

U.S. Department of Justice

FY 2025 PERFORMANCE BUDGET

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS



March 2024

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**Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
FY 2025 Budget Request
Overview**



Mission

The mission of the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) is to provide resources, leadership, and solutions to advance community safety, build community trust, and strengthen the community’s role as co-producer of safety and justice.

Strategy

OJP is the largest grantmaking component of the Department of Justice and houses the Department’s criminal and juvenile justice-related science, statistics, and programmatic agencies. OJP provides federal leadership, funding, training and technical assistance, research and statistics, and other critical resources to advance work that strengthens community safety, promotes civil rights, advances equity and increases access to justice, supports crime victims and individuals impacted by the justice system, protects the public from crime and evolving threats, and builds trust between law enforcement and communities.

FY 2025 Budget Request At-A-Glance	
FY 2024 Discretionary Continuing Resolution:	\$2.929 billion
FY 2025 Discretionary Request:	\$2.528 billion
Discretionary Program Change:	-\$400.8 million

FY 2024 Mandatory Continuing Resolution:	\$2.040 billion
FY 2025 Mandatory Request:	\$2.974 billion
Mandatory Program Change:	+\$934.0 million
Total, FY 2025 Request:	\$5.502 billion

Resources

For FY 2025, the Department requests \$2.5 billion in discretionary funding, which is \$400.8 million below the FY 2024 Continuing Resolution level. In addition, the Budget proposes an \$8.2 million transfer from the Bureau of Prisons to support research and evaluation of First Step Act related programs and activities. The Department also requests \$2.97 billion in mandatory funding, which is \$934.0 million above the FY 2024 Continuing Resolution level.

Organization

OJP is headed by an Assistant Attorney General (AAG) who leads the agency by setting programmatic priorities and ensuring the goals of the Administration and the Department are

supported. OJP's program offices 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 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.

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. This account supports the routine collection of criminal justice and crime victimization statistics and funds research, evaluation, and technology development and standards on topics ranging from policing, corrections, courts, and victimization to forensic and investigative sciences.
- 2. State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance:** Supports programs that establish and build on partnerships with state, local, territorial, and tribal governments, as well as community and faith-based organizations. These programs provide federal leadership on high-priority criminal justice and public safety concerns such as promoting community-based crime reduction efforts, reducing recidivism, addressing substance use and mental health disorders through appropriate treatment and diversion programs, promoting efforts to ensure procedural fairness and address systemic bias throughout the justice system, and identifying and responding to emerging criminal justice and public safety challenges.
- 3. Juvenile Justice Programs:** Funds the efforts of state, local, territorial, and tribal governments, as well as non-profit and community organizations to enhance the welfare of America's youth and broaden their opportunities for a better future. These programs support youth and help prevent and improve their engagement with the juvenile justice system, implement successful and innovative programs for at-risk youth, ensure fairness and equitable treatment for all youth in contact with the juvenile justice system, and effectively address crimes against children and young people.
- 4. Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program:** Provides benefits to permanently disabled public safety officers who are injured 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 victim services and assistance, and builds capacity to improve responsiveness to the needs of all 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 2025 OJP Priorities

OJP administers a broad range of programs that contribute to the Department's FY 2022 – 2026 strategic goals. Consistent with OJP's focus on assisting state, local, and tribal criminal and juvenile justice systems, its programs particularly contribute to efforts to implement DOJ Strategic Goal 2: Keep Our Country Safe and Goal 3: Protect Civil Rights.

The FY 2025 President's Budget invests in programs that address the following OJP programmatic priorities:

- Advance Public Safety, Prevent Gun Violence, and Increase Community Trust
- Accelerate Justice System Reforms That Promote Community Safety and Well-Being, Racial Equity and Justice for All
- Transform the Juvenile Justice System Into One That Is Effective and Equitable, Treats Children as Children, and Empowers Youth to Lead Healthy, Productive Lives Free From Crime and Violence
- Ensure Rights, Access to Services and Resources, and Equity for All Victims of Crime
- Advance Science and Innovation to Guide Policy and Practice

Advance Public Safety, Prevent Gun Violence, and Increase Community Trust

OJP programs aim to advance public safety, reduce and prevent violence, and increase community trust through effective prevention, intervention, strategic enforcement and reentry programs, and by promoting the constitutional, equitable and effective administration of justice. OJP's investments support collaborative approaches to crime prevention that build the capacity of law enforcement and residents to partner and co-produce community safety.

Violence remains a pressing concern for jurisdictions across the country, even as overall rates of violent crime declined in 2022 following a sharp uptick during the pandemic.¹ OJP's leadership and resources are critical for supporting targeted community safety strategies that will help drive down violent crime, especially among communities most impacted by gun violence.

In support of these aims, the FY 2025 President's Budget requests increases of \$50.0 million for the Community Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative, \$884.0 million for a Gun Crime Prevention Strategic Fund, and \$10.0 million to begin implementation of the Daniel Anderl Judicial Privacy and Security Act.

Community-Based Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative

OJP's Community-Based Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative (CVIPI) supports comprehensive and evidence-informed community violence intervention (CVI) strategies that strengthen safety by interrupting patterns of violence in the lives of the highest-risk

¹ [FBI Releases 2022 Crime in the Nation Statistics — FBI](#)

individuals. Including the \$50.0 million provided as part of the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act of 2022, \$100 million in discretionary funding and \$150 in mandatory funding, the FY 2025 Budget supports a total of \$300.0 million for CVIPI. The program was developed to address serious violent crime at the local level by investing in lifesaving community-based models as a vital complement to policing.

CVIPI provides funds to jurisdictions to plan, develop, implement, and expand both adult- and youth-focused community violence intervention programs that promote partnerships among local governments, law enforcement agencies, community leaders, and other safety and justice stakeholders. CVI programs use evidence-informed strategies to prevent and disrupt cycles of violence and retaliation and establish relationships between individuals and community assets to deliver services that save lives, address trauma, provide opportunity, and improve the physical, social, and economic conditions that underpin violence. OJP has supported programs under CVIPI that range from hospital-based violence intervention programs to targeted case management and mentoring services as well as evidence-based mental health services, such as Cognitive Behavioral Therapy.

Gun Crime Prevention Strategic Fund

On July 21, 2022, President Biden unveiled the Safer America Plan, a comprehensive evidence-based proposal for reducing crime and saving lives. The Plan calls for a \$4.4 billion investment over five years (\$884 million annually) in a new Department of Justice (DOJ), OJP program to fund police and prosecutors, provide an infusion of resources to enhance law enforcement access to promising technology and evidence-based training, and to modernize the recruitment and retention of a 21st century law enforcement workforce.

This Gun Crime Prevention Strategic Fund will invest in modern, data-informed strategies to prevent gun crime. The Fund will provide dedicated resources to build upon and expand proven OJP programs, including Crime Gun Intelligence Center sites, the National Public Safety Partnership, the National Law Enforcement Knowledge Lab. This will facilitate knowledge sharing and highlight safe, effective, and constitutionally sound, community policing strategies. In addition, the Fund will provide communities with funding they need to set up and support task forces to bring down homicide and gun violence rates. These task forces will regularly convene federal, state, and local law enforcement to share intelligence, especially on repeat shooters, and coordinate efforts to successfully arrest, detain, and prosecute individuals committing homicides and gun violence.

Daniel Anderl Judicial Privacy and Security Act

Over the last decade, partially due to the rise of social media and online access to information, members of the judiciary have been exposed to an increasing number of personal threats. On July 19, 2020, a disgruntled litigant went to the home of Judge Esther Salas impersonating a package delivery driver and shot and killed her 20-year-old son, Daniel Anderl and seriously injured her husband, Mark. The assailant found Judge Salas's address and personal information online. Further federal support is needed to protect members of the federal judiciary to ensure judges are able to administer justice fairly without fear of personal reprisal from individuals affected by decisions made while carrying out public duties. This new program will provide \$10.0 million in grant funding to assist State and local governments in preventing the disclosure of personal information of federal judges, retired federal judges, and their immediate family members.

Accelerate Justice System Reforms That Promote Community Safety and Well-Being, Equity and Justice for All

The criminal and juvenile justice systems play a crucial role in protecting communities and seeking justice for victims; however, the system has often failed to live up to its promise. Lack of trust in and equitable access to law enforcement and criminal justice agencies hampers the Department's ability to work collaboratively with those most affected by violent crime and meaningfully partner with communities to address crime and public safety issues.

The Administration and the Department are committed to addressing the underlying issues of inequity and disparities in the justice system and advancing reforms that break the cycle of justice involvement and foster greater opportunities for returning citizens. By midyear 2022, local jails held 663,100 persons in custody, four percent more than the year before.² The number of females held in local jails increased by nine percent from midyear 2021 to midyear 2022, outpacing the growth of male jail populations (three percent).³ In 2022, the combined state and federal prison population increased for the first time since 2013. By the end of 2022, there were over 1,230,100 persons in state or federal prisons, an increase of two percent from yearend 2021.⁴ This burden falls disproportionately on the Black and Latino communities where 32 percent sentenced to state and federal prison were Black compared to 31 percent white and 23 percent Hispanic.

These trends are seen across the justice system, including in arrest, prison and jail populations, community corrections, and juvenile detention.⁵ The impact of a criminal record extends long after people have served their sentences in the form of collateral consequences which create ongoing barriers to meaningful employment, education, housing, voting and other rights, benefits, and opportunities, often for a lifetime.^{6,7} Collateral consequences hinder the ability of people returning to their communities to successfully reintegrate, and as a result of long-standing

² [Preliminary Data Release - Jails | Bureau of Justice Statistics \(ojp.gov\)](#)

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ <https://bjs.ojp.gov/document/p22st.pdf>

⁵ <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/articles/2018/12/06/community-supervision-marked-by-racial-and-gender-disparities>

⁶ <https://niccc.nationalreentryresourcecenter.org/>

⁷ <https://csgjusticecenter.org/publications/after-the-sentence-more-consequences/national-report/>

disparities within systems, collateral consequences are far more likely to impact communities of color.

OJP is committed to advancing criminal justice reform solutions that deliver safety, equity, and justice for all. To support these efforts, the Department is making investments in two new programs, Accelerating Justice System Reform (\$300.0 million) and the Modernization of HIV-Related Criminal Statutes (\$10.0 million), as well as sustaining funding for the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (\$35.0 million).

Accelerating Justice System Reform

Through the Accelerating Justice System Reform (AJSR) program, the Department will support and incentivize jurisdictions to implement ambitious evidence-based reforms that enhance public safety and equal justice, as well as targeting drivers of inequity and unnecessary incarceration. The FY 2025 Budget requests \$300.0 million to support the first year of the program, with an additional \$14.7 billion in mandatory funding requested over the following nine years. This initiative will provide states with the tools and resources to prevent violent crime, ease the burden on police so they do not have to respond to non-violent situations that may not merit police intervention, and incentivize criminal and juvenile justice system reforms that enhance public safety, while reducing counterproductive and unnecessary incarceration and disparities in the criminal and juvenile justice systems. Specifically, states will receive critical assistance in analyzing data and identifying drivers of crime, incarceration, and inequity; developing and implementing research-based responses that target the jurisdiction's identified public safety and justice needs; and, measuring progress towards state-level outcomes metrics. In practice, jurisdictions could implement changes designed to advance public safety and reduce unnecessary burden on law enforcement, such as investing in mental health and substance use disorder services; supporting job training, employment, housing, and other stabilizing services and opportunities for youth and adults returning home from jail and prison; expanding problem-solving courts that offer pathways to services; increasing access to diversion programs for non-violent offenses; supporting crime prevention strategies, including physical environment improvement and design efforts; establishing co-responder or alternate responder program; advancing evidence-informed reforms to pretrial, sentencing, fines and fees, and community supervision practices; and more. Equipped with data-driven insights into the nature of crime and criminal justice system involvement in their jurisdiction, state leaders will be better positioned to focus resources on prevention, diversion, intervention, rehabilitation, and reentry with evidence-based solutions that will more effectively realize the promise of safety and equal justice for all.

Modernization of HIV-Related Criminal Statutes

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), after more than 40 years of HIV research and significant biomedical advancements to treat and prevent HIV, most HIV criminalization laws do not reflect current scientific and medical evidence.⁸ For example, many state laws were developed at a time when little was known about HIV, including how it was transmitted, and passed prior to the development of effective treatments which can reduce the

⁸ [HIV Criminalization and Ending the HIV Epidemic | Law | Policy and Law | HIV/AIDS | CDC](#)

risk of transmission by up to 96 percent. Additionally, according to the CDC, these laws have not increased disclosure and may discourage HIV testing, increase stigma and exacerbate disparities.

The FY 2025 budget requests \$10.0 million for a new program to provide grant funding to assist State and local governments in educating justice and other allied professionals to understand the public health and public safety implications of current state HIV-related criminal statutes and determine steps to modernize those statutes to follow current evidence and best practice.

Justice Reinvestment Initiative

The FY 2025 budget requests \$35.0 million in continued support for OJP's Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) program. JRI uses a data-driven process to help states achieve more fair, effective and efficient criminal justice systems. Through the JRI process, states are able to identify the most pressing trends and drivers of crime, recidivism, and costs; engage stakeholders and assess statutes, policies, and current practices; deliver findings and recommendations to state leaders and stakeholders; help address implementation challenges once changes are adopted; and establish an ongoing data monitoring process. Since it was launched as a public-private enterprise in 2007, 44 states have used JRI analysis in their planning and decision-making, adopting policies that range from reforming pretrial practices and sentencing schemes to expanding behavioral health services and diverting people from jail and prison. Over a five-year period, most participating states achieved reductions in both incarceration and crime rates.⁹ At the same time, JRI is helping states reap meaningful costs savings, reducing burden on state justice system budgets. Cumulative averted costs and savings in participating states exceed \$3.2 billion, allowing states to invest hundreds of millions in effective supervision and treatment programs to make communities safer.¹⁰ It is projected that savings will grow to more than \$4.0 billion by 2024 as a result of JRI.

In December 2023, OJP hosted a National Summit to Advance States' Criminal Justice Priorities. At this two-day event, hundreds of state leaders representing 49 states -- including corrections directors and governors' criminal justice policy advisors, criminal justice stakeholders and representatives of national research and technical assistance organizations -- convened to discuss the challenges facing state and local criminal justice systems, engage with leaders from throughout the country and learn about the various policy innovations states are using in response to their challenges. These state and local leaders and national experts also spotlighted successes achieved through JRI. Over the course of the summit, participants focused on data-driven strategies to assist states in reducing crime and recidivism, expanding front-end interventions and behavioral health strategies to address underlying causes of justice-system involvement, increasing the capacity and effectiveness of community supervision and aligning re-entry supports with needs of people returning to diverse communities across the nation. At the summit, OJP officially launched the Justice Reinvestment Initiative Assessment Center, expanding the range of supports available to states who are interested in engaging in the JRI process.

⁹ <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/data-visualizations/2014/imprisonment-and-crime>

¹⁰ https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/86691/reforming_sentencing_and_corrections_policy_1.pdf

Deaths in Custody Reporting Act Implementation Assistance Program

Since FY 2020, State Administering Agencies (SAAs) have been responsible for collecting death in custody data quarterly from state and local entities including law enforcement agencies, local jails, correctional institutions, medical examiners, and other state agencies, and submitting the data to BJA as part of their Byrne Justice Assistance Grant reporting. In response to Executive Order 14074 and the Congressional Committees on Appropriations, the Department produced two recent reports documenting significant underreporting of Death in Custody Reporting Act (DCRA) data by states.¹³

The FY 2025 budget request includes \$5.0 million to establish the DCRA Implementation Assistance Program. DCRA requires states to report to the Attorney General information regarding the death of any person who is either detained, under arrest, in the process of being arrested, in route to be incarcerated, or is incarcerated at a municipal or county jail, state prison, state-run boot camp prison, boot camp prison that is contracted out by the state, or any state or local contract facility, or other local or state correctional facility (including any juvenile facility). SAAs have encountered myriad challenges implementing DCRA, including the lack of funding to support personnel time and resources required to collect and report data; lack of platforms/systems for local jurisdictions to submit data, or the lack of funding to modify existing systems; and the inability to resource local jurisdictions to address their barriers to collection and reporting. This new discretionary grant program will provide SAAs with funding to support the personnel and systems necessary to collect and report DCRA data, and for SAAs to provide subawards to local and state entities to support their personnel and data collection and reporting needs. This will increase the completeness and accuracy of DCRA data reported by SAAs and improve the Department's ability to generate appropriate and actionable recommendations to reduce deaths in custody.

Transform the Juvenile Justice System into One That Is Effective and Equitable, Treats Children as Children, and Empowers Youth to Lead Healthy, Productive Lives Free from Crime and Violence

The FY 2025 budget requests a total of \$407.0 million for Juvenile Justice programs. Research has consistently shown that youth incarceration has long-term negative health outcomes, can increase the chances of re-incarceration, and compound socioeconomic and psychosocial health risks in vulnerable youth.¹¹

OJP is committed to expanding the use of developmentally appropriate, culturally responsive, and evidence-informed prevention programs and strategies that prevent youth violence, reduce the likelihood of juvenile justice system contact, strengthen youth and family protective factors and advance community safety. Efforts to address youth crime and violence should involve a comprehensive approach along a continuum of care framework that spans prevention, intervention, treatment and reentry strategies. These strategies – in addition to any enforcement strategies – address the problem of youth crime in a comprehensive manner and include

¹¹ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5260153/>

promoting state and local juvenile justice practices that are informed by science and research to ensure that young people are adjudicated fairly and provided opportunities to transition into a safe and healthy adulthood.

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP) programs are designed to prevent and respond to youth delinquency, violence and victimization. The Office helps states, localities, and Tribes develop effective and equitable juvenile justice systems that create safer communities and empower youth to lead productive lives.

In FY 2025, OJP requests continued support and expansion of existing Juvenile Justice programs, such as the Missing and Exploited Children Program, the Youth Mentoring Program, and the Title II Formula Grants Program. These programs provide critical support to states and localities in their efforts to reform juvenile justice and strengthen prevention, early intervention, and treatment programming for at-risk and delinquent youth; expand and improve the justice system response to the complex issues surrounding missing and exploited children and their families; and provided national leadership to strengthen and expand the delivery of high-quality mentoring opportunities to youth at risk of involvement in the juvenile justice system. Also in FY 2025, OJP requests support for a new Juvenile Justice program to help states facing serious crises in their juvenile justice systems as discussed below.

Collaborative Reform for Juvenile Justice Initiative

As OJP continues to strengthen its partnership with states and territories through the Title II Formula Grant program, OJP has become aware of several states and jurisdictions that are facing serious crises in their juvenile justice systems. The FY 2025 Budget requests \$3.0 million for the new Collaborative Reform for Juvenile Justice Initiative, which will help address these crises. The focus of this program will be to ensure that resources are available and poised to respond quickly and appropriately to emerging crises as they are identified, in a way that fully engages the jurisdiction in carrying out solutions and improving their system over the long term. Each response will be tailored to the specific situation and carried out in a collaborative way, with substantial engagement and buy-in from the jurisdiction. Partners in this activity at the state and local level will include juvenile court judges, juvenile justice agency leaders (including juvenile probation, detention, and corrections), policymakers, mental health professionals, community advocates, schools, prosecutors, law enforcement, youth- and family-serving organizations. Services will be available to a variety of jurisdictions representing urban, suburban, rural, and Tribal communities.

