of their program. This program will be coordinated with OJP's Second Chance Act programs, as well as with the National Institute of Corrections, the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention (OJJDP), and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), to ensure effective and efficient use of justice assistance funding.

The funding provided through this request will also enable OJP to expand training for CIT for police departments throughout the country. CIT is an innovative approach which trains police officers to identify and appropriately respond to persons with serious mental illness in the community with an emphasis on crisis intervention, defusing potentially volatile situations, and identifying community-based treatment and alternatives to arrest for non-violent persons. There are currently over 2,800 CIT programs nationwide that are built on local partnerships between law enforcement agencies, mental health providers and advocates. These programs involve



individuals living with mental illnesses and families at all levels of decision-making and planning. CITs provide law enforcement-based crisis intervention training for assisting individuals with mental illness and a forum for partner organizations to coordinate diversion from jails to mental health services. In many communities, CITs have served as a springboard for a broader collaboration between the criminal justice and mental health systems. With over 17,000 law enforcement agencies throughout the country, demand for this training continues to remain high.

### Impact on Performance

This program supports a comprehensive national initiative that encourages research-based continuums of local justice system responses for mentally ill offenders and problem solving strategies for addressing community crime problems and other priority offender populations. The increase in funding will support expansion of collaborative approaches and training for Crisis Intervention Teams (CIT) for police departments throughout the country.

Objectives include:

- Increase public safety;
- Increase access to mental health and other treatment services for individuals with mental illnesses or co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders;
- Encourage early intervention and maximize diversion opportunities ;
- Promote training for justice and treatment professionals; and
- Facilitate communication, collaboration, and the delivery of support services among justice professionals, treatment and related service providers, and governmental partners.

Mental health courts have been found to be cost effective. A 2008 evaluation of the Anchorage, Alaska Mental Health Court (ACRP) found that participants in the court had fewer incarcerations and psychiatric hospital visits as well as shorter lengths of stay in jails or psychiatric hospitals than a comparison group, generating a net total of \$97,685 in savings over the evaluation period against a comparison group. The evaluation additionally found that the average daily cost to operate the ACRP was \$19.82 while the average daily cost of incarceration was \$121.60, producing a substantial cost savings. The cost savings of the ACRP were estimated at \$706,390 which is two and one-half times greater than the annual operations costs of the program at \$293,000<sup>22</sup>.

Similarly, the 2011 evaluation of Kalamazoo Mental Health Recovery Court and the 2012 Michigan Statewide Mental Health Court Outcome Evaluation found that participants in the courts had significantly fewer jail stays, lower utilization of emergency services (emergency

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<sup>22</sup> Honby Zeller Associates, Inc. "Outcomes from the Last Frontier: An Evaluation of the Anchorage Mental Health Court." The Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority, May 2008.  
[http://www.mhtrust.org/layouts/mhtrust/files/documents/reports\\_studies/ACRP%20Report%20FINAL1.pdf](http://www.mhtrust.org/layouts/mhtrust/files/documents/reports_studies/ACRP%20Report%20FINAL1.pdf)

room, psychiatric hospital, crisis residential), and decreased lengths of stay compared to before they entered the program, resulting in cost savings to the community<sup>23</sup>.

Nashua, NH officials reported that the Hillsborough County's Community Connections Mental Health Court diverted 235 people from jail and into treatment programs in 2010—averting an estimated 12,000 days in jail, which translated to \$60,000 in savings. The following year, more than 28,000 days were avoided, saving the county over \$141,000 in medication costs.

The requested increase will support expansion of collaborative approaches that improve criminal justice outcomes for individuals with mental illnesses or co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders and reduce criminal justice costs.

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<sup>23</sup> Kothari, Catherine. "Evaluation of Kalamazoo Mental Health Recovery Court." Kothari Consulting, LLC: October 2011; Sheryl Kubiak et al. "Statewide Mental Health Court Outcome Evaluation Aggregate Report." Michigan Department of Community Health, September 2012. [http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdch/Statewide\\_MHC\\_Evaluation\\_-\\_Aggregate\\_Report\\_Final\\_103112\\_w\\_seal\\_407300\\_7.pdf](http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdch/Statewide_MHC_Evaluation_-_Aggregate_Report_Final_103112_w_seal_407300_7.pdf).)

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$8,250				\$8,500				\$8,500

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$5,500		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$8,500	\$8,500		
Increases				\$0	\$5,500	\$5,500		
Grand Total				\$0	\$14,000	\$14,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Next Generation Identification (NGI) Assistance Program</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 1
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1 OJP Strategic Objective 1.4
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Statistics
Ranking:	25 of 38
Program Increase*:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$5,000,000</b>

(\*Note: 3 positions are requested within the Management and Administration narrative justification.)

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$5.0 million for the state and local law enforcement agency implementation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Next Generation Identification (NGI) program, an increase of \$5.0 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. NGI represents a major advancement in the availability of important biometric services and capabilities to the Nation's criminal justice system. Built by the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division, the requirements used to design and construct NGI functionalities were produced based on needs expressed by practitioners through extensive requirements involving state and local crime fighters. The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) and the CJIS Division propose the creation of a grant program to encourage and assist local, state, and tribal law enforcement and criminal justice agencies to take full advantage of these new and enhanced identification and investigation services available through NGI. The program will help NGI services grow in effectiveness as the participating agencies increase the capture and submission of their operational data via established standards, protocols, and best practices. Full national implementation of NGI will help protect citizens from violent crime and terrorism.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program supports DOJ Strategic Goal 2: *Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law*; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1: *Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers*; OJP Strategic Goal I: *Enhance state, local and tribal efforts to prevent and respond to violent crime and acts of terrorism*; and OJP Objective 1.4: *Improve the safety and security of law enforcement, first responders, and victim assistance communities through innovative technology and trauma-informed resources.*

### Justification

NGI involves the use of state-of-the-art multi-modal biometric services that provide not only the traditional ten print and latent fingerprint search capabilities, but also includes palm print services; rapid (by-the-side-of-the-road) fingerprint identification; facial recognition investigative services; text-based scars, marks, and tattoo searches, and even iris pattern registration and search services. NGI is being built within the CJIS Division alongside the National Crime Identification Center (NCIC), the National Sex Offender Registry, Uniform Crime Reporting, and the other CJIS programs. Ultimately, however, NGI is only effective as a national law enforcement resource as permitted by the quality and completeness of the data made available to it by the nation's law enforcement agencies.

OJP and CJIS propose to collaborate in development and implementation of an NGI Assistance Program which would provide technical and financial resources to state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies to encourage full utilization and effectiveness of NGI biometric services. It is envisioned that funding made available through this competitive grant program could be used by recipients to:

- Procure services to program/upgrade existing systems to required level of system compatibility.
- Obtain hardware/software required to support NGI functionality.
- Purchase fingerprint and live scan devices where need(s) are demonstrated through upgrades to existing equipment or acquiring new devices.

The OJP/CJIS program would also allocate funding for:

- The supply of essential training and technical services for end-users for the successful capture, storage, transmittal and retrieval of NGI functions; and
- The development of a national best practices models for biometrics data capture, data integrity and identity assurance.

The use of funds would also be pursuant to guidance issued by the CJIS NGI program office in coordination with OJP. Funding would be awarded to state agencies designated by the Governor's Office to administer law enforcement assistance funds, and would be based on required statewide implementation plans as well as documented state-specific needs and cost estimates. The state agency would be charged with providing sub-grants to local and tribal entities where justified.

From an investment perspective, at approximately \$1.2 billion, NGI represents the largest information technology development project in history of the Department of Justice. In order to maximize that investment and enable the nation's investigators to fully utilize the NGI system and the information it contains, a coordinated law enforcement assistance program is crucial. The proposed OJP/CJIS NGI collaboration builds upon the existing partnership these entities already have with federal, state, local, and tribal agencies through the CJIS Advisory Policy Board and the Compact Council. These entities have been significantly involved in the design, development, and implementation of NGI. Continued support for the partnership is critical to full NGI implementation across the user community.

### Impact on Performance

The goal of this initiative is to fully implement NGI services pursuant to a proposed statewide plan. The foundation of national biometric services for decades has been the ten print and latent fingerprint comparison services provided by the FBI's IAFIS. Those national services take a leap forward with NGI providing major enhancements to those existing programs and introducing new modalities of identification with high investigative value. These enhancements will only become truly effective when they are embraced and fulfilled through data submission from state, local, tribal and federal law enforcement, criminal justice, and homeland security agencies. Thus, the key outcome of this initiative will be the collection and transmission of new state, local, and/or tribal data being submitted to NGI through the state's criminal record repository.

For further discussion of the NGI Program, please refer to the Performance, Resources, and Strategies section under the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance appropriation account on page 89.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$5,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 7
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.4 OJP Strategic Objective 7.2
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	26 of 38
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$6,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President’s Budget requests \$10.0 million for Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE), an increase of \$6.0 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. Project HOPE, administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) in consultation with the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), will expand efforts to replicate the Hawaii Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE) model, and to implement additional models employing swift, certain, and fair (SCF) sanctions. These model development and implementation efforts will utilize training and technical assistance protocols and resources developed during the HOPE demonstration field experiment (DFE), which employed a randomized control trial (RCT) to generate much needed evidence on the effectiveness of “swift, certain, and fair accountability” models. OJP will use the knowledge generated from this research effort to implement HOPE in multiple locations with fidelity to the program model.

This funding initiative will also use promising results from other SCF programs (Texas Supervision With Intensive enForcemenT (SWIFT), 24/7 Sobriety, Alaska’s Probation Accountability and Certain Enforcement (PACE), and Washington Intensive Supervision Program (WISP)) to translate implementation knowledge to help the field to improve the outcomes of probationers and parolees. This investment will continue to support the generation of evidence that will help jurisdictions interested in the HOPE and other SCF models make informed decisions about whether this model will meet their needs. This funding may also be used to conduct process and outcome evaluations to assess program implementation and effectiveness.

### Support of the Department’s Strategic Goals

This program supports *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the Federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ’s Strategic Objective 3.4: Reform and strengthen America’s criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of*



*diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society; OJP Strategic Goal 7: Promote efforts that improve the security of persons in custody and provide innovative, comprehensive reentry approaches to reduce recidivism and maintain public safety; and OJP Strategic Objective 7.2: Promote innovative and comprehensive reentry approaches to facilitate offenders' successful reintegration into society, consistent with community expectations and standards.* This program will increase the effectiveness of expanding diversion programs and aiding inmates reentering into society by testing the success of the approach with several different populations and understanding the longer term impact the program has on offenders no longer under supervision.

### Justification

OJP seeks to generate new evidence about the potential efficacy of an innovative and promising approach in the field. Hawaii's Project HOPE program has used swift, certain, and fair sanctions to reduce probationers' violations and help probationers abstain from illegal drug use. An NIJ-funded evaluation of Hawaii's Project HOPE<sup>24</sup> found that, compared with probationers in a control group, after one year the Project HOPE probationers were:

- 55 percent less likely to be arrested for a new crime;
- 72 percent less likely to use drugs;
- 61 percent less likely to skip appointments with their supervisory officer; and,
- 53 percent less likely to have their probation revoked.

As a result, Project HOPE probationers served 48 percent fewer days in prison, on average, than the control group.

Other initiatives using a HOPE/SCF model that have shown promise include Texas' SWIFT, 24/7 Sobriety in South Dakota, and PACE in Alaska. The Texas SWIFT program, which also focuses on probationers, used progressive sanctions including a court admonishment, community service hours, increased reporting requirements, additional fines, and jail time. The evaluation of SWIFT showed that compared to a matched comparison group, subjects in SWIFT were significantly less likely to violate the terms of their probation, were half as likely to be revoked, and were half as likely to be convicted for new crimes (Snell, 2007)<sup>25</sup>.

24/7 Sobriety, initiated in South Dakota in 2005, was created in reaction to the state having the highest rates of drunken driving and roadside fatalities in the United States. 24/7 Sobriety required individuals arrested for or convicted of alcohol-involved offenses to submit to Breathalyzer tests twice per day or wear an alcohol monitoring bracelet at all times. Positive tests resulted in swift and certain, though modest, penalties, such as a day or two in jail. The approach was based on the idea that the certainty and rapidity, rather than the severity, of the

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<sup>24</sup> Hawken, A. and Kleiman, M. 2009. *Managing Drug Involved Probationers with Swift and Certain Sanctions: Evaluating Hawaii's HOPE*. Submitted to the United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.

<sup>25</sup> Snell, C. (2007). Fort Bend County Community Supervision and Corrections Special Sanctions Court Program. Unpublished Evaluation Report. Fort Bend County, Texas.

punishment would more effectively deter problem drinking. A study by Kilmer et al. (2013)<sup>26</sup> found strong support for the hypothesis that frequent alcohol testing with swift, certain, and modest sanctions could reduce problem drinking and improve public health outcomes.

In 2010, Alaska implemented the PACE program, based on HOPE's critical elements: warning hearings, frequent drug tests, a streamlined judicial process, and swift, certain, and fair sanctions for probationers who failed their random drug tests. Preliminary results from the experimental design suggested reductions in positive drug tests (Carns & Martin, 2011)<sup>27</sup>. Failed drug test rates dropped from 25 percent during the 3 months prior to enrollment to 9 percent in the 3 months following enrollment. In the same period of comparison, the portion of participants with any failed or missed tests dropped from 68 percent to only 20 percent (Carns & Martin, 2011).

Finally, in 2013, Grommon, et al.<sup>28</sup> conducted a randomized control trial to study the relapse and recidivism outcomes of parolees who were frequently and randomly drug tested with consequences for use. The authors sample consisted of 529 offenders released on parole in a large urban county in a Midwestern industrialized state. Grommon, et al. (2013) found that frequent monitoring of drug use with randomized testing protocols, immediate feedback, and certain consequences was effective in lowering rates of relapse and recidivism. These findings lend support to the use of random testing with swift, certain, and fair sanctions with parolees.

*Swift* and *certain* sanctions for violating terms of supervision sends a consistent message to offenders about personal responsibility and accountability, and research has shown that this response to infractions improves the perception that the sanction is *fair* and the immediacy is a vital tool in shaping behavior.

### Impact on Performance

Preventing and controlling crime is critical to ensuring the strength and vitality of democratic principles, the rule of law, and the fair administration of justice. Domestically, since state and local law enforcement are responsible for most crime control, prevention, and response in the United States, the Federal government is most effective in these areas when it develops and maintains partnerships with criminal justice practitioners in the Nation's states, cities, and neighborhoods to support innovation, evaluation and replication of proven interventions. This program addresses this goal by using information from the HOPE DFE and from the Hawaii HOPE evaluation, which was effective at controlling crime and reducing drug use in Hawaii, to assist jurisdictions who are interested in developing or enhancing their HOPE/SCF efforts.

In FY 2016, additional funding is sought to support additional sites who may be interested in developing or enhancing their HOPE/SCF efforts. In addition, the HOPE program will build capacity by working with up to a total of 10 sites to support the strengthening of relationships to support the cooperation and long-term commitment of the state or local judicial, penal,

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<sup>26</sup> Kilmer B, Nicosia N, Heaton P, and Midgette G. (January 2013). Efficacy of Frequent Monitoring with Swift, Certain, and Modest Sanctions for Violations: Insights from South Dakota's 24/7 Sobriety Project, American Journal of Public Health, Vol. 103, No. 1, pp. e37-e43 (EP-51155, [http://www.rand.org/pubs/external\\_publications/EP51155.html](http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP51155.html)).

<sup>27</sup> Carns, T. W., & Martin, S. (2011). Anchorage PACE probation accountability with certain enforcement: A preliminary evaluation of the Anchorage pilot PACE project. Alaska Judicial Council.

<sup>28</sup> Grommon, E., Cox, S.M., Davidson, W.S., & Bynum, T.S. (2013) Alternative models of instant drug testing: evidence from an experimental trial. Journal of Experimental Criminology, 9:145-168.

enforcement, probation, and parole systems. The funding also will be used to develop and test a portfolio of training materials that can then be shared with the field to support replication where the intervention is found to have effectiveness.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$4,000				\$4,000				\$4,000

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$6,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$4,000	\$4,000		
Increases				\$0	\$6,000	\$6,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository (CrimeSolutions.gov)</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 6
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Objective 3.1 OJP Objective 6.2
Budget Appropriation:	Research, Evaluation and Statistics
Organizational Program:	National Institute of Justice
Ranking:	29 of 38
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+3,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$3.0 million to restore funding for the Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository (CrimeSolutions.gov), an increase of \$3.0 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. CrimeSolutions.gov, which will be administered by OJP's National Institute of Justice (NIJ), provides practitioners and policymakers with a credible, online source for evidence-based information on "what works" and what is promising in criminal justice, juvenile justice, and crime victim services policy and practice.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program contributes to *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the Federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 6: Develop and disseminate research and statistics that inform criminal and juvenile justice policy and improve outcomes; and OJP Objective 6.2: Provide justice statistics and information to support justice policy and decision-making needs.* The additional funding for CrimeSolutions.gov will help meet strategic goals of the Department of Justice and the White House. The DOJ Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2012 -2016 supports ongoing evaluation of program approaches and strategies which show promise in reducing or preventing crime and victimization.

### Justification

The need to share the results of evidence-based research within the criminal and juvenile justice and crime victim service communities to learn "what works" has been widely acknowledged by government agencies, academic researchers and professional organizations as an essential step toward improving the effectiveness and efficiency of these programs.

The Clearinghouse identifies programs and practices that have been proven to work and those that, while not proven to work, demonstrate promise and merit further exploration. In addition, the Clearinghouse identifies programs and practices that have been shown to not work. Most importantly, the Clearinghouse is user-friendly, providing information in clear, concise, accessible language and offers multiple points of access or “views,” so that users can choose how best to access material.

CrimeSolutions.gov is a searchable online database with profiles of nearly 300 evidence-based programs covering a range of justice-related topics, including corrections; courts; crime prevention; substance abuse; juveniles; law enforcement; technology and forensics; and victims. CrimeSolutions.gov receives an average of 1,800 visitors per day and is among the most widely used resource of its kind.

### Impact on Performance

The goal of CrimeSolutions.gov is to provide reliable, easily accessible, evidence-based information to support research, budgetary, and program development decisions at the Federal, state, and local level. It assists DOJ staff, state, local, and tribal officials, community organizations, criminal and juvenile justice professionals, and crime victim service professionals seeking to:

- Identify and separate programs and practices that are effective or promising from those that are not;
- Inform criminal and juvenile justice and crime victim research, development and dissemination;
- Educate the public regarding what constitutes effective and promising crime victim and criminal and juvenile justice policy; and
- Establish clear definitions of effectiveness as well as standards of evidence to guide program investment.

In FY 2016, CrimeSolutions.gov staff will look into improving the usefulness of the data it provides by:

- Developing a system of rating programs with multiple outcomes, like preventing drug use and violent crimes. Most evidence rating systems (including the current CrimeSolutions.gov ratings) combine multiple outcomes into a single overall program rating. A new “multiple outcomes” rating system would provide policy makers and practitioners with more precise information about what works *for what specific outcome*.
- Integrating into CrimeSolutions.gov the ratings of research from other evidence clearinghouses by calculating rating “crosswalks” with clearinghouses such as the “What Works” in Reentry Clearinghouse developed by the Council of State Governments Justice Center and the Urban Institute, the Campbell Collaboration (C2), an international research network; the University of Colorado’s Blueprints for Violence Prevention; and

the Washington State Institute for Public Policy's (WSIPP) work rating program and cost effectiveness. Important work on this has already begun: CrimeSolutions.gov and OJJDP's Model Programs Guide have already achieved rating "harmonization" so that ratings on the two sites are identical.

- Incorporating more reviews to address evaluations of technologies and their implementation in the criminal and juvenile justice systems.
- Incorporating more reviews to address forensic technologies and techniques and the impacts of advances in the forensic sciences on the criminal and juvenile justice systems.
- Expanding reviews of program principles included in the Practices module of CrimeSolutions.gov, and exploring how to extend this work to evidence about broader criminal justice policy issues.

CrimeSolutions.gov staff also will look to address the current backlog of programs and practices identified as potential candidates for full review based on the strength of available evaluations by increased funding for reviews.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$1,000				\$0				\$0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$3,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services					\$0	\$0		
Increases					\$3,000	\$3,000		
Grand Total					\$3,000	\$3,000		



## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Research on Domestic Radicalization and Violent Extremism</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 6
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Objective 3.1 OJP Objective 6.1
Budget Appropriation:	Research, Evaluation, and Statistics
Organizational Program:	National Institute of Justice
Ranking:	30 of 38
Program Increase:	Pos 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$4, 000,000

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$4.0 million for the Domestic Radicalization and Violent Extremism (DRVE) program. This request establishes an independent line item appropriation at a level that is equal to what was provided as a carveout under the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants program in FY 2015. The requested funding is for research targeted toward developing a better understanding of the domestic radicalization and violent extremist phenomena, and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention. This program is administered by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), whose mission is to improve knowledge and understanding of crime and justice issues through science, and to provide objective and independent knowledge and tools to reduce crime and promote justice, particularly at the state, local, and tribal levels.

Countering and preventing violent extremism is a primary concern for state and local law enforcement agencies as well as the federal government. Violent extremists are those who support or commit ideologically motivated violence to further political, social or religious goals. The goal of NIJ's DRVE portfolio is to provide community leaders with evidence-based practices for bolstering resilience and developing community-wide responses that can prevent and mitigate threats posed by violent extremists.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program supports DOJ's Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, international levels; DOJ Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs; OJP Strategic Goal 6: Develop and disseminate research and statistics that inform criminal and juvenile justice policy and improve outcomes; and OJP Strategic Objective 6.1: Develop innovative social, forensic, and physical sciences research and

rigorous program evaluation that advance criminal and juvenile justice policy and decision-making

### Justification

This request will continue an existing Congressional set-aside within the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants Program, while expanding the substantive scope of the existing program. Starting in FY 2012, Congress has provided NIJ with a set-aside of \$4 million in funding for “research targeted toward developing a better understanding of the domestic radicalization phenomenon, and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention.” After a lengthy review of the existing research; discussions with other DOJ components; consultations with other federal agencies and discussions with representatives from state and local agencies; and three years of solicited research, it was determined that the program should expand its focus to all phases of violent extremism, not just radicalization, as it occurs in the United States.

Since 2002, NIJ has invested in dozens of research projects focused on violent extremism as it impacts state and local criminal justice agencies and the communities they serve. The program has invested in the formation of violent extremism databases, the evaluation of law enforcement responses to violent extremism, the assessment of high risk targets for violent extremism, the links between violent extremism and other forms of crime, and the organization, culture and structure of violent extremism.

Since 2012, NIJ has focused its research investments in this area on developing a better understanding of domestic radicalization to violent extremism and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention of radicalization in the United States. The DRVE focuses on answering three major questions: 1) What are the primary drivers of radicalization to violent extremism, and how do these drivers vary across cohorts (e.g., by grievance, by age, by socioeconomic categories, etc.)?; 2) How is radicalization to violent extremism analogous to other forms of extreme violence, such as mass casualty events and gangs?; and 3) What policy choices and/or programmatic interventions reduce or prevent radicalization, to induce disengagement from violent extremism, or to ensure de-radicalization and desistance? For each of these questions, a crucial aspect of the answer is to detail the role of criminal justice agencies and their community partners in all aspects of a comprehensive effort to counter violent extremism (CVE).

The newly expanded program will continue the focus on radicalization to violent extremism in the United States, but will expand to revisit the topics NIJ explored prior to 2012. Of particular interest to NIJ’s stakeholders are studies of the potential risk associated with domestic terrorist organizations, the shifting nature of targets and how best to secure them, the links between domestic violent extremist organizations and criminal entities such as organized crime and transnational gangs, and the future risk of cyberterrorism. The program will coordinate with other funding agencies (e.g., Department of Homeland Security) and the intelligence community (e.g., the National Counterterrorism Center) to avoid repetition of effort and to ensure maximum utility from research investments.

### Impact on Performance

The performance goal of each of NIJ's research programs is to build a cumulative body of basic and applied research knowledge to inform and improve criminal justice policy and practice. Research reports, peer-reviewed publications, and archived research data are measurable outputs of the research program and of progress toward that goal. This initiative will provide a consistent level of funding that will support building a cumulative body of research knowledge in understanding domestic radicalization and violent extremist phenomena, and advance evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (Change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$4,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (Change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$4,000	\$4,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$4,000	\$4,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Countering Violent Extremism Program</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 1
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Objective 2.1 OJP Objective 1.4
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	31 of 38
Program Change:	Pos 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$6,000,000

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$6.0 million for the new Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Program, an increase of \$6.0 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. This program, which will be administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), is part of an Administration strategy to support the development and implementation of community-led pilot programs designed to prevent various forms of violent extremism. The pilot programs will emphasize identifying the root causes and warning signs of violent extremism and developing a strategic program to prevent individuals from ever becoming violent extremists. This program will focus on preventing violent criminal acts and make a clear distinction between preventing criminal acts and safeguarding civil rights, civil liberties, and freedoms of speech, religion, thought, and belief.

The CVE Program will award funding to up to 10 communities through a competitive process that considers a number of factors, including each applicant's descriptions of the scope of its community's problems and needs. The program will involve close collaboration between community stakeholders and U.S. Attorney Offices (USAOs), with the USAOs playing a vital leadership role. The program will support pilot programs seeking to prevent terrorism and radicalization; gang violence; and sovereign citizen and other extremist groups that advocate acts of violence or hate crimes on the basis of race, religion, nationality, or political beliefs. The focus will be on community-led (grassroots efforts) prevention, using evidence-based curriculum, training, and data – when available – for communities to address the root causes of violent criminal extremism. Pilot sites selected to receive awards will be required to include a program evaluation component in their strategy to identify programmatic challenges and lessons learned for possible replication of these programs in other communities.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

The CVE Program supports DOJ Strategic Goals 2: *Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law*; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1: *Combat the threat,*

*incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers; OJP Strategic Goal 1: Enhance state, local and tribal efforts to prevent and respond to violent crime and acts of terrorism; and OJP Strategic Objective 1.4: Support state, local, and tribal efforts to prevent and reduce acts of terrorism.* Through the development of a strategic prevention model that is community-led, pilot sites will work to identify, address, and prevent individuals from becoming violent extremists, thereby preventing the possibility of extreme violent criminal behavior from occurring in our nation's communities.

### Justification

Violent extremism – terrorist radicalization; gang recruitment and initiation; extremist groups that condone and encourage ideologically motivated violent criminal behavior in the name of race, religion, or political and social beliefs – continues to be an emerging issue in the United States. The CVE Program is strongly supported by USAOs who are seeing the need for a community-led program to address this emerging issue on a first-hand basis.

A March 2012 report prepared by the University of Maryland's National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) looked at the organizational dynamics of far-right hate groups and found that of the 275 groups that were analyzed, 21 percent of them had members who had committed at least one violent criminal act.<sup>29</sup> The study also found that as these groups grew in size or age, the likelihood increased that members would become involved in violence.<sup>30</sup> A 2011 White House report/document, *Empowering Local Partners to Prevent Violent Extremism in the United States*, states, "In recent history, our country has faced plots by neo-Nazis and other anti-Semitic hate groups, racial supremacists, and international and domestic terrorist groups; and since the September 11 attacks, we have faced an expanded range of plots and attacks in the United States inspired or directed by al-Qa'ida and its affiliates and adherents as well as other violent extremists."<sup>31</sup> Although it cannot be assumed that all ideologically-motivated and extremist groups and their members are violent in nature, the ideology behind some of them may cause extreme radicalization in some individuals, which may lead them to commit or attempt a violent criminal act for the sake of their ideologies. This program's goal will be to prevent that extreme radicalization from occurring.

According to a September 17, 2014 Committee on Homeland Security press release, the United States estimates that approximately 15,000 foreign fighters have flown to Syria; over 100 of them are Americans.<sup>32</sup> U.S. authorities are seeing an increase in radicalized Westerners wanting to travel abroad. Additionally, U.S. authorities have uncovered over 70 homegrown violent Jihadist plots or attacks since 9/11. Many of those radicalized individuals were radicalized, at least in part, by online propaganda.<sup>33</sup> This program will seek to address criminal radicalization regardless of ethnicity or religion.

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<sup>29</sup> <http://www.start.umd.edu/research-projects/terrorism-and-extremist-violence-united-states-tevus-database>

<sup>30</sup> Ibid.

<sup>31</sup> [http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/empowering\\_local\\_partners.pdf](http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/empowering_local_partners.pdf)

<sup>32</sup> <http://homeland.house.gov/press-release/fbi-dhs-nctc-heads-agree-isis-recruitment-and-radicalization-americans-dangerous-and>

<sup>33</sup> Ibid.

### Impact on Performance

To date, there has not been a concerted national community-led effort and focus on combating violent extremism in the United States. Communities throughout the nation are experiencing issues/events where community members are becoming radicalized while in the United States and are becoming known to authorities because of their criminal activities or plans. This pilot initiative will provide communities with funding and assistance in developing and implementing a strategy to prevent violent extremism from occurring in the first place by countering the influence of extremist groups; thereby reducing incidences of violent crimes in our communities.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$6,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	6,000	\$6,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$6,000	\$6,000		



## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>National Missing and Unidentified Persons System</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 6
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Objective 3.1 OJP Objective 6.1
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	National Institute of Justice
Ranking:	33 of 38
Program Increase:	Pos 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$2,400,000

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$2.4 million for the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs) Program, an increase of \$2.4 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. NamUs is a national centralized repository and resource center for missing persons and unidentified decedent cases; its online system of databases can be searched by medical examiners, coroners, law enforcement officials, and the general public trying to locate missing persons or identify unknown human remains. The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is continuing its role to complete the development and upgrading of NamUs and fully implement the system expansion. The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) is seeking a dedicated appropriation to sustain NamUs operations and enhance its functionality.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This initiative will support *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the Federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs; OJP Strategic Goal 6: Develop and disseminate research and statistics that inform criminal and juvenile justice policy and improve outcomes; and OJP Objective 6.1: Develop innovative social, forensic, and physical sciences research and rigorous program evaluation that advance criminal and juvenile justice policy and decision-making.*

### Justification

On any given day, there are over 90,000 missing persons known to law enforcement agencies in the United States. The NamUs system works to help resolve missing persons' cases by assisting state and local law enforcement and the families and loved ones of these missing persons upload and upgrade information and biometrics on their cases into the centralized online databases that

make up NamUs. Currently, there are approximately 10,000 missing persons' cases in the system from all over the country.

NamUs also assists criminal justice professionals in identifying unknown human remains. Prior to the creation of NamUs, the medical examiner and coroner communities did not have a mechanism for storing biometric data collected from thousands of unidentified human bodies found throughout the United States. NamUs provides the medical examiner and coroner communities with a case management system that creates a searchable repository of data on unidentified persons' cases; it also allows other medical examiners and coroners' offices to share data with the law enforcement community. NamUs is still gathering data on unidentified persons cases from all over the country; there are approximately 10,000 unidentified persons' cases currently entered into the system.

NamUs advances investigative innovation by leveraging the online accessibility of its databases to cross jurisdictional boundaries and simplifying the sharing of information between law enforcement agencies, medical examiners' and coroners' offices, and the general public. New cases can be added by law enforcement, medical examiners or coroners' offices, or the general public; be verified by case managers; and become visible and searchable across the country in a very short time. By breaking down barriers to communication among these key groups, the potential for solving missing persons' cases is enhanced and investigative workload is reduced.

Although portions of NamUs have been in place since 2007, its overall impact on missing persons and unidentified persons cases is just beginning to be felt. NamUs was designed with the help of experts with years of experience in missing persons and unidentified persons' investigations, who helped NIJ create an innovative, highly useable system that can not only assist in resolving current cases, but can also provide a forum for stakeholders in missing persons and unidentified persons' cases from all over the country to collaborate with each other.

This request will support the day-to-day operation of the NamUs databases and provide the funding needed to expand the functionality and services provided by the NamUs system. OJP will continue its ongoing efforts to enhance NamUs through technology upgrades, expanded use of biometric data (such as DNA, dental records, fingerprints, and anthropologists' reports), and improvements to the system's automated information processing capabilities. OJP is also exploring what role NamUs might fill in the area of critical incident response.

#### Impact on Performance

OJP seeks to ensure that NamUs continues to be a free online system of databases with the relevant and timely information needed by medical examiners, coroners, law enforcement officials, and the general public trying to resolve these cases. OJP will maximize the use of forensic services to assist in solving these cases, including but not limited to: acquisition and analysis of DNA, coordination/collection of family reference samples, anthropological and odontological review and evaluation, and fingerprint examination. Further, NamUs funding will continue to support identification of missing persons and/or unidentified human remains, across all of the U.S.'s jurisdictions, by entering data, locating data, and upgrading existing data in the NamUs system.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$2,400		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$2,400	\$2,400		
Grand Total				\$0	\$2,400	\$2,400		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Civil Legal Aid Competitive Grant Program</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Objective 3.1 OJP Objective 5.1
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	34 of 38
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$5,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President’s Budget requests \$5.0 million for a Civil Legal Aid Competitive Grant Program. This program, which will be administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) in collaboration with the Department’s Access to Justice Initiative (ATJ), will provide funding, training, and technical assistance to incentivize civil legal aid planning processes and system improvements, supporting innovative efforts to improve and expand civil legal assistance services at the state, local, and tribal levels.

### Support of the Department’s Strategic Goals

This initiative will support *DOJ’s Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the Nation’s capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation’s law enforcement, criminal, and juvenile justice systems.*

### Justification

Many Americans who appear in court to address significant life-altering events — such as foreclosure proceedings, child custody cases, or immigration hearings — do so without a lawyer. Although more than 50 million Americans technically qualify for federally funded legal assistance, over half of those who seek such assistance are turned away due to lack of funding. The cost of quality legal representation in civil cases and the lack of funding for civil legal assistance create a substantial “justice gap” for low- and moderate-income people in civil court proceedings.

Studies conducted by the Legal Services Corporation and other legal services organizations demonstrate that current federal funding for civil legal aid programs allows most of them to meet

only 20 percent of the civil legal needs of low-income Americans. Furthermore, these statistics describe only those below the poverty line and do not reflect the tens of millions of moderate income Americans who also cannot afford a lawyer. These findings are reinforced by the findings of an American Bar Foundation study, *Access Across America*, which concludes no state has a truly integrated civil legal assistance “system” capable of helping all relevant legal services providers to coordinate their client intake and services.

These failures have many consequences, such as:

- People who need help accessing housing, public schools, personal safety, healthcare, employment and other Department concerns, too often do not get it.
- Inefficiencies from escalating numbers of self-represented litigants compound budget woes for our courts, creating delays and additional burdens for both state and federal courts.
- Federal, state, local, and tribal governments lose out on economic benefits from providing legal assistance to people who cannot afford it by preventing harm and financial waste such as domestic violence or unnecessary evictions. For example, helping victims obtain child custody arrangements and child support payments that enable them to leave abusive relationships has the potential to significantly reduce incidents of domestic violence.

#### Impact on Performance

The Civil Legal Aid Competitive Grants Program can be used to promote a “race to the top” for access to civil legal justice that would challenge state, local, and tribal governments to develop truly integrated civil legal aid systems. These systems will leverage existing legal aid nonprofits, state courts, local bar associations, technology innovations, law schools, and pro bono programs to develop innovative models that make use of public/private collaboration. By requiring an evaluation of each project funded by this program, OJP will also further the Administration’s efforts to use evidence-based decision-making to improve results. This program offers the Department an opportunity to provide national leadership in the area of civil legal aid programs and help state, local, and tribal grantees to adapt their own blueprint for building integrated civil justice assistance systems in their jurisdictions through the lessons learned.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$5,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>OJP Minor Program Increases</b>
Strategic Goals:	Multiple (see chart)
Strategic Objectives:	Multiple (see chart)
Budget Appropriation:	Research, Evaluation, and Statistics State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance National Institute of Justice
Ranking:	37 of 38
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$10,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget is requesting \$10.0 million in minor increases to four programs. These small adjustments will support efforts to address Department and Administration. The proposed increases are detailed below:

(dollars in thousands)	DOJ Strategic Goal & Objective	OJP Strategic Goal & Objective	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget Request	FY 2016 Request vs. FY 2015 Enacted
<b>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</b>					
Forensic Science	Goal 3; Obj. 3.1	Goal 6; Obj. 6.2	4,000	6,000	2,000
<b>Subtotal, RES</b>			<b>4,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance:</b>					
Economic, High-technology and Cybercrime Prevention	Goal 3; Obj.3.1	Goal 4; Obj. 4.1	13,000	15,000	2,000
National Criminal History Records Improvement Program	Goal 3; Obj.3.1	Goal 6; Obj. 6.2	48,000	50,000	2,000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	Goal 3; Obj.3.4	Goal 7; Obj. 7.2	10,000	14,000	4,000
<b>Subtotal, SLLEA</b>			<b>71,000</b>	<b>79,000</b>	<b>8,000</b>
<b>Total, OJP Minor Increases</b>			<b>\$75,000</b>	<b>\$85,000</b>	<b>\$10,000</b>

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

The table above summarizes the alignment of these programs with the strategic goals and objectives of DOJ and OJP.

### Justification

The FY 2016 President's Budget request encourages innovation and evidence-based policies and programs throughout the justice system, and addresses the nation's most important criminal justice and public safety challenges.

Promoting the development and implementation of evidence-based policies and practices throughout the criminal and juvenile justice system is one of OJP's most important priorities. Evidence-based programs have the potential to help OJP's state, local, and tribal partners improve the efficiency and effectiveness of existing programs, develop innovative solutions to persistent criminal justice challenges, and improve outcomes. The increases requested for the Forensic Science and Economic, High-technology and Cybercrime Prevention Programs will provide additional support for activities to strengthening the practice of forensic sciences and responding to the growing threats of economic crime and cybercrime.

Electronic criminal history records play a vital role in supporting criminal investigations, background checks related to firearm purchases, licensing, employment, and the identification of persons subject to protective orders or wanted, arrested, or convicted for stalking and/or domestic violence. The increase requested for the National Criminal History Records Improvement Program (NCHIP) will provide additional funding to help states and territories improve the quality, timeliness, and immediate accessibility of criminal history and related records for use by federal, state, and local law enforcement.

Addressing substance abuse among incarcerated offenders is an important priority for state and local corrections systems and an important component in efforts to develop successful reentry programs. The increase requested for the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program will provide additional resources to help state and local governments develop and implement residential substance abuse treatment programs in their correctional and detention facilities and to create and maintain community-based aftercare services for offenders.

### Impact on Performance

The proposed increases to these programs will ensure that these programs have the resources needed to support effective operations, focus resources on programs that address high-priority criminal justice issues, and promote the development of evidence-based programs to improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system.

For further discussion of the NCHIP Program, please refer to the Performance, Resources, and Strategies section under the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance appropriation account on page 87.

For further discussion of the RSAT Program, please refer to the Performance, Resources, and Strategies section under the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance appropriation account on page 92.



## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$73,500				\$75,000				\$75,000

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$10,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$75,000	\$75,000		
Increase				\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$85,000	\$85,000		

## **VI. Program Decreases by Item**

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Youth Mentoring</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 2
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2 OJP Strategic Objective 2.2
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	2 of 38
Program Decrease:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE 0 Dollars <b>-\$32,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$58.0 million for the Youth Mentoring program, a decrease of \$32.0 million below the FY 2015 Enacted level. The Youth Mentoring program, administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), supports mentoring for youth at risk of educational failure, dropping out of school, or involvement in delinquent activities, including gangs.

### Justification

Mentoring is a process which uses relationships to teach, impart, or institute changes in behaviors or attitudes. Research indicates that, when well-implemented, mentoring can be a useful strategy in working with at-risk and high risk youth to promote positive outcomes across social, emotional, behavioral and academic areas of youth development and mentoring helps youth succeed in school and work and life. The Youth Mentoring Program includes solicitations geared toward supporting national and community organizations that directly serve youth through mentoring, target specific populations of youth, and enhance the capacity of other organizations to implement best practices in the areas of recruitment, training, and mentoring support.

The Administration and Congress share concern about the current state of the nation's economy. This Budget request reflects the President's commitment to cutting the deficit and restoring fiscal sustainability. This is a significant challenge, which required the Administration to make very difficult funding decisions across the federal government, including redirecting resources from some existing programs to address the most urgent national priorities.

As part of OJP's ongoing commitment to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of its grant programs, OJJDP will work with its grantees to seek greater cost efficiencies and coordination to ensure all of its juvenile justice programs operate more cost effectively.

### Impact on Performance

High-risk and at-risk populations are often underserved due to location, shortage of mentors, special physical or mental challenges, and other reasons. The goals of this initiative are to:

- Provide funding to state, local, community, and national organizations to propose the enhancement or expansion of initiatives that will assist in the development and maturity of community-based programs to provide quality mentoring services to high-risk populations; and
- Build the capacity of tribes to develop and implement culturally-sensitive mentoring activities on tribal reservations by strengthening and expanding existing mentoring activities in reservation communities that seek to increase participation of tribal youth in interactions with tribal adult mentors.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$88,500				\$90,000				\$90,000

### Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$32,000		

### Total Decrease for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$90,000	\$90,000		
Decrease				\$0	-\$32,000	-\$32,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$58,000	\$58,000		

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Objective 3.1 OJP Objective 5.4
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	National Institute of Justice
Ranking:	22 of 38
Program Decrease:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>-\$20,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$105.0 million to support DNA and other forensic science activities, a decrease of \$20.0 million below the FY 2015 Enacted level. Administered by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), funding will support DNA analysis and laboratory capacity enhancement, as well as forensic research, development, and evaluation that directly supports NIJ efforts to provide knowledge and tools to reduce crime and improve public safety through the implementation of programs that improve the quality and practice of forensic science. The greatest portion of the funding for this program is used to address the backlog of unanalyzed DNA samples and biological evidence from crime scenes, arrestees, and convicted offenders, as well as to assist law enforcement with solving cold cases and supporting efforts to identify missing and unidentified dead. Funds for DNA analysis have been and continue to be used to perform DNA analysis on sexual assault kits submitted to a forensic laboratory. Of the total requested amount, OJP will direct \$20 million toward reducing the backlog of sexual assault kits. Overall, OJP provides capacity building grants, training, and technical assistance to state and local governments and supports innovative forensic science research.

In addition to this funding, the President's Budget requests \$41.0 million for the Community Teams to Reduce the Sexual Assault Evidence Kit Backlog and Improve Sexual Assault Investigations Program, which will provide grants that support community efforts to develop plans and identify the most critical needs to address sexual assault prevention, investigation, prosecution and services, including addressing sexual assault kits (SAKs) at law enforcement agencies that have never been submitted to a crime laboratory.

### Justification

The Administration and Congress share concern about the current state of the nation's economy. This Budget request reflects the President's commitment to cutting the deficit and restoring fiscal sustainability. This is a significant challenge, which required the Administration to make very difficult funding decisions across the Federal government, including redirecting resources from some existing programs to address the most urgent national priorities.

### Impact on Performance

This initiative directly aligns with *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; DOJ's Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.4: Increase the capacity and availability of criminal justice and forensic science techniques for maintain public safety.*

No significant impact is expected, as the program will undertake efforts to ensure that funds are prioritized for use to address the cohort of DNA evidence representing the most serious of crimes, including rape and sexual assault.

For further discussion of the DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities, please refer to the Performance, Resources, and Strategies section under the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance appropriation account on page 91.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$125,000				\$125,000				\$125,000

### Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$20,000		

### Total Decrease for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$125,000	\$125,000		
Decrease				\$0	-\$20,000	-\$20,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$105,000	\$105,000		



## VI. Program Decreases by Item

**Item Name:** **VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse**

**Strategic Goals:** DOJ Strategic Goal 2  
OJP Strategic Goal 2

**Strategic Objective:** DOJ Objective 2.2  
OJP Strategic Objective 2.2

**Budget Appropriation:** Juvenile Justice Programs

**Organizational Program:** Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Ranking:** 24 of 38

**Program Decrease:** Positions **0** FTE **0** Dollars **-\$8,000,000**

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$11.0 million for the Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse, a decrease of \$8.0 million below the FY 2015 Enacted level. This program, administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), provides training and technical assistance to professionals involved in investigating, prosecuting, and treating child abuse. This program also supports the development of Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs) and/or multi-disciplinary teams (MDTs) designed to prevent the inadvertent revictimization of an abused child by the justice and social service systems in their efforts to protect the child.

### Justification

The National Children's Alliance is the national non-profit membership organization of CACs that implements standards for accreditation and provides funding to local CAC programs and state chapter organizations. The National Children's Advocacy Center, the nation's first CAC, provides education, training and professional services to promote excellence in child abuse response systems and serves as a national and international model for CACs.

Four Regional Children's Advocacy Centers are funded to assist in the development and expansion of local CACs and provide training, technical assistance, and other services to communities establishing multi-disciplinary programs. The four regional CACs will continue to be supported in FY 2016, however the funding levels would be reduced. The National Center for the Prosecution of Child Abuse provides a national training and technical assistance program for prosecutors and allied criminal justice professionals instrumental to the criminal prosecution of child abuse cases. OJJDP has administered funding for Victims of Child Abuse Act (VOCA) Programs since 1994.

The Administration and Congress share concern about the current state of the nation's economy. This Budget request reflects the President's commitment to cutting the deficit and restoring fiscal

sustainability. This is a significant challenge, which required the Administration to make very difficult funding decisions across the federal government, including redirecting resources from some existing programs to address the most urgent national priorities.

As part of OJP's ongoing commitment to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of its grant programs, OJJDP will work with its grantees to seek greater cost efficiencies and coordination to ensure all of its juvenile justice programs operate more cost effectively.

### Impact on Performance

The goals of this program are to:

1. Train criminal justice system professionals on innovative techniques for investigating, and prosecuting child abuse cases;
2. Promote a multidisciplinary approach to coordinating the investigations and prosecution of child abuse cases, thereby limiting the number of necessary pre-trial interviews for child victims, as well as to better assure the accuracy of each interview;
3. Increase the number of communities utilizing a Children's Advocacy Center approach to the investigation, prosecution and treatment of child abuse cases;
4. Assist communities in developing child-focused programs designed to improve the resources available to children and families;
5. Provide support to non-offending family members;
6. Enhance coordination among community agencies, professionals, and provide medical support to health care and mental health care professionals involved in the intervention, prevention, prosecution, and investigation systems that respond to child abuse cases; and
7. Improve the quality of child abuse prosecution by providing specialized training and technical assistance to prosecutors.

No negative impact is expected on performance.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$19,000				\$19,000				\$19,000

### Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$8,000		

### Total Decrease for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$19,000	\$19,000		
Decrease				\$0	-\$8,000	-\$8,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$11,000	\$11,000		

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Victims of Trafficking</b>
Strategic Goal:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.2
Strategic Objective:	OJP Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.2
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Office for Victims of Crime Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	27 of 38
Program Decrease:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>-\$31,750,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$10.5 million for the Victims of Trafficking Program, a decrease of \$31.8 million below the FY 2015 Enacted level. This program supports ongoing collaborative efforts to identify, rescue, and assist victims of human trafficking across the United States. The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) administers a Victims of Trafficking grant program focused on supporting comprehensive and specialized victim services for trafficking victims. The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and OVC jointly administer another Victims of Trafficking grant program, which provides grants to state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies and victim service organizations. OVC and BJA coordinate awards to law enforcement and victim services providers located in the same geographic areas to support the development of ongoing human trafficking task forces capable of addressing the full range of public safety and criminal justice issues surrounding human trafficking.

### Justification

In addition to the funding provided through the Victims of Trafficking Program, the FY 2016 Budget request includes an additional \$10.0 million under the Crime Victims Fund (CVF) to support enhanced services for domestic victims of trafficking. OVC and BJA will continue to work with their state, local, and tribal partners to promote more effective responses to trafficking and provide training and technical assistance to help communities throughout the nation respond to the challenges surrounding human trafficking in all of its forms. OJP will carefully coordinate anti-trafficking activities supported by both programs to help their state, local, and tribal partners make efficient use of all funding for anti-trafficking programs and reach as many victims as possible.

### Impact on Performance

These programs enhance partnerships between the federal and local law enforcement and victim service providers via enhanced information sharing and usage. The program will also include training to identify, investigate, and rescue victims of human trafficking.

Broad outcome goals for the human trafficking initiatives include 1) conducting proactive investigations of sex and labor trafficking in coordination with local, state, regional, and federal law enforcement and regulatory agencies; 2) identifying victims of all forms of human trafficking and offering a range of services to meet their needs; and 3) enhancing each community's capacity to identify and report trafficking crimes.

From the inception of the program in January 2003 through June 2013, OVC grantees provided services to 5,756 victims of trafficking. For the one year period of July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013, a total of 1,911 victims were served by the 32 victim service providers that were funded during that year. Of the 1,911 clients, 324 victims were identified and served through the OVC/BJA human trafficking task force initiative. Most of the grantees manage very diverse caseloads of human trafficking victims. Sixty percent of the victims served are foreign national and 40% were U.S. citizens. The number of U.S. citizens, served through these programs increased 25% from the previous year. The majority of victims served have been female victims of sex trafficking; however, 29% of the involved labor trafficking, and 19% (358) of all victims served were male.

In addition to providing direct services, OVC grantees across each grant program worked to enhance the community's capacity to identify and respond appropriately to victims of trafficking. From July 1, 2012, to June 30, 2013, grantees trained 47,617 professionals representing law enforcement, immigration attorneys, victim service providers, medical and mental health professionals, and faith-based and other community-based organizations.

Performance measurement data has not yet been completely aggregated for FY 2014 and FY 2015; however, due to the increased numbers of grants awarded in FY 2014 and FY 2015, OVC and BJA expect a significant increase in the numbers of victims identified and served.

No negative impact is expected on performance or outcomes.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$14,250				\$42,250				\$42,250

### Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$31,750		

### Total Decrease for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$42,250	\$42,250		
Decrease				\$0	-\$31,750	-\$31,750		
Grand Total				\$0	\$10,500	\$10,500		

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Crime Victims Fund</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 2
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Objective 2.2 OJP Objective 2.3
Budget Appropriation:	Crime Victims Fund
Organizational Program:	Office for Victims of Crime
Ranking:	28 of 38
Program Decrease:	Pos 0 FTE 0 Dollars <b>-\$1,361,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

The Administration is very appreciative of the one-time increase provided for the Crime Victims Fund (CVF) in FY 2015. In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests an annual obligation limitation of \$1.0 billion for the CVF, a decrease of \$1.4 billion below the FY 2015 Enacted level. Of the \$1.0 billion requested for the Crime Victims Fund obligation limitation in FY 2016, \$45.0 million will support the Office for Victims of Crimes' (OVC) Vision 21 initiative, of which \$20.0 million will support Vision 21 programs serving tribal victims of crime. In addition, \$10.0 million will support enhanced services for domestic victims of human trafficking.

OVC uses funding from the CVF to provide formula grants to the states to support crime victim compensation and victims services programs. The fund also supports victim services at the federal level, and provides a small amount of discretionary funding for national scope training and technical assistance to victims services professionals, efforts to enhance the capacity of victims services programs, and related efforts to promote innovation and build the evidence base regarding "what works" in the field for victims services and compensation programs.

### Justification

The 2016 Budget level maintains support for victim compensation and victim service programs, and allows OVC to assist victims services providers in using the \$2.3 billion provided to support CVF programs in FY 2015 in an effective and responsible manner, as well as to ensure that sufficient balances will be available in the CVF in future years to support victims and their families.

### ***Vision 21***

Even as the victim assistance field struggles to continue its current level of service, many service providers are having difficulty adapting to the changing needs of the victims they serve. OVC's ground-breaking 2013 report, *Vision 21: Transforming Victim Services*, outlines the inability of most providers to meet the challenges of serving victims in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Implementing the recommendations for change included in the Vision 21 report is a priority for OJP and the

Administration. With the Vision 21 funding appropriated in FY 2014, OVC initiated a number of innovative efforts that will cease without continued funding. The provision of discretionary Vision 21 funding enables OVC to support vital programming that cannot be supported under the current VOCA statutory framework. OVC proposes the following uses for the \$45.0 million requested in FY 2016 for Vision 21 implementation:

- Partnering with the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, and major victim stakeholder groups to develop a research agenda to prioritize work to address critical gaps in victim-related statistical data, research on evidence-based practices, and program evaluation (approximately \$8.0 million).
- Providing continuation funding for a discretionary grant program that supports wraparound legal assistance networks to provide comprehensive legal assistance to all victims of crime (approximately \$3.5 million).
- Continuing and expanding a discretionary grant program that awards grants to states to fund technology that enhances service delivery capacity, increases provider access to state-of-the-art training, promotes comprehensive strategic planning to support the development of victims service providers, expands critical data collection for program evaluation, streamlines administrative burdens on programs, and reaches more crime victims in new, innovative ways (approximately \$6.0 million).
- Supporting continuation of a discretionary grant program that enables OVC to provide operational funding to national organizations that serve victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, child victimization, and other crimes at the national and international levels (approximately \$7.5 million).

#### ***Vision 21 – Tribal Assistance***

- Implementing a discretionary grant program supporting cutting edge programming in Indian Country that goes beyond funding services to develop community capacity and sustainability of programs (approximately \$20.0 million).

#### ***Domestic Victims of Trafficking***

This program will fill specific gaps in services for U.S. citizen and legal permanent residents of the U.S. who become victims of human trafficking, particularly in the areas of case management, mental health, substance abuse services, and shelter. This funding will allow OVC to support services to victims in need of safety, support, and trauma-informed care. This request also supports DOJ's efforts to address the goals outlined in the multi-agency *Federal Strategic Action Plan on Services to Trafficking Victims in the United States*. Without additional resources, the Department and the victims services field at large will continue to have difficulty in meeting the needs of trafficking victims, especially trafficked children identified through current federal efforts such as the Innocence Lost and Project Safe Childhood task forces. (\$10.0 million)



### ***Antiterrorism and Emergency Reserve***

Finally, OVC seeks an expansion of statutory authority implementing the Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve Fund (AER) to allow OVC to provide help not only in response to criminal incidents of mass violence or terrorism, but also to other crime victimization emergency situations involving large numbers of victims. This expansion would allow OVC to access the AER to assist state and communities in such cases. This expanded authority could also be used in the aftermath of a natural or manmade disaster to support crime-related assistance such as relocation for domestic violence victims and their children from uninhabitable shelters. The FY 2016 Budget request includes proposed general provisions language to implement this expanded authority.

### **Impact on Performance**

The Crime Victims Fund supports the *Attorney General's Priority Goal: Protecting the Most Vulnerable Members of Society* by directing discretionary funding to innovative, cutting edge programming that support the goals and recommendations of OVC's Vision 21 strategy. This request will support programs in Indian Country that emphasize the development of community capacity and sustainable programs, as well as a new discretionary grant program for organizations that serve victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, child victimization, and other crimes at the national level, through Vision 21 funding.

In addition, the CVF supports the *Attorney General's Smart on Crime Initiative Goal: 'Surge' Recourses to Violence Prevention and Protecting the Most Vulnerable Members of Society*. By promoting implementation of the Vision 21 strategy and innovative victims assistance programs that support its goals, OVC will direct additional resources to state, local, and tribal victims services providers to help them address a number of urgent high priority issues, such as violent crime in Indian Country, human trafficking, and sexual assault.

OVC provides compensation and services for victims and their survivors from the CVF. Some four million victims annually receive hope and help, primarily through CVF funding streams that support direct assistance to victims and compensation for financial losses associated with the victimization. CVF funds support a broad range of victim services, from emergency food and shelter to crisis counseling and advocacy. The beneficiaries of these services include victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and child maltreatment, among others—although the needs of such victims exceed presently available resources.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$745,000				\$2,361,000				\$2,361,000

### Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$1,361,000		

### Total Decrease for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$2,361,000	\$2,361,000		
Decrease				\$0	-\$1,361,000	-\$1,361,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000		

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 6
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Objective 6.2
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Statistics
Ranking:	32 of 38
Program Decrease:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>-\$20,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$5.0 million for the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants Program, a decrease of \$20.0 million below the FY 2015 Enacted level. Administered by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), this program provides grants to assist states, state court systems, and tribal governments in updating NICS with the criminal history and mental health records of individuals who are precluded from purchasing or possessing guns. This program, established in the wake of the tragic shootings at Virginia Tech in April 2007, focuses on addressing the gap in information available to NICS about prohibiting mental health adjudications, commitments and other prohibiting factors.

### Justification

Many jurisdictions continue to struggle with meeting the eligibility requirements mandated by the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act of 1993. Currently, only 27 states qualify for funding under this program. BJS continues to work closely with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) to assist states in improving their participation in the NICS system. Although the Department is doing all that it can to help the states qualify for funding under the NICS Grants Program, progress has been limited, especially in states where meeting the NICS eligibility criteria requires changes in state laws and regulations.

The National Criminal History Records Improvement Program (NCHIP) helps states, tribes, and territories improve the quality, timeliness, and immediate accessibility of criminal history and related records for use by federal, state, and local law enforcement. Although its focus is considerably broader than that of the NICS Grants Program, NCHIP funding can be used to support criminal history records improvement activities that support NICS. For states that are still having difficulty meeting NICS eligibility criteria, NCHIP funding can provide vital immediate support for efforts to improve the availability and quality of records vital to NICS.

The Administration and Congress share concerns about the nation's fiscal health and the need to use federal resources in the most efficient manner possible. This Budget request reflects the President's commitment to cutting the deficit and restoring fiscal sustainability. In light of the fiscal constraints facing the Department and OJP, increasing funding for NCHIP was identified as the best option for helping OJP's state local, and tribal partners improve the availability and quality of the electronic criminal history records supporting the NICS system.

Impact on Performance

This decrease is not expected to have a significant impact on the Department's Violent Crime Priority Goal given the increase in funding for the National Criminal History Improvement Program, which will further strengthen the national background check system by assisting states and tribes in finding ways to make more records available to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), especially mental health records.

For further discussion of NICS grants program, please refer to the Performance, Resources, and Strategies section under the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance appropriation account on page 88.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$12,000				\$25,000				\$25,000

### Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$20,000		

### Total Decrease for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$25,000	\$25,000		
Decrease				\$0	-\$20,000	-\$20,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000		

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>OJP Program Eliminations</b>
Strategic Goals:	Multiple (see chart)
Strategic Objectives:	Multiple (see chart)
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance Office for Victims of Crime
Ranking:	35 of 38
Program Decrease:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>-\$58,500,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests the elimination of discretionary funding for several programs, totaling \$58.5 million to concentrate funding on supporting core justice assistance grant programs, promoting evidence-based programs and practices throughout the justice system, and addressing the nation's most important criminal justice challenges (such as improving victims services and promoting improvements in state, local, and tribal indigent defense programs).

(dollars in thousands)	DOJ Strategic Goal & Objective	OJP Strategic Goal & Objective	FY 2015 Enacted Level	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 vs. FY 2015 Enacted
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance:</b>					
Indian Country Initiatives	Goal 3; Obj.3.1	Goal 5; Obj. 5.3	30,000	0	-30,000
John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grants	Goal 3; Obj.3.1	Goal 5; Obj. 5.2	2,000	0	-2,000
National Center for Campus Public Safety	Goal 2; Obj.2.1	Goal 1; Obj. 1.2	2,000	0	-2,000
Paul Coverdell Grants	Goal 3; Obj.3.1	Goal 5; Obj. 5.4	12,000	0	-12,000
Vision 21	Goal 2; Obj.2.3	Goal 2; Obj.2.3	12,500	0	-12,500
<b>Subtotal, SLLEA</b>			<b>\$58,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-\$58,500</b>
<b>Total, OJP Program Eliminations</b>			<b>\$58,500</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>-\$58,500</b>

### Justification

It is essential that OJP continue to support robust research and evaluation programs, encourage the continued development of evidence-based programs, and maintain funding for programs vital to our state, local, and tribal partners in the criminal justice system. Funding priority programs like Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG), Second Chance, as well as Research and Statistics ensures that these programs can continue their critical work.

The President's Budget provides \$45.0 million for implementing the Office for Victims of Crime's Vision 21 strategic plan from within the amount provided under the Crime Victims Fund obligation limitation. Therefore, OJP is not requesting any discretionary funding for Vision 21 activities in FY 2016.

The FY 2016 Budget requests a seven percent set aside from OJP discretionary grant and reimbursement programs to support tribal justice assistance programs in place of the Indian Country Initiatives line item. Based on the FY 2016 request, this set aside would provide \$114.4 million to support flexible justice assistance grants to help Indian tribes and Native Alaskan communities address their unique law enforcement, criminal justice, and public safety challenges.

The President's Budget is requests no funding for the National Center for Campus Public Safety. The Center, which was funded for the first time in FY 2013, received appropriations in FY 2013 and 2014. The available balances on FY 2013 and 2014 awards from this program, combined with the additional funding Congress provided in FY 2015, is sufficient to support the Center's activities through the end of FY 2016.

#### Impact on Performance

The elimination of these programs during this time of fiscal restraint will allow OJP to continue to focus limited resources on the programs most likely to fulfill OJP's goals and objectives.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$58,500

### Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$58,500		

### Total Decrease for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$58,500	\$58,500		
Decrease				\$0	-\$58,500	-\$58,500		
Grand Total				\$0	\$0	\$0		



## VI. Program Decreases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>OJP Minor Program Decreases</b>
Strategic Goals:	Multiple (see chart)
Strategic Objectives:	Multiple (see chart)
Budget Appropriation:	Research, Evaluation, and Statistics State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance National Institute of Justice Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	36 of 38
Program Decrease:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>-\$38,750,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget is requesting minor decreases to six programs, totaling \$38.8 million. These small adjustments will help OJP focus its limited resources on Administration, Congressional, and Department budgetary priorities such as responding to violent extremism, improving community policing, restoring funding for vital juvenile justice and research programs, and promoting evidence-based programs. The proposed decreases are detailed below:

(dollars in thousands)	DOJ Strategic Goal & Objective	OJP Strategic Goal & Objective	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget Request	FY 2016 Request vs. FY 2015 Enacted
<b>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</b>					
Regional Information Sharing System	Goal 3; Obj.3.1	Goal 5; Obj. 5.1	30,000	25,000	-5,000
<b>Subtotal, RES</b>			<b>30,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>-5,000</b>
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>					
Bulletproof Vest Partnership	Goal 2; Obj 2.1	Goal 1; Obj 1.3	22,250	0	-22,250
Drug Courts	Goal 3; Obj.3.4	Goal 3; Obj. 3.1	41,000	36,000	-5,000
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	Goal 3; Obj.3.1	Goal 3; Obj. 3.2	11,000	9,000	-2,000
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	Goal 3; Obj.3.4	Goal 7; Obj. 7.1	13,000	10,500	-2,500
Veterans Treatment Courts	Goal 3; Obj.3.4	Goal 3; Obj. 3.1	5,000	4,000	-1,000
<b>Subtotal, SLLEA</b>			<b>92,250</b>	<b>59,500</b>	<b>-10,500</b>

(dollars in thousands)	DOJ Strategic Goal & Objective	OJP Strategic Goal & Objective	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget Request	FY 2016 Request vs. FY 2015 Enacted
<b>Juvenile Justice Programs</b>					
Missing and Exploited Children	Goal 2; Obj.2.2	Goal 2; Obj.2.1	68,000	67,000	-1,000
<b>Subtotal, JJP</b>			<b>68,000</b>	<b>67,000</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
<b>Total, OJP Minor Increases</b>			<b>\$190,250</b>	<b>\$151,500</b>	<b>-\$38,750</b>

Justification

In order to fund innovative programs, ensure adequate funding for vital research and evidence-based programs, and address emerging criminal justice priorities, it is essential for OJP to focus its FY 2016 Budget request on these priorities. The decreases requested above were necessary to provide funding for important criminal and juvenile justice priorities and were carefully considered to ensure they would have no significant negative effects on these programs.

The Bulletproof Vest Partnership initiative reimburses state, local, and tribal law enforcement and public safety agencies for the purchase of body armor, paying up to 50 percent of the cost of vests purchased for qualifying public safety officers. The FY 2016 request replaces the line item appropriation for this program with a \$22.5 million carveout under the Byrne Justice Assistance Grant program, which is an increase of \$250,000 above the FY 2015 Enacted level.

The small reductions to the Drug Courts and Veterans Treatment Courts Programs proposed in the FY 2016 Budget will enable the Department to offset its proposed \$5.5 million increase to the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program (formerly the Mentally Ill Offender Program). This adjustment is being proposed in response to a growing interest among OJP's state, local, and tribal partners in evidence based programs to assist mentally ill individuals involved in the justice system and growing demand for funding to support such programs.

Impact on Performance

These decreases are will have no significant impacts on these programs in FY 2016 and will allow OJP to focus its limited resources on the programs most likely to address shared Administration, DOJ, and OJP priorities and to improve outcomes for OJP's state, local and tribal partners.

For further discussion of the Regional Information Sharing System, please refer to the Performance, Resources, and Strategies section under the Research Evaluation and Statistics appropriation account on page 72.

For further discussion of the Drug Court and Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs, please refer to the Performance, Resources, and Strategies section under the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance appropriation account on pages 94-96.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$165,000				\$168,000				\$168,000

### Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$16,500		

### Total Decrease for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$168,000	\$168,000		
Decrease				\$0	-\$16,500	-\$16,500		
Grand Total				\$0	\$151,500	\$151,500		

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

**Item Name:** State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)

Strategic Goals: DOJ Strategic Goal 3  
OJP Strategic Goal 5

Strategic Objectives: DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1  
OJP Strategic Objective 5.1

Budget Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

Organizational Program: Bureau of Justice Assistance

Ranking: 38 of 38

Program Decrease: Positions **0** FTE **0** Dollars **-\$185,000,000**

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests no funding for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP), a decrease of \$185.0 million below the FY 2015 Enacted level. SCAAP provides partial reimbursement to states and localities for prior year costs of incarcerating illegal aliens (both those with known status and those with undetermined status – “unknowns” – although at different rates of reimbursement) with at least one felony or two misdemeanor convictions for violations of state or local law, and who are incarcerated at least four consecutive days.

### Justification

SCAAP reimburses state and localities for corrections costs associated with holding criminal aliens and does not promote reforms or offer strategies or tools that will help participating jurisdictions reduce corrections costs or improve public safety.

Continuing the President's strategy, the FY 2016 Budget proposes to consolidate existing programs into larger, more flexible programs that offer state, local, and tribal grantees greater flexibility in using grant funding and developing innovative approaches to their criminal justice needs. This request concentrates funding on programs that promote the adoption and use of proven, evidence-based programs throughout state, local, and tribal criminal justice systems. New programs included in the Budget address urgent unmet criminal justice needs or contribute to the development of new evidence-based programs and greater understanding of the nation's law enforcement and criminal justice challenges.

### Impact on Performance

No negative impact is expected as a result of this program elimination.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$180,000				\$185,000				\$185,000

### Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$185,000		

### Total Decrease for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$185,000	\$185,000		
Decrease				\$0	-\$185,000	-\$185,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$0	\$0		

## **VII. Exhibits**

U.S. Department of Justice

FY 2017 PERFORMANCE BUDGET

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS



February 2016

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# **I. Overview**



**Department of Justice  
Office of Justice Programs  
FY 2017 Budget Request  
Overview**

**Mission**

The mission of the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) is to provide leadership, resources and solutions for creating safe, just and engaged communities.

**Strategy**

OJP accomplishes its mission by partnering with federal, state, and local agencies, as well as national, community- and faith-based organizations, to develop, operate, and evaluate a wide range of criminal and juvenile justice programs.

<b>FY 2017 OJP Budget Request At A Glance</b>	
FY 2016 Enacted (Discretionary):	\$1,811.0 million (786 positions)
FY 2017 Discretionary Budget Request:	\$1,602.5 million (808 positions)
Discretionary Program Changes:	-\$208.5 million, +22 positions
FY 2016 Enacted (Mandatory):	\$3,120.0 million
FY 2017 Mandatory Budget Request:	\$2,606.0 million
Mandatory Program Changes:	-\$514.0 million

**Resources**

In FY 2017, OJP requests \$1,602.5 million in discretionary funding, which is \$208.5 million below the FY 2016 Enacted level. OJP also requests \$2,606.0 million in mandatory funding, which is \$514.0 million below the FY 2016 Enacted level. The FY 2017 Budget also proposes a \$20.0 million rescission of prior year balances.

**Personnel**

OJP's direct positions for FY 2017 total 808 positions. OJP's FY 2017 request includes an increase of 22 positions over the FY 2016 Enacted level.

**Organization**

OJP is headed by an Assistant Attorney General (AAG), who promotes coordination among OJP bureaus and offices. OJP has five component bureaus and offices: 1) the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), 2) the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), 3) the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), 4) the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), and 5) the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC). Additionally, OJP has one program office, the Office of Sex

Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART). The AAG is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. All other OJP bureau and office heads are presidentially appointed. Exhibit A provides OJP's organizational chart.

## **Budget Structure**

OJP's budget structure is comprised of six appropriation accounts and a new mandatory account that are outlined below:

- **Research, Evaluation, and Statistics:** Provides grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements for research, development, and evaluation and supports development and dissemination of quality statistical and scientific information.
- **State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance:** Funds programs that establish and build on partnerships with state, local, and tribal governments, as well as community and faith-based organizations. These programs provide federal leadership on high-priority criminal justice concerns such as violent crime, gang activity, offender recidivism, illegal drugs, law enforcement information sharing, and related justice system issues.
- **Juvenile Justice Programs:** Supports the efforts of state, local, and tribal governments, as well as private organizations, to develop and implement effective and innovative juvenile justice programs.
- **Public Safety Officers' Benefits:** Provides benefits to public safety officers who are permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty and to the families and survivors of public safety officers killed or permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty.
- **Crime Victims Fund:** Provides compensation to victims of crime, supports victims' services, and builds capacity to improve responsiveness to the needs of crime victims.
- **Domestic Trafficking Victims Fund:** Provides support through grant programs to expand and improve services for domestic victims of trafficking and victims of child pornography.
- **Justice Reform Incentive Fund:** Provides \$500 million per year over 10 years for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Justice Initiative, a new *mandatory* program focused on achieving three objectives: 1) reducing crime, 2) reversing practices that have led to unnecessarily long sentences and unnecessary incarceration, and 3) building community trust.

## **FY 2017 OJP Priorities**

In FY 2017, OJP's budget request focuses on the following priorities:

1. Examining, Changing, and Implementing Changes to State Laws and Policies to Promote Criminal and Juvenile Justice Reform;
2. Improving the Criminal Justice System;
3. Countering Violent Extremism;

4. Coordinating and Enhancing Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services;
5. Providing Comprehensive Reentry Services;
6. Juvenile Justice and At-Risk Youth;
7. Implementing the Recommendations in the Final Report of The President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing and the President's Community Policing Initiative;
8. Improving Access to Justice;
9. Improving Criminal Justice Data Collection, Reporting, Information Sharing, and Evidence Generation; and
10. Savings and Efficiencies.

1. Examining, Changing, and Implementing Changes to State Laws and Policies to Promote Criminal and Juvenile Justice Reform

Beginning in the 1970s, many criminal justice programs were based on the idea that incarceration was the best response to crime. Since that time, state and federal corrections populations surged by 700 percent, accompanied by dramatic increases in corrections costs. By 2012, states were spending more than \$51 billion a year on corrections. States have been frustrated by persistently high recidivism rates, the public safety threats resulting from recidivism, and the costs associated with both. This has limited their ability to invest in other public services crucial to a state's long-term prosperity, such as education and infrastructure. OJP is responding to these interrelated challenges through programs that help state, local and tribal governments develop data-driven, evidence-based criminal justice reform strategies that control corrections costs, improve public safety, and promote better outcomes for those sentenced to prison or jail.

2. Improving the Criminal Justice System

State, local, and tribal law enforcement and criminal justice agencies are responsible for carrying out a significant majority of the nation's day-to-day criminal justice activity. However, they often struggle to meet their responsibilities due to resource limitations, technological limitations, and the need for newer, more efficient responses to the criminal justice challenges they face. Partnering with state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies, courts, prosecutors, public defenders, and corrections agencies to help them address these challenges is one of OJP's primary responsibilities. OJP pursues criminal justice system improvement through a variety of strategies, such as fostering innovation and encouraging evidence-based programs throughout the justice system; helping its state, local, and tribal partners develop new responses to emerging challenges; and laying a foundation for future justice system improvements through research, program evaluation, and expanded justice system information sharing efforts.

3. Countering Violent Extremism

Since the September 11 terrorist attacks, there has been a growing recognition of the threat that violent extremist groups pose to the nation's communities. Although many communities now look for effective ways to address this threat, there is relatively limited data available on the

nature and behavior of violent extremist groups and no proven policies or programs that communities seeking to create a new program can use as models. OJP is responding to this need by expanding its support for research on violent extremism and domestic radicalization and promoting a new program to support interdisciplinary, community-led responses to violent extremism that focus on preventing individuals from becoming involved with extremist groups and deterring criminal acts motivated by extremist ideologies.

#### 4. Coordinating and Enhancing Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services

Repeat offenders who cycle in and out of the justice system commit a significant portion of all crime and drive up the cost of operating justice agencies. These offenders often have risk factors such as mental health problems and substance abuse, limited education and literacy, inadequate job skills, chronic homelessness, and a lack of positive support systems that, if addressed, reduce the likelihood of re-offending. OJP promotes the development and implementation of evidence-based prisoner reentry programs that improve outcomes for offenders and reduce unnecessary confinement, which imposes significant social and economic costs on the American public without improving public safety. OJP also supports drug courts, which have proven successful in diverting drug-addicted individuals from incarceration, reducing their risk of recidivism, and improving public safety and health. OJP addresses the specialized needs of mentally ill individuals involved in the criminal justice system through grants, training, and technical and strategic planning assistance, which are available to develop multi-faceted strategies that bring together criminal justice, social services, and public health agencies, as well as community organizations.

#### 5. Providing Comprehensive Reentry Services

Individuals returning to mainstream society after serving time in prison or jail often face great difficulty in locating appropriate housing, finding a job, and accessing the social services they need to successfully reintegrate into their communities. Helping state, local, and tribal criminal justice and corrections agencies develop and implement effective reentry programs is one of the ways OJP helps reduce criminal recidivism, reduce the growth in their correctional populations, and improve public safety. OJP continues to lead the efforts to help state, local, and tribal governments develop effective programs that address the broad range of needs of former prisoners returning to their communities.

#### 6. Juvenile Justice and At-Risk Youth

OJP is working to improve positive life outcomes for all youth and to prevent and reduce youth involvement in the juvenile and criminal justice system. The recidivism rate among juveniles following release from secure or other residential placement remains alarmingly high. OJP strives to strengthen the ability of our nation's juvenile justice system to use prevention and interventions that address specific risk and protective factors associated with involvement in the juvenile and criminal justice systems. OJP supports ongoing efforts to promote full implementation of the core principles of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, expand the use of alternatives to incarceration in appropriate cases, address the effects of violence on young people and the communities in which they live, and encourage the adoption of evidence-based programs and policies.

## 7. Implementing the Recommendations in the Final Report of The President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing and the President's Community Policing Initiative

Recent events have highlighted the importance of trust and cooperation between law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve, as well as the consequences that can arise when this trust breaks down. Building better relations with the community, ensuring that each person they come into contact with is treated fairly, and working with the community to address public safety challenges are essential components of modern policing. Unfortunately, these issues often do not receive enough resources and attention at the state, local, and tribal levels. In FY 2017, OJP, in conjunction with the COPS Office, will lead the Department's efforts to help state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies strengthen their community policing programs, implement comprehensive strategies to address procedural justice concerns and build trust with the communities they serve, and implement effective body worn camera programs.

## 8. Improving Access to Justice

The Constitution and federal law promise fair and impartial justice to all regardless of ability to pay, which includes the right to effective legal counsel. However, many state, local and tribal justice systems struggle to fulfill this promise due to a lack of resources and the need for more effective indigent defense programs. OJP plays a leading role in the Department's efforts to address these issues through the Attorney General's Access to Justice (ATJ) Initiative, which promotes a wide array of programs and policy initiatives throughout the Department. These ATJ initiatives address a number of important policy issues, such as:

- Improving indigent defense and civil legal aid programs at the state, local, and tribal levels;
- Eliminating barriers that prevent people from understanding and exercising their rights;
- Promoting efforts to ensuring fair and just outcomes for all parties involved in the criminal or juvenile justice system, and
- Improving the efficiency of the justice system to reduce costs and improve outcomes.

## 9. Improving Criminal Justice Data Collection, Reporting, Information Sharing, and Evidence Generation

OJP leads efforts to use evidence and evaluation to improve programs at the federal, state, local, and tribal levels across the country. Through its two key evidence-generating components, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), OJP statistics and research help decision makers at all levels develop evidence-based policies and programs that respond to emerging criminal justice challenges. In FY 2017, OJP will work to:

- Expand research and data collection on indigent defense and civil legal aid issues;
- Continue to support the work of the National Commission on Forensic Science;
- Promote evidence-based policies and practices through its CrimeSolutions.gov website; and

- Expand statistical data collection through the FBI’s National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) at the state, local, and tribal levels.

#### 10. Savings and Efficiencies

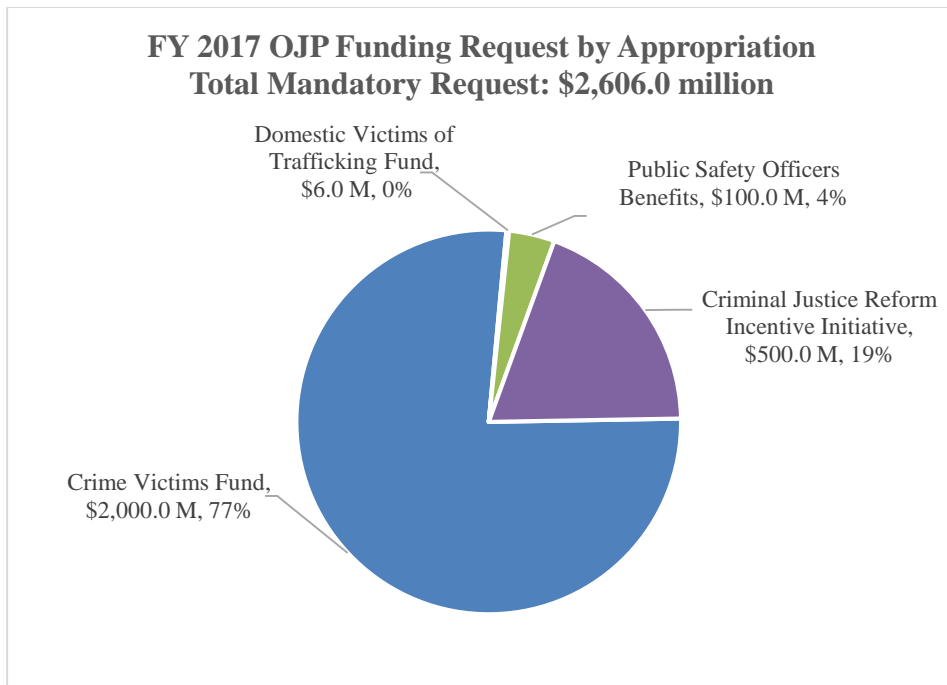
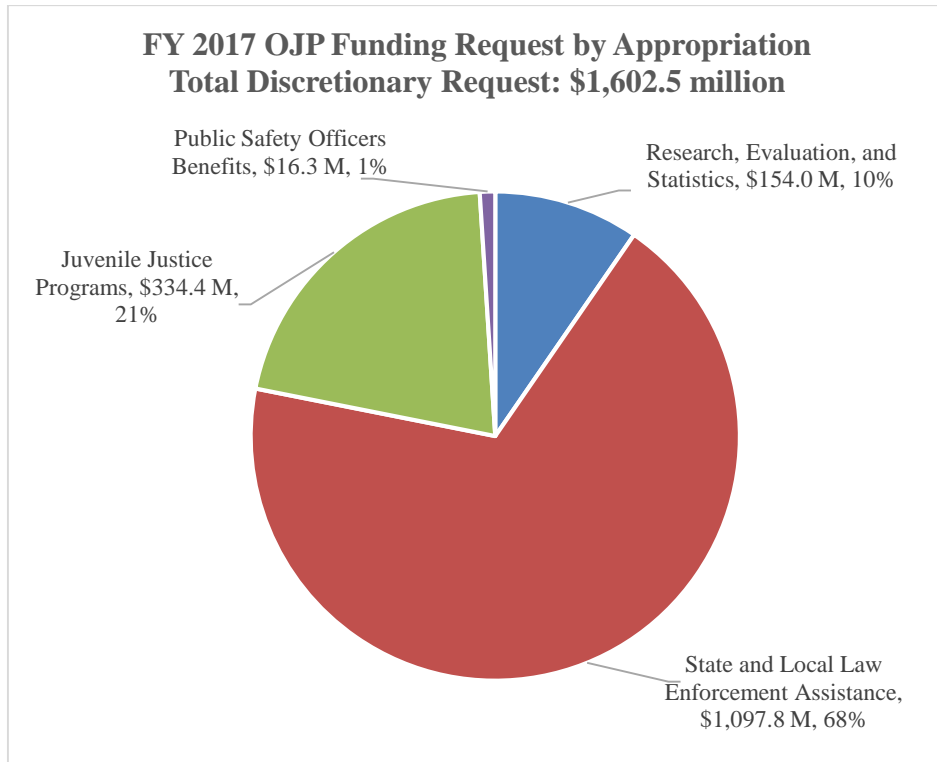
OJP constantly seeks opportunities for greater efficiency and cost-savings in order to be the best possible steward of the taxpayer dollars entrusted to it. OJP also works with the other two DOJ grant-making components, the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) and the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) to identify savings and efficiencies across components.

In FY 2017, OJP requests funding for the initial investment to implement “GrantsNet,” a DOJ shared grant management solution to increase efficiencies, identify and implement best practices in grants management, increase information sharing to avoid duplication among DOJ grant programs, avoid redundancy in system functions and services, and improve service to grantees and Department users. The Justice Grants Services Network (GrantsNet) program is a shared services solution leveraging both the functionality and infrastructure of existing grant management systems used by OJP, COPS, and OVW annually to administer the Department’s multi-billion dollar grant programs across the country.



**FY 2017 OJP Funding Request by Appropriation**

The pie charts below depict OJP’s FY 2017 discretionary and mandatory performance budget requests by appropriation.



## **DOJ Strategic Goals and Objectives**

OJP's programs support DOJ Strategic Goals and Objectives in many ways. Below is an overview that outlines some, but not all, of its contributions.

### **Goal 2: Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce federal law.**

**2.1:** Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers.

- **BJA**: Byrne Justice Assistance Grants, Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Grants, Adam Walsh Act Implementation Program
- **OJJDP**: Formula grants, Internet Crimes Against Children, National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention, Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative, Juvenile Accountability Block Grants
- **NIJ**: Research on Domestic Radicalization

**Objective 2.2:** Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations and uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims.

- **NIJ**: Comprehensive School Safety Initiative
- **OVC**: Victims of Trafficking Program, Victim Compensation and Victim Assistance Formula Grant Programs, Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Cases in Indian Country
- **OJJDP**: Missing and Exploited Children, Delinquency Prevention Program, National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention
- **BJA**: Public Safety Officers' Death Benefits Program

### **Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels.**

**3.1:** Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs.

- **BJA**: Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS), Prescription Drug Monitoring Program, Civil Legal Aid Competitive Grant Program, Indigent Defense Program, Justice Reinvestment Initiative, Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program
- **BJS**: National Crime Victimization Survey, National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP), National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Act Record Improvement Program
- **NIJ**: DNA Related Programs, CrimeSolutions.gov
- **OJJDP**: AMBER Alert, Internet Crimes Against Children, Procedural Justice-Building Community Trust, Juvenile Justice Indigent Defense

**Objective 3.4:** Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society.

- BJA: Veterans Treatment Court, Residential Substance Abuse Treatment, Drug Court Program, Second Chance Act Grant Program

**Objective 3.8:** Strengthen the government-to-government relationship between tribes and the United States, improve public safety in Indian Country, and honor treaty and trust responsibilities through consistent, coordinated policies, activities, and litigation.

- BJA: Indian Country Initiatives
- OVC: Children’s Justice and Assistance Act Programs in Indian Country

### **DOJ Priority Goals**

In FY 2014 – FY2015, OJP contributed to two priority goals:

1. **Violent Crime Priority Goal:** Protect our communities by reducing gun violence by using smart prevention and investigative strategies in order to prevent violent acts from occurring.
2. **Vulnerable People Priority Goal:** Protect vulnerable populations by increasing the number of investigations and litigation matters concerning child exploitation, human trafficking, and non-compliant sex offenders; and by improving programs to prevent victimization, identify victims, and provide services.

#### **Violent Crime Priority Goal - Contributing Bureau/Program Office: BJS**

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) contributed to the Violent Crime Priority Goal through two grant programs: NCHIP and NARIP. NARIP provide funds to states to encourage them to submit or otherwise make available relevant records to the three databases queried during a firearms-related background check, including the NICS Index. At the federal level, federal agencies are required by the Brady Act, as amended by the NICS Improvement Amendments Act, to share relevant records with the NICS no less than quarterly. In addition, the President issued a memorandum to federal agencies to ensure compliance with this mandate. By the end of FY 2015, 1,336,999 records were submitted to the NICS Index by state and federal agencies, which exceeded the target of 1,157,017. As part of the 1,336,999 records submitted, state agencies submitted nearly half a million records to the NICS Index mental health file between FY 2014 and FY 2015 due in large part to federal funds. While NCHIP provides support to states to improve criminal history records more broadly, these improvements benefit NICS and help reduce gun violence.

#### **Vulnerable People Priority Goal - Contributing Bureau/Program Office: OJJDP, OVC, NIJ**

The Office Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) contributed to the Vulnerable People Priority Goal through the AMBER Alert program. OJJDP exceeded its FY 2015 Vulnerable People Priority Goal target of the number of children recovered within 72 hours of the issuance of an AMBER by 4.3% and recovered 94.3% of missing children. Since its inception, the AMBER Alert program has helped find and safely recover 794 abducted children.

The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) worked with the Office on Violence Against Women and the Health and Human Services Family Prevention and Services Act to align VOCA grantee reporting with agency reporting. The results were successful, as the same demographic data requirements were achieved within each agency. OVC also added Human Trafficking to the VOCA Victim Assistance and VOCA Victim Compensation performance metrics.

In 2016, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) will release a Georgetown University study of the effectiveness of interventions to stabilize, rehabilitate, and integrate foreign national victims of human trafficking into the wider society, and a Colorado College study that assesses the elements of state-level legislation that are most effective at improving successful prosecutions of trafficking.

In FY 2016 – FY 2017, OJP is contributing to the following two priority goals:

1. **Vulnerable People Priority Goal:** Protect the most vulnerable among us, including victims and survivors of human trafficking.
2. **Enhancing Public Safety Priority Goal:** Strengthen relationships with the communities we serve, and enhance law enforcement capabilities by constructing new foundations of trust, respect and mutual understanding.

*Vulnerable People Priority Goal—Contributing Bureau/Program Offices: BJA, OJJDP, OVC*

OJP contributes to the Vulnerable People Priority Goal through various programs on tribal law enforcement and human trafficking. OJP has identified several milestones to support this priority goal.

OJP supports tribal law enforcement through its coordination with OVW and COPS on the Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS). By September 30, 2017, OJP, through the CTAS program, will enhance tribal law enforcement practices and sustain crime prevention and intervention efforts. CTAS provides grant funds to enhance law enforcement practices and sustain crime prevention and intervention efforts, including justice systems planning grants that will support tribes in developing a strategic plan that addresses the Tribe's specific needs. In FY 2015, OJP awarded Tribal Justice System Strategic Planning Program grants to the following five tribes: Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Fort Belknap Indian Community; Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians; Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation; and Shoshone-Bannock Tribes. In the first quarter of 2016, the Training and TA cooperative agreement partners Fox Valley Technical College and the Center for Court Innovation initiated training and technical assistance (TTA) for the FY 2015 justice systems planning grantees.

In addition, OJP supports DOJ's commitment to preventing human trafficking, bringing traffickers to justice, and assisting victims of trafficking. By September 30, 2017, OJP will provide training and technical assistance (TTA) to law enforcement agents, human trafficking task force members and social service providers. In the first quarter of 2016, OJJDP's Amber Alert and Missing and Exploited Children Programs provided in person and online training on child sex trafficking to 1,287 individuals working in the fields of law enforcement, social services, criminal justice and health care.

Enhancing Public Safety Priority Goal - Contributing Bureau/Program Offices: OAAG, OJJDP, BJA

OJP contributes to the Enhancing Public Safety Priority Goal through two initiatives, the Building Community Trust and Justice and the Violence Reduction Network (VRN). The Building Community Trust and Justice Initiative, led by OAAG and OJJDP, is a multi-faceted research and technical assistance project designed to improve relationships and increase trust between communities and the criminal justice system. By September 30, 2016, OJP will implement activities in the six pilot site communities: Birmingham Alabama; Fort Worth, Texas; Gary, Indiana; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and Stockton, California. The programs implemented by these pilot sites will support procedural trust, counter implicit bias, and facilitate reconciliation in pilot site communities, including training for command staff and officers on these core concepts, and analysis of police policies to determine whether they are aligned with these core concepts. In addition, OJP will provide technical assistance through the OJP Diagnostic Center for communities requesting assistance on procedural justice, implicit bias, or racial reconciliation. In the first quarter of 2016, the Urban Institute completed pre-intervention surveys in the six pilot sites, to gauge the community's current views of police-community relationships and trust issues. The Building Community Trust and Justice team also began implementing interventions in pilot sites and collecting relevant police policies from each of the pilot sites to review them and provide recommendations on how they can be modified to incorporate principals of reconciliation, procedural justice, and implicit bias reduction. Trainers from the pilot sites initiated a process of reviewing the training materials and customizing them to address specific issues faced in their local communities.

OJP, along with the COPS Office, OVW, and federal law enforcement agencies (including FBI, DEA, ATF, and the US Marshals Service), will continue to implement and administer a comprehensive approach to violence reduction, through the VRN. VRN leverages the vast array of existing resources across DOJ components to reduce violence in some of the country's cities with the highest violent crime rates. Through September 30, 2017, OJP will conduct a diagnostic assessment of VRN sites, develop a resource delivery plan for each site, track the delivery and effectiveness of TTA to the sites, and assess the site implementation of DOJ resources to supplement the site's current violent crime strategy. In the first quarter of FY 2016, the VRN Strategic Site Liaisons (SSL) completed diagnostic assessments of Compton, California; Flint, Michigan; Newark, New Jersey; West Memphis, Arkansas; and Little Rock, Arkansas. The diagnostic assessments were used to develop VRN Resource Delivery plans for the aforementioned sites.

For additional information on OJP's programs, please see OJP appendix. Electronic copies of the Department of Justice's Congressional Budget Justifications and Capital Asset Plan and Business Case exhibits can be viewed or downloaded here:

<http://www.justice.gov/02organizations/bpp.htm>.

**Office of Justice Programs**  
**Funding by Appropriation**  
**FY 2015 - FY 2017**  
(dollars in thousands)

	<b>FY 2015 Enacted (P.L. 113-235)</b>	<b>FY 2016 Enacted (P.L. 114-113)</b>	<b>FY 2017 President's Budget Request</b>	<b>FY 2017 President's Budget Request vs. FY 2016 Enacted</b>
<b>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</b>				
CrimeSolutions.gov (Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository)	0	0	3,000	3,000
Criminal Justice Statistics Programs	41,000	41,000	58,000	17,000
Indigent Defense Initiative-- National Survey of Public Defenders	[0]	[0]	[1,000]	[1,000]
Indigent Defense Initiative-- National Public Defenders Reporting Program: Design and Testing	[0]	[0]	[1,500]	[1,500]
NCVS Sample Boost for Subnational Estimates Program	[0]	[0]	[6,000]	[6,000]
Forensic Science	4,000	4,000	6,000	2,000
National Commission on Forensic Science	[1,000]	[1,000]	[3,000]	[2,000]
Transfer - NIST	[3,000]	[3,000]	[3,000]	[0]
NCS-X Implementation Program ( <i>new program</i> )	0	0	10,000	10,000
Regional Information Sharing System (RISS)	30,000	35,000	25,000	-10,000
Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs	36,000	36,000	48,000	12,000
Civil Legal Aid Research	[0]	[0]	[2,700]	[2,700]
Collecting Digital Evidence from Large-Scale Computer Systems and Networks	[0]	[0]	[5,000]	[5,000]
Indigent Defense Initiative-- Social Science Research on Indigent Defense	[0]	[0]	[3,000]	[3,000]
Research on Domestic Radicalization and Violent Extremism	0	0	4,000	4,000
<b>Subtotal, Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</b>	<b>111,000</b>	<b>116,000</b>	<b>154,000</b>	<b>38,000</b>
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>				
Adam Walsh Act	20,000	20,000	20,000	0
Body-Worn Camera Partnership Program	0	22,500	30,000	7,500
Body-Worn Camera Research and Statistics	0	5,000	0	-5,000
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	22,250	22,500	0	[22,500]
NIST Transfer	[1,500]	[1,500]	[0]	[-1,500]
Byrne Competitive Grants	0	0	15,000	15,000
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	0	15,000	24,000	9,000
Byrne Incentive Grants	0	0	10,000	10,000

	FY 2015 Enacted (P.L. 113- 235)	FY 2016 Enacted (P.L. 114-113)	FY 2017 President's Budget Request	FY 2017 President's Budget Request vs. FY 2016 Enacted
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)	376,000	376,000	383,500	7,500
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	[0]	[0]	[22,500]	[22,500]
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	[10,500]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Countering Violent Extremism - Training	[0]	[0]	[2,000]	[2,000]
Firearms Safety Materials and Gun Locks	[3,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense	[2,500]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Missing Alzheimer's Patient Alert Program	[750]	[0]	[0]	[0]
National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUS)	[0]	[2,400]	[0]	[-2,400]
National Training Center to Improve Police-Based Responses to the People with Mental Illness ( <i>new program</i> )	[0]	[0]	[7,500]	[7,500]
Research on Domestic Radicalization	[4,000]	[4,000]	[0]	[-4,000]
Smart Policing	[5,000]	[5,000]	[10,000]	[5,000]
Smart Policing - Body-Worn Camera Demonstration	[0]	[0]	[10,000]	[10,000]
Smart Prosecution	[2,500]	[2,500]	[5,000]	[2,500]
State and Local Antiterrorism Training (SLATT)	[0]	[0]	[2,000]	[2,000]
State and Local Assistance Help Desk and Diagnostic Center (E21)	[0]	[0]	[2,000]	[2,000]
VALOR Initiative	[15,000]	[15,000]	[15,000]	[0]
Byrne JAG – Presidential Nominating Conventions	0	100,000	0	-100,000
Campus Public Safety - National Center for Public Safety	2,000	0	0	0
Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program	2,000	2,500	2,000	-500
Civil Legal Aid - Competitive Grant (in consult with ATJ)	0	0	5,000	5,000
Community Teams to Reduce the SAK Backlog	41,000	45,000	41,000	-4,000
Comprehensive School Safety Initiative	75,000	75,000	75,000	0
Countering Violent Extremism Grant Program	0	0	6,000	6,000
Court Appointed Special Advocate Program	6,000	9,000	6,000	-3,000
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	125,000	125,000	105,000	-20,000
DNA Analysis and Capacity Program	[117,000]	[117,000]	[0]	[-117,000]
Post-Conviction DNA Testing	[4,000]	[4,000]	[0]	[-4,000]
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners	[4,000]	[4,000]	[0]	[-4,000]
Sexual Assault Kit Backlog Reduction	[0]	[0]	[20,000]	[20,000]
Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence	8,000	8,000	23,000	15,000
Drug Court Program	41,000	42,000	42,000	0
Economic, High-tech, Cybercrime Prevention	13,000	13,000	15,000	2,000
Intellectual Property Enforcement Program	[2,500]	[2,500]	[2,500]	[0]
Indian Country Initiatives	30,000	30,000	0	-30,000
Indigent Defense Initiative-- Answering Gideon's Call	0	0	5,400	5,400
John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program	2,000	2,000	0	-2,000
Justice and Mental Health Collaboration (formerly Mentally Ill Offender Act Program)	8,500	10,000	14,000	4,000
Justice Reinvestment (Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction)	27,500	27,500	30,000	2,500
Task Force on Federal Corrections	[750]	[0]	[0]	[0]
National Criminal Records History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	48,000	48,000	50,000	2,000
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants / NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP)	25,000	25,000	5,000	-20,000
National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs) <sup>1/</sup>	0	0	2,400	2,400

<sup>1</sup> NamUs was funded as a carve-out under the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program in FY 2016.

	FY 2015 Enacted (P.L. 113-235)	FY 2016 Enacted (P.L. 114-113)	FY 2017 President's Budget Request	FY 2017 President's Budget Request vs. FY 2016 Enacted
National Sex Offender Public Website	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Next Generation Identification (NGI) Assistance Program	0	0	5,000	5,000
Paul Coverdell Grants	12,000	13,500	0	-13,500
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	11,000	13,000	12,000	-1,000
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	13,000	10,500	10,500	0
Procedural Justice - Building Community Trust	0	0	20,000	20,000
Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE) <sup>2</sup>	4,000	0	10,000	10,000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	10,000	12,000	14,000	2,000
Second Chance Act/Offender Re-entry	68,000	68,000	100,000	32,000
Children of Arrested Parents Policy Implementation Program	[0]	[0]	[1,250]	[1,250]
Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Grants	[5,000]	[5,000]	[5,000]	[0]
Pay for Success (discretionary)	[7,500]	[7,500]	[20,000]	[12,500]
Pay for Success (Permanent Supportive Housing Model)	[[5,000]]	[[5,000]]	[[10,000]]	[[5,000]]
Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)		[4,000]		[-4,000]
Smart Probation	[6,000]	[6,000]	[10,000]	[4,000]
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	185,000	210,000	0	-210,000
Veterans Treatment Courts	5,000	6,000	6,000	0
Victims of Trafficking	42,250	45,000	0	-45,000
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction/ (S&L Gun Crime Prosecution Assistance)	5,000	6,500	5,000	-1,500
Violence Reduction Network (VRN)	0	0	5,000	5,000
Vision 21	12,500	0	0	0
<b>Total, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>	<b>1,241,000</b>	<b>1,408,500</b>	<b>1,097,800</b>	<b>-310,700</b>
<b>Juvenile Justice Programs</b>				
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	1,500	2,000	1,500	-500
Children of Incarcerated Parents (COIP) Web Portal	500	0	500	500
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	0	8,000	18,000	10,000
Delinquency Prevention Program (formerly Title V: Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants)	15,000	17,500	42,000	24,500
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	[6,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Children of Incarcerated Parents (COIP) Web Portal		[500]	[0]	[-500]
Gang Prevention/Gang and Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Initiatives	[3,000]	[5,000]	[0]	[-5,000]
Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	[0]	[2,000]	[0]	[-2,000]
Juvenile Justice and Education Collaboration Assistance (JJECA)	[0]	[0]	[10,000]	[10,000]
National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	[1,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Tribal Youth Program	[5,000]	[10,000]	[0]	[-10,000]
Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	2,000	0	2,000	2,000
Indigent Defense Initiative-- Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program	0	2,500	5,400	2,900
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program	0	0	30,000	30,000
Missing and Exploited Children	68,000	72,160	67,000	-5,160

<sup>2</sup> Project Hope was funded as a carve-out under the Second Chance Act in FY 2016.



	FY 2015 Enacted (P.L. 113-235)	FY 2016 Enacted (P.L. 114-113)	FY 2017 President's Budget Request	FY 2017 President's Budget Request vs. FY 2016 Enacted
National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	0	0	4,000	4,000
Part B: Formula Grants	55,500	58,000	75,000	17,000
Emergency Planning - Juvenile Detention Facilities	[500]	[500]	[0]	[-500]
Smart on Juvenile Justice Initiative	0	0	20,000	20,000
VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	19,000	20,000	11,000	-9,000
Youth Mentoring	90,000	90,000	58,000	-32,000
<b>Subtotal, Juvenile Justice Programs</b>	<b>251,500</b>	<b>270,160</b>	<b>334,400</b>	<b>64,240</b>
<b>Public Safety Officers Benefits (PSOB)</b>				
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program-Disability and Educational Assistance Benefits Programs	16,300	16,300	16,300	0
<b>Subtotal, PSOB Discretionary</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total, OJP Discretionary</b>	<b>1,619,800</b>	<b>1,810,960</b>	<b>1,602,500</b>	<b>-208,460</b>
<i>New Flexible Tribal Grant - Set Aside</i>	[0]	[0]	[111,034]	[110,034]
<i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics Set Aside</i>	[28,870]	[32,773]	[41,976]	[9,203]
<b>Criminal Justice Reform Incentive Grants (Mandatory) (new)</b>	0	0	500,000	500,000
<b>Subtotal, Criminal Justice Reform Incentive Grants</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>
<b>Public Safety Officers Benefits—Death Benefits (Mandatory)</b>	71,000	72,000	100,000	28,000
<b>Subtotal, PSOB Mandatory</b>	<b>71,000</b>	<b>72,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>28,000</b>
<b>Crime Victims Fund* (Mandatory)</b>	<b>2,361,000</b>	<b>3,042,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>-1,042,000</b>
Inspector General Oversight	[10,000]	[10,000]	[0]	[-10,000]
Crime Victims Fund - Vision 21	[0]	[0]	[25,000]	[25,000]
Tribal Assistance for Victims of Violence – Vision 21	[0]	[0]	[25,000]	[25,000]
Victims of Trafficking	[0]	[0]	[45,000]	[45,000]
Violence Against Women Act Programs		[379,000]	[326,000]	[-53,000]
<b>Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund (Mandatory)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total, OJP Mandatory (CJ Reform Incentive     Grants, PSOB, CVF, and DTVF)</b>	<b>2,432,000</b>	<b>3,120,000</b>	<b>2,606,000</b>	<b>-1,014,000</b>
<b>Grand Total, OJP</b>	<b>4,051,800</b>	<b>4,930,960</b>	<b>4,208,500</b>	<b>-722,460</b>
Rescission (from Unobligated Balances)	-82,500	-40,000	-20,000	20,000

## **II. Summary of Program Changes**

Summary of Program Changes					
Item Name	Program Description	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Page
<b>1. OJP Management and Administration</b>	Provides an increase of \$7.863 million for OJP's administrative and operational needs.	22	11	[7,863]	75
<b>2. Examining, Changing, and Implementing Changes to State Laws and Policies to Promote Criminal and Juvenile Justice Reform</b>				22,500	79
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	Provides targeted technical assistance to help units of state, local, and tribal governments analyze data on their criminal justice systems, identify what factors are driving increases in prison and jail populations and develop strategies to reduce costs, improve public safety, and help ex-offenders with the transition back into mainstream society.			[2,500]	
Smart on Juvenile Justice Initiative	Provides incentive grants and training and technical assistance to support the successful implementation of juvenile justice reform at the state and local levels to encourage reinvestment of cost savings into juvenile justice prevention and further reform.			[20,000]	
<b>3. Improving the Criminal Justice System</b>				57,900	85
Byrne Competitive Grants	To support the development and implementation of evidence-based strategies to address criminal justice issues of national significance and build state, local, and tribal capacity for criminal justice planning and program development. The program also supports local demonstrations of promising programs that can be replicated nationally.			[15,000]	
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation (BCJI) Program	Supports place-based strategies that combine law enforcement, community policing, prevention, intervention, and treatment, and neighborhood restoration			[9,000]	
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program	Provides flexible grants that are the primary source of federal criminal justice funding for state, local, and tribal jurisdictions.			[7,500]	
Byrne Incentive Grants	Provides supplemental incentive awards to state and local Byrne JAG Program grantees who decide to commit a portion of their JAG funding to supporting strategies, activities, and interventions that have a strong evidence base, or are promising and will be coupled with rigorous evaluation to determine their effectiveness.			[10,000]	
Economic, High-tech, Cybercrime Prevention Program	Provides grants, training, and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal governments to support efforts that combat and investigate economic, high-technology, and internet crimes, including violations of intellectual property rights.			[2,000]	
NamUs	A national centralized repository and resource center for missing persons and unidentified decedent cases; its online system of databases can be searched by medical examiners, coroners, law enforcement officials, and the general public trying to locate missing persons or identify unknown human remains.			[2,400]	
Next Generation Identification (NGI) Assistance Program	To provide the necessary support for criminal justice agencies at the state, local, and tribal levels to enter and access data through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) NGI program. The NGI program uses state of the art multi-modal biometrics services that provide not only the traditional ten print and latent fingerprint search capabilities, but also includes palm print services; rapid by-the-side of the road fingerprint identification, facial recognition investigative services; text-based scars, marks, and tattoo searches, and even iris pattern registration and search services.			[5,000]	
National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	Provides support necessary for states and territories to improve the quality, timeliness, and immediate accessibility of criminal history and related records. These records play a vital role in supporting the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) and helping federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement investigate crime and promote public safety.			[2,000]	

Violence Reduction Network (VRN)	To support the expansion of the VRN to 5 new sites in addition to the 5 sites currently participating in the program. The VRN program creates an opportunity for cities to consult directly with DOJ and with national and international practitioners and researchers who have proven track records on how to develop and implement strategies and tactics that will effectively reduce violence.			[5,000]	
<b>4. Countering Violent Extremism</b>				<b>10,000</b>	<b>99</b>
Countering Violent Extremism Grant Program	To support the development and implementation of community-led pilot programs to prevent various forms of extremism.			[6,000]	
Research on Domestic Radicalization	To develop a better understanding of the domestic radicalization and violent extremist phenomena, and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention.			[4,000]	
<b>5. Coordinating and Enhancing Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services</b>				<b>6,000</b>	<b>105</b>
Justice Mental Health Collaborations	Provides grants, training, and technical and strategic planning assistance to help state, local, and tribal governments develop multi-faceted strategies that bring together criminal justice, social services, and public health agencies, as well as community organizations, to develop system-wide responses to the needs of mentally ill individuals involved in the criminal justice system.			[4,000]	
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	To assist state and local governments in developing and implementing substance abuse treatment programs in state and local correctional and detention facilities, and in creating and maintaining community-based aftercare services.			[2,000]	
<b>6. Providing Comprehensive Reentry Services</b>				<b>42,000</b>	<b>109</b>
Second Chance Act	Authorizes grants to government agencies and nonprofit groups to provide employment assistance, substance abuse treatment, housing, family programming, mentoring, victims support, and other services that can help reduce re-offending and violations of probation and parole.			[32,000]	
Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)	To support additional sites implementing “swift and certain” sanctions that improve probation outcomes, including a large-scale demonstration field experiment using a randomized controlled trial methodology.			[10,000]	
<b>7. Juvenile Justice and At-Risk Youth</b>				<b>103,000</b>	<b>114</b>
Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal	To support youth.gov, a publically accessible website that consolidates information regarding federal resources, grant opportunities, best and promising practices, and ongoing government initiatives that address and support children of incarcerated parents and their caregivers.			[500]	
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	To reduce and prevent youth violence through a wide variety of activities such as street-level outreach, conflict mediation, and the changing of community norms to reduce violence—particularly shootings and killings.			[10,000]	
Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence	To address and prevent the exposure of children to trauma and violence —whether as victims or witnesses. This exposure to violence can disrupt brain development and increase the risk of serious physical illness, psychological issues, criminal behavior later in life, and becoming part of a cycle of violence.			[15,000]	
Delinquency Prevention Program	To prevent youth at risk of becoming delinquent from entering the juvenile justice system and to intervene with first-time and non-serious offenders to keep them from further contact with the juvenile justice system.			[24,500]	
Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	Provides programming specific to the needs of girls in the juvenile justice system through responses and strategies that consider gender and the special needs of girls, including trauma informed screening, assessment and care.			[2,000]	
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program	To reduce juvenile offending by supporting accountability-based programs that focus on offenders and state and local juvenile systems.			[30,000]	

National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	Creates a context for participating localities to share challenges and promising strategies that with each other and to explore how federal agencies can better support local efforts.			[4,000]	
Part B Formula Grants	Supports state, local, and tribal efforts to improve the fairness and responsiveness of the juvenile justice system and to increase accountability of the juvenile offender.			[17,000]	
<b>8. Implementing Recommendations in the Final Report of The President’s Task Force on 21st Century Policing and the President’s Community Policing Initiative</b>				<b>27,500</b>	<b>127</b>
Body Worn Camera (BWC) Partnership Program	To support the purchase, deployment, and maintenance of body-worn cameras for law enforcement and the data storage infrastructure needed to support the use of these cameras.			[7,500]	
Procedural Justice - Building Community Trust	To enhance procedural justice, reduce bias, and support racial reconciliation in the criminal and juvenile justice systems. The program will use a multi-faceted approach to enhance community trust and help to repair relationships between law enforcement agencies and communities – particularly communities of color.			[20,000]	
<b>9. Improving Access to Justice</b>				<b>13,300</b>	<b>132</b>
Civil Legal Aid - Competitive Grants	Provides funding, training, and technical assistance to help state, local, and tribal governments assess their civil legal aid delivery systems and make improvements. The program is based on successful state efforts to look at all available resources, identify unmet needs, and develop strategies to meet them.			[5,000]	
Indigent Defense Initiative-- Answering Gideon's Call	Provides funding and other resources to support changes in state and local criminal court practices related to indigent defense, ensuring that no person faces potential time in jail without first having the aid of a lawyer with the time, ability and resources to present an effective defense, as required by the U.S. Constitution.			[5,400]	
Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program	Provides funding and other resources to develop effective, well-resourced model juvenile indigent defender offices; and develop and implement standards of practice and policy for the effective management of such offices.			[2,900]	
<b>10. Improving Criminal Justice Data Collection, Reporting, Information Sharing, and Evidence Generation</b>				<b>44,000</b>	<b>138</b>
CrimeSolutions.gov	Provides practitioners and policymakers with a single, credible, online source for evidence-based information on what works and what is promising in criminal and juvenile justice policy and practice.			[3,000]	
Criminal Justice Statistics Programs (BJS “Base”)	Collects and analyzes statistical data on all aspects of the criminal justice system; assists state, local, and tribal governments in collecting and analyzing justice statistics; and disseminates high value information and statistics to inform policy makers, researchers, criminal justice practitioners, and the general public.			[17,000]	
Forensic Science	Strengthens the validity and reliability of the forensic sciences and addresses gaps in the quality of services provided by forensic science laboratories.			[2,000]	
Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs (NIJ “Base”)	Improves knowledge and understanding of crime and justice issues through sciences, and provides objective and independent knowledge and tools to reduce crime and promote justice, particularly at the state, local, and tribal levels.			[12,000]	
NCS-X Implementation Program	Provide training and technical assistance needed to support select states and local law enforcement in their transition to submitting data to the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS). The goal is to have nationally representative, incident-based data on crimes reported to police.			[10,000]	
<b>11. 21<sup>st</sup> Century Justice Initiative (Mandatory)</b>	To incentivize adoption of more innovative approaches to justice system reforms to reduce both crime and unnecessary incarceration and build community trust.			<b>500,000</b>	<b>148</b>
<b>12. Public Safety Officers Death Benefits Program (Mandatory)</b>	Provides a one-time financial benefit to survivors of public safety officers whose deaths resulted from injuries while in the line of duty.			<b>28,000</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>Total Discretionary Increases</b>				<b>326,200</b>	
<b>Total Mandatory Increases</b>				<b>528,000</b>	

### **III. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language**

**Office of Justice Programs**  
**Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language**

*The FY 2017 Budget request of \$4,208,500,000, 808 Positions, and 754 FTE includes proposed changes in the appropriations language listed and explained below. New language is italicized and underlined and language proposed for deletion is bracketed.*

**RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS**

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 ("the 1968 Act"); the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 ("the 1974 Act"); the Missing Children's Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5771 et seq.); the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–21); the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–405); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) ("the 2005 Act"); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–647); the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (Public Law 98–473); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) ("the Adam Walsh Act"); the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–401); subtitle D of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296) ("the 2002 Act"); the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4) ("the 2013 Act"); and other programs, [\$116,000,000] *\$154,000,000*, to remain available until expended, of which—

(1) [\$41,000,000] *\$58,000,000* is for criminal justice statistics programs, and other activities, as authorized by part C of title I of the 1968 Act, *of which \$1,000,000 is for a national survey of public defenders, \$1,500,000 is for the design and testing of a national public defenders reporting program, and \$6,000,000 is for the National Crime Victimization Survey Sample Boost for Subnational Estimates program;*

(2) [\$36,000,000] *\$48,000,000* is for research, development, and evaluation programs, and other activities as authorized by part B of title I of the 1968 Act and subtitle D of title II of the 2002 Act, *of which \$3,000,000 is for social science research on indigent defense; \$5,000,000 is for development of an improved means to conduct digital forensics of large-scale computer systems and networks; and, notwithstanding section 818 of title I of the 1968 Act, \$2,700,000 is for research on civil legal aid matters;*

*(3) \$3,000,000 is for an evaluation clearinghouse program;*

[(3)] (4) [\$35,000,000] *\$25,000,000* is for regional information sharing activities, as authorized by part M of title I of the 1968 Act; [and]

[(4)] (5) [\$4,000,000] *\$6,000,000* is for activities to strengthen and enhance the practice of forensic sciences, of which \$3,000,000 is for transfer to the National Institute of Standards and Technology to support Scientific Area Committees;

*(6) \$4,000,000 is for research targeted toward developing a better understanding of the domestic radicalization phenomenon, and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention; and*

*(7) \$10,000,000 is for a nationwide incident-based crime statistics program.*

## STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–322) ("the 1994 Act"); the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 ("the 1968 Act"); the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–405); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–647) ("the 1990 Act"); the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–164); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) ("the 2005 Act"); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) ("the Adam Walsh Act"); the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–386); the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180); subtitle D of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296) ("the 2002 Act"); the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199); the Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–403); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (Public Law 98–473); the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–416); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4) ("the 2013 Act"); and other programs, [~~\$1,408,500,000~~]\$1,097,800,000, to remain available until expended as follows—

(1) [~~\$476,000,000~~]\$383,500,000 for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program as authorized by subpart 1 of part E of title I of the 1968 Act (except that section 1001(c), and the special rules for Puerto Rico under section 505(g) of title I of the 1968 Act shall not apply for purposes of this Act), of which, notwithstanding such subpart 1, \$2,000,000 is for a program to improve State and local law enforcement intelligence capabilities including antiterrorism training and training to ensure that constitutional rights, civil liberties, civil rights, and privacy interests are protected throughout the intelligence process, \$2,000,000 is for a State, local, and tribal assistance help desk and diagnostic center program, \$15,000,000 is for [an]the Officer Robert Wilson III memorial initiative on Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officer Resilience and Survivability (VALOR), \$22,500,000 is for the matching grant program for law enforcement armor vests, as authorized by section 2501 of title I of the 1968 Act, \$4,000,000 is for use by the National Institute of Justice for research targeted toward developing a better understanding of the domestic radicalization phenomenon, and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention, \$5,000,000]\$20,000,000 is for an initiative to support evidence-based policing, [~~\$2,500,000~~]\$5,000,000 is for an initiative to enhance prosecutorial decision-making, [~~\$100,000,000~~ is for grants for law enforcement activities associated with the presidential nominating conventions, and \$2,400,000 is for the operationalization, maintenance and expansion of the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System]\$2,000,000 is for a program to provide training and technical assistance to counter domestic violent extremism, and \$7,500,000 is for a national training initiative to improve police-based responses to people with mental illness or developmental disabilities: Provided, That up to five percent of the funds made available under this paragraph may be used for an initiative to meet emerging needs of State and local law enforcement;

[(2) \$210,000,000 for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, as authorized by section 241(i)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1231(i)(5)): *Provided*, That no jurisdiction shall request compensation for any cost greater than the actual cost for Federal immigration and other detainees housed in State and local detention facilities;]



[(3) \$45,000,000 for victim services programs for victims of trafficking, as authorized by section 107(b)(2) of Public Law 106–386, for programs authorized under Public Law 109–164, or programs authorized under Public Law 113–4;]

(2) \$10,000,000 for an Edward Byrne Memorial incentive grant program;

(3) \$15,000,000 for competitive grants to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, to prevent or combat juvenile delinquency, and to assist victims of crime (other than compensation);

(4) \$42,000,000 for Drug Courts, as authorized by section 1001(a)(25)(A) of title I of the 1968 Act;

(5) [~~\$10,000,000~~]\$14,000,000 for mental health courts and adult and juvenile collaboration program grants, as authorized by parts V and HH of title I of the 1968 Act, and the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–416);

(6) [~~\$12,000,000~~]\$14,000,000 for grants for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners, as authorized by part S of title I of the 1968 Act;

(7) [~~\$2,500,000~~]\$2,000,000 for the Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program, as authorized by section 426 of Public Law 108–405, [~~and~~]or for grants for wrongful conviction review;

(8) [~~\$13,000,000~~]\$15,000,000 for economic, high technology and Internet crime prevention grants, including as authorized by section 401 of Public Law 110–403, of which not more than \$2,500,000 is for intellectual property enforcement grants, including as authorized by section 401 of Public Law 110–403;

[(9) \$2,000,000 for a student loan repayment assistance program pursuant to section 952 of Public Law 110–315;]

[(10)](9) \$20,000,000 for sex offender management assistance, as authorized by the Adam Walsh Act, and related activities;

[(11)](10) [~~\$8,000,000~~]\$23,000,000 for an initiative relating to children exposed to violence;

[(12) \$22,500,000 for the matching grant program for law enforcement armor vests, as authorized by section 2501 of title I of the 1968 Act: *Provided*, That \$1,500,000 is transferred directly to the National Institute of Standards and Technology's Office of Law Enforcement Standards for research, testing and evaluation programs;]

(11) \$24,000,000 for an Edward Byrne Memorial criminal justice innovation program;

[(13)](12) \$1,000,000 for the National Sex Offender Public Website;

[(14)](13) [~~\$6,500,000~~]\$5,000,000 for competitive and evidence-based programs to reduce gun crime and gang violence;

[(15)](14) [~~\$73,000,000~~]\$50,000,000 for grants to States to upgrade criminal and mental health records for the National Instant Criminal Background Check System[, of which no less than \$25,000,000 shall be for grants made under the authorities of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180)] and related activities;

(15) \$5,000,000 for grants to assist State and tribal governments and related activities, as authorized by the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180);

[(16) \$13,500,000 for Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences Improvement Grants under part BB of title I of the 1968 Act;]

[(17)](16) [~~\$125,000,000~~]\$105,000,000 for DNA-related and forensic programs and activities (including related research and development, training and education, and technical

assistance), of which[—] \$20,000,000 is for programs and activities (including grants, technical assistance, and technology) to reduce the rape kit backlog;

[(A) \$117,000,000 is for a DNA analysis and capacity enhancement program and for other local, State, and Federal forensic activities, including the purposes authorized under section 2 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–546) (the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program): *Provided*, That up to 4 percent of funds made available under this paragraph may be used for the purposes described in the DNA Training and Education for Law Enforcement, Correctional Personnel, and Court Officers program (Public Law 108–405, section 303);]

[(B) \$4,000,000 is for the purposes described in the Kirk Bloodsworth Post- Conviction DNA Testing Program (Public Law 108–405, section 412); and]

[(C) \$4,000,000 is for Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program grants, including as authorized by section 304 of Public Law 108–405;]

[(18)](17) [\$45,000,000]\$41,000,000 for a grant program for community-based sexual assault response reform;

[(19)](18) [\$9,000,000]\$6,000,000 for the court-appointed special advocate program, as authorized by section 217 of the 1990 Act;

[(20) \$30,000,000 for assistance to Indian tribes;]

[(21)](19) [\$68,000,000]\$100,000,000 for offender reentry programs and research, as authorized by the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199), without regard to the time limitations specified at section 6(1) of such Act, of which not to exceed [\$6,000,000]\$10,000,000 is for a program to improve State, local, and tribal probation or parole supervision efforts and strategies, \$5,000,000 is for Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstrations to enhance and maintain parental and family relationships for incarcerated parents as a reentry or recidivism reduction strategy, and [\$4,000,000 is for additional replication sites employing the Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement model implementing swift and certain sanctions in probation, and for a research project on the effectiveness of the model]\$1,250,000 is for a program to improve law enforcement agencies' response to children and families who come into contact with law enforcement: Provided, That up to [\$7,500,000]\$20,000,000 of funds made available in this paragraph may be used for performance-based awards for Pay for Success projects, of which up to [\$5,000,000]\$10,000,000 shall be for Pay for Success programs implementing the Permanent Supportive Housing Model: *Provided further, That, with respect to the previous proviso, any funds obligated for such projects shall remain available for disbursement until expended, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1552(a): Provided further, That, with respect to the first proviso (or any other similar projects funded in prior appropriations), any deobligated funds from such projects shall immediately be available for activities authorized under the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199);*

[(22)](20) \$6,000,000 for a veterans treatment courts program;

[(23)](21) [\$13,000,000]\$12,000,000 for a program to monitor prescription drugs and scheduled listed chemical products;

[(24)](22) \$10,500,000 for prison rape prevention and prosecution grants to States and units of local government, and other programs, as authorized by the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–79), including statistics, data, and research: Provided, That, upon the Attorney General's initial receipt of submissions pursuant to section 8(c)(2) of Public Law 108–79—

(A) the annual comprehensive statistical review and related analysis provided for in section 4(a) thereof shall next be terminated and replaced with a recurring national survey assessing the impact and effectiveness of the PREA standards nationally, to be required in the calendar year next following, and every fifth year thereafter, and

(B) the review panel established under section 4(b) of Public Law 108–79 shall be terminated;

(23) \$30,000,000 for a justice reinvestment initiative, for activities related to criminal and juvenile justice reform and recidivism reduction, including but not limited to data analysis, policy development, and provision of neutral information on issues, implementation and performance to inform State and local policymakers;

(24) \$10,000,000 for additional replication sites employing the Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement model implementing swift and certain sanctions in probation, and for a research project on the effectiveness of the model;

(25) \$75,000,000 for the Comprehensive School Safety Initiative and for related hiring: *Provided*, That section [213]210 of this Act shall not apply with respect to the amount made available in this paragraph; [and]

[ (26) \$70,000,000 for initiatives to improve police-community relations, of which \$22,500,000 is for a competitive matching grant program for purchases of body-worn cameras for State, local and tribal law enforcement, \$27,500,000 is for a justice reinvestment initiative, for activities related to criminal justice reform and recidivism reduction, \$5,000,000 is for research and statistics on body-worn cameras and community trust issues, and \$15,000,000 is for an Edward Byrne Memorial criminal justice innovation program: ]

(26) \$5,400,000 for Ensuring the Right to Counsel for All Individuals: Answering Gideon's Call;

(27) \$5,000,000 for a competitive grant program to incentivize statewide civil legal aid planning processes and system improvements, notwithstanding section 818 of title I of the 1968 Act;

(28) \$20,000,000 for a program to promote fairness in the criminal and juvenile justice system and build community trust;

(29) \$30,000,000 for a competitive program for purchases of body worn cameras for State, local and tribal law enforcement;

(30) \$5,000,000 for law enforcement agencies to implement the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Next Generation Identification program;

(31) \$2,400,000 for the operationalization, maintenance and expansion of the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System;

(32) \$6,000,000 for a program to counter domestic violent extremism; and

(33) \$5,000,000 is for the Violence Reduction Network;

*Provided*, That, if a unit of local government uses any of the funds made available under this heading to increase the number of law enforcement officers, the unit of local government will achieve a net gain in the number of law enforcement officers who perform non-administrative public sector safety service.

## JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 ("the 1974 Act"); the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 ("the 1968 Act"); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) ("the 2005 Act"); the Missing Children's Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5771 et seq.); the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–21); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–647) ("the 1990 Act"); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) ("the Adam Walsh Act"); the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–401); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4) ("the 2013 Act"); and other juvenile justice programs, [\$270,160,000] \$334,400,000, to remain available until expended as follows—

(1) [\$58,000,000] \$75,000,000 for programs authorized by section 221 of the 1974 Act, and for training and technical assistance to assist small, nonprofit organizations with the Federal grants process: *Provided*, That [of the amounts provided under this paragraph, \$500,000 shall be for a competitive demonstration grant program to support emergency planning among State, local and tribal juvenile justice residential facilities] , notwithstanding sections 103(26) and 223(a)(11)(A) of the 1974 Act; and for purposes of funds appropriated in this Act—

(A) the term "adult inmate" shall be understood to mean an individual who has been arrested and is in custody as the result of being charged as an adult with a crime, but shall not be understood to include anyone under the care and custody of a juvenile detention or correctional agency, or anyone who is in custody as the result of being charged with or having committed an offense described in section 223(a)(11)(A) of the 1974 Act;

(B) the juveniles described in section 223(a)(11)(A) of the 1974 Act who have been charged with or who have committed an offense that would not be criminal if committed by an adult shall be understood to include individuals under 18 who are charged with or who have committed an offense of purchase, consumption, or possession of any alcoholic beverage or tobacco product; and

(C) section 223(a)(11)(A)(ii) of the 1974 Act shall apply only to those individuals described in section 223(a)(11)(A) who, while remaining under the jurisdiction of the court on the basis of the offense described therein, are charged with or commit a violation of a valid court order thereof;

(2) [\$90,000,000] \$58,000,000 for youth mentoring grants;

(3) [\$17,500,000] \$42,000,000 for delinquency prevention, as authorized by section 505 of the 1974 Act, [of which,] pursuant to sections 261 and 262 thereof[—], of which \$10,000,000 shall be for competitive grants including to police and juvenile justice authorities including in communities that have been awarded Department of Education School Climate Transformation Grants, to collaborate on use of evidence-based positive behavior strategies to increase school safety and reduce juvenile arrests;

[(A) \$10,000,000 shall be for the Tribal Youth Program;]

[(B) \$5,000,000 shall be for gang and youth violence education, prevention and intervention, and related activities;]

[(C) \$500,000 shall be for an Internet site providing information and resources on children of incarcerated parents; and]

[(D) \$2,000,000 shall be for competitive grants focusing on girls in the juvenile justice system;]

(4) [~~\$20,000,000~~] \$11,000,000 for programs authorized by the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990;

(5) \$30,000,000 for the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants program as authorized by part R of title I of "the 1968 Act": Provided, That Guam shall be considered a State for purposes thereof;

(6) \$20,000,000 for the Smart on Juvenile Justice initiative to provide incentive grants to assist states to foster better outcomes for system-involved youth;

[(5)](7) [~~\$8,000,000~~] \$18,000,000 for community-based violence prevention initiatives, including for public health approaches to reducing shootings and violence;

[(6)](8) [~~\$72,160,000~~] \$67,000,000 for missing and exploited children programs, including as authorized by sections 404(b) and 405(a) of the 1974 Act (except that section 102(b)(4)(B) of the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-401) shall not apply for purposes of this Act);

[(7)](9) [~~\$2,000,000~~] \$1,500,000 for child abuse training programs for judicial personnel and practitioners, as authorized by section 222 of the 1990 Act; [and]

[(8)](10) [~~\$2,500,000~~] \$5,400,000 for a program to improve juvenile indigent defense;

(11) \$4,000,000 for grants and technical assistance in support of the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention;

(12) \$500,000 for an Internet site providing information and resources on children of incarcerated parents; and

(13) \$2,000,000 for competitive grants focusing on girls in the juvenile justice system:

*Provided*, That not more than 10 percent of each amount may be used generally for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention research, evaluation, and statistics activities [designed to benefit the programs or activities authorized]; *Provided further*, That not more than 2 percent of the amounts designated under paragraphs (1) through [(4) and (7)] (3) may be used generally for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention training and technical assistance: *Provided further*, That the two preceding provisos shall not apply to grants and projects administered pursuant to sections 261 and 262 of the 1974 Act and to missing and exploited children programs.

## **PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS BENEFITS**

For payments and expenses authorized under section 1001(a)(4) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, such sums as are necessary (including amounts for administrative costs), to remain available until expended; and \$16,300,000 for payments authorized by section 1201(b) of such Act and for educational assistance authorized by section 1218 of such Act, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 205 of this Act, upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding for such disability and education payments, the Attorney General may transfer such amounts to "Public Safety Officer Benefits" from available appropriations for the Department of Justice as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances: *Provided further*, That any transfer pursuant to the preceding proviso shall be treated as a reprogramming under section [505] 504 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS – DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEC. [213]210. At the discretion of the Attorney General, and in addition to any amounts that otherwise may be available (or authorized to be made available) by law, with respect to funds appropriated by this title under the headings "Research, Evaluation and Statistics", "State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance", and "Juvenile Justice Programs"—

(1) up to 3 percent of funds made available to the Office of Justice Programs for grant or reimbursement programs may be used by such Office to provide training and technical assistance; [and]

(2) up to [2] 3 percent of funds made available for grant or reimbursement programs under such headings, except for amounts appropriated specifically for research, evaluation, or statistical programs administered by the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, shall be transferred to and merged with funds provided to the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, to be used by them for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes, without regard to the authorizations for such grant or reimbursement programs[.];*and*

*(3) 7 percent of funds made available for grant or reimbursement programs: (1) under the heading "State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance"; and (2) under the headings "Research, Evaluation and Statistics" and "Juvenile Justice Programs", to be transferred to and merged with funds made available under the heading "State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance", shall be available for tribal criminal justice assistance without regard to the authorizations for such grant or reimbursement programs.*

SEC. [214]211. Upon request by a grantee for whom the Attorney General has determined there is a fiscal hardship, the Attorney General may, with respect to funds appropriated in this or any other Act making appropriations for fiscal years [2013] 2014 through [2016] 2017 for the following programs, waive the following requirements:

(1) For the adult and juvenile offender State and local reentry demonstration projects under part FF of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797w(g)(1)), the requirements under section 2976(g)(1) of such part.

(2) For State, Tribal, and local reentry courts under part FF of title I of such Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797w-2(e)(1) and (2)), the requirements under section 2978(e)(1) and (2) of such part.

(3) For the prosecution drug treatment alternatives to prison program under part CC of title I of such Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797q-3), the requirements under section 2904 of such part.

(4) For grants to protect inmates and safeguard communities as authorized by section 6 of the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (42 U.S.C. 15605(c)(3)), the requirements of section 6(c)(3) of such Act.

SEC. [219]214. Discretionary funds that are made available in this Act for the Office of Justice Programs may be used to participate in Performance Partnership Pilots authorized under section 526 of division H of Public Law 113–76, section 524 of division G of Public Law 113–235, *section 525 of division H of Public Law 114–113*, and such authorities as are enacted for Performance Partnership Pilots in an appropriations Act for fiscal year [2016]2017.

SEC. 216. Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations for the Office of Justice Programs, \$20,000,000 are hereby permanently cancelled: Provided, That no amounts may be cancelled from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

SEC. 217. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts deposited or available in the Fund established by section 1402 of chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98–473 (42 U.S.C. 10601) in excess of \$2,000,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until the following fiscal year: Provided, That, notwithstanding section 1402(d) of such Act of 1984, of the amounts available from the Fund for obligation, the following amounts shall be available without fiscal year limitation to the Director of the Office for Victims of Crime for the following purposes: 1) \$50,000,000 for Vision 21, of which \$25,000,000 is for supplemental victims' services and other victim-related programs and initiatives and \$25,000,000 is for tribal assistance for crime victims; and 2) \$45,000,000 for victim services programs for victims of trafficking, human trafficking task forces, research and evaluation, and related training and technical assistance, including as authorized by section 107(b)(2) of Public Law 106–386, Public Law 109–164, or Public Law 113–4: Provided further, That up to 3 percent of funds available from the Fund for obligation may be made available to the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, to be used by them for research, evaluation or statistical purposes related to crime victims and related programs.

(Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2016)

### **GENERAL PROVISIONS (CJS)**

[Sec. 510. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts deposited or available in the Fund established by section 1402 of chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98–473 (42 U.S.C. 10601) in any fiscal year in excess of \$3,042,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until the following fiscal year: Provided, That notwithstanding section 1402(d) of such Act, of the amounts available from the Fund for obligation, \$10,000,000 shall remain available until expended to the Department of Justice Office of Inspector General for oversight and auditing purposes.]

[Sec. 524.] ...

[(b) Of the unobligated balances available to the Department of Justice, the following funds are hereby rescinded, not later than September 30, 2016, from the following accounts in the specified amounts—]

...

[(5) “State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, Office of Justice Programs”,  
\$40,000,000;]

...

[(c) The Departments of Commerce and Justice shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report no later than September 1, 2016, specifying the amount of each rescission made pursuant to subsections (a) and (b).]

Sec. 520. EVALUATION FUNDING FLEXIBILITY PILOT.

(a) This section applies to the statistical-related grant and contracting activities of the—

(1) Census Bureau in the Department of Commerce; and

(2) National Institute of Justice and Bureau of Justice Statistics in the Department of Justice.

(b) Amounts made available under this Act which are either appropriated, allocated, advanced on a reimbursable basis, or transferred to the functions and organizations identified in subsection (a) for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes shall be available for obligation through September 30, 2021 notwithstanding any cancellation of funds included in this Act. When an office referenced in subsection (a) receives research and evaluation funding from multiple appropriations, such offices may use a single Treasury account for such activities, with funding advanced on a reimbursable basis.

(c) Amounts referenced in subsection (b) that are unexpended at the time of completion of a contract, grant, or cooperative agreement may be deobligated and shall immediately become available and may be reobligated in that fiscal year or the subsequent fiscal year for the research, evaluation, or statistical purposes for which the amounts are made available to that account.

(Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2016)



## **Analysis of Appropriations Language**

**Note:** The FY 2017 Budget request uses the FY 2016 enacted appropriations language as the starting point.

### Research, Evaluation and Statistics

1. Adds language to provide appropriations for a national survey of public defenders, the design and testing of a national public defenders reporting program, and the National Crime Victimization Survey Sample Boost for Subnational Estimates program.
2. Adds language to provide appropriations for social science research on indigent defense, development of an improved means to conduct digital forensics of large-scale computer systems and networks, and research on civil legal aid matters notwithstanding a limitation on civil justice matters in the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.
3. Adds language to provide an appropriation for an evaluation clearinghouse program.
4. Adds language to provide an appropriation for research targeted toward developing a better understanding of the domestic radicalization phenomenon, and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention.
5. Adds language to provide an appropriation for a nationwide incident-based crime statistics program.

### State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

1. Adds language to provide appropriations for a program to improve State and local law enforcement intelligence capabilities including antiterrorism training and training to ensure that constitutional rights, civil liberties, civil rights, and privacy interests are protected throughout the intelligence process; a State, local, and tribal assistance help desk and diagnostic center program; the Bulletproof Vest Partnership (rather than as a stand-alone appropriation); a program to provide training and technical assistance to counter domestic violent extremism; a national training initiative to improve police-based responses to people with mental illness or developmental disabilities; and a 5 percent set-aside for an initiative to meet emerging needs of state and local law enforcement.
2. Adds language to provide an appropriation for an Edward Byrne Memorial incentive grant program.
3. Adds language to provide an appropriation for competitive grants to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, to prevent or combat juvenile delinquency, and to assist victims of crime (other than compensation).
4. Modifies language pertaining to flexibility in the Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program and grants for wrongful conviction review.
5. Adds language to the Economic, High-technology, and Cybercrime program appropriation to provide a carve-out appropriation for intellectual property enforcement grants.
6. Adds language to provide an appropriation for an Edward Byrne Memorial criminal justice innovation program.
7. Modifies language pertaining to the National Criminal History Improvement Program to provide a stand-alone appropriation for National Instant Criminal Background Check System Grants.

8. Modifies language for DNA-related and forensic programs and activities, including to provide an appropriation for programs and activities to reduce the rape kit backlog.
9. Adds language to provide an appropriation for a program to improve law enforcement agencies' response to children and families who come into contact with law enforcement and pertaining to the availability of funds appropriated for Pay for Success programs implementing the Permanent Supportive Housing Model.
10. Modifies language for grants and programs authorized by the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) to allow additional flexibility in using this appropriation, to replace the currently required annual comprehensive statistical review with a recurring national survey to be conducted every five years, and to sunset the PREA Review panel. A shift from facility-level data collection by BJS to state-level data collection would be more appropriate in providing a national bench line for PREA compliance. Facility data is required at a state level on a regular basis, so collection of such data on a national level would be both expensive and duplicative. Collecting data every 5 years could improve response rates, and would provide needed additional time to analyze the data produced in a single collection, to make the data more useful.
11. Adds language to provide an appropriation for a justice reinvestment initiative.
12. Adds language to provide an appropriation for additional replication sites employing the Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement model.
13. Modifies language for the Comprehensive School Safety Initiative to provide for related hiring.
14. Adds language to provide an appropriation for Ensuring the Right to Counsel for All Individuals: Answering Gideon's Call.
15. Adds language to provide an appropriation for a competitive grant program to incentivize statewide civil legal aid planning processes and system improvements, notwithstanding a limitation on civil justice matters in the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.
16. Adds language to provide an appropriation for the National Initiative to Build Community Trust and Justice.
17. Adds language to provide an appropriation for a competitive program for purchases of body worn cameras.
18. Adds language to provide an appropriation for law enforcement agencies to implement the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Next Generation Identification program.
19. Adds language to provide an appropriation for the operationalization, maintenance and expansion of the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System.
20. Adds language to provide an appropriation for a program to counter domestic violent extremism.
21. Adds language to provide an appropriation for the Violence Reduction Network.

### Juvenile Justice Programs

1. Adds proviso that seeks to ensure that: (A) juveniles who reach the age of full criminal responsibility after being taken into custody, but who were not charged as adults at the time of offense, are not understood to be adult inmates, simply because they have turned 18; (B) juveniles charged with or who have committed an alcohol or tobacco related offense receive that same protections as status offenders, that is, they cannot be placed in secure detention;

and (C) a state may only securely detain a juvenile on the basis of violation of a valid court order if the juvenile is already under the jurisdiction of the court based on a separate offense. This approach is consistent with the four core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 and principles of juvenile justice reform.

2. Modifies language for juvenile delinquency programs to provide an appropriation for Juvenile Justice and Education Collaboration and Assistance.
3. Adds language to provide an appropriation for the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants program.
4. Adds language to provide an appropriation for the Smart on Juvenile Justice Initiative.
5. Adds language to provide an appropriation for the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention.
6. Adds language to provide an appropriation for an Internet site providing information and resources on children of incarcerated parents.
7. Adds language to provide an appropriation for competitive grants focusing on girls in the juvenile justice system.
8. Modifies language pertaining to amounts available for research, evaluation, and statistics activities and training and technical assistance for clarity and to improve the effectiveness of funds made available in these provisos.

#### General Provisions

1. Section 210. Changes the maximum set-aside percentage for OJP research, evaluation, and statistics activities authorized by the general provision from 2 to 3 percent and creates a 7 percent set-aside to be available for tribal criminal justice assistance.
2. Section 211. Revises the applicable time period for FY 2017.
3. Section 214. Makes available to OJP authority relating to Performance Partnership Pilots.
4. Section 216. Cancels an amount of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations for OJP.
5. Section 217. Establishes the Crime Victims Fund obligation limit for FY 2017 and sets aside specific amounts of funding to support OVC's Vision 21 program (to include support for tribal programs for victims of violence) and victim services programs for victims of trafficking. Also allows a small percentage of available funds to be used for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes related to crime victims and related programs.
6. [Section 510]. The provision relating to the Crime Victims Fund is included as section 217.
7. Section 520. Establishes an evaluation funding flexibility pilot. High-quality evaluations and statistical surveys are essential to building evidence about what works. They are also inherently complicated, dynamic activities; often they span many years, and there is uncertainty about the timing and amount of work required to complete specific activities--such as the time and work needed to recruit study participants. In some cases the study design may need to be altered part-way through the project to better respond to the facts on the ground. The currently available procurement vehicles lack the flexibility needed to match the dynamic nature of these projects. Additionally, some studies provide high quality information in which many federal agencies are interested, and it is frequently desirable to cosponsor these activities in order to efficiently extend the utility of the data collected. Changes in timing and content can make co-sponsorship difficult, since funds are often time-limited.

In order to streamline these procurement processes, improve efficiency, and make better use of existing evaluation resources, the Administration proposes to provide the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics and other agencies with expanded flexibilities to spend funds over a longer period of time. This request is a part of a proposed pilot program that also includes the Department of Health and Human Services' Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation and the Office for Planning, Research and Evaluation in the Administration for Children and Families; the Department of Labor's Chief Evaluation Office Bureau of Labor Statistics; the Census Bureau; and the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Office of Policy Development & Research. These flexibilities will allow agencies to better target evaluation and statistical funds to reflect changing circumstances on the ground.

## **IV. OJP Programs and Performance by Appropriation Account**

## A. Management and Administration

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Management and Administration</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2015 Enacted	750	666	\$197,031
2016 Enacted	786	707	214,617
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	36	1,915
2017 Current Services	786	743	216,532
2017 Program Increases	22	11	7,863
2017 Program Decreases	0	0	0
2017 Request	808	754	224,395
<b>Total Change 2016-2017</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9,778</b>

### 1. Account Description

OJP seeks \$224.4 million for management and administration costs. This requested funding will support new positions and programs in FY 2017, as well as support the necessary management and administrative structure and resources needed to accomplish Administration and Congressional priorities and ensure sound stewardship of OJP's grant programs.

Approximately 95 percent of OJP's management and administration budget is required for costs such as payroll, rent, telecommunications, and information technology infrastructure and support. In addition to infrastructure, the funds provide FTE to carry out OJP's policy, grants management, financial management, information technology, legislative communications and public affairs, and general administrative functions.

These funds also support the activities of OJP's Office of Audit, Assessment, and Management (OAAM), established by the 2005 Department of Justice Reauthorization Act (the Act), 42 U.S.C. § 3712h. OAAM has three critical missions:

- Auditing OJP's internal controls to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse. OAAM's Audit and Review Division conducts reviews of internal control processes; coordinates activity for the annual independent financial audit and the audits/investigations conducted by the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) and the Government Accountability Office; and manages the DOJ high-risk grantee program.
- Conducting programmatic assessments of OJP's grants and monitoring oversight. The Program Assessment Division conducts assessments of grant programs and initiatives for OJP, the COPS Office, and OVW and oversees monitoring activities which includes developing OJP-wide grant monitoring standards, procedures, and tools as well as ensuring that the COPS Office and OJP meet or

exceed the requirement to monitor 10 percent of open award funds on an annual basis, as required by the Act.

- Serving as the central source for OJP’s grant management policy. OAAM’s Grants Management Division continues OJP’s efforts to streamline and standardize grant management policies and procedures across the agency by maintaining a Grant Manager’s Manual; ensuring efficient operation of the OJP Grant Management System; and developing and facilitating training to grantees and staff.

These funds further support the work of the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO), which provides information technology (IT) leadership, guidance, and support services by delivering timely IT solutions and services to efficiently administer OJP programs, and fulfill its financial and grants management responsibilities.

IT systems and services are a vital component of OJP’s efforts to award, manage, and monitor its multi-billion dollar portfolio and enable OJP to quickly share information on the latest research findings and evidence-based programs and practices through the OJP website and CrimeSolutions.gov.

- Funding supports costs necessary to support OJP’s day-to-day operations. This includes hardware, software, data center operations, Internet and telecommunications services, and IT security support.
- Funding also supports the cost of a variety of professional services vital to OJP and the programs’ IT operations including, administration and management of enterprise systems, equipment, and business operations. For example, Help Desk support; Federal Identity, Credential, and Access Management (FICAM); IT security monitoring; IT Investment Management; Budget, Finance, and Accounting program oversight, policy and planning, infrastructure services, email, and software development and customization.

## 2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE TABLE					
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES	Final Target	Actual	Projected	Changes	Requested (Total)
	FY 2015	FY 2015	FY 2016	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes	FY 2017 Request
<b>Workload</b>					
Percent of grants closed that are due to closeout	50%	90%	50%	0	50%
Percent of grants financially monitored per plan	95%	120%	95%	0	95%

## **B. Research, Evaluation, and Statistics**

**(Dollars in Thousands)**

<b><i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</i></b>	<b><i>Perm. Pos.</i></b>	<b><i>FTE</i></b>	<b><i>Amount</i></b>
2015 Enacted			\$111,000
2016 Enacted			116,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2017 Current Services			116,000
2017 Program Increases			48,000
2017 Program Decreases			-10,000
2017 Request			\$154,000
<b>Total Change 2016-2017</b>			<b>\$38,000</b>

<b><i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics-Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i></b>	<b><i>Direct Pos.</i></b>	<b><i>Estimated FTE</i></b>	<b><i>Amount</i></b>
2015 Enacted			\$3,375
2016 Enacted			4,098
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2017 Current Services			4,098
2017 Program Increases			0
2017 Program Decreases			-89
2017 Request			\$4,009
<b>Total Change 2016-2017</b>			<b>-\$89</b>

### **1. Account Description**

OJP strives to ensure integrity of, and respect for science – including a focus on evidence-based, “smart on crime” approaches in criminal and juvenile justice. In FY 2017, OJP requests \$154.0 million for the Research, Evaluation, and Statistics appropriation account, which is \$38.0 million above the FY 2016 Enacted level.

This appropriation account funds the work of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ).

BJS is the principal federal statistical agency of the Department of Justice as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 3731-3735. BJS’ national statistical collections support the Administration’s focus on data-driven approaches to reduce crime consistent with the Department’s *Smart on Crime* Initiative.

The **Criminal Justice Statistics Program** is the base program of BJS. In FY 2017, the President’s Budget requests \$58.0 million for the Criminal Justice Statistics program. With this funding, BJS:



1. Collects, analyzes, publishes, and disseminates statistical information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government; and
2. Provides technical and financial support to state governments in developing capabilities in criminal justice statistics and improving their criminal history records and information systems.

Specific activities and on-going programs include the following:

- ***Recidivism, Reentry and Special Projects***
  - Analysis of the wide range of data flowing from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program and National Incident-Based Reporting Program;
  - Assessment of administrative data on elder abuse and crimes against the elderly;
  - Studies of the justice and regulatory systems response to white collar crime; and
  - Analyses describing crime and justice on tribal lands.
- ***Prosecution and Adjudication Statistical Projects***
  - Felony court case processing;
  - Criminal justice employment and expenditure;
  - Delivery of indigent defense services; and
  - Justice statistics for Indian country.
- ***Criminal Justice Data Improvements Programs***
  - State statistical support and technical assistance for the collection of firearm transaction statistics;
  - State Justice Statistics grants program for state statistical analysis centers; and
  - Criminal records technical assistance program for state record repositories.
- ***Victimization Statistics Program***
  - Maintains operation of the current National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), including NCVS supplements such as identity theft, stalking, and police public contacts;
  - Supports the survey's major redesign efforts focused on generating state and metropolitan area estimates;
  - Supports the integration of previously-funded redesign projects into the core NCVS operation; and
  - Supports improved measurement of rape and sexual assault.
- ***Law Enforcement Statistics Program***
  - Analyses of information from the Nation's policing agencies with periodic collection of data which focus on the operation of federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies;
  - Analyses of special purpose law enforcement entities;
  - Analyses of law enforcement support agencies; and

- Trend analysis to examine reported crimes and arrests.
- ***Corrections Statistics Program***
  - Major survey of prison inmates;
  - National prisoner statistics;
  - Probation, parole and community supervision statistics;
  - Prison health issues;
  - Deaths of persons in custody in correctional facilities; and
  - Record-linkage projects to better understand the characteristics of prisoners before and after their prison term.

NIJ is the research and development arm of the Department of Justice, as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 3721-3723. NIJ enhances the administration of justice and public safety by providing objective, independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to meet the modern challenges of crime and justice at the state, local and tribal levels. NIJ products support practitioners and policy makers across the country.

In FY 2017, NIJ will maintain its commitment to informing criminal justice practice and policy by supporting high-quality research, development, and evaluation in the forensic, social, and physical sciences. NIJ's program plan for FY 2017 embraces four important goals:

- Continue to research and evaluate innovative programs, tools, and strategies that provide effective ways to prevent crime and to deliver justice.
- Develop, refine, and test innovative technology to protect law enforcement officers.
- Support basic and applied research to strengthen the science of forensics.
- Develop and support strong partnerships to leverage federal research resources.

Additionally, OJP expects to continue ongoing projects supported through a discretionary funding set-aside of up to three percent from OJP programs to augment research, evaluation, and statistics. This set-aside provides NIJ and BJS an important source of funding for building and enhancing basic statistical systems to monitor the criminal justice system and for conducting research to identify best practices within that system.

## 2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE										
Appropriation: Research, Evaluation, and Statistics										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3, Objective 3.1										
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES			Target	Actual	Projected	Changes		Requested (Total)		
			FY 2015	FY 2015	FY 2016	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2017 Program Changes		FY 2017 Request		
<b>Workload</b>										
Number of solicitations released on time versus planned			38	35	TBD <sup>1</sup>			TBD <sup>1</sup>		
Percent of awards made against plan			90%	40%	TBD <sup>1</sup>			TBD <sup>1</sup>		
Total Dollars Obligated			\$111,000	\$141,326	\$116,000	38,000		\$154,000		
-Grants			\$95,460	\$87,673	\$71,920	23,560		\$95,480		
-Non-Grants			\$15,540	\$53,653	\$44,080	14,440		\$58,520		
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY										
-Grants			86%	62%	62%	62%		62%		
-Non-Grants			14%	38%	38%	38%		38%		
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
				\$111,000		\$141,326		\$116,000		\$38,000
						\$116,000		\$38,000		\$154,000
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	TYPE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2015	FY 2015	FY 2016	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2017 Program Changes		FY 2017 Request		
3.1	Long Term Outcome	Average number of user sessions per month on BJS and BJS-sponsored websites, including datasets accessed and downloaded via the Internet [BJS] <sup>2</sup>	536,000 <sup>3</sup>	442,554	550,000	-86,500		463,500		
3.1	Annual Outcome	Citations of BJS data in social science journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data [BJS]	1,700	2,728	1,700	1,200		2,900		
3.1	Efficiency Measure	Index of operational efficiency [BJS] <sup>4</sup>	24.0	N/A	24.0	N/A		N/A		
3.1	Annual Outcome	Number of technologies fielded as a result (in whole or in part) of work funded under the NIJ award [NIJ]	45	30	30	2		32		
<sup>1</sup> FY 2016 and FY 2017 targets will be established upon appropriation of FY 2016 and FY 2017 funds <sup>2</sup> This measure was affected by: adoption of Google analytics (instead of Webtrends); movement to a different BJS website; a more precise measure of dataset downloads; API traffic will begin to be reported; and, affiliated websites will be relaunched (i.e. Fedstats and Data.gov). BJS is examining the expansion of its outcome measures and some refinement to existing measures and is exploring a redefinition of performance measures to better align with its operational efforts. <sup>3</sup> This measure is undergoing revalidation at this time. <sup>4</sup> This measure is undergoing extensive evaluation and revalidation.										

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**  
Appropriation: Research, Evaluation, and Statistics

Program: Bureau of Justice Statistics – BJS

Strategic objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015		FY 2016	FY 2017
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Outcome	Average number of user sessions per month on BJS and BJS-sponsored websites, including datasets accessed and downloaded via the Internet <sup>3</sup>	288,728 <sup>2</sup>	472,884	482,056	422,519	536,000	442,554	550,000	463,500
3.1	Output	Agency-level response rate	94.76	98%	94%	91%	98%	87%	98%	98%
3.1	Output	Citizen-level response rate	85.20	86.4%	87%	88%	93%	84%	95%	90%
3.1	Outcome	Citations of BJS data in social science journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data <sup>1</sup>	1,795	1,121	2,255	2,480	1,700	2,728	1,700	2,900
3.1	Outcome	Congressional record and testimony citing BJS data	9	17	13	13	17	39	18	40
3.1	Outcome	Federal and state court opinions citing BJS data	8	11	26	43	25	36	25	30
3.1	Efficiency	Index of operational efficiency	13.3	21.58	22.17	TBD <sup>4</sup>	24.0	N/A <sup>4</sup>	24	N/A <sup>4</sup>
3.1	Outcome	Number of products that BJS makes available online	16,790	16,461	17,728	18,078	17,325	18,104	19,000	20,000
3.1	Output	Number of reports issued within one month of the expected release date	5	16	20	7	7	7	7	7
3.1	Outcome	Number of requests to seek correction of BJS data in accordance with the BJS Data Quality Guidelines	6	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
3.1	Outcome	Number of scheduled data collection series and special analyses to be conducted	19	19	33	24	20	28	28	25

N/A = Data unavailable

<sup>1</sup> Reflects less than full year data due to dysfunctional web analytical services provided to BJS.

<sup>2</sup> Reflects less than full year data.

<sup>3</sup> Beginning with FY 2014, these measures will be affected by: adoption of Google analytics (instead of Webtrends); movement to a different BJS website; a more precise measure of dataset downloads; API traffic will begin to be reported; and, affiliated websites will be relaunched (i.e. Fedstats and Data.gov). BJS is examining the expansion of its outcome measures and some refinement to existing measures and is exploring a redefinition of performance measures to better align with its operational efforts.

<sup>4</sup> This measure is undergoing revalidation.

<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE</b>										
Appropriation: Research, Evaluation, and Statistics										
<b>Program: National Institute of Justice – NIJ</b>										
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015		FY 2016	FY 2017
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Outcome	Number of citations of NIJ products in peer reviewed journals	295	298	293	485	137 <sup>3</sup>	612	137 <sup>3</sup>	650 <sup>4</sup>
3.1	Outcome	Number of technologies fielded as a result (in whole or in part) of work funded under the NIJ award <sup>2</sup>	38	38	25	31	45	30	30	32
3.1	Outcome	Number of scholarly products that resulted in whole or in part from work funded under the NIJ award. <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	93	315	240	315	350
<b>Program: Regional Information Sharing Systems – BJA</b>										
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015		FY 2016	FY 2017
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Outcome	Percent increase in inquiries	N/A	N/A	7%	7%	10%	.97%	7%	7%
N/A = Data unavailable										
<sup>1</sup> This measure was established in FY 2014. This measure’s revision reflects performance measure updates in the Research, Development, and Evaluation solicitations. Scholarly products refer to published, peer-reviewed, scientific journal articles, and/or (as appropriate for the funded project) law review journal articles, book chapter(s) or book(s) in the academic press, technological prototypes, patented inventions, or similar scientific products.										
<sup>2</sup> This measure was revised to clarify the types of technologies fielded.										
<sup>3</sup> At the time the baseline target was set, NIJ did not have access to some of the database resources now in use to identify citations (Sage, Web of Science,), resulting in the actuals far exceeding the target.										
<sup>4</sup> The target is adjusted to be more in line with the actuals, which have increased significantly due to new citation database access.										