Ensure Rights, Access to Services and Resources, and Equity for All Victims of Crime

In 2022, only 42 percent of violent victimizations were reported to police and victims received assistance from a victim service provider in only nine percent of violent victimizations.¹² OJP's Crime Victims Fund programs expand the accessibility and range of high-quality services, resources, and victims' rights information. OJP's collaborative efforts aim to elevate the voices

¹² <https://bjs.ojp.gov/document/cv22.pdf>

and perspectives of all victims and survivors and victim service providers in public safety policy discussions to ensure they are included in the development and refinement of policies, programs, services and relevant victim-related research methodologies. This helps promote victim-centered, trauma-informed, and culturally relevant and effective practices that avoid re-traumatization and support victims' rights, dignity, autonomy and healing.

Crime Victims Fund

The Crime Victims Fund (CVF) provides a stable and reliable funding source for programs serving victims of crime through formula grants to states, training and technical assistance to victim service organizations, and competitive, non-formula awards that support new and innovative victim service programs.

CVF provides billions of dollars annually for victim compensation and assistance programs throughout the nation, and other capacity-building programs designed to enhance service providers' ability to support victims of crime. From FY 2021 through FY 2022, grants provided through OJP's Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) supported the provision of services to over 20 million individuals. In addition, OVC is the largest federal funder of services to victims of human trafficking in the United States, and this budget request will help bolster those investments. In FY 2025, providing services and support for victims, including victims in underserved and historically marginalized communities, remains a key priority. The FY 2025 budget proposes a CVF obligation limitation of \$1.5 billion.

Separately, the President's Budget includes a legislative proposal to take effect in 2026 that replenishes and reforms the CVF in order to maintain critical resources to support crime victims. First, the proposal provides a \$7.3 billion appropriation to the CVF over five years to replenish the balance of the Fund. This amount is based on an analysis of amounts derived from criminal cases resolved by either a non-prosecution agreement or deferred prosecution agreement in the five years prior to enactment of the VOCA Fix to Sustain the Crime Victims Fund Act of 2021 that were not deposited to CVF—an effort to restore amounts that would have otherwise been allocated to support victims but for the use of an alternative case resolution mechanism.

Second, the proposal supports CVF programs through an annual \$2 billion appropriation drawn from the Fund rather than an annual obligation cap. This reformed funding structure offers a stable and consistent long-term funding that will enable service providers and state administering agencies to develop more effective planning and management of awards, while eliminating the use of the Fund as a budget gimmick and likewise the significant fluctuations in spending levels that create uncertainty and inefficiency in the administration of CVF funding. Finally, the proposal institutes a mechanism to automatically trigger reductions in spending when the balance of the Fund falls below a certain threshold, aligning spending with revenue to protect the Fund and offer greater stability in the event of persistent CVF deposit shortfalls.

DOJ projects this infusion and reform will enable the CVF to provide consistent annual funding to crime victim programs for the next decade and allow OVC to continue identifying gaps in services and addressing challenges in making victims services available and accessible in all communities. This proposal will increase the quantity of victim services OVC can fund through

both its formula and discretionary grants to support more innovative programming and provide greater opportunity to reach underserved victims. As a result, more victims will have access to services and the opportunity to heal and thrive.

Advance Science and Innovation to Guide Policy and Practice

The FY 2025 budget request reflects OJP's strong commitment to improving knowledge and understanding of crime and justice issues through research and scientific innovation. OJP programs support rigorous and inclusive research, which is used to inform efforts to promote safer communities, translate findings into actionable guidance, and promote implementation in the field. As the Department's lead science agency, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) supports research, technology development, and evaluation activities on issues of public safety and the equitable administration of justice. NIJ research products provide concrete and actionable guidance to practitioners and policy makers across the country. NIJ's research focuses on a wide range of issues, including policing, corrections, courts, and victimization to forensic, and investigative sciences.

OJP programs are helping strengthen data infrastructure to promote continuous accountability and improvement in justice system operations and to inform public policy decisions. For example, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) leads ongoing data collection and statistical analysis efforts that cover all aspects of the criminal justice system at federal, state, local, and tribal levels of government, and provides technical and financial support to assist state governments in developing their criminal justice statistics capabilities. BJS's thorough, accurate, and objective data is critical to guiding the development of policies and practices that meet our nation's most pressing public safety and criminal justice needs. In FY 2023, for example, OJP recognized the 50th anniversary of the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), the only national measure of crime and criminal victimization that collects information directly from victims. NCVS measures crime that is not reported to law enforcement, filling a critical gap in understanding of the scope and nature of crime in the United States, and helping to inform decision-making regarding public safety policy and practice. Since the first year of NCVS data collection in 1973, the survey has been cited more than 35,000 times in state and federal legislation, in state and federal court cases, in academic literature, and in the media. The NCVS captures this invaluable information, each year from a nationally representative sample of U.S. residents through about 240,000 interviews on criminal victimization, involving 160,000 unique persons in about 95,000 households. BJS recently completed and is now implementing a redesign to the entire survey, capping a multi-year effort to increase the efficiency, reliability, and utility of the NCVS. The redesigned survey will sharpen our understanding of victimization and crime in today's society.

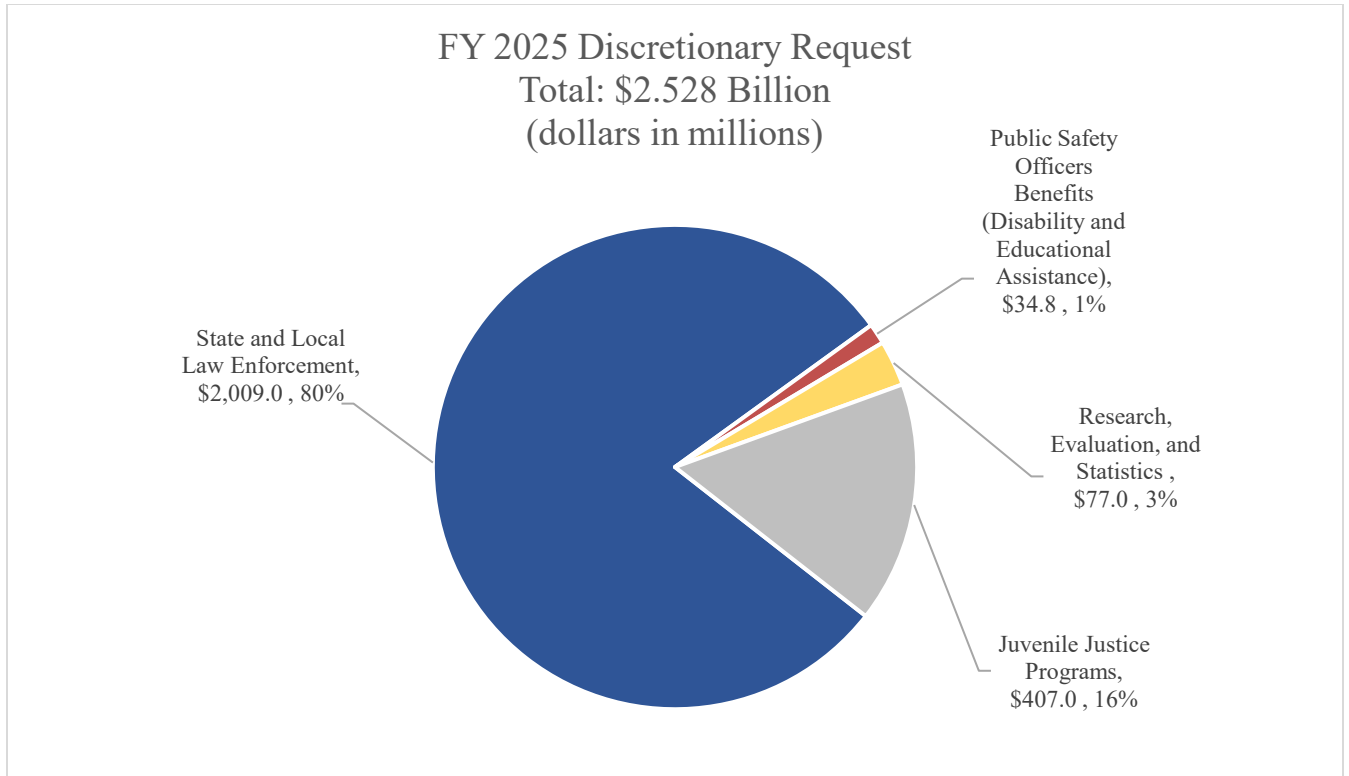
The FY 2025 budget requests continued support for OJP's Research, Evaluation, and Statistics programs, which support development and dissemination of quality statistical and scientific information.

Research, Evaluation, and Statistics Set Aside

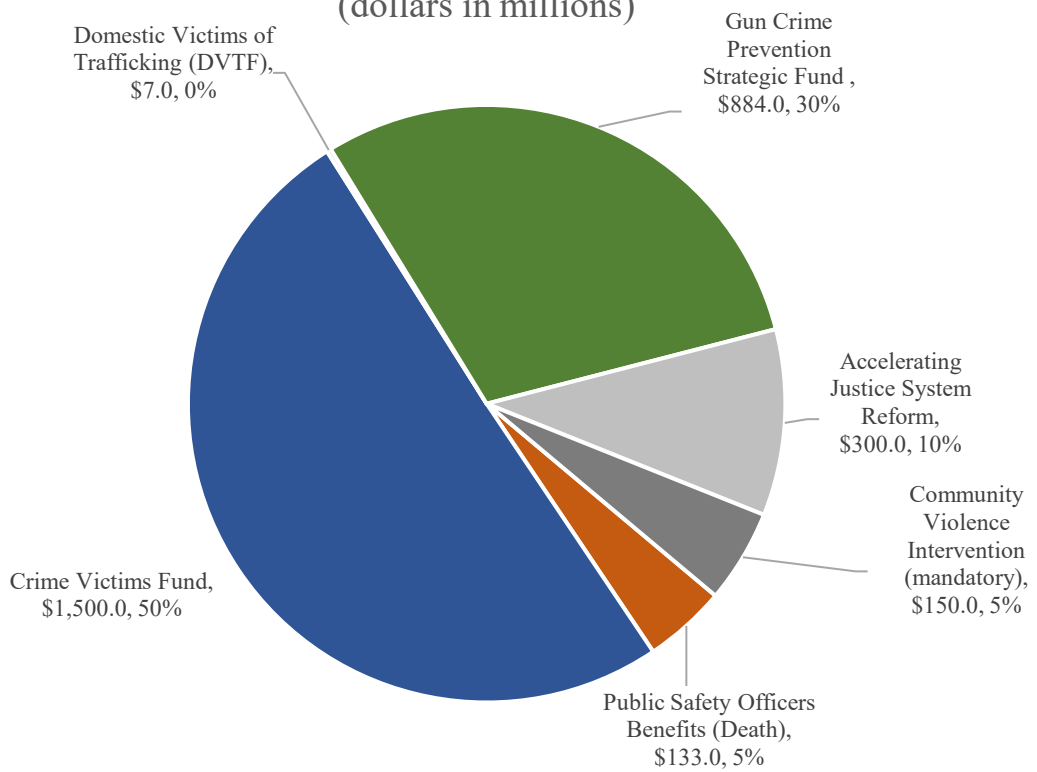
In the FY 2025 budget request, the Department requests that the discretionary funding set aside percentage for the Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (RES) be raised from 2.0 percent to 2.5 percent. In FY 2025, this set aside will generate approximately \$60.3 million for research and statistical activities, an increase of \$8.3 million above the FY 2024 Continuing Resolution level. This set aside provides BJS and the NIJ an important funding source to supplement existing research and statistical activities and address emerging issues. Investment in science and innovation is essential to advancing policies and programs that will efficiently deliver safer and more equitable outcomes for all. The increased percentage will allow OJP to dedicate a sufficient level of resources to support critical statistical data collections and analyses and invest in research that will facilitate improvement and reform of the criminal justice system in the United States while maintaining effective crime reduction strategies.

FY 2025 OJP Funding Request by Appropriation

The following charts depict OJP’s FY 2025 discretionary and mandatory budget requests by appropriation.



FY 2025 Mandatory Request
Total: \$2.974 Billion
(dollars in millions)



**Office of Justice Programs
Funding by Appropriation
FY 2023 - FY 2025
(dollars in thousands)**

Note: Numbers in italics reflect carveouts of other programs and therefore do not add to the total.

	FY 2023 Enacted (P.L. 117-328)	FY 2024 CR	FY 2025 President's Budget Request	FY 2025 President's Budget Request vs. FY 2024 CR
Justice Assistance/Research, Evaluation, and Statistics				
Criminal Justice Statistics Programs	42,000	42,000	42,000	0
Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs	35,000	35,000	35,000	0
Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs (with transfer from BOP)	45,000	45,000	43,190	(1,810)
<i>Research on Domestic Radicalization</i>	7,500	7,500	7,500	0
<i>Research on School Violence Prevention and School Safety</i>	1,000	1,000	0	(1,000)
<i>Study on School-Based Hate Crimes</i>	1,200	1,200	0	(1,200)
<i>Study on law enforcement and community agency responses to opioid overdoses</i>	1,000	1,000	0	(1,000)
<i>Research on Gun Violence</i>	1,000	1,000	0	(1,000)
<i>Campus Climate Survey</i>	1,000	1,000	0	(1,000)
<i>Violence Against Natives at Extraction Sites</i>	1,000	1,000	0	(1,000)
First Step Act Evaluation (Transfer in from BOP)	[10,000]	[10,000]	[8,190]	[1,810]
Subtotal, JA/RES	77,000	77,000	77,000	0
Subtotal, JA/RES (with Transfer in from BOP)	87,000	87,000	85,190	(1,810)
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (SLLEA) (discretionary)				
Adam Walsh Act	20,000	20,000	20,000	0
Body Worn Camera Partnership Program (CTI)	35,000	35,000	35,000	0
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	30,000	30,000	30,000	0
<i>NIST Transfer</i>	1,500	1,500	1,500	0
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)	770,805	770,805	524,500	(246,305)
<i>Ashanti Alert</i>	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
<i>Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program</i>	13,000	13,000	13,000	0
<i>Child Advocacy Training in Post-Secondary Education</i>	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
<i>Cybercrime Enforcement</i>	7,000	7,000	0	(7,000)
<i>Family-Based Alternative Sentencing Programs</i>	3,500	3,500	3,500	0
<i>Forensic ballistic programs at institutions of higher learning</i>	1,500	1,500	0	(1,500)
<i>Forensic Science Research and Development Program</i>	0	0	0	0
<i>John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program</i>	5,000	5,000	4,000	(1,000)
<i>Missing Americans Alert Program (Kevin and Avonte's Law)</i>	3,000	3,000	3,000	0
<i>Missing Person and Unidentified Remains Program - Jennifer's Law</i>	6,000	6,000	6,000	0
<i>National Center for Restorative Justice</i>	3,000	3,000	3,000	0
<i>National Drug Data Research Center</i>	4,000	4,000	0	(4,000)
<i>National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs)</i>	3,500	3,500	3,500	0

	FY 2023 Enacted (P.L. 117-328)	FY 2024 CR	FY 2025 President's Budget Request	FY 2025 President's Budget Request vs. FY 2024 CR
<i>Training to Improve Police-Based Responses to the People with Mental Illness</i>	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
<i>Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Implementation Grant Program</i>	15,500	15,500	15,500	0
<i>Rural Law Enforcement Violent Crime Initiative</i>	8,000	8,000	8,000	0
<i>VALOR Initiative</i>	13,000	13,000	13,000	0
<i>Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)</i>	20,000	20,000	20,000	0
<i>Multidisciplinary Partnership Improvements for Protective Orders</i>	5,000	5,000	0	(5,000)
<i>Virtual Training for Law Enforcement</i>	5,000	5,000	0	(5,000)
<i>Byrne Discretionary Community Project Grants (Congressionally-directed spending)</i>	229,551	229,551	0	(229,551)
Community-based Approaches to Prevent and Address Hate Crimes (formerly Community-Based Approaches for Advancing Justice)	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
Community-Based Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative	50,000	50,000	100,000	50,000
Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act related activities	445,000	445,000	443,000	(2,000)
<i>Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Use Program (COSSUP)</i>	190,000	190,000	190,000	0
<i>Drug Court Program</i>	95,000	95,000	95,000	0
<i>Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program</i>	45,000	45,000	45,000	0
<i>Prescription Drug Monitoring Program</i>	35,000	35,000	35,000	0
<i>Residential Substance Abuse Treatment</i>	45,000	45,000	45,000	0
<i>Veterans Treatment Courts</i>	35,000	35,000	33,000	(2,000)
Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Program	15,000	15,000	15,000	0
DNA Programs	225,000	225,000	223,000	(2,000)
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	170,000	170,000	168,000	(2,000)
<i>DNA Analysis and Capacity Program</i>	130,000	130,000	130,000	0
<i>Other Federal, State, and Local Forensic Activities</i>	20,000	20,000	19,000	(1,000)
<i>Post-Conviction DNA Testing</i>	15,000	15,000	14,000	(1,000)
<i>Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners</i>	5,000	5,000	5,000	0
Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI)	55,000	55,000	55,000	0
Deaths in Custody Reporting Act (DCRA) Implementation Assistance Program (<i>new program</i>)	0	0	5,000	5,000
Economic, High-tech, White Collar and Internet Crime Prevention	13,000	13,000	10,000	(3,000)
<i>Intellectual Property Enforcement Program</i>	2,500	2,500	2,500	0
<i>Internet of Things</i>	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Act Program	3,500	3,500	3,000	(500)
Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Grants Program	25,000	25,000	25,000	0
Khalid Jabara and Heather Heyer NO HATE Act Program	10,000	10,000	15,000	5,000
Victims of Trafficking Programs	95,000	95,000	95,000	0
Justice Reinvestment Initiative (CTI)	35,000	35,000	35,000	0
Keep Young Athletes Safe Program	2,500	2,500	2,500	0
National Criminal Records Improvement	95,000	95,000	95,000	0
<i>National Criminal Records History Improvement Program (NCHIP)</i>	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
<i>NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP)</i>	25,000	25,000	25,000	0
National Sex Offender Public Website	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Paul Coverdell Grants	35,000	35,000	35,000	0