### **C. State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance**

**(Dollars in Thousands)**

<i>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2015 Enacted			\$1,241,000
2016 Enacted			1,408,500
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2017 Current Services			1,408,500
2017 Program Increases			170,300
2017 Program Decreases			-481,000
2017 Request			\$1,097,800
<b>Total Change 2016-2017</b>			<b>-\$310,700</b>

<i>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance - Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimated FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2015 Enacted			\$15,343
2016 Enacted			18,627
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2017 Current Services			18,627
2017 Program Increases			0
2017 Program Decreases			-400
2017 Request			\$18,227
<b>Total Change 2016-2017</b>			<b>-\$400</b>

#### **1. Account Description**

OJP requests \$1,097.8 million for the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance account, which is \$310.7 million below the FY 2016 Enacted level.

Because most of the responsibility for crime control and prevention falls to law enforcement officers in states, cities, tribes, and neighborhoods, the federal government can only be as effective in these areas as its partnerships. With this appropriation account, OJP identifies the most pressing crime-related challenges confronting the justice system and provides information, training, coordination, and innovative strategies and approaches for addressing those challenges.

These programs provide federal leadership on high-priority criminal justice concerns such as violent crime, criminal gang activity, illegal drugs, information sharing, and related justice system issues. The mix of formula and discretionary grant programs administered by OJP, coupled with robust training and technical assistance activities, assists law enforcement agencies, courts, local community partners, and other components of the criminal justice system in preventing and addressing violent crime, protecting the public, and ensuring that offenders are held accountable for their action.

Key programs funded under this appropriation account include:

- **Adam Walsh Act Implementation Program**, authorized by the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act  
Purpose: To support the efforts of jurisdictions that are implementing the provisions of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA), Title I of the Adam Walsh Act  
Description: 1) Grants and technical assistance to assist jurisdictions with SORNA implementation and maintenance; and 2) Support and assistance with prevention of sexual violence by implementing best practices in sex offender management.
  
- **Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)**, authorized by Section 508 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-351)  
Purpose: To support a broad range of activities by state, local, and tribal governments to prevent and control crime based on local needs.  
Description: This formula program (funding is based on population and violent crime statistics—60 percent to states and 40 percent to localities) supports a broad range of criminal justice and public safety activities based on local needs including:
  - Law enforcement programs;
  - Prosecution and court programs;
  - Prevention and education programs;
  - Community corrections programs;
  - Drug treatment and enforcement programs;
  - Planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; and
  - Crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation).
  
- **Community Teams to Reduce the Sexual Assault Evidence Kit Backlog and Improve Sexual Assault Investigations Program**  
Purpose: To prevent sexual assault and improve the system’s response to sexual assault victims  
Description: 1) Supports community efforts to identify the most critical needs to address sexual assault prevention, investigation, prosecution and services and develop plans to address them, such as addressing their untested sexual assault evidence kits at law enforcement agencies or backlogged crime labs; and 2) Supports research by NIJ on issues related to preventing sexual assault and improving the system’s response to sexual assault victims.
  
- **Comprehensive School Safety Initiative**  
Purpose: To improve the safety of schools and students  
Description: Grants to state, local and tribal communities to:
  - Develop and update school safety assessments and plans;
  - Support programs and technologies that are intended to enhance school safety efforts;
  - Conduct research on the root causes of school violence;
  - Test and evaluate technologies and strategies to improve school safety; and
  - Receive technical assistance or training.

- **DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities Initiative**  
Purpose: To maximize the use of DNA and other forensic technology in the criminal justice system to ensure accuracy and fairness  
Description: Grants to states to purchase equipment, conduct analysis and review of data, and upload data into national databases. DNA and forensic science can speed the prosecution of the guilty, protect the innocent from wrongful prosecution, and exonerate those wrongfully convicted of a crime.
- **Drug Court Program**  
Purpose: To reduce drug use and crime for drug-addicted offenders through evidenced-based substance abuse treatment, mandatory drug testing, sanctions and incentives, and transitional services in a judicially supervised court setting  
Description: Grants, training and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal governments to support the development, expansion, and enhancement of effective drug courts.
- **Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program**  
Purpose: To reduce recidivism by individuals with mental disorders in jails by increasing access to mental health and other treatment services for individuals with mental illness  
Description: Grants, training, and technical assistance for state, local, and tribal governments to bring together criminal justice, social services, public health agencies, as well as community organizations to develop and implement system-wide responses for mentally ill individuals involved in the criminal justice system.
- **Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI)**  
Purpose: To support the development of state-specific, data-driven policies that reduce prison and jail expenditures to save taxpayer dollars and direct some of those savings to strategies that can make communities safer and stronger  
Description: Provides targeted technical assistance to help state, local, and tribal governments analyze data on their criminal justice systems, identify the factors driving their prison and jail population growth, and use this data to develop strategies to reduce costs, improve public safety, reduce unnecessary confinement, and improve outcomes for former prisoners. In addition, JRI awards implementation grants to jurisdictions that have adopted significant policy and legislative changes based on in-depth data analyses and provide incentive grants to encourage investments in evidence-based criminal justice activities.
- **Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)**  
Purpose: To reduce violations by probationers for drug and alcohol abuse through the use of “swift, certain, and fair (SCF) sanctions  
Description: Grants, training, and technical assistance for state, local, and tribal jurisdictions to replicate promising practices employing swift, certain and fair sanctions for probations and participate in an evaluation of the effectiveness.
- **Second Chance Act Program**, authorized by Public Law 110-199  
Purpose: To decrease recidivism and violations of probation and parole  
Description: Grants to government agencies and nonprofit groups to provide substance abuse treatment, housing, family programming, mentoring, victims support, and other services.



- The Pay for Success Initiatives (funded under the Second Chance Act Program) which incentivize state, local, and tribal governments to achieve desired program outcomes by improving the efficiency and effectiveness of their social services and criminal justice programs while reducing the cost of these programs.
- **Smart on Crime Initiative**  
Purpose: To support the goals and policies of the Attorney General’s *Smart on Crime Initiative*, which is an ongoing effort to modernize the criminal justice system
  - The Smart Policing program provides funding to local law enforcement agencies to develop effective and economical solutions to specific crime problems within their jurisdictions. Participating agencies and their research partners will identify a specific crime issue through careful, rigorous analysis and develop strategies and tactics to resolve or mitigate the problem. The goal is to create transparency and improve police-citizen communications and interactions. This program is a carve-out from the Byrne JAG program.
  - The Smart Prosecution program provides funding to county and city prosecutors to use local criminal justice data to develop effective and economical prosecution strategies to address specific crime problems in their jurisdictions. This program is a carve-out from the Byrne JAG program.
  - The Smart Probation improves state, local, and tribal supervision and probation efforts aimed at improving public safety, reducing admissions and returns to prisons and jails, and saving taxpayer dollars. This program is a carve-out from the Second Chance Act program.
- **Veterans Treatment Court Program** (a hybrid of drug and mental health court programs)  
Purpose: To serve veterans struggling with addiction, serious mental illness, and/or co-occurring disorders  
Description: Grants, training, and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal governments to support the creation and development of veterans treatment courts.

## 2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE											
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance DOJ Goal and Objectives: Goal 3, Objectives 3.1 and 3.4											
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES		Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2015		FY 2015		FY 2016		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes		FY 2017 Request	
<b>Workload</b>											
Number of solicitations released on time versus planned		59		42		TBD <sup>1</sup>				TBD <sup>1</sup>	
Percent of awards made against plan		90%		114%		TBD <sup>1</sup>				TBD <sup>1</sup>	
Total Dollars Obligated		\$1,241,000		1,113,199		\$1,408,500		-\$310,700		\$1,097,800	
-Grants		\$1,129,310		912,740		\$1,154,970		-\$254,774		\$900,196	
-Non-Grants		\$111,690		200,459		\$253,530		-\$55,926		\$197,604	
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY											
-Grants		91%		82%		82%		82%		82%	
-Non-Grants		9%		18%		18%		18%		18%	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
			\$1,241,000		\$1,113,199		\$1,408,500		-\$310,700		\$1,097,800
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2015		FY 2015		FY 2016		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes		FY 2017 Request	
Outcome	Percent of participants who reoffend while participating in the Drug Court program (long-term) <sup>4</sup>	10%		2%		10%		1%		11%	
Outcome	Percent of drug court participants who graduate from the drug court program <sup>2</sup>	48%		53%		51%		0		51%	
Outcome	Percent increase in the number of DNA profile uploads into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) system from the previous fiscal year. <sup>3</sup>	5%		7%		5%		5%		10%	
Efficiency	Program costs per drug court graduate	\$11,708		\$9,703		\$11,708		\$0		\$11,708	
Output	Number of participants in RSAT	27,000		N/A <sup>5</sup>		27,000		0		27,000	
<sup>1</sup> The FY 2015 and FY 2016 targets will be established upon appropriation of FY 2015 and FY 2016 funds. <sup>2</sup> This measure is derived as the number of participants enrolled in the program for at least 90 days who did not test positive for the presence of alcohol or illegal substance divided by the total number of participants enrolled in the program for at least 90 days and were tested. <sup>3</sup> This measure was established in FY 2014. <sup>4</sup> This measure is derived by dividing the number of participants no longer in the program due to court or criminal involvement by the number of program participants. <sup>5</sup> Data will be available March 2016.											

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

**Program: Drug Court Programs – BJA**

Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015		FY 2016	FY 2017
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.4	Outcome	Percent of participants who reoffend while participating in the Drug Court program	13%	47%	11%	9%	10%	2%	10%	11%
3.4	Outcome	Percent of Drug Court program participants, enrolled in the program at least 90 days, who tested positive for alcohol or illegal substance <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	22%	19%	23%	19%	22%
3.4	Outcome	Percent of drug court participants who graduate from the drug court program	43%	46%	52%	51%	51% <sup>3</sup>	53%	51%	51%
3.4	Efficiency	Program cost per drug court graduate <sup>2</sup>	\$11,633	\$13,388	\$9,788	\$6,953	\$11,708	\$9,703	\$11,708	\$11,708

**Program: RSAT**

Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		CY 2011	CY 2012	CY 2013	CY 2014	CY 2015		CY 2016	CY 2017
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.4	Output	Number of participants in RSAT	29,358	28,695	28,873	26,815	27,000	N/A <sup>5</sup>	27,000	27,000
3.4	Outcome	Percent of drug and alcohol tests from residential program participants that were drug and alcohol free <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	98%	N/A <sup>5</sup>	98%	98%
3.4	Outcome	Percent jail based/residential successful completions <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	75%	72%	67%	N/A <sup>5</sup>	67%	70%
3.4	Outcome	Percent of jail based/residential participants tested positive for alcohol or illegal substances <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	5%	4%	2%	N/A <sup>5</sup>	2%	2%
3.4	Outcome	Percent of participants who successfully completed all requirements of the aftercare portion of the RSAT program <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	42%	38%	53%	N/A <sup>5</sup>	53%	47%
3.4	Outcome	Percent of aftercare participants charged with drug or non-drug offense(s) one year after successful completion <sup>4</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	31%	N/A <sup>4</sup>	31%	N/A <sup>9</sup>
3.4	Outcome	Percent of participants that successfully completed aftercare who were arrested on a new charge <sup>6</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10%	N/A <sup>5</sup>	10%	10%

N/A = Data unavailable

<sup>1</sup>This measure was established in FY2014.

<sup>2</sup>This measure is calculated based on closed out grants during the fiscal year.

<sup>3</sup>FY 2015 target was revised based on trends of BJA actual graduation rates over the last three years

<sup>4</sup>This measure was discontinued in FY 2014 as the data was not reliable. Most grantees at the time did not have any mechanisms in place to track participant criminal activity within the “1 year after” time period. Further, most of the awards would close prior to the end of that “1 year after” window, thus BJA did not have a mechanism to collect data “post hoc.” In addition, the few grantees that did report the data was not representative of the entire population

<sup>5</sup>CY2015 data will be available March 2016.

<sup>6</sup>This measure was established in FY 2015.

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

**Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance**

**Program: Prescription Drug Monitoring Program-BJA**

Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		CY 2011	CY 2012	CY 2013	CY 2014	CY 2015		CY 2015	CY 2017
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Outcome	Number of interstate unsolicited reports produced	979 <sup>1</sup>	413	2,821	26,376 <sup>2</sup>	1,890 <sup>4</sup>	N/A <sup>9</sup>	1,890	2,500
3.1	Outcome	Number of interstate solicited reports produced	291,618 <sup>1</sup>	733,783	3,400,682	4,640,553 <sup>2</sup>	3,776,750	N/A <sup>9</sup>	3,600,000	4,000,000

**Program: Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants – BJA**

Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015		FY 2016	FY 2017
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Outcome	Successful completion rate for individuals participating in drug-related JAG Programs <sup>6</sup>	N/A	N/A	66%	62%	57% <sup>7</sup>	63%	57%	57%

**Program: Second Chance Act – BJA**

Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015		FY 2016	FY 2017
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Output	Number of participants in SCA-funding programs <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	8,252	7,047	7,830	6,006	7,830	7,830

**Program: DNA Backlog – NIJ**

Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015		FY 2016	FY 2017
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Outcome	Percent increase in the number of DNA profile uploads into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) system from the previous fiscal year. <sup>2</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.10% <sup>8</sup>	5%	7%	5%	7%

N/A = Data unavailable

<sup>1</sup>BJA began collecting data for this measure January 2010 and used historical data to set the target for the FY 2011 measure.

<sup>2</sup> The CY 2014 actual greatly exceeded prior years due in part to an increase in unsolicited reports from one state's data system to another PDMP for end users in another state during the Apr – Jun 2014 reporting period. The increase over time in interstate solicited reporting could also be attributed to the Prescription Monitoring Information Exchange (PMIX).

<sup>3</sup> While the number of CODIS uploads does not include all samples affected by federal funds as many samples simply do not yield CODIS eligible profiles, this measure does serve as a reasonable proxy for the impact federal funds have on increasing laboratories capacities.

<sup>4</sup> CY 2015 target was revised based on quarterly averages over the past two years of data collection. The CY 2015 target is slightly lower than the CY 2014 target to account for closing state awards and new local PDMP awards.

<sup>5</sup> The CY 2016 target is slightly lower than the CY 2015 target to account for closing state awards and new local PDMP awards. The CY 2016 target may be adjusted based on quarterly actual data for CY 2014 and CY 2015 when it becomes available.

<sup>6</sup> Data not available for years prior to FY 2013.

<sup>7</sup> FY 2015 target was revised as the drug-related JAG programs measure is constructed of completion rates from JAG funded drug court programs, which made up approximately 60% of 2014 JAG drug-related funding, and JAG funded treatment programs, which made up approximately 40% of 2014 JAG drug-related funding.

<sup>8</sup> This measure was established in FY 2014.

<sup>9</sup> CY2015 data will be available March 2016.

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

**Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance**

**Program: NCHIP – BJS**

Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015		FY 2016	FY 2017
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Output	Number of states in Interstate Identification Index (III) System	51	51	51	51	52	51 <sup>7</sup>	53	53
3.1	Output	Number of states participating in the FBI's Next Generation Identification (NGI) <sup>8</sup>	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
3.1	Output	Number of states participating in the FBI's protection order file	52	53	53	53	54	53	54	54
3.1	Output	Number of states submitting data to the FBI's National Instant Criminal Background Check System index files (at least 10 records) <sup>2</sup>	39	42	44	49	43	52	46	53
3.1	Outcome	Percentage of applications for firearms transfers rejected primarily for the presence of a prior felony conviction history	N/A <sup>3</sup>	1.2	N/A <sup>4</sup>	N/A <sup>6</sup>	2%	N/A	2%	1.7%
3.1	Outcome	Percentage of recent state records which are automated <sup>1</sup>	N/A	94	N/A <sup>5</sup>	N/A <sup>6</sup>	N/A <sup>5</sup>	N/A <sup>5</sup>	97%	N/A <sup>5</sup>
3.1	Outcome	Percentage of records accessible through Interstate Identification Index <sup>1</sup>	N/A	79	N/A <sup>5</sup>	N/A <sup>6</sup>	N/A <sup>5</sup>	N/A <sup>5</sup>	80%	N/A <sup>5</sup>

N/A = Data unavailable

Note: States include the 50 states, District of Columbia, and the territories

<sup>1</sup>Data are reported on a biennial basis.

<sup>2</sup>This measure is the number of states that have provided at least 10 records to the FBI's National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) index files.

<sup>3</sup>The collection of these data was suspended for 2011 while the sample was re-evaluated and redesigned. Thus, an actual number will not be produced.

<sup>4</sup> Yearend 2013 and 2014 data were collected together in mid-2015. There were delays in data collection for 2013 due to redrawing of the sample and revisions to the survey instrument. BJS decided to collect 2013 and 2014 at the same time. The 2013 and 2014 data are being combined into one report that will be released in early 2016.

<sup>5</sup> No data is available for FY 2013, 2015, or 2017. Data provided from biennial report of state criminal history information systems.

<sup>6</sup> FY 2014 data will be available in early 2016.

<sup>7</sup> All states and District of Columbia already submitting, no territories have been added.

<sup>8</sup> FBI's Next Generation Identification (NGI) incrementally replaced the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS), which provides new functionality and improves existing capabilities.

## **D. Juvenile Justice Programs**

**(Dollars in Thousands)**

<i>Juvenile Justice Programs</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2015 Enacted			\$251,500
2016 Enacted			270,160
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2017 Current Services			270,160
2017 Program Increases			110,900
2017 Program Decreases			-46,660
2017 Request			\$334,400
<b>Total Change 2016-2017</b>			<b>\$64,240</b>

<i>Juvenile Justice Programs-Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimated FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2015 Enacted			\$5,067
2016 Enacted			6,152
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2017 Current Services			6,152
2017 Program Increases			0
2017 Program Decreases			(132)
2017 Request			\$6,020
<b>Total Change 2016-2017</b>			<b>(\$132)</b>

### **1. Account Description**

OJP requests \$334.4 million for the Juvenile Justice Programs account, which is \$64.2 million above the FY 2016 Enacted level.

#### **Purposes of Juvenile Justice Programs:**

1. Reduce juvenile delinquency and crime;
2. Improve the juvenile justice system so that it protects public safety;
3. Hold offenders accountable;
4. Assist missing and exploited children and their families; and
5. Provide treatment and rehabilitative services tailored to the needs of juveniles and their families.

America's youth are facing an ever-changing set of problems and barriers to successful lives. As a result, OJP is constantly challenged to develop enlightened policies and programs to address the needs and risks of those youth who enter the juvenile justice system. OJP remains committed to leading the nation in efforts addressing these challenges which include: preparing juvenile offenders to return to their communities following release from secure correctional facilities; dealing with the small percentage of serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders; helping states address the disproportionate

confinement of minority youth; and helping children who have been victimized by crime and child abuse.

Key programs funded under this appropriation account include:

- **Delinquency Prevention Program** (formerly Title V: Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants), authorized by 42 U.S.C. 5781 *et seq.*  
Purpose: To prevent youth at risk of becoming delinquent from entering the juvenile justice system and to intervene with first-time and non-serious offenders to keep them from further contact with the juvenile justice system  
Description: Grants fund a broad range of delinquency prevention programs and activities including Gang Prevention, Tribal Youth, Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws, the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention, and the Community-Based Violence Prevention Program.
  
- **Girls in the Juvenile Justice System Program**  
Purpose: To provide programming specific to the needs of girls in the juvenile justice system through responses and strategies that consider gender and the special needs of girls, including trauma-informed screening, assessment, and care  
Description: Evidence-based prevention and diversion programs for status offending girls at risk or currently involved in the juvenile justice system
  
- **Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program**, authorized by 42 U.S.C. 3796ee-10(a)  
Purpose: To encourage states and units of local government to implement accountability-based programs and services, and to strengthen the juvenile justice system  
Description: Programs which ensure that juvenile offenders face individualized consequences which make them aware of and held responsible for the loss, damage, or injury that the victim experiences
  
- **Missing and Exploited Children Program**, authorized by the Missing Children's Assistance Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 5771 as amended) and the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008.  
Purpose: To support and enhance the response to missing children and their families.  
Description: Supports the infrastructure for the national effort to prevent the abduction and exploitation of our nation's children. This includes the Internet Crimes Against Children Program, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, the Amber Alert Program, and other activities like the Missing Children's Day
  
- **Part B Formula Grants by Title II**, Part B of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act (42 U.S.C. 5631 *et seq.*)  
Purpose: To support state and local efforts that increase prevention and intervention programs as well as improvements to the juvenile justice system.

Description: Grants to states that then subaward to local and tribal level in order to: 1) support the development and implementation of comprehensive state juvenile justice plans; 2) improve the fairness and responsiveness of the juvenile justice system and increases accountability of the juvenile offender; and 3) fund training and technical assistance to help small, non-profit organizations, including faith-based organizations, with the federal grants process.



## 2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE												
Appropriation: Juvenile Justice DOJ Goals and Objectives: Goals 2 and 3, Objectives 2.1, 2.2, and 3.1												
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES			Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
			FY 2015		FY 2015		FY 2016		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes		FY 2017 Request	
<b>Workload</b>												
Number of Solicitations Released on Time versus Planned			22		20		TBD <sup>1</sup>				TBD <sup>1</sup>	
Percent of Awards Made Against Plan			90%		104%		TBD <sup>1</sup>				TBD <sup>1</sup>	
Total Dollars Obligated			\$251,500		\$226,665		\$270,160		\$64,240		\$334,400	
-Grants			\$231,380		\$216,715		\$259,354		\$61,670		\$321,024	
-Non-Grants			\$20,120		\$9,950		\$10,806		\$2,570		\$413,376	
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY												
-Grants			92%		96%		96%		96%		96%	
-Non-Grants			8%		4%		4%		4%		4%	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
				\$251,500		\$226,665		\$270,160		\$64,240		\$334,400
TYPE/	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE	FY 2015		FY 2015		FY 2016		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes		FY 2017 Request	
Long Term/ Outcome	2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Percent of youth who offend and reoffend	15%		N/A <sup>2</sup>		15%		1%		16%	
Annual/ Outcome	2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Percent of states and territories that are determined to be in compliance with the four Core Requirements of the JJDP Act of 2002	90%		N/A <sup>2</sup>		90%		2%		92%	
Annual/ Outcome	2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	55%		N/A <sup>2</sup>		55%		0		55%	
Annual/ Outcome	2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Percent of youth who exhibit a desired change in the targeted behavior	72%		N/A <sup>2</sup>		73%		1%		74%	
Annual/ Efficiency	3.1	Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	53%		N/A <sup>2</sup>		55%		0		55%	
Annual/ Outcome	3.1	Percent of children recovered within 72 hours of an issuance of an AMBER Alert	90%		94%		90%		2%		92%	
<sup>1</sup> FY 2016 and FY 2017 targets will be provided upon appropriation of FY 2016 and FY 2017 funds. <sup>2</sup> FY 2015 data will be available March 2016.												

PERFORMANCE MEASURES TABLE										
Appropriation: Juvenile Justice										
Program: Juvenile Justice Programs – OJJDP										
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015		FY 2016	FY 2017
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Outcome	Percent of youth who offend and reoffend (long-term)	8%	11%	7%	7%	15%	N/A <sup>4</sup>	15%	15%
2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Outcome	Percent of states and territories that are determined to be in compliance with the four Core Requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 2002 (annual/long-term) <sup>1</sup>	82%	84%	88%	89%	90%	N/A <sup>4</sup>	90%	90%
2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Outcome	Percent of youth who exhibit a desired change in the targeted behavior	80%	76%	71%	80%	72%	N/A <sup>4</sup>	73%	74%
2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Outcome	Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	43%	45%	66%	64%	53%	N/A <sup>4</sup>	55%	56%
2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Efficiency	Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	61%	42%	58%	63%	55%	N/A <sup>4</sup>	55%	56%
3.1	Outcome	Percent of children recovered within 72 hours of an issuance of an AMBER Alert	89%	91.5%	94.9	96%	90%	94%	90%	92%
3.1	Output	Number of ICAC forensic exams completed <sup>2, 3</sup>	45,273	49,481	57,762	65,762	32,000	N/A <sup>5</sup>	32,000	32,000
2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Outcome	Percent of tribal youth participating in federally-funded, tribally-controlled programs who demonstrate improved outcomes (i.e., change in targeted behaviors). <sup>6</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A <sup>4</sup>	75%	75%
2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Outcome	Percent of tribal youth participating in federally-funded, tribally-controlled programs who offend and/or reoffend. <sup>6</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A <sup>4</sup>	15%	15%

N/A = Data unavailable  
<sup>1</sup> FY 2006 through FY 2011 actual values were revised based on a review of the states that were in compliance with the four core requirements  
<sup>2</sup> FY 2005 through FY 2009 actual values were reviewed and revised following implementation of a new Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) performance reporting system.  
<sup>3</sup> This number represents forensic exams conducted on many different electronic devices: computers, cell phones, external storage devices (hard drives, flash drives, etc.), gaming systems, etc.  
<sup>4</sup> FY 2015 data will be available March 2016.  
<sup>5</sup> Due to a change in data collection methodology, FY15 data on forensic exams are not available at this time.  
<sup>6</sup> New measure first reported in FY 2015.

## **E. Public Safety Officers' Benefits**

**(Dollars in Thousands)**

<i>Public Safety Officers' Benefits</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2015 Enacted			\$87,300
2016 Enacted			88,300
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2017 Current Services			88,300
2017 Program Increases			28,000
2017 Program Decreases			0
2017 Request			\$116,300
<b>Total Change 2016-2017</b>			<b>\$28,000</b>

<i>Public Safety Officers' Benefits-Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimated FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2015 Enacted			\$1,547
2016 Enacted			1,878
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2017 Current Services			1,878
2017 Program Increases			0
2017 Program Decreases			-40
2017 Request			\$1,838
<b>Total Change 2016-2017</b>			<b>-\$40</b>

### **1. Account Description**

OJP requests \$116.3 million for the Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) appropriation account, which is \$28.0 million above the FY 2016 Enacted level. The estimated mandatory appropriation request is \$100.0 million. This funding provides benefits to public safety officers who are killed or permanently disabled in the line of duty and to their families and survivors. This program represents a unique partnership between DOJ; state and local public safety agencies; and national organizations. In addition to administering payment of benefits authorized by 42 U.S.C. 3796 as amended, OJP works closely with national law enforcement and first responder groups, educating public safety agencies regarding the initiative and offering support to families and colleagues of fallen law enforcement officers and firefighters.

The key programs included under this appropriation account are:

- **PSOB Death Benefits**, a one-time financial benefit to survivors of public safety officers whose deaths resulted from injuries sustained in the line of duty, which is funded as a mandatory appropriation.

- **PSOB Disability Benefits**, a one-time financial benefit to public safety officers permanently and totally disabled by catastrophic injuries sustained in the line of duty, which is funded as part of the discretionary appropriation.
- **PSOB Education Benefits**, which provide financial support for higher education expenses (such as tuition and fees, books, supplies, and room and board) to the eligible spouses and children of public safety officers killed or permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty, which is funded as part of the discretionary appropriation.

## 2. Performance Tables

<b>PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE</b>										
Appropriation: Public Safety Officers' Benefits (Mandatory, Education, and Disability - BJA)										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 2, Objective 2.2										
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES	Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
	FY 2015		FY 2015		FY 2016		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes		FY 2017 Request	
<b>Workload</b>										
Number of claims processed	N/A <sup>1</sup>		723		N/A <sup>1</sup>				N/A <sup>1</sup>	
Total Dollars Obligated	\$87,300		\$98,514		\$88,300		\$28,000		\$116,300	
-Claims	\$75,951		\$87,518		\$78,587		\$24,920		\$103,507	
-Other Services	\$11,349		\$10,996		\$9,713		\$3,080		\$12,793	
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY										
-Claims	87%		89%		89%		89%		89%	
-Other Services	13%		11%		11%		11%		11%	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
		\$87,300		\$98,514		\$88,300		\$28,000		\$116,300

<sup>1</sup> OJP is unable to target the expected number of public safety claims to be processed.

## **F. Crime Victims Fund**

**(Dollars in Thousands)**

<i>Crime Victims Fund</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2015 Enacted			\$2,361,000
2016 Enacted			3,042,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2017 Current Services			3,042,000
2017 Program Increases			0
2017 Program Decreases			-1,042,000
2017 Request			\$2,000,000
<b>Total Change 2016-2017</b>			<b>-\$1,042,000</b>

<i>Crime Victims Fund -Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimated FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2015 Enacted			\$33,251
2016 Enacted			40,370
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2017 Current Services			40,370
2017 Program Increases			0
2017 Program Decreases			-869
2017 Request			\$39,501
<b>Total Change 2016-2017</b>			<b>-\$869</b>

### **1. Account Description**

OJP requests an obligation limitation of \$2.0 billion for the Crime Victims Fund (CVF), which is \$1.042 billion below the FY 2016 Enacted level. Unlike other OJP appropriation accounts, CVF is financed by collections of fines, penalty assessments, and bond forfeitures from defendants convicted of federal crimes. Most collections stem from large corporate cases rather than individual offenders.

Programs supported by CVF focus on providing compensation to victims of crime and survivors, supporting appropriate victims' service programs and victimization intervention strategies, and building capacity to improve response to crime victims' needs and increase offender accountability. CVF was established to address the continuing need to expand victims' services programs and assist federal, state, local, and tribal agencies and organizations in providing appropriate services to their communities.

Funding for FY 2017 would be distributed in accordance with the statutory distribution formula (authorized by the Victims of Crime Act [VOCA] of 1984, as amended) in addition to the requested discretionary programs as follows:

- Improving Services for Victims of Crime in the Federal Criminal Justice System – Congressionally mandated set-asides. Program funds support:
  - 170 victim assistance personnel through the Executive Office for U. S. Attorneys;
  - 134 victim specialists via the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which includes 43 positions across Indian Country, to provide direct assistance to victims of federal crime; and
  - Enhancement of the Nationwide Automated Victim Information and Notification System (VNS) for investigative, prosecutorial, and corrections components to meet victim notification requirements. VNS is implemented by the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Bureau of Prisons, FBI, U.S. Postal Inspection Service, and DOJ’s Criminal Division.
  
- Improving the Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Cases – Children’s Justice and Assistance Act Programs in Indian Country. The program helps tribal communities improve the investigation, prosecution and overall handling of child sexual and physical abuse in a manner that increases support for and lessens trauma to the victim. The program funds activities such as:
  - Revising tribal codes to address child sexual abuse;
  - Providing child advocacy services for children involved in court proceedings;
  - Developing protocols and procedures for reporting, investigating, and prosecuting child abuse cases;
  - Enhancing case management and treatment services;
  - Offering specialized training for prosecutors, judges, investigators, victim advocates, multidisciplinary or child protection teams, and other professionals who handle severe child physical and sexual abuse cases; and
  - Developing procedures for establishing and managing child-centered interview rooms.

Funding is divided between the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (which receives 85 percent of the total for state efforts), and OVC (which receives the remaining 15 percent for tribal efforts). Up to \$20.0 million must be used annually to improve the investigation, handling, and prosecution of child abuse cases.

- Implementation of the Vision 21 initiative. The goal of the Vision 21 initiative is to permanently improve the treatment of crime victims in America. OVC will work with the states to:
  - Modernize and expand the victim assistance data reporting system;
  - Provide evidence-based training for practitioners who serve victims; and
  - Support demonstration projects to address key or emerging victim issues within the state. Examples of the types of projects that could be funded include evidence

based on-line State Academies and programs that provide services to underserved and unserved victims of crime.

After funding is allocated for the above purpose areas, the remaining funds are available for the following:

- Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victim Compensation - Victim Compensation Formula Grant Program: Of the remaining amounts available, up to 47.5 percent may support grant awards to state crime victims compensation programs to reimburse crime victims for out-of-pocket expenses related to their victimization such as medical and mental health counseling expenses, lost wages, funeral and burial costs, and other costs (except property loss) authorized in a state's compensation statute.

Annually, OVC awards each state at 60 percent of the total amount the state paid to victims from state funding sources two years prior to the year of the federal grant award. If the amount needed to reimburse states for payments made to victims is less than the 47.5 percent allocation, any remaining amount is added to the Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program funding.

Currently, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the territory of Guam have victim compensation programs. State compensation programs will continue to reimburse victims for crime related expenses authorized by VOCA as well as cover limited program administrative costs and training.

- Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victim Assistance - Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program: 47.5 percent of the remaining balance plus any funds not needed to reimburse victim compensation programs at the 60 percent prior year payout amount are available to support state and community-based victim service program operations.

All 50 states plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands receive a base level of funding and a percentage based on population. The base funding level is \$0.5 million, and the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Palau receive a base of \$0.2 million in addition to funding based off population.

VOCA victim assistance funds to support community-based organizations that serve crime victims such as:

- Domestic violence shelters;
- Rape crisis centers;
- Child abuse programs; and
- Victim service units in law enforcement agencies, prosecutors' offices, hospitals, and social service agencies.



These programs provide services including crisis intervention, counseling, emergency shelter, criminal justice advocacy, and emergency transportation.

- Discretionary Grants/Activities Program - National Scope Training and Technical Assistance and Direct Services to Federal, Tribal and Military Crime Victims: VOCA authorizes OVC to use up to five percent of funds remaining in the Crime Victims Fund, after statutory set-asides and grants to states, to support:
  - National scope training and technical assistance;
  - Demonstration projects and programs;
  - Program evaluation;
  - Compliance efforts;
  - Fellowships and clinical internships;
  - Training and special workshops for presentation and dissemination of information resulting from demonstrations, surveys, and special projects;
  - Compliance monitoring related to guidelines for fair treatment of crime victims and witnesses issued under the Victim and Witness Protection Act as well as the Attorney General's Guidelines for Victim and Witness;
  - Services and training, in coordination with federal, military, and tribal agencies, to improve the response to the needs of crime victims;
  - Coordination of victim services provided by the federal government with victim services offered by other public agencies and nonprofit organizations; and
  - Direct services to federal crime victims, including financial support for emergency services to victims of federal crime.

At least 50 percent of the total discretionary funding must be allocated for national scope training and technical assistance, and demonstration and evaluation projects. The remaining amount is allocated for efforts to improve the response to the needs of federal crime victims.

- Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve Fund - The Director of OVC is authorized to set aside up to \$50.0 million in the Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve to meet the immediate and longer-term needs of terrorism and mass violence victims by providing: 1) supplemental grants to states for victim compensation; 2) supplemental grants to states for victim assistance; and 3) direct reimbursement and assistance to victims of terrorism occurring abroad.
- Violence Against Women Programs - \$326.0 million will support the Office on Violence Against Women in addition to their own direct appropriations.
- Victims of Trafficking Program, authorized by the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Prevention Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-386), enhances the quality and quantity of services available to assist victims of human trafficking. This program previously

had its own line item appropriation under the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance appropriation account. Grantee activities include: 1) providing comprehensive and specialized services to victims; 2) developing multi-disciplinary task forces; 3) conducting training, technical assistance, and public awareness; and 4) conducting data collection and evaluation activities.

## 2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE										
Appropriation: Crime Victims Fund										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 2, Objective 2.2										
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES		Target	Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2015	FY 2015		FY 2016		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes		FY 2017 Request	
<b>Workload</b>										
Number of Solicitations Released on Time versus Planned		13	16		TBD <sup>1</sup>				TBD <sup>1</sup>	
Percent of Awards Made Against Plan		90%	80%		90%				90%	
Total Dollars Obligated		\$2,361,000	2,351,806		\$3,042,000		-\$1,042,000		\$2,000,000	
-Grants		\$2,172,120	2,187,757		\$2,829,060		-\$969,060		\$1,860,000	
-Non-Grants		\$188,880	173,243		\$212,940		-\$72,940		\$140,000	
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY										
-Grants		92%	93%		93%		93%		93%	
-Non-Grants		8%	7%		7%		7%		7%	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
				\$2,361,000 0		\$2,361,000 0		\$3,042,000		-\$1,042,000 \$2,000,000
TYPE	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2015	FY 2015	FY 2016	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes		FY 2017 Request		
Long Term/ Outcome	2.2	Ratio of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services to the total number of victimizations	0.241	N/A	0.249	0		0.249		
Long Term/ Outcome	2.2	Ratio of Crime Victims Fund compensation dollars allocated to total economic loss incurred by victims of crime	0.0178	N/A	0.0187	0		0.0187		
Annual/ Output	2.2	Number of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services	5.01M	N/A	5.16M	0		5.16M		
Annual/ Outcome	2.2	Percent of violent crime victims that received help from victim agencies	14.51%	N/A	14.02%	0		14.02%		

<sup>1</sup>The FY 2016 and FY 2017 targets will be established upon appropriation of FY 2016 and FY 2017 funds.

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

**Appropriation: Crime Victims Fund**

**Program: Crime Victims Programs**

Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015		FY 2016	FY 2017
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
2.2	Outcome	Ratio of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services to the total number of victimizations	0.163 <sup>6</sup>	.131	.153	TBD <sup>2</sup>	0.241	N/A <sup>3</sup>	0.249	0.249
2.2	Outcome	Ratio of Crime Victims Fund compensation dollars allocated to total economic loss incurred by victims of crime	0.0139	.1182	.012	.011	0.0178	N/A <sup>3</sup>	0.0187	0.0187
2.2	Outcome	Percent of violent crime victims that received help from victim agencies	8.6% <sup>1</sup>	50.9%	57.4%	10.5%	14.5%	N/A <sup>3</sup>	14.02%	14.02%
2.2	Output	Number of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services	3.8M	3.5M	3.5M	TBD <sup>2</sup>	5.01M	N/A <sup>3</sup>	5.16M	5.16M

<sup>1</sup> Note: BJS has revised the enumeration method for the NCVS estimates as of 2011. Estimates from 2012 include a small number of victimizations, referred to as series victimizations, using a new counting strategy. High-frequency repeat victimizations, or series victimizations, are six or more similar but separate victimizations that occur with such frequency that the victim is unable to recall each individual event or describe each event in detail. Including series victimizations in national estimates can substantially increase the number and rate of violent victimization; however, trends in violence are generally similar regardless of whether series victimizations are included. See Methods for Counting High-Frequency Repeat Victimizations in the National Crime Victimization Survey for further discussion of the new counting strategy and supporting research.

<sup>2</sup> FY 2014 data will be available October 2016.

<sup>3</sup> FY 2015 data will be available October 2017.

**G. Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund (Mandatory)**

**(Dollars in Thousands)**

<i>Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2015 Enacted			\$0
2016 Enacted			6,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2017 Current Services			6,000
2017 Program Changes			0
2017 Program Decreases			0
2017 Request			\$6,000
<b>Total Change 2016-2017</b>			<b>\$0</b>

<i>Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund -Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimated FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2015 Enacted			\$0
2016 Enacted			0
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2017 Current Services			0
2017 Program Changes			95
2017 Program Decreases			0
2017 Request			\$95
<b>Total Change 2016-2017</b>			<b>\$95</b>

**1. Account Description**

OJP requests \$6.0 million for the mandatory Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund (DTVF), which is equal to the FY 2016 Enacted level. Unlike other OJP appropriation accounts, this fund is financed by collections of assessments against defendants convicted of trafficking-related offenses under federal law and an annual funding transfer from the Department of Health and Human Services.

This Fund will support grant programs to deter human trafficking and to expand and improve services for victims of trafficking in the U.S. and victims of child pornography as authorized by the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005. Collections from the federal courts may be used to pay for all forms of programming except for medical services; funding transferred from the Department of Health and Human Services may be used to cover the costs of medical services along with other services and programs to address and deter human trafficking.

All programs supported by DTVF will be administered by OJP in consultation with the Department of Health and Human Services.

## 2. Performance Tables

<b>PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE</b>										
Appropriation: Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund										
DOJ Goal and Objective: TBD										
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES			Target	Actual	Projected	Changes			Requested (Total)	
			FY 2015	FY 2015	FY 2016	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes			FY 2017 Request	
<b>Workload</b>										
Number of Solicitations Released on Time versus Planned			0	0	0					
Percent of Awards Made Against Plan			N/A		N/A					
Total Dollars Obligated			\$0	\$0	\$6,000	\$0			\$6,000	
-Grants			\$0	\$0	TBD	TBD			TBD	
-Non-Grants			\$0	\$0	TBD	TBD			TBD	
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY										
-Grants			N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD			TBD	
-Non-Grants			N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD			TBD	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
				\$0		\$0		\$6,000		\$0
TYPE	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2015	FY 2015	FY 2016	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes			FY 2017 Request	
TBD	TBD	TBD <sup>1</sup>	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD			TBD	

<sup>1</sup> The DVTF measure will be established in FY 2016

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

**Appropriation: Crime Victims Fund**

**Program: Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund**

Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Target
TBD	TBD	TBD <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD

<sup>1</sup> The DVTF measure will be established in FY 2016

## **V. Program Increases by Item**



## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Management and Administration</b>
Budget Appropriation:	N/A
DOJ Strategic Objective:	All OJP Bureaus and Program Offices
Organizational Program:	All OJP Bureaus and Program Offices
Program Increase:	Dollars <b>+\$7,863,000, for a total of \$224,395,000</b> Positions <b>22</b> FTE <b>11</b>

The FY 2017 President's Budget requests an increase of \$7.9 million, 22 positions and 11 FTE for management and administration (M&A) costs to support new and existing OJP programs; and increase efficiencies, identify and implement best practices in grants management, increase information sharing to avoid potential overlap and duplication among DOJ grant programs, and avoid redundancy in system functions and services across DOJ's three grant-making components: the Office of Justice Programs (OJP); the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW); and Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS).

### Personnel

OJP's FY 2017 M&A request seeks funding for 22 additional positions needed to support new and existing programs for OJP priority strategies, such as building community trust and justice; improving access to justice and the criminal justice system; providing services for substance abuse and mental health; juvenile justice issues; and improving evidence generation and information sharing in the criminal justice system.

The GAO Report, *DOJ Workforce Planning: Grant-Making Components Should Enhance the Utility of Their Staffing Models*, released in December 2012, recommended that Department of Justice components develop and implement a strategy for using their staffing models to inform workforce planning and budget development.

To address this recommendation, OJP developed and implemented a comprehensive strategy for incorporating the analysis from its staffing model to inform its annual budget requests, including this FY 2017 President's Budget request for positions associated with programmatic increases.

### GrantsNet

Of the total M&A request, \$6.1 million will support GrantsNet, a shared solution for the DOJ grants management community, to support both internal and external users. In 2012, DOJ began assessing the feasibility of using shared services across the grant making components and identifying potential solutions. It was determined that the use of shared services would allow DOJ to attain efficiencies in managing its grants programs and, over time, to decrease system duplication and increase its information to be shared among the components. In 2014, DOJ evaluated options for grants shared services through the Federal Grants Management Line of

Business. In 2015, DOJ determined that the most appropriate solution to achieve a grants common solution was to implement a DOJ integrated shared services approach, which would leverage existing DOJ systems, tools, and services.

GrantsNet will support the entire lifecycle management of a grant through a combination of shared modules based on enterprise business processes. Component-specific tools will continue to support the grant lifecycle where there is not a shared solution. DOJ has identified eleven modules as being in scope for GrantsNet (with the potential for additional modules to be identified in the future). These modules include:

1. Conference Cost Reporting;
2. Grant Assessment Tool (GAT);
3. Grant Payment Request System (GPRS);
4. Agency Portal;
5. Solicitations;
6. Peer Review;
7. Monitoring;
8. Performance and Progress Reports;
9. Audit;
10. Reporting and Analysis; and
11. Electronic Signature.

These modules cover major grants management activities, including, grant assessment pre- and post-award, auditing, monitoring, programmatic and peer review of applications, conference cost reporting, and grant payments. Additionally, GrantsNet will support a single entry point for applicants and grantees of OJP, OVW, and COPS Office, reducing the administrative burden on external users and providing an improved user experience.

Some solutions GrantsNet allows for include:

- An integrated ‘hybrid’ solution leveraging both the functionality and infrastructure of existing DOJ capabilities;
- Leveraging the significant investments made to the current DOJ grants management’s systems and tools;
- Decreasing the number of grants management modules and tools maintained, through the sharing of modules and elimination of standalone systems and tools;
- Using a shared platform owned and operated by the DOJ Components to permit greater control and efficiencies in delivering end user satisfaction;
- Greater sharing of information to enhance collaboration and minimize potential risk of overlap and duplication at both the program and grant award levels; and
- Development and deployment in incremental releases to minimize risk, maximize return on investment, and business and IT engagement through a shared project management office (PMO).

## OJP Positions Request by Bureau, Program or Business Office

OJP Bureau or Office	Positions
Bureau of Justice Statistics	2
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	10
Office of the Information Officer (GrantsNet)	2
Office for Victims of Crime	8
<b>TOTAL, OJP</b>	<b>22</b>

### GrantsNet

OJP requires **two positions** to support GrantsNet, which is a joint effort between OVW, the COPS Office, and OJP to define and deliver an integrated shared services approach that enables common business processes, decreases the number of grants management solutions, and eliminates standalone systems and tools.

### NCS-X Implementation Program

OJP requires **two positions** to support the NCS-X Implementation Program, administered by BJS. This program is designed to collect and report nation-wide incident-based crime statistics in order to inform the formulation and evaluation of crime control policies at the national, state, and local levels.

### Crime Victims Fund

OJP requires **eight positions** to improve programmatic and financial oversight of Crime Victims Fund awards. These positions will focus on the oversight of CVF discretionary and Vision 21 program awards. These additional positions will address a variety of challenges associated with the rapid growth in CVF funding.

### OJP Grants Financial Management and Oversight

OJP requires **10 positions** to increase its capacity to mitigate financial risk through enhanced grant financial oversight and monitoring associated with CVF, increased coordination of financial and programmatic monitoring, and grantee financial training and technical assistance. Of this total, nine positions will be allocated to support grants financial management and oversight efforts to help OJP address the detailed, labor-intensive work of monitoring and managing billions of dollars in grant funding through thousands of separate awards; and one position will be allocated to other OJP business offices to provide specialized legal and administrative support for grant management and oversight efforts.

**Allocation Method:** OJP's M&A expenses are not expressly provided for in the CJS Appropriations Acts, but rather are expected to be supported with program funding.

- OJP assesses approximately seven to eight percent of total funding from most OJP discretionary programs and a set portion of the mandatory funding provided under the CVF obligation limitation to fund M&A expenses. OJP continually seeks to ensure efficient operations, minimize costs, and assess M&A funding fairly and equitably to keep programmatic M&A assessments as low as possible.

- OJP informs Congress of its plans for assessing M&A funding for each fiscal year as part of its spending plan and works with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations to address any questions or concerns regarding these plans.

**Consequences of Not Funding:**

- Without sufficient M&A funding, OJP will have no dedicated source of funding to sustain proper grants, programmatic, and financial oversight for newly requested programs.
- Over time, insufficient M&A funding could lead to deficiencies in OJP systems and staffing that may increase the risk of inefficient or inappropriate use of federal justice assistance funds.

**Similar Programs:** The COPS Office and the Office on Violence Against Women also assess program funds to provide for their M&A needs.

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None.

**Proposed Evaluation:** The performance of OJP operations is assessed on an ongoing basis through a variety of performance review and measurement systems, including:

- The Department’s Quarterly Status Review (QSR) process;
- OJP’s performance measurement activities;
- OJP’s workforce planning process;
- The Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey;
- The Department’s annual audited financial operations statements; and
- Audits and reviews by DOJ’s Office of the Inspector General and the Government Accountability Office.

**Budget Request:**

Funding: +\$7.9 million

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)	FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)
FY 2015 Enacted	750	0	715	\$197,031		
FY 2016 Enacted	786	0	707	214,617		
FY 2017 Current Services	786	0	743	216,532		
<i>Increases:</i>						
Personnel	22	0	11	1,747		0
Non-Personnel				6,116		
Grand Total	808	0	754	224,395		0

## V. Program Increases by Item

**Item Name:** **Examining, Changing, and Implementing Changes to State Laws and Policies to Promote Criminal and Juvenile Justice Reform**

**Budget Appropriation:** State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance  
Juvenile Justice Programs

**DOJ Strategic Objective:** 3.4: Reform and strengthen America’s criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society.

**Organizational Programs:** Bureau of Justice Assistance  
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Program Increase:** Dollars **+\$22,500,000 million, for a total of \$50,000,000**

**Problem:** Beginning in the 1970s, many criminal justice programs were based on the idea that incarceration was the best response to crime. Since that time, state and federal corrections populations surged by 700 percent, accompanied by dramatic increases in corrections costs. By 2012, states were spending more than \$51 billion a year on corrections. States have been frustrated by persistently high recidivism rates, the public safety threats resulting from recidivism, and the costs associated with both. These costs have limited their ability to invest in other public services crucial to a state’s long-term prosperity, such as education and infrastructure.

**Solution:** Justice systems reform, through the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) and Smart on Juvenile Justice, emerged in response to these problems and capitalizes on the growing interest within the criminal justice community in using research and evidence to guide policy and practice. This interest has led to new and innovative approaches to maximizing the efficient use of limited justice system assets and achieving better public safety outcomes. Through JRI, OJP will continue its partnerships with state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies, courts, prosecutors, public defenders, corrections agencies, and other justice system stakeholders to reduce corrections and related criminal justice spending, and reinvest savings in strategies that can decrease crime and strengthen neighborhoods. Similarly, the Smart on Juvenile Justice Program will provide incentive grants and training and technical assistance to support the successful implementation of juvenile justice reform at the state and local levels to encourage reinvestment of cost savings into juvenile justice prevention and further reform.

OJP's FY 2017 President's Budget requests increases for these two programs that support efforts to reduce unnecessarily long sentences and unnecessary incarceration:

1. [Smart on Juvenile Justice](#) +\$20.0 million
2. [Justice Reinvestment Initiative \(JRI\)](#) +\$ 2.5 million

Total [Budget Increase Request](#) for criminal justice reform efforts: **+\$22.5 million**

**1. Smart on Juvenile Justice** **+\$20.0 million**

OJP requests \$20.0 million to establish the Smart on Juvenile Justice Initiative. This program will provide incentive grants and training and technical assistance to support the successful implementation of juvenile justice reform at the state and local levels to encourage reinvestment of cost savings into juvenile justice prevention and further reform. Through this program, which OJJDP launched using discretionary funds in 2014, OJJDP is providing targeted training and technical assistance to help states in their efforts to implement comprehensive juvenile justice policies; reduce reoffending; ensure positive outcomes for youth; and end racial and ethnic disparities. This program will be administered by OJJDP and supports the goals and policies of the Attorney General's *Smart on Crime* Initiative.

There are a number of existing models for reform and realignment that may serve as a vehicle for tackling juvenile justice reform in the states and territories, including projects administered by the following organizations, among others:

- MacArthur Foundation's Models for Change Initiative
- Annie E. Casey Foundation's Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)
- Georgetown University Center for Juvenile Justice Reform
- The Pew Charitable Trusts
- Ford Foundation
- Casey Family Foundation

**Background:** A number of states<sup>3</sup> have recently embraced or are in the process of pursuing comprehensive juvenile justice reforms that seek to protect public safety, hold offenders accountable, improve youth outcomes, and reduce the taxpayer burdens associated with out-of-home placement. In addition to improving both public safety and outcomes for youth, these states are seeking ways that these reforms can be self-financing, through a redistribution of spending from more expensive facility costs to early intervention, diversion and community based programs.

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<sup>3</sup> For example, since the summer of 2013, Hawaii and Kentucky have been working to adopt significant juvenile corrections reform via state legislation. Hawaii's HB 2489 and 2490 and Kentucky's SB 200 are projected to reduce their states' out-of-home population, avert millions of dollars in otherwise anticipated correctional spending, and reduce recidivism and protect public safety by strengthening diversion and community-based options.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** States and federally recognized tribal governments (for incentive and planning awards) and nonprofit organizations and institutions of higher education (for training and technical assistance awards)

**Allocation Method:** OJJDP will award incentive grants and planning awards states through a competitive process. To support states in carrying out this work, OJJDP will also competitively select one or more training and technical assistance providers.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:** The goal of this program is to support the successful development and implementation of juvenile justice reform at the state and local levels. Objectives include:

- Assisting states to prepare for successful implementation of the reforms and reinvest cost savings into local community programs;
- Providing training and technical assistance on evidence-based practices and principles related to the recently enacted reforms;
- Drafting agency-level rules and regulations related to the recently enacted reforms;
- Developing, adopting and/or validating tools such as risk and needs assessment instruments or structured decision-making tools for agency use;
- Developing, adopting and/or validating cost tracking and realignment mechanisms, tools, and/or processes, overseeing their implementation by the agency, and further incentivizing investment of cost savings into the juvenile justice system;
- Assisting policy makers and agency staff as they establish performance incentive funding systems;
- Assisting staff and agency managers as they assess the performance of programs;
- Assisting staff in reallocating program funding;
- Developing the state’s capacity to measure the performance of their programs, policies and their overall juvenile justice system, where possible activities include enhancing the state’s capacity to track, interpret and report on key performance metrics of the recently enacted reforms and the overall performance of the juvenile justice system;
- Developing and putting in place ongoing quality assurance processes to monitor implementation of the enacted reform(s), including to conducting additional analysis and data support, as needed; and
- Developing key deliverables related to this initiative, to include case studies, policy briefs, and other products.

<b>2. Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI)</b>	<b>+\$2.5 million</b>
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OJP requests an increase of \$2.5 million, for a total of \$30.0 million, for the JRI. Justice reinvestment refers to a data-driven model that:

1. Analyzes criminal justice trends to understand the factors that drive jail and prison population growth;
2. Develops and implements evidence-based policy options to manage the growth in corrections expenditures, increase the effectiveness of current criminal justice investments, and improve public safety and offender accountability;
3. Reinvests a portion of the savings into the justice system and the community to further reduce corrections spending and prevent crime; and
4. Measures the impact of the policy changes and reinvestment resources and holds policymakers accountable for projected results.

The JRI, administered by BJA, provides targeted technical assistance to help units of state, local, and tribal governments analyze data on their criminal justice systems and identify what factors are driving prison and jail population growth. The information is then used to develop strategies to reduce costs, improve public safety, reduce unnecessary confinement, and help formerly incarcerated individuals with their transition back into mainstream society. In addition, JRI awards implementation grants to the jurisdictions that have adopted significant policy and legislative changes resulting from in-depth data analyses and provides incentive grants to participating states to encourage investments in evidence-based criminal justice activities.

**Background:**

Approximately 2.2 million people were incarcerated in federal, state, and local prisons and jails in 2014, a rate of 1 out of every 111 adults.<sup>4</sup> Many prison populations remain near all-time high levels and face crowding or resource challenges, and state spending on corrections has remained high. Over the last 25 years, state corrections expenditures have increased exponentially—from \$12 billion in 1988 to more than \$55 billion estimated for 2014, a significant increase even accounting for inflation.<sup>5</sup>

OJP administers the JRI as a public-private partnership in collaboration with the Pew Center on the States; the Vera Institute of Justice; the Council of State Governments Justice Center, Crime and Justice Institute; and the Urban Institute. In FY 2015, twenty states and seventeen local jurisdictions participated in the JRI, including Georgia and North Carolina.

Both Georgia and North Carolina provide good examples of outcomes states can achieve through JRI assistance:

- Georgia passed its Justice Reinvestment Act in 2011. By the end of FY 2014, instead of growing by 8 percent as projected, Georgia’s prison population is now down by 8 percent. The state has saved over \$20 million alone in direct payments to the counties for holding state prisoners in local jails. Overall, prison admissions have decreased, helping to reduce racial disparity.
- Similarly, since North Carolina passed its legislation in 2011, the prison population has decreased by almost 3,400 people. North Carolina has closed 10 prisons and used some of the savings to add 175 probation and parole officers and invest in intervention and

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<sup>4</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics, Correctional Populations in the United States, 2014, table 5 (Dec. 2015), <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpus14.pdf>.

<sup>5</sup> National Association of State Budget Officers, State Expenditure Report: Examining Fiscal 2012-2014 State Spending (2014), [www.nasbo.org/sites/default/files/State%20Expenditure%20Report%20%28Fiscal%202012-2014%29S.pdf](http://www.nasbo.org/sites/default/files/State%20Expenditure%20Report%20%28Fiscal%202012-2014%29S.pdf).



treatment programs. A substantially greater number of people with felony convictions are exiting prison to supervision and the number of probationers revoked to prison has fallen by half. At the same time, North Carolina has experienced an 11 percent drop in the crime rate.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** State governments and federally recognized Indian tribal governments (for justice reinvestment implementation assistance) and national nonprofit organizations with expertise in the justice reinvestment process (for training and technical assistance awards)

**Allocation Method:** All recipients of cooperative agreements under this program are selected through a competitive, peer-reviewed funding application process.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without this increase, OJP will have to limit the number of new participants in JRI to ensure the program can provide adequate support to those jurisdictions already participating. OJP would also have to significantly reduce funding for JRI implementation grants, which may lead to significant difficulties in funding state- and local-level JRI programs in spite of strong interest among state, local, and tribal governments.

**Similar Programs:** None. While the Second Chance Act Program and the JRI both address criminal justice reentry and alternatives to incarceration, the Second Chance Act Program does not share JRI's emphasis on system-wide reform or the use of data analysis to identify forces that drive incarceration levels in a specific jurisdiction.

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcome(s):** Two recent evaluations by the Pew Charitable Trusts of policies implemented in Kentucky and Louisiana, which are typical of JRI and commonly enacted through JRI, found significant positive outcomes. Kentucky's mandatory reentry supervision policy reduced new offense rates by 30 percent, resulted in a net savings of approximately 872 prison beds per year, and saved more than \$29 million in the 27 months after the policy took effect. Louisiana's policy capping sentences imposed for revocations from supervision reduced the average length of incarceration for first-time technical revocations in Louisiana by 281 days, or 9.2 months; maintained public safety, with returns to custody for new crimes declining from 7.9 percent to 6.2 percent, a 22 percent decrease; resulted in a net savings of approximately 2,034 jail and prison beds a year; and saved taxpayers an average of \$17.6 million in annual corrections costs.

## Budget Request

Funding: +\$22.5 million

(dollars in thousands)	DOJ Strategic Goal & Objective	OJP Strategic Goal & Objective	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget Request	FY 2017 Request vs. FY 2016 Enacted
<b>Juvenile Justice</b>					
Smart on Juvenile Justice	3.4	7.2	0	20,000	20,000
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>					
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	3.4	7.2	27,500	30,000	2,500
<b>Total, Examining, Changing, and Implementing Changes to State Laws and Policies to Promote Criminal and Juvenile Justice Reform</b>			<b>\$27,500</b>	<b>\$50,000</b>	<b>\$22,500</b>

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)	FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)
FY 2015 Enacted	0	0	0	27,500		
FY 2016 Enacted	0	0	0	27,500		
FY 2017 Current Services	0	0	0	27,500		
<i>Increases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Personnel				22,500		
Grand Total	0	0	0	50,000	0	0

## V. Program Increases by Item

**Item Name:** **Improving the Criminal Justice System Through Innovative and Effective Programs**

**Budget Appropriation:** State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

**DOJ Strategic Objective(s):** 2.1: Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers.

3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement

3.4: Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society.

**Organizational Program(s):** Bureau of Justice Assistance  
National Institute of Justice  
Bureau of Justice Statistics

**Program Increase:** Dollars +\$57,900,000, for a total of \$509,900,000

**Problem:** State, local, and tribal law enforcement and criminal justice agencies are responsible for carrying out a significant majority of the nation's day-to-day criminal justice activity. However, many of these agencies are struggling to meet their growing responsibilities and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their programs due to resource limitations, technological limitations, and unmet needs for training and technical assistance to expand agency and employee capabilities. In addition, there is a need for innovative solutions to persistent or emerging justice system challenges, and the need for newer, more efficient responses to the criminal justice challenges they face. The nation cannot effectively address crime and improve public safety unless it ensures that state, local, and tribal jurisdictions have the knowledge and resources they need to fulfill their responsibilities effectively.

**Solution:** One of OJP's primary responsibilities is to partner with state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies, courts, prosecutors, public defenders, corrections agencies and other justice system stakeholders to help them strengthen their local justice systems and ensure equal justice for all. OJP pursues criminal justice system improvement through a variety of different programs. Some of these programs focus on fostering innovation and encouraging the use of evidence-based programs throughout the justice system. Other programs help OJP's partners respond to emerging or rapidly evolving justice system challenges or lay a foundation for future justice system improvements by generating evidence on what works in the criminal justice system and improving justice information sharing.

OJP's FY 2017 President's Budget request includes nine proposals to improve the criminal justice system through innovative and effective programs:

1. <a href="#">Violence Reduction Network</a>	+ \$5.0 million
2. <a href="#">Byrne Competitive Grants</a>	+ \$15.0 million
3. <a href="#">Byrne Incentive Grants</a>	+ \$10.0 million
4. <a href="#">Next Generation Identification (NGI) Assistance Program</a>	+ \$5.0 million
5. <a href="#">Economic, High-technology, and Cybercrime Prevention Program</a>	+ \$2.0 million
6. <a href="#">Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program</a>	+ \$7.5 million
7. <a href="#">Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program (BCJI)</a>	+ \$9.0 million
8. <a href="#">National Missing and Unidentified Persons Systems (NamUs)</a>	+ \$2.4 million
9. <a href="#">National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)</a>	+ \$2.0 million
<b>Total <a href="#">Budget Increase Request</a> for Improving the Criminal Justice System</b>	<b>+ \$57.9 million</b>

<b>1. Violence Reduction Network (VRN)</b>	<b>+ \$5.0 million</b>
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OJP requests \$5.0 million to provide a dedicated source of funding for the VRN, which is a comprehensive, Department-wide program created and coordinated by OJP's Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA). VRN creates an opportunity for cities to consult directly with DOJ and with national and international practitioners and researchers who have proven records of accomplishment in developing and implementing strategies and tactics that will effectively reduce violence. By the end of FY 2016, OJP anticipates that five sites will have completed their two-year engagement with the VRN. This increase request will provide a dedicated source of funding to ensure that OJP can support the five new sites selected in FY 2016 as they complete the second year of their VRN engagement and select five new sites to start their own VRN engagements in FY 2017.

Each site participating in the VRN develops a data-driven approach to addressing its unique violence reduction needs and then draws on training, technical assistance, and expertise of the federal VRN partners to help it implement this strategy. VRN sites are strongly encouraged to adopt evidence-based policies and programs that will help them address violence in a strategic and systematic fashion.

The VRN allows the Department to leverage lessons learned from previous experiences with violence reduction programs, consult with local government on their violence reduction needs through a unified, Department-wide approach, improve collaboration and information sharing on violence reduction efforts, and help local governments coordinate their use of existing DOJ violence reduction efforts in a strategic, "all hands" approach. The VRN helps participating communities build their capacity to combat violence and address its root causes by assisting them in leveraging appropriate DOJ resources, improving coordination and information sharing, and providing comprehensive training and technical assistance resources from multiple DOJ components.

**Background:** Since its launch in FY 2014, the VRN has worked with ten cities from across the country to address a variety of violence reduction goals. (For more information, see VRN's web

site at [www.vrnetwork.org/](http://www.vrnetwork.org/)) For example, Wilmington, Delaware (one of the first sites where the Department tested the VRN program) achieved the following outcomes:

- Priority focus on improving homicide investigations;
- Homicide clearance rates increased to 50 percent in 2015; and
- Increased the number of felony arrests involving a firearm by 33 percent.

This funding will be awarded to training and technical assistance providers who will work directly with VRN sites to: 1) provide customized training and technical support, 2) support consultations with subject matter experts, 3) facilitate peer-to-peer visits to help participants learn about best practices, and 4) provide assistance in enhancing justice information sharing. VRN funds will also support the work of a strategic site liaison and a crime analyst for each site to support the development and implementation of their strategies, as well as the work of law enforcement champions representing the federal VRN partner agencies who will assist sites in collaborating with their agencies and accessing appropriate technical assistance from DOJ.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** For profit organizations and non-profit organizations; faith-based and community organizations; institutions of higher education; and consortiums with demonstrated experience providing national training and technical assistance to cities addressing violent crime. (All for profit organizations qualifying for funding will be required to waive management fees and forgo any profits related to their work on this program.)

**Allocation Method:** VRN sites are selected and invited to participate in VRN by OJP and its federal partners (including the FBI, DEA, ATF, United States Marshals Service, the Civil Rights Division, Office on Violence Against Women, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and the Executive Office of the United States Attorneys) based on analysis of quantitative and qualitative criminal justice data and direct consultation with DOJ experts in justice statistics and violent crime reduction strategies.

Jurisdictions that have experienced precipitous increases in violent crime and have violent crime rates that exceed the national average will receive priority consideration for assistance through VRN. When selecting VRN sites, jurisdictions' geographic locations and other local characteristics, such as the presence of multiple federal initiatives or a unique law enforcement structure are also considered.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without the requested funding, OJP will not be able to expand VRN to serve additional sites. OJP's ability to continue providing assistance to existing VRN sites will be dependent on discretionary funding; support for VRN may be reduced if other, higher-priority criminal justice needs emerge that can only be addressed with OJP's discretionary resources.

**Similar Programs:** Several OJP programs, such as the Justice Reinvestment Initiative or the State and Local Help Desk and Diagnostic Center, provide intensive training and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal jurisdictions. A number of other OJP programs, such as the BCJI Program, Smart Policing Initiative, Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative, and the National Forum on Youth Violence Reduction promote the development of site-specific responses to crime and public safety issues. However, none of these programs share VRN's

emphasis on enhancing law enforcement capacity to build community capacity or promote Department-wide coordination (particularly with the federal law enforcement agencies) of assistance to their participants.

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcome(s):** VRN's primary goal is to strengthen relationships with the participating communities and enhance their law enforcement capabilities by constructing new foundations of trust, respect and mutual understanding.

This request will provide crucial funding to support expansion of this program to reach more communities struggling to address persistently high rates of violent crime. VRN contributes to the Department's strategy to achieve the Enhancing Public Safety priority goal of increasing the number of law enforcement officers and community members engaged in training and technical assistance activities supportive of community policing by 40 percent by the end of FY 2017 to ensure police reform and produce an informed citizenry.

## 2. Byrne Competitive Grants +\$15.0 million

OJP requests an increase of \$15.0 million to reestablish the Byrne Competitive Grants program. This program, administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), provides OJP's state, local and tribal partners with flexible grant funding that they can use to improve their criminal and juvenile justice systems and build their capacity to address criminal justice challenges through evidence-based policies and programs.

The Byrne Competitive Grants program is a crucial part of OJP's ongoing efforts to address emerging justice system challenges; provide national-level training and technical assistance to its state, local, and tribal partners; and test promising law enforcement and criminal justice programs. It emphasizes the development and implementation of evidence-based strategies to address criminal justice issues of national significance and building state, local, and tribal capacity for criminal justice planning and program development. The program also supports local demonstrations of promising programs that can be replicated nationally.

This program is the primary source of funding for OJP's highly successful Ensuring Innovation: Field Initiated Program, which allows OJP's state, local, and tribal partners the opportunity to propose innovative criminal justice projects of national significance.

**Background:** A number of successful OJP programs, including the Smart Policing and Ensuring Innovation: Field Initiated programs began with funding from the Byrne Competitive Grants program. This program is also a critical source of funding for OJP's efforts to improve justice information sharing, an area where OJP has no appropriated resources available to assist its state, local, and tribal partners.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** State, local, and tribal law enforcement, criminal justice, and corrections agencies, courts, community and not-for-profit organizations, and institutions of higher education

**Allocation Method:** All grants are awarded through a competitive, peer-reviewed application process. The amount awarded varies based on the nature of the projects funded under this program.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without funding for this program, OJP's ability to provide funding to help its state local, and tribal partners address emerging criminal justice issues and promote innovation across the criminal justice system will be significantly limited. OJP may be able to use discretionary resources to support vital projects like the Field Initiated Grant Program or ongoing justice information sharing projects. However, these programs will have to compete with other emerging or unfunded criminal justice priorities for a share of OJP's shrinking discretionary resources.

**Similar Programs:** None. Although Byrne JAG funding may be used to support the same programs funded by this program, OJP cannot require grantees to use their funds to support evidence-based programs or to direct their JAG-funded efforts toward addressing issues of national significance.

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcome(s):** The goals of this program are to: 1) improve the functioning of the criminal justice system; 2) improve the capacity of local criminal justice systems; and 3) provide for national support efforts, such as training and technical assistance projects to strategically address needs.

### 3. Byrne Incentive Grants

**+\$10.0 million**

OJP requests \$10.0 million to establish the Byrne Incentive Grants program. This program, which will be administered by BJA, will make supplemental incentive awards to state, local, and tribal Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program grantees who commit a portion of their JAG formula grant funding to supporting the adoption of evidence-based criminal justice strategies, policies, and programs. By encouraging implementation of evidence-based, outcome-oriented practices and rigorous evaluation of new programs at the state, local, and tribal levels, this program will encourage innovation, help grantees accomplish more with limited resources, and help generate important knowledge for the field of criminal justice.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** State, local, and tribal governments

**Allocation Method:** All grantees receiving funding under this program will be selected through a competitive, peer-reviewed application process.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without this program, OJP will not be able to provide any financial incentives to encourage JAG grantees to consider evidence-based programs and will have to rely on state, local and tribal governments' voluntary cooperation to expand the use of evidence-based programs.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcome(s):** This program is expected to positively impact the performance of JAG funded initiatives and bolster the return on federal investment by encouraging grantees to apply their JAG funds to supporting evidence-based criminal justice practices and/or programming. The definition of evidence-based practices and/or programs will be broad and will include promising practices when coupled with an evaluation. Funding from this program may also be used to support efforts to build capacity to better use data and research in making decisions about investments with JAG funds or the implementation of JAG funded programs. By using evidence-based practices and/or programs, applicants will move away from less effective programs and develop and implement new and innovative approaches to some of the most pressing issues in the criminal justice system. Grantees will be actively encouraged to evaluate their programs and practices in order to measure effectiveness.

**4. Next Generation Identification (NGI) Assistance Program +\$5.0 million**

OJP requests \$5.0 million to establish the NGI Program. This program protects U.S. citizens from violent crime and terrorism by ensuring that criminal justice agencies at the national, state, local, and tribal levels enter and access data through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) NGI Program allowing for better and faster identification of known criminals. The NGI Program, the largest information technology development project in the Justice Department's history, is only as effective as permitted by the quality and completeness of the data made available to it by the nation's law enforcement, criminal justice, and homeland security agencies at the state, local, tribal, and federal levels. The NGI Program has improved the efficiency, effectiveness, accuracy, and availability of the FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS), the largest biometric supported criminal history record information database in the world.

**Background:** The NGI Program involves the use of state-of-the-art multi-modal biometric services that provide not only the traditional ten print and latent fingerprint search capabilities, but also includes palm print services; rapid (by-the-side-of-the-road) fingerprint identification; facial recognition investigative services; text-based scars, marks, and tattoo searches, and even iris pattern registration and search services. The NGI Program is being built within the CJIS Division alongside the National Crime Identification Center (NCIC), the National Sex Offender Registry, Uniform Crime Reporting, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS), and the other CJIS programs.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** State agencies designated by their governors to administer law enforcement assistance funds. Applicants must provide required statewide implementation plans as well as documented state specific needs and cost estimates. The State agency would be charged with providing sub-grants to local and tribal entities where justified.

**Allocation Method:** All grants supported by this program will be awarded through a competitive, peer-reviewed application process.



**Consequences of Not Funding:** Funding deficiencies will create a lack of effectiveness, efficiency, accuracy and time delays in accessing information and a decrease in the ability to protect U.S. citizens from violent crime and terrorism due to the inability to access data.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:** The collection and transmission of new state, local, and/or tribal data being passed to the NGI Program will help law enforcement nation-wide share information and thus more quickly identify and apprehend violent criminals. User feedback is also a source of evaluating the success of the program.

**5. Economic, High-tech, and Cybercrime Prevention Program +\$2.0 million**

OJP requests an increase of \$2.0 million, for a total of \$15.0 million, for the Economic, High-technology, and Cybercrime Prevention (E-Crime) Program. The E-Crime Program, administered by BJA, provides grants, training, and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal governments to support efforts that combat and investigate economic, high-technology, and internet crimes, including violations of intellectual property rights. In addition, the program supports and partners with other appropriate entities in addressing homeland security initiatives, as they relate to electronic and cybercrimes. This program also supports crime analysis and development of crime fighting technology, including basic and advance training for analysts, to meet the need for better tools to help law enforcement agencies investigate and prosecute electronic and Internet crime.

OJP will continue to coordinate the work of the E-Crime Program with DOJ's Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section; Civil Division; FBI; DOJ's Task Force on Intellectual Property; the White House Office of the Intellectual Property Coordinator; and the National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center.

**Background:** Cybercrime, economic crime, and intellectual property crime are widely recognized as a growing threat to the U.S. economy that many state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies are only beginning to address. Recent studies by the Rand Corporation and other researchers have demonstrated that intellectual property crimes are closely related to and support other crimes, including violent crime.

Providing training opportunities that improve the ability of state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies to combat electronic and intellectual property crime is a vital part of this program's mission. The E-Crime Program has developed 26 training courses that are offered throughout the nation. This program also supports development and operation of the Law Enforcement Cyber Center, a comprehensive website for law enforcement professionals and prosecutors to find resources and training announcements related to electronic, IP, and Internet crime.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** Local and tribal governments, institutions of higher education, and nonprofit or for profit and organizations and tribal jurisdictions, and units of local government (Economic, High-technology, and Cybercrime Prevention Grants); or state, local, and tribal governments, prosecutors, and local and tribal law enforcement agencies (Intellectual Property Enforcement Grants). (All for profit organizations qualifying for funding will be required to waive management fees and forgo any profits related to their work on this program.)

**Allocation Method:** All grants are awarded through a competitive, peer-reviewed application process.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without this increase, OJP will not be able to expand the E-Crime program beyond its current level of effort, in spite of heightened interest among state, local, and tribal governments and a growing number of grant applications each year.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcome(s):** The goals of the E-Crime program are to provide a nationwide support system for agencies involved in the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of economic, electronic, high tech, and cybercrimes and to support and partner with other appropriate entities in addressing homeland security initiatives, as they relate to these types of crimes. While the program goals will remain the same, there is an increased emphasis on increasing the number of classes on emerging high tech crimes facing the nation, to include the collection and handling of digital evidence, and the use of intelligence and analytics. The E-crime program will increase the number of online classes so more officers can received training in these areas and not need to travel and be away from their departments. Since classroom style training provides higher cost and class size limitations, this approach will allow a greater number of students to obtain the training and be extremely cost effective to the agency and federal government. The increase requested in the FY 2017 budget will help to ensure that requests for specialized training can be fulfilled.

6. Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program	+\$7.5 million
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OJP requests an increase of \$7.5 million, for a total of \$383.5 million, for the JAG Program. The JAG Program, administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), supports a broad range of activities to prevent and control crime based on local needs. These include law enforcement programs; prosecution and court programs; prevention and education programs; community corrections programs; drug treatment and enforcement programs; planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; and crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation).

This increase will support the National Training Program to Improve Police-Based Responses to People with Mental Illness, which will develop and provide evidence-based law enforcement training in response to the needs of individuals with mental illness. Helping law enforcement agencies collaborate with behavioral health professionals, community and not-for-profit

organizations, and other social services and criminal justice agencies is the most effective way to address this complex issue. More specifically, the program will:

- Provide state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies with evidence-based training to help them effectively respond to behavioral health issues they may encounter regularly, while improving officer safety during these encounters; and
- Gather the data needed to conduct further research on developing innovative law enforcement responses to the needs of people with mental illness or developmental disabilities.

**Background:** The JAG Program is the primary source of flexible formula and discretionary grant funding for state, local, and tribal jurisdictions. This funding supports all components of the criminal justice system, from multijurisdictional drug and gang task forces to crime prevention and domestic violence programs, courts, corrections, treatment, and justice information sharing initiatives.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, the US Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa, units of local government and federally recognized Indian tribes.

National Training Program to Improve Police-Based Responses to People with Mental Illness:

- The program will be administered by a private, not-for-profit training and technical assistance provider with subject matter expertise in the field of police interactions with the mentally ill and intellectually and developmentally disabled.
- Training opportunities will be open to all state, local, and tribal law enforcement and public safety officers.

**Allocation Method:** Determined by formula based on population and violent crime statistics. Training and technical assistance contracts or cooperative agreements for the National Training Program to Improve Police-Based Responses to People with Mental Illness will be awarded through a competitive process.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without the requested funding increase to support the National Training Program to Improve Police-Based Responses to People with Mental Illness, OJP will be forced to continue to address needs in this area through the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program. This increase would provide a much-needed increase in resources for programs in this area that cannot be reliably met through other OJP funding sources..

**Similar Programs:** The Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program sponsors Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training for law enforcement agencies; the CIT model is one of the most popular and well-known approaches for improving law enforcement response to individuals with mental illness. The National Training Program to Improve Police-Based Responses to People with Mental Illness may make some additional investments in CIT training, but will also go beyond the CIT model to support the development of other promising evidence-based approaches and respond to the specific needs of law enforcement officers in this area. Any

additional investments in CIT training will be coordinated with the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program to avoid duplication of effort and ensure efficient use of resources.

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcome(s):** This request will address a critical gap for those jurisdictions that do not have specialized training and responses in place. The primary goals are to:

- Inform law enforcement agency policies and resource allocation; and
- Increase law enforcement officers' level of knowledge and skills in working with people with mental disorders and people in crisis.

**7. Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation (BCJI) Program** **+\$9.0 million**

OJP requests an increase of \$9.0 million, for a total of \$24.0 million, for the BCJI Program. This program, which is administered by BJA, was developed in close partnership with the Administration's interagency Neighborhood Revitalization Initiative (NRI), Ladders of Opportunity Initiative, and Promise Zone Initiative. These initiatives are designed to help neighborhoods in distress revitalize themselves by creating jobs, attracting private investment, increasing economic activity, improving affordable housing, expanding educational opportunity, and reducing violent crime.