	FY 2023 Enacted (P.L. 117-328)	FY 2024 CR	FY 2025 President's Budget Request	FY 2025 President's Budget Request vs. FY 2024 CR
<i>Forensic Support for Opioid and Synthetic Drug Investigations</i>	17,000	17,000	17,000	0
Second Chance Act Program	125,000	125,000	125,000	0
<i>Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Grants</i>	5,000	5,000	5,000	0
<i>Crisis Stabilization and Community Reentry</i>	10,000	10,000	10,000	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]	[5,000]	0
<i>Innovations in Supervision (Smart Probation)</i>	8,000	8,000	8,000	0
<i>Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)</i>	5,000	5,000	5,000	0
<i>HOPE Best Practices</i>	[500]	[500]	[500]	0
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	234,000	234,000	0	(234,000)
STOP School Violence Act Grant Programs	82,000	82,000	82,000	0
Tribal Assistance (Indian Assistance)	60,000	60,000	60,000	0
Daniel Anderl Act (Judicial Security)	0	0	10,000	10,000
Modernization of HIV-Related Criminal Statutes	0	0	10,000	10,000
Subtotal, SLLEA (discretionary)	2,416,805	2,416,805	2,009,000	(407,805)
Less Congressional-Directed Transfers	(1,500)	(1,500)	(1,500)	0
Subtotal, SLLEA (discretionary less transfers)	2,415,305	2,415,305	2,007,500	(407,305)
Juvenile Justice Programs (JJ)				
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	4,500	4,500	4,500	0
Delinquency Prevention Program	65,000	65,000	65,000	0
<i>Delinquency Prevention Program (general funds = topline less carveouts)</i>	12,500	12,500	12,500	0
<i>Children Exposed to Violence Awareness and Intervention Initiative</i>	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
<i>Children of Incarcerated Parents (COIP) Web Portal</i>	500	500	500	0
<i>Justice and Healing of Girls (formerly Girls in the Juvenile Justice System)</i>	5,500	5,500	6,500	1,000
<i>Prevent Trafficking of Girls</i>	5,000	5,000	5,000	0
<i>Opioid-Affected Youth Initiative</i>	12,500	12,500	12,500	0
<i>Protecting Vulnerable and At-Risk Youth</i>	2,000	2,000	0	(2,000)
<i>Tribal Youth Program</i>	17,000	17,000	18,000	1,000
Collaborative Reform for Juvenile Justice Initiative	0	0	3,000	3,000
Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program	2,500	2,500	2,500	0
Missing and Exploited Children	105,000	105,000	106,000	1,000
Part B: Formula Grants	75,000	75,000	75,000	0
<i>Emergency Planning - Juvenile Detention Facilities</i>	500	500	500	0
VOCAA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	41,000	41,000	44,000	3,000
Youth Mentoring	107,000	107,000	107,000	0
<i>Mentoring for Youth Affected by Substance Abuse (formerly Mentoring for Youth Affected by the Opioid Crisis)</i>	16,500	16,500	16,500	0
Subtotal, JJ Programs	400,000	400,000	407,000	7,000
Public Safety Officers Benefits (PSOB)				
Public Safety Officers Benefits Program- Disability and Educational Assistance Benefits Programs	34,800	34,800	34,800	0
Subtotal, PSOB Discretionary	34,800	34,800	34,800	0

	FY 2023 Enacted (P.L. 117-328)	FY 2024 CR	FY 2025 President's Budget Request	FY 2025 President's Budget Request vs. FY 2024 CR
Total, OJP Discretionary	2,928,605	2,928,605	2,527,800	(400,805)
Total, OJP Discretionary (with Transfer from BOP)	2,938,605	2,938,605	2,535,990	(402,614)
Less Congressional-Directed Transfers	(1,500)	(1,500)	(1,500)	0
Total, OJP Discretionary (less transfers)	2,927,105	2,927,105	2,526,300	(400,805)
Total, OJP Discretionary (less transfers, with Transfer from BOP)	2,937,105	2,937,105	2,534,490	(402,615)
<i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics Set Aside (2.5%)</i>	<i>52,195</i>	<i>52,195</i>	<i>60,290</i>	<i>8,095</i>
Public Safety Officers Benefits (PSOB) -- Mandatory	133,000	133,000	133,000	0
Subtotal, PSOB Mandatory	133,000	133,000	133,000	0
PSOB Total (Discretionary and Mandatory)	167,800	167,800	167,800	0
Total Crime Victims Fund (CVF) (Mandatory) Obligations Cap	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,500,000	(400,000)
<i>CVF Grants</i>	<i>1,795,000</i>	<i>1,795,000</i>	<i>1,420,000</i>	<i>(375,000)</i>
<i>Inspector General Oversight</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>5,000</i>	<i>(5,000)</i>
<i>Tribal Victims Assistance Grants (set aside of up to 5%)</i>	<i>95,000</i>	<i>95,000</i>	<i>75,000</i>	<i>(20,000)</i>
Gun Crime Prevention Strategic Fund	0	0	884,000	884,000
Accelerating Justice System Reform	0	0	300,000	300,000
Domestic Victims of Trafficking (DVTF)	7,000	7,000	7,000	0
Community-Based Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative (mandatory)	0	0	150,000	150,000
Total, OJP Mandatory	2,040,000	2,040,000	2,974,000	934,000
Total, OJP Discretionary and Mandatory	4,968,605	4,968,605	5,501,800	533,195
Total, OJP Discretionary and Mandatory (with Transfer from BOP)	4,978,605	4,978,605	5,509,990	531,385
Less Congressional-Directed Transfers	(1,500)	(1,500)	(1,500)	0
Total, OJP Discretionary and Mandatory (less transfers)	4,967,105	4,967,105	5,500,300	533,195
Total, OJP Discretionary and Mandatory (less transfers, with Transfer from BOP)	4,977,105	4,977,105	5,508,490	531,385
Rescission of Unobligated Balances	(75,000)	(75,000)	(125,000)	(50,000)
Total OJP Programs Funded Under Violence Against Women	3,500	3,500	3,500	0
Research on Violence Against Women	2,500	2,500	2,500	0
Research on Violence Against Indian Women	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Total OJP Programs Funded Under Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)	44,000	44,000	40,000	(4,000)
Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS)	44,000	44,000	40,000	(4,000)
NIJ First Step Act Evaluations (Not less than 2% of BOP First Step Act funding in the FY 2022 and FY 2023 President's Budgets)	10,000	10,000	8,190	(1,810)

	FY 2023 Enacted (P.L. 117-328)	FY 2024 CR	FY 2025 President's Budget Request	FY 2025 President's Budget Request vs. FY 2024 CR
Total, Transfers-in/Reimbursements	57,500	57,500	51,690	(5,810)
OJP Grand Total	5,026,105	5,026,105	5,553,490	527,385

II. Summary of Program Changes

**Office of Justice Programs
Summary of Program Changes**

Program Increases (Discretionary)			
Item Name	Program Description	Dollars (\$000)	Page
Deaths in Custody Reporting Act (DCRA) Implementation Assistance	To aid State Administering Agencies (SAA's) in collecting, analyzing, and reporting on DCRA data to reduce and prevent deaths in custody.	+\$5,000	
Modernization of HIV-Related Criminal Statutes	To assist State and local governments in educating justice and other allied professionals to understand the public health and public safety implications of current state HIV-Related Criminal Statutes.	+\$10,000	
Daniel Anderl Judicial Privacy and Security Act	To assist State and local governments in preventing the disclosure of personal information of at-risk individuals and their immediate family members.	+\$10,000	
Khalid Jabara and Heather Heyer NO HATE Act Program	To scale up efforts to address several key gaps in state, local, and tribal capacity to report and respond to hate crimes.	+\$5,000	
Community-Based Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative (CVIPI)	The CVIPI program provides funds to jurisdictions to plan, develop, implement, and expand both adult- and youth-focused community violence intervention programs that promote partnerships between local governments, law enforcement agencies, community leaders, and other safety and justice stakeholders.	+50,000	
Collaborative Reform for Juvenile Justice	To support states and localities facing serious crises in that need intervention to address specific emergency situations and/or to stabilize their juvenile justice system.	+\$3,000	
Delinquency Prevention Program	Minor increases in two carveouts, which are offset by the elimination of another carveout (see Program Decreases (Discretionary), below). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Justice and Healing of Girls (formerly Girls in the Juvenile Justice System) (+\$1,000) • Tribal Youth Program (+\$1,000) 	[+\$2,000]	
Missing and Exploited Children	To support locating missing children, prevent child abduction, and provide technical training and assistance.	+\$1,000	
VOCAA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	To enhance the effectiveness of prosecutors and other professionals who investigate and prosecute child abuse cases.	+\$3,000	
Total, Discretionary Program Increases		+\$87,000	

Program Increases (Mandatory)			
Item Name	Program Description	Dollars (\$000)	Page
Accelerating Justice System Reform	The program will provide jurisdictions with resources to prevent violent crime, ease the burden on police by supporting evidence-informed alternative solutions, and incentivize criminal and juvenile justice system reforms that reduce racial disparities and unnecessary incarceration.	+\$300,000	
Gun Crime Prevention Strategic Fund	The new mandatory program will fund police and prosecutors, provide an infusion of resources to enhance law enforcement access to technology and evidence-based training, and to modernize the recruitment and retention of law enforcement.	+\$884,000	3
Community-Based Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative (mandatory)	The CVIPI program provides funds to jurisdictions to plan, develop, implement, and expand both adult- and youth-focused community violence intervention programs that promote partnerships between local governments, law enforcement agencies, community leaders, and other safety and justice stakeholders.	+\$150,000	
Total, Mandatory Program Increases		+\$1,334,000	

Program Decreases (Discretionary)			
Item Name	Program Description	Dollars (\$000)	Page
Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs (transfer from BOP)	Minor decrease to the total transfer for First Step Act Evaluation from the Bureau of Prisons	(-\$1,810)	
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants	Reductions are due to the elimination of program carve-outs, primarily Congressional Earmarks, but also include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cybercrime Enforcement (-\$7,000) • Forensic Ballistic programs at institutions of higher learning (-\$1,500) • John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program (-\$1,000) • National Drug Data Resource Center (-\$4,000) • Multidisciplinary Partnership Improvements for Protective Orders (-\$5,000) • Virtual Training for Law Enforcement (-\$5,000) • Byrne Discretionary Community Project Grants (-\$229,551) 	-\$246,305	

Program Decreases (Discretionary)			
Item Name	Program Description	Dollars (\$000)	Page
DNA Programs	<p>Reductions are due to minor decreases in two programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other Federal, State, and Local Forensics Activities • Post-Conviction DNA Testing <p>The proposed funding adjustments are minor and not expected to impact OJP's ability to support this program.</p>	-\$2,000	
Economic, High-tech, White Collar and Internet Crimes Prevention	To enhance the capacities of state, local, territorial, and tribal criminal justice systems to prevent, investigate, and respond to economic, high-tech, white collar, and internet crimes by delivering training and technical assistance to diverse audiences. The minor funding decrease is not expected to have a significant impact on the program goals as these activities can also be supported through the Byrne JAG formula program.	-\$3,000	
Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crime Act	Supports state and local efforts to address hate crimes and to enhance the investigative skills of law enforcement and prosecution, as well as enhance the rule of law through the resolution of unsolved homicides. This request is expected to be sufficient to meet the needs of the program.	-\$500	
Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (CARA)	Minor decrease is from the Veteran's Treatment Court Program-- this request is expected to be sufficient to meet the needs of the program.	-\$2,000	
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	SCAAP does not require recipients to use funds awarded under this program solely for the purpose of addressing the cost of detaining illegal aliens in detention facilities and cannot provide sufficient reimbursement to fully address State and local concerns. Eliminating this program will allow the Administration to redirect resources to other urgent and unmet criminal justice needs.	-\$234,000	
Delinquency Prevention Program	Eliminating the Protecting Vulnerable and At-Risk Youth program carveout (-\$2,000) will redirect funding for two other Delinquency Prevention Program carveouts (see Program Increases (Discretionary), above). The proposed funding shift will not significantly impact the ability of OJJDP to administer programs to support a reduction in juvenile delinquency.	[-\$2,000]	
Total, Discretionary Program Decreases		-\$487,805	

Program Decreases (Mandatory)			
Item Name	Program Description	Dollars (\$000)	Page
Crime Victims Fund Obligation Cap	The Crime Victims Fund (CVF) provides a stable and reliable funding source for programs serving victims of crime through formula grants to states, training and technical assistance to victims' services organizations, and competitive, non-formula awards that support new and innovative victims' services programs. This request balances the need to ensure the long-term sustainability of the Fund with the need to provide a steady and reliable funding stream to support state, local, and tribal crime victims' services programs.	-\$400,000	
Total, Mandatory Program Decreases		-\$400,000	

III. Appropriations Language

Office of Justice Programs Appropriations Language

The FY 2025 budget request of \$5.502 billion, 859 Positions, and 817 FTE includes proposed changes in the appropriations language listed below. New language compared to the FY 2024 President's Budget is *italicized and underlined*, and language proposed for deletion is noted with **[brackets]**.

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 ("title I of the 1968 Act") (Public Law 90-351); the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322)("the 1994 Act"); the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 ("the 1974 Act")(Public Law 93-415); PROTECT Act (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 (title II of 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 C of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296) ("the 2002 Act"); the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-79) ("PREA"); the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-180); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113-4) ("the VAW 2013 Act"); the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-198); the First Step Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-391); 28 U.S.C. 530C; and other programs, **[\$141,000,000]** \$77,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which—

- (1) **[\$78,000,000]** \$42,000,000 is for criminal justice statistics programs, and other activities, as authorized by part C of title I of the 1968 Act, and for civil justice statistics programs; and
- (2) **[\$63,000,000]** \$35,000,000 is for research, development, and evaluation programs, and other activities as authorized by part B of title I of the 1968 Act and subtitle C of title II of the 2002 Act, and for activities authorized by or consistent with the First Step Act of 2018, of which \$7,500,000 is for research targeted toward developing a better understanding of the domestic radicalization phenomenon, and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention; **\$1,000,000 is for research to study the root causes of school violence to include the impact and effectiveness of grants made under the STOP School Violence Act of 2018 (title V of division S of Public Law 115-141); \$1,000,000 is for research on violence against American Indians and Alaska Natives or otherwise affecting indigenous communities, in connection with extractive industry activities; \$5,000,000 is for research measuring the impact of policing programs and practices on community engagement and relations; \$5,000,000 is for the Evidence Act implementation program; \$5,000,000 is for the Minority Serving Institutions Research Capacity Building program; \$10,000,000 is for the Reforming Policing**

Research program; and \$5,000,000 is for a Novel Psychoactive Substances Discovery program].

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, [*as amended*](#)) (34 U.S.C. 10101, et seq.) ("the 1968 Act"); the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–405); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (title II of Public Law 101–647) ("the 1990 Act"); the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–164) ("the TVPRA of 2005"); 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 Victims of Trafficking Act"); the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180); subtitle C of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296) ("the 2002 Act"); the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–79) ("PREA"); 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 PRO-IP Act"); 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 VAW 2013 Act"); the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–198) ("CARA"); the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–324); Kevin and Avonte’s Law (division Q of Public Law 115–141) (“Kevin and Avonte’s Law”); the Keep Young Athletes Safe Act of 2018 (title III of division S of Public Law 115–141) (“Keep Young Athletes Safe Act”); the STOP School Violence Act of 2018 (title V of division S of Public Law 115–141) (“the STOP School Violence Act”); the Fix NICS Act of 2018 (title VI of division S of Public Law 115–141); the Project Safe Neighborhoods Grant Program Authorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–185) ("the PSN Grant Act of 2018"); the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115–271); the Second Chance Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–391); the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act (Public Law 111–84); title II of Kristen’s Act (title II of Public Law 106–468, as amended); the Ashanti Alert Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–401); the Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains Act of 2019 (Public Law 116–277); the Jabara- Heyer NO HATE Act (34 U.S.C. 30507); the Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization Act of 2022 (division W of Public Law 117–103 (“the 2022 Act”); [*Daniel Anderl Judicial Security and Privacy Act of 2022 \(Public Law 117–263\)*](#); 28 U.S.C. 530C; and other programs, [[\\$2,438,130,000](#)] [\\$2,009,000,000](#), to remain available until expended as follows—

- (1) [[\\$542,630,000](#)] [\\$524,500,000](#) 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 such title shall not apply for purposes of this Act), of which, notwithstanding such subpart 1—
 - (A) \$13,000,000 is for an Officer Robert Wilson III memorial initiative on Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement and Ensuring Officer Resilience and Survivability (VALOR);

- (B) ~~[\$5,000,000]~~ \$3,500,000 is for the operation, maintenance, and expansion of the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System;
- (C) \$10,000,000 is for a grant program for State and local law enforcement to provide officer training on responding to individuals with mental illness or disabilities;
- (D) ~~[\$2,000,000]~~ \$4,000,000 is for a student loan repayment assistance program pursuant to part JJ of title I of the 1968 Act, as amended;
- (E) \$15,500,000 is for prison rape prevention and prosecution grants to States and units of local government, and other programs, as authorized by PREA: *Provided That, for grants requested or issued pursuant to this subparagraph, section 8(e)(2)(D)(iii)(I) of PREA (34 U.S.C. 30307(e)(2)(D)(iii)(I)) shall be applied by striking “during the 2-year period beginning 6 years after December 16, 2016”;*
- (F) \$3,000,000 is for the Missing Americans Alert Program (title XXIV of the 1994 Act, as amended by Kevin and Avonte's Law of 2018 (division Q of Public Law 115-141));
- (G) ~~[\$40,000,000]~~ \$20,000,000 is for grants authorized under the Project Safe Neighborhoods Grants Authorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-185), notwithstanding section 5(c) of such Act (34 U.S.C. 60704(c));
- (H) ~~[\$12,000,000]~~ \$13,000,000 is for the Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program, as authorized by section 421 of the Justice for All Act of 2004, and for grants for wrongful conviction review;
- (I) \$3,000,000 is for a national center for restorative justice;
- (J) \$1,000,000 is for the purposes of the Ashanti Alert Communications Network as authorized by title II of Kristen's Act, as amended by the Ashanti Alert Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-401), and for related planning, implementation and other support activities;
- (K) \$3,500,000 is for a grant program to replicate and support family-based alternative sentencing programs;
- (L) ~~[\$1,000,000]~~ \$2,000,000 is for a grant program to support child advocacy training in post-secondary education;
- (M) ~~[\$7,000,000]~~ \$8,000,000 is for a rural violent crime initiative, including assistance for law enforcement; *and*
- ~~[(N) \$2,000,000 is for grants to States and units of local government to deploy managed access systems to combat contraband cell phone use in prison;~~
- ~~(O) \$28,000,000 is for a Criminal Justice Researcher-Practitioner Smart Suite program to improve justice system operations and outcomes;~~
- ~~(P) \$2,000,000 is for grants for development of child-friendly family visitation spaces in correctional facilities;~~
- ~~(Q) \$20,000,000 is for a grant program to provide law enforcement officer training on racial profiling, de-escalation, and duty to intervene;~~
- ~~(R) \$15,000,000 is for a Forensic Science Research and Development Program; and~~
- ~~(S) \$4,000,000 is for the establishment, operation, maintenance, or other support of one or more national centers on forensics.]~~

(N) \$6,000,000 is for grants authorized under the Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains Act of 2019 (Public Law 116-277):