All grantees use BCJI funding to develop a set of data-driven, evidence based strategies to address crime and public safety challenges in specific crime hot spots identified through data analysis. These strategies are developed by a cross sector team that includes representatives of local government, law enforcement agencies, community leaders, and residents of the targeted hot spot, as well as a research partner. The research partner assists the cross-sector team in describing and defining the crime and public safety challenges they want to address; identifying evidence-based solutions; and providing ongoing analysis and assessment of their strategy's effectiveness.

In addition, BCJI funds will support training and technical assistance to BCJI communities through the Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) to enhance partnerships and develop strategies to improve trust between the community and criminal justice partners. Funding will also support the comprehensive evaluation of this program, building on FY 2016 efforts to document the BCJI model and assess sites' capacity to participate in evaluation activities.

**Background:** While the crime rate in the United States is at a 30-year low, some jurisdictions still experience increases in overall crime or specific types of crime. Research supported by the National Institute of Justice over the past 20 years suggests that crime clustered in small areas, or "crime hot spots," accounts for a disproportionate amount of crime and disorder in many communities. In urban, rural, and tribal communities, small geographic areas can drive large proportions of calls for service and crime incidents - as much as 30 to 80 percent in urban areas.

Many persistent crime and public safety challenges (such as violent crime, including gun violence and gang activity) cannot be addressed by law enforcement alone. A critical pillar of the BCJI Program is neighborhood empowerment, as community leaders and residents are often in the best position to motivate, implement, and sustain change over time. BJA has only been able to fund 10 to 15 percent of the applications it receives in a typical year and some of these awards support only planning activities. Additional funding would allow BJA to assist additional sites and support implementation of strong strategies developed by grantees who have completed the planning phase.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** Cross-sector partnerships that may include state, local, and tribal governments, non-profit organizations, and criminal and juvenile justice agencies?

**Allocation Method:** Grantees receiving awards under the BCJI Programs will be selected through a competitive, peer reviewed grant application process.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without dedicated funding to sustain the BCJI Program, OJP will not be able to assist any new grantees and would have significant difficulty redirecting enough funds from other programs to sustain the work of current BCJI grantees. Loss of funding for this program would also eliminate critical opportunities to build trust and strong partnerships to holistically address the needs of some of this country's most distressed communities, leveraging the power of partnerships across federal agencies.

**Similar Programs:** OJP's Smart Policing program shares some similarities with the BCJI Program, including a flexible, problem solving approach to crime reduction, focus on specific problems identified through data analysis, and integrating research partners into the design and implementation of crime reduction efforts. However, the Smart Policing program does not focus exclusively on violent crime reduction or place-based crime reduction strategies and is not as a sufficient scale to meet the needs of current and potential BCJI grantees.

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcome(s):** The BCJI program has four core objectives: 1) to better integrate crime control efforts with revitalization strategies; 2) to improve the use of data and research to problem solve and guide program strategy; 3) to increase community and resident engagement in shaping crime prevention and revitalization efforts; and 4) to promote sustainable collaboration with cross-sector partners to tackle problems from multiple angles. The additional funding requested above will support this program's goal, which is to reduce crime and improve community safety as part of a comprehensive strategy to advance neighborhood revitalization.

8. National Missing and Unidentified Persons Systems	+\$2.4 million
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OJP requests \$2.4 million to establish a dedicated funding stream to support the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs). NamUs continues to collect information on unidentified persons cases from all over the country. Improvements in investigative innovation have expedited the time it takes for stakeholders to make information searchable, verifiable, and visible across the country. NamUs has reduced communication barriers among key stakeholders,

resulting in increased opportunities for resolving missing persons' cases and a reduction in investigative workloads. The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is continuing its role to complete the development and upgrading of NamUs and fully implement the system expansion. The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) is seeking a dedicated appropriation to sustain NamUs operations and enhance its functionality.

**Background:** On any given day, there are over 90,000 missing persons known to law enforcement agencies in the United States. The NamUs system works to help resolve missing persons' cases by helping state and local law enforcement and the families and loved ones of these missing persons upload and upgrade information and biometrics on their cases into the centralized online databases that make up NamUs. Currently, there are approximately 10,000 missing persons' cases in the system from all over the country.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** States (including territories), units of local government (including federally recognized Indian tribal governments as determined by the Secretary of the Interior), nonprofit organizations (including tribal nonprofit organizations), and institutions of higher education (including tribal institutions of higher education)

**Allocation Method:** All awards supported by this program will be made through a competitive, peer-reviewed application process. A limited number of supplements are made available depending on resources, strategic priorities, and satisfactory completion of each phase, stage, or task associated with the award.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** NamUs was designed with the help of experts with years of experience in missing persons and unidentified persons' investigations. These experts helped NIJ create a highly useable system that can not only assist in resolving current cases, but can also provide for a forum for stakeholders in missing persons and unidentified persons' cases from all over the country to collaborate with each other. However, a reduction in funding causes a potential risk of data becoming obsolete or of insufficient quality for analysis. Limitations will be placed on the stakeholders' ability to acquire and analyze DNA; coordinate/collect/test family reference samples; anthropological assessment; odontological review, evaluate, and code; and fingerprint examination and coding.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** There is a growing concern surrounding migrant deaths, sex trafficking and smuggling, and terrorism and disaster management – all of which frequently involve missing and unidentified persons. NamUs is invaluable in helping state and local law enforcement agencies address these concerns. More recently, many federal agencies with programs that deal with missing and unidentified persons have shown great interest in NamUs. NIJ has engaged with Departments of Defense, Homeland Security, and State, as well as the Department of Health and Human Services' Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team, National Transportation Safety Board, and other DOJ components about sharing and expanding NamUs.

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:** NamUs will continue to support identification of missing persons and/or unidentified human remains, across all US jurisdiction, by entering data, locating data, and upgrading existing data in the NamUs system.

**9. National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) +\$2.0 million**

OJP requests an increase of \$2.0 million, for a total of \$50.0 million, for NCHIP. NCHIP, administered by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), awards grants that help states and territories to improve the quality, timeliness, and immediate accessibility of criminal history and related records. These records play a vital role in supporting the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), the FBI's Interstate Identification Index (III), Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS), and National Crime Information Center (NCIC) databases, the National Sex Offender Registry (NSOR), and the National Protection Order File. These criminal history records are critical for law enforcement and the criminal justice system in general as well as for background checks for sensitive positions such as in airports, government facilities, law enforcement, or with vulnerable populations including children, the elderly, or the disabled.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** State and tribal governments; for states, only one agency from each state (designated by its governor) may apply for and administer NCHIP funding.

**Allocation Method:** All NCHIP funding is awarded through a competitive, peer-reviewed application process that focuses on the demonstrated needs of each applicant.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without this increase, OJP will not be able to continue expanding this program, which would limit its ability to help state and tribal governments improve the electronic criminal history records.

**Similar Programs:** The NICS Grants Program provides grants to help state and tribal governments update NICS with criminal history and mental health records of individuals legally precluded from purchasing or possessing firearms. Although OJP is working closely with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) to help states qualify for these grants, many states are still ineligible due to statutory eligibility requirements associated with this program. The greater flexibility permitted by NCHIP is helping OJP assist these states with the improvements to their criminal history records that will help them meet the NICS Grants Program's requirements.

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcome(s):** The goal of the NCHIP grant program is to improve the nation's safety and security by enhancing the quality, completeness, and accessibility of criminal history record information and by insuring the nationwide implementation of effective criminal justice and noncriminal justice background check systems. NCHIP awards are used to ensure that accurate records are available for use in law enforcement, including sex offender registry requirements, improve public safety and national security, and to permit states to identify ineligible firearm purchasers.

## Budget Request

Funding: +\$57.9 million

(dollars in thousands)	DOJ Strategic Goal & Objective	OJP Strategic Goal & Objective	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget Request	FY 2017 Request vs. FY 2016 Enacted
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>					
Violence Reduction Network	3.1	5.1	0	5,000	5,000
Byrne Competitive Grants	3.1	5.1	0	15,000	15,000
Byrne Incentive Grants	3.1	5.1	0	10,000	10,000
Next Generation Identification (NGI) Assistance Grants	2.1	1.4	0	5,000	5,000
Economic, High-technology, and Cybercrime Prevention Program	3.1	4.1	13,000	15,000	2,000
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program	3.1	5.1	376,000	383,500	7,500
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation (BCJI) Program	2.1	1.2	15,000	24,000	9,000
National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs)	3.1	6.1	0	2,400	2,400
National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	3.1	6.2	48,000	50,000	2,000
<b>Total, Improving the Criminal Justice System</b>			<b>\$452,000</b>	<b>\$509,900</b>	<b>\$57,900</b>

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)	FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)
FY 2015 Enacted	0	0	0	437,000		
FY 2016 Enacted	0	0	0	452,000		
FY 2017 Current Services	0	0	0	452,000		
<i>Increases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Personnel				57,900		
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>509,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>



## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Countering Violent Extremism</b>
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Research, Evaluation, and Statistics
DOJ Strategic Objectives:	2.1: Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers.  3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies.
Organizational Programs:	Bureau of Justice Assistance National Institute of Justice
Program Increase:	Dollars +\$10,000,000, for a total of \$10,000,000

**Problem:** Recent years have seen a rise in violent ideologically motivated extremist events. The Boston Marathon bombings, the failed truck bombing at the Mid-Continent Airport in Wichita, Kansas, and a litany of other failed or thwarted terrorist attacks on the United States all underscore a serious problem with violent extremism.<sup>6</sup> More recently, the 2015 San Bernardino (California) active shooter attack that left 14 dead and the January 2016 ambush attack on a Philadelphia (Pennsylvania) officer who was shot at 13 times while he sat in his police vehicle, show the stark reality of the threat that violent radicalization poses to our law enforcement and our communities. Local law enforcement agencies and their communities are in the best position to find out whether vulnerable people are becoming radicalized, but these agencies often do not have the resources needed to work pro-actively with their communities to identify such individuals.

**Solution:** The 2017 Budget supports the Administration’s strategy to counter violent extremism (CVE) and proposes \$69 million for CVE programs at the Departments of Homeland Security and Justice, including \$10 million for the Office of Justice Programs (OJP). CVE funding proposed in the budget focus on the Administration’s efforts to use a whole-of-government approach, led by the establishment of a new CVE Task Force, incorporating the participation of Federal agencies that contribute to CVE programs. This task force will be a one-stop-shop for Federal partners, states, localities, tribal partners, academia and the private sector to come

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<sup>6</sup>From <https://leb.fbi.gov/2014/october/a-new-approach-to-countering-violent-extremism-sharing-expertise-and-empowering-local-communities> “On April 15, 2013, accused bombers Tamerlan and Dzhokar Tsarnaev detonated two pressure-cooker improvised explosive devices (IEDs) on Boylston Street near the finish line of the Boston Marathon. On December 13, 2013, Terry Lee Loewen, a radicalized U.S. citizen with documented allegiances to al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, was arrested and charged with multiple terrorism-related counts after attempting to detonate a vehicle-borne IED on the tarmac of the Mid-Continent Airport in Wichita, Kansas. His trial is pending. The incident marked the 61st thwarted terrorist attack against the United States since September 11, 2001.”

together and share critical information, research, analysis and best practices on this emerging and evolving threat. Grant funding proposed in the Budget will support research, model development, training, and demonstration projects at the community level to enhance the partnership of law enforcement agencies nationwide with local residents, business owners, community groups, and other stakeholders to counter violent extremism. Two key lines of effort of the CVE Task Force are Research and Analysis; and, Engagement and Technical Assistance – both of which will rely heavily on products, materials, data and information gleaned through these OJP grant programs.

To successfully counter violent extremism, there must be cooperation between law enforcement from all levels and an ongoing dialogue with vulnerable communities. One of OJP’s primary responsibilities is to partner with state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies, courts, prosecutors, public defenders, corrections agencies and other justice system stakeholders to help them strengthen their local justice systems, foster innovation, and encourage the use of evidence-based programs. Through the Countering Violent Extremism grant program and Domestic Radicalization Research program, OJP will both support local law enforcement agencies and communities on the ground and ensure they have the best knowledge possible to guide their efforts.

OJP’s FY 2017 President’s Budget request includes two proposals to counter violent extremism:

10. <a href="#">Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Grant Program</a>	+\$6.0 million
11. <a href="#">Domestic Radicalization Research</a>	+\$4.0 million
Total <a href="#">Budget Increase Request</a> for Countering Violent Extremism	<b>+\$10.0 million</b>

1. Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Grant Program	+ \$6.0 million
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OJP requests \$6.0 million to establish the CVE Grant Program. Effective prevention programs appear to be a promising solution to the challenges that violent extremism poses to the nation’s communities. In addition to discouraging violent criminal acts motivated by extremist ideologies, successful prevention programs might even persuade individuals to avoid involvement with violent extremism in the first place.

The CVE Program, a pilot site program that will be administered by BJA, will bring together the resources of OJP and the United States Attorneys’ Offices (USAOs) to help communities design and implement effective, community-led strategies and programs to prevent violent extremism. Each grantee’s prevention strategies will be based on promising practices and existing data, and include an evaluation plan to allow these communities to measure the effectiveness of their efforts. The development and implementation of these strategies will be accomplished collaboratively by community stakeholders (including social service organizations, mental health providers, schools, religious institutions, families, law enforcement and other members of the community) and representatives of the local U.S. Attorney Offices (USAOs), with the USAOs playing a vital leadership role. These strategies will focus on preventing terrorism and radicalization; gang violence; and violent acts or hate crimes on the basis of race, religion, nationality, or political beliefs by sovereign citizen and other extremist groups.

All programs supported by the CVE Program will be required to address preventing criminal acts while simultaneously safeguarding civil rights, civil liberties, and freedoms of speech, religion, thought, and belief.

**Background:** Violent extremism can take many different forms, including terrorist radicalization; gang recruitment and initiation; or ideologically motivated violent criminal behavior carried out by extremist individuals or groups in the name of race, religion, or political and social beliefs.

Recent research has clearly demonstrated the growing threat that violent extremists pose to America's communities.

- A December 2015 report by George Washington University's Program on Extremism, states that, since March 2014, there have been 71 individuals charged with ISIS-related activities. In 2015 alone there were 56 arrests made.<sup>7</sup>
- According to a September 17, 2014, Committee on Homeland Security press release, the United States estimates that approximately 15,000 foreign fighters have flown to Syria; over 100 of them are Americans. U.S. authorities are seeing an increase in radicalized Westerners wanting to travel abroad, and have uncovered over 70 homegrown violent Jihadist plots or attacks since the September 11 attacks. Many of those radicalized individuals were radicalized, at least in part, by online propaganda.
- A March 2012 report prepared by the University of Maryland's National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) looked at the organizational dynamics of far-right hate groups. It found that of the 275 groups that were analyzed, 21 percent of them had members who had committed at least one violent criminal act. The study also found that as these groups grew in size or age, the likelihood increased that members would become involved in violence.
- A 2011 White House report, *[Empowering Local Partners to Prevent Violent Extremism in the United States](#)*, states, "In recent history, our country has faced plots by neo-Nazis and other anti-Semitic hate groups, racial supremacists, and international and domestic terrorist groups; and since the September 11 attacks, we have faced an expanded range of plots and attacks in the United States inspired or directed by al-Qa'ida and its affiliates and adherents as well as other violent extremists."

Research findings from project's sponsored by the National Institute of Justice's (NIJ's) Research on Domestic Radicalization program generally agree with the research findings cited above. NIJ's research also suggests that prevention efforts at the community level are needed, but often are not backed with sufficient resources. For example, a report from a NIJ-sponsored Duke University study advocates for expanded community engagement efforts to prevent radicalization and support early intervention models, but notes that these programs are "under resourced." This study cites surveys that found 42.5% of law enforcement agencies in the

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<sup>7</sup> The George Washington University Program on Extremism. "ISIS in America – From Retweets to Raqqa," obtained January 11, 2016 from <https://cchs.gwu.edu/sites/cchs.gwu.edu/files/downloads/ISIS%20in%20America%20-%20Full%20Report.pdf>

United States “considered lack of funding to be a barrier” to implementing such programs as a means to address violent extremism.<sup>8</sup>

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** Entities or organizations certified by the U.S. Attorneys Office to serve as the fiscal agent for the demonstration site, including community organizations, religious organizations, for- and not-for-profit organizations, institutions of higher learning, and state, local, and tribal units of government. The fiscal agent will be permitted to make local sub-awards. For-profit organizations must agree to forgo any profit or management fee.

**Allocation Method:** All grantees receiving awards through this program will be selected through a competitive, peer-reviewed grant awards process.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without funding for this request, OJP will have no dedicated source of funding to assist the nation’s communities with their emerging efforts to develop strategies and programs to address violent extremism. While local and tribal governments can use Byrne JAG funding for this purpose, this would lead to competition between existing community criminal justice needs and efforts to establish new programs addressing violent extremism.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcome(s):** To date, there has not been a concerted national community-led effort and focus on combating violent extremism in the United States. This program will provide communities with funding and assistance in developing and implementing a strategy to prevent violent extremism from occurring in the first place. The intent is to counter the influence of extremist groups, thereby reducing incidences of violent crimes in communities.

**2. Domestic Radicalization Research + \$4.0 million**

OJP requests \$4.0 million to establish a dedicated funding stream to support Research on Domestic Radicalization. NIJ’s research portfolio on Domestic Radicalization and Countering Violent Extremism came to fruition shortly after the President’s *Strategic Implementation Plan to Empower Local Partners to Prevent Violent Extremism in the United States* was released in 2011. Since its inception in 2012, NIJ has focused its research investments in developing a better understanding of the path from domestic radicalization to violent extremism and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention of radicalization in the United States.

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<sup>8</sup> David Schanzer et al., “The Challenge and Promise of Using Policing Strategies to Prevent Violent Extremism: A Call for Community Partnerships with Law Enforcement to Enhance Public Safety,” January 2016, available at: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/249674.pdf>. See pages 3 and 32-34 for quotes and more on resource constraints.

When this program was developed, it aimed to answer the following questions through its funding:

1. What are the primary drivers of radicalization to violent extremism, and how do these drivers vary across cohorts (e.g., by grievance, by age, by socioeconomic categories, etc.)?
2. How is radicalization to violent extremism analogous to other forms of extreme violence, such as mass casualty events and gangs?
3. What policy choices and/or programmatic interventions prevent or reduce radicalization to violent extremism, induce disengagement from violent extremism, and/or support de-radicalization and desistance from violent extremism?

NIJ has funded a number of studies that address the first two questions, but starting in FY 2016, NIJ is shifting its focus to the third: what works to prevent radicalization and intervene when it does occur.

Of particular interest to NIJ's stakeholders currently are studies of the potential risk associated with domestic terrorist organizations, the shifting nature of targets and how best to secure them, the links between domestic violent extremist organizations and criminal entities such as organized crime and transnational gangs, and the future risk of cyberterrorism. The program will coordinate with other funding agencies (e.g., Department of Homeland Security) and the intelligence community (e.g., the National Counterterrorism Center) to avoid repetition of effort and to ensure maximum utility from research investments.

In FY 2016, this program was appropriated \$4.0 million as a set-aside within the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program. With this request, OJP seeks to establish this program as a dedicated line-item appropriation.

**Background:** Countering and preventing violent extremism is a primary concern for state and local law enforcement agencies as well as the federal government. Violent extremists are those who support or commit ideologically motivated violence to further political, social or religious goals. The goal of NIJ's domestic radicalization and violent extremism portfolio is to provide community leaders with evidence-based practices for bolstering resilience and developing community-wide responses that can prevent and mitigate threats posed by violent extremists.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** States and territories, local governments, Indian tribal governments, nonprofit and for-profit organizations, institutions of higher education, and certain qualified individuals. For-profit organizations must agree to forgo any profit or management fee.

**Allocation Method:** Funds are primarily allocated as grants, with the exception of some contracts and inter-agency reimbursable agreements.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** It is critical that NIJ continue to build a cumulative body of basic and applied research knowledge to inform and improve criminal justice policy and practice regarding this growing threat. NIJ is shifting its focus to fund evaluations and demonstration experiments to identify "what works" for preventing radicalization to violent extremism and how best to intervene when it does occur. Currently, there are few existing prevention programs in

this area and even fewer that have been carefully evaluated. With the threat of terrorism on the rise and acts of violent extremism increasingly occurring at a national level, it is imperative that we ensure that our grant funding is being directed to the most relevant and practical means of countering violent extremism. The continuation of this funding is needed to build on what NIJ has learned from the first four years of the program.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:** By the end of FY 2016, NIJ will have released the results of a dozen projects that address the first two questions. NIJ will also release a series of working papers that synthesize the results of these studies to pinpoint our current understanding of the risk factors associated with radicalization, the most promising models explaining how it occurs, and what protective factors are best placed to aid in prevention and intervention. NIJ will also continue to fund research which updates the answers to the first two questions as necessary based on the constantly evolving nature of radicalization. Prevention and intervention will continue to be driving factors in the awards.

## Budget Request

Funding: + \$10.0 million

(dollars in thousands)	DOJ Strategic Goal & Objective	OJP Strategic Goal & Objective	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget Request	FY 2017 Request vs. FY 2016 Enacted
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>					
Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Grant Program	2.1	1.4	0	6,000	6,000
<b>Justice Assistance/Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</b>					
Domestic Radicalization Research	3.1	6.1	[4,000] <sup>1/</sup>	4,000	4,000
<b>Total, Improving the Criminal Justice System</b>			<b>[\$4,000]<sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>\$10,000</b>	<b>\$10,000</b>

<sup>1/</sup> In FY 2016, Domestic Radicalization Research was funded at \$4.0 million as a carveout under the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program.

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)	FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)
FY 2015 Enacted	0	0	0	[4,000] <sup>1/</sup>		
FY 2016 Enacted	0	0	0	[4,000] <sup>1/</sup>		
FY 2017 Current Services	0	0	0	[4,000] <sup>1/</sup>		
<i>Increases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Personnel				10,000		
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

<sup>1/</sup> In FY 2015 and FY 2016, Domestic Radicalization Research was funded at \$4.0 million as a carve-out under the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program.

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Coordinating and Enhancing Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services with Criminal Justice Agencies</b>
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
DOJ Strategic Objective:	3.4: Reform and strengthen America’s criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society.
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Program Increase:	Dollars <b>+\$6,000,000 million, for a total of \$28,000,000</b>

**Problem:** With ever-increasing corrections costs, the criminal justice system must find more effective strategies to respond to individuals with mental illness(es) and/or addictions who cycle through the system repeatedly because their underlying conditions are unaddressed.

**Solution:** Providing substance abuse and/or mental health treatment for prison or jail inmates is an effective strategy to improve public safety, reduce criminal recidivism, and control the growth of corrections costs.

The Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program helps interested jurisdictions address the challenges posed by mentally ill individuals at each stage of the criminal justice process from their first encounters with law enforcement through reentry from prison or jail.

The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program provides resources to help state and local governments develop and implement residential substance abuse treatment programs in their correctional and detention facilities and to create and maintain community-based aftercare services for offenders.

OJP’s FY 2017 President’s Budget request includes two proposals to coordinate and enhance mental health and substance abuse services with criminal justice agencies:

1. [Justice and Mental Health Collaborations](#) +\$4.0 million
2. [Residential Substance Abuse Treatment](#) +\$2.0 million

Total [Budget Increase Request](#) for Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services: **+\$6.0 million**

## 1. Justice and Mental Health Collaborations

+\$4.0 million

OJP requests an increase of \$4.0 million, for a total of \$14.0 million, for Justice and Mental Health Collaborations. This program, administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) provides grants, training, and technical and strategic planning assistance to help state, local, and tribal governments develop multi-faceted strategies that bring together criminal justice, social services, public health agencies, and community organizations, to develop system-wide responses to the needs of mentally ill individuals involved in the criminal justice system.

This funding will also support training for Crisis Intervention Teams (CIT) for police departments throughout the country. CIT is an innovative approach that trains police officers to identify and appropriately respond to persons with serious mental illness in the community with an emphasis on crisis intervention, defusing potentially volatile situations, and identifying community-based treatment and alternatives to arrest for non-violent persons.

**Background:** Many of the offenders who encounter the criminal justice system are individuals with medical, psychological, and social problems. Research shows that individuals with mental illness are grossly overrepresented in the justice system, making up a significantly disproportionate number of persons in our nations' jails and prisons. More than half of prisoners in the United States have a mental health problem, according to a 2006 Bureau of Justice Statistics study. Among female inmates, almost three-quarters have a mental disorder. In recent years, there has been increased awareness throughout the criminal justice system of the special challenges that drug-involved and mentally ill defendants pose to the court system and a growing interest in developing responses that improve public safety, control corrections costs, reduce chronic homelessness and criminal recidivism.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** States, units of local government, federally recognized Indian tribes, and tribal organizations

**Allocation Method:** Competitive (peer-reviewed) discretionary grants

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Less funding would be available to support expansion of collaborative approaches that improve criminal justice outcomes for individuals with mental illnesses or co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders and reduce criminal justice costs.

**Similar Programs:** The new National Training Program to Improve Police-Based Responses to the People with Mental Illness requested under the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program will help law enforcement agencies collaborate with behavioral health professionals, community and not-for-profit organizations, and other social services and criminal justice agencies. That program will not only support efforts related to CIT training, but will also go beyond the CIT model to develop promising new police-based responses to individuals with mental illness and address specialized law enforcement concerns in this area. (Any investments in CIT training will be coordinated between these two programs to ensure efficient use of OJP resources and reach as many law enforcement and criminal justice professionals as possible.)

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None



**Anticipated Program Outcome(s):** The increase in funding will support the expansion of collaborative approaches that improve criminal justice outcomes for individuals with mental illnesses or co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders and reduce criminal justice costs. Further, improved training for CIT teams will ensure appropriate law enforcement responses to individuals with serious mental illness.

**2. Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) +\$2.0 million**

OJP requests an increase of \$2.0 million, for a total of \$14.0 million, for RSAT. This formula grant program provides funds to state and local correctional and detention facilities for substance abuse treatment programs. RSAT assists state and local governments in developing and implementing substance abuse treatment programs in state and local correctional and detention facilities, and in creating and maintaining community-based aftercare services for offenders.

**Background:** In any given year, approximately 30,000 participants are provided specialized residential substance and aftercare services designed to help them become substance and crime free, develop skills to obtain adequate employment, and lead productive lives in the community. By focusing on substance involved offenders in U.S. prisons and jails, states are able to achieve cost efficiency while simultaneously addressing the treatment needs of an important sub-population of offenders who are found to drive most jurisdictions' recidivism rates.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories may apply for a formula grant award. In order to be eligible to receive awards under this program, each project funded for award must be supported by at least 25 percent non-federal funding. State offices may award subgrants to state agencies and units of local government (including federally recognized Indian tribal governments that perform law enforcement functions).

**Allocation Method:** Each state is allocated a base amount of 0.4 percent of total funds available. The remaining funds are divided based on the same ratio of each state's prison population to the total prison population of all states. Awards are made in the fiscal year of the appropriation and may be expended during the following three years, for a total of four years.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** State and local governments would not have additional resources needed to develop and implement residential substance abuse treatment programs in their correctional and detention facilities and to create and maintain community-based aftercare services for offenders. Since RSAT funding is awarded through a formula grant process, awards would remain roughly equal to FY 2016 funding levels, which will force states to absorb any costs increases associated with the treatment services they provide.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:**

- Ensure that RSAT participants receive aftercare services coordinated between the correctional treatment program and other social service and rehabilitation programs, such as education and job training, parole supervision, halfway houses, self-help, and peer group programs.
- Ensure that states coordinate RSAT activities with any Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration- (SAMHSA) funded state and/or local programs that address this target population.
- Limit residential programs to inmates with 6 to 12 months remaining in their confinement so they can be released after completing the program instead of returning to prison.
- Jail-based programs are encouraged to separate the treatment population from the general correctional population and design the program on effective, scientific practices.

The requested increase for the RSAT Program would enable states and units of local and tribal government to expand much needed substance abuse treatment and aftercare services to a sub-population of offenders that need it most, thereby reducing the treatment gap for such individuals.

**Budget Increase Request:**

Funding: +\$6.0 million

(dollars in thousands)	DOJ Strategic Goal & Objective	OJP Strategic Goal & Objective	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget Request	FY 2017 Request vs. FY 2016 Enacted
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>					
Justice Mental Health Collaborations	3.4	3.1	10,000	14,000	4,000
RSAT	3.4	7.2	12,000	14,000	2,000
<b>Subtotal, SLLEA</b>			<b>\$22,000</b>	<b>\$28,000</b>	<b>\$6,000</b>

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)	FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)
FY 2015 Enacted	0	0	0	18,500		
FY 2016 Enacted	0	0	0	22,000		
FY 2017 Current Services	0	0	0	22,000		
<i>Increases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0		0	0
Non-Personnel				6,000		
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$28,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Providing Comprehensive Reentry Services</b>
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
DOJ Strategic Objective:	3.4: Reform and strengthen America’s criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society.
Organizational Program(s):	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Program Increase:	Dollars <b>+\$42,000,000, for a total of \$110,000,000</b>

The Justice Department is committed to breaking the cycle of incarceration and increasing public safety by helping individuals returning from prison or jail successfully reintegrate into the community.

Through the Second Chance Act program, OJP provides grants to help state, local, and tribal corrections and public safety agencies implement and improve a variety of reentry services including housing, educational and employment assistance, mentoring relationships, physical and mental health services, substance abuse treatment services, and family-support services.

Project HOPE promotes efforts to replicate the Hawaii Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE) model, and to test additional probation and parole models that employ swift, certain, and fair (SCF) sanctions that effectively reduce recidivism.

OJP’s FY 2017 President’s Budget request includes increases for these two programs:

12. <a href="#">Second Chance Act</a>	+\$32.0 million
13. <a href="#">Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)</a>	+\$10.0 million
<b>Total <a href="#">Budget Increase Request</a> for Comprehensive Reentry Services</b>	<b>+\$42.0 million</b>

<b>1. Second Chance Act (SCA)</b>	<b>+\$32.0 million</b>
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OJP requests an increase of \$32.0 million, for a total of \$100.0 million, for the SCA Program. Administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) (in consultation with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)), the SCA Program aims to reduce recidivism and increase public safety by helping individuals returning from prison or jail successfully reintegrate into the community.

The SCA Program provides grants to help state, local, and tribal corrections and public safety agencies implement and improve a variety of reentry services including housing, educational and employment assistance, mentoring relationships, physical and mental health services, substance

abuse treatment services, and family-support services. BJA and OJJDP jointly administer this program in order to address reentry needs of the criminal and justice systems.

In addition to the regular SCA grant programs, there are four carve-outs totaling \$36.25 million under SCA:

- Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Grants (\$5 million);
- Pay for Success initiatives (\$20 million), of which up to \$10 million may be used to support Pay for Success initiatives based on the Permanent Housing model. (This funding is transferred to and administered by Housing and Urban Development.);
- Smart Probation (\$10 million); and
- Children of Arrested Parents Policy Implementation Program (\$1.25 million).

Pay for Success provides an alternative way to achieve SCA objectives by partnering with philanthropic and private investors who provide up-front capital and are reimbursed only when outcomes are achieved and verified. Under the pay for Success model, state, local, or tribal governments enter into contracts with a financial intermediary or a service provider specifying what populations should be served by a program and what services it should provide. The intermediary or service provide is given flexibility on how services should be delivered and uses operating funds primarily provided by philanthropic or other investors. Pay for Success grant funding issued to pay the intermediary or service provider for their work based on the outcomes achieved.

The Smart Probation Program reduces recidivism by improving probation and parole systems. This program provides grants and technical assistance that support the development and testing of innovative, evidence-based strategies to increase supervision success rates. The program requires research partnerships to document whether approaches reduce recidivism and enable replication by others.

The new Children of Arrested Parents Policy Implementation Program will help state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies helping law enforcement agencies develop and implement model policies that reduce the trauma experienced by children when they witness their parents' arrest or interactions with the police. These policies will also provide guidance to officers regarding their responsibilities when dealing with children in the course of their duties. These policies will help to promote more positive interactions between law enforcement and children and explore the best approaches for officers to use when working with children and families in challenging situations, such as the execution of search warrants or during multi-agency targeted warrant sweeps.

**Background:** Improving the nation's prisoner reentry programs is one of the Administration's top criminal justice priorities and an urgent challenge for many state, local, and tribal jurisdictions. The rapid growth of prison and jail populations, the rising costs of maintaining prisons and jails to house this population, and the growing focus on implementing corrections programs that effectively reduce recidivism are forcing many state and local governments to look for new options that will control costs while still ensuring public safety.

Approximately 1.6 million people were incarcerated in federal and state prisons in 2014, a rate of one out of every 111 adults.<sup>9</sup> Ninety-five percent of the incarcerated population will return to their communities.<sup>10</sup> In 2014, the nation's overall adult prison population declined by approximately one percent. These prisons remain at near all-time-high levels and face crowding and resource challenges. Accordingly, state spending on corrections has remained high. Over the last 25 years, state corrections expenditures have increased significantly—from \$12 billion in 1988 to more than \$55 billion in 2013.<sup>11</sup>

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** States, units of local government, federally recognized Indian tribes, nonprofit organizations, and state-designated correctional or administering agencies

**Allocation Method:** Competitive discretionary grants

**Consequences of Not Funding:** State, local, and tribal grantees would receive less funding to build reentry program capacity and meet the large demand for adult mentoring and juvenile reentry programming. OJP would not be able to carry out the planned expansion of evidence-based employment, behavioral health and educational programs. OJP would also be unable to implement the new Children of Arrested Parents Policy Implementation Program.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:** Increased funding would promote innovative new programs and approaches to reentry. These innovative programs and approaches may include testing, replicating, and scaling up new models for improving justice system efficiency and recidivism outcomes through the Pay for Success initiatives and new programs aimed at addressing the needs of specific populations, such as the pretrial release population and the justice system population with behavioral health disorders.

BJA gives special consideration to applicants proposing a Pay for Success model. Additionally, BJA encourages applicants to:

- Focus on the individuals most likely to recidivate (medium to high risk);
- Use evidenced-based programs proven to work and ensure the delivery of services is high quality;
- Use supervision policies and practices that balance sanctions and treatment; and
- Target places where crime and recidivism rates are the highest.

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<sup>9</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics *Prisoners in 2014*, 2013 (September, 2015), <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=5387>.

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.bjs.gov/content/reentry/reentry.cfm>

<sup>11</sup> National Association of State Budget Officers, *State Expenditure Report: Examining Fiscal 2012-2014 State Spending* (2014), <http://www.nasbo.org/sites/default/files/State%20Expenditure%20Report%20%28Fiscal%202012-2014%29S.pdf>.

## 2. Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)

+\$10.0 million

OJP requests \$10.0 million to establish a dedicated source of funding for Project HOPE, which is administered by BJA in consultation with the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). Project HOPE promotes efforts to replicate the Hawaii Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE) model, and to test additional probation and parole models that employ swift, certain, and fair (SCF) sanctions that may improve the delivery of supervision strategies and practices and reduce recidivism.

Swift and certain sanctions for violating the terms of parole or probation agreements send a consistent message to offenders about personal responsibility and accountability. Research has shown that such response to infractions improves the perception that the sanction is fair and have a better chance of shaping behavior. The research investments made by this program will support the generation of evidence that will help jurisdictions interested in the HOPE and other SCF models make informed decisions about whether this model will meet their needs.

In FY 2016, this program was funded at \$4.0 million as a set-aside within the Second Chance Act Program. With this request, OJP seeks to re-establish this program as a dedicated line-item appropriation.

**Background:** Project HOPE will build on previous NIJ research on the HOPE model which used a randomized control trial (RCT) to generate much-needed evidence on the effectiveness of “swift, certain, and fair accountability” models. In 2013, Grommon *et al.* conducted a RCT to study the relapse and recidivism outcomes of parolees who were frequently and randomly drug tested with consequences for use. The authors’ sample consisted of 529 offenders released on parole in a large urban county in a Midwestern industrialized state. Grommon *et al.* (2013) found that frequent monitoring of drug use with randomized testing protocols, immediate feedback, and certain consequences was effective in lowering rates of relapse and recidivism. These findings lend support to the use of random testing with swift, certain, and fair sanctions with parolees.

NIJ’s research on the HOPE model found that, compared with probationers in a control group, after one year the Project HOPE probationers were:

- 55% less likely to be arrested for a new crime;
- 72% less likely to use drugs;
- 61% less likely to skip appointments with their supervisory officer;
- 53% less likely to have their probation revoked; and
- Served an average of 48% fewer days in prison.

Some promising program models employing SCF sanctions that might be tested through the Project Hope program include Texas Supervision With Intensive enForcemenT (SWIFT), 24/7 Sobriety, Alaska’s Probation Accountability and Certain Enforcement (PACE), and Washington Intensive Supervision Program (WISP).

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** States, units of local government, territories, and federally recognized Indian tribes

**Allocation Method:** All recipients of cooperative agreements under this program are selected through a competitive, peer-reviewed funding application process.

**Similar Programs:** None. Although grantees could use Second Chance Act funding to test or implement the HOPE model or other SCF models, it does not focus exclusively on these type of programs or place the same emphasis on evidence generation that Project Hope does.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without funding for this program, OJP will not be able to sustain the progress it has made in evaluating the HOPE and SCF sanctions-based program models and providing evidence on the effectiveness of the varying program models over the past three years. If funding remains at FY 2016 levels, OJP would likely have to narrow the scope of this program (testing a smaller number of SCF program models) and focus this program on sustaining research already in progress.

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:** Preventing and controlling crime is critical to ensuring the strength and vitality of democratic principles, the rule of law, and the fair administration of justice. The additional funding requested for this program will support additional sites who may be interested in developing or enhancing their HOPE/SCF efforts in reducing recidivism and promoting better outcomes for program participants. In addition, the HOPE program will build capacity by working with up to 10 sites to support the strengthening of relationships to support the cooperation and long-term commitment of the state or local judicial, penal, enforcement, probation, and parole systems. The funding also will be used to develop and test a portfolio of training materials than can then be shared with the field to support replication where the intervention is found to have effectiveness.

## Budget Request

Funding: +\$42.0 million

(dollars in thousands)	DOJ Strategic Goal & Objective	OJP Strategic Goal & Objective	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget Request	FY 2017 Request vs. FY 2016 Enacted
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>					
Second Chance Act	3.4	7.2	68,000	100,000	32,000
Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)	3.4	7.2	[4,000] <sup>1/</sup>	10,000	10,000
<b>Total, Improving the Criminal Justice System</b>			<b>\$72,000</b>	<b>\$110,000</b>	<b>\$42,000</b>

<sup>1/</sup> In FY 2016, Project HOPE was funded at \$4.0 million as a carve-out under the Second Chance Act Program.

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)	FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)
FY 2015 Enacted	0	0	0	72,000		
FY 2016 Enacted	0	0	0	72,000 <sup>1/</sup>		
FY 2017 Current Services	0	0	0	72,000 <sup>1/</sup>		
<i>Increases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Personnel				42,000		
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>110,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Juvenile Justice and At-Risk Youth</b>
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
DOJ Strategic Objectives:	2.1 Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers  2.2 Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations; and uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims  3.1 Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Program Increase:	Dollars <b>+\$103,000,000, for a total of \$194,500,000</b>

**Problem:** Since reaching a high in 1994, the arrest rate for juveniles has dropped dramatically—the juvenile violent crime arrest rate has declined by 45 percent and the overall juvenile arrest rate has dropped 32 percent. Unfortunately, this decrease has not translated into changes in other areas of the juvenile justice system, such as juvenile court caseloads and juveniles in custody facilities. Specifically, compared to the drop in juvenile arrests, the juvenile court delinquency case rate has dropped only 15 percent and the custody placement rate has dropped 26 percent.

Indications are that, despite the decrease in crime, the juvenile justice system is still formally handling too many youth at significant cost to state and local governments. Many states continue to hold nonviolent and status offenders in detention and correctional institutions, for both pre-disposition and post-dispositional placement. Many indigent youth offenders who are formally handled in the states' juvenile justice systems lack meaningful access to counsel, which can lead to an increase of youth who request a waiver of counsel without understanding the repercussions, an increase in the prosecution of youth in adult court, and an increase in disproportionate minority confinement.

**Solution:** The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) will develop and advance effective, evidence-based practices at the state, local, and tribal levels to improve how the criminal and juvenile justice systems can help children. These include the use of effective prevention elements, such as the development of comprehensive community-based approaches that address risk factors in children and their environment that contribute to the development of future delinquent behavior, and cross-sector collaboration and problem solving. The four core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (JJDP Act) protect youth who come into contact with the justice system and improve their chances of a positive



outcome if they do enter the system. Training and technical assistance support communities in coordinating the efforts of schools with other local and federal resources. Finally, OJJDP has developed programs to address the specialized needs of children of incarcerated parents and girls in the juvenile justice system.

The FY 2017 President’s Budget includes these eight proposals to strengthen the juvenile justice programs:

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. <a href="#">National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention</a>      | +\$4.0 million  |
| 2. <a href="#">Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program</a>      | +\$30.0 million |
| 3. <a href="#">Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence</a> | +\$15.0 million |
| 4. <a href="#">Part B: Formula Grants</a>                           | +\$17.0 million |
| 5. <a href="#">Delinquency Prevention Program</a>                   | +\$24.5 million |
| 6. <a href="#">Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative</a>   | +\$10.0 million |
| 7. <a href="#">Girls in the Juvenile Justice System</a>             | +\$2.0 million  |
| 8. <a href="#">Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal</a>      | +\$0.5 million  |

Total [Budget Increase Request](#) for Juvenile Justice Programs **+\$103.0 million**

1. National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	+\$4.0 million
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OJP requests \$4.0 million to establish a dedicated source of funding for the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention (the Forum), which is designed to promote greater coordination and effectiveness in violence prevention efforts across community and organizational systems, including law enforcement, juvenile and criminal courts, schools, social services, mental health, and a wide variety of neighborhood and community-based organizations.

The Forum operates on three key principles:

1. Multidisciplinary partnerships are key to tackling this complex issue – police, educators, public health and other service providers, faith and community leaders, parents, and kids, must all be at the table.
2. Communities must balance and coordinate their prevention, intervention, enforcement and reentry strategies.
3. Data and evidence- driven strategies must inform efforts to reduce youth violence in our country. These three principles are critical to directing and leveraging limited resources in order to make a long-standing impact.

In FY 2016, this program was appropriated \$1.0 million as a set-aside within the Delinquency Prevention Grants Program. With this request, OJP seeks to re-establish this program as a dedicated line-item appropriation.

**Background:** The Forum was established in 2010 to build a national conversation concerning youth and gang violence that would increase awareness, drive action, and build local capacity to more effectively address youth violence through comprehensive planning. The Forum models a new kind of federal/local collaboration, encouraging its members to change the way they do

business by sharing common challenges and promising strategies, and through coordinated action.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** Units of local government, state agencies targeted to a local community, and federally recognized tribal governments that are currently implementing violence prevention strategies

**Allocation Method:** Through a competitive process, awards are made for up to \$20,000 for 12 months. Subject to performance, need, and availability of funds, OJJDP may provide supplemental funding for as many as two additional 12-month increments.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without a dedicated source of funding to support the Forum's activities, OJJDP will be forced to either rely on increasingly scarce discretionary funding to on continue the program or discontinue this program. Reducing or eliminating funding for the Forum's activities would disrupt OJJDP's efforts to help communities create multidisciplinary, data-driven strategies to address youth violence at a time when many communities for new approaches to addressing this challenge.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:** The Forum has the following overarching goals that serve as benchmarks of success:

- Elevate youth and gang violence as an issue of national significance;
- Enhance the capacity of participating localities, as well as others across the country, to more effectively prevent youth and gang violence; and,
- Promote systems and policy change by expanding engagement, collaboration, and coordination in addressing youth violence at the national, state, and local levels.

## 2. Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program +\$30.0 million

OJP requests \$30.0 million to reestablish the JABG Program. Grants awarded through the JABG Program encourage states and units of local government to implement accountability-based programs and services and strengthen the juvenile justice system.

States and sub-grantees must spend their JABG funds on programs in 18 distinct purpose areas (<http://www.ojjdp.gov/grants/solicitations/FY2013/JABG.pdf#page=22>) defined by Congress. The purpose areas encompass four types of activities:

- 1) Hiring staff;
- 2) Training staff;
- 3) Building infrastructure (expanding or renovating the physical facilities or developing information-sharing mechanisms that enable the juvenile and criminal justice systems, schools, and social services agencies to make more informed decisions regarding the

early identification, control, supervision, and treatment of juveniles who repeatedly commit serious delinquent or criminal acts); and

- 4) Implementing direct service programs (e.g., specialty courts, restorative justice programs, programs that use graduated sanctions, and assessment services).

**Background:** The JABG program is based on research studies of youth and juvenile offenders that have demonstrated that applying consequences or sanctions works best in preventing, controlling, and reducing the likelihood of subsequent violations. The goal is to decrease these consequences or sanctions in a graduated manner commensurate with the severity of the offense and the offender's prior criminal history. These sanctions can include restitution, community service, victim-offender mediation, intensive supervision, house arrest, or confinement.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories through their authorized state administering agency. Sub-grants are made to units of local government, local private agencies, and federally recognized tribes.

**Allocation Method:** The appropriated amount is distributed to all states, territories, and the District of Columbia through a formula based on population size.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** This program is the only dedicated source of funding for accountability-based programs serving justice system-involved youth. If this program is not funded, it will delay the implementation of evidence-based programs and much-needed juvenile justice system improvements that have the potential to help troubled youth avoid further justice system involvement and become productive members of their local communities.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:** The JABG program is designed to support state efforts to strengthen the accountability of the juvenile justice system, through the administration of a set of graduated sanctions. Information provided by states indicates that expected outcomes of an increase in funding for FY 2017 would result in:

- Increased ability to hire essential court and probation personnel;
- Better support for information sharing and juvenile recordkeeping;
- Conduct more needs and risk assessments of system involved youth; and
- Fund local accountability based programs.

Recidivism is a key indicator for the JABG program. The latest data indicate that youth participating in JABG-funded programs demonstrate a long-term reoffending rate of 14%. OJJDP has established a target of reducing that rate to a reoffending rate of 10%.

### 3. Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence +\$15.0 million

OJP requests an increase of \$15.0 million, for a total of \$23.0 million, for the Children Exposed to Violence program, which builds on and incorporates the knowledge gained through research, programs, and demonstration initiatives that have addressed the problem of children exposed to violence over the past decade. The Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence Program is administered by OJJDP in partnership with the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and the Office on Violence Against Women, and is coordinated with the Department of Health and Human Services.

**Background:** According to the [\*Final Report of the Attorney General's National Task Force on Children Exposed to Violence\*](#) published in December 2012, millions of children and adolescents in the United States are victimized and exposed to violence in their homes, schools, and neighborhoods every year. Children who are victims of, or witnesses to, violence often suffer devastating consequences beyond the physical harm. The National Survey on Children Exposed to Violence study found that 60.6% of children experienced some type of violence within the past year, either directly or indirectly:

- Nearly one-half of youth were assaulted at least once in 2008;
- More than one in four witnessed a violent act; and
- Nearly one in 10 saw a family member assault another.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** Local units of government, state agencies if targeted to a local community, public agencies, and federally recognized tribal governments

**Allocation Method:** Discretionary grants are made through a competitive process.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Exposure to crime or violence can have lifelong negative effects on children. Without this funding increase, OJJDP will not have sufficient resources to help its state, local, and tribal partners systematically address the consequences of children's exposure to violence and make the changes in their programs and services that are needed to address this issue on an ongoing basis.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:** The ultimate goals of the Children Exposed to Violence Program are to reduce the severity of violence, the frequency of violence, and the short- and long-term traumatic impact of violence; increase community safety and accountability; improve the response to children exposed to violence and the safety and well-being of children; and, create a national dialogue on the issue of children exposed to violence.

- Reduce childhood exposure to violence by developing and implementing activities in families and communities that prevent children's initial and repeated exposure to violence, including:
  - a. Promoting resiliency and prevention efforts;

- b. Enhancing identification, screening, and assessment of children and youth who have been traumatized by violence; and
  - c. Enhancing treatment and increase/adapt evidence based interventions for children and families.
- Increase knowledge and awareness by advancing scientific inquiry on the causes and characteristics of childhood exposure to violence and supporting education and outreach efforts to improve understanding.
  - Create and/or expand trauma-informed education and training programs for diverse professionals who work with children.
  - Expand local public education and awareness campaigns and participate in national public education campaign to raise awareness of the consequences of children’s exposure to violence.
  - Reduce the negative impact of childhood exposure to violence by improving systems and services that identify and assist youth and families who have been impacted by violence to reduce trauma, build resilience, and promote healing.
  - Create trauma-informed procedures and protocols within existing systems.

This increase will enable OJJDP to direct resources to those individuals and communities in greatest need, and to ensure that children that are exposed to violence receive immediate and effective services and interventions. In recognition of the importance of utilizing evidence-based programming, OJJDP currently reports performance data in support of the following measures:

- Percentage of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs; and
- Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs.

In FY 2014, over 90% of CEV demonstration sites implemented one or more evidence-based or evidence-informed programs or practices; and 59% of funds were allocated to grantees implementing these approaches. The targets for both measures have been increased by two percent beginning in FY 2016 to 55%.

<b>4. Part B: Formula Grants</b>	<b>+\$17.0 million</b>
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OJP requests an increase of \$17.0 million, for a total of \$75 million, for the Part B: Formula Grants Program. Part B is the core program that supports state, local, and tribal efforts to improve the fairness and responsiveness of the juvenile justice system and to increase accountability of the juvenile offender. It provides funding to support states’ efforts to comply with the four core requirements of the JJDP Act that protect youth who come into contact with the justice system and to improve their chances of a positive outcome if they do enter the system. These formula grant dollars fund programs that serve over 250,000 at-risk youth per year and allow appropriate youth to stay in their communities rather than face secure detention. If detaining the youth is necessary, these funds can be used to ensure they are held pursuant to the core requirements of the JJDP Act.

**Background:** In the 40 years of its existence, OJJDP has sponsored several research studies that have established that young offenders need to be treated differently than adults. Well-established

medical research indicates that an adolescent's brain will continue to grow and develop until she or he is about 25 years old. This research also established that youthful offenders lack the same mental acuity of adults in decision-making processes and impulse control. Therefore, youth necessarily should be treated differently in the justice system.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories through their authorized state administering agency. To receive funds, applicants must agree to comply with the core requirements of the JJDP Act. These core requirements are designed to ensure that handling of juvenile offenders and at risk youth is safe, effective and fair. (See [www.ojjdp.gov/compliance](http://www.ojjdp.gov/compliance)). Subgrants are made to units of local government, local private agencies, and federally recognized tribes.

**Allocation Method:** Formula grants are awarded based on population. Funds include a required pass-through to federally recognized American Indian and Native American tribes on a formula basis.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without the requested increase for Part B: Formula Grants, OJJDP would be unable to increase the minimum state allocation from \$400,000 to \$600,000. Without an increase to their allocation, some States would have to choose between monitoring their compliance activities and providing sub-grants.

Critical programming supporting delinquency prevention and accountability for juvenile offenders and systems would be diminished without funding at the requested levels.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:**

- Investment in Title II funds meets DOJ goals outlined above and specific objectives to increase state compliance with the JJDP Act, reduction in youth in out of home placements and elimination of racial and ethnic disparities for youth in contact with the juvenile justice system at every decision point.
- All states will also experience a substantial increase in their allocation over the FY 2016 enacted budget. The increase will provide small and medium sized states that receive the minimum state allocations the greatest proportional increase in funding resources to meet program goals and objectives.

To track progress on grants that provide funds for direct service delinquency prevention and intervention programs, OJJDP measures grantees on the "Percentage of program youth who offend or re-offend." OJJDP established a target of not more than 18% offending or reoffending for 2014. For FY 2016, OJP has a target for this measure of 15%.

The latest data also indicate that:

- Forty-two percent of Title II B grantees and subgrantees implemented evidence-based programs and/or practices. OJJDP has established a target of 45% for FY 2016.
- Eighty-six percent of youth participating in Title II B programs exhibited a desired change in targeted behavior (such as improvements in school attendance). OJJDP has established a target of 90% for FY 2016.

## 5. Delinquency Prevention Program +\$24.5 million

OJP requests an increase of \$24.5 million, for a total of \$42.0 million, for the Delinquency Prevention Program. The Delinquency Prevention Program prevents youth at risk of becoming delinquent from entering the juvenile justice system and to intervene with first time and non-serious offenders to keep them from further contact with the juvenile justice system. The goal is to reduce the likelihood that youth will become serious and violent offenders as adults, reducing the burden of crime on society and saving taxpayers billions of dollars.

Within the requested increase for this program, \$10.0 million is for the Juvenile Justice and Education Collaboration Assistance (JJECA) initiative, an effort that builds on prior evidence-based, data-driven work done by the Departments of Justice, Education and Health and Human Services. The JJECA initiative is designed to keep students in school, engaged in learning, and out of the juvenile justice system by promoting positive and supportive discipline policies and practices, professional development, and collaborative decision-making among the full range of school community stakeholders, notably those in the justice, education and health sectors.

**Background:** This delinquency prevention funding is the only federal funding that supports programs dedicated solely to delinquency prevention. Working from a research-based framework, this program emphasizes the use of effective prevention elements, including the development of comprehensive community-based approaches that address risk factors in children and their environment that contribute to the development of future delinquent behavior, and cross-sector collaboration and problem solving. This program also promotes efforts to strengthen the protective factors that can promote healthy development and insulate youth from risky behavior.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** States, territories, units of local government, federally recognized tribal governments, non-profit and for-profit organizations, and institutions of higher education

**Allocation Method:** Awards are made through a competitive process.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without funding for this program, OJJDP would lose its primary source of funding for juvenile delinquency prevention programs. Although state, local, and tribal governments may be able to provide some funding for juvenile delinquency prevention programs from other sources, many will find it difficult to dedicate sufficient resources to prevention activities and miss their best opportunity to help young people avoid the negative consequences of involvement in the justice system.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:** The Title V delinquency prevention program is designed to support state efforts to reduce delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system by reducing risks and enhancing protective factors for at-risk youth. This is done primarily through grants to local agencies and non-profits that provide services in one or more of 19 different purpose areas (see Appendix D at <http://www.ojjdp.gov/grants/solicitations/FY2011/TitleV.pdf>) The last time this program received an appropriation that included State Community Prevention grants was in FY 2011. Information provided by states indicates that expected outcomes of an increase in funding for FY 2017 would result in:

- More funding for community-based programs;
- Improved access to mental health services for at-risk youth;
- Enhanced substance abuse prevention and treatment; and
- Stronger coordination with school based activities and services.

OJJDP would track the rate of a desired change in targeted behavior among participating youth. The Title V target for this measure in FY 2017 is 75%.

In addition, this increase will also enable OJJDP to direct resources to more communities and to strengthen the use of evidence based programs and practices. OJJDP currently reports performance data in support of the following measures:

- Percentage of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs; and
- Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs.

The targets for both measures are 55% for 2017.

## 6. Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative +\$10.0 million

OJP requests an increase of \$10.0 million, for a total of \$18.0 million, for the Community-Based Violence Prevention (CBVP) Initiative. This program, administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) reduces and prevents youth violence through a wide variety of activities such as street-level outreach, conflict mediation, and the changing of community norms to reduce violence—particularly shootings and killings. It helps states and localities support a coordinated and multidisciplinary approach to gang and violence prevention, intervention, suppression, and reentry in targeted communities.

CBVP is adapted from the best violence reduction work in several cities and the public health research of the last several decades. Evaluation research has identified programs that have demonstrated effectiveness in reducing the impact of risk factors. These efforts have identified that responses must be comprehensive, long-term strategic approaches that contain the spread of gang activity, protect those youth who are most susceptible, and mitigate risk factors that foster



gang activity. The four-pronged approach of effective anti-gang strategies includes: targeted suppression of the most serious and chronic offenders; intervention with youthful gang members; prevention efforts for youth identified as being at high risk of entering a gang; and implementation of programs that address risk and protective factors and target the entire population in high-crime, high-risk areas.

**Background:** Based on law enforcement responses to the National Youth Gang Survey, in 2012 it was estimated there were 30,700 gangs and 850,000 gang members throughout 3,100 jurisdictions in the United States. The number of reported gang-related homicides increased 20 percent from 1,824 in 2011 to 2,363 in 2012, partly due to increased reporting by law enforcement agencies. Findings also indicate the growing concentration of gang activity in large populated areas, show no evidence that gang activity is spreading to less populated areas and reveal that gangs were involved in 16 percent of all homicides in the U.S. in 2012. These findings underscore the highly concentrated nature of gang homicides in the United States.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** All 50 states, the District of Columbia, U.S. territories, units of local government, and federally recognized tribal governments

**Allocation Method:** Through a competitive process, awards are made as grants for between \$250,000 and \$1.5 million for a three-year project period.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** The place-based, community-led violence prevention strategies promoted by this program are one of the most effective approaches available to help communities facing persistent problems with gangs and violent crime. Without this increase, OJJDP will not be able to systematically address the needs of the growing number of communities seeking assistance in addressing these problems. This will force these communities to divert funding from other civic needs and piece together their own strategies without a reliable source of assistance and advice.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:** OJJDP currently reports performance data in support of the following measures:

- Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs; and
- Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs.

## 7. Girls in the Juvenile Justice System +\$2.0 million

OJP requests \$2.0 million to establish a dedicated funding stream for the Girls in the Juvenile Justice System program. This program provides programming specific to the needs of girls in the juvenile justice system through responses and strategies that consider gender and the special needs of girls, including trauma informed screening, assessment and care. Activities are

designed to increase knowledge regarding “what works” for girls at risk of involvement or already involved in the juvenile justice system. Grants support community-based prevention and diversion programs for status-offending girls; school-based programs for high-risk elementary and middle school girls; mentoring programs specifically for girls; girls’ group homes; and dedicated probation officers.

In FY 2016, this program was appropriated \$2.0 million as a set-aside within the Delinquency Prevention Grants Program. With this request, OJP seeks to re-establish this program as a dedicated line-item appropriation.

**Background:** According to data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, from 1991 to 2000, arrests of girls increased more, or decreased less, than those of boys for the same offenses. By 2004, girls accounted for 30% of juvenile arrests. This apparent trend raises a number of questions, including whether it reflects an increase in girls' delinquency or changes in society's responses to girls' behavior.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** States, territories, units of local government, federally recognized tribal governments, nonprofit and for-profit organizations (including tribal organizations), and institutions of higher education (including tribal institutions of higher education)

**Allocation Method:** Through a competitive process, awards are made in the form of grants for up to 3 years.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without a dedicated source of funding for this program, OJJDP will not be able to support an ongoing effort to address the issues surrounding girls who become involved in the juvenile justice system. Although some efforts may be funded through discretionary resources, these programs will be forced to compete with many other juvenile justice priorities for the increasingly limited amount of discretionary funding available to OJJDP.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcome(s):** OJJDP’s Girls in the Juvenile Justice System program has at its foundation recently released OJJDP Policy Guidance on Girls and the Juvenile Justice System (see <http://www.ojjdp.gov/policyguidance/girls-juvenile-justice-system/>). As detailed in the OJJDP policy, this initiative will:

- Strengthen OJJDP’s Training and Technical Assistance for girls in juvenile justice with an integrated program of resource dissemination, roundtables, innovation awards, state assistance and sponsored gatherings of stakeholders at local and state level;
- Fund innovative, community-based, trauma-informed and developmentally focused demonstration projects that are gender- and culturally responsive and promote the development of girls and their individual strengths, foster healthy relationships, and create sustainable family and community connections; and

- Identify and fill gaps in research and data collection that will increase understanding and improve services for at-risk and system-involved girls.

<b>8. Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal</b>	<b>+\$500,000</b>
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OJP requests \$0.5 million to establish a dedicated source of funding for the Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal. The purpose of this project is to provide support for the development and enhancement of a publically accessible internet website that will consolidate information regarding federal resources, grant opportunities, best and promising practices, and ongoing government initiatives that address and support children of incarcerated parents and their caregivers.

In FY 2016, this program was appropriated \$0.5 million as a set-aside within the Delinquency Prevention Grants Program. With this request, OJP seeks to re-establish this program as a dedicated line-item appropriation.

**Background:** Nearly 2.7 million children, or 1 in 28, have a parent in prison or jail—an increase of more than 80 percent since 1991. For African-American children, the rate is 1 in 9. The arrest and incarceration of a parent can have significant consequences for a child’s well-being. Though each family’s experience is unique, many families struggle to cope with the sudden loss of the incarcerated parent’s income and the costs related to incarceration. Children of incarcerated parents may also face increased risk of homelessness, household disruption, problems at school, and behavioral and emotional difficulties, including depression, fear for their incarcerated parent, confusion, and anger towards the criminal justice system. Despite the strength and resilience of many children, the shame and stigma associated with incarceration may cause these children to feel isolated and alone. The Federal Interagency Reentry Council agencies are putting strategies in place to ensure that children of incarcerated parents’ chances for success are not negatively impacted by their parent’s incarceration.

**Who Can Apply For Funding/Allocation Method:** OJJDP transfers the funds to the Department of Health and Human Services via an inter-agency agreement.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without dedicated resources for this program, OJJDP will have to delay development of new content for the portal and update to existing content to fit the availability of discretionary funding for this purpose. If OJJDP encounters significant new demands on its discretionary funding, it may be forced to discontinue the portal in favor of funding higher-priority needs.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:** This program supports the successful and safe transition of young parents from secure confinement back to their families and communities, and the support of their children. The program goal is to provide an easy to access website (<http://youth.gov/youth-topics/children-of-incarcerated-parents>) that disseminates resources, best

practices and funding opportunities to children of incarcerated parents, their caregivers, and those that work with them.

**Budget Request:**

Funding: +\$103.0 million

(dollars in thousands)	DOJ Strategic Goal & Objective	OJP Strategic Goal & Objective	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget Request	FY 2017 Request vs. FY 2016 Enacted
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>					
Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence	2.2	2.2	8,000	23,000	15,000
<b>Subtotal, SLLEA</b>			<b>\$8,000</b>	<b>\$23,000</b>	<b>\$15,000</b>
<b>Juvenile Justice Programs</b>					
COIP Web Portal	2.2	1.1	0 <sup>1</sup>	500	500
Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	3.1	1.1	0 <sup>1</sup>	2,000	2,000
National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	2.1	1.1	0	4,000	4,000
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	2.1	1.1	8,000	18,000	10,000
Delinquency Prevention Program	2.2	2.2	17,500	42,000	24,500
JABG Program	2.1	1.1	0	30,000	30,000
Part B: Formula Grants	3.1	5.1	58,000	75,000	17,000
<b>Subtotal, JJP</b>			<b>\$83,500</b>	<b>\$171,500</b>	<b>\$88,000</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>\$91,500</b>	<b>\$194,500</b>	<b>\$103,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Funded as a Delinquency Prevention carve-out.

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)	FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)
FY 2015 Enacted	0	0	0	81,000		
FY 2016 Enacted	0	0	0	91,500		
FY 2017 Current Services	0	0	0	91,500		
<i>Increases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0		0	0
Non-Personnel				103,000		
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$194,500	0	0

## V. Program Increases by Item

**Item Name:** **Implementing the 21st Century Policing Task Force Recommendations and the President’s Community Policing Initiative**

**Budget Appropriation:** State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

**DOJ Strategic Objective:** 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal and international law enforcement.

**Organizational Program:** Bureau of Justice Assistance  
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Program Increase:** Dollars **+\$27,500,000, for a total of \$50,000,000**

**Problem:** Recent events have highlighted the importance of trust and cooperation between law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve, as well as the consequences that can arise when this trust breaks down. These issues go beyond holding individual officers responsible for inappropriate conduct. Without the trust of and help from the communities they serve, law enforcement agencies may find it very difficult to effectively uphold the law and make their communities safer places to live.

Building better relations with the communities they serve, ensuring that each individual they come into contact with is treated fairly, and working with their communities to address public safety challenges are essential components of modern policing. Unfortunately, these issues often do not receive enough resources and attention at the state, local, and tribal levels.

**Solution:** OJP’s FY 2017 President’s Budget request includes two proposals to build community justice and trust:

1. [Procedural Justice – Building Community Trust](#) +\$20.0 million
2. [Body Worn Camera \(BWC\) Partnership Program](#) +\$7.5 million

Total [Budget Increase Request](#) **+\$27.5 million**

These programs support the Department’s mission to improve public safety and promote the fair and impartial administration of justice. In addition, these programs support the Administration’s Building Community Justice and Trust Initiative, DOJ’s Community Policing Initiative, and ongoing federal efforts to implement the recommendations of the President’s Task Force on 21st Century Policing.

## 1. Procedural Justice – Building Community Trust

+ \$20.0 million

OJP requests \$20.0 million to establish the Procedural Justice—Building Community Trust program. This program will focus on enhancing procedural justice, reducing bias, and supporting racial reconciliation in the criminal and juvenile justice systems. The Procedural Justice program, which will be administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), will use a multi-faceted approach to enhance community trust and help to repair relationships between law enforcement agencies and communities – particularly communities of color.

Key elements of this approach will include: 1) procedural justice, 2) bias reduction, and 3) racial reconciliation. If a grantee can effectively address these three concerns, it can create an environment for effective partnerships between the local criminal justice system and the citizens it serves and provides an incentive to identify and solve problems collaboratively.

**Background:** A substantial portion of the U.S. population has contact with the criminal justice system each year. According to the BJS Police-Public Contact Survey, in 2008, approximately 40 million U.S. residents age 16 or older had contact with the police in the preceding 12 months. In the same year, almost seven million persons aged 12 and over reported being the victims of a crime to the police. Contact with the criminal justice system, as either victim or offender, is particularly prevalent for communities of color. A recent study showed that one-half of all young men of color have at least one arrest by age 23, and African-Americans are substantially more likely to be the victims of violent crimes than whites, Asians, or Hispanics/Latinos.

Research on procedural justice and community trust shows that people, both youth and adults, who perceive that they are treated fairly and respectfully by police, report positive impressions of law enforcement, even when the interaction results in a sanction. Individual experiences with and perceptions of law enforcement can in turn shape broader community responses. There are other reasons to be attentive to procedural justice and community trust and the related concepts of implicit bias and racial reconciliation. Unjust interactions by police can be civil rights violations, lead to wrongful convictions, and harm crime victims.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** State, local, and tribal courts and criminal justice agencies, on behalf of a coalition that includes representatives of local law enforcement and criminal justice agencies, community leaders, BCJI Program, and other local stakeholders.

**Allocation Method:** Grantees receiving awards under the Procedural Justice – Building Community Trust program will be selected through a competitive, peer-reviewed grant application process.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** If this request is not funded, OJP will not have a dedicated source of funding to support innovative programs to help state, local, and tribal governments address procedural justice concerns and improve relationships between criminal justice agencies and the citizens they serve. Since these issues are not currently addressed by any existing OJP program, OJP would be unable to address these concerns .

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:** This program will enhance procedural justice, reduce bias, and support racial reconciliation at the community level. Key data points for tracking will include data such as perceptions of procedural justice and safety, as well as stops, frisks, arrests, rate of citizen reporting to the police, citizen complaints (review and disposition of), incarceration, crime rate, charging decisions, pleas, and convictions, and other outcomes for youth and adults.

**2. Body Worn Camera (BWC) Partnership Program** **+\$7.5 million**

OJP requests an increase of \$7.5 million, for a total of \$30.0 million, for the BWC Partnership Program. This program, administered by OJP’s Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), will award grants supporting effective implementation of BWC systems by state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies and provide training and technical assistance to recipients of implementation funding.

Grants supporting BWC systems implementation will range between \$25,000 and \$1 million depending on the size of the jurisdiction served by the agency receiving the grant. Agencies receiving these awards will be subject to a 50 percent matching requirement and therefore will only be able to apply for up to half of the full cost of implementing their BWC systems. (Agencies may count the costs of data storage infrastructure needed to support BWC systems as part of their matching contribution.)

Based on the President’s Budget request and current plans for this program, OJP estimates that this program will make approximately 90 awards intended to benefit more than 21,000 officers in FY 2017. OJP also anticipates supplementing funding for training and technical assistance (TTA) to help all jurisdictions with BWC policy and implementation efforts (even if they do not receive matching grant funding). The TTA program employs a network of subject matter experts who are available to assist in developing problem-solving strategies and adopting BWC technology, maintain the BJA Body-Worn Camera Toolkit, and track the outcomes of the awarded grants.

**Background:** Current research suggests that body-worn cameras are a useful tool for building and maintaining trust between law enforcement and the communities they serve. Evidence indicates that the presence of body-worn cameras can assist in de-escalating conflicts, resulting in more constructive encounters between the police and members of the community. In the event of a crime, confrontation, or use-of-force incident, cameras capture empirical evidence in an inalterable record of events protecting the citizens’ and the officers’ honor.

Preliminary research based on studies of multiple implementations and scenarios show that departments deploying body-worn cameras receive fewer public complaints, file fewer use-of-force reports, and show a reduction in adjudicated complaints resulting in a decrease of settlements. BJA maintains the Body-worn Camera Toolkit, a web-based resource that provides policy development and implementation support to the nations criminal justice agencies.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** All units of state and local government and federally recognized Indian tribes and Native Alaskan communities (matching grants for BWC systems), and national and regional public and private entities with relevant expertise in the areas of law enforcement and BWC systems (training and technical assistance awards).

**Allocation Method:** Grantees receiving awards under the BWC Partnership Program will be selected through a competitive, peer-reviewed grant application process.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without this funding, OJP will have no dedicated source for supporting the purchase and implementation of BWC systems or provide TTA services. While local and tribal jurisdictions could choose to use Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) funding for this purpose, this would force these jurisdictions to divert funding from other local priorities.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:** This initiative will help the federal government be a full partner with state and local law enforcement agencies to build and sustain trust between communities and those who serve and protect these communities to:

- Improve law enforcement interactions with the public.
- Assist in de-escalating conflicts, resulting in more constructive encounters between the police and members of the community.
- Provide a visual and audio record of interactions.
- Provide empirical evidence in an inalterable record of events protecting the citizens' and the officers' honor.
- Reduce public complaints, file fewer use-of-force reports, and show a reduction in adjudicated complaints resulting in a decrease of settlements.

**Budget Request:**

Funding: +\$27.5 million

(dollars in thousands)	DOJ Strategic Goal & Objective	OJP Strategic Goal & Objective	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget Request	FY 2017 Request vs. FY 2016 Enacted
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>					
Procedural Justice – Building Community Trust	3.1	5.1	0	20,000	20,000
Body Worn Camera (BWC) Partnership Program	3.1	5.1	22,500	30,000	7,500
<b>Total, Implementing The 21st Century Policing Task Force Report and the President's Community Policing Initiative</b>			<b>\$22,500</b>	<b>\$50,000</b>	<b>\$27,500</b>



	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)	FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)
FY 2015 Enacted	0	0	0	19,000 <sup>1/</sup>		
FY 2016 Enacted	0	0	0	22,500		
FY 2017 Current Services	0	0	0	22,500		
<i>Increases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Personnel				27,500		
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

<sup>1/</sup>The FY 2015 Body-Worn Cameras Pilot Implementation Program was funded through a portion of the Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) appropriation available for the development and acquisition of new technologies as well as never obligated balances released to BJA for additional funding activities.

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Improving Access to Justice</b>
Budget Appropriations:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Juvenile Justice Programs
DOJ Strategic Objective:	3.1 Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs
Organizational Programs:	Bureau of Justice Assistance Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Program Increase:	Dollars <b>+\$13,300,000, for a total of \$15,800,000</b>

**Problem:** Both adults and juveniles who are low to moderate income in this country often do not have access to a lawyer in both the criminal and civil justice systems. The right to counsel is fundamental to a fair criminal justice system and necessary to improving equal access to justice for all Americans—two central missions of the Department of Justice. In particular, youth without counsel are often uninformed about the serious and long-term consequences of juvenile court adjudications and enter into plea agreements that set them up for future failure.

**Solution:** In 2010, the Department established the Office for Access to Justice (ATJ) to address growing concerns in the criminal and civil justice systems, and to help deliver outcomes that are fair and accessible to all, regardless of wealth and status. Right to Counsel—Answering Gideon’s Call will provide resources to ensure that no person faces potential time in jail without first having the aid of a lawyer to present an effective defense, as required by the United States Constitution. The Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program will support juvenile indigent defender offices, and develop and implement standards of practice and policy for the effective management of such offices. The Civil Legal Aid Competitive Grants Program will provide funding, training, and technical assistance to incentivize civil legal aid planning processes and system improvements, supporting innovative efforts to improve and expand civil legal assistance services at the state, local, and tribal levels.

OJP’s FY 2017 President’s Budget includes three program increase requests to help expand access to justice, in addition to a request for additional related data collection (+\$2.5 million):

1. <a href="#">Indigent Defense—Answering Gideon’s Call</a>	+\$5.4 million
2. <a href="#">Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program</a>	+\$2.9 million
3. <a href="#">Civil Legal Aid—Competitive Grants Program</a>	+\$5.0 million
Total <a href="#">Budget Increase Request</a> for Improving Access to Justice	<b>+\$13.3 million</b>

Additionally, BJS requests \$2.5 million for data collection efforts and NIJ requests \$5.7 million for research related to Indigent Defense in FY 2017. See “Improving Criminal Justice Data Collection, Reporting, Information Sharing, and Evidence Generation” on Pages 144 and 145.

## 1. Indigent Defense—Answering Gideon’s Call +\$5.4 million

OJP requests \$5.4 million to establish the new Indigent Defense—Answering Gideon’s Call program. Administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), this program will provide funding and other resources to support changes in state and local criminal court practices. This includes:

- Support for BJA’s [Right to Counsel \(R2C\) National Consortium](#), which consists of national, state, and local criminal justice stakeholders, community advocates, and policymakers who are committed to ensuring that no person faces the loss of liberty without first having the aid of a lawyer with the time, ability, and resources to present an effective defense. The R2C also leverages private/public funds and continues the momentum established by the Attorney General’s Gideon’s 50th Anniversary Summit.
- Training, Mentoring, and Leadership Development for Public Defenders involving evidence-based solutions and best practices that would benefit their offices.
- Engaging the Judiciary and Other Stakeholders to make system improvements needed to meet [national standards](#) through technical assistance, public education, policy development, and training. Public defenders cannot drive systems improvements without the support of other system stakeholders, including judges and prosecutors. Based on successful efforts to improve public defense systems across the country, this strategy, as part of the Right to Counsel Consortium, would use trainings, webinars and other outreach to engage and inform state legislatures, judges, prosecutors and other criminal justice system officials about current challenges and best practices on public defense.

**Background:** The 1963 Supreme Court ruling in *Gideon vs. Wainwright* upheld the right of the accused to have a proper defense and mandated that state courts appoint attorneys for defendants who could not afford to retain counsel on their own.

In many states, particularly with dwindling state budgets, the indigent defense system cannot meet the demands being placed on it. Many defendants receive insufficient representation or, in some cases, no representation at all. This is a concern because it:

- Violates the constitutional rights of our citizens;
- Contributes to over-incarceration (defendants may not get the benefit of available alternatives to incarceration for first-time or low-level offenses); and
- Reduces confidence in the justice system.

Similarly, the 1967 Supreme Court ruling in *In re Gault* (387 U.S. 1, 1967) established due process rights for children in delinquency proceedings, and yet legal services for children are also inadequate. The Constitutional protections are simply not a reality for many young people who come into contact with America’s juvenile justice systems. According to the *Survey of*

*Youth in Residential Placement (SYRP)*, only 52% of youth who are not yet adjudicated report having a lawyer and only 42% of youth in custody reported that they have a lawyer.

**Who Can Apply for Funding:** State, local, tribal, non-profit, universities, and for-profit

**Allocation Methods:** Competitive grants

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes for Right to Counsel -- Answering Gideon's Call:**

- Reduced number of adults entering the criminal justice systems and thus decreased corrections costs. Improved, effective representation leads to the benefit of available alternatives to incarceration for first time or low-level offenses.
- Increased trust and confidence in the criminal justice system thus better outcomes for communities.
- Better defendant outcomes thus fewer collateral consequences.

## 2. Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program + \$2.9 million

OJP requests an increase of \$2.9 million, for a total of \$5.4 million, for the Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program. Administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), this program promotes the systemic changes needed to make the protections promised by the Supreme Court's *Gault* decision a reality for America's young people.

This program provides grants, training, and technical assistance to the juvenile defense attorneys (including public defenders, court-appointed counsel, and legal services providers) as well as states and tribal governments to help them improve the quality of juvenile defense services and delivery systems to meet national standards. Specifically, the initiative will support the:

- Development and implementation of consistent standards of practice by states;
- Development and implementation of policies and procedures that divert status offenders and low risk youth charged with non-violent offenses into prevention and treatment programs and out of the juvenile justice system, promote equal justice, and improve perceptions of fairness among youth;
- Development of state or regional resource centers that will assist state, tribal and local juvenile defense systems with collecting and analyzing data, and leveraging resources;
- Provision of training and technical assistance to the juvenile defense attorneys and legal services providers on adolescent brain development, recent advances in neuroscience, and the impact that trauma caused by exposure to violence has on human development and well-being;
- Peer-to-peer consultation and networking amongst the juvenile defenders;
- Hiring and training civil legal services attorneys to provide direct legal services to youth reintegrating back into their communities from secure confinement or out-of-home placement. This may include assistance with access to education, employment, housing, and

health care as well as with pursuing expungement of juvenile and criminal history records, in appropriate cases; and

- Collaboration between judges, attorneys, social workers, and other stakeholders in juvenile defense to share experiences, tools, trends, developments, resources and strategies, problem solve, address reoccurring challenges to developing a shared practice, and inform the current knowledge base of best and promising practices for juvenile indigent defense.