- (2) ~~[\$90,000,000]~~ \$95,000,000 for victim services programs for victims of trafficking, as authorized by section 107(b)(2) of the Victims of Trafficking Act, by the TVPRA of 2005, or by the VAW 2013 Act, and related activities such as investigations and prosecutions;
- (3) ~~[\$13,000,000]~~ \$10,000,000 for a grant program to prevent and address economic, high technology, white collar, and Internet crime, including as authorized by section 401 of the PRO-IP Act, of which not more than \$2,500,000 is for intellectual property enforcement grants including as authorized by such section 401, and \$2,000,000 is for grants to develop databases on Internet of Things device capabilities and to build and execute training modules for law enforcement;
- (4) \$20,000,000 for sex offender management assistance, as authorized by the Adam Walsh Act, and related activities;
- (5) \$30,000,000 for the Patrick Leahy Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program, 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;
- (6) \$1,000,000 for the National Sex Offender Public Website;
- (7) ~~[\$89,000,000]~~ \$95,000,000 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 authorities of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-180) and Fix NICS Act of 2018;
- (8) \$35,000,000 for Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences Improvement Grants under part BB of title I of the 1968 Act;
- (9) ~~[\$147,000,000]~~ \$168,000,000 for DNA-related and forensic programs and activities, of which—
 - (A) ~~[\$112,000,000]~~ \$130,000,000 is for 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) \$19,000,000 is for other local, State, and Federal forensic activities;
 - (C) ~~[\$12,000,000]~~ \$14,000,000 is for the purposes described in the Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Grant Program (Public Law 108-405, section 412); and
 - (D) ~~[\$4,000,000]~~ \$5,000,000 is for Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program grants, including as authorized by section 304 of Public Law 108–405;
- (10) ~~[\$100,000,000]~~ \$55,000,000 for community-based grant programs to improve the response to sexual assault **[and apply enhanced approaches and techniques to reduce violent crime]**, including assistance for investigation and prosecution of related cold cases;
- (11) ~~[\$14,000,000]~~ \$15,000,000 for the court-appointed special advocate program, as authorized by section 217 of the 1990 Act;

- (12) \$60,000,000 for assistance to Indian tribes;
- (13) ~~[\$117,000,000]~~ \$125,000,000 for offender reentry programs and research, including as authorized by the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-199) and by the Second Chance Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-391), ~~[without regard to the time limitations specified at section 6(1) of such Act,]~~ of which not to exceed—
- (A) \$5,000,000 is for children of incarcerated parents demonstration programs to enhance and maintain parental and family relationships for incarcerated parents as a reentry or recidivism reduction strategy;
 - (B) \$5,000,000 is for additional replication sites employing the Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement model implementing swift and certain sanctions in probation, of which no less than \$500,000 shall be used for a project that provides training, technical assistance, and best practices~~[that implement programs such as the Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement model that employ swift and certain sanctions in probation; and]~~
 - (C) \$10,000,000 is for a grant program for crisis stabilization and community reentry, including as authorized by the Crisis Stabilization and Community Reentry Act of 2020 (Public Law 116-281); and
 - (D) \$8,000,000 is for a program to improve State, local, and Tribal probation or parole supervision efforts and strategies:

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 be for Pay for Success programs implementing the Permanent Supportive Housing Model and reentry housing;

- (14) ~~[\$411,000,000]~~ \$443,000,000 for comprehensive opioid use reduction activities, including as authorized by CARA, and for the following programs, which shall address opioid, stimulant, and substance use disorders and reduction consistent with underlying program authorities, of which—
- (A) ~~[\$88,000,000]~~ \$95,000,000 is for Drug Courts, as authorized by part EE of title I of the 1968 Act, without regard to section 2952 of such title or the limitation of section 2951(a)(1) thereof relating to violent offenders;
 - (B) ~~[\$40,000,000]~~ \$45,000,000 is for mental health courts and adult and juvenile collaboration program grants, including as authorized by parts V and HH of title I of the 1968 Act ~~[notwithstanding section 2991(e) of such title];~~
 - (C) ~~[\$35,000,000 for a residential substance use disorder treatment program for state, local, and tribal prisoners and detainees, and for related services such as aftercare programs]~~ \$45,000,000 for grants for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners, as authorized by part S of title I of the 1968 Act (32 U.S.C. 10421);
 - (D) ~~[\$25,000,000]~~ \$33,000,000 for a veterans treatment courts program, and for other services for veterans in the criminal justice system;
 - (E) ~~[\$33,000,000]~~ \$35,000,000 for a program to monitor prescription drugs and scheduled listed chemical products; and
 - (F) \$190,000,000 for a comprehensive opioid, stimulant, and substance use disorder and use reduction activities program;

- (15) \$2,500,000 for a competitive grant program authorized by the Keep Young Athletes Safe Act (36 U.S.C. 220531);
- (16) \$82,000,000 for grants to be administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance for purposes authorized under the STOP School Violence Act;
- (17) \$3,000,000 for grants to State and local law enforcement agencies for the expenses associated with the investigation and prosecution of criminal offenses, involving civil rights, including as authorized by the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Reauthorization Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–325);
- (18) ~~[\$10,000,000]~~ \$25,000,000 for grants to conduct educational outreach and training on hate crimes and to investigate and prosecute hate crimes, including as authorized by section 4704 of the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act (Public Law 111–84), without regard to section 4704(b)(5);
- (19) \$10,000,000 for grants to support community-based approaches to advancing justice and reconciliation, facilitating dialogue between all parties, building local capacity, de-escalating community tensions, and preventing hate crimes through conflict resolution and community empowerment and education;
- (20) \$15,000,000 for ~~[programs combatting hate crimes, including as authorized under the Jabara-Heyer NO HATE Act (34 U.S.C. 30507)]~~ the establishment, implementation, or enhancement of hate crimes reporting programs, hotlines, and related activities, including as authorized under the Jabara-Heyer NO HATE Act (34 U.S.C. 30507); ~~[and]~~
- (21) \$70,000,000 for initiatives to improve police-community relations, of which \$35,000,000 is for a competitive matching grant program for purchases of body-worn cameras and related expenses for State, local, and Tribal law enforcement; and \$35,000,000 is for a justice reinvestment initiative, for activities related to criminal justice reform and recidivism reduction;
- ~~[(22) \$10,000,000 for emergency law enforcement assistance for events occurring during or after fiscal year 2023, as authorized by section 609M of the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 (34 U.S.C. 50101);]~~
- ~~[(23) 22] \$200,000,000~~ \$100,000,000 for a community violence intervention initiative;
- ~~[(24) \$12,000,000 for a public defender improvement program;~~
- ~~(25) \$20,000,000 for regional sexual assault investigative training academies and related activities;~~
- ~~(26) \$4,000,000 is for promoting research and evidence integration in sexual violence prevention;~~
- ~~(27) \$5,000,000 is for the National Law Enforcement Knowledge Lab;~~
- ~~(28) \$10,000,000 is for a field innovation program to improve outcomes for public safety;~~
- ~~(29) \$300,000,000 is for the Accelerating Justice System Reform (AJSR) initiative;~~
- ~~(30) \$5,000,000 is for a Capacity Building Center;~~
- ~~(31) \$5,000,000 is for a Tribal Access program; and~~
- ~~(32) \$5,000,000 is for a forensics training and technical assistance program:]~~
- (23) \$10,000,000 is for a grant program to modernize criminal statutes related to individuals with HIV;
- (24) \$10,000,000 for a grant program as authorized by the Daniel Aderl Judicial Security and Privacy Act of 2022(Public Law 117-263); and

(25) \$5,000,000 for a grant program to assist states with satisfying the reporting requirements of sections 2(a) and (b) of the Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2013 (34 U.S.C. 60105; Public Law 113-242):

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 (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 Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–322) ("the 1994 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 (34 U.S.C. 11291 et seq.); the PROTECT Act (Public Law 108–21); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (title II of 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 Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4) ("the VAW 2013 Act"); the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–324); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98–473) ("the 1984 Act"); the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–198); and 28 U.S.C. 530C; and for other juvenile justice programs, ~~[\$760,000,000]~~ ~~\$407,000,000~~, to remain available until expended as follows—

- (1) ~~[\$157,000,000]~~ ~~\$75,000,000~~ 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;
- (2) ~~[\$120,000,000]~~ ~~\$107,000,000~~ for youth mentoring programs;
- (3) ~~[\$151,000,000]~~ ~~\$65,000,000~~ for delinquency prevention, of which, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 530C(a)—
 - (A) ~~[\$10,000,000]~~ ~~\$5,000,000~~ shall be for grants to prevent trafficking of girls;
 - (B) ~~[\$30,000,000]~~ ~~\$18,000,000~~ shall be for the Tribal Youth Program;
 - (C) \$500,000 shall be for an Internet site providing information and resources on children of incarcerated parents;
 - (D) ~~[\$10,000,000]~~ ~~\$6,500,000~~ shall be for competitive programs focusing on girls in the juvenile justice system;
 - (E) ~~[\$16,000,000]~~ ~~\$12,500,000~~ shall be for an initiative relating to youth affected by opioids, stimulants, and other substance use disorder; and
 - (F) ~~[\$30,000,000]~~ ~~\$10,000,000~~ shall be for an initiative relating to children exposed to violence;
- (4) ~~[\$50,000,000]~~ ~~\$44,000,000~~ for programs authorized by the 1990 Act;
- (5) ~~[\$130,000,000]~~ ~~\$106,000,000~~ 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);
- (6) ~~[\$6,000,000]~~ ~~\$4,500,000~~ for child abuse training programs for judicial personnel and practitioners, as authorized by section 222 of the 1990 Act;
- (7) ~~[\$40,000,000]~~ ~~\$2,500,000~~ for a program to improve juvenile indigent defense; *and*
- ~~[(8) \$50,000,000 for an initiative relating to alternatives to youth incarceration;~~
- ~~[(9) \$30,000,000 for an initiative to promote juvenile justice and child welfare collaboration;~~
- ~~[(10) \$15,000,000 for a program to reduce barriers related to juvenile and criminal records for youth;~~

- (11) \$5,000,000 for a hate crime prevention and intervention initiative for youth; and
(12) \$6,000,000 is for a youth and family engagement program]
(8) \$3,000,000 is for a collaborative reform for juvenile justice initiative:

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 paragraphs (3), (5), and (7) through (12).

**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 \$34,800,000 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.

Appropriations Language – Explanation of Changes

Note: The FY 2025 Budget uses the FY 2024 President’s Budget as the starting point for changes.

Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (RES)

1. Within the NIJ carveouts, eliminates language to designate a specific dollar amounts for:
 - research to study the root causes of school violence;
 - research to study violence against American Indians and Alaskan Natives at extraction sites;
 - research for measuring the impact of policing programs on community engagement;
 - an Evidence Act Implementation program;
 - a Minority Serving Research Capacity Building program;
 - a Reforming Policing Research program; and
 - a Novel Psychoactive Substance Discovery program.

State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (SLLEA)

1. Within the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program:
 - adds a provision that will allow state governors, as needed and in lieu of certification of full compliance with the PREA standards, to provide the Department with an assurance that their state intends to achieve full compliance with the PREA standards in the future, and will devote resources to support compliance efforts;
 - eliminates support for an initiative to manage access systems for combatting contraband cell phone use in prison;
 - eliminates support for the Criminal Justice Researcher-Practitioner Smart Suite program;
 - eliminates support for a grant program to develop child-friendly family visitation spaces in correctional facilities;
 - eliminates support for a grant program to provide law enforcement officer training on racial profiling, de-escalation, and duty to intervene;
 - eliminates support for a Forensic Science Research and Development Program;
 - eliminates support for establishing one or more national centers on forensics;
 - adds a provision for grants authorized under the Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains Act of 2019
2. Eliminates language from the Sexual Assault Kit Initiative that apply enhanced approaches and techniques to reduce violent crime.
3. Within the Second Chance Act appropriation carve outs:

- adds language to provide more flexibility to grantees in the application of their awards; and
 - adds a provision for probation or parole supervision.
4. Within the CARA appropriation carve outs, updates terminology and authorization citations for substance use within the carveouts related to comprehensive opioid use reduction activities.
 5. Adds clarifying language for the Jabara-Heyer NO HATE Act grant program.
 6. Under the SLLEA Appropriations account:
 - eliminates support for a provision for emergency law enforcement assistance grants;
 - eliminates support for the public defender improvement program;
 - eliminates support for regional sexual assault investigative training academies activities;
 - eliminates support for promoting research and evidence integration in sexual violence prevention;
 - eliminates support for the National Law Enforcement Knowledge Lab;
 - eliminates support for a field innovation program to improve outcomes for public safety;
 - eliminates support for discretionary funding for the Accelerating Justice Reform Initiative;
 - eliminates support for the Capacity Building Center;
 - eliminates support for a Tribal Access program;
 - eliminates support for a forensics training and technical assistance program;
 - adds an implementation assistance program for the Death in Custody Report Act;
 - adds a program for grants to modernize HIV-related criminalization laws; and
 - adds a program for grants authorized under the Daniel Anderl Judicial Privacy and Security Act

Juvenile Justice Programs (JJP)

1. Within the JJP appropriation:
 - eliminates support for an initiative relating to alternatives for youth incarceration;
 - eliminates support for an initiative for juvenile justice and child welfare collaboration;
 - eliminates support for a program for reducing barriers related to juvenile and criminal records for youth;
 - eliminates support for a hate crime prevention and intervention initiative for youth;
 - eliminates support for a youth and family engagement program;
 - adds a carveout for a Collaborative Reform for Juvenile Justice initiative.

Title II, General Provision—Department of Justice

1. Sec. 210 – Decreases the Research and Evaluation set-aside from 3 percent to 2.5 percent.
2. Sec. 218 – Decreases the obligation limitation for the Crime Victims Fund to \$1,500,000,000 and decreases the appropriated amount for the Office of the Inspector General to \$5,000,000.
3. Sec. 219 – Updates the Office of Justice Programs balance rescission.

IV. OJP Programs and Performance by Appropriation Account

A. Management and Administration

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Management and Administration</i>	Direct Positions	Estimated FTE	Amount (\$000)
2023 Enacted*	859	757	\$330,840
2024 Continuing Resolution	859	757	\$330,840
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	60	-\$17,634
2025 Current Services	859	817	\$313,206
2025 Program Increases	0	0	\$0
2025 Program Offsets	0	0	\$0
2025 Request	859	817	\$313,206
Total Change 2024-2025	0	60	-\$17,634

*Includes 32 positions, 20 FTE, and \$19.958 million in administrative costs supported by supplemental funding provided under the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act in FY 2023.

<i>Management and Administration-Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	Direct Positions	Estimated FTE	Amount (\$000)
2023 Enacted			\$98,007
2024 Continuing Resolution			\$98,007
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			\$0
2025 Current Services			\$98,007
2025 Program Increases			\$0
2025 Program Offsets			\$0
2025 Request			\$98,007
Total Change 2024-2025			\$0

1. Account Description

In FY 2025, the Department requests a total of \$313.2 million, 859 positions, and 817 full-time equivalents (FTEs) for OJP's management and administration (M&A), which is \$17.6 million below the FY 2024 Continuing Resolution Level.

M&A funding provides the necessary management and administrative structure and resources needed to accomplish OJP's mission and congressional priorities to ensure sound stewardship of OJP's grant programs. OJP's management and administration budget includes costs such as salaries for federal staff, rent for office space, telecommunications, information technology infrastructure and support (e.g., grants management system, financial system, cyber security safeguards), and contractual goods and services. OJP's M&A funding supports the Department's Strategic Objective 1.2 *Promote Good Government*.

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, not only from the grants, cooperative agreements, contracts, and other assistance awarded in that year, but also those grants remaining active from prior years.

The Department's Office of the Inspector General (OIG) has identified grant management as one of the Department's top management challenges since 2000. Ensuring sound stewardship and proper management of awards is a continuous process integrating numerous oversight activities throughout the multi-year life cycle of awards, including risk assessment and management, programmatic and financial monitoring, audit resolution, internal control review, performance management, and training and technical assistance. OJP must monitor all active awards to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of the billions of taxpayer dollars for which it is responsible.

2. Performance Tables

N/A

3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

N/A

B. Research, Evaluation, and Statistics

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</i>	Direct Positions	Estimated FTE	Amount (\$000)
2023 Enacted			\$77,000
2024 Continuing Resolution			\$77,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2025 Current Services			\$77,000
2025 Program Increases			\$0
2025 Program Offsets			\$0
2025 Request ¹			\$77,000
Total Change 2024-2025			\$0

¹In addition to the totals shown above, OJP is administering transfers from the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) of \$10 million in FY 2023 and \$8.19M in FY 2025 to support evaluation research authorized under the First Step Act (FSA).

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 2025, the Department requests \$77 million for the Research, Evaluation, and Statistics appropriation account. The FY 2025 request for this account is equal to the FY 2024 Continuing Resolution level. This appropriation account supports the work of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ).

BJS

BJS is the principal federal statistical agency of the Department of Justice as authorized by 34 U.S.C. §§ 10131-10135. BJS’ national data collections and statistical analyses assist criminal justice professional and policymaker in better understanding all aspects of crime and the criminal justice system and in building the evidence base needed to evaluate the effectiveness of justice-related programs and policies.

The Criminal Justice Statistics Program is the base program of BJS. In FY 2025, the Department requests \$42 million for the Criminal Justice Statistics program. With this funding, BJS:

- Collects, analyzes, publishes, and disseminates statistical information on crime, justice-involved individuals, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government; and
- Provides technical and financial support to state governments in developing capabilities in criminal justice statistics.

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

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 2025, the Department requests a total of \$35 million for NIJ to maintain its commitment to informing criminal and juvenile justice practice and policy by supporting high-quality research, development, and evaluation in the forensic, social, and physical sciences. NIJ embraces three important goals:

- Crime reduction through scientific innovation and evidence-based practice.
- Improving knowledge and understanding of crime and justice issues through science.
- To provide objective and independent knowledge and tools to inform the decision-making of the criminal and juvenile justice communities that reduces crime and advances justice.

In addition, the FY 2025 budget continues to request an \$8.19 million transfer from the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) to support NIJ's research and evaluation of First Step Act related programs and activities.

The President's Budget also includes a set-aside of up to 2.5 percent from OJP discretionary programs for research, evaluation, and statistics. This set-aside provides BJS and NIJ 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

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE ¹						
	Appropriation: Justice Assistance/Research, Evaluation, and Statistics						
	Performance Measures	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2025 Program Changes	FY 2025 Requests	
2.3	Performance Measure	Average number of user sessions per month on BJS and BJS-sponsored websites, including datasets accessed and downloaded via the internet ²	307,980	256,407	219,920	\$0	\$42,000
3.3	Performance Measure	Number of technologies fielded as a result (in whole or in part) of work funded under the NIJ award ³	44	37	24	\$0	\$35,000

FOOTNOTES: National Institute of Justice (NIJ)				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
² Average number of user sessions per month on BJS and BJS-sponsored websites, including datasets accessed and downloaded via the internet	2023	FY	Missed target	Representing a significant improvement, the FY 2023 count is a 16.26% increase from FY 2022. However, the FY 2023 and FY 2024 targets were formulated prior to a modernization effort BJS undertook to update the methods used to measure BJS products and content on BJS and BJS-sponsored sites, and the targets are not in line with these ongoing modernization efforts.
³ Number of technologies fielded as a result (in whole or in part) of work funded under the NIJ award	2023	FY	Missed target	NIJ missed the FY 2023 target of 37 by 7 due to a combination of factors. One is the nature of research and development which can result in both delays and failure. Also, even if the technologies are successfully completed, there is no guarantee that a technology will be adopted into practice (fielded).

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE					
	Appropriation: Research, Evaluation, and Statistics					
	Decision Unit: National Institute of Justice					
	Performance Measures		FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target	FY 2025 Target
3.3	Performance Measure	Number of citations of NIJ products in peer-reviewed journals	6,000	6,774	6,000	6,500
3.3	Performance Measure	Number of media products to translate the findings from NIJ-funded scholarly products for the use of policymakers, practitioners, and the public ⁴	N/A	N/A	280	255
3.3	Performance Measure	Number of scholarly products that resulted in whole or in part from work funded under the NIJ award	350	403	350	425

FOOTNOTES: National Institute of Justice (NIJ)				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
⁴ Number of media products to translate the findings from NIJ-funded scholarly products for the use of policymakers, practitioners, and the public.	2023	FY	New Measure	NIJ will begin reporting on this measure in FY 2024. It will capture NIJ's progress and performance in translating research to practices in the criminal justice field. Prior year data are unavailable.

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE					
	Appropriation: Research, Evaluation, and Statistics					
	Decision Unit: BJS/Bureau of Justice Statistics					
	Performance Measures		FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target	FY 2025 Target
2.3	Performance Measure	Agency-level response rate	93	93	91	91
2.3	Performance Measure	Citizen-level response rate ⁵	80	TBD	70	70
2.3	Performance Measure	Number of datasets released	30	116	30	30
2.3	Performance Measure	Number of mandated reports issued within 1 month of the expected release date ⁶	6	5	5	5
2.3	Performance Measure	Number of products that BJS makes available online	20,000	30,046	20,000	20,000
2.3	Performance Measure	Number of publications released	30	41	30	30
2.3	Performance Measure	Number of requests to seek correction of BJS data in accordance with the BJS Data Quality Guidelines ⁷	0	8	0	0

FOOTNOTES: BJS/Bureau of Justice Statistics				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
⁵ Citizen-level response rate	2023	FY	Data unavailable	NCVS data is collected through December and final NCVS data will not be available until the summer of 2024.
⁶ Number of mandated reports issued within 1 month of the expected release date	2023	FY	Missed target	BJS met established deadlines for the publication of all mandated reports. The FY 2023 target includes a count for a report that was discontinued.
⁷ Number of requests to seek correction of BJS data in accordance with the BJS Data Quality Guidelines	2023	FY	Missed target	The number of corrections from year to year has remained relatively constant, and this year BJS staff identified eight corrections including edits to population data, incident types, and calculation data. The complete rationale for the data corrections reported may be found at: https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/data-corrections

3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

OJP manages performance by evaluating the progress of the following measures.

- *Number of citations of NIJ products in peer-reviewed journals.* This measure indicates how NIJ-funded, evidence-based research is further applied in the scientific community. This number increased significantly because the National Criminal Justice Reference Services (NCJRS) librarians introduced a new methodology for gathering citations which provided a more accurate accounting. The new methodology includes citations of papers published in peer-reviewed journals resulting from NIJ awards. NIJ strongly encourages awardees to submit papers to peer-reviewed journals, thus including these citations better captures the reach of NIJ-funded research within the broader scientific community. Subsequently, NIJ increased the FY 2023 target from 750 to 6000 and changed the definition of the measure to include agency-sponsored journal articles as well. NIJ will support this measure by continuing to produce quality, peer-reviewed, competitive research awards on a timely basis.
- *Number of scholarly products that resulted in whole or in part from work funded under the NIJ award.* This measure indicates the potential promulgation of NIJ-funded research to the research community. In FY 2023, in response to the White House Office of Science and Technology's (OSTP) memo "Ensuring Free, Immediate, and Equitable Access to Federally Funded Research," NIJ began a concerted effort to identify the scope of titles that would be affected by this memo and as part of that effort anticipate the number of identified products to rise in FY 2025.
- *Number of technologies fielded as a result (in whole or in part) of work funded under the NIJ award.* The increase in the FY 2025 target and the decrease of the FY 2023 actuals is due to changes in the number of projected awards in FY 2023 and as it regards the decrease in FY 2023 actuals the nature of research which can result in both delays and unexpected challenges.
- *Number of NIJ research briefs, research synthesis publications, webinars, and podcasts designed to translate research for non-academic and practitioner audiences.* This measure indicates how NIJ-funded research is made readily accessible to policymakers and practitioners. This measure will be introduced in FY 2024 and will include publications (e.g., reports, articles), webinars, podcasts, videos, and web-based toolkits or similar products that are focused on the implications and implementation of NIJ-funded research to policy and practice.
- *Number of mandated reports issued within 1 month of the expected release date.* OJP monitors BJS performance measures to assess the quality, timeliness, and relevance of its data, products, and services and gauging the degree to which data and products are responsive to users' needs. One of BJS's most fundamental long-term goals is to improve product accessibility by increasing web-based distribution and use of data, including online tabulation and analysis of statistical information and downloadable datasets.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

In FY 2025, BJS will support DOJ's FY 2022–2026 Strategic Plan through Strategic Objective 2.3: Combat Violent Crime and Gun Violence by continuing to pursue research that improves information on, and understanding of, the criminal justice systems that enables policymakers to reach informed decisions on critical criminal justice program and policy issues. To continue to meet performance targets, efforts will be dedicated to:

- Transitioning data tools to use modern technologies and increase access to data;
- Transitioning publications to a web-first publishing strategy;
- Enhancing the utility of the BJS website;
- Optimizing the BJS data lifecycle, from collection through analysis to archiving;
- Improving data quality and shortening the timelines for producing data and products;
- Optimizing data storage, security, and confidentiality protection; and
- Strengthening internal information management, including data governance.

In FY 2025, NIJ's National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs) will support DOJ Strategic Objective 3.3: Reform and Strengthen the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems. NamUS is a national information clearinghouse and resource center for missing, unidentified, and unclaimed person cases across the United States. All NamUs resources are provided at no cost to law enforcement, medical examiners, coroners, allied forensic professionals, and family members of missing persons.

In FY 2025, NIJ's Research, Development, and Evaluation Project Grants Program will support DOJ Strategic Objective 3.3: Reform and Strengthen the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems and DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2: Counter Foreign and Domestic Terrorism by fostering the development of new knowledge and tools that can be applied to reduce crime and advance justice, particularly at the state and local level by:

- Developing, demonstrating and evaluating programs and practices relevant to criminal justice, juvenile justice and crime victims' services outcomes;
- Identifying and analyzing the causes and correlates of crime;
- Improving the functioning of the criminal and juvenile justice systems;
- Developing new methods for the prevention and reduction of crime;
- Developing new methods for to detect, investigate and prosecute crime; and
- Enhancing the justice research infrastructure.

C. State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</i>	Direct Positions	Estimated FTE	Amount (\$000)
2023 Enacted			\$2,416,805
2024 Continuing Resolution			\$2,416,805
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			\$0
2025 Current Services			\$2,416,805
2025 Program Increases			\$80,000
2025 Program Offsets			-\$487,805
2025 Request ¹			\$2,009,000
Total Change 2024-2025			-\$407,805

^{1/} In addition to the totals shown above, OJP is administering \$280 million in supplemental funding provided under the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act (BSCA) in FY 2022 and 2023. In FY 2024, OJP will administer an additional \$280 million in supplemental funding under the BSCA.

1. Account Description

In FY 2025, the Department requests \$2.009 billion in discretionary funding for the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance account, which is \$407.8 million below the FY 2024 CR level.

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 to promote systemic criminal and juvenile justice system reform; encourage the use of alternatives to incarceration in the justice system; prevent and reduce the incidence of violent crime (including hate crimes and sexual assault); build trust between law enforcement and the community; promote effective, evidence-based reentry programs; identify innovative solutions to crime- and justice system-related challenges through evidence-based programs; and address criminal justice and public safety challenges related to substance misuse through effective treatment and diversion programs. 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, territorial, and tribal partners.

Key programs funded under this appropriation account include:

- **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: The JAG formula program provides both state and local governments with formula grant awards based on population and violent crime statistics. These formula awards 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).

- **Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Use Program (COSSUP)**

Purpose: Supports state, local, and tribal governments to develop, implement, or expand comprehensive efforts to identify, respond to, treat, and support those impacted by illicit opioids, stimulants, and other drugs of misuse.

Description: Provides funding to support four key areas that include: promoting public safety and supporting access to recovery services in the criminal justice system; strengthening the collection and sharing of data across systems to understand and address the impact of illicit substance use and misuse; align and maximize resources across systems and leverage diverse program funding; and prevent substance use and misuse.

- **Treatment Courts Programs**

Purpose: Assists state, local, and tribal jurisdictions in developing and implementing drug courts that effectively integrate evidence-based substance misuse disorder treatment, mandatory random drug testing, equitable sanctions and incentives, and transitional services in judicially supervised court settings.

Description: Provides grants and training and technical assistance to support the development, operation, and enhancement of adult, juvenile and family drug courts at the state, local, and tribal levels. Drug court programs have proven to be a solid investment of federal dollars with a 25-year track record of success in diverting addicted individuals from incarceration and reducing their risk of recidivism, thus improving public safety and health.

- **STOP School Violence Act Program**

Purpose: Prevent or mitigate incidents of school violence by promoting coordinated, evidence-based approaches to school safety that encourage collaboration between schools and local law enforcement.

Description: Provides funding to support training to prevent student violence against others and self; the development and operation of anonymous reporting systems for threats of school violence; and the development and deployment of school threat assessment and intervention teams that include coordination with law enforcement agencies and school personnel as well as specialized training for school officials in responding to mental health crises.

- **DNA and Related Forensics Programs and Activities**

Purpose: 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.

- **National Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI)**

Purpose: 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 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.

- **Second Chance Act (SCA) Program**

Purpose: Reduce criminal recidivism by assisting formerly incarcerated individuals with successful reintegration 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 misuse 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: Improve 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 and helping federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement investigate crime and promote public safety.

2. Performance Tables

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE ¹						
	Appropriation: Drug Courts						
	Performance Measures	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2025 Program Changes	FY 2025 Requests	
2.5	Performance Measure	Percent of drug court participants who graduate from the Drug Court program	55	56	55	\$0	\$95,000
2.5	Performance Measure	Percent of participants who reoffend while participating in the Drug Court program ²	4	6	N/A	\$0	\$95,000

FOOTNOTES: Performance and Resources Table				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
² Percent of participants who reoffend while participating in the Drug Court program	2024	FY	Discontinued measure	N/A. This measure is being discontinued in FY 2024 because the Drug Court graduation rate measure best reflects the success of the program and its participants.

Strategic Objective	DOJ Strategic Plan Key Performance Indicators					
	Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance					
	Decision Unit: Bureau of Justice Assistance					
	Performance Measures		FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target	FY 2025 Target
2.3	Key Performance Indicator	Percentage of grantees that have conducted community engagement activities as part of the program planning for their crime reduction initiative ³	25	34	10	N/A
3.3	Key Performance Indicator	Percentage of JAG law enforcement grantees implementing innovative and evidence-based practices	9	10	11	12
2.5	Key Performance Indicator	Percentage of relevant-funded grantee programs that provide Medication Assisted Treatment as part of their substance abuse services ⁴	72	TBD	43	43

FOOTNOTES: KPIs				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
³ Percentage of grantees that have conducted community engagement activities as part of the program planning for their crime reduction initiative	2025	FY	Discontinued measure	Because this program has not been funded for the past two appropriation cycles, this measure will be discontinued and replaced with percent of programs implementing community violence intervention strategies.
⁴ Percentage of relevant-funded grantee programs that provide Medication Assisted Treatment as part of their substance abuse services	2023	FY	Data unavailable	FY 2023's baseline data is unavailable until spring 2024.

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE					
	Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance					
	Decision Unit: OVC Human Trafficking					
	Performance Measures		FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target	FY 2025 Target
2.6	Performance Measure	Number of victims served through human trafficking grant programs	10,000	10,235	10,000	10,000

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE					
	Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance					
	Decision Unit: SMART Office (Adam Walsh Act / SORNA Training and Technical Assistance Program)					
	Performance Measures		FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target	FY 2025 Target
2.3	Performance Measure	Number of in-person and virtual trainings delivered in the current reporting period ⁵	12	13	10	N/A

FOOTNOTES: SMART Office (Adam Walsh Act / SORNA Training and Technical Assistance Program)				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
⁵ Number of in-person and virtual trainings delivered in the current reporting period	2025	FY	Data unavailable	N/A. The program populating this measure has been discontinued, and FY 2024 will be the last year of data

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE					
	Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance					
	Decision Unit: BJS (NCHIP Program)					
	Performance Measures		FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target	FY 2025 Target
2.3	Performance Measure	Number of states submitting mental health data to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System Indices (NICS Indices) (at least 1000 records)	51	47	48	49
2.3	Performance Measure	Percentage of records accessible through Interstate Identification Index ⁶	N/A	N/A	86	N/A
2.3	Performance Measure	Percentage of state records which are automated ⁷	N/A	N/A	98	N/A
2.3	Performance Measure	Percentage of state supported records in Interstate Identification Index (III) System	86	86	87	88

FOOTNOTES: BJS (NCHIP Program)				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
⁶ Percentage of records accessible through Interstate Identification Index	2023	FY	Data unavailable	Data only available in even years. Targets for odd years are not applicable.
⁷ Percentage of state records which are automated	2023	FY	Data unavailable	Data only available in even years, so targets and data for odd years are not applicable.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE						
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance						
Decision Unit: BJA (DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction Program [CEBR])						
Strategic Objective		Performance Measures	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target	FY 2025 Target
2.3	Performance Measure	Percentage change in the number of DNA profile uploads into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) system from the previous fiscal year ⁸	TBD	24	35	35

FOOTNOTES: BJA (CEBR)				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
⁸ Percentage change in the number of DNA profile uploads into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) system from the previous fiscal year	2023	FY	Data unavailable	BJA is unable to create a target due to lack of historical data.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE						
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance						
Decision Unit: BJA (Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement)						
Strategic Objective		Performance Measures	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target	FY 2025 Target
2.3	Performance Measure	Percent of cases completed that were sent for testing to identify the presence of a seized drug	64	88	64	64

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE					
	Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance					
	Decision Unit: BJA (Drug Court Program)					
	Performance Measures		FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target	FY 2025 Target
2.5	Performance Measure	Percent of drug court participants who graduate from the Drug Court program	55	56	55	55
2.5	Performance Measure	Percent of Drug Court program participants, enrolled in the program at least 90 days, who tested positive for alcohol or illegal substance ⁹	25	25	N/A	N/A
2.5	Performance Measure	Percent of participants who reoffend while participating in the Drug Court program ¹⁰	4	6	N/A	N/A

FOOTNOTES: BJA (Drug Court Program)				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
⁹ Percent of Drug Court program participants, enrolled in the program at least 90 days, who tested positive for alcohol or illegal substance	2024	FY	Discontinued measure	N/A. This measure will be discontinued in FY 2024 because the other reported Drug Court measures better reflect the program.
¹⁰ Percent of participants who reoffend while participating in the Drug Court program	2024	FY	Discontinued measure	N/A. This measure is being discontinued in FY 2024 because the Drug Court graduation rate measure best reflects the success of the program and its participants.

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE					
	Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance					
	Decision Unit: BJA (Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants)					
	Performance Measures		FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target	FY 2025 Target
2.3	Performance Measure	Successful completion rate for individuals participating in drug-related JAG programs ¹¹	59	49	59	55

FOOTNOTES: BJA (Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants)				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
¹¹ Successful completion rate for individuals participating in drug-related JAG programs	2023	FY	Missed target	The small number of individuals participating in this program leads to a high degree of variance in the actuals.

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE					
	Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance					
	Decision Unit: BJA (Second Chance Act)					
	Performance Measures		FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target	FY 2025 Target
3.3	Performance Measure	Percent of individuals in Swift Certain and Fair-funded programs that did not complete the program because of court or criminal involvement, lack of program engagement, or absconding ¹²	25	TBD	35	NA
5.2	Performance Measure	Percent of participants successfully completing the SCA Co-Occurring program	60	53	60	60
2.5	Performance Measure	Total individuals provided direct services by SCA-funded programs ¹³	N/A	N/A	32,364	33,500

FOOTNOTES: BJA (Second Chance Act)				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
¹² Percent of individuals in Swift Certain and Fair-funded programs that did not complete the program because of court or criminal involvement, lack of program engagement, or absconding	2023	FY	Data unavailable	Data are currently unavailable due to the migration to a different data collection system.
	2024	FY	Discontinued measure	This measure as defined is no longer being collected.
¹³ Total individuals provided direct services by SCA-funded programs	2023	FY	Data unavailable	BJA will begin reporting on this measure in FY 2024. Prior year data are not available.

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE					
	Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance					
	Decision Unit: BJA (Tribal Program)					
	Performance Measures		FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target	FY 2025 Target
2.5	Performance Measure	Graduation/completion rate of program participants in a Drug Court/Healing-To-Wellness/Treatment program	38	48	38	45

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE					
	Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance					
	Decision Unit: BJA (Project Safe Neighborhoods [PSN])					
	Performance Measures		FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target	FY 2025 Target
2.3	Performance Measure	Number of grants made to state and local law enforcement agencies to promote police/community partnerships for crime reduction ¹⁴	93	89	N/A	N/A

FOOTNOTES: BJA (Project Safe Neighborhoods [PSN])

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
¹⁴ Number of grants made to state and local law enforcement agencies to promote police/community partnerships for crime reduction	2024, 2025	FY	Discontinued measure	OJP will discontinue this measure in FY 2024 because it no longer reflects the Department's key priorities.

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE					
	Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance					
	Decision Unit: BJA (RSAT Program)					
	Performance Measures		FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target	FY 2025 Target
2.5	Performance Measure	Percent jail based/residential successful completions	68	71	70	70
2.5	Performance Measure	Percent of participants who successfully completed all requirements of the aftercare portion of the RSAT program	50	71	50	60

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE					
	Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance					
	Decision Unit: BJA Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Use Program [COSSUP])					
	Performance Measures		FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target	FY 2025 Target
2.5	Performance Measure	Percent of individuals that received substance abuse treatment services who do not experience a subsequent overdose within the 6 months following their referral into the program	90	97	90	90
2.5	Performance Measure	Percentage of COSSUP grantees conducting harm reduction activities ¹⁵	NA	NA	45	45

2.5	Performance Measure	Percentage of COSSUP grantees who are using grant funds to operate diversion programs ¹⁶	NA	NA	7	7
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FOOTNOTES: BJA (COSSUP)				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
¹⁵ Percentage of COSSUP grantees conducting harm reduction activities	2023	FY	New measure	BJA will begin reporting on this measure in FY 2024.
¹⁶ Percentage of COSSUP grantees who are using grant funds to operate diversion programs	2023	FY	New measure	BJA will begin reporting on this measure in FY 2024.

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE					
	Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance					
	Decision Unit: BJA (Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program)					
	Performance Measures		FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target	FY 2025 Target
2.5	Performance Measure	Percent of participants who were tested that did not test positive for the presence of alcohol or illicit substances during the reporting period ¹⁷	50	69	N/A	N/A

FOOTNOTES: BJA (Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program)				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
¹⁷ Percent of participants who were tested that did not test positive for the presence of alcohol or illicit substances during the reporting period	2024	FY	Discontinued measure	BJA will sunset this measure in FY 2024 because it no longer reflects key priorities.