**Background:** The role of the juvenile defender is highly complex and specialized. Since the United States Supreme Court’s ruling in *In re Gault*, 387 U.S. 1 (1967) which established that children have the right to counsel in delinquency proceedings, there has been controversy regarding the scope and breadth of that right. One thing remains constant—children, most of all, need access to competent counsel when they come before the court system. According to OJJDP’s *Survey of Youth in Residential Placement (SYRP)*, only 42 percent of youth in custody report that they have a lawyer. The SYRP also reports that only a minority of youth in custody have requested contact and only 13 percent requested and actually received access to a lawyer.

Juveniles are usually not aware of the long-term negative consequences associated with their records such as barriers to housing, education, employment, health care, and insurance. Social, emotional, and psychological consequences such as trauma, and a sense of shame and humiliation, are also of significant concern.

**Who Can Apply for Funding:** States, territories, tribal governments, and D.C.), local governments (cities and counties), and non-profits, including national and state based advocacy organizations

**Allocation Methods:** Competitive Grants

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes for Juvenile Indigent Defense:**

- Increased number of youth who have access to counsel at pre-and post-adjudication hearings.
- Reduced number of juveniles that are sentenced to out-of-home placement.
- Reduced need and costs for the criminal justice system.

### 3. Civil Legal Aid--Competitive Grants Program + \$5.0 million

OJP requests \$5.0 million to establish the new Civil Legal Aid—Competitive Grants Program. Administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, in collaboration with the Department’s Access to Justice Initiative (ATJ), this program will provide funding, training, and technical assistance to help state, local, and tribal governments assess their civil legal aid delivery systems and make improvements. This would involve leveraging existing legal aid nonprofits, state courts, local bar associations, technology innovations, law schools, and pro bono programs to develop innovative models that make use of public/private collaboration.

The program is based on successful state efforts to look at all available resources, identify unmet needs, and develop strategies to meet them. For example, bipartisan Access to Justice Commissions:

- In North Carolina, developed NCVetsLegal.org as a clearinghouse for self-help resources to help address veterans' legal needs by working with the Bar Association, legal aid programs, law students, and veterans organizations.
- In Tennessee, developed OnlineTNJustice, enabling any income-qualified person with internet access to pose a legal question answered by private attorney volunteers in order to reach remote rural parts of their state and deploy more volunteer attorneys.

**Background:** Many Americans who appear in civil court to address significant life-altering events — such as foreclosure proceedings, domestic violence matters, or child custody cases— do so without a lawyer. According to studies conducted by the Legal Services Corporation and other legal services organizations, current federal funding for civil legal aid programs allows most of them to meet only 20% of the civil legal needs of low-income Americans. Furthermore, these statistics describe only those below the poverty line and do not reflect the tens of millions of moderate income Americans who also cannot afford a lawyer.

Inefficiencies from escalating numbers of self-represented litigants compound budget woes for our courts, creating delays and additional burdens for both state and federal courts. Providing legal assistance to people who cannot afford it also offers economic benefits by preventing violence and financial waste. For example, helping victims of domestic violence obtain safe child custody arrangements and support payments may enable them to leave abusive relationships and significantly reduce violence to themselves, their children, and others.

The program will require an evaluation of each project to further the Administration's efforts to use evidence-based decision-making to improve results.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** State, local, tribal, non-profit, universities, and for-profit organizations

**Allocation Methods:** Competitive Grants

**Similar Programs:** None. The Legal Services Corporation addresses the lack of civil legal assistance for low-income individuals by providing funding for direct legal services. This program would not fund direct legal services. Instead, it will support states in assessing their civil legal aid delivery systems and making improvements.

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:**

- Grantees would identify unmet legal needs in their states and develop implementation plans in their states for how to expand access to justice in their jurisdictions.
- Higher number of low-moderate income Americans with a lawyer in civil proceedings.

## Budget Request:

Funding: +\$13.3 million

(dollars in thousands)	DOJ Strategic Goal & Objective	OJP Strategic Goal & Objective	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget Request	FY 2017 Request vs. FY 2016 Enacted
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>					
Civil Legal Aid	3.1	5.1	0	5,000	5,000
Answering Gideon's Call	3.1	5.2	0	5,400	5,400
<b>Subtotal, SLLEA</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>10,400</b>	<b>10,400</b>
<b>Juvenile Justice Programs</b>					
Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense	3.1	5.2	2,500	5,400	2,900
<b>Subtotal, JJP</b>			<b>2,500</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>2,900</b>
<b>Total, Improving Access to Justice</b>			<b>\$2,500</b>	<b>\$15,800</b>	<b>\$13,300</b>

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)	FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)
FY 2015 Enacted	0	0	0	2,500*		
FY 2016 Enacted	0	0	0	2,500		
FY 2017 Current Services	0	0	0	2,500		
<i>Increases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Personnel				13,300		
Grand Total	0	0	0	15,800	0	0

\*In FY 2015, the Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program was appropriated \$2.5 million as a carveout under the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program.

## V. Program Increases by Item

**Item Name:** **Improving Criminal Justice Data Collection, Reporting, Information Sharing, and Evidence Generation**

**Budget Appropriation:** Research, Evaluation and Statistics

**DOJ Strategic Objective(s):** 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies.

**Organizational Program(s):** Bureau of Justice Statistics  
National Institute of Justice

**Program Increase:** Dollars **+\$44,000,000 for a total of \$125,000,000**

**Problem:** The need to share results of evidence-based research to learn “what works” within the criminal and juvenile justice and crime victim service communities has been widely acknowledged as an essential step toward improving effectiveness and efficiency of these programs. The expansion of data being collected by many of these agencies is increasingly being leveraged to facilitate the exchange of information more rapidly at the federal, state and local levels as well as the sharing of information across jurisdictional boundaries and online with the public. To respond effectively to the emerging challenges of crime and justice, such as police legitimacy, policy makers, agency decision makers, and researchers require access to more and better data and empirical evidence regarding what works with regard to policy and practice to address these challenges.

**Solution:** Improvements in the collection of administrative data by justice organizations can be leveraged by research oriented organizations, such as the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), to expand access to data, providing information with which to generate national statistics on crime and its outcomes and to produce evidence-based research and to evaluate “what works.” BJS and NIJ focus on collecting both qualitative and quantitative data that will improve our collective knowledge and understanding of crime and justice issues through measurable outcomes.

OJP’s FY 2017 President’s Budget request includes five proposals to help improve evidence generation and information sharing:

1. [CrimeSolutions.gov](http://CrimeSolutions.gov) +\$3.0 million
2. [Forensic Science](#) +\$2.0 million
3. [National Crime Statistics Exchange \(NCS-X\)](#) +\$10.0 million
4. [Research, Development and Evaluation \(NIJ Base\)](#) +\$12.0 million
5. [Criminal Justice Statistics Program \(BJS Base\)](#) +\$17.0 million

**Total [Budget Increase Request](#) for Improving Evidence:** **+\$44.0 million**



OJP requests \$3.0 million to establish a dedicated source of funding for CrimeSolutions.gov. This program provides practitioners and policymakers with a credible, online source for evidence-based information on “what works” and what is promising in criminal justice, juvenile justice, and crime victim services policy and practice, as well as what has not been proven to work. CrimeSolutions.gov is a searchable online database with profiles of nearly 300 evidence-based programs covering a range of justice-related topics, including corrections; courts; crime prevention; substance abuse; juveniles; law enforcement; technology and forensics; and victims. The database is user-friendly, providing information in clear, concise, accessible language and offers multiple points of access or “views,” so that users can choose how best to access material. CrimeSolutions.gov receives an average of 1,800 visitors per day and is among the most widely used source of its kind.

Funding for this program supports the work of subject matter experts who: 1) review new and promising program and policies for inclusion in the CrimeSolutions.gov database, 2) update and maintain the database and the CrimeSolutions.gov web site that provides public access to the database, and 3) assist CrimeSolutions.gov users with questions related to evidence-based programs.

**Background:** The need to share the results of evidence-based research within the criminal justice community to learn “what works” has been widely acknowledged by government agencies, academic researchers and professional organizations as an essential step toward improving the effectiveness and efficiency of these programs.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** State, local, and tribal government agencies; nonprofit and for-profit organizations; institutions of higher education; and qualified individuals with expertise in evidence-based programs and program evaluation.

**Allocation Method:** Recipients of contracts or cooperative agreements supported by this program are chosen through a competitive, merit-based selection process.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** A deficiency in funding could create a backlog of programs and practices and evidence-based strategies at the Federal, state and local levels. A lack of utility for stakeholders will lead to a lack of confidence in the reliability and usefulness of the online database.

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcome:** A critical outcome for this program will be to continue to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the databases in order to provide searchable and verifiable evidence to support and maintain timely criminal justice policy issues.

## 2. Forensic Science

+\$2.0 million

OJP requests an increase of \$2.0 million, for a total of \$6.0 million, for the Forensic Science program. Of the amount requested, \$3.0 million will be transferred to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) for measurement science and standards in support of forensic science through administration of the Organization of Scientific Area Committees (OSAC). Remaining funds will support the National Commission on Forensic Science (Commission). The Commission was established with DOJ in partnership with NIST and a portion of the increased funds may be transferred to NIST to support OSAC activities. The objectives of the Commission are to provide recommendations and advice to DOJ concerning national methods and strategies for:

- Strengthening the validity and reliability of the forensic sciences (including medico-legal death investigation);
- Enhancing quality assurance and quality control in forensic science laboratories and units;
- Identifying and recommending scientific guidance and protocols for evidence seizure, testing, analysis, and reporting by forensic science laboratories and units; and
- Identifying and assessing other needs of the forensic science communities to strengthen their disciplines and meet the increasing demands generated by the criminal and civil justice systems at all levels of government.

**Background:** The Attorney General chartered the Commission in March 2013, and the Deputy Attorney General and the Director of NIST both serve as co-chairs as part of an interagency partnership to strengthen forensic science in the United States. Commission recommendations are developed by several subcommittees that focus on specific priority areas to enhance the practice and improve the reliability of forensic science. This unique interagency partnership leverages DOJ's role as a leader in forensic science policy and NIST's long-standing expertise to promulgate standards and best practices for the forensic sciences.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** OJP does not award grants or cooperative agreements under this program. The funding that OJP retains is directly administered by NIJ to support the activities of the Commission.

**Allocation Method:** The funding transferred to NIST does support grant awards; NIST oversees all aspects of these grants.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Insufficient funding will decrease Commission productivity for providing recommendations to the Attorney General, thereby creating delays in strengthening the validity and reliability of the forensic sciences and creating gaps in the quality of services provided by forensic science laboratories.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:** Anticipated outcomes focus on improving the quality of forensic science services and creating consensus standards and best practices for forensic evidence processing and examinations.

**3. National Crime Statistics Exchange (NCS-X) +\$10.0 million**

OJP requests \$10.0 million to establish the National Crime Statistics Exchange (NCS-X) program. NCS-X, which will be administered by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), is a collaborative effort with the FBI to transition official law enforcement crime reporting from the Summary Reporting System (SRS) to the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS). NIBRS captures information on a comprehensive set of the crimes addressed by modern law enforcement agencies, providing specific details to address their constituencies' concerns and allocate resources more effectively. NIBRS collects incident-based crime statistics from law enforcement agencies across the country. However, only 6,500 of the Nation's roughly 18,000 law enforcement agencies participated in NIBRS as of 2014.<sup>12</sup> This represents about 29 percent of the United States' resident population, so the data cannot be reliably adjusted to produce national-level estimates or estimates for the largest jurisdictions in the nation.

In addition to supporting the goal of improving criminal justice data collection and evidence generation, the President's Task Force on 21<sup>st</sup> Century Policing identified in their 2015 report the need for nationally-representative, incident-based data on crimes reported to police, especially for promoting transparency by the police and understanding police responsiveness to crimes. The major law enforcement associations-comprised of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), Major Cities' Chiefs Association (MCSA), and National Sheriffs Association (NSA)-also signed a joint statement of support for the transition to NIBRS and for the NSC-X program to be the mechanism by which we achieve a nationally-representative system of NIBRS data.

With funding support from the FBI, BJS will provide funding to 400 scientifically selected law enforcement agencies that, when their data are combined with data from the current NIBRS participating agencies, will produce nationally representative incident-based statistics. The funding from the FBI is to provide direct support to law enforcement agencies and to the state crime reporting agencies that collect official police data from the agencies in their state. This includes funding to transition the 72 largest law enforcement agencies in the Nation to NIBRS, resulting in incident-based crime data coverage for nearly all of the major metropolitan areas in the U.S.

In addition to the direct support for the state and local agencies that BJS will provide in coordination with the FBI, an additional \$10.0 million is needed to ensure the success of the NCS-X project through the following activities:

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<sup>12</sup> Data source: <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/nibrs/2013/resources/nibrs-participation-by-population-group>

Assist with Agency Recruitment and Implementation of NIBRS in NCS-X Sample Agencies:

- Recruit state and local agencies throughout the life of NCS-X, including continuous communications and outreach activities, and development of recruitment marketing materials;
- Continuously track recruitment efforts nationally and assist BJS in addressing contingencies, as needed;
- Work with BJS in determining when replacements for sample agencies should be recruited;
- Conduct readiness assessments with the NCS-X sample agencies to determine the technical, staffing, and other resource needs associated with converting to NIBRS reporting;
- Maintain a repository of information gathered from readiness assessments with agencies and produce an assessment of the technical, staffing, and funding needs for reporting NIBRS data, for use by the FBI in converting additional agencies beyond the 400 NCS-X sample agencies;
- Provide consultation to state UCR programs in the development of their plans to implement or expand NIBRS in the state;
- Coordinate with BJS on the development of agreements with and conversion specifications for agencies to ensure inclusion of BJS-specific project goals; and
- Assist BJS in the coordination of activities associated with state and local agency grant programs.

Create Training Programs for State Crime Reporting Programs and NCS-X Sample Agencies:

- Develop training materials and tools to be used by local agencies in conversion:
  - Agency-specific training on data entry and coding;
  - Quality assurance involving agency-specific review, verification, and auditing processes;
- Establish enhanced NIBRS training materials for use primarily by state UCR programs, including a customizable web-based component.

Provide Technical Assistance:

- Produce a customizable playbook for NIBRS conversion, for use by state UCR programs and by local law enforcement agencies, that provides a blueprint for the process;
- Develop standard estimation guidance and procedures, as well as recommended report formats that effectively demonstrate the utility of NIBRS analyses for states and local agencies;
- Create customized explanations for changes in crime rates resulting from the conversion from summary reporting to NIBRS;
- Establish procedures that effectively reduce the cost and time involved in NIBRS certification;

- Develop a suite of analytical tools or capabilities for new NIBRS agencies which incorporate:
  - Data quality control standards; and
  - Effective methods of assessing data quality and coverage;
- Carry out analyses of NIBRS data to produce topical reports of interest to DOJ, other federal agencies, Congress, the Administration, and other stakeholders, and to showcase the unique capabilities of NIBRS data.

**Background:** The current national sources of data on crimes known to law enforcement are not comprehensive or detailed, and therefore are unable to generate the types of information needed to understand crime and the law enforcement response to it in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. As such, the FBI has declared its intention to retire the SRS and require that state and local agencies report crime data using the NIBRS standard. Because policymakers and criminal justice professionals and practitioners do not currently have incident-based data from law enforcement agencies:

- Public officials and criminal justice professionals are making policy decisions with information that has not changed substantially in content or methodology since the SRS was introduced in 1929;
- There are large gaps in overall knowledge about crime and the effectiveness of crime control policies, such as the rates of and changes over time in juvenile victimization and offending, domestic violence and other crimes against women, crimes against vulnerable populations like children and the elderly, crimes involving firearms, and crimes that result in serious injury, among others, and
- There is little detailed information available describing how the police respond to specific types of crimes, including the extent to which the law enforcement response to crime varies by the characteristics of the victims, the offenders, and the circumstances of the incident. There is also relatively little publicly available data on the degree to which police departments hold offenders accountable through arrests.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** National and regional public and private entities, including for-profit and nonprofit organizations, faith-based and community organizations, and institutions of higher education. Applicants must have demonstrated experience in relevant content areas, including implementing large-scale data collection programs, working with law enforcement agencies, working with state UCR agencies, using police administrative and operational records, developing training materials, conducting data analysis, disseminating statistical data, and assessing data quality for imputation and estimation purposes.

**Allocation Method:** BJS will determine the most effective allocation method to meet the needs of the project.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without funding for this request, implementation of NCS-X may be delayed by up to two years, which will delay the development of better quality statistical data on crime and effectiveness of crime control policies.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:** By 2020, BJS anticipates being able to make detailed estimates of crime for the nation, as well as many states and large metropolitan areas, using NIBRS data generated by the NCS-X program. Additional NIBRS data generated through the NCS-X initiative can also be used to identify and document emerging crime problems, produce outcome measures for initiatives aimed at affecting local crime rates or the police responses to them, produce measures on issues such as profiling and discrimination in departments based on analysis of arrests or prosecutors' declinations related to the characteristics of the victim or alleged offender, and examine events not well represented in the National Crime Victimization Survey or that are not currently available from many police departments (especially the mid-sized and smaller agencies) like gun violence, sexual violence, and offenses resulting in serious injury.

#### 4. Research, Development and Evaluation

+\$12.0 million

OJP requests an increase of \$12.0 million, for a total of \$48.0 million, for the Research, Development, and Evaluation Program. The mission of this program, administered by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is to improve knowledge and understanding of crime and justice issues through sciences, and to provide objective and independent knowledge and tools to reduce crime and promote justice, particularly at the state, local, and tribal levels. NIJ has supported a wide program of criminal justice focused research, development, and evaluation across the social/ behavioral, forensic, and physical sciences.

Of the \$12.0 million increase requested for the Research, Development, and Evaluation Program: \$5.0 million will fund the Collecting Digital Evidence Initiative in order to improve the means to conduct digital forensics of large-scale computer systems and networks; \$3.0 million will fund Social Science Research on Indigent Defense, which will include evaluations of current strategies for indigent defense, as well as research and development to generate new research-based strategies for strengthening and safeguarding indigent defense in the U.S.; \$2.7 million will support Civil Legal Research, in coordination with the Department's Access-to-Justice (ATJ) Initiative Office; and \$1.3 million will support NIJ's base set of programs, which support criminal justice-focused social, physical, and forensic science research.

**Background:** NIJ's pursuit of its mission is guided by the following principles:

- Research can make a difference in individual lives, in the safety of communities and in creating a more effective and fair justice system.
- Government-funded research must adhere to processes of fair and open competition guided by rigorous peer review.
- NIJ's research agenda must respond to the real world needs of victims, communities and criminal justice professionals.
- NIJ must encourage and support innovative and rigorous research methods that can provide answers to basic research questions as well as practical, applied solutions to crime.
- Partnerships with other agencies and organizations, public and private, are essential to NIJ's success.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** States (including territories), units of local government, federally recognized Indian tribal governments that perform law enforcement functions, non-profit and for-profit organizations (including tribal non-profit and for-profit organizations), institutions of higher education (including tribal institutions of higher education), and certain qualified individuals.

**Allocation Method:** All cooperative agreements or contracts supported by this funding are awarded through a competitive, peer-reviewed application process.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without this increase in funding, BJS will not have sufficient resources to develop the empirical evidence needed to address high priority criminal justice issues, which may lead to delays in addressing emerging justice system challenges and slow the development of more effective criminal justice strategies and programs.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:** Anticipated outcome will be to increase research efforts that focus on evidence-based initiatives in order to create best strategies to enhance access to justice throughout the United States.

<b>5. Criminal Justice Statistics</b>	<b>+\$17.0 million</b>
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OJP requests an increase of \$17.0 million, for a total of \$58.0 million, for the Criminal Justice Statistics Program. This program is administered by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), whose mission is to collect, analyze, publish, and disseminate information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government. These data are critical to federal, state, and local policymakers in combating crime and ensuring that justice is both efficient and even-handed. BJS also provides technical and financial support to state governments in developing capabilities in criminal justice statistics and improving their criminal history records and information systems.

Of the \$17.0 million increase requested for the Criminal Justice Statistics Program: \$6.0 million will support the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) Sample Boost for Subnational Estimates program, which will provide for a permanent increase to the NCVS household sample in up to 22 states to allow for the production of estimates of victimization for states and select metropolitan statistical areas, large cities, and counties. These 22 states account for 79% of the U.S. population and 80% of crime known to police. The requested increase also includes \$2.5 million for two indigent defense initiatives: 1) \$1.0 million is for a National Survey of Public Defenders, which will provide statistics on public defenders nationwide; and 2) \$1.5 million is for a National Public Defenders Reporting Program, which will provide a mechanism to monitor changes in public defenders' offices workload and progress towards or deviation from American Bar Association standards for quality of indigent defense services. The remaining amount will be used for other research efforts to help resolve criminal justice issues.

**Background:** BJS is one of 13 federal statistical agencies and is the principal statistical agency of the Department of Justice. Its studies and data analyses are a vital tool for policymakers and criminal justice professionals looking to gain a better understanding of crime and justice related trends in the United States. It also assists researchers in studying the effectiveness of programs and policies.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** States (including territories), units of local government, federally recognized Indian tribal governments (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior) that perform law enforcement functions, non-profit and for-profit organizations (including tribal non-profit and for-profit organizations), institutions of higher education (including tribal institutions of higher education), and certain qualified individuals.

**Allocation Method:** All cooperative agreements or contracts supported by this funding are awarded through a competitive, peer-reviewed application process.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without the requested funding increase, BJS will not have sufficient funding to implement new data collection efforts and improve existing efforts, leading to delays in gathering and analyzing statistical data used the statistical data that policymakers and criminal justice professionals need to gain a better understanding of crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Outcomes:** The primary goal of this program is to strengthen the resources used to resolve criminal justice issues such as the electronic criminal history records, technical assistance and data collection.



## Budget Request:

Funding: +\$44.0 million

(dollars in thousands)	DOJ Strategic Goal & Objective	OJP Strategic Goal & Objective	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget Request	FY 2017 Request vs. FY 2016 Enacted
<b>Research, Evaluation and Statistics</b>					
CrimeSolutions.gov	3.1	6.2	0	3,000	3,000
Forensic Science	3.1	6.1	4,000	6,000	2,000
Research, Development and Evaluation	3.1	6.1	36,000	48,000	12,000
Criminal Justice Statistics Program	3.1	6.2	41,000	58,000	17,000
National Crime Statistics Exchange (NCS-X)	3.1	6,6.1	0	10,000	10,000
<b>Subtotal, RES</b>			<b>81,000</b>	<b>125,000</b>	<b>44,000</b>

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)	FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)
FY 2015 Enacted*	0	0	0	81,000		
FY 2016 Enacted	0	0	0	81,000		
FY 2017 Current Services	0	0	0	81,000		
<i>Increases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Personnel				44,000		
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>125,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>21<sup>st</sup> Century Justice Initiative (Mandatory)</b>
DOJ Strategic Objective:	3.4: Reform and strengthen America’s criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society.
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Program Increase:	Dollars <b>+\$500,000,000, for a total of \$500,000,000</b>

**Purpose:** To incentivize adoption of more innovative approaches to justice systems reforms to reduce both crime and unnecessary incarceration and build community trust.

This mandatory Initiative would use federal funding to accelerate and sustain reforms being pursued at the state/local level, by emphasizing system-wide changes that affect multiple fields and surging resources at areas most in need and providing funding to tackle most systemic issues -- such as the lack of critical data linkage across systems, mental health services, emergency housing, and more effective and more cost-efficient treatment and community supervision interventions.

Specifically, states would focus on one or more specific opportunities for reform in both the adult and juvenile systems below:

- **Examining and changing state laws and policies** that contribute to unnecessarily long sentences and unnecessary incarceration, without sacrificing public safety (e.g., sentencing reform; alternatives to incarceration, such as pre-booking and pre-trial diversion; restorative justice; collateral consequences; mental health and other treatment; etc.);
- **Promoting critical advancements in community-oriented policing.** For example, implementing the six pillars of the 21st Century Policing Task Force Report: Building Trust and Legitimacy; Policy and Oversight; Technology and Social Media; Community Policing and Crime Reduction; Training and Education; and Officer Wellness and Safety; and
- **Providing comprehensive front-end and reentry services,** including educational programs, job skills/vocational training, addiction programming, mental health and other treatment, for both community and corrections-based settings.

**Background:** Past Federal funding helped drive state and local criminal justice priorities toward lengthy mandatory minimum sentences and other “tough on crime” measures. Today, there is broad bipartisan agreement that many of the existing policies are no longer a good match for the reality we currently face: a reality in which crime rates are dramatically lower, significant numbers of the population have a criminal record, and we are asking more of our men and women of law enforcement and our justice system.

The Administration, through initiatives such as “Smart on Crime,” has consistently worked to incentivize justice reform policies that reduce crime, reduce the harms and costs of over-incarceration, protect public safety and have a positive impact on communities – including significant investments in the Second Chance reentry programs and the Justice Reinvestment Initiative. Since taking office, the President has highlighted the urgent need for reform across the system: as he recently explained, “[O]ur criminal justice system isn’t as smart as it should be. It’s not keeping us as safe as it should be. It is not as fair as it should be. Mass incarceration makes our country worse off, and we need to do something about it.”<sup>13</sup>

This initiative is in line with the numerous reforms called for by this Administration – that justice reform should happen in the community, courtroom, and cellblock.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** State governments, or statewide criminal justice agencies.

**Allocation Method:**

- **Planning Grants (5%).** Partner national experts with a state’s bipartisan representation of elected officials and justice system practitioners to analyze specific drivers of crime in that state and develop state-specific policies. Funds would be used to define the problem, detail a multi-year strategy including specific budgets and timelines, and obtain buy-in from relevant government and community stakeholders.
- **Implementation Grants (50%).** States that develop plans that promote the goals of the Initiative and meet certain baseline requirements – such as incorporating evidence-based approaches; improving justice data collection; and prioritizing principles such as reducing racial and ethnic disparities – would receive additional funds to implement the plans.
- **Success Payments (35%).** Supplemental funding would be conditioned on meeting certain benchmarks (e.g., increased diversions to evidence-based alternatives to incarceration; increased number or percent of law enforcement officers trained in approaches referenced in the Final Report on the President’s Task Force on 21<sup>st</sup> Century Policing).
- **Federal Systems Reform (10%).** The Federal system should serve as a model for the state systems and a portion of the funding would go toward Federal systems reform, including improving skills, education, mental health, addiction and other recidivism-reduction programming in the Bureau of Prisons.

**Similar Programs:** While aspects of both the Second Chance Act grants and Justice Reinvestment Initiative are similar, the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Justice Initiative is a comprehensive approach that will require coordination and alignment with agencies and sectors outside of law enforcement, courts, and corrections, including public and mental health agencies, education systems, and housing authorities.

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:** The program will focus on achieving three objectives: reducing crime, reversing practices that have led to unnecessarily long sentences and unnecessary incarceration, and building community trust.

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<sup>13</sup> <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/07/14/remarks-president-naacp-conference>

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Public Safety Officers' Death Benefits Program (Mandatory)</b>
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
DOJ Strategic Objective:	2.2: Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations and uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims.
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Program Increase:	Dollars <b>+\$28,000,000, for a total of \$100,000,000</b>

**Purpose:** To provide financial assistance to survivors of law enforcement officers, firefighters, and other qualifying public safety officers and first responders whose deaths resulted from injuries sustained in the line of duty.

**Problem:** Although low crime rates, advances in technology, and improvements in training over the past several decades have improved on-the-job safety for law enforcement officers, firefighters, and other first responders, these occupations are still hazardous. In addition to coping with the emotional burdens of losing a loved one, survivors of public safety officers lost in the line of duty must cope with the financial burdens of lost income, funeral costs, and other related expenses.

**Solution:** The Public Safety Officers Benefits Program (PSOB) provides a one-time benefit to the survivors of law enforcement officers, firefighters, and other qualifying first responders and public safety officers to help survivors of those killed in the line of duty. The PSOB program also provide peace of mind to current public safety officers concerned about what would happen to their families' finances if they fell in the line of duty.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** Eligible beneficiaries include the surviving spouses, children, PSOB designees, life insurance beneficiaries, surviving parents, or adult children (in that order) of public safety officers killed in the line of duty.

**Allocation Method:** A detailed claim review process is required to determine eligibility. For all PSOB Death Benefits claims submitted in FY 2016, all qualifying claimants will receive a benefit payment of \$339,881.

This funding will provide additional resources to support payment of benefits for the growing numbers of claims being filed with the PSOB Program and make adjustments for the increase in the PSOB death benefit amount that is mandated by the program’s authorizing statute.

- PSOB death benefits are adjusted annually for inflation as measured by the core Consumer Price Index (CPI).
- Since the program’s creation in 1976, additional types of “public safety officers” have become eligible for PSOB death benefits. PSOB death benefits have also been expanded to cover deaths that did not occur directly in the line of duty resulting from duty-related “injuries” such as heart attacks, strokes, and vascular ruptures.
- This funding will also help OJP address the growing number of PSOB death benefits claims filed on behalf of police officers, firefighters and other first responders whose deaths resulted from participation in response, recovery, and clean-up efforts related September 11 terrorist attacks.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Depending on the volume of PSOB Death Benefits claims processed and paid during FY 2016, the amount of funding provided for these claims over the past two fiscal years (\$71.0-72.0 million) may not be sufficient to cover all qualifying claims. Although OJP can request additional funds from the U.S. Treasury to cover these claims, this may result in significant delays in paying claims submitted during the later months of FY 2016.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcome(s):** In FY 2015, OJP obligated nearly \$80 million to pay 247 death benefits claims. This increase request will ensure that the PSOB Program has adequate funding to sustain this level of benefits claims in FY 2017. In FY 2016, the benefit amount increased by approximately \$881 per claim compared to FY 2015; assuming a similar adjustment for FY 2017 would require additional funding to ensure that all qualifying claims can be promptly paid.

**Budget Request:**

Funding: +\$28.0 million

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)	FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)
FY 2015 Enacted	0	0	0	71,000		
FY 2016 President’s Budget	0	0	0	72,000		
FY 2017 Current Services	0	0	0	72,000		
<i>Increases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Personnel				28,000		
Grand Total	0	0	0	100,000	0	0

## **VI. Program Decreases by Item**

<b>Program</b>	<b>FY 2016 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2017 President's Budget</b>	<b>Net Change</b>	<b>Decrease Justification</b>
<b><i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</i></b>				
Regional Information Sharing System (RISS)	35,000	25,000	(10,000)	The FY 2017 request for this program is sufficient to sustain its current level of activity and will not result in any significant effects on program performance.
<b>Subtotal, Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>(10,000)</b>	
<b><i>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</i></b>				
Body Worn Cameras - Research and Statistics	5,000	0	(5,000)	In FY 2017, research and statistics relating to body worn camera programs will be funded through the Body Worn Camera Partnership Program and the Smart Policing program, which is funded as a carveout under the Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program.
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	22,500	0	(22,500)	The FY 2017 President's Budget request replaces the line item that traditionally funds this program with a \$22.5 million carveout for this program under the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program. Funding this program within the Byrne JAG program will encourage grantees to integrate consideration of funding for body armor purchases with consideration of other law enforcement and criminal justice needs supported by the Byrne JAG program.
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) - Presidential Nominating Conventions	100,000	0	(100,000)	In FY 2016, Congress provided <u>one-time</u> funding of \$100 million within the Byrne JAG program to assist cities hosting the 2016 Presidential nominating conventions cover related security costs. <u>Excluding this funding</u> , the FY 2017 request for the Byrne JAG program provides a \$7.5 million <u>increase</u> over FY 2016 Enacted level.
Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program	2,500	2,000	(500)	The FY 2017 request for this program is sufficient to sustain its current level of activity. This decrease in program funding will not result in significant effects on program performance.
Community Teams to Reduce the SAK Backlog	45,000	41,000	(4,000)	The FY 2017 request for this program is equal to its FY 2015 Enacted funding level and will allow OJP to continue this program at a similar level of activity anticipated for FY 2016 without any significant effects on its performance.
Court Appointed Special Advocate Program	9,000	6,000	(3,000)	The FY 2017 request for this program is sufficient to sustain its historical level of activity.

Program	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Net Change	Decrease Justification
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	125,000	105,000	(20,000)	The FY 2017 request for this program is sufficient to continue funding grants for DNA analysis and capacity enhancement, post-conviction DNA testing, and sexual assault forensic exam programs. The request provides flexibility to target resources to areas where they are most needed and includes a \$20 million carve-out for addressing rape kit backlogs. A total of \$41 million is also requested for addressing sexual assault kit backlogs under the Community Teams to address the SAK Backlog program. This decrease will enable OJP to redirect funding to support other Administration and DOJ priorities, including support for community policing, juvenile justice programs, and Access to Justice initiatives.
Indian Country Initiatives	30,000	0	(30,000)	In FY 2017, line item funding for this program and the Tribal Youth Program is replaced by a request to create a 7 percent discretionary funding set aside to support flexible tribal justice assistance programs. Based on the FY 2017 President's Budget request, OJP anticipates that this set aside will generate approximately \$111 million to support tribal assistance programs (including the activities of this program).
John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program	2,000	0	(2,000)	The FY 2017 budget request proposes elimination of this program, which will enable OJP to redirect funding to support other Administration and DOJ priorities, including support for community policing, juvenile justice programs, and Access to Justice initiatives. In recent years, appropriations for this program have not been sufficient to support an effective effort to increase recruitment of prosecutors and public defenders.
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants	25,000	5,000	(20,000)	The FY 2017 budget request for this program is sufficient to maintain current levels of activity for both of these programs. An additional \$50 million will be available in FY 2017 for efforts to improve electronic criminal history records that support NICS is available under the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP). Since providing additional resources for this program above the FY 2017 President's Budget request level is not likely to result in significant improvements in program performance, this decrease is requested to redirect funding to other high-priority criminal justice needs, such as strengthening community policing programs, providing additional funding for juvenile justice programs, and implementing Access to Justice initiatives.



<b>Program</b>	<b>FY 2016 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2017 President's Budget</b>	<b>Net Change</b>	<b>Decrease Justification</b>
Paul Coverdell Grants	13,500	0	(13,500)	The FY 2017 budget request proposes elimination of this program, which will enable OJP to redirect funding to support other Administration and DOJ priorities, including support for community policing, juvenile justice programs, and Access to Justice initiatives. Overall appropriations for this program have declined in recent years to the point that awards under its formula grant program (which accounts for 75 percent of total awards) are not large enough to help recipients implement effective programs to improve the capacity of their forensic science laboratories.
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	13,000	12,000	(1,000)	The FY 2017 request for this program is sufficient to sustain its current level of activity. This decrease in program funding will not result in any significant effects on program performance.
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	210,000	0	(210,000)	The FY 2017 budget request proposes elimination of this program, which enables OJP to redirect funding to support other Administration and DOJ priorities, including support for community policing, juvenile justice programs, and Access to Justice initiatives. This program reimburses states for a portion of the cost of incarcerating criminal aliens, but does not enable OJP to promote effective strategies for addressing the underlying criminal justice issues surrounding criminal aliens and the corrections costs they generate.
Victims of Trafficking	45,000	0	(45,000)	The FY 2017 President's Budget request replaces the line item that traditionally funds this program with a \$45 million carveout for this program under the Crime Victims Fund (CVF) obligation limitation. Funding this program under the CVF will help OJP better coordinate this program's work with other victims services efforts supported by the Fund.
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction	6,500	5,000	(1,500)	The FY 2017 request for this program is sufficient to sustain its current level of activity and will not result in any significant effects on program performance.
<b>Subtotal, State &amp; Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>	<b>654,000</b>	<b>176,000</b>	<b>(478,000)</b>	
<b><i>Juvenile Justice Programs</i></b>				
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	2,000	1,500	(500)	The FY 2017 request for this program is sufficient to sustain its historical level of activity. This decrease in program funding will not result in any significant effects on program performance.

<b>Program</b>	<b>FY 2016 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2017 President's Budget</b>	<b>Net Change</b>	<b>Decrease Justification</b>
Missing and Exploited Children	72,160	67,000	(5,160)	The FY 2017 request for this program is equal to its FY 2015 Enacted funding level and will allow OJP to continue this program at the same level of activity anticipated for FY 2016 without any significant effects on its performance.
VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	20,000	11,000	(9,000)	The FY 2017 request for this program is sufficient to maintain its current level of activity without generating any adverse effects on its performance. Since providing additional resources above the FY 2017 President's Budget request level is not likely to lead to a significant improvement in program performance, this decrease will enable OJP to redirect funding to other juvenile justice priorities, such as increasing funding for Part B Formula Grants and implementing the new Smart on Juvenile Justice program.
Youth Mentoring	90,000	58,000	(32,000)	The FY 2017 request for this program is sufficient to maintain its current level of activity without generating any adverse effects on its performance. This will enable OJP to redirect funding to other juvenile justice priorities, such as increasing funding for Part B Formula Grants and implementing the new Smart on Juvenile Justice program.
<b>Subtotal, Juvenile Justice Programs</b>	<b>184,160</b>	<b>137,500</b>	<b>(46,660)</b>	
<b>TOTAL, OJP DISCRETIONARY DECREASES</b>	<b>873,160</b>	<b>338,500</b>	<b>(534,660)</b>	
<b><i>Crime Victims Fund (Mandatory)</i></b>				
Crime Victims Fund Obligation Limitation	3,042,000	2,000,000	(1,042,000)	The FY 2017 request for the Crime Victims Fund obligation limitation is sufficient to sustain the new initiatives begun with the unprecedented levels of funding provided for this program in FYs 2015 and 2016. The \$2.0 billion request will allow OJP to build on its successes of the past two years while managing the overall balances in the Crime Victims Fund in a responsible manner.
<b>Subtotal, Crime Victims Fund</b>	<b>3,042,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>(1,042,000)</b>	
<b>TOTAL, OJP MANDATORY DECREASES</b>	<b>3,042,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>(1,042,000)</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL, OJP DECREASES</b>	<b>3,915,160</b>	<b>2,338,500</b>	<b>(1,576,660)</b>	

## **VI. Exhibits**

U.S. Department of Justice

FY 2018 PERFORMANCE BUDGET

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS



May 2017

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# **I. Overview**



**Department of Justice  
Office of Justice Programs  
FY 2018 Budget Request  
Overview**

**Mission**

The mission of the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) is to provide leadership, resources and solutions for creating safe, just, and engaged communities.

**Strategy**

OJP accomplishes its mission by partnering with federal, state, and local agencies, as well as national, community- and faith-based organizations, to develop, operate, and evaluate a wide range of criminal and juvenile justice programs.

<b>FY 2018 OJP Budget Request At A Glance</b>	
FY 2017 Continuing Resolution (Discretionary):	\$1,835.0 million (786 positions)
FY 2018 Discretionary Budget Request:	\$1,297.3 million (711 positions)
Discretionary Program Changes:	-\$537.7 million, -75 positions
FY 2017 Continuing Resolution (Mandatory):	\$3,120.0 million
FY 2018 Mandatory Budget Request:	\$3,078.0 million
Mandatory Program Changes:	-\$42.0 million
<b>Grand Total, FY 2018 President's Budget:</b>	<b>\$4,375.3 million</b>

**Resources**

In FY 2018, OJP requests \$1,297.3 million in discretionary funding, which is \$537.7 million below the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution (CR) level. OJP also requests \$3,078.0 million in mandatory funding, which is \$42.0 million below the FY 2017 CR level. The FY 2018 Budget proposes a \$40.0 million cancellation of prior year discretionary balances and a \$1,310 million cancellation of mandatory balances.

**Personnel**

OJP's direct positions for FY 2018 total 711 positions. OJP's FY 2018 request includes a decrease of 75 positions from the FY 2017 CR level.



## **Organization**

An Assistant Attorney General (AAG), who promotes coordination among OJP bureaus and offices, heads OJP. OJP has six bureaus and offices: 1) the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), 2) the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), 3) the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), 4) the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), 5) the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), and 6) the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART). The AAG is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. All other OJP bureau and office heads are presidentially appointed.

## **Budget Structure**

OJP's budget structure is comprised of the following six appropriation accounts:

1. **Research, Evaluation, and Statistics:** Provides grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements for research, development, and evaluation and supports development and dissemination of quality statistical and scientific information.
2. **State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance:** Funds programs that establish and build on partnerships with state, local, and tribal governments, as well as community and faith-based organizations. These programs provide federal leadership on high-priority criminal justice concerns such as law enforcement safety, violent crime, gang activity, offender recidivism, illegal drugs, law enforcement information sharing, and related justice system issues.
3. **Juvenile Justice Programs:** Supports the efforts of state, local, and tribal governments, as well as private organizations, to develop and implement effective and innovative juvenile justice programs.
4. **Public Safety Officers' Benefits:** Provides benefits to public safety officers who are permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty and to the families and survivors of public safety officers killed or permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty.
5. **Crime Victims Fund:** Provides compensation to victims of crime, supports victims' services, and builds capacity to improve responsiveness to the needs of crime victims.
6. **Domestic Trafficking Victims Fund:** Provides support through grant programs to expand and improve services for domestic victims of trafficking and victims of child pornography.

## **FY 2018 OJP Priorities**

OJP's FY 2018 budget request focuses on three key priorities: 1) combating violent crime; 2) increasing law enforcement officer safety; and 3) savings and efficiencies.

### **1. Combating violent crime**

OJP advances this top priority by leveraging partnerships with state, local, and tribal agencies to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers.

In FY 2018, OJP is proposing one enhancement and one new appropriation line item to address this priority. As detailed below, responding to the heroin and opioid crisis and maintaining effective research and statistics are also key focuses for OJP within this priority area.

#### Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) Block Grants

The FY 2018 request includes \$70.0 million for a new PSN Block Grants program, which will build on the work of the Department's ongoing PSN Initiative to create safer neighborhoods through sustained reductions in gang violence and gun crime. DOJ proposes to fund this request by redirecting funding from the programs consolidated under the PSN Block Grants program to support this request, as well as through strategic reductions to other OJP programs. The program relies on partnerships of federal, state, and local agencies led by the U.S. Attorney (USA) in each federal judicial district to enhance the effectiveness of its crime and violence reduction efforts. With only limited restrictions, use of the funds will be locally controlled to address problems that are identified locally.

#### National Crime Reduction Assistance Network

The National Crime Reduction Assistance (NCRA) Network (formerly known as the Violence Reduction Network) is proposed as a new appropriation line item, but builds upon and improves an existing program. This program leverages DOJ resources to reduce violence in some of the country's cities with the highest violent crime rates. The partnership includes OJP, along with the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS Office), the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), and the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS).

#### Heroin and Opioid Crisis

The Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 was signed into law on July 22, 2016, and the first FY 2017 CR provided \$20 million to carry out the authorizations in the Act. In FY 2017, OJP's Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) developed and released solicitations for its new Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Grants Program. This program aims to support cross-system collaboration; develop and implement strategies to reach survivors of non-fatal overdoses and their loved ones; provide treatment and recovery support services; expand diversion and alternative to incarceration programs; expand services in rural or tribal communities; implement and enhance prescription drug monitoring programs; and assess the impact of new strategies. OJP will coordinate awards funded by the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) with awards under this program to help state, local, and tribal jurisdictions integrate PDMP systems and the data they provide into their responses to opioid abuse. OJP will maintain support for complementary programs including Drug Courts and Veterans Treatment Courts, Residential Substance Abuse Treatment, Smart Policing, Smart Prosecution, and Second Chance Act reentry initiatives.

#### Research and Statistics

The FY 2018 President's Budget requests an increase in the Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (RES) set-aside from two percent to three percent. The set-aside amount from OJP discretionary programs supports the base programs of OJP's National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The research and statistics provided by these two agencies are critical to reducing crime.

NIJ research identifies or develops and then promotes crime-reduction policies and strategies that are cost effective. For example, an NIJ-facilitated partnership between law enforcement and researchers in St. Louis reduced firearm assaults by 50 percent compared to control areas using the “hot spot” policing strategy.

Similarly, the collection and analysis of timely, reliable statistics on crime and criminals are essential for effective law enforcement strategies. BJS’s National Crime Victimization Survey, for example, is the nation's primary source of information on criminal victimization and the only way to estimate crime not reported to law enforcement. This large, nationally representative survey has been collecting data since 1973 and is an important tool for tracking changes over time in crime and the justice system. Objective statistics from BJS enable the Department to address whether criminal justice programs and policies are, in fact, reducing crime.

## **2. Increasing law enforcement officer safety**

The Federal Government alone cannot successfully address rising crimes rates, secure public safety, protect and respect the civil rights, or implement best practices in policing. These are, primarily, tasks for state, local, and tribal law enforcement. By strengthening longstanding and productive relationships with these law enforcement partners, OJP will improve public safety for all Americans.

The FY 2018 request safeguards OJP grants to state, local, and tribal law enforcement 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, including the Officer Robert Wilson III Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officers and Ensuring Officer Resilience and Survivability (VALOR) Initiative, the Bulletproof Vest Partnership (BVP) and NIJ base funding, are proposed at levels equal to those under the FY 2017 CR. BVP funding is requested within the Byrne/JAG Program, rather than its own line item in the FY 2018 request.

### VALOR Initiative

The VALOR Initiative supports programs that provide training on officer safety and wellness, facilitate research on law enforcement injuries and fatalities, and prepare officers to handle active shooter situations safely and effectively. This initiative has provided training to over 26,230 law enforcement officers since its creation in 2010 and has received a very positive reception from the law enforcement community.

### Bulletproof Vest Partnership

This program supports the purchase of body armor that has been tested and found compliant with applicable ballistic and stab standards promulgated by NIJ. Since its inception in 1999, over 13,000 jurisdictions have participated in the BVP, and in FYs 2015 and 2016, protective vests were directly attributable to saving the lives of at least 28 law enforcement and corrections officers. Three of those vests were purchased, in part, with BVP funds.

### NIJ Research on Officer Safety

NIJ sets the standards for criminal justice equipment, technology, and strategies from body armor to officer safety and wellness. Since the inception of NIJ’s body armor compliance testing

program in 1975, there has been a 40 percent reduction in police officer line of duty fatalities. Other examples include NIJ studies on the effectiveness of tools to increase the roadside visibility of police officers and their vehicles and NIJ support for the development of web-based tools and public service announcements to help improve the safety of police officers, firefighters, and other emergency responders on the nation's roadways.

### **3. Savings and efficiencies**

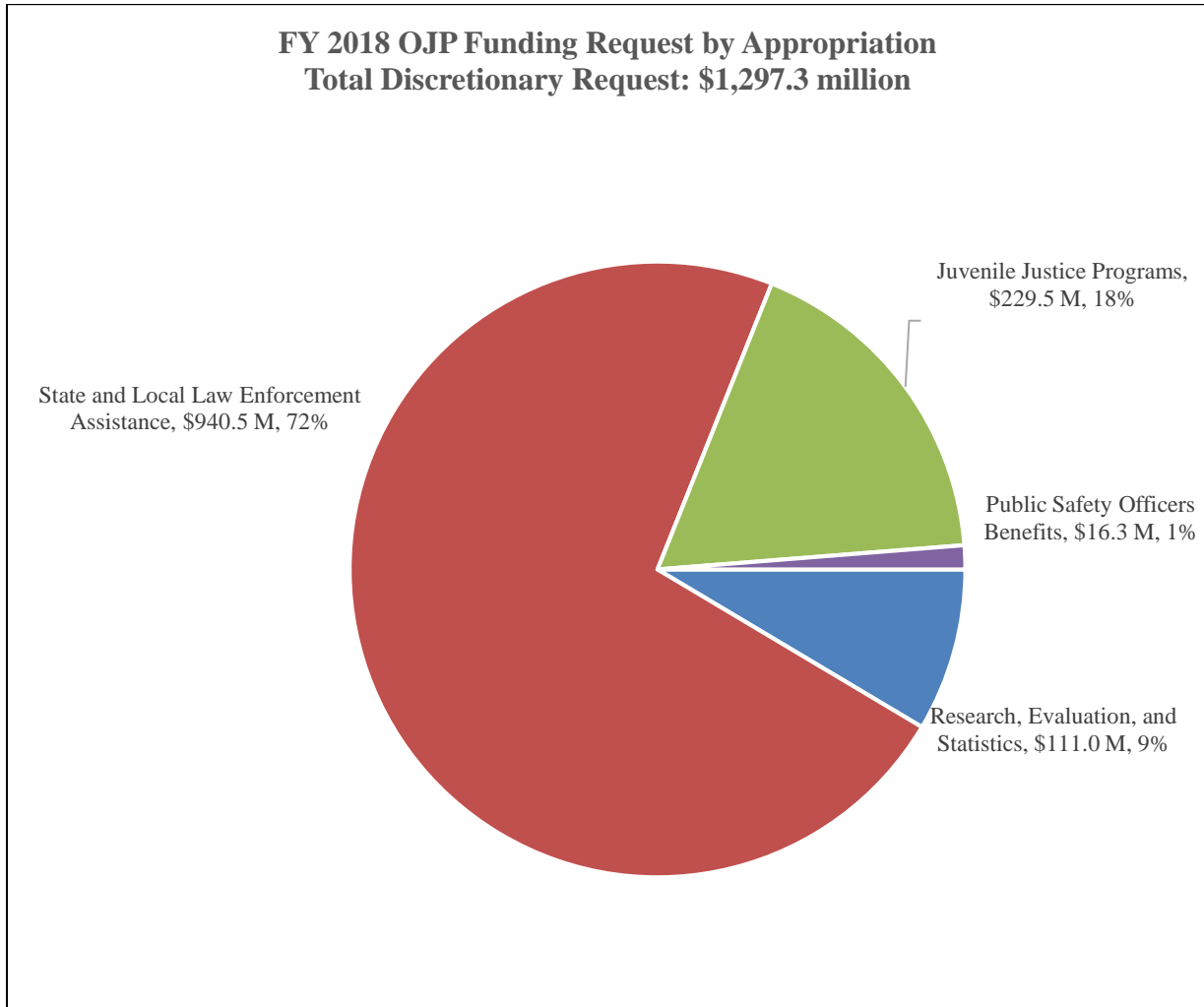
The FY 2018 request saves taxpayer dollars through consolidations, eliminations, and decreases in targeted areas while maintaining FY 2017 CR levels for the majority of its programs.

The request eliminates \$210 million for the State Criminal and Alien Assistance Program, which does not require recipients to use their awards solely for addressing the cost of detaining illegal aliens in state, local, and tribal detention facilities. In addition, this program cannot provide sufficient reimbursement to address state and local concerns. Other large programs are reduced to levels that do not compromise their effectiveness.

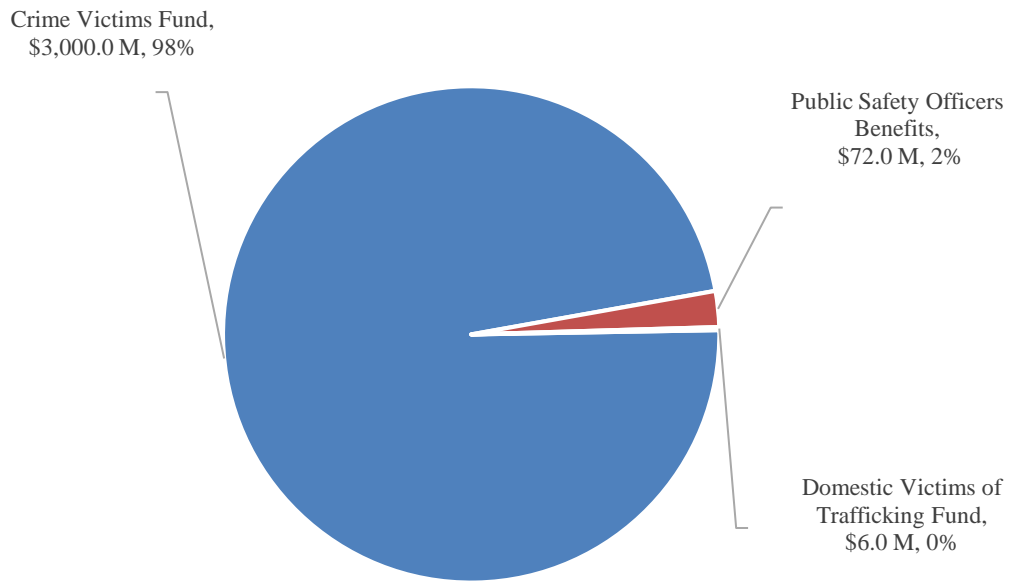
OJP is also continuing its efforts with the other two DOJ grant-making components, the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) and the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), to identify savings and efficiencies across components. OJP is requesting an increase in its Management and Administration funding in FY 2018 from the FY 2017 level to support the upgrade of the Grants Management System (GMS) building on the GrantsNet initiative. This upgrade will advance the efficiency and transparency of OJP's grants, research, and statistical programs through the implementation of business process improvements and commercially-available emerging technologies, and it is critical to OJP's grant management and oversight functions. It will allow OJP to further leverage its grants management system as a shared service among the Department's grant components and will play a vital role in sustaining the grant management and oversight functions for OJP, COPS, and OVW. Also, the implementation of this technological upgrade for GMS will reduce or limit the number of obstacles for the grant making component migration to the DOJ Unified Financial Management System.

**1. FY 2018 OJP Funding Request by Appropriation**

The pie charts below depict OJP's FY 2018 discretionary and mandatory budget requests by appropriation.



**FY 2018 OJP Funding Request by Appropriation**  
**Total Mandatory Request: \$3,078.0 million**



**Office of Justice Programs  
Funding by Appropriation  
FY 2016 - FY 2018**  
(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted (P.L. 114- 113)	FY 2017 C.R. Rate	FY 2018 President's Budget Request	FY 2018 President's Budget vs. FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget vs. FY 2017 C.R. Rate
<b>Justice Assistance/Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</b>					
Criminal Justice Statistics Programs	41,000	40,922	41,000	0	78
Forensic Science	4,000	998	4,000	0	3,002
Transfer - NIST	[3,000]	[0]	[3,000]	[0]	[3,000]
Regional Information Sharing System (RISS)	35,000	34,933	30,000	-5,000	-4,933
Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs	36,000	35,933	36,000	0	67
<b>Subtotal, Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</b>	<b>116,000</b>	<b>112,786</b>	<b>111,000</b>	<b>-5,000</b>	<b>-1,786</b>
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>					
Adam Walsh Act ( <i>funds transferred from CVF in FY 2018 request</i> )	20,000	19,962	20,000	0	38
Body-Worn Camera Partnership Program ( <i>funded under JAG in FY 2018 request</i> )	22,500	22,457	0	-22,500	-22,457
Body-Worn Camera Research and Statistics	5,000	4,990	0	-5,000	-4,990
Bulletproof Vests Partnership ( <i>funded under JAG in FY 2018 request</i> )	22,500	20,960	0	-22,500	-20,960
NIST Transfer ( <i>funds transferred from BPV under JAG in FY 2018 request</i> )	[1,500]	[1,497]	[0]	[-1,500]	[-1,497]
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	15,000	14,971	0	-15,000	-14,971
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)	376,000	375,285	332,500	-43,500	-42,785
Body Worn Camera Partnership Program	[0]	[0]	[22,500]	[22,500]	[22,500]
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	[0]	[0]	[22,500]	[22,500]	[22,500]
Transfer-NIST	[0]	[0]	[[1,500]]	[[1,500]]	[[1,500]]
National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs) ( <i>funded under Paul Coverdell Grants in FY 2018 request</i> )	[2,400]	[2,395]	[0]	[-2,400]	[-2,395]
Research on Domestic Radicalization	[4,000]	[3,992]	[4,000]	[0]	[8]
Smart Policing	[5,000]	[4,990]	[5,000]	[0]	[10]
Smart Prosecution	[2,500]	[2,495]	[4,000]	[1,500]	[1,505]
VALOR Initiative	[15,000]	[14,971]	[15,000]	[0]	[29]
Byrne JAG – Presidential Nominating Conventions	100,000	99,810	0	-100,000	-99,810
Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program	2,500	2,495	2,500	0	5
Community Teams to Reduce the SAK Backlog	45,000	44,914	45,000	0	86
Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Program	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	0
Comprehensive School Safety Initiative	75,000	74,857	20,000	-55,000	-54,857
Court Appointed Special Advocate Program	9,000	8,983	9,000	0	17
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	125,000	124,762	105,000	-20,000	-19,762
DNA Analysis and Capacity Program	[117,000]	[116,778]	[97,000]	[-20,000]	[-19,778]
Post-Conviction DNA Testing	[4,000]	[3,992]	[4,000]	[0]	[8]
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners	[4,000]	[3,992]	[4,000]	[0]	[8]
Children Exposed to Violence <i>funds transferred from CVF in FY 2018 budget request</i>	8,000	7,985	8,000	0	15
Drug Court Program	42,000	41,920	40,000	-2,000	-1,920
Economic, High-tech, Cybercrime Prevention	13,000	12,975	11,000	-2,000	-1,975
Intellectual Property Enforcement Program	[2,500]	[2,495]	[2,500]	[0]	[5]
Indian Country Initiatives ( <i>funded by the 7% Flexible Tribal Grants set aside in the FY 2018 request</i> )	30,000	29,943	0	-30,000	-29,943
John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program	2,000	1,999	0	-2,000	-1,999
Justice and Mental Health Collaboration (formerly Mentally Ill Offender Act Program)	10,000	9,981	10,000	0	19

	FY 2016 Enacted (P.L. 114-113)	FY 2017 C.R. Annualized Rate	FY 2018 President's Budget Request	FY 2018 President's Budget vs. FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget Request vs. FY 2017 C.R. Annualized Rate
Justice Reinvestment (Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction)	27,500	27,448	22,000	-5,500	-5,448
National Crime Reduction Assistance Network	0	0	5,000	5,000	5,000
National Criminal Records History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	48,000	47,909	53,000	5,000	5,091
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants / NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP)	25,000	24,952	15,000	-10,000	-9,952
National Sex Offender Public Website	1,000	998	1,000	0	2
Paul Coverdell Grants	13,500	13,474	13,000	-500	-474
National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs)	[0]	[0]	[2,400]	[2,400]	[2,400]
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	13,000	12,975	12,000	-1,000	-975
President-Elect Security Costs	0	7,000	0	0	-7,000
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	10,500	10,480	15,500	5,000	5,020
Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) Block Grants (new program in FY 2018)	0	0	70,000	70,000	70,000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	12,000	11,977	12,000	0	23
Second Chance Act/Offender Re-entry	68,000	67,871	48,000	-20,000	-19,871
Children of Incarcerated Parents Grants	[5,000]	[4,990]	[5,000]	[0]	[10]
Pay for Success (discretionary)	[7,500]	[7,486]	[7,500]	[0]	[14]
Pay for Success (Permanent Supportive Housing Model)	[[5,000]]	[[4,990]]	[[5,000]]	[[0]]	[[10]]
Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)	[4,000]	[3,992]	[4,000]	[0]	[8]
Smart Probation	[6,000]	[5,989]	[6,000]	[0]	[11]
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	210,000	209,601	0	-210,000	-209,601
Veterans Treatment Courts	6,000	5,989	6,000	0	11
Victims of Trafficking (funds transferred from CVF in FY2018 budget request)	45,000	44,914	45,000	0	86
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction/ (S&L Gun Crime Prosecution Assistance)	6,500	6,488	0	-6,500	-6,488
<b>Subtotal, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>	<b>1,408,500</b>	<b>1,431,325</b>	<b>940,500</b>	<b>-468,000</b>	<b>-490,825</b>
<b>Juvenile Justice Programs</b>					
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	2,000	1,995	2,000	0	5
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	8,000	7,985	0	-8,000	-7,895
Delinquency Prevention Program (formerly Title V: Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants)	17,500	17,467	17,000	-500	-467
Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal	[500]	[499]	[500]	[0]	[1]
Gang Prevention/Gang and Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Initiatives	[5,000]	[4,990]	[5,000]	[0]	[10]
Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	[2,000]	[1,996]	[2,000]	[0]	[4]
Tribal Youth Program (funded by the 7% Flexible Tribal Grants set aside in the FY 2018 request)	[10,000]	[9,981]	[0]	[-10,000]	[-9,981]
Indigent Defense Initiative-- Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program	2,500	2,495	2,500	0	5
Missing and Exploited Children (funds transferred from CVF in FY 2018 budget request)	72,160	72,023	72,000	-160	-23
Part B: Formula Grants	58,000	57,890	58,000	0	110
Emergency Planning - Juvenile Detention Facilities	[500]	[499]	[500]	[0]	[1]
VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program (funds transferred from CVF in FY2018 budget request)	20,000	19,962	20,000	0	38
Youth Mentoring	90,000	89,829	58,000	-32,000	-31,829
<b>Subtotal, Juvenile Justice Programs</b>	<b>270,160</b>	<b>269,646</b>	<b>229,500</b>	<b>-202,340</b>	<b>-40,146</b>



	FY 2016 Enacted (P.L. 114-113)	FY 2017 C.R. Annualized Rate	FY 2018 President's Budget Request	FY 2018 President's Budget vs. FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget Request vs. FY 2017 C.R. Annualized Rate
<b>Public Safety Officers Benefits (PSOB)</b>					
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program-Disability and Educational Assistance Benefits Programs	16,300	16,269	16,300	0	31
<b>Subtotal, PSOB Discretionary</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>16,269</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Total, OJP Discretionary</b>	<b>1,810,960</b>	<b>1,830,027</b>	<b>1,297,300</b>	<b>-513,660</b>	<b>-532,727</b>
<i>New Flexible Tribal Grants - 7% Set Aside</i>	0	0	90,020	90,020	90,020
<i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics - 3% Set Aside</i>	30,563	0	35,550	4,987	35,550
<b>Public Safety Officers Benefits—Death Benefits (Mandatory)</b>	72,000	72,000	72,000	0	0
<b>Subtotal, PSOB Mandatory</b>	<b>72,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>72,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Crime Victims Fund* (Mandatory)</b>	<b>3,042,000</b>	<b>3,042,000</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>-42,000</b>
Inspector General Oversight	[10,000]	[10,000]	[10,000]	[0]	[0]
Crime Victims Fund - Vision 21	[0]	[0]	[25,000]	[25,000]	[25,000]
Transfer to the Office on Violence Against Women	[379,000]	[0]	[445,000]	[66,000]	[445,000]
Transfer to the Office of Justice Programs	[0]	[0]	[165,000]	[165,000]	[165,000]
Tribal Victims Assistance Grants - 5% set aside	[0]	[0]	[150,000]	[150,000]	[150,000]
Research, Evaluation, and Statistics - 3% set aside	[0]	[0]	[90,000]	[90,000]	[90,000]
<b>Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund (Mandatory)</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total, OJP Mandatory ( PSOB, CVF, and DTVF)</b>	<b>3,120,000</b>	<b>3,120,000</b>	<b>3,078,000</b>	<b>-42,000</b>	<b>-42,000</b>
<b>Grand Total, OJP</b>	<b>4,930,960</b>	<b>4,950,027</b>	<b>4,375,300</b>	<b>-550,660</b>	<b>-584,217</b>
Discretionary Cancellation (from Unobligated Balances)	-40,000	-40,000	-40,000	0	-40,000
Mandatory Cancellation (from Crime Victims Fund)			-1,310,000	-1,310,000	-1,310,000

## **I. Summary of Program Changes**

Summary of Program Changes					
Program Increases					
Item Name	Program Description	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Page
National Crime Reduction Assistance (NCRA) Network	Creates an opportunity for cities to consult directly with DOJ and with national and international practitioners and researchers who have proven track records on how to develop and implement strategies and tactics that will effectively reduce violence.	0	0	5,000	70
National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	Provides support necessary for states and territories to improve the quality, timeliness, and immediate accessibility of criminal history and related records. These records play a vital role in supporting the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) and helping federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement investigate crime and promote public safety.	0	0	5,091	73
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	Helps prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse in state and local confinement facilities. This includes prisons and jails, lockups, community confinement facilities, and juvenile facilities.	0	0	5,020	76
Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) Block Grants (new program in FY 2018)	Improves the capacity of state, local, and tribal law enforcement and criminal justice agencies as well as communities to address gun violence, violent crime and gangs.	0	0	70,000	79
OJP Minor Program Increases (CR Adjustments)	Requests minor program increases to restore 18 discretionary programs to the FY 2016 Enacted level to ensure their continued effectiveness.	0	0	644	83
OJP Management and Administration	Provides personnel and resources to fulfill stewardship obligations, ensure transparency and accountability in the use of federal grant funding, and operate efficiently and effectively.	[0]	[0]	[6,000]	86
<b>Total Program Increases</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>85,755</b>	
Program Eliminations					
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	Reimburses states and localities for part of their prior year costs for incarcerating illegal aliens with at least one felony or two misdemeanor convictions for violations of state or local law. As the Administration is proposing enhancements to federal immigration enforcement efforts, these enhancements will reduce the need for funding to address the financial impact of holding criminal aliens in state, local, and tribal detention facilities.	0	0	-209,601	112
Byrne JAG – Presidential Nominating Conventions	This program provided one-time funding for security costs related to the 2016 nominating conventions; therefore, funding is no longer needed.	0	0	-99,810	112
Indian Country	Assists tribes in improving the functioning of their justice systems and making their communities safer. The proposed 7% tribal set-aside will provide for these needs.	0	0	-29,943	112
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation (BCJI) Program	Supports place-based strategies that combine law enforcement, community policing, prevention, intervention, and treatment, and neighborhood restoration. The PSN Block Grants Program has replaced this program.	0	0	-14,971	112
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	Reduces and prevents youth violence through a wide variety of activities such as street-level outreach, conflict mediation, and the changing of community norms to reduce violence—particularly shootings and killings. The PSN Block Grants Program has replaced this program.	0	0	-7,985	112
President Elect Security	This program provides one-time funding to assist cities in addressing extraordinary costs related to providing security for the President-elect; therefore, this funding is no longer needed.	0	0	-7,000	112
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction	Improves the capacity of state, local, and tribal law enforcement and criminal justice agencies as well as communities to address gun violence, violent crime and gangs. The PSN Block Grants Program has replaced this program.	0	0	-6,488	112

Program Eliminations (cont.)					
Body Worn Camera (BWC) Research and Statistics	Supports research projects focusing on the effectiveness of body worn camera systems. Program eliminated due to higher funding priorities.	0	0	-4,990	112
John R. Justice Loan Repayment Assistance Program	Encourage attorneys to choose careers as prosecutors and public defenders by providing loan repayment assistance through competitive awards to state governments. The program has been ineffective in achieving its goals due to limited funding.	0	0	-1,999	112
<b>Total Program Eliminations</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-382,787</b>	

Program Consolidations					
Body Worn Camera Partnership Program	In FY 2018, this program is requested as a carve out under the Byrne/Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) program.	0	0	-22,457	112
Bulletproof Vest Partnership	In FY 2018, this program is requested as a carve out under the Byrne/Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) program.	0	0	-22,457	112
<b>Total Program Consolidations</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-44,914</b>	

Program Decreases (Discretionary)					
Comprehensive School Safety Initiative	Supports the development of innovative new school safety strategies and technologies. Funds will be used for demonstration programs.	0	0	-54,857	92
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program	Provides flexible grants that are the primary source of federal criminal justice funding for state, local, and tribal jurisdictions.	0	0	-42,785	90
Youth Mentoring Grants	Supports mentoring for youth at risk of educational failure, dropping out of school, or involvement in delinquent activities, including gangs.	0	0	-31,829	110
Second Chance Act	Supports government agencies and nonprofit groups to provide employment assistance, substance abuse treatment, housing, family	0	0	-19,871	108
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities program	Provides a comprehensive strategy to maximize the use of forensic DNA technology in the criminal justice system.	0	0	-19,762	97
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP)	Assists states, territories, and tribes with updating NICS with the criminal history and mental health records of individuals who are precluded from purchasing or possessing guns.	0	0	-9,952	103
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	Provides targeted technical assistance to help units of state, local, and tribal governments analyze data on their criminal justice systems, identify what factors are driving increases in prison and jail populations and develop strategies to reduce costs, improve public safety, and help ex-offenders with the transition back into mainstream society.	0	0	-5,448	100
Regional Information Sharing System	Facilitates information sharing and communications to support member agency investigative and prosecution efforts by providing state-of-the-art investigative support and training to law enforcement agencies nationwide.	0	0	-4,933	106
OJP Minor Program Decreases	Includes minor decreases to the following programs: Economic High-Technology and Cybercrime Prevention, Drug Courts, Paul Coverdell Grants, Missing and Exploited Children, and Delinquency Prevention Program.	0	0	-5,834	112
<b>Total Program Decreases (Discretionary)</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-195,271</b>	
Program Decreases (Mandatory)					
Crime Victims Fund	Supports victim services, provides compensation to victims through formula and competitive awards.	0	0	-42,000	95
<b>Total Program Decreases (Mandatory)</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-42,000</b>	
<b>Total Decreases (Discretionary and Mandatory)</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-664,972</b>	

## **II. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language**

**Office of Justice Programs**  
**Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language**

*The FY 2018 Budget request of \$4,375,300, 711 Positions, and 711 FTE includes proposed changes in the appropriations language listed and explained below. New language is italicized and underlined and language proposed for deletion is bracketed.*

**RESEARCH, EVALUATION, AND STATISTICS**  
**(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)**

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (*Public Law 90-351*) ("the 1968 Act"); the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (*Public Law 93-415*) ("the 1974 Act"); the Missing Children's Assistance Act (*title IV of Public Law 93-415*)[(42 U.S.C. 5771 et seq.)]; the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–21); the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–405); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) ("the 2005 Act"); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–647); the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (*chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98–473*); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) ("the Adam Walsh Act"); the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–401); subtitle D of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296) ("the 2002 Act"); the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4) ("the 2013 Act"); *the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-198)*; and other programs, [\$116,000,000] *\$111,000,000*, to remain available until expended, of which—

- (1) \$41,000,000 is for criminal justice statistics programs, and other activities, as authorized by part C [of title I] of the 1968 Act;
- (2) \$36,000,000 is for research, development, and evaluation programs, and other activities as authorized by part B [of title I] of the 1968 Act and subtitle D of title II of the 2002 Act;
- (3) [\$35,000,000] *\$30,000,000* is for regional information sharing activities, as authorized by part M [of title I] of the 1968 Act; and
- (4) \$4,000,000 is for activities to strengthen and enhance the practice of forensic sciences, of which \$3,000,000 is for transfer to the National Institute of Standards and Technology to support Scientific Area Committees.

*Note.—A full-year 2017 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 114-254). The amounts included for 2017 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.*

**STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE**  
*(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)*

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–322) ("the 1994 Act"); *title I* of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (*Public Law 90-351*) ("the 1968 Act"); the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–405); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–647) ("the 1990 Act"); the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–164); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) ("the 2005 Act"); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) ("the Adam Walsh Act"); the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–386); the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180); subtitle D of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296) ("the 2002 Act"); *the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor Act of 2001 (Public Law 107-12)*; the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199); the Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–403); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (*chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98–473 ("the 1984 Act")*); [the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–416);] the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4) ("the 2013 Act"); *the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-198)*; and other programs, [\$1,408,500,000] \$940,500,000, of which \$73,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from amounts available for obligation under this Act from the Fund established by section 1402 of the 1984 Act, notwithstanding section 1402(d) of such Act of 1984, and merged with the amounts otherwise made available under this heading, all to remain available until expended as follows—

(1) [\$476,000,000] \$332,500,000 for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program as authorized by subpart 1 of part E [of title I] of the 1968 Act (except that section 1001(c), and the special rules for Puerto Rico under section 505(g) [of title I] of the 1968 Act shall not apply for purposes of this Act), of which, notwithstanding such subpart 1[,]—

(A) \$15,000,000 is for an Officer Robert Wilson III memorial initiative on Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officer Resilience and Survivability (VALOR)[,];

(B) \$4,000,000 is for use by the National Institute of Justice for research targeted toward developing a better understanding of the domestic radicalization phenomenon, and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention[,];

(C) \$5,000,000 is for an initiative to support evidence-based policing[,];

(D) [\$2,500,000] \$4,000,000 is for an initiative to enhance prosecutorial decision-making[,];

(E) \$22,500,000 is for a competitive matching grant program for purchases of body-worn cameras for State, local and tribal law enforcement; and

(F) \$22,500,000 is for the matching grant program for law enforcement armor vests, as authorized by section 2501 of the 1968 Act: Provided, That \$1,500,000 is transferred directly to the National Institute of Standards and Technology's Office of Law Enforcement Standards for research, testing and evaluation programs;

[ \$100,000,000 is for grants for law enforcement activities associated with the presidential nominating conventions, and \$2,400,000 is for the operationalization, maintenance and expansion of the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System]

[(2) \$210,000,000 for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, as authorized by section 241(i)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1231(i)(5)): *Provided*, That no jurisdiction shall request compensation for any cost greater than the actual cost for Federal immigration and other detainees housed in State and local detention facilities;]

(2) Of the amounts derived by the transfer and merger from the Fund established by section 1402 of the 1984 Act—

[(3)] (A) \$45,000,000 is for victim services programs for victims of trafficking, as authorized by section 107(b)(2) of Public Law 106–386, [for programs authorized under] by Public Law 109–164, or [programs authorized under] by Public Law 113–4;

(B) \$20,000,000 is for sex offender management assistance, as authorized by the Adam Walsh Act, and related activities; and

(C) \$8,000,000 is for an initiative relating to children exposed to violence;

[(4)](3) [\$42,000,000] \$40,000,000 for Drug Courts, as authorized by section 1001(a)(25)(A) [of title I] of the 1968 Act;

[(5)](4) \$10,000,000 for mental health courts and adult and juvenile collaboration program grants, as authorized by parts V and HH [of title I] of the 1968 Act, [, and the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–416)] notwithstanding section 2991(e) of such Act of 1968;

[(6)](5) \$12,000,000 for grants for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners, as authorized by part S [of title I] of the 1968 Act;

[(7)](6) \$2,500,000 for the Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program, as authorized by section 426 of Public Law 108–405, and for [grants for] a wrongful conviction review program and related activities;

[(8)](7) [\$13,000,000] \$11,000,000 for a grant program to prevent and address economic, high technology and Internet crime [prevention grants], including as authorized by section 401 of Public Law 110–403;



[(9) \$2,000,000 for a student loan repayment assistance program pursuant to section 952 of Public Law 110–315;]

[(10) \$20,000,000 for sex offender management assistance, as authorized by the Adam Walsh Act, and related activities;]

[(11) \$8,000,000 for an initiative relating to children exposed to violence;]

[(12) \$22,500,000 for the matching grant program for law enforcement armor vests, as authorized by section 2501 of title I of the 1968 Act: Provided, That \$1,500,000 is transferred directly to the National Institute of Standards and Technology's Office of Law Enforcement Standards for research, testing and evaluation programs;]

[(13)]~~(8)~~ \$1,000,000 for the National Sex Offender Public Website;

[(14)]~~(9)~~ [\$6,500,000] \$70,000,000 for [competitive and] evidence-based programs to reduce gun crime and gang violence;

[(15)]~~(10)~~ [\$73,000,000] \$68,000,000 for grants to States to upgrade criminal and mental health records *and records systems* for the National Instant Criminal Background Check System: *Provided, That, to the extent warranted by meritorious applications, [, of which no less than \$25,000,000 shall be for] grants made under the [authorities] authority of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180) shall be given priority, and that in no event shall less than \$15,000,000 be awarded under such authority;*

[(16)]~~(11)~~ [\$13,500,000] \$13,000,000 for Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences Improvement Grants under part BB [of title I] of the 1968 Act[;], *of which, notwithstanding such part BB, \$2,400,000 is for the operationalization, maintenance, and expansion of the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System;*

[(17)]~~(12)~~ [\$125,000,000] \$105,000,000 for DNA-related and forensic programs and activities, of which—

(A) [\$117,000,000] \$97,000,000 is for a DNA analysis and capacity enhancement program and for other local, State, and Federal forensic activities, including the purposes authorized under section 2 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–546) (the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program): *Provided, That up to 4 percent of funds made available under this paragraph may be used for the purposes described in the DNA Training and Education for Law Enforcement, Correctional Personnel, and Court Officers program (Public Law 108–405, section 303);*

(B) \$4,000,000 is for the purposes described in the Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Program (Public Law 108–405, section 412); and

(C) \$4,000,000 is for Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program grants, including as authorized by section 304 of Public Law 108–405;

[(18)](13) \$45,000,000 for a [grant] program for community-based sexual assault response reform;

[(19)](14) \$9,000,000 for the court-appointed special advocate program, as authorized by section 217 of the 1990 Act;

[(20) \$30,000,000 for assistance to Indian tribes;]

[(21)](15) [~~\$68,000,000~~] \$48,000,000 for offender reentry programs and research, as authorized by the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199), without regard to the time limitations specified at section 6(1) [of such Act] *thereof*, of which, notwithstanding such Act of 2007, not to exceed—

(A) \$6,000,000 is for a program to improve State, local, and tribal probation or parole supervision efforts and strategies[.];

(B) \$5,000,000 is for Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstrations to enhance and maintain parental and family relationships for incarcerated parents as a reentry or recidivism reduction strategy[.]; and

(C) \$4,000,000 is for additional replication sites employing the Project HOPE [Opportunity Probation with Enforcement] model implementing swift and certain sanctions in probation, *parole, or similar settings*, and for a research project on the effectiveness of the model: *Provided*, That up to \$7,500,000 of funds made available in this paragraph may be used for performance-based awards for Pay for Success projects, of which up to \$5,000,000 [shall] *may* be for Pay for Success programs implementing the Permanent Supportive Housing Model: *Provided further, That, with respect to the previous proviso, any funds obligated for such projects shall remain available for disbursement until expended, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1552(a): Provided further, That, with respect to the first proviso (or any other similar projects funded in prior appropriations), any deobligated funds from such projects shall immediately be available for activities authorized under the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-199);*

[(22)](16) \$6,000,000 for a veterans treatment courts program;

[(23)](17) [~~\$13,000,000~~] \$12,000,000 for a program to monitor prescription drugs and scheduled listed chemical products;

[(24)](18) [~~\$10,500,000~~] \$15,500,000 for prison rape prevention and prosecution grants to States and units of local government, and other programs, as authorized by the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–79);

[(25)](19) [~~\$75,000,000~~] \$20,000,000 for the Comprehensive School Safety Initiative: *Provided*, That section [213] 210 of this Act shall not apply with respect to the amount made available in this paragraph; [and]

[(26) \$70,000,000 for initiatives to improve police-community relations, of which \$22,500,000 is for a competitive matching grant program for purchases of body-worn cameras for State, local and tribal law enforcement, \$27,500,000 is for a justice reinvestment initiative, for activities related to criminal justice reform and recidivism reduction, \$5,000,000 is for research and statistics on body-worn cameras and community trust issues, and]

(20) \$22,000,000 for a justice reinvestment initiative, for activities related to criminal justice reform and recidivism reduction;

[15,000,000 is for an Edward Byrne Memorial criminal justice innovation program:]

(21) \$5,000,000 for a program of technical and related assistance to reduce violence in jurisdictions experiencing significant amounts of violent crime; and

(22) \$20,000,000 for the Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Grant Program as authorized by part LL of the 1968 Act, and related activities.