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE					
	Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance					
	Decision Unit: OJJDP (Multiple OJJDP-Administered Decision Units)					
	Performance Measures	CY 2023 Target	CY 2023 Actual	CY 2024 Target	CY 2025 Target	
2.5	Performance Measure	Percent of participants successfully completing program requirements (e.g. Graduation Rate) ¹⁸	52	TBD	N/A	N/A

FOOTNOTES: OJJDP (Multiple OJJDP-Administered Decision Units)				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
¹⁸ Percent of participants successfully completing program requirements (e.g. Graduation Rate)	2023	CY	Data unavailable	CY 2023 data will be available in spring 2024.
	2024, 2025	CY	Discontinued measure	OJJDP will discontinue reporting on this measure in FY 2024.

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE					
	Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance					
	Decision Unit: BJA (Community Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative)					
	Performance Measures	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target	FY 2025 Target	
2.3	Performance Measure	Percent of programs implementing community violence intervention strategies ¹⁹	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD

FOOTNOTES: BJA (Community Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative)				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
¹⁹ Percent of programs implementing community violence intervention strategies	2023	FY	Data unavailable	BJA will begin reporting on this measure in FY 2024.

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE					
	Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance					
	Decision Unit: BJA (Crime Gun Intelligence Center)					
	Performance Measures		FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target	FY 2025 Target
2.3	Performance Measure	Number of new cases referred to the CGIC investigative team ²⁰	N/A	N/A	TBD	5,500

FOOTNOTES: BJA (Crime Gun Intelligence Center)				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
²⁰ Number of new cases referred to the CGIC investigative team	2023	FY	Data unavailable	BJA will begin reporting on this measure in FY 2024.

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE					
	Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance					
	Decision Unit: BJA (Sexual Assault Kit Initiative)					
	Performance Measures		FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target	FY 2025 Target
2.3	Performance Measure	Total number of CODIS hits resulting from the SAKI program ²¹	N/A	N/A	TBD	18,900

FOOTNOTES: BJA (Sexual Assault Kit Initiative)				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
²¹ Total number of CODIS hits resulting from the SAKI program	2023	FY	Data unavailable	BJA will begin reporting on this measure in FY 2024.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE						
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance						
Decision Unit: BJA (Shepard and Byrd)						
Strategic Objective		Performance Measures	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target	FY 2025 Target
3.3	Performance Measure	Percentage of potential hate crime arrests that resulted in an indictment (formal charge) or sentence enhancement ²²	N/A	N/A	47%	42%

FOOTNOTES: BJA (Shepard and Byrd)				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
²² Percentage of potential hate crime arrests that resulted in an indictment (formal charge) or sentence enhancement	2023	FY	Data unavailable	BJA will begin reporting on this measure in FY 2024.

3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

OJP manages performance by evaluating the progress of the measures in the performance tables above. The measures sampled below are noteworthy for being included in DOJ's Strategic Plan, or because they are new or revised measures.

- *Percentage of grantees that have conducted community engagement activities as part of the program planning for crime reduction initiatives.* This measure is from the Byrne Criminal Justice Initiative (BCJI) which supports data- and research-driven projects that build and enhance the capacity of communities to create comprehensive strategies addressing priority crime problems. Through training and technical assistance, BCJI grantees are given the tools and guidance to build trust between law enforcement agencies and local communities using community-based crime reduction efforts. While all grantees have conducted community engagement over the life of their award, the program's FY 2025 target for this effort is 10 percent, since existing grantees are moving out of the planning stages. As appropriations for this program have ended, this measure is being discontinued in FY 2025.
- *Percentage of relevant-funded grantee programs that provide Medication-Assisted Treatment as part of their substance use disorder services.* OJP supports the use of medication-assisted treatment (MAT) as part of a suite of substance use reduction strategies and has created a shared performance measure between BJA and OJJDP to capture the use of this technique. BJA and OJJDP support this work by encouraging grant-funded treatment programs to make MAT available to the appropriate populations. BJA contributes results for this measure from the following programs: Comprehensive, Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program (COSSUP), Drug Courts, Second Chance Act (SCA) Co-Occurring, and Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT). OJJDP will contribute results on MAT usage for these programs: Juvenile Treatment Drug Court, Family Drug Courts, Tribal Healing to Wellness Court, and the Opioid Affected Youth Initiative. The FY 2025 target for the suite of programs is 43 percent.
- *Percentage of JAG law enforcement grantees implementing innovative and evidence-based practices.* OJP uses this measure to support the use of innovative and evidence-based practices. Through the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG), BJA gauges the field's efforts to adopt police reform policies and procedures and use evidence-based practices in training, hiring, and operations. The FY 2025 target is 12 percent of all JAG-funded law enforcement agencies.
- *Number of victims served through human trafficking grant programs.* OJP's Human Trafficking Grant Program assists victims of all forms of human trafficking by: 1) delivering services to victims of trafficking, 2) supporting the Enhanced Collaborative Model Task Force to Combat Human Trafficking, 3) supporting prevention and early intervention services, 4) delivering training and technical

assistance to improve responses to victims of trafficking, and 5) funding data collection, research, and evaluation to better understand trafficking victimization and the needs of victims. This measure will assist in gauging the identification of and services to all human trafficking victims. OJP projects to assist 10,000 human trafficking victims in FY 2025.

- *Number of states in Interstate Identification Index (III) System* will be reworded to *Percentage of state-supported records in Interstate Identification Index (III)* in FY 2023 to better reflect participation in the system as well as the percentage of those records that are accessible. The National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) uses several outcome measures to track progress and results towards building the national infrastructure to support the background check systems required under the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act and other gun-related legislation. OJP is working towards increasing FY 2024 and FY 2025 targets for this measure to increase information sharing through the III.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

OJP programs under this appropriation support DOJ Strategic Plan Objectives 2.3: Combat Violent Crime and Gun Violence, such as:

- The Community-Based Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative (CVIPI) is one of OJP's top priority programs. The CVIPI program seeks to prevent and reduce violent crime in communities through comprehensive, evidence-based violence intervention and prevention programs based on partnerships between community residents, local government agencies, victim service providers, community-based organizations, law enforcement, hospitals, researchers, and other community stakeholders. Program strategies include street outreach, hospital-based violence intervention, violence interrupters, group violence intervention, and cognitive behavioral therapy.
- The NCHIP priority focus is on increasing law enforcement intelligence and information sharing among federal, state, local, and tribal agencies. OJP continues 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. Some of OJP's efforts to support this program are:
 - Providing states with direct, on-site technical assistance on methods to improve the submission of appropriate information from law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, jails, corrections departments, and community supervision agencies to the repository.
 - Hosting workshops that bring together multidisciplinary teams of individuals from each participating state, including repository staff, prosecutors, courts, and law enforcement to ensure that all agencies that use and contribute data can hear

first-hand the challenges and success stories for building and maintaining criminal history records from their peers.

- Conducting data collection and publication of criminal history-related surveys and materials. These surveys provide a quick “snapshot” of programs, policies, experiences, and practices in various jurisdictions and foster active dialogue among repository directors to address emerging and critical issues.

OJP programs under this appropriation support DOJ Strategic Objective 2.5: Combat Drug Trafficking and Prevent Overdose Deaths such as:

- The Comprehensive, Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Use Disorder Program (COSSUP) provides necessary resources that allow communities to respond to substance use and misuse to reduce overdose deaths, promote public safety, and support access to substance use disorder (SUD) treatment and recovery services in the criminal justice system. The program also promotes cross-system planning and coordination to deliver a broad range of evidence-based, culturally relevant interventions for adults and affected family members at any intercept point of the justice system.
- The BJA Treatment Courts program grantees plan, implement, and enhance treatment court services, including service coordination, management of treatment court participants, and recovery support services. BJA supports Adult Drug Courts, Veteran’s Treatment Courts, and Community Courts.
- The BJA Second Chance Act (SCA) Improving Substance Use Disorder Treatment and Recovery Outcomes for Adults in Reentry program serves adults with substance use disorders who are returning to a community from incarceration.
- The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program develops and implements residential substance use disorder treatment programs within correctional facilities, jails, and upon reentry.
- OJJDP’s Juvenile Treatment Drug Court program creates and enhances juvenile treatment court programs for youth in the justice system who face substance use challenges.
- The OJJDP Family Drug Courts program builds capacity of states, state and local courts, local governments, and federal recognized Tribal governments to support existing family treatment courts or establish new courts.
- The OJJDP Tribal Healing to Wellness Court program enhances the capacity of Tribal courts to respond to the substance use challenges of court-involved youth. The courts use culturally informed approaches to promote accountability, healing, and Tribal identity in youth younger than 21.

OJP programs under this appropriation support DOJ Strategic Plan Strategic Objective 2.6: Protect Vulnerable Communities by aligning human trafficking programs with the third strategy under that objective which is Protect Children from Crime and Exploitation.

- OVC's Enhanced Collaborative Model Task Force to Combat Human Trafficking program supports the investigation and prosecution of traffickers and providing services to victims of exploitation when they are identified.

D. Juvenile Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Juvenile Justice Programs</i>	Direct Positions	Estimated FTE	Amount (\$000)
2023 Enacted			\$400,000
2024 Continuing Resolution			\$400,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			\$0
2025 Current Services			\$400,000
2025 Program Increases			\$7,000
2025 Program Offsets			\$0
2025 Request			\$407,000
Total Change 2024-2025			\$7,000

1. Account Description

In FY 2025, the Department requests \$407.0 million in discretionary funding for the Juvenile Justice Programs account. This represents an increase of \$7.0 million above the FY 2024 Continuing Resolution level.

This account supports programs that help state, local, and tribal governments, as well as non-profit and community organizations, implement effective juvenile crime and delinquency prevention programs, and assist children victimized by crime and abuse. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) programs also promote efforts to prevent juvenile crime and delinquency, support systemic juvenile justice system reform, implement evidence-based and trauma-informed programs to address the needs of youth involved with the justice system, encourage alternatives to incarceration in the juvenile justice system, and assist young people convicted of delinquent or criminal acts to successfully reintegrate into their communities.

Key programs funded under this appropriation account include:

- **Part B Formula Grants**

Purpose: Supports state and local programs designed to increase prevention and intervention programs for youth, ensure appropriate accountability for delinquent behavior, and improve the juvenile justice system. This program also supports state and local compliance with the core requirements of the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP), as amended.

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 funds to improve and increase their implementation of evidence-based prevention and intervention programs for juvenile justice system involved youth. Funding also supports comprehensive resources and training and technical assistance to assist in planning, operating, and assessing the effectiveness of state's delinquency prevention, intervention, and juvenile justice system improvement efforts.

- Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program**

Purpose: Assists state, local and tribal governments in assessing and improving legal representation services for juveniles involved in the justice system.

Description: This program provides funding and other resources to: 1) help states, localities, and tribes develop effective, well-resourced model juvenile defense delivery systems with standards of practice and policies for their effective management; and 2) provide cost effective and innovative training for the Juvenile Defense Bar, including court-appointed counsel, particularly in rural, remote, and underserved areas.
- Victims of Child Abuse Act (VOCAA) – Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program**

Purpose: Enhance the effectiveness of the investigation and prosecution of child abuse cases.

Description: This program provides training and technical assistance to build strong multidisciplinary teams of highly qualified professionals involved in the prevention, intervention, prosecution, and investigation systems that respond to and help heal victims of child abuse. It also supports the development of Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs), multidisciplinary teams, and state chapters to strengthen the criminal justice system's response to child abuse and neglect. It provides funding to local CACs through subawards.
- Delinquency Prevention Program**

Purpose: Reduce the likelihood that youth will commit serious and violent offenses as adults, thus reducing potential victimization and the burden of crime on society.

Description: This program provides funding for a variety of programs aimed at preventing youth at risk of becoming delinquent from entering the juvenile justice system; and intervening with first-time and non-serious justice-involved youth to keep them from further contact with the juvenile justice system.
- Missing and Exploited Children (MEC) Program**

Purpose: 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 (ICAC) Task Force Program, National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), and the AMBER Alert Program.
- Youth Mentoring Program**

Purpose: 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

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE ¹						
	Appropriation: Juvenile Justice Programs						
	Performance Measures		CY 2023 Target	CY 2023 Actual	CY 2024 Target	Current Services, Adjustments, and CY 2025 Program Changes	CY 2025 Requests
2.6	Performance Measure	Percent of children recovered within 72 hours of an issuance of an AMBER Alert	92	TBD	92	\$1,000	\$106,000

Strategic Objective	DOJ STRATEGIC PLAN KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS						
	Appropriation: Juvenile Justice Programs						
	Decision Unit: Juvenile Justice Programs						
	Performance Measures		CY 2023 Target	CY 2023 Actual	CY 2024 Target	CY 2025 Target	
3.4	Key Performance Indicator	Percentage of eligible individuals represented by consistent defense counsel throughout that individual’s justice system involvement ²	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE					
	Appropriation: Juvenile Justice Programs					
	Decision Unit: OJJDP (Multiple OJJDP-Administered Decision Units)					
		Performance Measures	CY 2023 Target	CY 2023 Actual	CY 2024 Target	CY 2025 Target
3.3	Performance Measure	Number of forensic exams completed ¹	55,000	TBD	55,000	55,000
2.3	Performance Measure	Percent of states and territories that are determined to comply with the four Core Requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP A) ¹	90	TBD	80	80
3.3	Performance Measure	Percentage of eligible individuals adjudicated for a delinquency offense ^{1,2}	7	TBD	7	N/A
3.3	Performance Measure	Percentage of eligible individuals served by an evidence-based program or practice ^{1,3}	60	TBD	50	N/A
2.5	Performance Measure	Percentage of eligible individuals who abstained from or reduced substance misuse ¹	50	TBD	50	50
3.3	Performance Measure	Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs ^{1,4}	58	TBD	N/A	N/A
3.3	Performance Measure	Percentage of improvement in protective factors for eligible individuals receiving services ^{1,5}	73	TBD	73	N/A
3.3	Performance Measure	Percentage of tribal youth participating in federally funded, tribally controlled programs who offend ^{1,6}	7	TBD	N/A	N/A
3.3	Performance Measure	Percentage of youth who offend and reoffend ^{1,7}	15	TBD	N/A	N/A

FOOTNOTES				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
¹ All measures	2023	CY	Data unavailable	CY 2023 data will be available in spring 2024.
² Percentage of eligible individuals represented by consistent defense counsel throughout that individual's justice system involvement	2023	CY	Other	CY 2023 is the baseline year of data. Target setting for subsequent years will be informed by this year's data.
³ Percentage of eligible individuals adjudicated for a delinquency offense	2025	CY	Discontinued measure	CY 2024 will be the final year of reporting for this measure.
⁴ Percentage of eligible individuals served by an evidence-based program or practice	2025	CY	Discontinued measure	CY 2024 will be the final year of reporting for this measure.
⁵ Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	2024	CY	Discontinued measure	CY 2023 will be the final year of reporting for this measure.
⁶ Percentage of improvement in protective factors for eligible individuals receiving services	2025	CY	Discontinued measure	CY 2024 will be the final year of reporting for this measure.
⁷ Percentage of tribal youth participating in federally funded, tribally controlled programs who offend	2024	CY	Discontinued measure	CY 2023 will be the final year of reporting for this measure.
⁸ Percentage of youth who offend and reoffend	2024	CY	Discontinued measure	CY 2023 will be the final year of reporting for this measure.

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE					
	Appropriation: Juvenile Justice Programs					
	Decision Unit: OJJDP (Tribal Youth Program)					
	Performance Measures			CY 2023 Target	CY 2023 Actual	CY 2024 Target
3.3	Performance Measure	Percent of tribal youth participating in federally funded, tribally controlled programs who demonstrate improved outcomes (i.e., change in targeted behaviors). ^{9,1}	75	TBD	70	N/A

FOOTNOTES				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
Percent of tribal youth participating in federally funded, tribally controlled programs who demonstrate improved outcomes (i.e., change in targeted behaviors).	2025	CY	Discontinued measure	CY 2024 will be the final year of reporting for this measure.

3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

OJJDP's mission is to provide national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and respond to youth delinquency and victimization. The Office helps states, localities, and Tribes develop effective and equitable juvenile justice systems that create safer communities and empower youth to lead productive lives. This work is done through a broad array of formula and discretionary grant programs under this appropriation. These include OJJDP's Title II Formula Grant program, which supports state delinquency prevention and juvenile justice systems improvement efforts, several prevention and early intervention programs addressing delinquency risk and protective factors, as well as initiatives that promote system reform, and support for system-involved youth and their families.

OJP manages performance with the following measures that align closely with administration priorities and juvenile justice standards. These measures have been developed recently, so targets are currently being established.

- *Percent of states and territories that are determined to comply with the four Core Requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP Act).* This is designed to measure the extent to which states comply with requirements of the JJDP Act, as compliance reflects a juvenile justice system that has met a basic standard of safety.
- *Percentage of eligible individuals represented by consistent defense counsel throughout that individual's justice system involvement.* This measure is a Key Performance Indicator for DOJ's Strategic Objective 3.4: Expand Equal Access to Justice, and it is an indicator of long-term positive outcomes for youth in the justice system.
- *Percentage of improvement in protective factors for eligible individuals receiving services.* This measure tracks individual youth to identify improvements in protective factors for delinquency, such as substance use reduction. Examples of protective factors are positive relationships with parents/caregivers, active engagement with school, and participation in recreational activities. Improvements in these protective factors are associated with positive outcomes over the long term, including reductions in recidivism. This strong outcome measure applies to all OJJDP's direct service programs, and it is based on decades of juvenile justice research identifying individual level risk and protective factors for juvenile delinquency.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

The Juvenile Justice appropriation supports five DOJ Strategic Plan Objectives, starting with Objective 2.3: Combat Violent Crime and Gun Violence. The Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative aligns with Objective 2.3 by focusing on preventing community and youth violence.

The Youth Mentoring Opioid Program and the Opioid Affected Youth Initiative both support Objective 2.5: Combat Drug Trafficking and Prevent Overdose Deaths by supporting youth that are impacted by opioid and other substance misuse. The Opioid Affected Youth Initiative supports juvenile and criminal justice systems to address the needs of children and youth impacted by opioids to reduce juvenile justice and foster care system involvement.

The AMBER Alert Program, the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Program, and the Regional Children's Advocacy Center program are all aligned to Objective 2.6: Protect Vulnerable Communities by providing support to vulnerable children.

Programs that directly tie to Objective 3.3: Reform and Strengthen the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems to Ensure Fair and Just Treatment include the Title II Formula Grants Program which supports state and local delinquency prevention and intervention efforts and juvenile justice system improvements; and the Tribal Youth Program which helps Tribes improve their juvenile justice systems and support prevention, intervention, and treatment approaches that benefit youth.

Finally, OJJDP supports Objective 3.4: Expand Equal Access to Justice with the Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense program that focuses on improving access to consistent and high-quality counsel for youth in the juvenile justice system.

E. Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Public Safety Officers Benefits</i>	Direct Positions	Estimated FTE	Amount (\$000)
2023 Enacted			\$167,800
2024 Continuing Resolution			\$167,800
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			\$0
2025 Current Services			\$167,800
2025 Program Increases			\$0
2025 Program Offsets			\$0
2025 Request			\$167,800
Total Change 2024-2025			\$0

1. Account Description

In FY 2025, the Department requests \$167.8 million for the Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) appropriation account (both mandatory and discretionary), which is equal to the FY 2024 Continuing Resolution level. 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 2023, the PSOB death benefit was \$422,035.
- **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. In FY 2023, the PSOB disability benefit was \$422,035.
- **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 2023, the PSOB education benefit was up to \$1,401 per month.

2. Performance Tables

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE						
	Appropriation: Public Safety Officer's Benefits (PSOB) Mandatory						
	Performance Measures		FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2025 Program Changes	FY 2025 Requests
2.6	Performance Measure	Number of death claims processed ¹	N/A	671	N/A	\$0	\$133,000

FOOTNOTES: PSOB Mandatory				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
¹ Number of death claims processed	2024	FY	Data unavailable	N/A. OJP is unable to estimate the expected number of death claims to be processed each year.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE						
Appropriation: Public Safety Officer's Benefits (PSOB - Mandatory)						
Decision Unit: BJA (PSOB Program)						
Strategic Objective	Performance Measures		FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target	FY 2025 Target
2.6	Performance Measure	Number of death claims processed ²	N/A	671	N/A	N/A

FOOTNOTES: PSOB Mandatory				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
² Number of death claims processed	2024, 2025	FY	Data unavailable	N/A. OJP is unable to estimate the expected number of death claims to be processed each year.

3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

OJP's Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program (PSOB) measures the number of death claims processed (including appeals). However, OJP does not establish specific targets for this program because it cannot anticipate the number of death claims it will receive each year.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

The PSOB provides death and education benefits to survivors of fallen law enforcement officers, firefighters, and other first responders, and disability benefits to officers catastrophically injured in the line of duty. The PSOB specifically contributes to DOJ Strategic Objective 2.6: Protect Vulnerable Communities by supporting the families of persons killed or injured in the line of duty. It aligns with DOJ's commitment to treating victims and their families with dignity and respect.

F. Crime Victims Fund

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Crime Victims Fund</i>	Direct Positions	Estimated FTE	Amount (\$000)
2023 Enacted			\$1,900,000
2024 Continuing Resolution			\$1,900,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			\$0
2025 Current Services			\$1,900,000
2025 Program Increases			\$0
2025 Program Offsets			-\$400,000
2025 Request			\$1,500,000
Total Change 2024-2025			-\$400,000

1. Account Description

In FY 2025, the Department requests \$1.5 billion for the Crime Victims Fund (CVF), which is \$400 million below the FY 2024 Continuing Resolution level. The CVF is financed by collections of fines and penalties stemming from federal crimes, not tax dollars. Most of the account's resources are the result of large corporate cases rather than individual offenses.

Of the \$1.5 billion total:

- up to \$75.0 million (or 5 percent) will be for Tribal victims' assistance grants, and
- \$5.0 million will be provided to the Office of the Inspector General.

The Fund provides a stable and reliable funding source for programs serving victims of crime through formula grants to states, training and technical assistance to victims' services organizations, and competitive, non-formula awards that support new and innovative victims' services programs.

Funding would be distributed in accordance with the statutory distribution formula (authorized by the Victims of Crime Act of 1984, as amended):

- 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.

Up to \$27.0 million to be used annually to improve the investigation, handling, and prosecution of child abuse cases. Funding would be available to both the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (which receives up to \$17.0 million for state efforts), and OVC (which receives up to \$10.0 million for tribal efforts).

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 75 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 75 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 \$75.0 million will be set-aside for grants and assistance to 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 \$1.5 billion in CVF funding provided under the annual mandatory appropriation for crime victims programs.
- Child Pornography Victims Reserve (*Statutory special fund*): This CVF reserve fund was authorized by the Amy, Vicky, and Andy Child Pornography Victim Assistance Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-299), which became law in December 2018. Under the provisions of this act, the Director of OVC is authorized to set aside up to \$10.0 million in balances from the CVF to support the Child Pornography Victims Reserve. The Reserve will award defined restitution payments of \$35,000 (adjusted annually for inflation) to qualifying victims of child pornography offenses as defined in the Act.

Funding for the Child Pornography Reserve Fund is available in addition to the \$1.5 billion in CVF funding provided under the annual mandatory appropriation for crime victims programs. Special financial assessments authorized by the Amy, Vicky, and Andy Child Pornography Victim Assistance Act against defendants convicted of child pornography offenses will also be deposited in the Child Pornography Victims Reserve to fund restitution payments.

2. Performance Tables

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE ¹						
	Appropriation: Crime Victims Fund (CVF)						
	Performance Measures	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target	Current Services Adjustments and FY2025 Program Changes	FY 2025 Requests	
2.6	Performance Measure	Number of victims of a violent crime that receive services through the Victim Assistance program	5.5M	5.5M	5M	-\$400,000	\$1,500,000

Strategic Objective	DOJ Strategic Plan Key Performance Indicators					
	Appropriation: Crime Victims Fund					
	Decision Unit: OVC CVF					
	Performance Measures	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target	FY 2025 Target	
2.6	Key Performance Indicator	Percent increase in services to traditionally underserved victim populations through VOCA-funded organizations (formula and discretionary) and anti-human trafficking programs ⁴	.5	46	.5	.5

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE	
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Strategic Objective	Appropriation: Crime Victims Fund					
	Decision Unit: OVC CVF					
	Performance Measures		FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target	FY 2025 Target
2.6	Performance Measure	Amount of Crime Victims Compensation Program compensation dollars paid	\$350M	\$359M	\$325M	\$325M
2.6	Performance Measure	Number of Crime Victims Compensation Program claims paid ⁵	225,000	200,674	200,000	200,000
2.6	Performance Measure	Number of Victim Notification System notifications made	15M	17M	15M	15M
2.6	Performance Measure	Number of victims of a violent crime that receive services through the Victim Assistance program	5.5M	5.5M	5M	5M
2.6	Performance Measure	Number of victims provided with emergency services or compensation through OVC Mass Violence Programs ²	10,000	TBD	10,000	10,000
2.6	Performance Measure	Number of victims served by EOUSA/FBI ²	600,000	TBD	600,000	600,000
2.6	Performance Measure	Number of victims served through non-formula programs	35,000	116,856	50,000	50,000
2.6	Performance Measure	Number of victims served through tribal grant programs	8,000	20,527	30,000	30,000
2.6	Performance Measure	Percent of all victim service organizations at least partially funded through Victim Assistance ³	50	52%	N/A	N/A

FOOTNOTES CVF				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
² Number of victims provided with emergency services or compensation through OVC Mass Violence Programs	2023	FY	Data unavailable	FY 2023 data are unavailable until March 2023.
Number of victims served by EOUSA/FBI				

⁵ Percent of all victim service organizations at least partially funded through Victim Assistance	2024, 2025	FY	Discontinued measure	This measure will be discontinued in FY 2024.
⁴ Percent increase in services to traditionally underserved victim populations through VOCA-funded organizations (formula and discretionary) and anti-human trafficking programs	2023	FY	Other	The FY 2023 baseline is 46%. Subsequent reporting will be the percent increase from the baseline.
⁵ Number of Crime Victims Compensation Program claims paid	2023	FY	Missed target	The number of compensation claims paid is dependent on the number of claims submitted and found to be eligible for compensation under state guidance.

3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

OJP manages performance by evaluating the progress of the following measures.

- *Number of victims of a violent crime that receive services through the Victim Assistance program (VOCA Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program).* This program will continue to support State Administering Agencies (SAAs) as they navigate changes in the CVF funding and work towards increasing services to all victims of crime. The number of victims served each year fluctuates with variables such as victimization rates, types of victimization, victim service provider capacity, and the amount of money available to the SAAs.
- *Percent increase in services to traditionally underserved victim populations through VOCA-funded organizations (formula and discretionary) and anti-human trafficking programs (VOCA Victim Assistance Program, VOCA Discretionary and Human Trafficking).* The measure is a Key Performance Indicator in DOJ's Strategic Plan, and it will gauge OJP's continuing efforts to encourage service providers to align with the Department's goal of ensuring rights, access, and equity to all victims of crime.
- *Amount of Crime Victims Compensation Program compensation dollars paid.* The program reimburses victims for expenses resulting from their victimization, and it will continue to support SAAs as they navigate changes in CVF funding. The number of victims who receive compensation fluctuates with the amount of money available to SAAs.
- *Number of Crime Victims Compensation Program claims paid.* The program will continue to support SAAs as they address barriers and increase awareness and access to compensation. The number of compensation claims paid fluctuates with the amount of money available to SAAs.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

OJP supports DOJ's FY 2022–2026 Strategic Objective 2.6: Protect Vulnerable Communities via several programs funded to promote and support services to all victims of crime through the CVF appropriation. Each year Congress sets a cap on funds that may be disbursed from the CVF. By statute, 95 percent of Crime Victims Fund funding is distributed using formula calculations to authorized State Administering Agencies (SAAs) in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories to support the VOCA Victim Assistance and VOCA Victim Compensation programs. The remaining 5 percent is used for VOCA discretionary programs.

VOCA discretionary programs serve a diverse range of critical areas and emerging victim needs including federal programs; tribal programs; national scope training, technical assistance, and demonstration projects; and innovative programs in crime victim services. Some examples are the Elder Fraud Hotline and the Enhanced Multidisciplinary Teams

(MDTs) for Older Victims of Abuse and Financial Exploitation, providing funding to develop or strengthen MDTs to better identify, target, and respond to cases of elder abuse and financial exploitation. OJP also supports victims through the Tribal Victim Services Set-Aside program serving victims of crime and the Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation Purpose Area 6: Children's Justice Act that seeks to improve investigative processes, prosecute, and efficiently handle cases of criminal child abuse and neglect.

OJP has two programs supporting Strategic Objective 2.6. The first program, Services to Support Victims of Hate Crime and Strengthen Communities, supports organizations throughout the country to implement field-generated projects to serve and support victims of hate crime in the communities that they serve, thereby promoting awareness, healing, reconciliation, service access and/or resource development. The second program, Building State Technology Capacity and Jabara-Heyer No HATE Act State-Run Hate Crime Reporting Hotlines, supports the implementation of statewide technology programs to enhance victims' access to services, foster innovation and efficiency in the provision of services, improve the quality of services, improve the accessibility and responsiveness of victim service organizations, and establish state-run hate crime hotlines to assist victims who might otherwise be reluctant to report these crimes.

G. Domestic Victims of Trafficking Fund (Mandatory)

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Domestic Victims of Trafficking Fund</i>	Direct Positions	Estimated FTE	Amount (\$000)
2023 Enacted			\$7,000
2024 Continuing Resolution			\$7,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			\$0
2025 Current Services			\$7,000
2025 Program Increases			\$0
2025 Program Offsets			\$0
2025 Request			\$7,000
Total Change 2024-2025			\$0

1. Account Description

In FY 2025, the Department requests \$7.0 million for the mandatory Domestic Victims of Trafficking Fund (DVTF), which is equal to the FY 2024 CR level. 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).

The DVTF supports 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

Strategic Objective		PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE ¹					
		Appropriation: Domestic Victims of Trafficking Fund					
		Performance Measures	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2025 Program Changes	FY 2025 Requests
2.6	Performance Measure	Number of initiatives, project deliverables, and planning documents developed or enhanced to improve outcomes for child and youth victims of sex and labor trafficking	50	370	50	\$0	\$7,000

Strategic Objective		PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE				
		Appropriation: Domestic Victims of Trafficking Fund				
		Decision Unit: Domestic Victims of Trafficking Fund				
		Performance Measures	CY 2023 Target	CY 2023 Actual	CY 2024 Target	CY 2025 Target
2.6	Performance Measure	Number of initiatives, project deliverables, and planning documents developed or enhanced to improve outcomes for child and youth victims of sex and labor trafficking	50	370	50	50

3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

The human trafficking program will continue to support grantee identification of barriers to identifying and assisting child and youth victims of sex and labor trafficking and/or to investigating and prosecuting these trafficking cases, and their proposed programs to systematically address those barriers.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

The Domestic Victims of Trafficking Fund (DVTF) supports the Department's FYs 2022–2026 Strategic Objective 2.6: *Protect Vulnerable Communities*. OJP supports vulnerable communities through the Improving Outcomes for Child and Youth Victims of Human Trafficking program. The goal for this program is to improve responses for child and youth victims of trafficking, with a focus on coordination at the statewide or tribal jurisdiction level, to create effective change across systems.

V. Program Increases by Item

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Accelerating Justice System Reform
Budget Decision Unit(s):	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Program Increase:	Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: +\$300,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2025, the President's Budget requests \$300.0 million in mandatory funding for the new Accelerating Justice System Reform (AJSR) program, in support of the Administration's Safer America Plan, a comprehensive evidence-based proposal for reducing crime and saving lives. Over a ten-year period, the AJSR program will support and incentivize jurisdictions to implement ambitious evidence-based reforms that enhance public safety and equal justice, as well as targeting drivers of inequity and unnecessary incarceration.

The FY 2025 Budget requests \$300.0 million to support the first year of the program, with an additional \$14.7 billion in mandatory funding requested over the following nine years. This initiative will provide states with the tools and resources to:

- Prevent violent crime;
- Ease the burden on police so they do not have to respond to non-violent situations that may not merit police intervention; and
- Incentivize criminal and juvenile justice system reforms that enhance public safety, while reducing counterproductive and unnecessary incarceration and disparities in the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

Specifically, states will receive critical assistance in analyzing data and identifying drivers of crime, incarceration, and inequity; developing and implementing research-based responses that target the jurisdiction's identified public safety and justice needs; and measuring progress towards state-level outcomes metrics. In practice, jurisdictions could implement changes designed to advance public safety and reduce unnecessary burden on law enforcement, such as:

- Investing in mental health and substance use disorder services.
- Supporting job training, employment, housing, and other stabilizing services and opportunities for youth and adults returning home from jail and prison.
- Expanding problem-solving courts that offer pathways to services.
- Increasing access to diversion programs for non-violent offenses.
- Supporting crime prevention strategies, including physical environment improvement and design efforts.
- Establishing co-responder or alternate responder program.
- Advancing evidence-informed reforms to pretrial, sentencing, fines and fees, and community supervision practices

Equipped with data-driven insights into the nature of crime and criminal justice system involvement in their jurisdiction, state leaders will be better positioned to focus resources on prevention, diversion, intervention, rehabilitation, and reentry with evidence-based solutions that will more effectively realize the promise of safety and equal justice for all.

Justification

An estimated 1.77 million individuals were incarcerated in American correctional facilities and an additional 3.74 million people are on probation or parole at year-end 2021, the most recent year for which data is available from the Bureau of Justice Statistics.¹ Taken together, the correctional system now supervises 1 in every 48 American adults.² While rates of correctional control continue to slowly decline, as President Biden outlined in the Biden Plan, still “too many people are incarcerated in the United States – and too many of them are black and brown.” According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the imprisonment rate of Black adults (1,186 per 100,000) was more than five times that of white adults (222 per 100,000) and almost twice the rate of Hispanic adults (619 per 100,000) at year-end 2021.³

The FY 2025 Budget requests \$300.0 million in mandatory funding to support the first year of the program with an additional \$14.7 billion in mandatory funding requested over the following nine years. This funding will allow the Department to offer targeted financial incentives to states and tribes that demonstrate progress toward the implementation of high-impact justice reform strategies and achieve target outcomes and metrics of success. This future funding will help states further their efforts to undertake meaningful system reforms.

Mass incarceration and inequity undermines community wellbeing and trust in the justice system, which is a key pillar of public safety. To address these pressing challenges, the Department will award the FY 2025 funds to incentivize states to implement ambitious evidence-based reforms that enhance public safety and equal justice, as well as targeting drivers of inequity and unnecessary incarceration within existing laws and policies. In practice, jurisdictions could implement changes such as advancing efforts to repeal mandatory minimums for nonviolent offenses, three strikes laws and other sentencing enhancements; reclassify offenses; expand eligibility and support for pretrial release programs; restrict the use of pretrial detention and monetary conditions of release; expand earned time credits and eligibility for parole; and other policy levers with significant potential to safely reduce unnecessary criminal justice system interaction, thereby reducing the burden on law enforcement.

Examples of allowable funded activities include, but are not limited to:

- Establishing co-responder or alternate responder programs to respond to calls for service that should not be the sole responsibility of law enforcement;
- Increasing access to diversion programs that provide alternatives to arrest and incarceration for non-violent offenses;
- Expanding problem-solving courts that offer pathways to services instead of incarceration, such as drug courts, mental health courts, veterans courts, and reentry courts;
- Supporting crime prevention strategies, including physical environment improvement and design efforts; and job training, educational, and housing programs for youth and young adults;

- Investing in mental health and substance use disorder services;
- Providing housing and other supportive social services to persons experiencing homelessness;
- Supporting job training, employment, housing, and other stabilizing services and opportunities for youth and adults returning home from jail and prison; and
- Advancing evidence-informed reforms to pretrial, sentencing, fines and fees, and community supervision practices.

The program will prioritize intensive training and technical assistance (TTA) to ensure that states have the tools they need to design and implement reforms that will simultaneously prevent crime and alleviate the burden on police, reduce incarceration and address racial disparities within the justice system. TTA providers will offer critical assistance to states in analyzing data and identifying drivers of crime, incarceration, and inequity; developing and implementing research-based responses that target the jurisdiction's identified needs; and, measuring progress towards state-level outcomes metrics for transparency and accountability. Technical assistance providers will also develop a robust and ongoing communications strategy to build awareness and interest in the program, and will convene stakeholders to develop knowledge of and buy-in for the program's goals. Technical assistance may also support complementary efforts to advance fair and effective administration of justice at all levels of government, including the development of evidence-based trainings for criminal justice practitioners related to reform strategies.

The program will also support research and evaluation activities, designed to deepen the knowledge base around effective strategies for reducing correctional populations and racial disparities while building community trust and improving safety.

Impact on Performance

This program supports the Department's Strategic Plan Objective 3.3: *Reform and Strengthen the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems to Ensure Fair and Just Treatment*. The goal of this program is to prevent violent crime, ease burden on police, and reduce inequity and unnecessary incarceration. The performance measures for this program will center around engagement with technical assistance and the development and implementation evidence-based policies and strategies at the state and local level.

Funding*

1. Base Funding

FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Continuing Resolution				FY 2025 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0

2. Personnel Increase Cost Summary – N/A

3. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2025 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2026 (net change from 2025)	FY 2027 (net change from 2026)
Total Non-Personnel	\$300,000			N/A	N/A

4. Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations – N/A

5. Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2026 (net change from 2025)	FY 2027 (net change from 2026)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$300,000	\$300,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$300,000	\$300,000	N/A	N/A

* The Administration intends to request a total of \$15.0 billion in mandatory funding, of which \$14.7 billion will be requested between FY 2026 and FY 2034 to support this initiative.