[Provided, That, if a unit of local government uses any of the funds made available under this heading to increase the number of law enforcement officers, the unit of local government will achieve a net gain in the number of law enforcement officers who perform non-administrative public sector safety service.]

Note.—A full-year 2017 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 114-254). The amounts included for 2017 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

## **JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS** **(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)**

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-415) ("the 1974 Act"); title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-351) ("the 1968 Act"); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-162) ("the 2005 Act"); the Missing Children's Assistance Act (title IV of Public Law 93-415)[(42 U.S.C. 5771 et seq.)]; the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-21); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-647) ("the 1990 Act"); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-248) ("the Adam Walsh Act"); the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-401) ("the 2008 Act"); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98-473)("the 1984 Act"); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113-4) ("the 2013 Act"); the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-198); and other juvenile justice programs, [\$270,160,000]\$229,500,000, of which \$92,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from amounts

available for obligation under this Act from the Fund established by section 1402 of chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98-473 (42 U.S.C. 10601), notwithstanding section 1402(d) of such Act of 1984, and merged with the amounts otherwise made available under this heading, all [,] to remain available until expended as follows—

(1) \$58,000,000 for programs authorized by section 221 of the 1974 Act, and for training and technical assistance to assist small, nonprofit organizations with the Federal grants process: *Provided*, That of the amounts provided under this paragraph, \$500,000 shall be for a competitive demonstration grant program to support emergency planning among State, local and tribal juvenile justice residential facilities; notwithstanding sections 103(26) and 223(a)(11)(A) of the 1974 Act, for purposes of funds appropriated in this Act—

(A) the term "adult inmate" shall be understood to mean an individual who has been arrested and is in custody as the result of being charged as an adult with a crime, but shall not be understood to include anyone under the care and custody of a juvenile detention or correctional agency, or anyone who is in custody as the result of being charged with or having committed an offense described in section 223(a)(11)(A) of the 1974 Act;

(B) the juveniles described in section 223(a)(11)(A) of the 1974 Act who have been charged with or who have committed an offense that would not be criminal if committed by an adult shall be understood to include individuals under 18 who are charged with or who have committed an offense of purchase, consumption, or possession of any alcoholic beverage or tobacco product; and

(C) section 223(a)(11)(A)(ii) of the 1974 Act shall apply only to those individuals described in section 223(a)(11)(A) who, while remaining under the jurisdiction of the court on the basis of the offense described therein, are charged with or commit a violation of a valid court order thereof;

(2) [\$90,000,000] \$58,000,000 for youth mentoring [grants]programs;

(3) [\$17,500,000] \$17,000,000 for delinquency prevention, as authorized by section 505 of the 1974 Act, of which, pursuant to sections 261 and 262 thereof—

[(A)] \$10,000,000 shall be for the Tribal Youth Program;]

[(B)] (A) \$5,000,000 shall be for gang and youth violence education, prevention and intervention, and related activities;

[(C)] (B) \$500,000 shall be for an Internet site providing information and resources on children of incarcerated parents; and

[(D)] (C) \$2,000,000 shall be for competitive grant[s] programs focusing on girls in the juvenile justice system;

(4) Of the amounts derived by transfer and merger from the Fund established by section 1402 of the 1984 Act—

(A) \$20,000,000 is for programs authorized by the [Victims of Child Abuse Act of ]1990 Act, except that section 213(e) of the 1990 Act shall not apply for purposes of this Act;

(B) \$72,000,000 is for missing and exploited children programs, including as authorized by sections 404(b) and 405(a) of the 1974 Act (except that section 102(b)(4)(B) of the 2008 Act shall not apply for purposes of this Act);

[(5) \$8,000,000 for community-based violence prevention initiatives, including for public health approaches to reducing shootings and violence;]

[(6) \$72,160,000 for missing and exploited children programs, including as authorized by sections 404(b) and 405(a) of the 1974 Act (except that section 102(b)(4)(B) of the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–401) shall not apply for purposes of this Act);]

[(7)](5) \$2,000,000 for child abuse training programs for judicial personnel and practitioners, as authorized by section 222 of the 1990 Act; and

[(8)](6) \$2,500,000 for [a]grants and training programs to improve juvenile indigent defense:

[*Provided*, That not more than 10 percent of each amount may be used for research, evaluation, and statistics activities designed to benefit the programs or activities authorized: *Provided further*, That not more than 2 percent of the amounts designated under paragraphs (1) through (4) and (7) may be used for training and technical assistance:]

*Provided, That not more than 10 percent of each amount may be used for research, evaluation, and statistics activities related to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention: Provided further, That not more than 2 percent of each amount designated, other than as expressly authorized by statute, may be used for training and technical assistance related to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention: Provided further, That funds made available for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention activities pursuant to the two preceding provisos may be used without regard to the authorizations associated with the underlying sources of those funds: Provided further, That the [two] three preceding provisos shall not apply to grants and projects administered pursuant to sections 261 and 262 of the 1974 Act and to missing and exploited children programs.*

*Note.—A full-year 2017 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 114-254). The amounts included for 2017 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.*

**PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS BENEFITS**  
**(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)**

For payments and expenses authorized under section 1001(a)(4) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, such sums as are necessary (including amounts for administrative costs), to remain available until expended; and \$16,300,000 for payments authorized by section 1201(b) of such Act and for educational assistance authorized by section 1218 of such Act, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 205 of this Act, upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding for such disability and education payments, the Attorney General may transfer such amounts to "Public Safety Officer Benefits" from available appropriations for the Department of Justice as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances: *Provided further*, That any transfer pursuant to the preceding proviso shall be treated as a reprogramming under section [505]504 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

*Note.—A full-year 2017 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 114-254). The amounts included for 2017 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.*

**GENERAL PROVISIONS – DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**  
**(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)**  
**(INCLUDING CANCELLATION OF FUNDS)**

Sec. [213]210. At the discretion of the Attorney General, and in addition to any amounts that otherwise may be available (or authorized to be made available) by law, with respect to funds appropriated by this title under the headings "Research, Evaluation and Statistics", "State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance", and "Juvenile Justice Programs" or otherwise appropriated or transferred under this Act for administration by the Office of Justice Programs—

(1) up to 3 percent of funds made available [to the Office of Justice Programs] for grant or reimbursement programs may be used by [such] the Office of Justice Programs to provide training and technical assistance; [and]

(2) up to [2]3 percent of funds made available for grant or reimbursement programs under such headings, except for amounts appropriated specifically for research, evaluation, or statistical programs administered by the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, shall be transferred to and merged with funds provided to the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, to be used by them for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes, without regard to the authorizations for such grant or reimbursement programs[.]; and

(3) 7 percent of funds made available for grant or reimbursement programs, excluding amounts excepted or transferred under paragraph (2), may be transferred to and merged with funds

under the heading "State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance", for tribal criminal justice assistance, without regard to the authorizations for such grant or reimbursement programs.

Sec. [214]211. Upon request by a grantee for whom the Attorney General has determined there is a fiscal hardship, the Attorney General may, with respect to funds appropriated in this or any other Act making appropriations for fiscal years [2013]2015 through [2016]2018 for the following programs, waive the following requirements:

(1) For the adult and juvenile offender State and local reentry demonstration projects under part FF of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797w(g)(1)), the requirements under section 2976(g)(1) of such part.

(2) For State, tribal, and local reentry courts under part FF of title I of such Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797w-2(e)(1) and (2)), the requirements under section 2978(e)(1) and (2) of such part.

(3) For the prosecution drug treatment alternatives to prison program under part CC of title I of such Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797q-3), the requirements under section 2904 of such part.

(4) For grants to protect inmates and safeguard communities as authorized by section 6 of the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (42 U.S.C. 15605(c)(3)), the requirements of section 6(c)(3) of such Act.

Sec. [219]214. Discretionary funds that are made available in this Act for the Office of Justice Programs may be used to participate in Performance Partnership Pilots authorized under section 525 of division H of Public Law 114-113, section 526 of division H of Public Law 113-76, section 524 of division G of Public Law 113-235, and such authorities as are enacted for Performance Partnership Pilots in an appropriations Act for fiscal years [2016] 2017 and 2018.

SEC. 215. Of the unobligated balances available from prior year appropriations in the Office of Justice Programs, \$40,000,000 are hereby permanently cancelled: Provided, That no amounts may be cancelled from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

SEC. 216. Notwithstanding any other provision of law:

(a) Of the funds deposited or available in the Fund established by section 1402 of Title II of Public Law 98-473 (42 U.S.C. 10601), \$1,310,000,000 are hereby permanently cancelled.

(b) Of the amounts deposited or available remaining in the Fund after the cancellation in subsection (a) in excess of \$3,000,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until the following fiscal year: Provided, That, notwithstanding section 1402(d) of such Act of 1984, of the amounts available from the Fund for obligations, the following amounts shall be available without fiscal year limitation to the Director of the Office for Victims

of Crime for the following purposes: (1) \$25,000,000 for supplemental victims' services and other victim-related programs and initiatives; and (2) 5 percent for grants and other assistance to Indian tribes to improve services and justice for victims of crime: Provided further, That, notwithstanding section 1402(d) of such Act, of the amounts available from the Fund for obligation, \$10,000,000 shall remain available until expended to the Department of Justice Office of Inspector General for oversight and auditing purposes: Provided further, That up to 3 percent of funds available from the Fund for obligation may be made available to the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, to be used by them for research, evaluation or statistical purposes related to crime victims and related programs.

SEC. 219. Section 642 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1373) is amended as follows—

(a) In subsection (a), by replacing "any government entity or official" with "any government law enforcement entity or official" and by striking all that follows after "from" and inserting the following new paragraphs—

"(1) sending to, or receiving from, the Department of Homeland Security information, including information related to the nationality, citizenship, immigration status, removability, scheduled release date and time, home address, work address, or contact information, of any individual in custody or suspected of a violation of law, provided that such information is relevant to the enforcement of the immigration laws as defined in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17)); or

"(2) complying with any lawful request made by the Department of Homeland Security pursuant to its authorities under section 236, 241, or 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1226, 1231, 1357), including any request to maintain custody of the alien for a period not to exceed 48 hours in order to permit assumption of custody by the Department pursuant to a detainer for, or provide reasonable notification prior to the release of, any individual."

(b) In subsection (b)—

(1) In the introductory clause, by inserting "law enforcement" before "entity" and by replacing "regarding the immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual", with "information, including information related to the nationality, citizenship, immigration status, removability, scheduled release date and time, home address, work address, or contact information, of any individual currently or previously in custody or currently or previously suspected of a violation of law, provided that such information is relevant to the enforcement of the immigration laws as defined in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17))";

(2) In paragraph (1), by replacing "the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service" with "Department of Homeland Security"; and (3) In paragraph (2), by inserting ", collecting, inquiring into, or verifying" after "Maintaining".



(c) In subsection (c)—

(1) By replacing "the Immigration and Naturalization Service" with "the Department of Homeland Security"; and

(2) By replacing "the citizenship or immigration status" with "the nationality, citizenship, or immigration status".

(d) After subsection (c), by inserting the following—

"(d) The Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General may condition a grant or cooperative agreement awarded by the Department of Homeland Security or the Department of Justice to a State or political subdivision of a state, for a purpose related to immigration, national security, law enforcement, or preventing, preparing for, protecting against or responding to acts of terrorism, on a requirement that the recipient of the grant or cooperative agreement agrees that it will—

"(1) Send to the Department of Homeland Security information requested by the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the Secretary's designee, including information related to the nationality, citizenship, immigration status, removability, scheduled release date and time, home address, work address, or contact information, of any individual in custody or suspected of a violation of law, provided that such information is relevant to the enforcement of the immigration laws as defined in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17));

"(2) Exchange, at the request of the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the Secretary's designee, information, including information related to the nationality, citizenship, immigration status, removability, scheduled release date and time, home address, work address, or contact information, of any individual in custody or suspected of a violation of law, with any other Federal, State, or local government law enforcement entity, provided that such information is relevant to the enforcement of the immigration laws as defined in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17));

"(3) Not prohibit or restrict any entity, official, or employee from collecting, inquiring into, or verifying information, including information related to the nationality, citizenship, immigration status, removability, scheduled release date and time, home address, work address, or contact information, of any individual in custody or suspected of a violation of law, provided that such information is relevant to the enforcement of the immigration laws as defined in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17)), and will maintain any such information it may collect, during the period of performance of a grant or cooperative agreement conditioned under this subsection; and

"(4) Comply with any lawful request made by the Department of Homeland Security pursuant to its authorities under section 236, 241, or 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1226, 1231, 1357), including any request to maintain custody

of the alien for a period not to exceed 48 hours in order to permit assumption of custody by the Department pursuant to a detainer for, or provide reasonable notification prior to the release of, any individual."

(e) In the section heading, by replacing "Immigration and Naturalization Service" with "Department of Homeland Security".

(f) The Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General may require States and political subdivisions of States that apply for Federal grants or cooperative agreements from the Department of Homeland Security or the Department of Justice to include a certification that they will comply with subsection (d) in their applications for award. The Secretary or the Attorney General may prescribe the form of the certification for the Federal grants and cooperative agreements awarded by their respective Departments.

(g) The Secretary of Homeland Security and the Attorney General may enforce the provisions of this Section through any lawful means, including by seeking injunctive or other relief from a court of competent jurisdiction.

(h) SEVERABILITY.—The provisions of this section are severable. If any provision of this section, or any application thereof, is found unconstitutional, that finding shall not affect any provision or application of this section not so adjudicated.

## **GENERAL PROVISIONS (CJS)**

[Sec. 510. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts deposited or available in the Fund established by section 1402 of chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98–473 (42 U.S.C. 10601) in any fiscal year in excess of \$3,042,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until the following fiscal year: Provided, That notwithstanding section 1402(d) of such Act, of the amounts available from the Fund for obligation, \$10,000,000 shall remain available until expended to the Department of Justice Office of Inspector General for oversight and auditing purposes.]

Sec. [524] 515. (a) Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available to the Department of Commerce’s Economic Development Administration, Economic Development Assistance Programs, [\$10,000,000]\$47,000,000 are [rescinded] permanently cancelled, not later than September 30, [2016]2018.

[(b) Of the unobligated balances available to the Department of Justice, the following funds are hereby rescinded, not later than September 30, 2016, from the following accounts in the specified amounts—

...

(5) “State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, Office of Justice Programs”,  
\$40,000,000;

...

(c) The Departments of Commerce and Justice shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report no later than September 1, 2016, specifying the amount of each rescission made pursuant to subsections (a) and (b).]

## **Analysis of Appropriations Language**

**Note:** The FY 2018 Budget request uses the FY 2016 enacted appropriations language as the starting point.

### Research, Evaluation, and Statistics

1. Adds language to indicate that the proposed statutory language for this heading references a transfer.
2. Adds clarifying language to legal citations and deletes superfluous information in certain legal citations.
3. Adds legal citation to the recently-enacted Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016.

### State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

1. Adds language to indicate that the proposed statutory language for this heading references a transfer.
2. Adds clarifying language to legal citations and deletes superfluous information in certain legal citations.
3. Adds legal citation to the recently enacted Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016.
4. Includes language to effect the transfer and merger of funds from the Crime Victims Fund to this heading, and to identify the programs/initiatives to be funded with those transferred funds.
5. Deletes language in the "Victims of Trafficking" item that creates a potential ambiguity; greatly simplifies the language.
6. Modifies language of certain items to address potential ambiguities; adds clarifying language to certain items to address potential ambiguities.
7. Within the item concerning National Instant Criminal Background Check System, both sets a minimum amount to be awarded under the authority of the Public Law 110-180, and, as to all funds under the item, creates a specific priority for awards under that Public Law.
8. Creates an individual line item to fund the existing Violence Reduction Network program or a related program to provide technical and other assistance to reduce violent crime in particular types of jurisdictions.
9. Deletes a proviso at the end of the heading that historically has been included here, because it

is unclear what purpose the proviso serves in the specific context of OJP (as opposed to COPS) programs.

### Juvenile Justice Programs

1. Adds clarifying language to legal citations and deletes superfluous information in certain legal citations.
2. Adds legal citation to the recently enacted Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016.
3. Includes language to effect the transfer and merger of funds from the Crime Victims Fund to this heading, and to identify the programs to be funded with those transferred funds.
4. In the first line item, adds a proviso that affords certain protections for juveniles, including a State's ability to continue to keep juveniles in the juvenile justice system until they reach the State's maximum age for extended juvenile court jurisdiction; and treating juveniles that commit certain alcohol- and tobacco-related offenses as "status" offenders. Also, under the proviso, the "valid court order" exception may only be used for juveniles who are under juvenile court jurisdiction for having committed a separate offense.
5. Modifies language of certain items to address potential ambiguities; adds clarifying language to certain items to address potential ambiguities.
6. Clarifies (and simplifies) provisions/provisos pertinent to the use of funds for research and statistics related to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention, and for training and technical assistance related to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention.

### General Provisions

1. Section [213]210. Consistent with apparent intent in previous years, modified to make the section unambiguously clear that the various provisions of sec. 213 apply to all funds appropriated or transferred under the Act for administration by OJP. Increases the set-aside percentage under subsection (2) for research, evaluation, and statistics activities from "up to 2 percent" to "up to 3 percent." Also, creates a set-aside of 7 percent of certain funds for tribal criminal justice assistance.
2. Section [214]211. Updates the references to pertinent fiscal years.
3. Section [219]214. Updates the references to pertinent fiscal years; clarifies legal citations.
4. Section 216. Places the general provision relating to the Crime Victims Funds under the DOJ General Provisions, rather than the General Provisions for CJS. The (sec.216) general provision sets the Crime Victims Fund obligation limit for FY 2018, and sets aside specific amounts both for the DOJ OIG and for OVC supplemental victims' services and other victim-related programs and initiatives, such as OVC's Vision 21 program. Also provides

for five percent of the amount available for obligation (for example, \$150,000,000 if the obligation limit is set at \$3 billion) to be made available to OVC -- for grants and other assistance to Indian tribes to improve services and justice for victims of crime.

5. Section 219. DHS and DOJ are requesting an amendment to 8 U.S.C. 1373 to: 1) expand the scope to prevent State and local government officials from prohibiting or restricting any government law enforcement entity or official from complying with a lawful civil immigration detainer request; and 2) authorize DHS and DOJ to condition certain grants and cooperative agreements on requirements that recipients agree to cooperate with specific Federal immigration enforcement activities and requests.
6. [Section 510]. The provision relating to the Crime Victims Fund is included as section 216.

## **IV. OJP Programs and Performance by Appropriation Account**

## A. Management and Administration

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Management and Administration</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2016 Enacted	786	707	\$214,617
2017 Continuing Resolution	786	707	214,209
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	-75	-4	0
2018 Current Services	711	711	214,209
2018 Program Increases	0	0	6,000
2018 Program Decreases	0	0	0
2018 Request	711	711	\$220,209
<b>Total Change 2017-2018</b>	<b>-75</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>\$6,000</b>

### 1. Account Description

OJP seeks \$220.2 million for management and administration (M&A) costs, which is an increase of \$6.0 million from the FY 2017 CR level. This requested funding will support new programs and enhanced information technology (IT) requirements in FY 2018, as well as support the necessary management and administrative structure and resources needed to accomplish Administration and Congressional priorities and ensure sound stewardship of OJP's grant programs. OJP's M&A funding is not directly appropriated, but rather is provided as a percentage assessment of program dollars.

Approximately 95 percent of OJP's management and administration budget is for costs such as payroll, rent, telecommunications, and IT infrastructure and support. In addition to infrastructure, the funds support FTEs to carry out OJP's policy, grants management, financial management, information technology, legislative communications and public affairs, and general administrative functions.

These funds also support the activities of OJP's Office of Audit, Assessment, and Management (OAAM), established by the 2005 Department of Justice Reauthorization Act (the Act), 42 U.S.C. § 3712h. OAAM has three critical missions: (1) auditing OJP's internal controls to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse; (2) conducting programmatic assessments of OJP's grants and monitoring oversight; and (3) serving as the central source for OJP's grant management policy.

These funds further support the work of the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO), which provides information technology (IT) leadership, guidance, and support services by delivering timely IT solutions and services to efficiently administer OJP programs, and fulfill its financial and grants management responsibilities.

IT systems and services are a vital component of OJP's efforts to award, manage, and monitor its multi-billion dollar portfolio and enable OJP to share information on the latest research findings and evidence-based programs and practices quickly through the OJP website and CrimeSolutions.gov.



## 2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE TABLE					
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES	Target	Actual	Projected	Changes	Requested (Total)
	FY 2016	FY 2016	FY 2017	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes	FY 2018 Request
<b>Workload</b>					
Percent of grants closed that are due to closeout	50%	84%	50%	0	50%
Percent of grants financially monitored per plan	95%	110.25%*	95%	0	95%

\* The FY 2016 target for financial monitoring was 899 grants. OJP exceeded the target by monitoring 917 grants.

## **B. Research, Evaluation, and Statistics**

**(Dollars in Thousands)**

<b><i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</i></b>	<b><i>Perm. Pos.</i></b>	<b><i>FTE</i></b>	<b><i>Amount</i></b>
2016 Enacted			\$116,000
2017 Continuing Resolution Level			117,776
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			-1,996
2018 Current Services			115,780
2018 Program Increases			153
2018 Program Decreases			-4,933
2018 Request			\$111,000
<b>Total Change 2017-2018</b>			<b>-\$6,776</b>

<b><i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics-Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i></b>	<b><i>Direct Pos.</i></b>	<b><i>Estimated FTE</i></b>	<b><i>Amount</i></b>
2016 Enacted			\$4,098
2017 Continuing Resolution Level			1,303
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2018 Current Services			1,303
2018 Program Increases			330
2018 Program Decreases			0
2018 Request			\$1,633
<b>Total Change 2017-2018</b>			<b>\$330</b>

### **1. Account Description**

OJP strives to ensure integrity of, and respect for science – including a focus on evidence-based approaches in criminal and juvenile justice. In FY 2018, OJP requests \$111.0 million for the Research, Evaluation, and Statistics appropriation account, which is \$1.8 million below the FY 2017 CR level. This appropriation account funds the work of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ).

BJS is the principal federal statistical agency of the Department of Justice as authorized by 42 U.S.C. §§ 3731-3735. BJS' national statistical collections support the Administration's focus on data-driven approaches to reduce crime.

The Criminal Justice Statistics Program is the base program of BJS. In FY 2018, the President's Budget requests \$41.0 million for the Criminal Justice Statistics program. With this funding, BJS:

1. Collects, analyzes, publishes, and disseminates statistical information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government; and

2. Provides technical and financial support to state governments in developing capabilities in criminal justice statistics and improving their criminal history records and information systems.

Current core BJS programs provide statistics on:

- victimization;
- corrections;
- law enforcement;
- federal justice systems;
- prosecution and adjudication (courts);
- criminal histories and recidivism; and
- tribal communities.

NIJ is the research and development arm of the Department of Justice, as authorized by 42 U.S.C. §§ 3721-3723. NIJ enhances the administration of justice and public safety by providing objective, independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to meet the modern challenges of crime and justice at the state, local, and tribal levels. NIJ products support practitioners and policy makers across the country.

In FY 2018, NIJ will maintain its commitment to informing criminal justice practice and policy by supporting high-quality research, development, and evaluation in the forensic, social, and physical sciences. NIJ's program plan for FY 2018 embraces four important goals:

- Continue to research and evaluate innovative programs, tools, and strategies that provide effective ways to prevent crime and to deliver justice.
- Develop, refine, and test innovative technology to protect law enforcement officers.
- Support basic and applied research to strengthen the science of forensics.
- Develop and support strong partnerships to leverage federal research resources.

Additionally, OJP expects to continue ongoing projects supported through a discretionary funding set-aside of up to three percent from OJP programs to augment research, evaluation, and statistics to assess existing programs to ensure their alignment with administration priorities, such as officer safety and crime reduction. This set-aside provides NIJ and BJS an important source of funding for building and enhancing basic statistical systems to monitor the criminal justice system and for conducting research to identify best practices within that system.

## 2. Performance Tables

<b>PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE</b>											
Appropriation: Research, Evaluation, and Statistics											
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES		Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2016		FY 2016		FY 2017 Continuing Resolution Level		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2017 Program Changes		FY 2018 Request	
<b>Workload</b>											
Percent of solicitations released on time		75%		75%		75%				TBD	
Percent of awards made against plan		90%		67%		90%				TBD	
Total Dollars Obligated		\$111,000		\$141,326		\$112,786		-\$1,786		\$111,000	
-Grants		\$95,460		\$87,673		\$69,968		-\$1,107		\$68,820	
-Non-Grants		\$15,540		\$53,653		\$42,818		-\$679		\$42,180	
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY											
-Grants		86%		62%		62%		62%		62%	
-Non-Grants		14%		38%		38%		38%		38%	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
		\$111,000		\$141,326		\$112,786		-\$1,786		\$111,000	
TYPE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2016		FY 2016		FY 2017		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2017 Program Changes		FY 2018 Request	
Long Term Outcome	Average number of user sessions per month on BJS and BJS-sponsored websites, including datasets accessed and downloaded via the Internet [BJS]	550,000		445,604		463,500		22,850		483,350	
Annual Outcome	Citations of BJS data in social science journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data [BJS]	1,700		3,201		2,900		300		3,200	
Annual Outcome	Number of technologies fielded as a result (in whole or in part) of work funded under the NJ award [NIJ]	30		28		32		16		48	

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
Percent of solicitations released "on time" versus planned	2018	FY	Target not available	Targets will be established upon the appropriation of funds
Percent of awards made against plan	2018	FY	Target not available	Targets will be established upon the appropriation of funds

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE									
Office/Program		BJS/Bureau of Justice Statistics		Performance Report and Performance Plan targets					
Appropriation		Research, Evaluations and Statistics		FY					
Type	Performance Measure	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Actual	2017 Target	2018 Target
Outcome	Average number of user sessions per month on BJS and BJS-sponsored websites, including datasets accessed and downloaded via the Internet	472,884	482,056	422,519	442,554	450,000	455,604	463,500	483,350
Output	Agency-level response rate	98%	94%	91%	N/A	98%	N/A	98%	98%
Output	Citizen-level response rate	86.4%	87%	88%	84%	95%	84%	90%	90%
Outcome	Citations of BJS data in social science journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data	1,121	2,255	2,480	2,728	1,700	3,201	2,900	3,200
Outcome	Congressional record and testimony citing BJS data	17	13	13	18	18	33	40	40
Outcome	Federal and state court opinions citing BJS data	11	26	43	25	25	48	30	30
Outcome	Index of operational efficiency	21.582	22.17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Outcome	Number of products that BJS makes available online	16,461	17,728	18,078	18,104	19,000	18,625	20,000	22,000
Output	Number of reports issued within one month of the expected release date	16	20	7	7	7	7	7	7
Outcome	Number of requests to seek correction of BJS data in accordance with the BJS Data Quality Guidelines	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Outcome	Number of scheduled data collection series and special analyses to be conducted	19	33	24	28	28	32	25	25

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
Index of operational efficiency	2014, 2015, 2016	FY	Data not available	This measure is undergoing revalidation

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE									
Office/Program		NIJ/National Institute Of Justice		Performance Report and Performance Plan targets and actuals					
Appropriation		Research, Evaluations and Statistics		FY					
Type	Performance Measure	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Actual	2017 Target	2018 Target
Outcome	Number of citations of NIJ products in peer reviewed journals	298	293	485	612	137	719	650	700
Outcome	Number of technologies fielded as a result (in whole or in part) of work funded under the NIJ award	38	25	31	30	30	28	32	48
Outcome	Number of scholarly products that resulted in whole or in part from work funded under the NIJ award.	N/A	N/A	93	240	315	277	350	375

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE									
Office/Program		BJA/Regional Information Sharing Systems		Performance Report and Performance Plan targets and actuals					
Appropriation		Research, Evaluations and Statistics		FY					
Type	Performance Measure	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Actual	2017 Target	2018 Target
Outcome	Percent increase in inquiries	NA	7%	7%	0.97%	7%	-8%	7%	7%

### **C. State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance**

*(Dollars in Thousands)*

<i>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2016 Enacted			\$1,408,500
2017 Continuing Resolution			1,431,325
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			1,497
2018 Current Services			1,432,822
2018 Program Increases			85,413
2018 Program Decreases			-577,735
2018 Request			\$940,500
<b>Total Change 2017-2018</b>			<b>-\$490,825</b>

<i>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance - Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2016 Enacted			\$18,627
2017 Continuing Resolution			15,830
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2018 Current Services			15,830
2018 Program Increases			0
2018 Program Decreases			-1,481
2018 Request			\$14,349
<b>Total Change 2017-2018</b>			<b>-\$1,481</b>

#### **1. Account Description**

OJP requests \$940.5 million for the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance account, which is \$490.8 million below the FY 2017 CR level.

State, local, and tribal law enforcement and criminal justice professionals are responsible for most of the nation's day-to-day crime prevention and control activities. The programs supported by this account help OJP partners throughout the nation prevent and reduce the incidence of violent crime; improve law enforcement officer safety; address drug-related crime and substance abuse; and identify innovative solutions to crime- and justice system-related challenges. These programs include a combination of formula and discretionary grant programs, coupled with robust training and technical assistance activities designed to build up the crime fighting and criminal justice capabilities of OJP's state, local and tribal partners.

Key programs funded under this appropriation account include:

- **Adam Walsh Act Program**

Purpose: To support the efforts of jurisdictions that are implementing the provisions of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA), Title I of the Adam Walsh Act

Description: This program provides grants and technical assistance to assist jurisdictions with SORNA implementation, as well as assistance in improving sex offender management practices to help communities prevent sexual violence.

- **Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)**

Purpose: To support a broad range of activities by state, local, and tribal governments to prevent and control crime based on local needs.

Description: This formula program provides both state and local governments with formula grant award determined based on population and FBI violent crime statistics. These formula grants support a broad range of criminal justice and public safety activities, including: (1) law enforcement programs; (2) prosecution and court programs; (3) prevention and education programs; (4) community corrections programs; (5) drug treatment and enforcement programs; (6) planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; and (7) crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation).

- **Community Teams to Address the Sexual Assault Kit (SAK) Backlog**

Purpose: To address a common gap in response to rape and sexual assault at the state, local, and tribal levels by promoting timely resolution of cases associated with sexual assault kits (SAKs) that have never been submitted or are backlogged at crime labs for forensic DNA testing.

Description: This program awards grants to support community efforts to identify critical needs in the areas of sexual assault prevention, investigation, prosecution and victims services and the implement strategies to address these needs. These strategies typically include plans for expediting the analysis of untested evidence kits. This program also provides training and technical assistance designed to improve the justice system's response to rape and sexual assault cases throughout the nation.

- **National Crime Reduction Assistance (NCRA) Network**

Purpose: To offer a comprehensive approach to accessing DOJ training, technical assistance, and expertise to support the development of innovative violence reduction strategies in the nation's most violent cities.

Description: OJP and its federal partners invite cities to participate in this new program based on analysis of quantitative and qualitative criminal justice data. This program will build on previous Violence Reduction Network efforts. Cities that accept this invitation begin a two-year engagement with the NCRA Network. Each city develops a data-driven approach to addressing its unique violence reduction needs during the first year of its engagement. During the second year, the cities draw on the training, technical



assistance, and expertise of OJP and its federal agency partners to help them implement their strategies.

- **National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)**

Purpose: To improve the nation's safety and security by enhancing the quality of electronic criminal history record information and by ensuring the nationwide implementation of effective background check systems.

Description: NCHIP provides grants, training, and technical assistance that help states and territories to improve the quality, timeliness, and immediate accessibility of criminal history and related records. These records play a vital role in supporting the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) and helping federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement investigate crime and promote public safety.

- **Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Program**

Purpose: To prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse in all state, local, and tribal confinement facilities by helping correctional facilities implement the national PREA standards and monitor the incidence of sexual misconduct in their facilities.

Description: This program provides grants and training and technical assistance to help state, local, and tribal governments ensure their detention and correctional facilities comply with the National PREA standards. It also supports the collection of national-level statistics used to monitor the incidence of prison rape and related sexual offenses.

### 3. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE											
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance											
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES		Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2016		FY 2016		FY 2017		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2018 Program Changes		FY 2018 Request	
<b>Workload</b>											
Percent of solicitations released on time		75%		69%		75%				TBD	
Percent of awards made against plan		90%		95%		90%				TBD	
Total Dollars Obligated		\$1,241,000		1,113,199		\$1,431,325		-\$480,825		\$950,500	
-Grants		\$1,129,310		912,740		\$1,173,687		-\$394,277		\$779,410	
-Non-Grants		\$111,690		200,459		\$257,639		-\$86,549		\$171,090	
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY											
-Grants		91%		82%		82%		82%		82%	
-Non-Grants		9%		18%		18%		18%		18%	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
			\$1,241,000		\$1,113,199		\$1,431,325		-\$480,825		\$950,500
TYPE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2016		FY 2016		FY 2017		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2018 Program Changes		FY 2018 Request	
Outcome	Percent of participants who reoffend while participating in the Drug Court program (long-term) <sup>4</sup>	10%		5%		11%		0		11%	
Outcome	Percent of drug court participants who graduate from the drug court program <sup>2</sup>	51%		56%		51%		0		51%	
Efficiency	Program costs per drug court graduate	\$11,708		\$9,366		\$11,708		\$0		\$11,708	
Output	Number of participants in RSAT	27,000		20,400		27,000		-2,000		25,000	
Outcome	Percent increase in the number of DNA profile uploads into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) system from the previous fiscal year. <sup>3</sup>	5%		9%		7%		0		5%	

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
Percent of solicitations released on time versus planned	2018	FY	Target not available	Targets will be established upon the appropriation of funds
Percent of awards made against plan	2018	FY	Target not available	Targets will be established upon the appropriation of funds

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE									
Office/Program		BJA/Drug Court Programs		Performance Report and Performance Plan targets and actuals					
Appropriation		State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance		FY					
Type	Performance Measure	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Actual	2017 Target	2018 Target
Outcome	Percent of participants who reoffend while participating in the Drug Court program	47%	11%	9%	2%	10%	5%	11%	11%
Outcome	Percent of Drug Court program participants, enrolled in the program at least 90 days, who tested positive for alcohol or illegal substance	NA	NA	22%	23%	19%	26%	22%	22%
Outcome	Percent of drug court participants who graduate from the drug court program	46%	52%	51%	52%	51%	56%	51%	51%
Efficiency	Program cost per drug court graduate	\$13,388	\$9,788	\$6,953	NA	\$11,708	\$9,366	\$11,708	\$11,708

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE									
Office/Program		BJA/Prescription Drug Monitoring Program		Performance Report and Performance Plan targets and actuals					
Appropriation		State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance		CY					
Type	Performance Measure	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Actual	2017 Target	2018 Target
Outcome	Number of interstate unsolicited reports produced	413	2,821	26,376	1,890	1,890	12,240,291	2,500	16,208
Outcome	Number of interstate solicited reports produced	733,783	3,400,682	4,640,553	3,776,750	3.6M	564,371,623	4M	8.6M

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE									
Office/Program	BJA/Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants	Performance Report and Performance Plan targets and actuals							
Appropriation	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	FY							
Type	Performance Measure	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Actual	2017 Target	2018 Target
Outcome	Successful completion rate for individuals participating in drug-related JAG Programs	NA	66%	62%	63%	57%	62%	57%	57%

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE									
Office/Program	BJA/Second Chance Act	Performance Report and Performance Plan targets and actuals							
Appropriation	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	FY							
Type	Performance Measure	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Actual	2017 Target	2018 Target
Output	Number of participants in SCA-funding programs	NA	8,252	7,047	6,006	7,830	6,222	6,000	6,000

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
Number of participants in SCA-funding programs	2016, 2017	FY	Other	Targets were revised. The SCA targets are constructed considering trends in the data and funding levels. The number of SCA participants is trending down and considering the discontinuance of the SCA family-based program, the SCA target is revised downward by 30%.

<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE</b>									
<b>Office/Program</b>		NIJ/National Institute Of Justice			Performance Report and Performance Plan targets and actuals				
<b>Appropriation</b>		Research, Evaluations and Statistics			FY				
<b>Type</b>	<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>2012 Actual</b>	<b>2013 Actual</b>	<b>2014 Actual</b>	<b>2015 Actual</b>	<b>2016 Target</b>	<b>2016 Actual</b>	<b>2017 Target</b>	<b>2018 Target</b>
Outcome	Percent increase in the number of DNA profile uploads into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) system from the previous fiscal year.	N/A	N/A	27%	7%	5%	9%	10%	5%

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE									
Office/Program	BJA/RSAT		Performance Report and Performance Plan targets and actuals						
Appropriation	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance		CY						
Type	Performance Measure	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Actual	2017 Target	2018 Target
Output	Number of participants in RSAT	28,695	28,873	26,815	24,162	27,000	20,400	27,000	25,000
Outcome	Percent of drug and alcohol tests from residential program participants that were drug and alcohol free	N/A	N/A	N/A	95%	98%	94%	98%	95%
Outcome	Percent jail based/residential successful completions	N/A	75%	72%	74%	67%	68%	70%	70%
Outcome	Percent of jail based/residential participants tested positive for alcohol or illegal substances	N/A	5%	4%	5%	2%	5%	2%	5%
Outcome	Percent of participants who successfully completed all requirements of the aftercare portion of the RSAT program	N/A	42%	38%	47%	53%	28%	47%	47%
Outcome	Percent of participants that successfully completed aftercare who were arrested on a new charge	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10%	7%	10%	10%

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE									
Office/Program		BJS/NCHIP		Performance Report and Performance Plan targets					
Appropriation		State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance		FY					
Type	Performance Measure	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Actual	2017 Target	2018 Target
Output	Number of states in Interstate Identification Index (III) System	51	51	51	NA	53	N/A	53	53
Output	Number of states participating in the FBI's Next Generation Identification (NGI)	55	55	55	NA	55	N/A	55	55
Output	Number of states participating in the FBI's protection order file	53	53	53	NA	54	N/A	54	54
Output	Number of states submitting data to the FBI's Denied Persons File and/or other National Instant Criminal Background Check System index files (at least 10 records)	42	44	49	52	46	49	53	53
Outcome	Percentage of applications for firearms transfers rejected primarily for the presence of a prior felony conviction history	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%	TBD	2%	TBD	1.7%	2%
Outcome	Percentage of recent state records which are automated	94%	N/A	95%	N/A	97%	TBD	N/A	98%
Outcome	Percentage of records accessible through Interstate Identification Index	79%	N/A	81%	N/A	80%	TBD	N/A	82%

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
Percentage of applications for firearms transfers rejected primarily for the presence of a prior felony conviction history	2015	FY	Data is unavailable	Data will be available January 2018
Percentage of applications for firearms transfers rejected primarily for the presence of a prior felony conviction history	2016	FY	Data is unavailable	Data will be available January 2019
Percentage of recent state records which are automated	2016	FY	Data is unavailable	Data will be available January 2018
Percentage of recent state records which are automated	2017	FY	Data is unavailable	Data provided from biennial report of state criminal history information systems.
Percentage of records accessible through Interstate Identification Index	2016	FY	Data is unavailable	Data will be available January 2018
Percentage of records accessible through Interstate Identification Index	2017	FY	Data is unavailable	Data provided from biennial report of state criminal history information systems.

## **D. Juvenile Justice Programs**

*(Dollars in Thousands)*

<b><i>Juvenile Justice Programs</i></b>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2016 Enacted			\$270,160
2017 Continuing Resolution			269,646
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2018 Current Services			269,646
2018 Program Increases			158
2018 Program Decreases			-40,304
2018 Request			\$229,500
<b>Total Change 2017-2018</b>			<b>-\$40,146</b>

<b><i>Juvenile Justice Programs -Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i></b>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2016 Enacted			\$6,152
2017 Continuing Resolution			2,982
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2018 Current Services			2,982
2018 Program Increases			488
2018 Program Decreases			0
2018 Request			\$3,470
<b>Total Change 2017-2018</b>			<b>\$488</b>

### **1. Account Description**

OJP requests \$229.5 million for the Juvenile Justice Programs account, which is \$40.1 million below the FY 2017 CR level. This account supports programs that help state, local, and tribal governments address juvenile crime and delinquency, and assist children victimized by crime and abuse. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) programs also promote efforts to improve the functioning of the juvenile justice system; hold juvenile offenders accountable for their actions; and provide appropriate reentry services for youth returning to their communities after detention in secure correctional facilities.

Key programs funded under this appropriation account include:

- Missing and Exploited Children (MEC) Program**  
Purpose: To support and enhance the response to missing children and their families.  
Description: This program supports the infrastructure for national efforts to prevent and respond to the abduction and exploitation of America's children. The MEC program supports the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Program, National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, AMBER Alert Program, and other activities such as Missing Children's Day.



- **Part B Formula Grants**

Purpose: To support state and local programs designed to prevent and address juvenile crime and delinquency, as well as improve the juvenile justice system.

Description: This program awards formula grants to states, which then issue awards and subawards to agencies and organizations at the local and tribal level. Grantees may use these awards and subawards to: 1) support the development and implementation of comprehensive state juvenile justice plans; 2) improve the fairness and responsiveness of the juvenile justice system and ensure juvenile offender accountability; and 3) fund training and technical assistance to help small, non-profit and faith-based organizations with the federal grants process.

- **Victims of Child Abuse (VOCA) – Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program**

Purpose: To enhance the effectiveness of the investigation and prosecution of child abuse cases.

Description: This program provides training and technical assistance to professionals involved in investigating, prosecuting, and treating child abuse. It also supports the development of Children's Advocacy Centers and multidisciplinary teams that prevent the inadvertent re-victimization of an abused child by the justice and social service systems.

## 2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE											
Appropriation: Juvenile Justice											
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES		Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2016		FY 2016		FY 2017		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2017 Program Changes		FY 2018 Request	
<b>Workload</b>											
Percent of Solicitations Released on Time		75%		71%		75%				TBD	
Percent of Awards Made Against Plan		90%		81%		90%				TBD	
Total Dollars Obligated		\$251,500		\$226,665		\$269,646		-\$40,146		\$229,500	
-Grants		\$231,380		\$216,715		\$258,860		-\$38,540		\$220,320	
-Non-Grants		\$20,120		\$9,950		\$10,786		-\$1,606		\$9,180	
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY											
-Grants		92%		96%		96%		96%		96%	
-Non-Grants		8%		4%		4%		4%		4%	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
			\$251,500		\$226,665		\$269,646		-\$40,146		\$229,500
TYPE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2016		FY 2016		FY 2017		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2017 Program Changes		FY 2018 Request	
Outcome	Percent of youth who offend and reoffend	15%		8%		15%		-1%		15%	
Outcome	Percent of states and territories that are determined to be in compliance with the four Core Requirements of the JJDP Act of 2002	90%		84%		90%		-2%		90%	
Outcome	Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	55%		71%		56%		+3%		59%	
Outcome	Percent of youth who exhibit a desired change in the targeted behavior	73%		68%		74%		1%		73%	
Efficiency	Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	55%		60%		56%		1%		57%	
Outcome	Percent of children recovered within 72 hours of an issuance of an AMBER Alert	90%		95%		92%		0		92%	

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
Percent of solicitations released on time versus planned	2018	FY	Target not available	Targets will be established upon the appropriation of funds
Percent of awards made against plan	2018	FY	Target not available	Targets will be established upon the appropriation of funds

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE									
Office/ Program		OJJDP/Juvenile Justice Programs			Performance Report and Performance Plan targets				
Appropriation		Juvenile Justice			FY				
Type	Performance Measure	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Actual	2017 Target	2018 Target
Outcome	Percent of youth who offend and reoffend	11%	7%	7%	7%	15%	8%	15%	15%
Outcome	Percent of states and territories that are determined to be in compliance with the four Core Requirements of the JJDP Act of 2002	84%	88%	89%	93%	90%	84%	90%	90%
Outcome	Percent of youth who exhibit a desired change in the targeted behavior	76%	71%	80%	66%	73%	68%	74%	73%
Outcome	Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	45%	66%	64%	59%	55%	71%	56%	59%
Efficiency	Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	42%	58%	63%	65%	55%	60%	56%	57%
Outcome	Percent of children recovered within 72 hours of an issuance of an AMBER Alert	91.5%	93.5%	96%	94%	90%	95%	92%	92%
Output	Number of forensic exams completed	49,481	57,762	65,762	59,674	32,000	71,939	32,000	32,000
Outcome	Percent of tribal youth participating in federally-funded, tribally-controlled programs who demonstrate improved outcomes (i.e., change in targeted behaviors).	N/A	N/A	N/A	73%	75%	77%	75%	75%
Outcome	Percent of tribal youth participating in federally-funded, tribally-controlled programs who offend and/or reoffend.	N/A	N/A	N/A	13%	15%	8%	15%	7%

## **E. Public Safety Officers' Benefits**

**(Dollars in Thousands)**

<i>Public Safety Officers' Benefits</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2016 Enacted*			\$133,801
2017 Continuing Resolution			88,269
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2018 Current Services			88,269
2018 Program Increases			31
2018 Program Decreases			0
2018 Request			\$88,300
<b>Total Change 2017-2018</b>			<b>\$0</b>

\* In FY 2016, the PSOB Death Benefits program received \$45.501 million in supplemental mandatory funding.

<i>Public Safety Officers' Benefits – Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2016 Enacted			\$1,878
2017 Continuing Resolution			976
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2018 Current Services			976
2018 Program Increases			359
2018 Program Decreases			0
2018 Request			\$1,335
<b>Total Change 2017-2018</b>			<b>\$359</b>

### **1. Account Description**

OJP requests \$88.3 million for the Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) appropriation account (both mandatory and discretionary), which is \$31,000 above the FY 2017 CR level. The mandatory appropriation request is \$72.0 million. The discretionary appropriation request is \$16.3 million.

In FY 2016, the PSOB Death Benefits program received \$45.5 million in supplemental mandatory funding. This program provides benefits to the families and other survivors of public safety officers killed or fatally injured in the line of duty, as well as to public safety officers permanently disabled in the line of duty.

This program represents a unique partnership between DOJ; state and local public safety agencies; and national organizations. In addition to administering payment of benefits, OJP works closely with national law enforcement and first responder groups, educating public safety agencies regarding the initiative and offering support to families and colleagues of fallen law enforcement officers and firefighters.

The key programs included under this appropriation account are:

- **PSOB Death Benefits**, a one-time financial benefit to survivors of public safety officers whose deaths resulted from injuries sustained in the line of duty, which is funded by a mandatory appropriation. In FY 2017, the PSOB death benefit is \$343,589.
- **PSOB Disability Benefits**, a one-time financial benefit to public safety officers permanently and totally disabled by catastrophic injuries sustained in the line of duty, which is funded through discretionary appropriations. The FY 2017 PSOB disability benefit is also \$343,589.
- **PSOB Education Benefits**, which provide financial support for higher education expenses (such as tuition and fees, books, supplies, and room and board) to the eligible spouses and children of public safety officers killed or permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty, which is funded through discretionary appropriations.

## 2. Performance Tables

<b>PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE</b>										
Appropriation: Public Safety Officers' Benefits (Mandatory, Education, and Disability – BJA)										
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES	Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
	FY 2016		FY 2016		FY 2017		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2017 Program Changes		FY 2018 Request	
<b>Workload</b>										
Number of claims processed	N/A		384		N/A				N/A	
Total Dollars Obligated	\$87,300		\$98,514		\$88,269		\$31		\$88,300	
-Claims	\$75,951		\$87,518		\$78,559		\$28		\$78,587	
-Other Services	\$11,349		\$10,996		\$9,710		\$3		\$9,713	
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY										
-Claims	87%		89%		89%		89%		89%	
-Other Services	13%		11%		11%		11%		11%	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
		\$87,300		\$98,514		\$88,269		\$31		\$88,300

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
Number of claims processed	2016, 2017, 2018	FY	Target unavailable	OJP is unable to target the expected number of public safety claims to be processed

**F. Crime Victims Fund**

**(Dollars in Thousands)**

<i>Crime Victims Fund</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2016 Enacted			\$3,042,000
2017 Continuing Resolution			3,042,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2018 Current Services			3,042,000
2018 Program Increases			0
2018 Program Decreases			-42,000
2018 Request			\$3,000,000
<b>Total Change 2017-2018</b>			<b>-\$42,000</b>

<i>Crime Victims Fund –Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimated FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2016 Enacted			\$40,370
2017 Continuing Resolution			33,643
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2018 Current Services			33,643
2018 Program Increases			11,718
2018 Program Decreases			0
2018 Request			\$45,361
<b>Total Change 2017-2018</b>			<b>\$11,718</b>

**1. Account Description**

OJP requests an obligation limitation of \$3.0 billion for the Crime Victims Fund (CVF), which is \$42 million below the FY 2017 CR level. Unlike other OJP appropriation accounts, CVF is financed by collections of fines, penalty assessments, and bond forfeitures from defendants convicted of federal crimes. Most collections stem from large corporate cases rather than individual offenders.

Programs supported by CVF focus on providing compensation to victims of crime and survivors, supporting appropriate victims’ service programs and victimization intervention strategies, and building capacity to improve response to crime victims’ needs and increase offender accountability. CVF was established to address the continuing need to expand victims’ services programs and assist federal, state, local, and tribal agencies and organizations in providing appropriate services to their communities.

Funding for FY 2018 will be distributed in accordance with the statutory distribution formula (authorized by the Victims of Crime Act of 1984, as amended) in addition to the requested programs as follows:

- Improving Services for Victims of Crime in the Federal Criminal Justice System (Statutory set-aside). Program funds support:
  - 180 victim assistance personnel through the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys;
  - 203 victim specialists via the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to provide direct assistance to victims of federal crime; and
  - Enhancement of the Nationwide Automated Victim Information and Notification System (VNS) for investigative, prosecutorial, and corrections components to meet victim notification requirements. The Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Bureau of Prisons, FBI, U.S. Postal Inspection Service, and DOJ's Criminal Division jointly administer the VNS.
  
- Improving the Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Cases – Children's Justice and Assistance Act Programs in Indian Country (Statutory set-aside). The program helps tribal communities improve the investigation, prosecution and overall handling of child sexual and physical abuse in a manner that increases support for and lessens trauma to the victim. The program funds activities such as:
  - Revising tribal codes to address child sexual abuse;
  - Providing child advocacy services for children involved in court proceedings;
  - Developing protocols and procedures for reporting, investigating, and prosecuting child abuse cases;
  - Enhancing case management and treatment services;
  - Offering specialized training for prosecutors, judges, investigators, victim advocates, multidisciplinary or child protection teams, and other professionals who handle severe child physical and sexual abuse cases; and
  - Developing procedures for establishing and managing child-centered interview rooms.

Funding is divided between the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (which receives 85 percent of the total for state efforts), and OVC (which receives the remaining 15 percent for tribal efforts). Up to \$20.0 million must be used annually to improve the investigation, handling, and prosecution of child abuse cases.

- Implementation of the Vision 21 initiative. The goal of the Vision 21 initiative is to improve the treatment of crime victims in America. OVC will work with the states to:
  - Modernize and expand the victim assistance data reporting system;
  - Provide evidence-based training for practitioners who serve victims; and
  - Support demonstration projects to address key or emerging victim issues within the state. Examples of the types of projects that could be funded include evidence based on-line State Academies and programs that provide services to underserved and unserved victims of crime.



After funding is allocated for the above purpose areas, the remaining funds are available for the following:

- Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victim Compensation – Victim Compensation Formula Grant Program: Of the remaining amounts available, up to 47.5 percent may support grant awards to state crime victims compensation programs to reimburse crime victims for out-of-pocket expenses related to their victimization such as medical and mental health counseling expenses, lost wages, funeral and burial costs, and other costs (except property loss) authorized in a state’s compensation statute.

Annually, OVC awards each state at 60 percent of the total amount the state paid to victims from state funding sources two years prior to the year of the federal grant award. If the amount needed to reimburse states for payments made to victims is less than the 47.5 percent allocation, any remaining amount is added to the Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program funding.

Currently, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the territory of Guam have victim compensation programs. State compensation programs will continue to reimburse victims for crime related expenses authorized by VOCA as well as cover limited program administrative costs and training.

- Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victim Assistance – Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program: 47.5 percent of the remaining balance plus any funds not needed to reimburse victim compensation programs at the 60 percent prior year payout amount are available to support state and community-based victim service program operations.

All 50 states plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands receive a base level of funding and a percentage based on population. The base funding level is \$0.5 million, and the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Palau receive a base of \$0.2 million in addition to funding based off population.

VOCA victim assistance funds to support community-based organizations that serve crime victims such as: domestic violence shelters; rape crisis centers; child abuse programs; and victim service units in law enforcement agencies, prosecutors’ offices, hospitals, and social service agencies.

These programs provide services including crisis intervention, counseling, emergency shelter, criminal justice advocacy, and emergency transportation.

- Discretionary Grants/Activities Program – National Scope Training and Technical Assistance and Direct Services to Federal, Tribal and Military Crime Victims: VOCA authorizes OVC to use up to five percent of funds remaining in the CVF, after statutory set-asides and grants to states, to support:
  - National scope training and technical assistance;
  - Demonstration projects and programs;

- Program evaluation;
- Compliance efforts;
- Fellowships and clinical internships;
- Training and special workshops for presentation and dissemination of information resulting from demonstrations, surveys, and special projects;
- Compliance monitoring related to guidelines for fair treatment of crime victims and witnesses issued under the Victim and Witness Protection Act as well as the Attorney General's Guidelines for Victim and Witness;
- Services and training, in coordination with federal, military, and tribal agencies, to improve the response to the needs of crime victims;
- Coordination of victim services provided by the federal government with victim services offered by other public agencies and nonprofit organizations; and
- Direct services to federal crime victims, including financial support for emergency services to victims of federal crime.

At least 50 percent of the total discretionary funding must be allocated for national scope training and technical assistance, and demonstration and evaluation projects. The remaining amount is allocated for efforts to improve the response to the needs of federal crime victims.

- Tribal Set-Aside – Five percent of the obligation cap (\$150 million) will be set-aside for grants and assistance to Indian tribes to improve services and justice for victims of crime.
- Violence Against Women Programs - \$445.0 million will be transferred to the the Office on Violence Against Women to support Violence Against Women Act programs.
- State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs: \$73 million will be transferred to the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance account for the Adam Walsh Act (\$20.0 million); Children Exposed to Violence (\$8.0 million); and Victims of Trafficking (\$45.0 million).
- Juvenile Justice Programs: \$92.0 million will be transferred to the Juvenile Justice account for Missing and Exploited Children (\$72.0 million); and Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program (\$20.0 million).
- Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve Fund (*Statutory special fund*) – The Director of OVC is authorized to set aside up to \$50.0 million in the Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve to meet the immediate and longer-term needs of terrorism and mass violence victims by providing: 1) supplemental grants to states for victim compensation; 2) supplemental grants to states for victim assistance; and 3) direct reimbursement and assistance to victims of terrorism occurring abroad. The Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve Fund is in addition to the \$3 billion obligation cap.

## 2. Performance Tables

<b>PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE</b>											
Appropriation: Crime Victims Fund											
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES		Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2016		FY 2016		FY 2017		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2017 Program Changes		FY 2018 Request	
<b>Workload</b>											
Percent of Solicitations Released on Time		75%		71%		75%				TBD	
Percent of Awards Made Against Plan		90%		95%		90%				TBD	
Total Dollars Obligated		\$2,361,000		2,351,806		\$3,042,000		-\$42,000		\$3,000,000	
-Grants		\$2,172,120		2,187,757		\$2,829,060		-\$39,060		\$2,790,000	
-Non-Grants		\$188,880		173,243		\$212,940		-\$2,940		\$210,000	
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY											
-Grants		92%		93%		93%		93%		93%	
-Non-Grants		8%		7%		7%		7%		7%	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
			\$2,361,000		\$2,361,000		\$3,042,000		-\$42,000		\$3,000,000
TYPE	Performance Measure	FY 2016		FY 2016		FY 2017		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2017 Program Changes		FY 2018 Request	
Long Term/ Outcome	Ratio of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services to the total number of victimizations	0.249		0.398		0.249		0		0.249	
Long Term/ Outcome	Ratio of Crime Victims Fund compensation dollars allocated to total economic loss incurred by victims of crime	0.0187		0.068		0.019		0		0.019	
Annual/ Output	Number of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services	5.16M		7.81M		5.16M		0		5.16M	
Annual/ Outcome	Percent of violent crime victims that received help from victim agencies	14.02%		59.9%		14.02%		-.02%		14%	

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
Percent of solicitations released on time versus planned	2018	FY	Target not available	Targets will be established upon the appropriation of funds
Percent of awards made against plan	2018	FY	Target not available	Targets will be established upon the appropriation of funds

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE									
Office/Program		OVC/Crime Victims Programs		Performance Report and Performance Plan targets					
Appropriation		Crime Victims Fund		FY					
Type	Performance Measure	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Actual	2017 Target	2018 Target
Outcome	Ratio of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services to the total number of victimizations	0.131	0.153	0.155	0.180	0.249	0.398	0.249	0.249
Outcome	Ratio of Crime Victims Fund compensation dollars allocated to total economic loss incurred by victims of crime	0.118	0.012	0.011	0.0325	0.019	0.068	0.019	0.019
Outcome	Percent of violent crime victims that received help from victim agencies	51%	57%	48.2%	59.3%	14%	59.9%	14.02%	14%
Output	Number of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services	3.5M	3.5M	3.5M	3.7M	5.16M	7.81M	5.16M	5.16M

**G. Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund (Mandatory)**

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2016 Enacted			\$6,000
2017 Continuing Resolution			6,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2018 Current Services			6,000
2018 Program Increases			0
2018 Program Decreases			0
2018 Request			\$6,000
<b>Total Change 2017-2018</b>			<b>\$0</b>

<i>Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund –Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimated FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2016 Enacted			\$0
2017 Continuing Resolution			66
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2018 Current Services			66
2018 Program Increases			
2018 Program Decreases			-51
2018 Request			\$15
<b>Total Change 2017-2018</b>			<b>-\$51</b>

**1. Account Description**

OJP requests \$6.0 million for the mandatory Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund (DTVF). This fund is financed by collections of assessments against defendants convicted of trafficking-related offenses under federal law and an annual \$5.0 million funding transfer from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

This Fund will support grant programs to deter human trafficking and to expand and improve services for victims of trafficking in the U.S. and victims of child pornography as authorized by the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005. Collections from the federal courts may be used to pay for all forms of programming except for medical services; funding transferred from the HHS may be used to cover the costs of medical services along with other services and programs to address and deter human trafficking.

## 2. Performance Tables

<b>PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE</b>											
Appropriation: Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund											
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES		Target	Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)		
		FY 2016	FY 2016		FY 2017		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2017 Program Changes		FY 2018 Request		
<b>Workload</b>											
Percent of Solicitations Released on Time		0	0		0						
Percent of Awards Made Against Plan		N/A	N/A		N/A						
Total Dollars Obligated		\$0	\$0		\$6,000		-\$5,000		\$1,000		
-Grants		\$0	\$0		TBD		TBD		TBD		
-Non-Grants		\$0	\$0		TBD		TBD		TBD		
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY											
-Grants		N/A	N/A		N/A		TBD		TBD		
-Non-Grants		N/A	N/A		N/A		TBD		TBD		
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$6,000	FTE	-\$5,000	FTE	\$1,000
			\$0		\$0		\$6,000		\$0		\$6,000
TYPE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2015	FY 2015		FY 2016		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes		FY 2017 Request		
Output	Number of programs and activities developed or enhanced to improve outcomes for child and youth victims of sex and labor trafficking	N/A	N/A		N/A		TBD		TBD <sup>1</sup>		

<sup>1</sup>The DVTF measure was established in FY 2016; FY 2017 grantee data will be used to establish the baseline

Office/Program		OVC/ Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund		Performance Report and Performance Plan targets					
Appropriation		Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund		FY					
Type	Performance Measure	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Actual	2017 Target	2018 Target
Output	Number of programs and activities developed or enhanced to improve outcomes for child and youth victims of sex and labor trafficking	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA	TBD	N/A	TBD	TBD

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
Number of programs and activities developed or enhanced to improve outcomes for child and youth victims of sex and labor trafficking	2016, 2017, 2018	FY	Target not available	The DVTF measure was established in FY 2016; FY 2017 grantee data will be used to establish the baseline

## **V. Program Increases by Item**



## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>National Crime Reduction Assistance (NCRA) Network</b>
Budget Decision Unit(s):	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$5,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

The FY 2018 President's Budget requests \$5.0 million for the National Crime Reduction Assistance (NCRA) Network, an increase of \$5.0 million from the FY 2017 CR level. This program allows the Department of Justice (DOJ) to leverage lessons learned from previous experiences with violence reduction programs and consult with local governments on their violence reduction needs through a unified, DOJ approach. The NCRA Network will also improve collaboration and information sharing on violence reduction efforts and help local governments coordinate their use of existing DOJ violence reduction efforts in a strategic, "all hands" approach.

This program began in FY 2014 as the "Violence Reduction Network (VRN)" using funding provided from the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) program. This request establishes a new line item to ensure reliable funding for this successful program.

### Justification

Sites are selected for and invited to participate in this program by the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) and its federal partners. (These partners include the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Drug Enforcement Administration, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, United States Marshals Service, and the Executive Office for United States Attorneys.) Sites are chosen based on analysis of quantitative and qualitative criminal justice data and direct consultation with DOJ experts in justice statistics and violent crime reduction strategies.

Each site participating in the Network develops a data-driven approach to addressing its unique violence reduction needs and then draws on training, technical assistance, and expertise of the Network's federal partners to help it implement this strategy. The sites are strongly encouraged to adopt evidence-based policies and programs that will help them address violence in a strategic and systematic fashion. Training and technical assistance provided through this program focuses on improving each sites performance in seven crucial areas of crime fighting: 1) improving collaboration with federal partners; 2) expanding the use of crime analysis; 3) preventing and responding to gun violence; 4) enhancing state, local, and tribal interagency cooperation; 5) enhancing law enforcement and criminal justice technology to support violence reduction efforts; 6) enhancing the effectiveness of investigations; and 7) setting goals and measuring progress to ensure the effectiveness of violence reduction efforts.

Since FY 2014, NCRA (then known as VRN) has worked with 15 cities from across the country to address a variety of violence reduction goals. This request will support the expansion of the

NCRA to five to eight new sites and will fund training and technical assistance providers who will work directly with all sites to:

- Provide customized training and technical support;
- Establish crime gun intelligence centers;
- Support consultations with subject matter experts;
- Facilitate peer-to-peer visits to help participants learn about best practices; and
- Provide assistance in enhancing justice information sharing and crime analysis.

The requested funding will also support the work of a strategic site liaison and a crime analyst for each site to support the development and implementation of their violence reduction strategies, as well as enhanced support for crime analysis.

Each site is assigned a federal program office and a law enforcement champion representing the Network's federal partner agencies who will assist sites in collaborating with their agencies and accessing appropriate technical assistance from the DOJ.

#### Impact on Performance

Wilmington, Delaware (one of the first sites where DOJ tested the NCRA Network model) achieved the following outcomes:

- Priority focus on improving homicide investigations;
- Homicide clearance rates increased by 55% in 2016;
- Increased the number of felony arrests involving a firearm by 33%;
- 11% reduction in gun-related homicides in 2016 compared to 2015; and
- Established a Real Time Crime Center, allowing the Wilmington police department to map calls for service and crime in real time.

The request will support expansion of NCRA Network to reach more communities, like Wilmington, striving to address persistently high rates of violent crime.

Through September 30, 2017, OJP will conduct a diagnostic assessment of each new site, develop a resource delivery plan for the new sites, track the delivery and effectiveness of training and technical assistance, and assess the implementation of DOJ resources to supplement the site's current violent crime strategy. As part of its training and technical assistance to each participating site, OJP will help the sites develop sustainability plans and resource strategies to help them continue their violence prevention efforts beyond their participation in the NCRA Network.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2016 Enacted				FY 2017 Continuing Resolution				FY 2018 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$5,000

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Full-year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Annualization	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2018 Request	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Annualization	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Personnel							

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2018 Request (\$000)	FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$5,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0
Increase				\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000
Grand Total				\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000

### Affected Crosscut(s):

State and Local

Violent Crime

## V. Program Increases by Item

**Item Name:** **National Criminal History Records Improvement Program (NCHIP)**

**Budget Decision Unit(s):** State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

**Organizational Program:** Bureau of Justice Statistics

**Program Increase:** Positions **0** FTE **0** Dollars **+\$5,091,000**

### Description of Item

The FY 2018 President's Budget requests \$53.0 million for the National Criminal History Records Improvement Program (NCHIP), an increase of \$5.1 million from the FY 2017 CR level. NCHIP helps states, tribes, and territories improve the quality, timeliness, and accessibility of criminal history records for use by law enforcement. For states that still cannot meet the eligibility criteria for the NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP), NCHIP can provide vital immediate support for efforts to improve the availability and quality of records vital to NICS as well as other efforts to improve criminal history records more broadly.

With this program, BJS is supporting states' efforts to:

1. Modernize Systems. Modern well-functioning systems are essential to ensuring accurate, timely, and complete records. With NCHIP funds, states are replacing old and outdated systems so they can electronically contribute critical information such as fingerprint-based arrests, prosecutor and court dispositions, and protection orders.
2. Integrate Systems. Law enforcement, courts, prosecutors, and corrections need to be able to access and exchange criminal history records.
3. Support background checks for sensitive employment. Comprehensive data from criminal history records needs to be available to support background checks on persons employed or licensed for sensitive positions such as in airports, government facilities, law enforcement agencies, or with vulnerable populations including children, the elderly, or the disabled.

### Justification

All states, the District of Columbia, and territories have received NCHIP funds. Before the program began in 1995, only 26 states participated in the Interstate Identification Index (III). Today, all states and the District of Columbia participate and there are over 91 million fingerprint-supported criminal history records accessible through III and available at the time of a background check. Similarly, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and two territories are submitting records of active protection orders to the NCIC Protection Order File. Also, developed, in part, through NCHIP funding, the NICS now supports over 23 million checks annually at the presale stage of firearms purchases.

Not all criminal history records (i.e. most misdemeanor convictions) and civil protection orders meet the federal firearm purchase prohibitions, which would require entry into the NICS Index. However, they are still very relevant and important to other non-firearm related background checks such as determining suitability for employment, for prosecuting and sentencing decisions, community supervision conditions, and determining probation and parole status.

A summary of NCHIP awards by state as well as FY 2016 NCHIP awarded activities can be found on the [BJS website](#).

#### Impact on Performance

The additional \$5.1 million requested will enable more local law enforcement agencies and courts in states across the country to receive funds through the designated state agency to automate hard copy fingerprint cards and criminal history records of arrests and dispositions to improve the timeliness and accuracy of background checks for both criminal justice and noncriminal justice purposes.

**Funding**

**Base Funding**

FY 2016 Enacted				FY 2017 Continuing Resolution				FY 2018 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	\$48,000	0	0	0	\$47,909	0	0	0	\$47,909

**Personnel Increase Cost Summary**

Type of Position/Series	Full-year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Annual- ization	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2018 Request (\$000)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Annual- ization	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Personnel							

**Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary**

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2018 Request (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$5,091

**Total Request for this Item**

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$47,909	\$47,909
Increase				\$0	\$5,091	\$5,091
Grand Total				\$0	\$53,000	\$53,000

**Affected Crosscut(s):**

Violent Crime  
State and Local  
Indian Country

## V. Program Increases by Item

**Item Name:** **Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program**

Budget Decision Unit(s): State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

Organizational Program: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

Program Increase: Positions **0** FTE **0** Dollars **+\$5,020,000**

### Description of Item

The FY 2018 President's Budget requests \$15.5 million for the Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program, an increase of \$5.0 million from the FY 2017 CR level. The Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program was created to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse in state and local confinement facilities. This includes prisons and jails, lockups, community confinement facilities, and juvenile facilities. All are required to meet the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) [standards](#) for the following activities: prevention planning, response planning, training and education, screening for risk, reporting, investigations, discipline, medical and mental care, data collection, audits and corrective action, and state compliance.

### Justification

#### PREA Grant Program

The PREA Statute requires DOJ to support state, local, and tribal jurisdictions in implementing and enhancing zero tolerance cultures related to sexual abuse and sexual harassment in confinement facilities. In order to support a PREA data collection at the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the Bureau of Justice Assistance's (BJA) PREA Grant Program was suspended in FY 2016. In FY 2018, BJA will support a PREA Grant Program that focuses on the PREA implementation needs of local confinement facilities with less than 500 beds. Out of at least 8,000 prisons, jails, community-based facilities and juvenile facilities nationwide that have obligations under the PREA Statute and Standards, only approximately 2,000 have been audited thus far. Since most of these completed audits were of state prisons and large jails, BJA expects that many thousands of smaller jails at the local level need support preparing for and conducting PREA audits, which are allowable uses of PREA Grant Program funds. This program will provide strategic, targeted training and technical assistance to these facilities and the agencies that oversee them, as well as resources to support specific PREA implementation activities. BJA expects the program to serve dozens of smaller, local facilities across the nation each year.

#### National Inmate Survey

The PREA Statute also requires the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) to conduct a comprehensive statistical review and analysis of the incidence and effects of prison rape each calendar year. To obtain the most accurate estimates possible, BJS collects and analyzes data from administrative records of confinement facilities, and periodically conducts comprehensive, facility-level analyses of the incidence and effects of sexual abuse and sexual harassment of inmates, residents, and detainees. In FY 2018, BJS plans to complete the National Inmate Survey by conducting direct surveys of inmates in local jails. Continuing data collection and analysis

will allow BJS and BJA to examine the effects of PREA implementation on the incidence of sexual abuse and sexual harassment in the nation's correctional facilities.

#### *PREA Resource Center*

Since its inception in 2010, the PREA Resource Center (PRC), in close collaboration with BJA, has successfully implemented the one-of-a-kind PREA Audit Function with nearly 900 DOJ-certified auditors nationwide. Currently, the PRC is working to establish an audit quality oversight process that enhances the effectiveness of PREA audits. Additionally, the PRC provides training and technical assistance to law enforcement and corrections stakeholders on strategies to implement the PREA Standards while serving as a central repository for best practices. Without the PRC, BJA would not be able to carry out DOJ's PREA implementation responsibilities, as defined in the PREA Statute and Standards.

#### *Impact on Performance*

The FY 2018 President's Budget requests an additional \$5.0 million to ensure that OJP can accomplish its PREA mandates, particularly the PREA grant program, the National Inmate Survey, and the PREA Resource Center.



## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2016 Enacted				FY 2017 Continuing Resolution				FY 2018 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	\$10,500	0	0	0	\$10,480	0	0	0	\$10,480

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Full-year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Annualization	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2018 Request	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Annualization	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Personnel							

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2018 Request (\$000)	FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$5,020		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$10,480	\$10,480
Increases				\$0	\$5,020	\$5,020
Grand Total				\$0	\$15,500	\$15,500

### Affected Crosscut(s):

State and Local  
Civil Rights

## V. Program Increases by Item

**Item Name:** Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) Block Grants

**Budget Decision Unit(s):** State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

**Organizational Program:** Bureau of Justice Assistance

**Program Increase:** Positions **0** FTE **0** Dollars **+\$70,000,000**

### Description of Item

The FY 2018 President's Budget requests \$70 million for the new Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) Block Grants program. This program builds on the previous work of DOJ's PSN Initiative to create safer neighborhoods through sustained reductions in gang violence and gun crime. The program relies on partnerships of federal, state, and local agencies led by the local U.S. Attorney (USA) to enhance the effectiveness of its crime and violence reduction efforts.

With only limited restrictions, use of the funds will be locally controlled. This program will award funding to support each participating PSN team to one of the participating state, local, or tribal agencies to help ensure that these teams focus on significant, locally identified crime and public safety challenges.

Within the general PSN Grants program framework, the USA will be responsible for establishing a collaborative PSN team of federal, state, and local law enforcement and other community members to implement gang violence and gun crime enforcement; violence prevention and intervention initiatives; and community outreach within the district. Each PSN team will be required to produce a strategic plan that lays out its analysis of crime and public safety problems in its jurisdiction and violence reduction strategies to address these problems. These plans will also include a description of the each team's strategy development and modification process; organizational changes and innovations that will be implemented through each strategy; and an explanation of each team's plans for collaboration between law enforcement agencies and researchers.

Addressing juvenile justice and delinquency issues is a vital part of any overall solution to gang violence and gun crime. To encourage PSN teams to address these issues, BJA will require that 10% of PSN be used for juvenile justice projects. OJP's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) will collaborate with BJA on the juvenile justice component of the program.

The PSN Block Grants Program awards will be determined by an evidence-based funding formula. BJA is working to develop the formula, which may include items such as the five-year average violent crime rate over national average, percentage change in violent crime year-over-year, National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) entries, and other related crime data.

## Justification

Although the nation's overall rate of violent crime remains at historically low levels, violent crime is a significant problem in certain geographic regions and large metropolitan areas. The FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) data confirms that from 2014 to 2015, the violent crime rate in the U.S. increased by more than 3 percent – the largest one-year increase since 1991. The murder rate increased by 11 percent – the largest one-year increase since 1968. The FBI data also identifies a 4 percent increase in rape, as well as aggravated assaults, during that same period.

To address these threats to public safety, BJA will build on the existing PSN Initiative with enhanced funding to support more concentrated efforts in those jurisdictions with the most significant crime problems. BJA will require several important components as part of the PSN Block Grants program in order to build and implement a sound strategy around eradicating gang violence and gun crime. These components include:

- *Partnerships* - The PSN program is focused on strengthening partnerships between federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to identify and reduce gun crime and gang violence. PSN is also focused on increasing the partnerships with many elements of the local community. Coordinated by the USA's Office, the PSN team typically includes federal and local prosecutors; federal law enforcement agencies (ATF, DEA, FBI, and U.S. Marshals); state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies and probation and parole agencies; and community groups.
- *Strategic Planning, Crime Analysis, and Research Integration* - PSN is a problem-solving program, based on a strategic planning process in which jurisdictions define the specific components of their gun crime and gang violence problems with the help of proactive data analysis and research. These jurisdictions then develop a strategic plan that includes focused strategies to target these problems through law enforcement, prosecution, community outreach, and violence prevention and intervention initiatives.
- *Training* - A core component of the PSN approach to reducing violence and crime is providing training opportunities to PSN teams to assist them in the effective implementation of the critical components identified in their strategic plans.
- *Outreach* – All PSN teams will develop and implement outreach strategies designed to send a deterrent message to those who are likely to commit a gun crime or become involved in gang violence, accompanied by assistance to promote alternatives to criminal activity, such as education, employment, or involvement in reentry or violence prevention programs. The inclusion of community partners, service providers, the faith community, and other local partners may provide additional resources to support violence prevention and intervention programs.
- *Accountability and Data-driven Efforts* - PSN teams will collect and analyze data that focuses on measuring outcomes, such as reductions in gun crime, reductions in gang violence, and expansion of prosecution for violent criminal offenses. The success of PSN will be measured by the reduction in violent crime resulting from this program.

- *Mandatory Research Partner* – The PSN Block Grants program will require the inclusion of a local research partner to assist each PSN team in analyzing local crime and public safety problems and help it develop a proactive plan for gun crime and gang violence reduction. Including a research component will help PSN teams clearly identify issues to be addressed and focus its resources on the most significant public safety problems and places most affected by violent crime. The inclusion of the research partner will also promote ongoing assessment of crime and public safety to provide feedback to the teams on the effectiveness of their efforts.
- *Complete the Violence Reduction Assessment Tool (VRAT)* – The PSN Block Grants program will also encourage all PSN teams to use the Violence Reduction Assessment Tool (VRAT) to help them develop their violence reduction strategies. The VRAT is a planning and support instrument that allows communities to assess their capacity for effective violence reduction program implementation and identify actions that will increase their capacity to adopt and implement evidence-based programs and practices.

#### Impact on Performance

The new PSN program will also require reporting on detailed performance measures, including, but not limited to:

- Focus of the PSN strategy
- Which PSN strategies are being employed (e.g., focused deterrence, increased federal prosecution, increased State/local prosecution, public outreach)
- Impact of the PSN program (i.e., increases/decreases in violent crime, gun crime and/or gang violence)
- Homicide (total)
- Aggravated Assault (total)
- Armed Robbery (total)
- Local prosecution filings for homicides, aggravated assaults, and robbery
- Federal prosecution - defendant filings for firearms-related cases (sections 922 and 924)
- Firearms seized
- Firearms successfully traced
- NIBIN hits

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2016 Enacted				FY 2017 Continuing Resolution				FY 2018 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	\$6,500	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Full-year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Annualization	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2018 Request	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Annualization	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Personnel							

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2018 Request (\$000)	FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$70,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0
Increases				\$0	\$70,000	\$70,000
Grand Total				\$0	\$70,000	\$70,000

### Affected Crosscut(s):

Gangs  
 Project Safe Neighborhoods  
 State and Local  
 Violent Crime

## V. Program Increases by Item

### Item Name: **Minor OJP Program Increases (CR Adjustments)**

Budget Decision Unit(s): Research, Evaluation, and Statistics  
 State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance  
 Juvenile Justice Programs  
 Public Safety Officers Benefits

Organizational Programs: Bureau of Justice Assistance  
 Bureau of Justice Statistics  
 National Institute of Justice  
 Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention  
 Office for Victims of Crime  
 Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking

Program Increase: Positions **0** FTE **0** Dollars +**\$644,000**

#### Description of Item

The FY 2018 President's Budget requests minor program increases totaling \$644,000 to 18 discretionary programs spread across four different appropriations accounts. These minor funding increases will restore funding for these programs to the FY 2016 Enacted level to ensure their continued effectiveness. OJP is requesting increases for the following programs:

#### ***Minor Program Increases (CR Adjustments):***

(dollars in thousands)	<b>FY 2017 CR (Annualized Rate)</b>	<b>FY 2018 President's Budget Request</b>	<b>FY 2018 Request vs. FY 2017 CR</b>
<b>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics:</b>			
Criminal Justice Statistics Program	40,922	41,000	78
Forensic Science	3,992	4,000	8
Research, Development and Evaluation Programs	35,933	36,000	67
<b>Subtotal, Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</b>	<b>80,847</b>	<b>81,000</b>	<b>153</b>
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance:</b>			
Adam Walsh Act	19,962	20,000	38
Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program	2,495	2,500	5
Community Teams to Reduce the SAK Backlog	44,914	45,000	86
Court Appointed Special Advocate Program	8,983	9,000	17
Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence	7,985	8,000	15
Justice and Mental Health Collaborations (formerly Mentally Ill Offender Act Program)	9,981	10,000	19
National Sex Offender Public Website	998	1,000	2
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	11,977	12,000	23
Veterans Treatment Courts	5,989	6,000	11
Victims of Trafficking	44,914	45,000	86
<b>Subtotal, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>	<b>158,198</b>	<b>158,500</b>	<b>302</b>

(dollars in thousands)	FY 2017 CR (Annualized Rate)	FY 2018 President's Budget Request	FY 2018 Request vs. FY 2017 CR
<b>Juvenile Justice Programs:</b>			
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	1,995	2,000	5
Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program	2,495	2,500	5
Part B: Formula Grants	57,890	58,000	110
Victims of Child Abuse (VOCA) - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	19,962	20,000	38
<b>Subtotal, Juvenile Justice Programs</b>	<b>82,342</b>	<b>82,500</b>	<b>158</b>
<b>Public Safety Officers Benefits:</b>			
PSOB Disability and Educational Assistance Benefits (discretionary)	16,269	16,300	31
<b>Subtotal, Public Safety Officers Benefits</b>	<b>16,269</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Total, OJP Minor Program Decreases</b>	<b>\$337,656</b>	<b>\$338,300</b>	<b>\$644</b>

**NOTE:** Funding levels for the Forensic Sciences program in FY 2017 are shown on a pre-transfer basis in order to accurately show the full program change between the FY 2017 CR level and the FY 2018 President's Budget request.

#### Justification

OJP understands the importance of making small adjustments to promote efficient use of the limited funding available to support state, local, and tribal law enforcement and justice assistance programs. These increases will allow OJP to continue its current level of activity for these proven programs through FY 2018 and resolve any needs that could not be addressed while the FY 2017 CR was in effect.

#### Impact on Performance

These increases will help these programs maintain their performance at current levels.

**Funding**

**Base Funding**

FY 2016 Enacted				FY 2017 Continuing Resolution				FY 2018 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	\$338,300	0	0	0	\$337,656	0	0	0	\$337,656

**Personnel Increase Cost Summary**

Type of Position/Series	Full-year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Annual- ization	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2018 Request (\$000)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Annual- ization	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Personnel							

**Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary**

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2018 Request (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$644

**Total Request for this Item**

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$337,656	\$337,656
Increase				\$0	\$644	\$644
Grand Total				\$0	\$338,300	\$338,300

**Affected Crosscut(s):**

Adam Walsh Act  
 Civil Rights  
 Crimes Against Children  
 Drugs  
 Prisoner Reentry/Second Chance Act  
 Sex Tourism  
 State and Local



## V. Program Increases by Item

**Item Name:** OJP Management and Administration (M&A)

Budget Decision Unit(s): All OJP Bureaus and Offices

Organizational Program: All OJP Bureaus and Offices

Program Increase: Positions **711** FTE **711** Dollars +**\$6,000,000**

### Description of Item

The FY 2018 President's Budget requests \$220.2 million and 711 positions to support Office of Justice Programs' (OJP) management and administration (M&A) costs. This request is an increase of \$6.0 million, and a decrease of 75 positions from the FY 2017 CR levels. M&A funding is not directly appropriated to OJP. Instead, estimated funding requirements are identified in the President's Budget request, refined subsequent to receiving the annual appropriation, and assessed against OJP grant programs.

M&A funding supports OJP's operations, grants oversight, and administrative costs; including salaries and benefits for OJP's federal staff, IT and telecommunications systems and infrastructure (grants management system, financial system, cyber security safeguards, etc.), rent, and contracts for goods and services essential to OJP's mission. Sufficient M&A is critical to accomplishing Administration and congressional priorities.

Making awards each year is only a part of OJP's overall responsibility. In a given year, OJP's oversight responsibilities and M&A costs arise from not only the grants, cooperative agreements, contracts, and other assistance awarded in that year, but also those remaining active from prior years. OJP's M&A funding provides for essential stewardship and internal control of almost 7,200 active grants totaling almost \$10 billion. Ensuring sound stewardship and proper management of awards is a continuous process that requires programmatic and financial monitoring, training and technical assistance, outreach, auditing, etc., throughout the multi-year life cycle of awards. OJP must monitor all active awards to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of billions of taxpayer dollars.

The Department's Office of the Inspector General (OIG) has identified grant management as one of the Department's top management challenges since 2000. The OIG's FY 2016 *Top Management and Performance Challenges Facing the Department of Justice* report states, "The OIG's work illustrates that the Department must improve its oversight of its contract and grant award and monitoring efforts to guard against waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement, and to ensure the most efficient and effective use of taxpayer funds."

As of April 2017, OJP is engaged in 24 active General Accounting Office (GAO) reviews and 15 active OIG program audits, and such activities are likely to continue. Providing complete and accurate information to the GAO and OIG, and following up to implement all recommendations, requires a substantial level of ongoing effort by OJP staff.

As part of the Administration's commitment to promoting efficiency in the Federal Government, the Department has adjusted its components' authorized staffing levels. As a result, OJP's FY 2018 authorized position level will be 711. OJP anticipates adjusting its staffing levels as necessary through attrition.

#### Justification

OJP's existing grants management system is built upon an outdated architecture that has become increasingly prone to service interruptions, thus negatively affecting the efficient and effective management of the grant making process. The \$6.0 million requested increase in M&A funding will support the upgrade of the Grants Management System (GMS), building on the GrantsNet initiative. It will advance the efficiency and transparency of OJP's grants, research, and statistical programs through the implementation of business process improvements and commercially available emerging technologies, and it is critical to OJP's grant management and oversight functions. These upgrades will allow OJP to leverage its grants management system as a shared service among the Department's grant components and will play a vital role in sustaining the grant management and oversight functions for OJP, the Community Oriented Policing Services, and the Office on Violence Against Women. Also, the implementation of this technological upgrade for GMS will reduce or limit the number of obstacles for the grant making component migration to the DOJ Unified Financial Management System.

OJP is statutorily required to maintain an effective grant management system for DOJ grant programs (including COPS). Section 1158 (e) of the Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-162), states as follows: "GRANT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.—The Director shall establish and maintain, in consultation with the chief information officer of the Office, a modern, automated system for managing all information relating to the grants made under the programs covered by subsection (b)."

#### Impact on Performance

M&A funding represents less than two percent of the total taxpayer investment in all OJP's grant and payment programs in any given year. However, it is vital to the success of OJP's mission and the accountability and transparency required for its grant and payment programs. This request ensures there will be enough personnel and funding to manage, monitor, and support OJP's important programs and improve OJP's grants and financial management capabilities through the initiative to upgrade GMS.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2016 Enacted				FY 2017 Continuing Resolution				FY 2018 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
786	0	707	\$214,617	786	0	707	\$214,209	786	0	707	\$214,209

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Full-year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Annualization	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2018 Request	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Annualization	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Personnel							

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2018 Request (\$000)	FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$6,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	786	0	707	\$0	\$214,209	\$214,209
Increases	-75	0	4	\$0	\$6,000	\$6,000
Grand Total	711	0	711	\$0	\$220,209	\$220,209

### Affected Crosscut(s):

N/A

## **VI. Program Decreases by Item**

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)</b>
Budget Decision Unit(s):	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Program Decrease:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>-\$42,785,000</b>

### Description of Item

The FY 2018 President's Budget requests \$332.5 million for the Byrne JAG program, a decrease of \$42.8 million from the FY 2017 CR level (this difference excludes the carve out for Presidential Nominating Conventions provided in FY 2016 and extended under the CR). The JAG Program supports a broad range of activities to prevent and control crime, including: law enforcement programs; prosecution and court programs; prevention and education programs; community corrections programs; drug treatment and enforcement programs; planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; and crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation).

In FY 2018, six programs will be funded as carve outs totaling \$73 million under the Byrne JAG program:

- Body Worn Camera Partnership Program (\$22.5 million);
- Bulletproof Vest Partnership (\$22.5 million);
- Research on Domestic Radicalization (\$4 million);
- Smart Policing (\$5 million);
- Smart Prosecution (\$4 million); and
- Officer Robert Wilson III Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officers and Ensuring Officer Resilience and Survivability (VALOR) Initiative (\$15 million).

### Justification

The Department understands the importance of Byrne JAG grants to state, local, and tribal governments. In FY 2016, this program made more than 1,060 formula grants awards totaling more than \$263.7 million to state, local, and tribal jurisdictions. These agencies use JAG funds to cover a wide variety of costs such as overtime pay for officers; vehicles and equipment; information sharing system and technology upgrades; and interagency task force operations. OJP is continuing its effort to develop performance measures for this program to help grantees determine the most effective uses for their JAG funding among the many different activities they can support under this program.

The requested decrease - which will reduce overall JAG funding by approximately eleven percent from 2017 funding levels - will enable the Department to redirect federal resources to reduce violent crime – including support for the new Project Safe Neighborhoods Block Grants program – and improve officer safety. This redirection of resources will ultimately benefit state, local, and tribal jurisdictions by reducing the amount of violence and crime they must address.

**Funding**

**Base Funding**

FY 2016 Enacted				FY 2017 Continuing Resolution				FY 2018 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	\$376,000	0	0	0	\$375,285	0	0	0	\$375,285

**Personnel Decrease Cost Summary**

Type of Position/Series	Full-year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Annual- ization	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2018 Request (\$000)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Annual- ization	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Personnel							

**Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary**

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2018 Request (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$42,785

**Total Request for this Item**

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$375,285	\$375,285
Decreases				\$0	-\$42,785	-\$42,785
Grand Total				\$0	\$332,500	\$332,500

**Affected Crosscut(s):**

Drugs

State and Local

Violent Crime (VALOR and Smart Policing)

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Comprehensive School Safety Initiative</b>		
Budget Decision Unit(s):	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance		
Organizational Program:	National Institute of Justice		
Program Decrease:	Positions <b>0</b>	FTE <b>0</b>	Dollars <b>-\$54,857,000</b>

### Description of Item

The FY 2018 President's Budget requests \$20.0 million for the Comprehensive School Safety Initiative, a decrease of \$54.9 million below the FY 2017 CR level. Since FY 2014, with total appropriations of approximately \$300 million, the Comprehensive School Safety Initiative (the Initiative) has supported a wide-range of activities, including developing innovative new school safety strategies and technologies. Every award involves a scientifically rigorous research strategy designed to produce findings with practical benefits for schools, students, and communities at large. The Initiative engages educators, researchers, law enforcement, mental and behavioral health professionals and others in developing and testing solutions to the most challenging safety issues faced by schools and students.

No less than two-thirds of this funding has supported pilot projects to test and evaluate school safety strategies. Up to one-third of funding has supported research and evaluation on topics such as the root causes for violence in schools.

Since FY 2014, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) has launched a comprehensive portfolio of pilot projects and research with over 75 active projects supporting the development and evaluation of school safety interventions in over 3,000 schools across the nation. These include 17 projects funded at a total of over \$46 million examining the role and function of law enforcement in schools, including new approaches to training and collaborating with school resource officers. Twenty-eight projects with a total value over \$98 million are focused on improving school safety by building knowledge and testing interventions related to students' mental and behavioral health. The Initiative also includes projects on a host of other school safety issues such as anonymous tip lines, school safety assessments, emergency operations planning, safe passages to school, school discipline, teacher sexual misconduct, strategies for training teachers to prevent bullying, and using social media to detect threats related to gang involvement.

In each year from FY 2014 to FY 2017, NIJ has emphasized different priority topics as identified by emerging research findings and challenges described by educators, law enforcement, mental health professionals, and others in the field. For example, in FY 2015, NIJ funded three projects that are developing and testing comprehensive approaches to school safety in Georgia, Colorado, Oregon, and Illinois. In FY 2016, NIJ funded longitudinal research projects in Tennessee and California that will provide answers about factors that affect both school safety and community violence in high crime communities. In FY 2017, NIJ plans to emphasize the development of innovative school safety approaches and research on school safety in tribal settings.

Funded projects under this Initiative generally include project periods that range from three to five years in duration. Projects initially funded in FY 2014 had start dates in 2015 and are beginning to end in 2017. Findings from these studies, and those that follow, will inform funding priorities and expectations in FY 2018.

In FY 2018, NIJ will dedicate the \$20 million to school safety pilot projects that are informed by research, align with a comprehensive approach to school safety, and include a rigorous evaluation component. Based on research activities to date and interaction with stakeholders, NIJ intends to produce an initial framework for a comprehensive approach to school safety. This framework will be published on the NIJ website in 2017 and will inform the awards made under this Initiative in FY 2018. Development of the comprehensive school safety framework will continue as ongoing projects produce additional findings. The overall objective is to produce a research-based framework that can improve school safety with broad applicability to K-12 public schools across the nation.

#### Justification

The total request of \$20.0 million is sufficient to sustain the effectiveness of the program. The Comprehensive School Safety Initiative has been robustly funded by Congress for the past several years. The proposed funding reduction will sustain this program's core activities, while allowing the Department of Justice to direct funding to key priorities such as reducing violent crime and improving officer safety.



## Funding

### Base Funding

<i>FY 2016 Enacted</i>				<i>FY 2017 Continuing Resolution</i>				<i>FY 2018 Current Services</i>			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	\$75,000	0	0	0	\$74,857	0	0	0	\$74,857

### Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Full-year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Annual- ization	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2018 Request (\$000)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Annual- ization	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Personnel							

### Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2018 Request (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$54,857

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$74,857	\$74,857
Decrease				\$0	-\$54,857	-\$54,857
Grand Total				\$0	\$20,000	\$20,000

### Affected Crosscut(s):

N/A

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Crime Victims Fund</b>
Budget Decision Unit:	Crime Victims Fund
Organizational Program:	Office for Victims of Crime
Program Decrease:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>-\$42,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2018, the President's Budget requests an annual obligation limitation of \$3.0 billion for the Crime Victims Fund (CVF), a decrease of \$42.0 million below the FY 2017 CR level. The CVF was established by the Victims of Crime Act of 1984. It is financed by collections of fines, penalty assessments, and bond forfeitures from defendants convicted of federal crimes. Most collections stem from large corporate cases rather than individual offenders.

The 1984 Act establishes a formula for the distribution of funds to cover the following purposes:

1. Formula grants to states to support crime victim compensation and victims services;
2. Direct assistance to federal crime victims primarily through the FBI and US Attorneys; and
3. A small amount of funding for:
  - National scope training and technical assistance to victims services professionals;
  - Efforts to enhance the capacity of victims services programs; and
  - Efforts to promote innovation and build the evidence base regarding "what works" in the field for victims services and compensation programs.

The FY 2018 request includes \$2.2 billion for states to support victim assistance and victim services formula grants. Transfers in the amounts of \$445 million to the Office on Violence Against Women and \$165 million to the Office of Justice Programs for discretionary programs will serve crime victims. The OJP programs include the Adam Walsh Act (\$20 million), Children Exposed to Violence (\$8 million), Missing and Exploited Children (\$72 million), Victims of Child Abuse – Improving Investigation and Prosecution Program, and the Victims of Trafficking Program (\$45 million). The request also creates a five percent set-aside for tribal governments (or \$150 million) to improve services and justice for Native American victims of crime.

### Justification

Due to high funding levels in recent years, a slight decrease in the obligation limitation will not affect the strong level of support needed for crime victims across the country. Similarly, the transfers for other victim-related programs will not decrease the effectiveness of OVC programs and will support funding needs within the Department for victim-related programs.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2016 Enacted				FY 2017 Continuing Resolution				FY 2018 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	\$3,042,000	0	0	0	\$3,042,000	0	0	0	\$3,042,000

### Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Full-year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Annualization	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2018 Request (\$000)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Annualization	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Personnel							

### Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2018 Request (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$42,000

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$3,042,000	\$3,042,000
Decrease				\$0	-\$42,000	-\$42,000
Grand Total				\$0	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000

### Affected Crosscut(s):

State and Local  
Indian Country

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

**Item Name:** DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities

**Budget Decision Unit(s):** State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

**Organizational Program:** National Institute of Justice

**Program Decrease:** Positions **0** FTE **0** Dollars **-\$19,762,000**

### Description of Item

The FY 2018 President's Budget requests \$105.0 million for the DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities program, a decrease of \$19.8 million from the FY 2017 CR level. This program supports National Institute of Justice (NIJ) efforts to reduce crime and improve public safety by improving the quality and practice of forensic science. More specifically, the program supports DNA analysis and laboratory capacity enhancement, as well as forensic research, development, and evaluation.

The delays in analyzing forensic evidence at forensic laboratories can result in delays in justice. Serial offenders continue victimizing and individuals who have not committed the crime for which they have been charged or convicted may be incarcerated.

NIJ funding has resulted in many forensic DNA cases being analyzed as well as forensic cases being uploaded to the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS), the FBI's software program that operates databases of DNA profiles.

Despite cases analyzed and improvements made with these funds, backlogs persist due to the ever-increasing demand for analysis. As the value of DNA evidence continues to be recognized more and more widely, more evidence gets collected and submitted to laboratories for analysis.<sup>1</sup>

For example, technologies that allow for increasing sensitivity of forensic DNA technologies enable a greater number of full DNA profiles to be developed and entered into CODIS from old, degraded, or otherwise unviable samples. Previously, either no DNA profile or only a partial profile would have been the result. Advanced technologies in forensic DNA analysis generated from research and development have shown the value in testing all types of evidence from violent crimes, property crimes, unsolved homicides and sexual assaults, potential wrongful convictions, and unidentified human remains.

As of February 2017, the FBI reports that CODIS has produced over 365,634 hits assisting in more than 350,653 investigations.<sup>2</sup> Laboratories funded under the *DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction* program have reported processing more than 550,000 cases. From those cases, over 247,000 DNA profiles have been uploaded to CODIS, resulting in more than 92,000 CODIS hits. In addition, more than two million database (convicted offender and arrestee) samples have been uploaded resulting in an additional 26,687 hits.

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<sup>1</sup> NIJ Special Report: Making Sense of DNA Backlogs, 2012 – Myths vs. Reality  
<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/243347.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.fbi.gov/services/laboratory/biometric-analysis/codis/ndis-statistics>

### Justification

Each year, NIJ considers how to allocate the DNA-related funds based on the needs of the forensic science community; the demand to increase capacity and reduce the backlog of DNA evidence awaiting testing in laboratories; NIJ Technology Working Group recommendations; results from studies and new findings; and NIJ's strategic priorities.

The majority of the funding directly supports publicly funded laboratories, police departments, and law enforcement agencies. Approximately a quarter supports the research, development, testing, and evaluation that has created and will continue to create the significant improvements in the field needed to address backlogs.

The total request of \$105.0 million is sufficient to sustain the effectiveness of the program. The decrease will enable the Department to redirect resources to programs focused on reducing violent crime and improving officer safety. This redirection will ultimately benefit state, local, and tribal jurisdictions by reducing the amount of crime they must address.

**Funding**

**Base Funding**

FY 2016 Enacted				FY 2017 Continuing Resolution				FY 2018 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	\$125,000	0	0	0	\$124,762	0	0	0	\$124,762

**Personnel Decrease Cost Summary**

Type of Position/Series	Full-year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Annualization	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2018 Request (\$000)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Annualization	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Personnel							

**Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary**

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2018 Request (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$19,762

**Total Request for this Item**

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$124,762	\$124,762
Decrease				\$0	-\$19,762	-\$19,762
Grand Total				\$0	\$105,000	\$105,000

**Affected Crosscut(s):**

State and Local

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI)</b>
Budget Decision Unit(s):	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Program Decrease:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>-\$5,448,000</b>

### Description of Item

The FY 2018 President's Budget requests \$22.0 million for the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI), a decrease of \$5.4 million from the FY 2017 CR level. This program, administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), provides targeted technical assistance to help units of state, local, and tribal governments analyze data on their criminal justice systems and identify what factors are driving prison and jail population growth. The information then is used to develop strategies to increase public safety by focusing on and expanding investment in proven corrections and public safety programs, including prioritizing resources to prevent serious and violent crime. In addition, this program awards grants to help participating jurisdictions implement significant policy and legislative changes identified through JRI data analyses and sustain successful JRI strategies to encourage further commitment to these efforts.

Approximately 2.2 million people were incarcerated in federal, state, and local prisons and jails in 2015.<sup>3</sup> Despite decreases in the nation-wide incarcerated population, many prison populations remain near all-time high levels and face crowding or resource challenges, and state spending on corrections has remained high. Over the last 30 years, state corrections expenditures have increased exponentially—from \$15.6 billion in 1986 to more than \$58 billion estimated for 2016, a significant rise even accounting for inflation.<sup>4</sup> Yet recidivism remains high as well, indicating opportunity for greater returns on states' public safety investments.

OJP administers JRI as a public-private partnership to increase return on public safety investments in collaboration with the Pew Charitable Trusts and technical assistance partner organizations selected through competitive solicitations. In FY 2016, 21 states were actively participating in JRI, including Alabama and North Carolina:

- Alabama passed its Justice Reinvestment Act in May 2015. As of December 2016, Alabama's prison population has declined by 8% (or 2,223 beds) since enactment, rather than remaining dangerously overcrowded at 195% of capacity.
- Similarly, since North Carolina passed its legislation in 2011, the prison population has decreased by almost 3,600 people. North Carolina has closed 11 prisons and used some of the savings to add 175 probation and parole officers and invest in intervention and treatment programs. A substantially greater number of people with felony convictions

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<sup>3</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics, Correctional Populations in the United States, 2015 (Dec. 2016), <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpus15.pdf>.

<sup>4</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics, State Prison Expenditures, 2001 (2004), <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/spe01.pdf>; National Association of State Budget Officers, State Expenditure Report: Examining Fiscal 2012-2014 State Spending (2014), <http://www.nasbo.org/reports-data/state-expenditure-report>.

are exiting prison to supervision (instead of unsupervised release) and the number of probationers revoked to prison has fallen by half. At the same time, North Carolina has experienced a 19.5 percent drop in the crime rate.

Justification

The total request of \$22.0 million is sufficient to sustain the effectiveness of the program. The decrease will enable the Office of Justice Programs to redirect resources to programs focused on reducing violent crime and improving officer safety. This redirection will ultimately benefit state, local, and tribal jurisdictions by reducing the level of crime they must address.



## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2016 Enacted				FY 2017 Continuing Resolution				FY 2018 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	\$27,500	0	0	0	\$27,488	0	0	0	\$27,448

### Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Full-year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Annual- ization	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2018 Request	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Annual- ization	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Personnel							

### Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2018 Request (\$000)	FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$5,448		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$27,448	\$27,448
Decreases				\$0	-\$5,448	-\$5,448
Grand Total				\$0	\$22,000	\$22,000

### Affected Crosscut(s):

Prisoner Reentry  
Second Chance Act  
State and Local

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

**Item Name:** National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP)

Budget Decision Unit(s): State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

Organizational Program: Bureau of Justice Statistics

Program Decrease: Positions **0** FTE **0** Dollars **-\$9,952,000**

### Description of Item

The FY 2018 President's Budget requests \$15.0 million for the for the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP), a decrease of \$10.0 million from the FY 2017 CR level. This program provides grants to assist states, state court systems, and tribal governments in updating NICS with the criminal history and mental health records of individuals who are precluded from purchasing or possessing guns. This program, established in the wake of the tragic shootings at Virginia Tech in April 2007, focuses on addressing the gap in information available to NICS about prohibiting mental health adjudications, commitments and other prohibiting factors.

Many jurisdictions continue to struggle with meeting the statutory eligibility requirements mandated by the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act of 1993. Currently, 31 states qualify for funding under this program. Although the Department is doing all that it can to help the states qualify for funding under the NICS Grants Program, progress is stalling, especially in states where meeting the NICS eligibility criteria requires changes in state laws and regulations.

### Justification

The total request of \$15.0 million is sufficient to sustain the effectiveness of the program. The limited eligibility contributes to difficulty obligating all available funds for this program. By reducing the request for NARIP to the level that can more likely be obligated, more resources are available for the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) (see Program Increase paper). Unlike NARIP, all states, territories, and tribes are eligible for NCHIP. Additionally, NCHIP funds can support all activities that would be done under NARIP as well as a broader range of efforts to improve the quality, timeliness, and accessibility of criminal history and related records.

For example, not all criminal history records (i.e. most misdemeanor convictions) and civil protection orders meet the federal firearm purchase prohibitions which would require entry into the NICS database. However, they are still very relevant and important to other non-firearm related background checks such as determining suitability for employment, for prosecuting and sentencing decisions, community supervision conditions, and determining probation and parole status.

There are other areas where NCHIP funding supports states' record improvement efforts that are not necessarily directly connected to more records being made available to NICS, but they directly affect the quality and completeness of available records. Examples include:

1. State database enhancements/system re-writes/upgrades;
2. State participation in the FBI's Next Generation Identification (NGI) program;
3. Full state participation in the Interstate Identification Index (III), the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact (Compact) and the National Fingerprint File (NFF) which increase the interstate accessibility and timeliness of criminal history records; and
4. Criminal history record audits, data quality assessments, and training.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2016 Enacted				FY 2017 Continuing Resolution				FY 2018 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	\$25,000	0	0	0	\$24,952	0	0	0	\$24,952

### Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Full-year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Annualization	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2018 Request (\$000)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Annualization	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Personnel							

### Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2018 Request (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$9,952

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$24,952	\$24,952
Decreases				\$0	-\$9,952	-\$9,952
Grand Total				\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000

### Affected Crosscut(s):

Violent Crime  
State and Local  
Indian Country

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

**Item Name:** **Regional Information Sharing System (RISS)**

**Budget Decision Unit(s):** State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

**Organizational Program:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

**Program Decrease:** Positions **0** FTE **0** Dollars **-\$4,933,000**

### Description of Item

The FY 2018 President's Budget requests \$30.0 million for the Regional Information Sharing System (RISS), a decrease of \$4.9 million from the FY 2017 CR level. RISS supports federal, state, local, territorial, and tribal law enforcement agencies and other criminal justice agencies through six regional centers by providing the following services:

- A secure online information and intelligence sharing network;
- Officer safety information and deconfliction services;
- Investigative and analytical support services;
- Loans of specialized investigative equipment and confidential investigative funds; and
- Training, conferences, and publications designed to assist RISS users in investigating and prosecuting regional, national, and transnational criminal activity.

### Justification

The Department remains fully committed to supporting the RISS Program and law enforcement information sharing. However, this decrease will enable OJP to redirect funding to important priorities such as addressing violent crime and improving officer safety. While the decrease may have some impact on the activities within this program, other programs will be funded that will significantly improve law enforcement efforts in FY 2018.

**Funding**

**Base Funding**

FY 2016 Enacted				FY 2017 Continuing Resolution				FY 2018 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	35,000	0	0	0	34,933	0	0	0	34,933

**Personnel Decrease Cost Summary**

Type of Position/Series	Full-year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Annual- ization	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2018 Request (\$000)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Annual- ization	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Personnel							

**Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary**

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2018 Request (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$4,933

**Total Request for this Item**

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$34,933	\$34,933
Decrease				\$0	-\$4,933	-\$4,933
Grand Total				\$0	\$30,000	\$30,000

**Affected Crosscut(s):**

Counterterrorism  
 Drugs  
 Gangs  
 Indian Country  
 Intelligence and Information Sharing  
 State and Local

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

**Item Name:** **Second Chance Act Program**

**Budget Decision Unit(s):** State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

**Organizational Program:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

**Program Decrease:** Positions **0** FTE **0** Dollars **-\$19,871,000**

### Description of Item

The FY 2018 President's Budget requests \$48.0 million for the Second Chance Act (SCA) program, a decrease of \$19.9 million from the FY 2017 CR level. The SCA program improves public safety by helping individuals returning from prison or jail successfully reintegrate into the community, thus reducing rates of criminal recidivism. It provides grants to help state, local, and tribal corrections and public safety agencies implement and improve a variety of reentry services including housing, educational and employment assistance, mentoring relationships, mental health services, substance abuse treatment services, and family-support services.

### Justification

Improving prisoner reentry programs is an ongoing challenge for many state, local, and tribal jurisdictions. A significant body of research indicates properly designed and implemented reentry programs can play an important part in reducing criminal recidivism and improving outcomes for those released from prison or jail.

The FY 2018 President's Budget request must balance its support for reentry programs with the need to increase investment in initiatives to reduce violent crime and improve law enforcement officer safety. The Bureau of Justice Assistance will work with its grantees to seek greater cost efficiencies and coordination to ensure that all of its programs operate more cost effectively.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2016 Enacted				FY 2017 Continuing Resolution				FY 2018 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	\$68,000	0	0	0	\$67,871	0	0	0	\$67,871

### Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Full-year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Annual- ization	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2018 Request (\$000)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Annual -ization	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Personnel							

### Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2018 Request (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$19,871

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$67,871	\$67,871
Decreases				\$0	-\$19,871	-\$19,871
Grand Total				\$0	\$48,000	\$48,000

### Affected Crosscut(s):

Drugs

Prisoner Reentry and Second Chance Act

State and Local



## VI. Program Decreases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Youth Mentoring</b>
Budget Decision Unit(s):	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)
Program Decrease:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>-\$31,829,000</b>

### Description of Item

The FY 2018 President's Budget requests \$58.0 million for the Youth Mentoring program, a decrease of \$31.8 million from the FY 2017 CR level. This program supports mentoring for youth at risk of educational failure, dropping out of school, or involvement in delinquent activities, including gangs.

Research indicates that well-implemented mentoring can be a useful strategy in working with at-risk and high-risk youth to promote positive outcomes across social, emotional, behavioral, and academic areas of development. In short, mentoring can help youth succeed in school, work and life. The Youth Mentoring program includes solicitations geared toward supporting national and community organizations that directly serve youth through mentoring, target specific populations of youth, and enhance the capacity of other organizations to implement best practices in recruitment, training and mentoring support.

### Justification

The Department of Justice remains fully committed to supporting its Youth Mentoring program. However, this commitment must be balanced with the need to fund a variety of other state, local, and tribal justice assistance priorities. The proposed decrease in the Youth Mentoring program will enable the Department to redirect funding to other important priorities such as addressing violent crime and improving officer safety. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention will work with its grantees to seek greater cost efficiencies and coordination to ensure that all of its juvenile justice programs operate more cost effectively.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2016 Enacted				FY 2017 Continuing Resolution				FY 2018 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	90,000	0	0	0	89,829	0	0	0	89,829

### Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Full-year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Annual- ization	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2018 Request (\$000)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Annual -ization	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Personnel							

### Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2018 Request (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$31,829

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$89,829	\$89,829
Decrease				\$0	-\$31,829	-\$31,829
Grand Total				\$0	\$58,000	\$58,000

### Affected Crosscut(s):

N/A

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

**Item Name:** OJP Program Eliminations, Consolidations, and Minor Funding Reductions

**Budget Decision Unit(s):** State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance  
Juvenile Justice Programs

**Organizational Program:** Bureau of Justice Assistance  
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Program Decreases:** Positions **0** FTE **0** Dollars **-\$433,535,000**

### Description of Item

The FY 2018 President's Budget requests program eliminations, program consolidations, and minor funding reductions for several programs, generating a total discretionary funding decrease of \$433.5 million. Of this total, \$382.8 million results from the elimination of nine programs; \$44.9 million results from the consolidation of two programs into the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants program; and \$5.8 million results from minor funding reductions to six additional programs.

These proposed program eliminations, consolidations and minor reductions will enable OJP to improve the efficiency of its existing programs and redirect resources to programs addressing DOJ priorities such as reducing violent crime and improving officer safety.

### ***Program Eliminations:***

(dollars in thousands)	FY 2017 CR (Annualized Rate)	FY 2018 President's Budget Request	FY 2018 Request vs. FY 2017 CR
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance:</b>			
Body Worn Cameras –Research and Statistics	4,990	0	-4,990
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	14,971	0	-14,971
Byrne JAG – Presidential Nominating Conventions	99,810	0	-99,810
Indian Assistance	29,943	0	-29,943
John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program	1,999	0	-1,999
President Elect Security	7,000	0	-7,000
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	209,601	0	-209,601
Violent Gun and Gang Crime Reduction	6,488	0	-6,488
<b>Subtotal, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>	<b>374,802</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-374,802</b>
<b>Juvenile Justice Programs:</b>			
Community Based Violence Prevention Initiative	7,985	0	-7,985
<b>Subtotal, Juvenile Justice Programs</b>	<b>7,985</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-7,985</b>
<b>Total, OJP Program Eliminations</b>	<b>\$382,787</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>-\$382,787</b>

**Program Consolidations:**

(dollars in thousands)	FY 2017 CR (Annualized Rate)	FY 2018 President's Budget Request	FY 2018 Request vs. FY 2014-17 CR
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance:</b>			
Body Worn Camera Partnership Program	22,457	0	-22,457
Bulletproof Vest Partnership	22,457	0	-22,457
<b>Total, OJP Program Consolidations</b>	<b>\$44,914</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>-\$44,914</b>

NOTE: Both of these programs will be funded as carve outs under the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) program in FY 2018.

**Minor Funding Reductions:**

(dollars in thousands)	FY 2017 CR (Annualized Rate)	FY 2018 President's Budget Request	FY 2018 Request vs. FY 2017 CR
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance:</b>			
Drug Courts	41,920	40,000	-1,920
Economic, High-tech, Cybercrime Prevention	12,975	11,000	-1,975
Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Grants	13,474	13,000	-474
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	12,975	12,000	-975
<b>Subtotal, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>	<b>81,344</b>	<b>76,000</b>	<b>-5,344</b>
<b>Juvenile Justice Programs:</b>			
Delinquency Prevention Program	17,467	17,000	-467
Missing and Exploited Children Program	72,023	72,000	-23
<b>Subtotal, Juvenile Justice Programs</b>	<b>89,490</b>	<b>89,000</b>	<b>-490</b>
<b>Total, OJP Minor Program Decreases</b>	<b>\$170,834</b>	<b>\$165,000</b>	<b>-\$5,834</b>

Justification

The Department understands the difficult fiscal climate and is committed to ensuring that its programs make the best possible use of the resources entrusted to it. The FY 2018 request proposes the following program eliminations, consolidations, and funding reductions to ensure that adequate funding is available to address the Administration's top law enforcement and criminal justice priorities.

**Program Eliminations:**

The FY 2018 President's Budget proposes to eliminate discretionary funding for the following:

- Body Worn Cameras – Research and Statistics. The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and National Institute of Justice (NIJ) already have several research projects under way focusing on the effectiveness of body worn camera systems; no additional research investments are needed at this time.
- Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation program, Violent Gun and Gang Crime Reduction program, and the Community Based Violence Prevention Initiative. The work of these programs will be consolidated with and enhanced under the Department's new Project Safe Neighborhoods Block Grants program.

- Byrne JAG – Presidential Nominating Conventions. This program was provided by Congress in FY 2016 as one-time funding for security costs related to the 2016 nominating conventions; therefore, funding is no longer needed.
- Indian Assistance. This program will be replaced by a new seven percent discretionary funding set aside for flexible tribal justice assistance grants included in the President’s Budget.
- John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program. The program has been ineffective in achieving its goals due to limited funding.
- President Elect Security. Congress provided this funding to OJP in FY 2016 as one-time funding to assist cities in addressing extraordinary costs related to providing security for the President-elect; therefore, this funding is no longer needed.
- State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP). This program does not require recipients to use SCAAP awards solely for the purpose of addressing the cost of detaining illegal aliens in state, local and tribal detention facilities and cannot provide sufficient reimbursement to fully address state and local concerns. In 2016, the reimbursement rate was about 17 cents on the dollar, with just four States – California, Florida, New York, and Texas – receiving over two-thirds of available funds. Further, the program has no performance metrics or programmatic requirements associated with the funds to improve public safety. Eliminating this program will allow the Administration to invest in border enforcement and border security initiatives that will more effectively address the public safety threats posed by criminal aliens.

***Program Consolidations:***

Appropriated line item funding for the Body Worn Camera Partnership and Bulletproof Vest Partnership programs is eliminated in the FY 2018 request. However, these programs will be funded as carve outs under the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) program at levels consistent with the FY 2017 CR levels (\$22.5 million each). This consolidation will encourage law enforcement agencies across the country to consider body armor and body worn cameras purchases along with decisions on other equipment purchases supported by JAG funds.

***Minor Funding Reductions:***

The Department understands the need to make small adjustments to its existing programs to help the Administration address the nation’s top priorities while maintaining fiscal discipline. Making these adjustments will help the Administration increase federal investment in national defense, border security, and crime reduction without significant cuts to effective justice assistance programs.

The funding requests for the programs listed in the Minor Program Reductions table above are sufficient to sustain their current levels of activities through FY 2018. OJP does not expect these reductions to have significant impacts on the performance of any of the programs listed above.

**Funding**

**Base Funding**

FY 2016 Enacted				FY 2017 Continuing Resolution				FY 2018 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	\$592,660	0	0	0	\$598,535	0	0	0	\$598,535

**Personnel Decrease Cost Summary**

Type of Position/Series	Full-year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Annual- ization	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2018 Request (\$000)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Annual -ization	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Personnel							

**Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary**

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2018 Request (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$433,535

**Total Request for this Item**

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$165 000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$598,535	\$598,535
Decreases				\$0	-\$433,535	-\$433,535
Grand Total				\$0	\$165,000	\$165,000

**Affected Crosscut(s):**

Crimes Against Children  
 Drugs  
 Economic Fraud  
 Gangs  
 Immigration  
 Indian Country  
 Southwest Border Enforcement  
 State and Local  
 Violent Crime

## **VII. Exhibits**

U.S. Department of Justice

FY 2019 PERFORMANCE BUDGET

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS



February 2018



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# **I. Overview**

**Department of Justice  
Office of Justice Programs  
FY 2019 President's Budget Request  
Overview**



**Mission**

The mission of the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) is to provide leadership, resources, and solutions for creating safe, just, and engaged communities.

**Strategy**

OJP accomplishes its mission by providing federal leadership in developing the Nation's capacity to prevent and reduce crime, enhance public safety, strengthen law enforcement, improve officer safety, expand services for victims of crime, and enforce victims' rights. OJP works in partnership with the justice community to identify the most pressing crime-related challenges confronting the justice system. OJP and its offices advance proven programs backed by scientific research and evaluation, as well as innovative approaches that are evidence-informed and promise demonstrable results in our communities. OJP works to address public safety needs by supporting law enforcement, prosecution and courts, corrections, and crime reduction programs in state, local, and tribal jurisdictions; assisting victims of crime; providing training and technical assistance to justice practitioners and professionals; and advancing ground-breaking research.

<b>FY 2019 OJP Budget Request At-A-Glance</b>	
FY 2018 Discretionary President's Budget (OJP):	\$1,297.3 million
FY 2019 Discretionary President's Budget (OJP with COPS transfer):	\$1,455.3 million
Discretionary Program Increase:	+\$158.0 million
*****	
FY 2018 Mandatory President's Budget:	\$3,078.0 million
Transfer to OVW	<u>-\$445.0 million</u>
FY 2018 Total, OJP Mandatory	\$2,633.0 million
FY 2019 Mandatory President's Budget:	\$2,421.0 million
Provided to OVW	<u>-\$485.5 million</u>
FY 2019 Total, OJP Mandatory	\$1,935.5 million
Mandatory Program Decrease:	-\$697.5 million
<b>Total, FY 2019 President's Budget Request:</b>	<b>\$3,390.8 million</b>

## **Resources**

In FY 2019, OJP requests \$1,455.3 million in discretionary funding, which is \$158.0 million above the FY 2018 President's Budget. OJP also requests \$1,935.5 million in mandatory funding, which is \$697.5 million below the FY 2018 President's Budget. The FY 2019 Budget proposes an \$85.0 million cancellation of prior year discretionary balances.

## **Personnel**

The FY 2019 President's Budget seeks to streamline grant administration, management, and oversight functions. Currently, DOJ has three separate administrative offices that support its grant programs: 1) OJP, 2) the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS Office), and 3) the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW). In order to streamline services, save taxpayer dollars, and eliminate duplication among DOJ's grant components, the Department has begun efforts by which OJP will serve as a shared management service provider to support DOJ grant components. At the conclusion of this process, OJP will have 603 authorized positions to fulfill its mission and support grant component management needs.

## **Organization**

OJP is headed by an Assistant Attorney General (AAG) who leads OJP and promotes coordination among OJP offices. OJP has six program offices: 1) the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA); 2) the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS); 3) the National Institute of Justice (NIJ); 4) the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP); 5) the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC); and 6) the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART Office). The AAG is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. All other OJP program office heads are presidentially appointed. In FY 2019, the President's Budget transfers the COPS grant programs to OJP.

## **Budget Structure**

OJP's budget structure is comprised of the following six appropriation accounts:

1. **Research, Evaluation, and Statistics:** Provides grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements for research, development, and evaluation and supports development and dissemination of quality statistical and scientific information.
2. **State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance:** Funds programs that establish and build on partnerships with state, local, and tribal governments, as well as community and faith-based organizations. These programs provide federal leadership on high-priority criminal justice concerns such as law enforcement safety, violent crime, gang activity, offender recidivism, illegal drugs, law enforcement information sharing, and related justice system issues.
3. **Juvenile Justice Programs:** Supports the efforts of state, local, and tribal governments, as well as private organizations, to develop and implement effective and innovative juvenile justice programs.
4. **Public Safety Officers' Benefits:** Provides benefits to public safety officers who are permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty and to the families and survivors of public safety officers killed or permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty.

5. **Crime Victims Fund:** Provides compensation to victims of crime, supports victims' services, and builds capacity to improve responsiveness to the needs of crime victims.
6. **Domestic Trafficking Victims Fund:** Provides support through grant programs to expand and improve services for domestic victims of trafficking and victims of child pornography.

### **FY 2019 OJP Priorities**

OJP's FY 2019 budget request focuses on the following top priorities: supporting efforts to reduce violent crime and improve public safety; combating the opioid epidemic; and supporting victims of crime. The request includes increases from the funding levels requested in FY 2018 for Project Safe Neighborhoods, Byrne Justice Assistance Grants Program, Second Chance Act programs, Drug Courts Program, and Public Safety Officers (Death) Benefits. Further, the budget reforms the Crime Victims Fund through an authorizing proposal that would provide a more consistent stream of funding for the program, allowing for long-term program planning that will better serve the victims of crime.

### **Supporting Efforts to Reduce Violent Crime and Improve Public Safety**

The following programs use different strategies to support jurisdictions facing high levels of violent crime based on the challenges and resources of each community.

#### **Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction Program/Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)**

The FY 2019 request includes \$140 million for the Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction/PSN program, which is a central component of the Department's efforts to reduce violent crime at the local level. This program will reinvigorate and build on DOJ's Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) initiative by increasing support for PSN activities at the local level. Under this program, grants will be awarded to local law enforcement agencies, outreach- and prevention service providers, and researchers to support activities implementing local PSN anti-violence strategies. OJP anticipates awarding funds to all 94 districts using a funding formula that includes crime rate data and other indicators of overall need in order to best target resources.

The PSN Initiative is based on a proven program model that relies on partnerships of federal, state, and local agencies led by the U.S. Attorney in each federal judicial district to enhance the effectiveness of its crime and violence reduction efforts. NIJ identifies this model and many variations as effective on its CrimeSolutions.gov website.

#### **National Public Safety Partnership**

Other high-crime jurisdictions may be more interested in the intensive technical assistance model of the National Public Safety Partnership program. This program was described in the FY 2018 President's Budget as the National Crime Reduction Assistance (NCRA) Network. The program leverages DOJ resources to reduce violence in cities experiencing some of the highest, and most sustained violent crime rates in the Nation. The partnership includes OJP (including COPS), OVW, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), and the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS). A significant number of sites have achieved notable reductions in violent crime and increased homicide clearance rates since its creation in 2014.

### Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program

The President's Budget requests an additional \$69.5 million for a total request of \$402 million. The Byrne JAG program is the primary source of flexible funding for state, local, and tribal jurisdictions across all components of the criminal justice system, from drug and gang task forces to crime prevention and domestic violence programs, courts, corrections, treatment, border security, and justice information sharing initiatives.

State, local, and tribal governments rely on Byrne JAG funding to address critical gaps in their criminal justice systems in order to increase public safety and prevent crime. This could include overtime pay for officers, vehicles and equipment, information sharing system and technology upgrades, and interagency task force operations.

In FY 2019, jurisdictions will be required to dedicate a small percentage of their awards on National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) compliance. NIBRS is an incident-based system used by law enforcement agencies for collecting and reporting data on crimes. The FBI plans to transition its Uniform Crime Reporting program to NIBRS only data collection by 2021.

### Community Policing

Currently, the COPS Office administers grants and provides expertise and other assistance in advancing public safety through the implementation of community policing strategies in jurisdictions of all sizes across the country. Community policing is a philosophy that promotes organizational strategies that support the systematic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques to proactively address the immediate conditions that give rise to public safety issues such as crime, social disorder, and fear of crime.

In FY 2019, these community policing activities will be transferred to OJP, allowing the Department to centralize and strengthen the partnerships it has with state and local law enforcement and to promote community policing not only through its hiring program but also through the advancement of strategies for policing innovations and other innovative crime-fighting techniques.

### Second Chance Act (SCA) Program

The SCA program provides grants to help corrections and public safety agencies implement reentry programming to help those returning to communities after a prison or jail sentence. Successful reintegration will reduce rates of criminal recidivism, thus increasing public safety. This program provides grants to help state, local, and tribal corrections and public safety agencies implement and improve a variety of reentry services including housing, educational and employment assistance, mentoring relationships, mental health services, substance abuse treatment services, and family-support services.

Improving prisoner reentry programs is an ongoing challenge for many state, local, and tribal jurisdictions. A significant body of research indicates properly designed and implemented reentry programs can play an important part in reducing criminal recidivism and improving outcomes for those released from prison or jail. The FY 2019 Budget requests an additional \$10 million for SCA, for a total request of \$58 million.

### Public Safety Officers' Benefits (Death)

This mandatory program provides a one-time payment to the survivors of law enforcement officers, firefighters, and other qualifying first responders and public safety officers to help survivors of those killed in the line of duty. Although lower crime rates, advances in technology, and improvements in training over the past several decades have improved on-the-job safety for public safety officers and other first responders, these occupations are still hazardous. The FY 2019 budget requests an increase of \$43 million this program, for a total request of \$115 million.

### **Combating the Opioid Epidemic**

The President recently underscored the dangers our Nation is facing when he officially declared the opioid crisis a nationwide public health emergency. The FY 2019 President's Budget includes \$103 million for programs authorized by the Comprehensive Addiction Recovery Act, including \$20 million for OJP's Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Program (COAP) and \$43 million for the Drug Court Program. COAP, a new program developed and funded in FY 2017, aims to reduce opioid misuse and the number of overdose fatalities. It supports the implementation, enhancement, and proactive use of prescription drug monitoring programs to support clinical decision-making and prevent the misuse and diversion of controlled substances. Additionally, in FY 2019, OJP proposes \$43 million in funding for the Drug Court Program to address the opioid crisis by providing an alternative to incarceration to opioid-addicted offenders who enter the criminal justice system, addressing their addiction through treatment and recovery support services and subsequently reducing recidivism.

### **Supporting Victims of Crime**

OJP continues to work to improve the way the Nation's criminal justice system responds to victims.

### Crime Victims Fund

The FY 2019 request seeks to reform the Crime Victims Fund through an authorizing proposal that would establish a \$2.3 billion obligation cap for the Crime Victims Fund (CVF), of which \$485.5 million would be provided to OVW. The remaining \$1.8 billion will be administered by OVC, and will provide formula and non-formula grants to the states to support crime victim compensation and victims services programs. Unlike the FY 2018 Budget request, the FY 2019 President's Budget will not transfer any CVF funding to other OJP appropriations accounts. Along with other reforms of the CVF, this provides more reliable funding for the program, allowing for long-term program planning that will better serve victims of crime.

### Victims of Trafficking

OJP continues to provide a steady funding stream for the Victims of Trafficking program to support ongoing collaborative efforts to identify, rescue, and assist victims of human trafficking across the United States. Jointly administered by OVC and BJA, this program supports comprehensive and specialized victim services for trafficking victims, and coordinate awards to law enforcement and victim services providers located in the same geographic areas to support the development of ongoing human trafficking task forces capable of addressing the full range of public safety and criminal justice issues surrounding human trafficking. In FY 2019, OJP



requests \$45 million for Victims of Trafficking, which is equal to the FY 2018 budget request and FY 2017 enacted levels.

### **Research, Evaluation and Statistics**

In support of its priorities, OJP is also enhancing its focus on the research and collection of statistical data needed to evaluate OJP programs.

*National Institute of Justice.* Policymakers and practitioners rely on the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) research, development, and evaluation efforts to identify what does and does not work in criminal justice from programs and policies to equipment and technology. By identifying ineffective programs, resources can be redirected to programs that are effective. NIJ efforts save dollars and lives. By developing and disseminating minimum standards for equipment such as body armor, hand and leg restraints, metal detectors, and monitoring systems for offenders, law enforcement officers and the public are safer.

*Bureau of Justice Statistics.* The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) collects, analyzes, and disseminates timely, reliable statistics on crime and criminals, which are essential for practitioners and policymakers to make informed decisions about criminal justice programs and policies. BJS's National Crime Victimization Survey, for example, is the Nation's primary source of information on criminal victimization and the only way to estimate crime not reported to law enforcement. This large, nationally representative survey has been collecting data since 1973 and is an important tool for tracking changes over time in crime and responses of the justice system. Objective statistics from BJS are used by the Department, the Administration, and Congress to address whether criminal justice programs and policies implemented across the Nation, in fact, are contributing to the reduction of crime.

While the funding requests for NIJ and BJS in FY 2019 are equal to the request levels sought in the FY 2018 President's Budget, this budget continues to request a set-aside of up to three percent for Research, Evaluation, and Statistics, an increase over the two percent enacted in FY 2017. The set-aside amount from OJP discretionary programs supports the base programs for NIJ and BJS.

### **Tribal Resources to Address Law Enforcement and Victims Services**

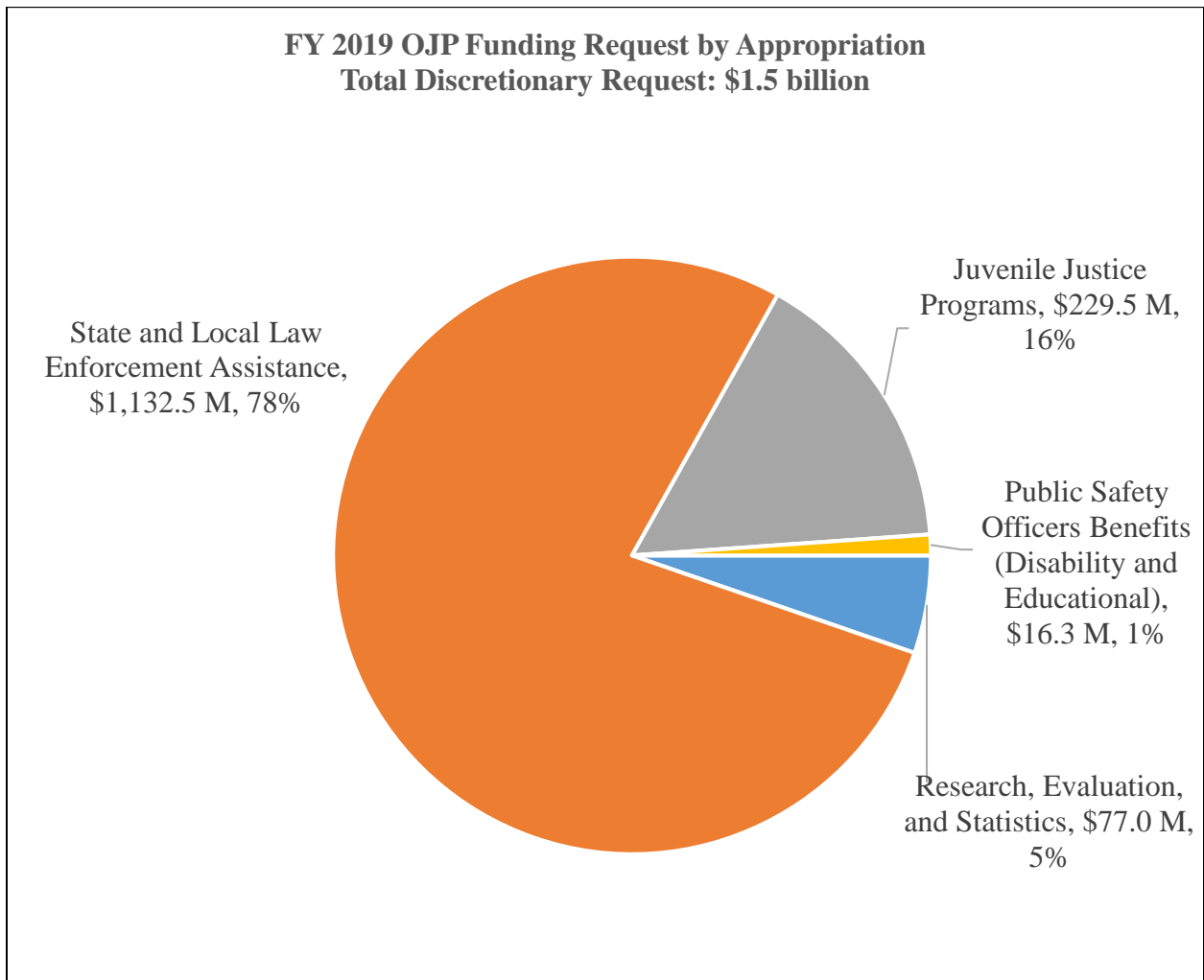
OJP continues to support tribal efforts in addressing law enforcement challenges and providing victim services. This request includes a set aside of up to seven percent of discretionary funds (up to \$93.8 million) to be made available for grant and payment programs to support flexible tribal justice assistance programs.

In addition, OJP requests a set aside of up to five percent from the amounts made available from the Crime Victims Fund (up to \$115.0 million) to support grants and other assistance to tribes to improve services for victims of crime.

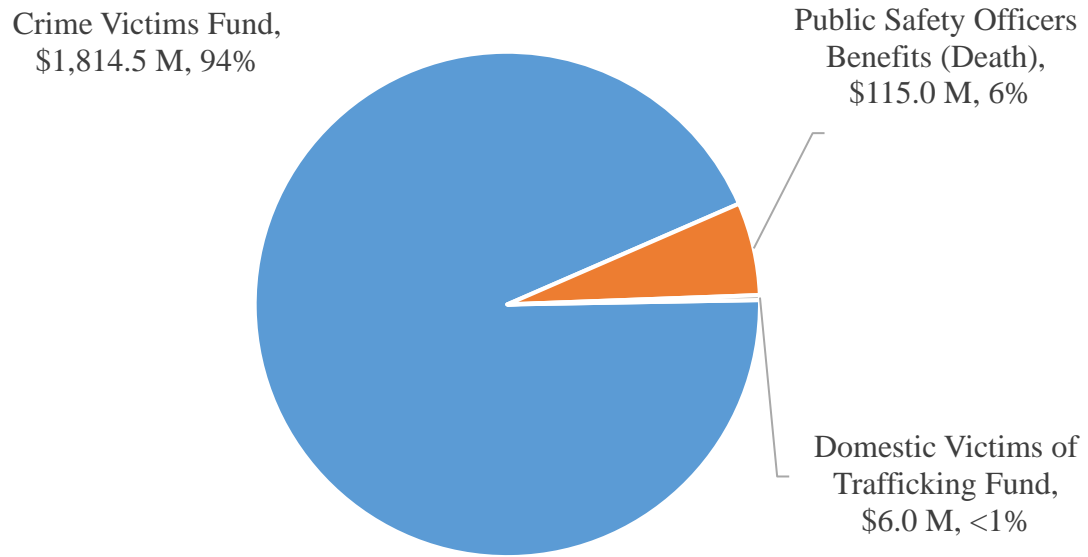
Furthermore, \$10.0 million (including an allowance for up to \$3 million to support the DOJ Tribal Access Program) has been included under the COPS Hiring Program for the Tribal Resources Grant Program, bringing total tribal funding to \$218.8 million.

**FY 2019 OJP Funding Request by Appropriation**

The pie charts below depict OJP's FY 2019 discretionary and mandatory budget requests by appropriation.



**FY 2019 OJP Funding Request by Appropriation**  
**Total Mandatory Request: \$1.9 billion**



**Office of Justice Programs  
Funding by Appropriation  
FY 2017 - FY 2019**  
(dollars in thousands)

	<b>FY 2017 Enacted (P.L. 115-31)</b>	<b>FY 2018 President's Budget</b>	<b>FY 2019 President's Budget</b>	<b>FY 2019 President's Budget vs. FY 2018 President's Budget</b>
<b>Justice Assistance/Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</b>				
Criminal Justice Statistics Programs	45,500	41,000	41,000	0
Forensic Science	4,000	4,000	0	(4,000)
<i>Transfer - NIST</i>	3,000	3,000	0	(3,000)
Regional Information Sharing System (RISS)	[under COPS]	30,000	[under COPS Hiring]	(30,000)
Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs	39,500	36,000	36,000	0
<i>Research on Domestic Terrorism</i>	4,000	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal, JA/RES</b>	<b>89,000</b>	<b>111,000</b>	<b>77,000</b>	<b>(34,000)</b>
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>				
Adam Walsh Act Implementation Grant Program	20,000	20,000	20,000	0
Body Worn Camera Partnership Program	22,500	0	0	0
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	22,500	0	0	0
<i>NIST Transfer</i>	1,500	0	0	0
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)	403,000	332,500	402,000	69,500
<i>Body Worn Camera Partnership Program</i>	0	22,500	22,500	0
<i>Bulletproof Vests Partnership</i>	0	22,500	22,500	0
<i>NIST Transfer</i>	0	[1,500]	[0]	[-1,500]
<i>Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program</i>	2,500	0	0	0
<i>Innovative Prosecution Solutions Initiative (formerly Smart Prosecution)</i>	2,500	4,000	0	(4,000)
<i>John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program</i>	2,000	0	0	0
<i>National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs)</i>	2,400	0	2,400	2,400
<i>National Training Center to Improve Police-Based Responses to People with Mental Illness (new program)</i>	2,500	0	0	0
<i>National Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program</i>	10,500	0	0	0
<i>National Public Safety Partnership (PSP) (formerly NCRA or VRN)</i>	0	0	5,000	5,000
<i>Research on Domestic Terrorism</i>	0	4,000	4,000	0
<i>Strategies for Policing Innovation (formerly Smart Policing)</i>	5,000	5,000	[under COPS Hiring]	(5,000)
<i>VALOR Initiative</i>	7,500	15,000	15,000	0
<i>Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction</i>	6,500	0	0	0
Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program	0	2,500	0	(2,500)
Children Exposed to Violence	0	8,000	8,000	0
Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act related activities	103,000	100,000	103,000	3,000
<i>Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Program (COAP)</i>	13,000	20,000	20,000	0
<i>Drug Court Program</i>	43,000	40,000	43,000	3,000

	FY 2017 Enacted (P.L. 115-31)	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget vs. FY 2018 President's Budget
<i>Justice and Mental Health Collaborations</i>	12,000	10,000	10,000	0
<i>Prescription Drug Monitoring Program</i>	14,000	12,000	12,000	0
<i>Residential Substance Abuse Treatment</i>	14,000	12,000	12,000	0
<i>Veterans Treatment Courts</i>	7,000	6,000	6,000	0
Comprehensive School Safety Initiative	50,000	20,000	0	(20,000)
Court Appointed Special Advocate Program	9,000	9,000	9,000	0
COPS Hiring Program	0	0	99,000	(108,000) 1/
<i>Collaborative Reform Model</i>	0	0	5,000	5,000
<i>Community Policing Development/Training and Technical Assistance</i>	0	0	5,000	5,000
<i>Regional Information Sharing Systems</i>	0	0	10,000	10,000
<i>Strategies for Policing Innovation (formerly Smart Policing)</i>	0	0	5,000	5,000
<i>Transfer to Tribal Resources Grant Program</i>	0	0	10,000	10,000
DNA Programs	0	0	150,000	150,000
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	125,000	105,000	105,000	0
<i>DNA Analysis and Capacity Program</i>	117,000	97,000	97,000	0
<i>Post-Conviction DNA Testing</i>	4,000	4,000	4,000	0
<i>Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners</i>	4,000	4,000	4,000	0
Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI)	45,000	45,000	45,000	0
Economic, High-tech, White Collar and Internet Crime Prevention	13,000	11,000	11,000	0
<i>Cybercrime Prosecution Pilot Program</i>	1,000	0	0	0
<i>Intellectual Property Enforcement Program</i>	2,500	2,500	2,500	0
Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance	15,000	0	0	0
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	25,000	22,000	0	(22,000)
National Criminal Records History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	48,000	53,000	51,000	(2,000)
NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP)	25,000	15,000	10,000	(5,000)
National Public Safety Partnership (PSP) (formerly NCRA or VRN)	0	5,000	0	(5,000)
National Sex Offender Public Website	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Paul Coverdell Grants	13,000	13,000	10,000	(3,000)
<i>National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs)</i>	0	2,400	0	(2,400)
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	0	15,500	15,500	0
Second Chance Act/Offender Re-entry	68,000	48,000	58,000	10,000
<i>Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Grants</i>	5,000	5,000	5,000	0
<i>Innovations in Supervision (formerly Smart Probation)</i>	6,000	6,000	6,000	0
<i>Pay for Success (discretionary)</i>	7,500	7,500	7,500	0
<i>Pay for Success (Permanent Supportive Housing Model)</i>	[5,000]	[5,000]	[0]	[-5,000]
<i>Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)</i>	4,000	4,000	0	(4,000)
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	210,000	0	0	0
Victims of Trafficking	45,000	45,000	45,000	0
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction/Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) 2/	0	70,000	140,000	70,000
<b>Subtotal, SLLEA</b>	<b>1,280,500</b>	<b>940,500</b>	<b>1,132,500</b>	<b>192,000 1/</b>

	FY 2017 Enacted (P.L. 115-31)	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget vs. FY 2018 President's Budget
<b>Juvenile Justice Programs</b>				
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
Delinquency Prevention Program (formerly Title V: Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants)	14,500	17,000	17,000	0
<i>Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal</i>	500	500	500	0
<i>Community-Based Violence Prevention Init.</i>	8,000	0	0	0
<i>Girls in the Juvenile Justice System</i>	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
<i>Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention</i>	4,000	5,000	5,000	0
Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program	2,000	2,500	2,500	0
Missing and Exploited Children	72,500	72,000	72,000	0
Part B: Formula Grants 6/ <i>Emergency Planning - Juvenile Detention Facilities</i>	55,000 500	58,000 500	58,000 500	0 0
VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	21,000	20,000	20,000	0
Youth Mentoring	80,000	58,000	58,000	0
<b>Total, JJ</b>	<b>247,000</b>	<b>229,500</b>	<b>229,500</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Public Safety Officers Benefits</b>				
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program- Disability and Educational Assistance Benefits Programs	16,300	16,300	16,300	0
<b>Total, PSOB Discretionary</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total, OJP Discretionary</b>	<b>1,632,800</b>	<b>1,297,300</b>	<b>1,455,300</b>	<b>158,000</b>
<i>New Flexible Tribal Grant - Set Aside (up to 7%)</i>	66,185	89,670	93,800	4,130
<i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics Set Aside</i>	29,680	35,400	40,860	5,460
<b>Public Safety Officers Benefits--Mandatory</b>	73,000	72,000	115,000	43,000
<b>Subtotal, PSOB Mandatory</b>	<b>73,000</b>	<b>72,000</b>	<b>115,000</b>	<b>43,000</b>
<b>PSOB Total (Discretionary and Mandatory)</b>	<b>89,300</b>	<b>88,300</b>	<b>131,300</b>	<b>43,000</b>
<b>Total Crime Victims Fund (Mandatory) Obligations Cap</b>	<b>2,573,000</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>2,300,000</b>	<b>(700,000)</b>
<i>CVF Grants</i>	2,237,000	2,205,000	1,664,500	(540,000)
<i>Inspector General Oversight</i>	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
<i>Crime Victims Fund - Vision 21</i>	0	25,000	25,000	0
<i>Adam Walsh Act Implementation Grant Program</i>		[20,000]		[-20,000]
<i>Children Exposed to Violence</i>		[8,000]		[-8,000]
<i>Missing and Exploited Children</i>		[72,000]		[-72,000]
<i>Victims of Trafficking</i>		[45,000]		[-45,000]

	<b>FY 2017 Enacted (P.L. 115-31)</b>	<b>FY 2018 President's Budget</b>	<b>FY 2019 President's Budget</b>	<b>FY 2019 President's Budget vs. FY 2018 President's Budget</b>
<i>VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program</i>		[20,000]		[-20,000]
<i>Violence Against Women Act Programs</i>	326,000	445,000	485,500	40,500
<b>Domestic Victims of Trafficking</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total, OJP Mandatory (PSOB, CVF, and DVTF) Provided to OVW</b>	<b>2,652,000</b> (326,000)	<b>3,078,000</b> (445,000)	<b>2,421,000</b> (485,500)	<b>(657,000)</b> (40,500)
<b>Total, OJP Mandatory (PSOB, CVF, and DVTF) Less OVW</b>	<b>2,326,000</b>	<b>2,633,000</b>	<b>1,935,500</b>	<b>(697,500)</b>
<b>Total, OJP Discretionary/Mandatory Less OVW</b>	<b>3,958,800</b>	<b>3,930,300</b>	<b>3,390,800</b>	<b>(539,500)</b>
OJP Rescission (from Unobligated Balances)	(50,000)	(40,000)	(85,000)	(45,000)
<b>Total OJP Programs Funded Under Violence Against Women Appropriation Heading</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Research on Violence Against Women	3,000	5,000	5,000	0
Research on Violence Against Indian Women	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
<b>Total OJP Programs Funded Under COPS Appropriation Heading</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS)	35,000	0	[under COPS Hiring]	0
Strategies for Policing Innovation (formerly Smart Policing)	0	0	[under COPS Hiring]	0
<b>Total, Transfers-in/Reimbursements</b>	<b>39,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>0</b>

	<b>FY 2017 Enacted (P.L. 115-31)</b>	<b>FY 2018 President's Budget</b>	<b>FY 2019 President's Budget</b>	<b>FY 2019 President's Budget vs. FY 2018 President's Budget</b>
<b>COPS Appropriation (for display purposes only) <sup>2/</sup></b>				
Anti-Heroin Task Forces	10,000	0		
Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces	7,000,	0		
COPS Hiring Program	194,500	207,000	[under S&L approp]	
<i>Collaborative Reform Model</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>10,000</i>	[under S&L approp]	
<i>Community Policing Development/Training and Technical Assistance</i>	<i>5,000</i>	<i>10,000</i>	[under S&L approp]	
<i>Regional Information Sharing Systems</i>	<i>35,000</i>	<i>30,000</i>	[under S&L approp]	
<i>Transfer to Tribal Resources Grant Program</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>30,000</i>	[under S&L approp]	
DEA Methamphetamine Enforcement and Cleanup	10,000	11,000	[under DEA approp]	
Tribal Criminal Justice Assistance (Transfer to OJP)	15,500			
<b>Total, COPS</b>	<b>221,500</b>	<b>218,000</b>		

Note: Numbers shown in italics do not add to the total.

<sup>1/</sup> The display of increases and decreases varies from the technical exhibits included at the end of this submission because this table shows changes from the FY 2018 President's Budget and the exhibits show changes from the FY 2018 continuing resolution rate.

<sup>2/</sup> In the FY 2018 budget request, the Department requested funding for PSN activities under the PSN Block Grants line item. In the FY 2019 President's Budget, funding for PSN activities is requested under the Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction/PSN line item to emphasize that this request builds on existing DOJ programs and authorities.

<sup>3/</sup> The FY 2019 President's Budget proposes to transfer the COPS Hiring Program to the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance appropriations account and eliminate funding for the DEA Methamphetamine Enforcement and Cleanup program (funding for this program is included in DEA's budget request).



## **II. Summary of Program Changes**

Summary of Program Changes					
Program Increases					
Item Name	Program Description	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Page
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction Program/Project Safe Neighborhoods	Awards grants to local law enforcement agencies, outreach- and prevention services providers, victims-focused providers, and researchers to support activities implementing local PSN anti-violence strategies. A total of \$140 million is requested.	0	0	70,000	48
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants	Supports a broad range of activities to prevention, crime control, and public safety activities, including: law enforcement programs; prosecution and court programs; prevention and education programs; community corrections programs; drug treatment and enforcement programs; mental health programs related to law enforcement and corrections; planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; and crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation). A total of \$402 million is requested.	0	0	69,500	51
Second Chance Act	Provides grants to help state, local, and tribal corrections and public safety agencies implement and improve a variety of reentry services including housing, educational and employment assistance, mentoring relationships, mental health services, substance abuse treatment services, and family-support services. A total of \$58 million is requested.	0	0	10,000	53
Drug Court Program	Assists state, local, and tribal jurisdictions in the development and implementation of drug courts that integrate substance abuse treatment, mandatory drug testing, sanctions and incentives, and transitional services in judicially supervised court settings. A total of \$43 million is requested.	0	0	3,000	55
Public Safety Officers Benefits – Death Benefits Program (mandatory)	Provides a one-time financial benefit to survivors of public safety officers whose deaths resulted from injuries while in the line of duty. A total of \$115 million is requested.	0	0	43,000	57
<b>Total Program Increases</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>195,500</b>	
Program Offsets					
OJP Management and Administration	Provides personnel and resources to fulfill stewardship obligations, ensure transparency and accountability in the use of federal grant funding, and operate efficiently and effectively.	603	610	[(22,046)]	60
COPS Hiring Program	This program places additional community policing officers on the beat by providing funds for the approved entry-level salary and benefits of each newly hired additional officer position over three years. A total of \$99 million is requested.	0	0	(108,000)	62
Crime Victims Fund	Supports victim services, provides compensation to victims through formula and competitive awards. A total of \$1.665 billion is requested for grants to states and tribes.	0	0	(700,000)	65
OJP Program Eliminations, Shifts, and Reductions	Includes eliminations and shifts/reductions to the following programs: Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program, Comprehensive School Safety Initiative, Forensic Science Program, Innovative Prosecution Solutions Initiative (formerly SMART Prosecution) (Byrne Justice Assistance Grants carve-out), Justice Reinvestment Initiative, National Public Safety Partnership (PSP), Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS), Strategies for Policing Innovation (SPI) (formerly Smart Policing). Also includes minor decreases to the following programs: National Criminal History Records Improvement Program (NCHIP), NICS Act Records Improvement Program (NARIP), and Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grants.	0	0	(93,500)	67
<b>Total Program Offsets</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(901,500)</b>	
<b>Net, Increases/Offsets</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(706,000)</b>	

### **III. Appropriations Language**

**Office of Justice Programs  
Appropriations Language**

*The FY 2019 Budget request of \$3,876,300,000, 603 Positions, and 610 FTE includes proposed changes in the appropriations language listed and explained below. New language is italicized and underlined and language proposed for deletion is bracketed.*

**RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS**

*For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Public Law 90–351) (“the 1968 Act”); the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–415) (“the 1974 Act”); the Missing Children’s Assistance Act (title IV of Public Law 93–415); the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–21); the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–405); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) (“the 2005 Act”); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–647); the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98–473); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) (“the Adam Walsh Act”); the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–401); subtitle D of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296) (“the 2002 Act”); the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4) (“the 2013 Act”); the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–198); and other programs, \$77,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which—*

*(1) \$41,000,000 is for criminal justice statistics programs, and other activities, as authorized by part C of the 1968 Act; and*

*(2) \$36,000,000 is for research, development, and evaluation programs, and other activities as authorized by part B of the 1968 Act and subtitle D of title II of the 2002 Act.*

*Note.—A full-year 2018 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018 (Division D of P.L. 115-56, as amended).*

**STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE**

*For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–322) (“the 1994 Act”); title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Public Law 90–351) (“the 1968 Act”); the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–405); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–647) (“the 1990 Act”); the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–164); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) (“the 2005 Act”); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) (“the Adam Walsh Act”); the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–386); the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180); subtitle D of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296) (“the 2002 Act”); the Public Safety*

*Officer Medal of Valor Act of 2001 (Public Law 107–12); the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199); the Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–403); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98–473; (34 U.S.C. 20101) (“the 1984 Act”); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4) (“the 2013 Act”); the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–198); and other programs, \$1,132,500,000 to remain available until expended as follows—*

*(1) \$402,000,000 for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program as authorized by subpart 1 of part E of the 1968 Act (except that section 1001(c), and the special rules for Puerto Rico under section 505(g) of the 1968 Act shall not apply for purposes of this Act), of which, notwithstanding such subpart 1—*

*(A) \$15,000,000 is for an Officer Robert Wilson III memorial initiative on Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officer Resilience and Survivability (VALOR);*

*(B) \$4,000,000 is for use by the National Institute of Justice for research targeted toward developing a better understanding of the domestic radicalization phenomenon, and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention;*

*(C) \$22,500,000 is for a competitive matching grant program for purchases of body-worn cameras for State, local and tribal law enforcement;*

*(D) \$22,500,000 is for the matching grant program for law enforcement armor vests, as authorized by section 2501 of the 1968 Act;*

*(E) \$2,400,000 is for the operationalization, maintenance, and expansion of the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System; and*

*(F) \$5,000,000 is for a program of technical and related assistance to reduce violence in jurisdictions experiencing significant amounts of violent crime;*

*(2) \$45,000,000 for victim services programs for victims of trafficking, as authorized by section 107(b)(2) of Public Law 106–386, by Public Law 109–164, or by Public Law 113–4;*

*(3) \$20,000,000 for sex offender management assistance, as authorized by the Adam Walsh Act, and related activities;*

*(4) \$8,000,000 for an initiative relating to children exposed to violence;*

*(5) \$43,000,000 for Drug Courts, as authorized by section 1001(a)(25)(A) of the 1968 Act;*

*(6) \$10,000,000 for mental health courts and adult and juvenile collaboration program grants, as authorized by parts V and HH of the 1968 Act, notwithstanding section 2991(e) of such Act of 1968;*

*(7) \$12,000,000 for grants for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners, as authorized by part S of the 1968 Act;*

*(8) \$11,000,000 for a grant program to prevent and address economic, high technology and Internet crime, including as authorized by section 401 of Public Law 110–403, of which not more than \$2,500,000 is for intellectual property enforcement grants, including as authorized by section 401 of Public Law 110–403;*

*(9) \$1,000,000 for the National Sex Offender Public Website;*

*(10) \$140,000,000 for evidence-based programs to reduce gun crime and gang violence;*

*(11) \$61,000,000 for grants to States to upgrade criminal and mental health records and records systems for the National Instant Criminal Background Check System: Provided, That, to the extent warranted by meritorious applications, grants made under the authority of the NICS*

*Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180) shall be given priority, and that in no event shall less than \$10,000,000 be awarded under such authority;*

*(12) \$10,000,000 for Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences Improvement Grants under part BB of the 1968 Act;*

*(13) \$105,000,000 for DNA-related and forensic programs and activities, of which—*

*(i) \$97,000,000 is for a DNA analysis and capacity enhancement program and for other local, State, and Federal forensic activities, including the purposes authorized under section 2 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–546) (the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program): Provided, That up to 4 percent of funds made available under this paragraph may be used for the purposes described in the DNA Training and Education for Law Enforcement, Correctional Personnel, and Court Officers program (Public Law 108–405, section 303);*

*(ii) \$4,000,000 is for the purposes described in the Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Program (Public Law 108–405, section 412); and*

*(iii) \$4,000,000 is for Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program grants, including as authorized by section 304 of Public Law 108–405;*

*(14) \$45,000,000 for a program for community-based sexual assault response reform;*

*(15) \$9,000,000 for the court-appointed special advocate program, as authorized by section 217 of the 1990 Act;*

*(16) \$58,000,000 for offender reentry programs and research, including as authorized by the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199), without regard to the time limitations specified at section 6(1) thereof, of which, notwithstanding such Act of 2007, not to exceed—*

*(A) \$6,000,000 for a program to improve State, local, and tribal probation or parole supervision efforts and strategies; and*

*(B) \$5,000,000 for Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstrations to enhance and maintain parental and family relationships for incarcerated parents as a reentry or recidivism reduction strategy:*

*Provided, That up to \$7,500,000 of funds made available in this paragraph may be used for performance-based awards for Pay for Success projects: Provided further, That, with respect to the previous proviso, any funds obligated for such projects shall remain available for disbursement until expended, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1552(a): Provided further, That, with respect to the first proviso (or any other similar projects funded in prior appropriations), any deobligated funds from such projects shall immediately be available for activities authorized under the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199);*

*(17) \$6,000,000 for a veterans treatment courts program;*

*(18) \$12,000,000 for a program to monitor prescription drugs and scheduled listed chemical products;*

*(19) \$15,500,000 for prison rape prevention and prosecution grants to States and units of local government, and other programs, as authorized by the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–79);*

*(20) \$20,000,000 for the Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Grant Program as authorized by part LL of the 1968 Act, and related activities; and*

*(21) \$99,000,000 for grants under section 1701 of the 1968 Act (34 U.S.C. 10381) for the hiring and rehiring of additional career law enforcement officers under part Q of such Act notwithstanding subsection (i) of such section: Provided, That, notwithstanding section 1704(c) of such Act (34 U.S.C. 10384(c)), funding for hiring or rehiring a career law enforcement officer*

may not exceed \$125,000 unless the Director of the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services grants a waiver from this limitation: Provided further; That of the amount made available in this paragraph—

(A) \$5,000,000 is for an initiative to support evidence-based policing;

(B) \$10,000,000 is for regional information sharing activities, as authorized by part M of the 1968 Act;

(C) \$10,000,000 is for improving tribal law enforcement, including hiring, equipment, training, and anti-methamphetamine activities, of which up to \$3,000,000 shall be available to enhance the ability of tribal government entities to access, enter information into, and obtain information from, federal criminal information databases as authorized by section 534 of title 28, United States Code (including the purchase of equipment and software, and related maintenance, support, and technical assistance for such entities in furtherance of this purpose), and to reimburse the “General Administration, Justice Information Sharing Technology” account for the expenses of providing such services to tribal government entities;

(D) \$5,000,000 is for community policing development activities in furtherance of the purposes in section 1701 of the 1968 Act (34 U.S.C. 10381); and

(E) \$5,000,000 is for the collaborative reform model of technical assistance in furtherance of the purposes in section 1701 of the 1968 Act (34 U.S.C. 10381):

Provided further, That balances for these programs may be transferred from the Community Oriented Policing Services account to this account.

Note.—A full-year 2018 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018 (Division D of P.L. 115-56, as amended).

## **JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-415) (“the 1974 Act”); title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-351) (“the 1968 Act”); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-162) (“the 2005 Act”); the Missing Children's Assistance Act (title IV of Public Law 93-415); the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-21); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-647) (“the 1990 Act”); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-248) (“the Adam Walsh Act”); the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-401) (“the 2008 Act”); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98-473) (“the 1984 Act”); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113-4) (“the 2013 Act”); the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-198); and other juvenile justice programs, \$229,500,000 to remain available until expended as follows—

(1) \$58,000,000 for programs authorized by section 221 of the 1974 Act: Provided, That of the amounts provided under this paragraph, \$500,000 shall be for a competitive demonstration grant program to support emergency planning among State, local and tribal juvenile justice residential facilities: Provided further, That notwithstanding sections 103(26) and 223(a)(11)(A) of the 1974 Act, for purposes of funds appropriated in this Act—

*(A) the term “adult inmate” shall be understood to mean an individual who has been arrested and is in custody as the result of being charged as an adult with a crime, but shall not be understood to include anyone under the care and custody of a juvenile detention or correctional agency, or anyone who is in custody as the result of being charged with or having committed an offense described in section 223(a)(11)(A) of the 1974 Act; and*

*(B) section 223(a)(11)(A)(ii) of the 1974 Act shall apply only to those individuals described in section 223(a)(11)(A) who, while remaining under the jurisdiction of the court on the basis of the offense described therein, are charged with or commit a violation of a valid court order thereof;*

*(2) \$58,000,000 for youth mentoring programs;*

*(3) \$17,000,000 for delinquency prevention, as authorized by section 505 of the 1974 Act, of which, pursuant to sections 261 and 262 thereof—*

*(i) \$5,000,000 shall be for gang and youth violence education, prevention and intervention, and related activities;*

*(ii) \$500,000 shall be for an Internet site providing information and resources on children of incarcerated parents; and*

*(iii) \$2,000,000 shall be for competitive grant programs focusing on girls in the juvenile justice system;*

*(4) \$20,000,000 for programs authorized by the 1990 Act, except that section 213(e) of the 1990 Act shall not apply for purposes of this Act;*

*(5) \$72,000,000 for missing and exploited children programs, including as authorized by sections 404(b) and 405(a) of the 1974 Act (except that section 102(b)(4)(B) of the 2008 Act shall not apply for purposes of this Act); and*

*(6) \$2,000,000 for child abuse training programs for judicial personnel and practitioners, as authorized by section 222 of the 1990 Act; and*

*(7) \$2,500,000 for grants and training programs to improve juvenile indigent defense:*

*Provided, That not more than 10 percent of each amount may be used for research, evaluation, and statistics activities related to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention: Provided further, That not more than 2 percent of each amount designated, other than as expressly authorized by statute, may be used for training and technical assistance related to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention: Provided further, That funds made available for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention activities pursuant to the two preceding provisos may be used without regard to the authorizations associated with the underlying sources of those funds: Provided further, That the three preceding provisos shall not apply to grants and projects administered pursuant to sections 261 and 262 of the 1974 Act and to missing and exploited children programs. Note.—A full-year 2018 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018 (Division D of P.L. 115-56, as amended).*



**PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER BENEFITS  
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)**

*For payments and expenses authorized under section 1001(a)(4) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, such sums as are necessary (including amounts for administrative costs), to remain available until expended; and \$16,300,000 for payments authorized by section 1201(b) of such Act and for educational assistance authorized by section 1218 of such Act, to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding section 205 of this Act, upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding for such disability and education payments, the Attorney General may transfer such amounts to “Public Safety Officer Benefits” from available appropriations for the Department of Justice as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances: Provided further, That any transfer pursuant to the preceding proviso shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 504 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.*

*Note.—A full-year 2018 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018 (Division D of P.L. 115-56, as amended).*

**GENERAL PROVISIONS – DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)  
(INCLUDING CANCELLATION OF FUNDS)**

*SEC. 210. At the discretion of the Attorney General, and in addition to any amounts that otherwise may be available (or authorized to be made available) by law, with respect to funds appropriated by this title under the headings “Research, Evaluation and Statistics”, “State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance”, and “Juvenile Justice Programs” or otherwise appropriated or transferred under this Act for administration by the Office of Justice Programs—*

*(1) up to 3 percent of funds made available for grant or reimbursement programs may be used by the Office of Justice Programs to provide training and technical assistance;*

*(2) up to 3 percent of funds made available for grant or reimbursement programs under such headings, except for amounts appropriated specifically for research, evaluation, or statistical programs administered by the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, shall be transferred to and merged with funds provided to the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, to be used by them for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes, without regard to the authorizations for such grant or reimbursement programs; and*

*(3) up to 7 percent of funds made available for grant or reimbursement programs under such headings, except the amounts designated under paragraph (21), under the heading “State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance”, may be transferred to and merged with funds under the heading “State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance”, for assistance to Indian tribes, without regard to the authorizations for such grant or reimbursement programs.*

*SEC. 211. Upon request by a grantee for whom the Attorney General has determined there is a fiscal hardship, the Attorney General may, with respect to funds appropriated in this or*

*any other Act making appropriations for fiscal years 2016 through 2019 for the following programs, waive the following requirements:*

*(1) For the adult and juvenile offender State and local reentry demonstration projects under part FF of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10631(g)(1)), the requirements under section 2976(g)(1) of such part.*

*(2) For State, Tribal, and local reentry courts under part FF of title I of such Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10633(e)(1) and (2)), the requirements under section 2978(e)(1) and (2) of such part.*

*(3) For the mental health and drug treatment alternatives to incarceration programs under part CC of title I of such Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10581(f)), the requirements under section 2901(f) of such part.*

*(4) For grants to protect inmates and safeguard communities as authorized by section 6 of the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (34 U.S.C. 30305(c)(3)), the requirements of section 6(c)(3) of such Act.*

*Sec. 214. Discretionary funds that are made available in this Act for the Office of Justice Programs may be used to participate in Performance Partnership Pilots authorized under section 525 of division H of Public Law 115-31, section 526 of division H of Public Law 113-76, section 524 of division G of Public Law 113-235, and such authorities as are enacted for Performance Partnership Pilots in an appropriations Act for fiscal years 2018 and 2019.*

*SEC. 215. Of the unobligated balances available from prior year appropriations in the Office of Justice Programs, \$85,000,000 are hereby permanently cancelled: Provided, That no amounts may be cancelled from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.*

*Sec. 216 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts deposited or available in the Fund established by section 1402 of Title II of Public Law 98-473 (34 U.S.C. 20101) in excess of \$2,300,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until the following fiscal year: Provided, That, notwithstanding section 1402(d) of such Act of 1984, of the amounts available from the Fund for obligation, the following amounts shall be available without fiscal year limitation to the Director of the Office for Victims of Crime for the following purposes: (1) \$25,000,000 for supplemental victims' services and other victim-related programs and initiatives; (2) up to 5 percent for grants and other assistance to Indian tribes to improve services and justice for victims of crime; (3) \$10,000,000 shall remain available until expended to the Department of Justice Office of Inspector General for oversight and auditing purposes; and (4) up to 3 percent may be made available to the Directors of the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, to be used by them, respectively, for research, evaluation or statistical purposes related to crime victims and related programs.*

*SEC. 218. Section 642 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1373) is amended as follows—*

*(a) In subsection (a), by replacing “any government entity or official” with “any government law enforcement entity or official” and by striking all that follows after “from” and inserting the following new paragraphs—*

*“(1) sending to, or receiving from, the Department of Homeland Security information, including information related to the nationality, citizenship, immigration status, removability, scheduled release date and time, home address, work address, or contact information, of any individual in custody or suspected of a violation of law, provided that such information is relevant to the enforcement of the immigration laws as defined in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17)); or*

*“(2) complying with any lawful request made by the Department of Homeland Security pursuant to its authorities under section 236, 241, or 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1226, 1231, 1357), including any request to maintain custody of the alien for a period not to exceed 48 hours in order to permit assumption of custody by the Department pursuant to a detainer for, or provide reasonable notification prior to the release of, any individual.”.*

*(b) In subsection (b)—*

*(1) In the introductory clause, by inserting “law enforcement” before “entity” and by replacing “regarding the immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual”, with “information, including information related to the nationality, citizenship, immigration status, removability, scheduled release date and time, home address, work address, or contact information, of any individual currently or previously in custody or currently or previously suspected of a violation of law, provided that such information is relevant to the enforcement of the immigration laws as defined in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17))”;*

*(2) In paragraph (1), by replacing “the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service” with “Department of Homeland Security”;* and

*(3) In paragraph (2), by inserting “, collecting, inquiring into, or verifying” after “Maintaining”.*

*(c) In subsection (c)—*

*(1) By replacing “the Immigration and Naturalization Service” with “the Department of Homeland Security”;* and

*(2) By replacing “the citizenship or immigration status” with “the nationality, citizenship, or immigration status”.*

*(d) After subsection (c), by inserting the following—*

*“(d) The Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General may condition a grant or cooperative agreement awarded by the Department of Homeland Security or the Department of Justice to a State or political subdivision of a state, for a purpose related to immigration, national security, law enforcement, or preventing, preparing for, protecting against or responding to acts of terrorism, on a requirement that the recipient of the grant or cooperative agreement agrees that it will—*

*“(1) Send to the Department of Homeland Security information requested by the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the Secretary’s designee, including information related to the nationality, citizenship, immigration status, removability, scheduled release date and time, home address, work address, or contact information, of any individual in custody or suspected of a violation of law, provided that such information is relevant to the enforcement of the immigration laws as defined in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17));*

*“(2) Exchange, at the request of the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the Secretary’s designee, information, including information related to the nationality, citizenship, immigration status, removability, scheduled release date and time, home address, work address, or contact information, of any individual in custody or suspected of a violation of law, with any other Federal, State, or local government law enforcement entity, provided that such information is relevant to the enforcement of the immigration laws as defined in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17));*

*“(3) Not prohibit or restrict any entity, official, or employee from collecting, inquiring into, or verifying information, including information related to the nationality, citizenship, immigration status, removability, scheduled release date and time, home address, work address, or contact information, of any individual in custody or suspected of a violation of law, provided that such information is relevant to the enforcement of the immigration laws as defined in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17)), and will maintain any such information it may collect, during the period of performance of a grant or cooperative agreement conditioned under this subsection; and*

*“(4) Comply with any lawful request made by the Department of Homeland Security pursuant to its authorities under section 236, 241, or 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1226, 1231, 1357), including any request to maintain custody of the alien for a period not to exceed 48 hours in order to permit assumption of custody by the Department pursuant to a detainer for, or provide reasonable notification prior to the release of, any individual.”.*

*(e) In the section heading, by replacing “Immigration and Naturalization Service” with “Department of Homeland Security”.*

*(f) The Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General may require States and political subdivisions of States that apply for Federal grants or cooperative agreements from the Department of Homeland Security or the Department of Justice to include a certification that they will comply with subsection (d) in their applications for award. The Secretary or the Attorney General may prescribe the form of the certification for the Federal grants and cooperative agreements awarded by their respective Departments.*

*(g) The Secretary of Homeland Security and the Attorney General may enforce the provisions of this Section through any lawful means, including by seeking injunctive or other relief from a court of competent jurisdiction.*

*(h) SEVERABILITY.—The provisions of this section are severable. If any provision of this section, or any application thereof, is found unconstitutional, that finding shall not affect any provision or application of this section not so adjudicated.*

*Note.—A full-year 2018 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018 (Division D of P.L. 115-56, as amended).*

## **IV. OJP Programs and Performance by Appropriation Account**

## A. Management and Administration

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Management and Administration</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>Estimated FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2017 Enacted	786	748	\$220,717
2018 Continuing Resolution	711	658	219,218
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			991
COPS Transfer	97	97	37,303
2019 Base	808	755	257,512
2019 Program Decreases	(205)	(145)	(22,046)
2019 Request	603	610	235,466
<b>Total Change 2019 Base – 2019 Request</b>	<b>(205)</b>	<b>(145)</b>	<b>(22,046)</b>

### 1. Account Description

The FY 2019 President's Budget seeks to streamline grant administration, management, and oversight functions. Currently, DOJ has three separate administrative offices that support its grant programs. In order to streamline these services, save taxpayer dollars, and eliminate duplication among DOJ's grant components, the Department is implementing an effort by which OJP will serve as a shared management service provider supporting the DOJ grants components. The realignment includes reductions to various areas within components to reduce duplicative efforts (e.g., separate financial, procurement, information technology offices, and grants and performance management).

Making awards each year is only a part of OJP's overall responsibility. In a given year, OJP's oversight responsibilities and M&A costs arise from not only the grants, cooperative agreements, contracts, and other assistance awarded in that year, but also those remaining active from prior years. OJP's M&A funding provides for essential stewardship and internal control of over 7,200 active grants and contracts totaling over \$10 billion. Ensuring sound stewardship and proper management of awards is a continuous process encompassing numerous oversight activities throughout the multi-year life cycle of awards, including risk assessment, programmatic and financial monitoring, audit resolution, performance management, and training and technical assistance. OJP must monitor all active awards to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of billions of taxpayer dollars.

The M&A budget also supports the work of OJP's Office of the Assistant Attorney General and its business offices, which are responsible for centrally managing general administrative and business support functions, including human resources, procurement, grants and contracts oversight and risk management, financial management, information technology, and legal services.

### 2. Performance Table

Performance materials will be provided at a later date.

## B. Research, Evaluation, and Statistics

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>Estimated FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2017 Enacted			\$89,000
2018 Continuing Resolution			123,189
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			(12,189)
2018 President's Budget Request			111,000
2019 Program Decreases			(34,000)
2019 Request			77,000
<b>Total Change 2018-2019</b>			<b>(\$34,000)</b>

<i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics-Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<i>Direct Pos.</i>	<i>Estimated FTE</i>	<i>Amount</i>
2017 Enacted			\$1,340
2018 President's Budget Request			1,711
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2018 President's Budget Request			1,711
2019 Program Increases			102
2019 Program Decreases			0
2019 Request			1,813
<b>Total Change 2018-2019</b>			<b>\$102</b>

### 1. Account Description

OJP strives to ensure integrity of, and respect for, science – including a focus on evidence-based approaches in criminal and juvenile justice. In FY 2019, OJP requests \$77 million for the Research, Evaluation, and Statistics appropriation account, which is \$34 million below the FY 2018 President's Budget. This appropriation account funds the work of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ).

BJS is the principal federal statistical agency of the Department of Justice as authorized by 34 U.S.C. §§ 10131-10135. BJS' national statistical collections support the Administration's focus on data-driven approaches to reduce crime.

The Criminal Justice Statistics Program is the base program of BJS. In FY 2019, OJP requests \$41.0 million for the Criminal Justice Statistics program. With this funding, BJS:

1. Collects, analyzes, publishes, and disseminates statistical information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government; and
2. Provides technical and financial support to state governments in developing capabilities in criminal justice statistics and improving their criminal history records and information systems.

Current core BJS programs provide statistics on victimization, corrections, law enforcement, federal justice systems, prosecution and adjudication (courts), criminal histories and recidivism, and tribal communities.

NIJ is the research and development arm of the Department of Justice, as authorized by 34 U.S.C. §§ 10121-10123. NIJ enhances the administration of justice and public safety by providing objective, independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to meet the modern challenges of crime and justice at the state, local, and tribal levels. NIJ products support practitioners and policy makers across the country.

In FY 2019, OJP requests \$36.0 million for NIJ, which will maintain its commitment to informing criminal justice practice and policy by supporting high-quality research, development, and evaluation in the forensic, social, and physical sciences. NIJ's program plan for FY 2019 embraces four important goals:

- Continue to research and evaluate innovative programs, tools, and strategies that provide effective ways to prevent crime and to deliver justice.
- Develop, refine, and test innovative technology to protect law enforcement officers.
- Support basic and applied research to strengthen the science of forensics.
- Develop and support strong partnerships to leverage federal research resources.

Additionally, OJP expects to continue ongoing projects supported through a discretionary funding set-aside of up to three percent from OJP programs to augment research, evaluation, and statistics to assess existing programs to ensure their alignment with administration priorities, such as officer safety and crime reduction. This set-aside provides NIJ and BJS an important source of funding for building and enhancing basic statistical systems to monitor the criminal justice system and for conducting research to identify best practices within that system.

## **2. Performance Tables**

Performance materials will be provided at a later date.



### C. State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

*(Dollars in Thousands)*

<i>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2017 Enacted			\$1,280,500
2018 Continuing Resolution			1,263,618
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			(323,118)
COPS Transfer			207,000
2019 Base			1,147,500
2019 Program Increases			152,500
2019 Program Decreases			(167,500)
2019 Request			1,132,500
<b>Total Change 2019 Base – 2019 Request</b>			<b>(\$15,000)</b>

<i>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance - Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2017 Enacted			\$19,276
2018 Continuing Resolution			14,495
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2018 President’s Budget Request			14,495
2019 Program Increases			690
2019 Program Decreases			0
2019 Request			15,185
<b>Total Change 2018-2019</b>			<b>\$690</b>

#### 1. Account Description

In FY 2019, OJP requests \$1,132.5 million for the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance account, which is \$15.0 million below the FY 2018 President’s Budget request (after adjustments for programs transferred from the COPS Office). As part of this total, the Budget proposes merging the COPS appropriation into the OJP State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance appropriation account.

State, local, and tribal law enforcement and criminal justice professionals are responsible for the majority of the Nation’s day-to-day crime prevention and control activities. The programs supported by this account help OJP partners throughout the Nation prevent and reduce the incidence of violent crime; improve law enforcement officer safety; address drug-related crime and substance abuse; and identify innovative solutions to crime- and justice system-related challenges. These programs include a combination of formula and discretionary grant programs, coupled with robust training and technical assistance activities designed to build and enhance the crime fighting and criminal justice capabilities of OJP’s state, local and tribal partners.

Key programs funded under this appropriation account include:

- **Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction/Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)**

Purpose: Builds on the work of the Department's ongoing PSN Initiative to create safer neighborhoods through sustained reductions in gang violence and gun crime.

Description: This program will reinvigorate and build on DOJ's Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) initiative by increasing support for PSN activities at the local level. Under this program, grants will be awarded to local law enforcement agencies, outreach- and prevention service providers, and researchers to support activities implementing local PSN anti-violence strategies. The PSN Initiative is based on a proven program model that relies on partnerships of federal, state, and local agencies led by the U.S. Attorney in each federal judicial district to enhance the effectiveness of its crime and violence reduction efforts. OJP anticipates awarding funds to all 94 districts using a funding formula that includes crime rate data and other indicators of overall need.

- **Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)**

Purpose: Supports a broad range of activities by state, local, and tribal governments to prevent and control crime based on local needs.

Description: This formula program provides both state and local governments with formula grant awards based on population and FBI violent crime statistics. These formula grants support a broad range of criminal justice and public safety activities, including: (1) law enforcement programs; (2) prosecution and court programs; (3) prevention and education programs; (4) community corrections programs; (5) drug treatment and enforcement programs; (6) planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; and (7) crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation). In FY 2019, jurisdictions will be required to dedicate a small percentage of their awards on National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) compliance. NIBRS is an incident-based system used by law enforcement agencies for collecting and reporting data on crimes. The FBI plans to transition its Uniform Crime Reporting program to NIBRS only data collection by 2021.

- **COPS Hiring Program**

Purpose: Increases the capacity of law enforcement agencies to implement community policing strategies that strengthen partnerships for safer communities and enhance law enforcement's capacity to prevent, solve, and control crime through funding for additional officers.

Description: This program focuses on funding salaries and benefits for newly hired or rehired (as a result of layoffs) entry-level community policing officer positions over 3 years. It also supports efforts to expand community policing efforts in American Indian and Native Alaskan communities through the Tribal Resources Grant Program. The COPS Hiring Program funds carve-outs that support the Collaborative Reform Model, Strategies for Policing Innovation (formerly Smart Policing), Regional Information Sharing Systems, and training and technical assistance programs that are designed to build the capacity of state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies to implement innovative community policing strategies.

- National Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI)**  
Purpose: Addresses a common gap in response to rape and sexual assault at the state, local, and tribal levels by promoting timely resolution of cases associated with sexual assault kits (SAKs) that have never been submitted or are backlogged at crime labs for forensic DNA testing.  
Description: This program supports community efforts to identify critical needs in the areas of sexual assault prevention, investigation, prosecution, and victims services and to implement strategies to address these needs. These strategies typically include plans for expediting the analysis of untested evidence kits. This program also provides training and technical assistance designed to improve the justice system’s response to rape and sexual assault cases throughout the Nation.
- National Public Safety Partnership Program (PSP)**  
Purpose: Offers a comprehensive approach to accessing DOJ training, technical assistance, and expertise to support the development of innovative violence reduction strategies in the Nation’s most violent cities.  
Description: DOJ and its federal partners invite cities to participate in this new program based on analysis of quantitative and qualitative criminal justice data. This program will build on previous Violence Reduction Network efforts. Cities that accept this invitation begin a two-year engagement with PSP. Each city develops a data-driven approach to addressing its unique violence reduction needs during the first year of its engagement. During the second year, the cities draw on the training, technical assistance, and expertise of OJP and its federal agency partners to assist them in implementing their strategies. In FY 2019, this program is requested as a carveout of the Byrne JAG Program.
- Second Chance Act (SCA) Program**  
Purpose: Reduce criminal recidivism by assisting ex-offenders successfully reintegrate into their communities following a prison or jail sentence, thus increasing public safety.  
Description: The SCA program provides grants to help state, local, and tribal corrections and public safety agencies implement and improve a variety of reentry services including housing, educational and employment assistance, mentoring relationships, mental health services, substance abuse treatment services, and family-support services. A significant body of research indicates properly designed and implemented reentry programs not only help to reduce recidivism, but also improve outcomes for those released from prison or jail.
- National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)**  
Purpose: Improves the Nation's safety and security by enhancing the quality and completeness of electronic criminal history record information contributing to the effective implementation of background check systems.  
Description: NCHIP provides grants, training, and technical assistance that help states and territories to improve the accuracy, timeliness, and immediate accessibility of criminal history and related records. These records play a vital role in supporting the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) and helping federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement investigate crime and promote public safety.

- **Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Program**

Purpose: Supports efforts to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse in all state, local, and tribal confinement facilities by helping correctional facilities implement the national PREA standards and monitor the incidence of sexual misconduct in their facilities.

Description: This program provides grant funding and training and technical assistance to help state, local, and tribal governments ensure their detention and correctional facilities comply with the national PREA standards. It also supports the collection of national-level statistics used to monitor the incidence of prison rape and related sexual offenses.

- **Adam Walsh Act Implementation Grant Program**

Purpose: Supports state, local, and tribal governments to implement the provisions of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA), Title I of the Adam Walsh Act.

Description: This program provides grants and technical assistance to assist jurisdictions with SORNA implementation and with improving practices to aid in the reduction and prevention of sexual violence.

## **2. Performance Tables**

Performance materials will be provided at a later date.

## D. Juvenile Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Juvenile Justice Programs</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2017 Enacted			\$247,000
2018 Continuing Resolution			245,375
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			(15,875)
2018 President's Budget Request			229,500
2019 Request			229,500
<b>Total Change 2018-2019</b>			<b>0</b>

<i>Juvenile Justice Programs -Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2017 Enacted			\$3,718
2018 President's Budget Request			3,537
2018 President's Budget Request			3,537
2019 Program Increases			242
2019 Request			3,779
<b>Total Change 2018-2019</b>			<b>\$242</b>

### 1. Account Description

In FY 2019, OJP requests \$229.5 million for the Juvenile Justice Programs account, which is equal to the FY 2018 President's Budget request. This account supports programs that help state, local, and tribal governments address juvenile crime and delinquency, and assist children victimized by crime and abuse. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) programs also promote efforts to improve the functioning of the juvenile justice system; hold juvenile offenders accountable for their actions; and provide appropriate reentry services for youth returning to their communities after detention in secure correctional facilities.

Key programs funded under this appropriation account include:

- Missing and Exploited Children (MEC) Program**  
Purpose: Supports and enhances the response to missing children and their families.  
Description: This program supports the infrastructure for national efforts to prevent and respond to the abduction and exploitation of America's children. The MEC program supports the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Program, National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, and the AMBER Alert Program.
- Part B Formula Grants**  
Purpose: Supports state and local programs designed to prevent and address juvenile crime and delinquency, as well as improve the juvenile justice system.

Description: This program awards formula grants to states, which then issue awards and subawards to agencies and organizations at the local and tribal levels. Grantees may use these awards and subawards to: 1) support the development and implementation of comprehensive state juvenile justice plans; 2) improve the fairness and responsiveness of the juvenile justice system and ensure juvenile offender accountability; and 3) fund training and technical assistance to help small, non-profit and faith-based organizations with the federal grants process.

- **Victims of Child Abuse (VOCA) – Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program**

Purpose: Enhances the effectiveness of the investigation and prosecution of child abuse cases.

Description: This program provides training and technical assistance to professionals involved in investigating, prosecuting, and treating child abuse. It also supports the development of Children's Advocacy Centers and multidisciplinary teams that prevent the inadvertent re-victimization of an abused child by the justice and social service systems.

- **Youth Mentoring Program**

Purpose: To reduce juvenile delinquency, gang involvement, academic failure, victimization, and school dropout rates through one-on-one, group, and/or peer mentoring.

Description: Through this program, OJJDP increases the capacity of state and local jurisdictions and tribal governments to develop, implement, expand, evaluate, and sustain youth mentoring efforts that incorporate evidence-based findings of best practices and principles.

## 2. Performance Tables

Performance materials will be provided at a later date.

## E. Public Safety Officers' Benefits

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Public Safety Officers' Benefits</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2017 Enacted			\$89,300
2018 Continuing Resolution			89,189
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			(889)
2018 President's Budget Request			88,300
2019 Program Increases			43,000
2019 Request			131,300
<b>Total Change 2018-2019</b>			<b>\$43,000</b>

<i>Public Safety Officers' Benefits – Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2017 Enacted			\$1,344
2018 President's Budget Request			1,361
2018 President's Budget Request			1,361
2019 Program Increases			864
2019 Request			2,225
<b>Total Change 2018-2019</b>			<b>\$864</b>

### 1. Account Description

In FY 2019, OJP requests \$131.3 million for the Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) appropriation account (both mandatory and discretionary), which is an increase of \$43.0 million above the FY 2018 President's Budget request. This increase will support the mandatory appropriation request, which is \$115.0 million. The discretionary appropriation request remains at \$16.3 million, which is equal to the FY 2018 President's Budget. This program provides benefits to the families and other survivors of public safety officers killed or fatally injured in the line of duty, as well as to public safety officers permanently disabled in the line of duty.

The PSOB program represents a unique partnership between DOJ, state and local public safety agencies, and national organizations. In addition to administering payment of benefits, OJP works closely with national law enforcement and first responder groups, educating public safety agencies regarding the initiative and offering support to families and colleagues of fallen law enforcement officers and firefighters.

The key programs included under this appropriation account are:

- **PSOB Death Benefits**, a one-time financial benefit to survivors of public safety officers whose deaths resulted from injuries sustained in the line of duty, which is funded by a mandatory appropriation. In FY 2017, the PSOB death benefit was \$343,589. In FY 2018, the PSOB death benefit is \$350,079.

- **PSOB Disability Benefits**, a one-time financial benefit to public safety officers permanently and totally disabled by catastrophic injuries sustained in the line of duty, which is funded through discretionary appropriations. The FY 2017 PSOB disability benefit was \$343,589. The FY 2018 disability benefit is \$350,079.
- **PSOB Education Benefits**, which provide financial support for higher education expenses (such as tuition and fees, books, supplies, and room and board) to the eligible spouses and children of public safety officers killed or permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty, which is funded through discretionary appropriations. In FY 2018, the PSOB education benefit is up to \$1,041 per month.

## **2. Performance Tables**

Performance materials will be provided at a later date.



## F. Crime Victims Fund

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Crime Victims Fund</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2017 Enacted			\$2,573,000
2018 Continuing Resolution			2,573,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			427,000
2018 President's Budget Request			3,000,000
2019 Program Decreases			(700,000)
2019 Request			2,300,000
<b>Total Change 2018-2019</b>			<b>(\$700,000)</b>

<i>Crime Victims Fund –Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimated FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2017 Enacted			\$38,732
2018 President's Budget Request			46,237
2018 President's Budget Request			46,237
2019 Program Increases			4,607
2019 Request			50,844
<b>Total Change 2018-2019</b>			<b>\$4,607</b>

### 1. Account Description

In FY 2019, OJP requests an obligation limitation of \$2.3 billion for the Crime Victims Fund (CVF), which is a decrease of \$700 million below the FY 2018 President's Budget request. Unlike other OJP appropriation accounts, CVF is financed by collections of fines, penalty assessments, and bond forfeitures from defendants convicted of federal crimes. Most of the account's resources are the result of large corporate cases rather than individual offenders.

Programs supported by CVF focus on providing compensation to victims of crime and survivors, supporting appropriate victims' service programs and victimization intervention strategies, and building capacity to improve response to crime victims' needs and increase offender accountability. CVF was established to address the continuing need to expand victims' services programs and assist federal, state, local, and tribal agencies and organizations in providing appropriate services to their communities.

Funding for FY 2019 will be distributed in accordance with the statutory distribution formula (authorized by the Victims of Crime Act of 1984, as amended) in addition to the requested programs as follows:

- Improving Services for Victims of Crime in the Federal Criminal Justice System (Statutory set-aside). Program funds support:
  - Victim assistance personnel through the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys;

- Victim specialists via the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to provide direct assistance to victims of federal crime; and
  - The Nationwide Automated Victim Information and Notification System (VNS) for investigative, prosecutorial, and corrections components to meet victim notification requirements. The VNS is jointly administered by the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Bureau of Prisons, FBI, U.S. Postal Inspection Service, and DOJ's Criminal Division.
- Improving the Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Cases – *Children's Justice and Assistance Act Programs in Indian Country (Statutory set-aside)*. The program provides support to tribal communities to improve the investigation, prosecution, and overall handling of child sexual and physical abuse in a manner that increases support for and lessens trauma to the victim. The program funds activities such as:
    - Revising tribal codes to address child sexual abuse;
    - Providing child advocacy services for children involved in court proceedings;
    - Developing protocols and procedures for reporting, investigating, and prosecuting child abuse cases;
    - Enhancing case management and treatment services;
    - Offering specialized training for prosecutors, judges, investigators, victim advocates, multidisciplinary or child protection teams, and other professionals who handle severe child physical and sexual abuse cases; and
    - Developing procedures for establishing and managing child-centered interview rooms.

Funding is divided between the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (which receives 85 percent of the total for state efforts), and OVC (which receives the remaining 15 percent for tribal efforts). Up to \$20.0 million must be used annually to improve the investigation, handling, and prosecution of child abuse cases.

After funding is allocated for the above purpose areas, the remaining funds are available for the following:

- Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victim Compensation – *Victim Compensation Formula Grant Program*: Of the remaining amounts available, up to 47.5 percent may support grant awards to state crime victims compensation programs. These programs reimburse crime victims for out-of-pocket expenses related to their victimization such as medical and mental health counseling expenses, lost wages, funeral and burial costs, and other costs (except property loss) authorized in a state's compensation statute.

Annually, OVC awards each state at 60 percent of the total amount the state paid to victims from state funding sources two years prior to the year of the federal grant award. If the amount needed to reimburse states for payments made to victims is less than the 47.5 percent allocation, any remaining amount is added to the Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program funding.

Currently, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the territory of Guam have victim compensation programs. State compensation programs will continue to reimburse victims for crime related expenses authorized by VOCA as well as cover limited program administrative costs and training.

- Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victim Assistance – Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program: Funds available to support state and community-based victim service program operations are 47.5 percent of the remaining balance plus any funds not needed to reimburse victim compensation programs at the 60 percent prior year payout amount.

All 50 states plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands receive a base level of funding and a percentage based on population. The base funding level is \$0.5 million, and the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Palau receive a base of \$0.2 million in addition to funding based off population.

VOCA victim assistance funds support community-based organizations that serve crime victims, including domestic violence shelters; rape crisis centers; child abuse programs; and victim service units in law enforcement agencies, prosecutors' offices, hospitals, and social service agencies.

These programs provide services including crisis intervention, counseling, emergency shelter, criminal justice advocacy, and emergency transportation.

- Non-Formula Grants/Activities Program – National Scope Training and Technical Assistance and Direct Services to Federal, Tribal and Military Crime Victims: VOCA authorizes OVC to use up to 5 percent of funds remaining in the CVF, after statutory set-asides and grants to states, to support:
  - National scope training and technical assistance;
  - Demonstration projects and programs;
  - Program evaluation;
  - Compliance efforts;
  - Fellowships and clinical internships;
  - Training and special workshops for presentation and dissemination of information resulting from demonstrations, surveys, and special projects;
  - Compliance monitoring related to guidelines for fair treatment of crime victims and witnesses issued under the Victim and Witness Protection Act as well as the Attorney General's Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance;
  - Services and training, in coordination with federal, military, and tribal agencies, to improve the response to the needs of crime victims;
  - Coordination of victim services provided by the federal government with victim services offered by other public agencies and nonprofit organizations; and

- Direct services to victims of federal crime, including financial support for emergency services.

At least 50 percent of the total non-formula funding must be allocated for national scope training and technical assistance, and demonstration and evaluation projects. The remaining amount is allocated for efforts to improve the response to the needs of federal crime victims.

- Tribal Set-Aside: Up to five percent of the obligation cap (up to \$115.0 million) will be set-aside for grants and assistance to Indian tribes to improve services and justice for victims of crime.
- Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve Fund (*Statutory special fund*) – The Director of OVC is authorized to set aside up to \$50.0 million in the Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve to meet the immediate and longer-term needs of terrorism and mass violence victims by providing: 1) supplemental grants to states for victim compensation; 2) supplemental grants to states for victim assistance; and 3) direct reimbursement and assistance to victims of terrorism occurring abroad. The Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve Fund is in addition to the \$2.3 billion obligation cap.

## **2. Performance Tables**

Performance materials will be provided at a later date.

## G. Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund (Mandatory)

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2017 Enacted			\$6,000
2018 Continuing Resolution			6,000
2018 President's Budget Request			6,000
2019 Request			6,000
<b>Total Change 2018-2019</b>			<b>\$0</b>

<i>Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund –Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimated FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2017 Enacted			\$90
2018 President's Budget Request			92
2018 President's Budget Request			92
2019 Program Increases			10
2019 Request			102
<b>Total Change 2018-2019</b>			<b>\$10</b>

### 1. Account Description

In FY 2019, OJP requests \$6.0 million for the mandatory Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund (DTVF), which is equal to the FY 2018 President's Budget. This fund is financed by collections of assessments against defendants convicted of trafficking-related offenses under federal law and an annual \$5.0 million funding transfer from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

This Fund will support grant programs to deter human trafficking and to expand and improve services for victims of trafficking in the U.S. and victims of child pornography as authorized by the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005. Collections from the federal courts may be used to pay for all forms of programming except for medical services; funding transferred from the HHS may be used to cover the costs of medical services along with other services and programs to address and deter human trafficking.

### 2. Performance Tables

Performance materials will be provided at a later date.

## **V. Program Increases by Item**

## V. Program Increases by Item

**Item Name:** **Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction/Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)**

Budget Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

Organizational Program: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

Program Increase: Dollars **+\$70,000,000, for a total of \$140,000,000**  
Positions **0** FTE **0**

**Justification:** In FY 2019, OJP requests \$140.0 million for the Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction/Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) program, which is \$70.0 million above the FY 2018 President’s Budget request. This request will reinvigorate DOJ’s Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) initiative by increasing support for PSN activities at the local level. The PSN Initiative is based on a proven program model that relies on partnerships of federal, state, and local agencies led by the U.S. Attorney in each federal judicial district to enhance the effectiveness of its crime and violence reduction efforts. Under this program, grants will be awarded to local law enforcement agencies, outreach- and prevention services providers, victims-focused providers, and researchers to support activities implementing local PSN anti-violence strategies.

When it was first developed, funded, and implemented in 2001, PSN focused on offenders who committed firearms-related violent offenses under federal law. The Department expanded the program in 2006 to address violent street gangs. The current PSN strategy focuses on both the eradication of illegal firearms and the interdiction of violent gang activity. Each U.S. Attorney’s Office (USAO) is responsible for appointing a PSN Coordinator (usually a seasoned prosecutor with experience in violent crime cases) and developing a PSN anti-violence strategy. This strategy must address PSN’s five design features:

1. Leadership;
2. Partnerships;
3. Targeted and priority enforcement;
4. Prevention; and
5. Accountability.

A 2009 Michigan State University study (<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/226686.pdf>) shows that PSN strategies, when properly implemented, generated significant reductions in violent crime in large cities (over 100,000 residents). Although DOJ’s PSN initiative has been in place since 2001, annual funding for PSN activities has declined substantially over the last eight years. This resulted in many districts not receiving any funding and inconsistent implementation of PSN among the 94 federal judicial districts. The increase requested above will provide the

resources needed to implement the Department’s proven PSN strategy on a scale sufficient to address the growing threat of violent crime throughout the Nation.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** Applicants must be certified by the relevant USAO. Eligible USAO-certified fiscal agents can include states, units of local government, educational institutions, faith-based and other community organizations, private nonprofit organizations, and federally recognized Indian tribal governments (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior).

**How Funds are Distributed:** PSN funding will be awarded on a formula basis that takes into account violent crime rate data and other indicators of overall need. OJP anticipates awarding funds to all 94 districts through this program. Awards will span an 18- to 36-month project period. The maximum award amount will depend on the amount appropriated.

**Budget Request:**

Funding: +\$70.0 million, for a total of \$140.0 million

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)	FY 2021 Net Annualization (change from 2020) (\$000)
FY 2017 Enacted <sup>1/</sup>	0	0	0	\$6,500		
FY 2018 President’s Budget <sup>2/</sup>	0	0	0	70,000		
FY 2019 Current Services <sup>3/</sup>	0	0	0	70,000		
<i>Increases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Personnel				70,000		
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$140,000	0	0

<sup>1/</sup> In FY 2017, this program was funded as a carve-out under the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) program.

<sup>2/</sup> In the FY 2018 President’s Budget, funding for PSN activities was requested under a new line item, the PSN Block Grants Program.

<sup>3/</sup> In the FY 2019 budget request, the Department is requesting funding for PSN activities through the Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction line item to emphasize that this request builds on existing DOJ programs and authorities.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Jurisdictions with the most significant crime problems may not have the resources to bring together all relevant stakeholders to develop and implement strategies to prevent and reduce the crime they face.

**Similar Programs:** This model requires the leadership of a local U.S. Attorney as well as federal and local prosecutors; federal law enforcement agencies (such as ATF, DEA, FBI, and the U.S. Marshals Service); state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies and probation and parole agencies; research partners; and community groups. The community partners must commit to working together to complete a Violence Reduction Assessment Tool, analyze crime, develop a strategic plan, complete training, conduct outreach, and evaluate the outcomes of their efforts.

Other programs, such as the National Public Safety Partnership (PSP), may also fit the needs of communities that have already identified a specific area of concern or are interested in focusing



on building local capacity. The PSP focuses on local capacity building through training and technical assistance (not grant funding). The PSN program takes a much different approach by providing formula grant funding to support locally-controlled planning and implementation of comprehensive approaches to reducing violent crime.

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None.

**Anticipated Program Outcome(s):** Reduction in violent crime including homicides, aggravated assaults, armed robbery, gun crime, and gang violence; and increase in prosecutions for violent crimes at the federal and local levels.

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)</b>
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)
Program Increase:	Dollars <b>+\$69,500,000, for a total of \$402,000,000</b> Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b>

**Justification:** In FY 2019, the President’s Budget requests \$402.0 million for the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) program, which is \$69.5 million above the FY 2018 President’s Budget request. The Byrne JAG Program supports a broad range of prevention, crime control, and public safety activities, including: law enforcement programs; prosecution and court programs; prevention and education programs; community corrections programs; drug treatment and enforcement programs; mental health programs related to law enforcement and corrections; planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; and crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation).

In FY 2019, six programs will be funded as carve-outs totaling \$71.4 million under the JAG program:

- Body Worn Camera Partnership Program (\$22.5 million);
- Bulletproof Vest Partnership (\$22.5 million);
- National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs) (\$2.4 million);
- National Public Safety Partnerships (\$5.0 million);
- Officer Robert Wilson III Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officers and Ensuring Officer Resilience and Survivability (VALOR) Initiative (\$15 million); and
- Research on Domestic Terrorism (\$4 million).

The Byrne JAG program is the primary source of flexible funding for state, local, and tribal jurisdictions’ law enforcement and criminal justice systems. The request will enable OJP to further assist jurisdictions in addressing the criminal justice related challenges they face including, but not limited to, reducing violent crime, combating the opioid epidemic, and improving officer safety. The funds would provide for increased individual awards at the state, local, and tribal levels and would facilitate additional capacity building in the programs noted above.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** States, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. territories (under the Byrne JAG State Formula Grants solicitation), as well as units of local government and federally-recognized Indian tribes and Native Alaskan communities (under the Byrne JAG Local Formula Grants solicitation).

**How Funds are Distributed:** Formula grant awards are calculated based on a statutorily-defined formula. Of the total funding available for formula grant awards under the Byrne JAG program, 60 percent is allocated for awards to states, and the remaining 40 percent supports awards to local and tribal governments. All states and territories receive a minimum base funding allocation, and the remaining funding is awarded based on each state or territory’s share of the national population and the violent crime rate (as reported in the Part I of the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s (FBI) Uniform Crime Reports). Each state is also required to “pass through” a variable percentage (based on its crime-related expenditures) of its total grant award to units of local government in the form of subgrants.

Formula awards to local and tribal governments in each state are calculated based on each applicant’s share of the total violent crime reported within that state (based on the FBI’s Part I Uniform Crime Report statistics).

**Budget Request:**

Funding: +\$69.5 million, for a total of \$402.0 million

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)	FY 2021 Net Annualization (change from 2020) (\$000)
FY 2017 Enacted	0	0	0	\$403,000		
FY 2018 President’s Budget	0	0	0	332,500		
FY 2019 Current Services	0	0	0	332,500		
<i>Increases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Personnel				69,500		
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$402,000	0	0

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without this funding increase, OJP will be unable to increase formula grant awards to help state, local, and tribal law enforcement and criminal justice agencies address the growing threats of violent crime and opioid drug abuse.

**Similar Programs:** None.

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** In FY 2019, jurisdictions will be required to dedicate a small percentage of their awards on National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) compliance. NIBRS is an incident-based system used by law enforcement agencies for collecting and reporting data on crimes. The FBI plans to transition its Uniform Crime Reporting program to NIBRS only data collection by 2021.

**Anticipated Program Outcome(s):** OJP encourages states, territories, units of local government (including tribal government) to fund projects focused on addressing challenges in the area(s) of: Reducing Gun Violence; the NIBRS; Officer Safety and Wellness; Border Security; and Collaborative Prosecution.

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Second Chance Act Program</b>
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)
Program Increase:	Dollars <b>+\$10,000,000, for a total of \$58,000,000</b> Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b>

**Justification:** In FY 2019, the President’s Budget requests \$58.0 million for the Second Chance Act (SCA) Program, which is \$10.0 million above the FY 2018 President’s Budget request. The SCA program provides grants to help corrections and public safety agencies implement reentry programming to help those returning to communities after a prison or jail sentence. Successful reintegration will reduce rates of criminal recidivism, thus increasing public safety. The program provides grants to help state, local, and tribal corrections and public safety agencies implement and improve a variety of reentry services including housing, educational and employment assistance, mentoring relationships, mental health services, substance abuse treatment services, and family-support services.

In FY 2019, three programs will be funded through carve-outs under the SCA Program:

- Children of Incarcerated Parents (COIP) Demonstration Grants (\$5.0 million);
- Innovations in Supervision (formerly Smart Probation/Smart Supervision) (\$6.0 million); and
- Pay for Success projects (up to \$7.5 million).

Improving prisoner reentry programs is an ongoing challenge for many state, local, and tribal jurisdictions. A significant body of research indicates that properly designed and implemented reentry programs can play an important part in reducing criminal recidivism and improving outcomes for those released from prison or jail.

At year-end 2015, over 2.1 million people were incarcerated in federal and state prisons and local jails; and over 95 percent of these individuals will leave incarceration and return to the community. Reducing recidivism among the known offender population is a cornerstone of a successful violence reduction strategy. Additional funding in FY 2019 will enable the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) to provide increased support to communities to: improve recidivism reduction programming behind the walls; prepare offenders for release to the community; ensure high levels of supervision for the highest risk offenders; and connect these individuals to treatment, housing, and employment while tracking offenders. BJA will ramp up police-probation partnerships and information sharing between criminal justice and reentry service providers, as well as assist jurisdictions in structuring and tying payments for reentry services to reductions in recidivism.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** States, units of local government, federally recognized Indian tribes, and nonprofit organizations (varies by solicitation).

**How Funds are Distributed:** All SCA grants are awarded through a competitive, merit based awards process based on peer review. Depending on the solicitation, awards may range from \$300,000 to \$1 million and remain available to grantees for a period of 24 to 36 months.

**Budget Request:**

Funding: +\$10.0 million, for a total of \$58.0 million

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)	FY 2021 Net Annualization (change from 2020) (\$000)
FY 2017 Enacted	0	0	0	\$68,000		
FY 2018 President's Budget	0	0	0	48,000		
FY 2019 Current Services	0	0	0	48,000		
<i>Increases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Personnel				10,000		
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$58,000	0	0

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without the requested increase, OJP will not be able to build on the progress that has been made under the SCA Program over the past ten years. Overall funding for the SCA Program is at its lowest point since the creation of this program, limiting OJP's ability to make awards that help state, local, and tribal governments implement programs that protect the public by reducing recidivism and helping ex-offenders become productive citizens.

**Similar Programs:** Some of OJP's Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (CARA) programs, such as the Drug Courts and Justice and Mental Health Collaborations programs, support various reentry-related activities. However, the work of these programs is much more narrowly focused and does not allow grantees the same flexibility that the SCA Program provides to design reentry solutions that effectively address local needs and challenges.

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None.

**Anticipated Program Outcome(s):** Reduced rates of criminal recidivism among ex-offenders participating in reentry programming; implementation of evidence-based supervision policies that balance accountability with treatment and needed services.

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Drug Court Program</b>
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)
Program Increase:	Dollars <b>+\$3,000,000, for a total of \$43,000,000</b> Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b>

**Justification:** The FY 2019 President’s Budget requests \$43.0 million for the Drug Court Program, which is \$3.0 million above the FY 2018 President’s Budget. This program is administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and assists state, local, and tribal jurisdictions in developing and implementing drug courts that integrate substance abuse treatment; mandatory drug testing; sanctions and incentives; and transitional services in judicially supervised court settings. BJA funds 212 of the approximately 3,300 drug treatment courts currently operating in the United States.

This increase request will support innovative efforts to:

- Address the opioid crisis by providing an alternative to incarceration court program to opioid-addicted offenders who enter the criminal justice system, addressing their addiction through treatment and recovery support services and subsequently reducing recidivism;
- Expand training and technical assistance to incorporate the latest research on opioid treatment; and
- Increase the number of site-based awards by a total of six—from 53 in FY 2017 to 59 in FY 2019.

Drug courts are the most researched criminal justice intervention in use today. They have proven to be a solid investment of federal dollars with a 25-year track record of success in diverting drug-addicted individuals from incarceration, reducing their risk of recidivism, and improving public safety and health. OJP’s National Institute of Justice (NIJ) conducted several studies, including a 10-year longitudinal analysis that confirmed the benefits of drug courts. These include reduced recidivism, ranging from 17 to 26 percent, and average savings of \$6,744 per participant, compared with traditional criminal courts. (<https://www.nij.gov/topics/courts/drug-courts/pages/work.aspx>)

OJP also promotes the timely dissemination of information emerging from the latest research on addiction science, substance abuse treatment and drug courts through the [Adult Drug Court Research to Practice \(R2P\) Initiative](#), which is jointly administered by BJA and NIJ.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** States, state courts, local courts, units of local government, and Indian tribal governments.

**How Funds are Distributed:** The Drug Court program awards grants through a competitive, peer-review based grants process. Awards can vary from \$300,000 to \$1.2 million per grant and are available to grantees for a period of three years.

**Budget Request:**

Funding: +\$3.0 million for a total of \$43.0 million

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)	FY 2021 Net Annualization (change from 2020) (\$000)
FY 2017 Enacted	0	0	0	\$43,000		
FY 2018 President's Budget	0	0	0	40,000		
FY 2019 Current Services	0	0	0	40,000		
<i>Increases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Personnel				3,000		
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$43,000	0	0

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without this increase, OJP will not be able to expand the Drug Court Program in response to growing interest from communities throughout the Nation. Drug courts are an essential part of many state, local and tribal strategies for addressing the growing public safety threats linked to opioid abuse.

**Similar Programs:** OJP's Veteran's Treatment Courts Program supports similar court-based programs, but is specifically designed to address the needs of military veterans who are arrested for, or convicted of, drug offenses.

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None.

**Anticipated Program Outcome(s):** Increased public safety resulting from reductions in criminal recidivism by drug-addicted offenders and reduced levels of drug-related criminal activity.

## V. Program Increases by Item

**Item Name:** **Public Safety Officers' Death Benefits Program (Mandatory Funding)**

**Budget Appropriation:** State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

**Organizational Program:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

**Program Increase:** Dollars **+\$43,000,000, for a total of \$115,000,000**  
Positions **0** FTE **0**

**Justification:** The FY 2019 President's Budget requests \$115.0 million for the Public Safety Officers' (PSOB) Death Benefits Program, an increase of \$43.0 million in mandatory funding above the FY 2018 President's Budget. The PSOB Program provides a one-time payment to the survivors of law enforcement officers, firefighters, and other qualifying first responders and public safety officers to help survivors of those killed in the line of duty.

Although lower crime rates, advances in technology, and improvements in training over the past several decades have improved on-the-job safety for public safety officers and other first responders, these occupations are still hazardous. Survivors of public safety officers lost in the line of duty must cope with the financial burdens of lost income, funeral costs, and other related expenses. The PSOB Program represents a unique effort between DOJ; state and local public safety agencies; and national organizations to offer support to families of fallen law enforcement officers, firefighters, and other first responders, as well as provide financial benefits to assist survivors.

In the past three years, the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) has needed to request additional mandatory funds from the Treasury in order to pay all qualifying claims. This increased level of payments is attributed to the number of death claims resulting from exposure to the 9/11 terrorist attacks, as well as a reduction in the time needed to process claims. The additional \$43 million in mandatory funding requested in FY 2019 will increase funding for PSOB death benefits to the average annual level that has been paid out over the past two years. See PSOB mandatory Claim and Benefit History table below:

### Claim and Benefit History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2015 Actuals	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Actuals	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request
PSOB Mandatory (Death Benefits) Obligations	\$73.0	\$112.1	\$111.8	\$72.0	\$115.0
Number of Claims Filed (Death Benefits only)	284	285	356	TBD	TBD
Number of Claims Approved (Death Benefits only)	266	330	399	TBD	TBD



**Who Can Apply For Funding:** Eligible beneficiaries include the surviving spouses, children, PSOB designees, life insurance beneficiaries, surviving parents, or adult children (in that order) of public safety officers killed in the line of duty.

**How Funds Are Distributed:** A claim review process is required to determine eligibility. For all qualifying line-of-duty deaths occurring in FY 2018, the total benefit amount is \$350,079.

**Budget Request:**

Funding: +\$43.0 million for a total of \$115.0 million

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)	FY 2021 Net Annualization (change from 2020) (\$000)
FY 2017 Enacted	0	0	0	\$72,000		
FY 2018 President's Budget	0	0	0	72,000		
FY 2019 Current Services	0	0	0	72,000		
<i>Increases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Personnel				43,000		
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$115,000	0	0

**Consequences of Not Funding:** In FY 2019, OJP anticipates that the level of PSOB death benefits claims will be similar to levels in FYs 2016 and 2017. Without the requested increase, OJP will likely have to request additional mandatory funding to cover all qualifying claims. This may result in delays in paying benefits on claims approved during the second half of FY 2019.

**Similar Programs:** None.

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None.

**Anticipated Program Outcome(s):** The requested increase will ensure OJP has sufficient funding on hand to promptly pay all qualifying death benefit claims.

## **VI. Program Decreases by Item**

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Management and Administration</b>
Budget Appropriation:	N/A
Organizational Program:	All OJP Offices
Program Decrease:	Dollars <b>-\$22,046,000 for a total of \$235,466,000</b> Positions <b>-205</b> FTE <b>-145</b>

**Justification:** The FY 2019 President’s Budget requests \$235.5 million and 603 positions for management and administration (M&A), a decrease of \$22.0 million and 205 positions below the FY 2018 President’s Budget for the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) and the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) M&A combined. M&A funding supports operations, grants oversight, and administrative costs; including salaries and benefits for federal staff, information technology and telecommunications systems and infrastructure (grants management system, financial system, cyber security safeguards, etc.), rent, and contracts for goods and services essential to OJP’s mission.

This budget request streamlines grant administration, management, and oversight functions. Currently, DOJ has three separate administrative offices that support its grant programs. In order to streamline these services, save taxpayer dollars, and eliminate duplication among DOJ’s grant components, the Department is implementing an effort by which OJP will serve as a shared management service provider supporting the DOJ grants components. The realignment includes reductions to various areas within components to reduce duplicative efforts (e.g., separate financial, procurement, information technology offices, and grants and performance management). Through this streamlining process, 208 positions will be reduced across the three grant components over FY 2018 and FY 2019.

Currently, the COPS Office administers grants and provides expertise and other assistance in advancing public safety through the implementation of community policing strategies in jurisdictions of all sizes across the country. In FY 2019, these community policing activities will be transferred to OJP, which provides leadership to federal, state, local and tribal systems, by disseminating state-of-the-art knowledge and practices across America by providing grants for the implementation of crime fighting strategies. Because most of the responsibility for crime control and prevention falls to law enforcement in states, cities, and neighborhoods, OJP has developed partnerships with state, local, and tribal law enforcement.

The transfer of community policing activities to OJP will allow the Department to centralize and strengthen the partnerships it has with its colleagues in state, local, and tribal law enforcement and to promote community policing not only through its hiring programs but also through the advancement of strategies for policing innovations and other innovative crime-fighting techniques.

**Budget Request: \$235.5 million**

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)	FY 2021 Net Annualization (change from 2020) (\$000)
FY 2017 Enacted	786	0	748	\$220,717		
FY 2018 Continuing Resolution	711	0	658	219,218		
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments				991		
COPS Transfer	97	0	97	37,303		
FY 2019 Base	808	0	755	257,512		
<i>Decreases:</i>						
Personnel	(205)	0	(145)	-22,046	0	0
Non-Personnel				0		
FY 2019 Request	603	0	610	\$235,466	0	0

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Hiring Program (CHP)</b>
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	TBD
Program Decrease:	Dollars <b>-\$108,000,000 for a total of \$99,000,000</b> Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b>

**Justification:** The FY 2019 President’s Budget requests \$99.0 million for the COPS Hiring Program (CHP), a decrease of \$108 million below the FY 2018 President’s Budget. The COPS Hiring Program subsidizes local police departments by funding a portion of entry-level salaries and benefits for newly hired or rehired police officers over three years. For FY 2019, the Budget proposes reallocating resources from COPS Hiring to federal law enforcement, which will allow the Department to focus on high priority Federal investigations that target criminals posing the greatest threat to society.

The proposal for the COPS Hiring Program in FY 2019 includes a maximum award cap of \$125,000 and institutes a 25 percent local match requirement for all grantees. At the conclusion of 36 months of federal funding for each awarded officer position, the agency must retain the additional COPS-funded officer position(s) with state or local funds for a minimum of 12 months. With the \$64 million available for CHP after accounting for program carve-outs, the request level will fund a maximum of approximately 500 community policing officer positions. This maximum amount assumes no waivers of the 25 percent local match and/or \$125,000 salary cap (per officer position).

### **Program Carve-outs:**

**Collaborative Reform Initiative (CRI-TA):** This program provides critical and tailored technical assistance resources to state, local, territorial, and tribal law enforcement agencies on a wide variety of topics. It features a “by the field, for the field” approach while delivering individualized technical assistance using leading experts in a range of public safety, crime reduction, and community policing topics. The solicitation is open to law enforcement stakeholder associations (membership organizations) who can deliver technical assistance to law enforcement agencies across the United States. The FY 2019 President’s Budget requests \$5 million for this program, which is a \$5 million decrease from the FY 2018 President’s Budget request.

**Community Policing Development (CPD):** This program develops the capacity of law enforcement to implement community policing strategies by providing guidance on promising practices through the development and testing of innovative strategies, to build knowledge about effective practices and outcomes, and to support new, creative approaches to preventing crime

and promoting safe communities. The CPD Program is a competitive solicitation, open to all public governmental agencies, profit and nonprofit institutions, institutions of higher education, community groups, and faith-based organizations. The FY 2019 President's Budget requests \$5 million for this program, which is a \$5 million decrease from the FY 2018 President's Budget request.

**Tribal Resources Grant Program (TRGP):** This comprehensive program expands the implementation of community policing to meet critical needs of law enforcement in tribal nations. TRGP funding supports salary and benefit costs of newly hired or rehired career law enforcement officers and village public safety officers, anti-methamphetamine activities, and the purchase of basic equipment, training and technical assistance to initiate or enhance tribal community policing efforts. Tribal law enforcement agencies may apply for hiring, anti-methamphetamine, and equipment grants. Profit and nonprofit institutions and institutions of higher education may apply to provide training and technical assistance to tribal law enforcement agencies. The FY 2019 President's Budget requests \$10 million for this program, which is a \$20 million decrease from the FY 2018 President's Budget request.

**Strategies for Policing Innovation (*formerly Smart Policing*):** This program, currently administered by the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), supports state, local, and tribal jurisdictions in implementing and evaluating innovative approaches to chronic crime problems. Grantees are required to build strong partnerships with research practitioners in order to evaluate and make police operations as effective, efficient, and economical as possible, given the resource constraints they face. This program is designed to test innovative, data-driven law enforcement programs and generate evidence regarding the effectiveness of these new programs. Those that show promise may be identified for replication and further testing as part of OJP's ongoing effort to identify the next generation of evidence-based law enforcement and criminal justice programs and policies. The FY 2019 President's Budget requests \$5 million for this program, which is the same as the FY 2018 President's Budget request.

**Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS):** This program, administered by OJP, supports federal, state, local, territorial, and tribal law enforcement agencies and other criminal justice agencies through six regional RISS centers by providing the following services:

- A secure online information and intelligence-sharing network;
- Officer safety information and deconfliction services;
- Investigative and analytical support services;
- Loans of specialized investigative equipment and confidential investigative funds; and
- Training, conferences, and publications designed to assist RISS users in investigating and prosecuting regional, national, and transnational criminal activity.

The FY 2019 President's Budget requests \$10 million for this program, which is a reduction of \$20 million from the FY 2018 President's Budget request. The request focuses federal funding on the Nation's most important criminal justice priorities, such as combating violent crime and addressing the opioid drug abuse epidemic. While RISS offers a range of justice information

sharing and investigative support services, only part of these resources are focused on addressing violent and drug-related crime. A number of other federal agencies also support programs, initiatives, and systems that provide services similar to those offered by RISS.

The \$10 million in funding proposed in the FY 2019 request for this program provides resources for RISS Centers to continue to fund the highest priority regional needs. Additionally, the six regional centers that make up RISS also have the option to leverage other federal grant funding and charge user fees to support operations. OJP is committed to providing appropriate technical assistance to the RISS Centers to help them continue their vital work.

**Budget Request:** -\$108.0 million for a total of \$99.0 million

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)	FY 2021 Net Annualization (change from 2020) (\$000)
FY 2017 Enacted	0	0	0	\$194,500		
FY 2018 President's Budget	0	0	0	207,000		
FY 2019 Current Services	0	0	0	207,000		
<i>Decreases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Personnel				(108,000)		
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$99,000	0	0

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Crime Victims Fund</b>
Budget Appropriation:	Crime Victims Fund
Organizational Program:	Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)
Program Decrease:	Dollars <b>-\$700,000,000, for a total of \$2,300,000,000</b> Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b>

**Justification:** The FY 2019 President’s Budget requests an annual obligation limitation of \$2,300.0 million for the Crime Victims Fund (CVF), a decrease of \$700.0 million below the FY 2018 President’s Budget. The CVF was established by the Victims of Crime Act of 1984. It is financed by collections of fines, penalty assessments, and bond forfeitures from defendants convicted of federal crimes. Most collections stem from large corporate cases rather than individual offenders. The CVF is administered by the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC).

The FY 2019 request seeks to reform the Crime Victims Fund through an authorizing proposal that would establish a \$2.3 billion obligation cap for the CVF, of which \$485.5 million would be provided to OVW. While this level of spending is a reduction from levels seen in recent years, it more closely aligns to the historic average of receipts and is intended to provide a sustainable long-term path for the program. The remaining \$1.8 billion will be administered by OVC, and will provide formula and non-formula grants to the states to support crime victim compensation and victims services programs. Unlike the FY 2018 Budget request, the FY 2019 President’s Budget will not transfer any CVF funding to other OJP appropriations accounts. Along with other reforms of the CVF, this provides more reliable funding for the program, allowing for long-term program planning that will better serve victims of crime.

The FY 2019 request includes \$1.66 billion for states to support victim assistance and victim compensation formula grants, \$10 million for the Office of the Inspector General for oversight and auditing purposes, and \$25 million for Vision 21 (supplemental victims’ services and other victim-related programs and initiatives).

The request also includes an up to five percent set-aside (or up to \$115.0 million) for tribal governments to improve services and justice for Native American victims of crime.

The transfers for other victim-related programs will not decrease the effectiveness of OVC programs and will support funding needs within the Department for victim-related programs.

**How Funds are Distributed:** The 1984 Act establishes a formula for the distribution of funds to cover the following purposes:

1. Formula grants to states to support crime victim compensation and victims services;
2. Direct assistance to federal crime victims primarily through the FBI and US Attorney Offices; and



3. Non-formula grants for:

- National scope training and technical assistance to victims services professionals;
- Efforts to enhance the capacity of victims services programs; and
- Efforts to promote innovation and build the evidence base regarding “what works” in the field for victims services and compensation programs.

**Budget Request:**

Funding: -\$700.0 million for a total of \$2,300 million

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)	FY 2021 Net Annualization (change from 2020) (\$000)
FY 2017 Enacted	0	0	0	\$2,573,000		
FY 2018 President’s Budget	0	0	0	3,000,000		
FY 2019 Current Services	0	0	0	3,000,000		
<i>Decreases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Personnel				-700,000		
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$2,300,000	0	0

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

**Item Name:** OJP Program Eliminations, Shifts, and Reductions

Budget Appropriation: Research, Evaluation, and Statistics  
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

Organizational Program: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)  
Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)  
National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

Program Decrease: Dollars **-\$93,500,000, for a total of \$71,000,000**  
Positions **0** FTE **0**

**Justification:** The FY 2019 President’s Budget proposes to eliminate or shift \$83.5 million in funding to focus the Office of Justice Programs’ (OJP) grant funding on addressing the Nation’s most important law enforcement and criminal justice priorities.

Program	Administered by	FY 2018 Budget Request	FY 2019 Budget Request	FY 2019 Request vs. FY 2018 Request
Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program	BJA	\$2,500	\$0	(\$2,500)
Comprehensive School Safety Initiative	NIJ	20,000	0	(20,000)
Forensic Science Program	NIJ	4,000	0	(4,000)
SMART Prosecutions (Byrne Justice Assistance Grants carve-out)	BJA	[4,000]	0	[-4,000]
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	BJA	22,000	0	(22,000)
National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs) (Paul Coverdell Grants carve-out)	NIJ	[2,400]	0	[2,400]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs) (Byrne Justice Assistance Grants carve-out)</li> </ul>	NIJ	0	[2,400]	[+2,400]
Pay for Success - Permanent Supportive Housing Model (Second Chance Act carve-out)	BJA	[5,000]	0	[-5,000]
Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (Second Chance Act carve-out)	BJA	[4,000]	0	[4,000]
National Public Safety Partnership (PSP)	BJA	5,000	0	(5,000)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (PSP carve-out)</li> </ul>	BJA	0	[5,000]	[+5,000]
Regional Information Sharing System (RISS)	BJA	30,000	0	(30,000)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>COPS Hiring Program (RISS carve-out)</li> </ul>	OJP	0	[10,000]	[+10,000]
Strategies for Policing Innovation (SPI) (formerly Smart Policing)	BJA	[5,000]	0	[-5,000]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>COPS Hiring Program (SPI carve-out)</li> </ul>	OJP	0	[5,000]	[+5,000]
<b>Total, Program Eliminations and Shifts/Reductions</b>		<b>\$83,500</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(\$83,500)</b>

In addition, the FY 2019 President’s Budget requests minor funding reductions totaling \$10.0 million to three OJP programs. These reductions will not have any significant negative effects on these programs and will allow the savings to be redirected to higher-priority programs.

<b>Program</b>	<b>Administered By</b>	<b>FY 2019 Budget Request</b>	<b>FY 2019 Budget Request</b>	<b>FY 2019 Budget Request vs. FY 2019 Current Services</b>
National Criminal History Records Improvement Program (NCHIP)	BJS	\$53,000	\$51,000	(\$2,000)
NICS Act Records Improvement Program (NARIP)	BJS	15,000	10,000	(5,000)
Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grants	NIJ	13,000	10,000	(3,000)
<b>Total, Minor Program Decreases</b>		<b>\$81,000</b>	<b>\$71,000</b>	<b>(\$10,000)</b>

***Program Eliminations:***

The FY 2019 President’s Budget proposes to eliminate discretionary funding for the following:

- Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program: The Capital Case Litigation Initiative was developed to support the prosecution of violent crimes by improving the effectiveness of legal representation in death penalty cases through training for prosecutors and defense attorneys. Funds have also been used to support efforts to review post-conviction claims of innocence and efforts aimed at preventing wrongful convictions.

This program is proposed for elimination in FY 2019 due to the need to fund efforts directly supporting the Department’s violent crime reduction efforts.

- Comprehensive School Safety Initiative: Since FY 2014, the Comprehensive School Safety Initiative has funded 75 multi-year research and pilot projects that support the development and evaluation of school safety interventions in over 3,000 schools across the Nation. It also supports projects on a host of other school safety issues such as anonymous tip lines, school safety assessments, emergency operations planning, safe passages to school, school discipline, teacher sexual misconduct, strategies for training teachers to prevent bullying, and using social media to detect threats related to gang involvement.

Congress has funded this initiative with \$275 million since FY 2014. However, this program was never intended to be a permanent funding stream. The President’s Budget proposes to eliminate the program in FY 2019. The results of currently funded projects will continue to provide evidence about what works (and what does not) in keeping our schools safe and to inform future resource decisions.

- Forensic Science Program: The Forensic Science appropriation has supported efforts at the Department of Justice as well as the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) designed to strengthen the practice of forensic science. A portion of the funding

each year supported the National Commission on Forensic Science (NCFS) until its charter expired on April 23, 2017, and subsequently supported implementation of the Commission's recommendations. The remainder was transferred to NIST to coordinate the development of standards and guidelines for the forensic science community to improve quality and consistency of work products.

The FY 2019 President's Budget eliminates this program because OJP no longer has any financial obligations related to the work of the Commission.

- Innovative Prosecution Solutions Initiative (formerly SMART Prosecution) (Byrne Justice Assistance Grants carve-out): The Innovative Prosecution Solutions Initiative has supported prosecutors in developing and implementing evidence-based, data-driven strategies that are effective, efficient, and economical. Grantees are required to work with an independent research partner to evaluate the effectiveness of their strategies. Lessons learned from Innovative Prosecution Solutions have built a body of evidence for use by prosecutors across the country as they seek to work with communities and the police to solve chronic problems, fight violent crime, and prosecute opioid-related homicides. This program is proposed for elimination in FY 2019 due to the need to fund efforts directly supporting the Department's violent crime reduction efforts.
- Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI): The Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) has provided technical assistance to state, local, and tribal governments to assist them with:
  - Analyzing their criminal justice systems data;
  - Identifying factors that may contribute to prison and jail population growth; and
  - Developing strategies to improve public safety by focusing and expanding investment in proven corrections and public safety programs.

OJP has provided funding and technical assistance for state-level JRI initiatives and supported evaluation of the JRI model since FY 2010. The Administration seeks to eliminate JRI and redirect these funds to develop effective data driven programs to address the significant increases of violent crime in many of the Nation's cities and towns. The elimination of this program will also allow OJP to consolidate its corrections-related efforts under the Second Chance Act program.

- Pay for Success - Permanent Supportive Housing Model: Between FYs 2014 and 2017, OJP has transferred up to \$5 million per year to the Department of Health and Human Services to support Pay for Success projects demonstrating the Permanent Supportive Housing Model. These investments have provided sufficient funding to test this model and DOJ will wait to consider evaluation findings from programs currently being funded before making any additional investments. Jurisdictions interested in Pay for Success demonstration projects will still be able to seek funding for them through the Pay for Success (discretionary) program.
- Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement: This program is modeled on a court-based program initiated in 2004 called Hawaii Opportunity Probation with

Enforcement (HOPE) program. It assists state, local, and tribal governments in developing and implementing community supervision programs based on the HOPE model and other approaches that emphasizes the use of "swift, certain, and fair" (SCF) sanctions for violating conditions of probation. In FY 2019, no funding is requested for this program. State, local, and tribal governments can seek grant funding to implement SCF-based community supervision programs under the Second Chance Act Program provided they meet its requirements.

***Program Shifts:***

The FY 2019 President's Budget proposes to shift discretionary funding among appropriated line items or appropriation accounts for the following:

- National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs): The FY 2019 President's Budget request eliminates the \$2.4 million carve-out for this program under the Paul Coverdell Grants Program. The NamUs program will instead be funded at \$2.4 million as a carve-out under the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) program
- National Public Safety Partnership (PSP): The FY 2019 request eliminates the line item funding for the PSP. However, this program will be funded as a \$5 million carve-out under the Byrne JAG program. This shift will promote efforts to integrate training and technical assistance provided under the PSP with OJP's existing training and technical assistance programs for law enforcement and criminal justice agencies.
- Regional Information Sharing System (RISS): The FY 2019 request also eliminates line item funding for RISS under the Research, Evaluation, and Statistics appropriations account. RISS will instead be funded at \$10 million as a carve-out of the COPS Hiring Program, which will be funded under the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance appropriation account in FY 2019.
- Strategies for Policing Innovation (formerly Smart Policing): The FY 2019 President's Budget eliminates the \$5 million carveout for this program under JAG. The Strategies for Policing Innovation (SPI) program will instead be funded at \$5 million as a carve-out of the COPS Hiring Program (CHP), and will remain under the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance appropriation account in FY 2019.

This program supports law enforcement agencies in building evidence-based, data-driven law enforcement tactics and strategies that are effective, efficient, and economical. SPI represents a strategic approach that leverages innovative applications of analysis, technology, and evidence-based practices. The goal of the SPI is to improve policing performance and effectiveness while containing costs.

The shifting of SPI from JAG to the CHP will not impact the activities or effectiveness of the program.

### ***Minor Program Reductions:***

In order to properly balance funding for the Department's various responsibilities, the President's Budget request had to reprioritize and redirect funding from lower priority programs to address higher priority issues such as violent crime reduction, officer safety, and responding to the opioid drug abuse epidemic.

- National Criminal History Records Improvement Program (NCHIP): This program assists states and federally recognized Indian tribes in enhancing the quality, completeness, and accessibility of criminal history record information. It also supports the nationwide implementation of effective criminal justice and non-criminal justice background check systems to improve the Nation's safety and security. This program plays a vital role in assisting states that do not qualify for NICS-related grant funding (see below) with improvements to the criminal history records systems.
- National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP): This program assists eligible states and federally recognized tribes in their efforts to improve the completeness, automation, and transmittal of records that would disqualify an individual from purchasing firearms under federal law to the FBI's NICS. Since its inception in 2008, the program has demonstrated considerable success; states have increased their records submissions to NICS by over 645%, between January 2008 and September 2017. State submission of NICS-related mental health records have increased more than 10-fold between January 2008 and September 2017.

The FY 2019 President's Budget proposes to reduce funding for this program because the number of states eligible for NARIP funding is not expected to increase and the \$10.0 million request is sufficient to sustain the existing level of activity under this program.

- Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grants: This program provides grants and assistance to state and local governments to assist them in improving the quality and timeliness of forensic science and medical examiner/coroner's offices services. Grantees may use their funding to improve the quality or capacity of their forensic science laboratories and services; hire and train forensic pathologists and forensic laboratory personnel; eliminate forensic evidence analysis backlogs; and address emerging forensic science issues.

The \$10.0 million funding level proposed for this program in the President's Budget is sufficient to maintain its current level of activity in FY 2019.

**Budget Request:**

Funding: -\$93.5 million for a total of \$71.0 million

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)	FY 2021 Net Annualization (change from 2020) (\$000)
FY 2017 Enacted <sup>1/</sup>	0	0	0	\$140,000		
FY 2018 President's Budget	0	0	0	164,500		
FY 2019 Current Services	0	0	0	164,500		
<i>Decreases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Personnel				-93,500		
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$71,000	0	0

<sup>1/</sup> In FY 2017, some of these programs were funded as carve-outs within other programs not included in this table. In addition to the dedicated program appropriations shown above:

- The Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program was funded at \$2.5 million as a carve-out under the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants program;
- The Justice Reinvestment Initiative was funded at \$25.0 million as a carveout under the Community Trust Initiative; and
- The Regional Information Sharing System was funded at \$35.0 million as a carve-out of the COPS Hiring Program in the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) appropriations account.