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name: Collaborative Reform for Juvenile Justice Initiative

Budget Decision Unit(s): Juvenile Justice Programs

Organizational Program: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

Program Increase: Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: +\$3,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2025, the President's Budget requests \$3.0 million for the Collaborative Reform for Juvenile Justice Initiative, an increase of \$3.0 million over the FY 2024 Continuing Resolution level. As the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) continues to strengthen its partnership with states and territories through the Title II Formula Grant program, OJP has become aware of several states and jurisdictions that are facing serious crises in their juvenile justice systems. For example, Louisiana's Office of Juvenile Justice leadership felt pressure to place youth in a previously closed death row adult facility on the Angola State Prison Plantation for Adult inmates, because of: (1) reported juvenile population increases, (2) dilapidating juvenile facilities in need of significant repair or closure, (3) lack of available community-based youth programming, and (4) severe staffing shortages at juvenile facilities. The state has undergone leadership changes and deployed adult correctional staff to address personnel shortages, yet these staff are not trained on how to work with youth or how to implement best practices. This has resulted in youth receiving no educational services and sitting in isolation most of the day. Like Louisiana, several other states are facing major staffing shortages and a lack of service options for increasing numbers of system involved youth. This has resulted in national reports alleging and confirmed incidents of staff harming youth and youth harming staff. States like Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, Michigan, and South Carolina have all been reporting these crises and the need for stabilization for multi-system challenges post Covid-19 pandemic. The Collaborative Reform for Juvenile Justice Initiative will provide focused and technical and training assistance (TTA) and support to states and localities that are facing serious crises in their juvenile justice systems that need crisis intervention to address specific emergency situations and/or to stabilize their juvenile justice system. This may also include jurisdictions that are under investigation, have pending matters and/or have entered into settlement agreements with components within DOJ, such as OJP's Office for Civil Rights (OCR), DOJ's Executive Office for the U.S. Attorneys (EOUSA), Civil Rights Division (CRT), and the Community Relations Service (CRS). These offices have reached out to OJP for this type of support for many years, but TTA resources are very limited and are focused on grant-funded programming.

The focus of this program will be to ensure that resources are available and poised to respond quickly and appropriately to emerging crises as they are identified, in a way that fully engages the jurisdiction in carrying out solutions and improving their system over the long term.

Each TTA response will be tailored to the specific situation and carried out in a collaborative way, with substantial engagement and buy-in from the jurisdiction. The response will be led by

federal OJJDP staff, assisted by a cadre of partners who are highly experienced in providing immediate, high quality and effective TTA with a focus on ensuring that short term intervention leads to longer term system improvement and sustainability for the juvenile justice system.

Partners in this activity at the state and local level will include juvenile court judges, juvenile justice agency leaders (including juvenile probation, detention, and corrections), policymakers, mental health professionals, community advocates, schools, prosecutors, law enforcement, youth- and family-serving organizations. Services will be available to a variety of jurisdictions representing urban, suburban, rural, and Tribal communities.

Justification

As OJJDP continues to strengthen its partnership with states and territories through the Title II Formula Grant program, it has become aware of several states and jurisdictions that are facing serious crises in their juvenile justice systems. Some states have approached OJJDP for assistance to address these crises, which may be occurring at a local or statewide level. These are issues which may not be immediately related to eligibility and/or compliance with the Title II program, yet without intervention could impact later compliance and/or eligibility. Of great concern is that these are typically issues that are immediately having a negative impact on the well-being of system involved youth and are degrading the effectiveness and sustainability of the jurisdiction's juvenile justice system. Without intervention, even greater harm may occur. OJJDP's current resources for the Title II program are very limited and focus on supporting state compliance with the core requirements and other elements of the Formula Grant program. There are not adequate resources to also respond to these crises, yet without intervention, these youth-serving systems may fail, and youth will be harmed.

The pandemic's impact on youth and families, ongoing economic challenges, and a transforming workforce are likely all factors contributing to the emerging crises that are impacting juvenile justice systems across the country. Added to this are narratives in some locations that call for a roll-back of key reforms, or greater reliance on incarceration rather than evidence-based approaches. Examples of the resulting crises include severe staffing inadequacies and poor staff training; serious overcrowding in juvenile justice facilities; victimization of youth in facilities; deplorable conditions of confinement to include use of restraints and isolation; and the use of adult prisons and jails to house juvenile justice youth.

Impact on Performance

This program supports the Department's Strategic Plan Objective 3.3: *Reform and Strengthen the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems*.

By ensuring that localities and states that are facing crises in their juvenile justice systems receive TTA quickly and appropriately, OJJDP will help to strengthen system functioning and support them to implement reforms over the long term, thereby working toward more just treatment for youth.

Funding

6. Base Funding

FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Continuing Resolution				FY 2025 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0

7. Personnel Increase Cost Summary – N/A

8. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2025 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2026 (net change from 2025)	FY 2027 (net change from 2026)
Total Non-Personnel	\$3,000			N/A	N/A

9. Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations – N/A

10. Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non- Personnel	Total	FY 2026 (net change from 2025)	FY 2027 (net change from 2026)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$3,000	\$3,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$3,000	\$3,000	N/A	N/A

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Community-Based Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative (CVIPI)
Budget Decision Unit(s):	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Program Increase:	Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: +\$200,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2025, the President’s Budget requests \$100 million in discretionary funding for the Community-Based Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative (CVIPI), an increase of \$50.0 million in discretionary funding over the FY 2024 Continuing Resolution level, and an additional \$150 million in FY 2025 and \$1.5 billion over 10 years in mandatory funding to supplement the program. With the resources provided by the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act (BSCA), CVIPI program funding would total \$300.0 million in FY 2025. The CVIPI program provides funds to jurisdictions to plan, develop, implement, and expand both adult- and youth-focused community violence intervention programs that promote partnerships between local governments, law enforcement agencies, community leaders, and other safety and justice stakeholders. OJP has supported programs under CVIPI that range from hospital-based violence intervention programs to targeted case management and mentoring services as well as evidence-based mental health services, such as Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy.

Community-based violence intervention (CVI) programs use evidence-informed strategies to reduce violence through tailored community-centered initiatives. These multidisciplinary strategies engage individuals and groups to prevent and disrupt cycles of violence and retaliation and establish relationships between individuals and community assets to deliver services that save lives, address trauma, provide opportunity, and improve the physical, social, and economic conditions that drive violence.

Justification

OJP’s CVIPI program plays a key role in the Department’s efforts to assist state, local, and tribal communities addressing gun violence and other violent crimes seen in many communities. It is especially important to establish effective violence prevention and intervention efforts at the local level; violent crime remains a pressing concern for jurisdictions across the country, even as overall rates of violent crime declined in 2022 following a sharp uptick during the pandemic.¹³

CVI programs use evidence-informed strategies to prevent and disrupt cycles of violence and retaliation and establish relationships between individuals and community assets to deliver services that save lives, address trauma, provide opportunity, and improve the physical, social, and economic conditions that drive violence. CVI is recognized as a vital complement to

¹³[FBI Releases 2022 Crime in the Nation Statistics — FBI](#)

policing and a central pillar of the Administration’s Comprehensive Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gun Crime and the Department of Justice’s Comprehensive Strategy for Reducing Violent Crime.

Most community violence involves a relatively small number of people — whether youth or adult — as the parties who carry out violence or become its victims. Further, community violence is typically concentrated in certain locations within a jurisdiction, eroding the public health and safety of these communities, causing economic disruption, and contributing to lasting individual and community traumas. CVI strategies focus on engaging this small group of people who are most likely to participate in or be victimized by violence through trusted credible messengers. By leveraging collaborative cross-sector partnerships, CVI models can deliver lifesaving supportive services designed to address trauma, disrupt cycles of violence, and build bridges to opportunity among a community’s highest-risk members.

Across the country, community organizations have pioneered interventions that engage and support those at the highest risk of or becoming involved in or victims of violence. As noted in the Administration’s Comprehensive Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gun Crime and Ensure Public Safety, CVI strategies have been shown to reduce violence by as much as 60 percent.¹⁴ This program will provide funding and assistance to help communities implement and expand these data-driven responses that engage youth and adults at highest risk of violence to prevent and disrupt cycles of violence and retaliation, and establish relationships with individuals and community assets to deliver services that save lives, address trauma, provide opportunity, and improve the physical, social, and economic conditions that drive violence.

There are a variety of evidence-informed CVI strategies for reducing gun violence. For example, violence interruption models deploy trusted credible messengers to mediate conflicts, prevent retaliation or escalation, and facilitate connections to supportive services that can help disrupt patterns of violence in the lives of a community’s highest risk residents.

Likewise, hospital-based violence intervention programs use credible messengers to connect with victims of gun violence while they are still in the hospital, and then typically deploy wraparound services such as behavioral health supports, employment access, housing advocacy, and family supports to prevent retaliation and build connections with these victims once they leave the hospital setting.

Impact on Performance

This program supports the Department’s Strategic Plan Objective 2.3: *Combat Violent Crime and Gun Violence*. To work toward achieving this objective, this program will support both adult- and youth-focused community violence intervention programs. The program will fund community-based prevention and intervention programs developed and led by multi-disciplinary teams with the goal of reducing violence and violent crime committed by adults and youth. BJA has supported CVIPI interventions including focused deterrence, street worker and translation of models including the Cardiff and Cure Violence. OJJDP has supported programs that ranged

¹⁴ <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/06/23/fact-sheet-biden-harris-administration-announces-comprehensive-strategy-to-prevent-and-respond-to-gun-crime-and-ensure-public-safety/>

from hospital-based violence intervention programs specifically targeting youth victims with a focus on addressing their unique needs based on age and family dynamics to targeted case management and mentoring services as well as evidence-based mental health services, such as Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy. OVC has also supported hospital-based intervention programs for victims. OJP will use its experience and the knowledge developed by NIJ in the evaluation of such models to ensure implementation of effective approaches, using technical assistance and training to ensure fidelity to the models.

Funding

1. Base Funding

FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Continuing Resolution				FY 2025 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Att	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Att	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Att	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$50,000	0	0	0	\$50,000	0	0	0	\$50,000

2. Personnel Increase Cost Summary – N/A

3. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2025 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2026 (net change from 2024)	FY 2027 (net change from 2025)
Total Non-Personnel	+\$200,000			N/A	N/A

4. Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations – N/A

5. Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2026 (net change from 2024)	FY 2027 (net change from 2025)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$50,000	\$50,000	N/A	N/A
Increases (Discretionary)	0	0	0	\$0	\$50,000	\$50,000	N/A	N/A
Increases (Mandatory)	0	0	0	\$0	\$150,000	\$150,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$250,000	\$250,000	N/A	N/A

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Daniel Anderl Judicial Security and Privacy Act Grants
Budget Decision Unit(s):	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Program Increase:	Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: \$10,000,000

Description of Item

For FY 2025, the Department requests \$10.0 million to establish the new Daniel Anderl Judicial Security and Privacy grant program. On December 23, 2022, the FY 2023 National Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 117-263), which included the Daniel Anderl Judicial Security and Privacy Act of 2022 (Act), was signed into law. Under the Act, the Attorney General may make grants to prevent the release of covered information of federal judges, retired federal judges, and their immediate family to the detriment of such individuals or their families.

This new program will provide grant funding to assist State and local governments in preventing the disclosure of personal information of retired and active members of the federal judiciary and their immediate family members. Authorized eligible activities for this grant program include, but are not limited to: (1) Creating programs that redact or remove federal judges' information upon request of individual, (2) Expansion of existing programs, (3) Development and improvement of protocols to prevent the release of information of federal judges, and (4) Development of confidential opt out systems to keep information out of multiple systems.

Justification

Over the last decade, partially due to the rise of social media and online access to information, members of the judiciary have been exposed to an increasing number of personal threats in connection to their role. For example, on July 19, 2020, a disgruntled litigant went to the home of Judge Esther Salas impersonating a package delivery driver and shot and killed her 20-year-old son, Daniel Anderl and seriously injured her husband, Mark. The assailant had found Judge Salas's address and personal information online.

According to the U.S. Marshals Service, in FY 2015 the number of threats against and inappropriate communications to federal judges and other court personnel was 925. In FY 2021, that number increased by 387 percent to 4,511.¹⁵ Although there was a decline in threats between FY 2021 and FY 2022, further federal support is needed to protect members of the judiciary to ensure judges are able to administer justice fairly without fear of personal reprisal from individuals affected by decisions made while carrying out public duties.

¹⁵<https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IN/IN12143#:~:text=Specifically%2C%20according%20to%20the%20U.S.,other%20court%20personnel%20in%202021.>

Impact on Performance

This program supports the Department's Strategic Plan Objective 1.1: *Protect Our Democratic Institutions*, Strategy 3: Protect Public Servants from Violence and Threats of Violence. The goal of the program is to ensure the safety of federal judges and their families in the community, and at home. This goal will be achieved through the creation and/or improvement of systems, policies, and programs that prevent access to and the release of personal identifiable information (PII) of judges and their immediate family.

Funding

1. Base Funding

FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Continuing Resolution				FY 2025 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Att	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Att	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Att	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0

2. Personnel Increase Cost Summary – N/A

3. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2025 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2026 (net change from 2025)	FY 2027 (net change from 2026)
Total Non-Personnel	\$10,000			N/A	N/A

4. Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations – N/A

5. Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2026 (net change from 2025)	FY 2027 (net change from 2026)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000	N/A	N/A

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name: **Khalid Jabara and Heather Heyer NO HATE Act Program**

Budget Decision Unit(s): State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

Organizational Program: Bureau of Justice Assistance

Program Increase: Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: \$5,000,000

Description of Item

For FY 2025, the Department requests \$15.0 million for the Khalid Jabara and Heather Heyer NO HATE Act Program, which is an increase of \$5.0 million over the FY 2024 Continuing Resolution level. This program assists states in improving the reporting of hate crimes and providing assistance to victims and witnesses affected by hate crimes. This increase will enable OJP to scale up its efforts to address several key gaps in state, local, and tribal capacity to report and respond to hate crimes.

Justification

Despite the commitment of the Justice Department and the criminal justice field to identify, report, and respond to hate crimes, there are significant barriers to both the reporting of hate crimes and incidents, and identifying whether reported crimes may reflect an underlying bias. Some jurisdictions have not shifted from reporting summary crime statistics to incident-level crime statistics to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Providing incident-level information via the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) allows the jurisdiction to report a level of detail that helps identify and report hate crime and bias incidents. Some crimes may be reported as an assault or property crime without identification of the incident as a hate crime, and not all states have existing hate crimes laws, or the laws are limited to sentencing enhancement of other crimes.

As noted in the Jabara-Heyer Act, a "more complete understanding of the national problem posed by hate crime is in the public interest and supports the Federal interest in eradicating bias-motivated violence... a complete understanding of the national problem posed by hate crimes is hindered by incomplete data from Federal, State, and local jurisdictions." The requested funding will address these gaps, enhancing capacity of law enforcement to collect and report accurate and complete data on hate crimes through increased use of NIBRS.

In addition, victims may be reticent to report these crimes, being unsure whether they are actionable and not wanting to expose themselves to further trauma. Victims may also be unsure how to access support and services. State-run hate crime hotlines can facilitate more reporting of these crimes for victims reluctant to contact law enforcement and provide critical links for them to access key resources. Given the precipitous increase in hate crimes in recent years, these resources are vital to make connections and better understand, respond to, and prevent future hate crimes while also ensuring victims have access to services.

Increased funding will support strategies to:

- Provide direct assistance to state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies to report more detailed data on hate crimes by transitioning to incident-based crime reporting through NIBRS. This includes enhancing the information collected about hate crime incidents, training law enforcement staff on identifying and classifying hate crimes, and examining the data to increase knowledge of the differences in hate crime reporting across states and local jurisdictions; and
- Assist states in creating state-run hate crime reporting hotlines, or to enhance existing victims hotlines to address the needs of victims of hate crimes and incidents. This would include directing individuals reporting these crimes and incidents to law enforcement. The program would also support the identification of resources for these individuals and would refer them to local support services.

Impact on Performance

These programs will support the Department's Strategic Plan Objective 3.2: *Combat Discrimination and Hate Crimes*. The increases requested above will help OJP expand its efforts to promote better reporting and response to hate crimes by law enforcement agencies.

The goal of the Khalid Jabara and Heather Heyer NO HATE Act Program is to help combat bias-motivated crime by enhancing the ability of state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies to report hate crimes and provide support for victims. The objectives of the program are to address significant barriers to hate crime reporting by training personnel, supporting victims averse to reporting incidents, and aiding in the establishment of state-run hate crime reporting hotlines and enhancing existing victim hotlines.

The following outcome-based performance measures are proposed to assess the program's effectiveness in combating hate crimes and improving reporting accuracy:

- Percentage change in victim intake or applications completed for hate crimes attributable to state-run hate crime reporting hotlines or victim hotlines.
- Percentage change in contacts received for hate crime reporting through state-run hate crime reporting hotlines or victim hotlines.
- Increase in the number of law enforcement agencies reporting hate crime data to NIBRS.
- Increase in the number of law enforcement agencies that received training on identifying and classifying hate crime for NIBRS reporting.

Funding

1. Base Funding

FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Continuing Resolution				FY 2025 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Att	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Att	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Att	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$10,000	0	0	0	\$10,000	0	0	0	\$10,000

2. Personnel Increase Cost Summary – N/A

3. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2025 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2026 (net change from 2025)	FY 2027 (net change from 2026)
Total Non-Personnel	\$5,000			N/A	N/A

4. Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations – N/A

5. Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2026 (net change from 2025)	FY 2027 (net change from 2026)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000	N/A	N/A

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Deaths in Custody Reporting Act (DCRA) Implementation Assistance 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: \$5,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2025, the President’s Budget requests \$5.0 million to establish the new Deaths in Custody Reporting Act (DCRA) Implementation Assistance Program. This new discretionary grant program will provide funding to State Administering Agencies (SAAs) specifically to support staff and systems to aid them in collecting and reporting DCRA data, and for SAAs to provide subawards to local and state entities to support their needs. This will increase the completeness and accuracy of DCRA data reported by SAAs to BJA and improve the Department’s ability to generate appropriate and actionable recommendations to reduce deaths in custody.

Justification

DCRA requires states to report to the Attorney General information regarding the death of any person who is either detained, under arrest, in the process of being arrested, in route to be incarcerated, or is incarcerated at a municipal or county jail, state prison, state-run boot camp prison, boot camp prison that is contracted out by the state, or any state or local contract facility, or other local or state correctional facility (including any juvenile facility).

Since FY 2020, SAAs have been responsible for collecting death in custody data quarterly from state and local entities including law enforcement agencies, local jails, correctional institutions, medical examiners, and other state agencies, and submitting the data to BJA as part of their Byrne JAG reporting. In response to Executive Order 14074 and the Congressional Committees on Appropriations, the Department produced two recent reports documenting significant underreporting of DCRA data by states.¹⁶

SAAs have encountered myriad challenges implementing DCRA, including the lack of funding to support staff time and resources required to collect and report data; lack of platforms/systems for local jurisdictions to submit data, or the lack of funding to modify existing systems; and the inability to resource local jurisdictions to address their barriers to collection and reporting.

Impact on Performance

This program supports the Department’s Strategic Plan Objective 3.3: *Reform and Strengthen the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems*.

The goal of the program is to enhance the accuracy and completeness of death in custody data collected by states and reported to BJA to allow for quality evaluation of the data to generate

¹⁶ <https://bja.ojp.gov/program/dcra/publications>

recommendations to reduce deaths in custody. Performance measures will track the number of states that are compliant with the DCRA as well as improvements in both the quality and accuracy of the data that is reported to BJA by states.

Funding

6. Base Funding

FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Continuing Resolution				FY 2025 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Att	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Att	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Att	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0

7. Personnel Increase Cost Summary – N/A

8. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2025 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2026 (net change from 2025)	FY 2027 (net change from 2026)
Total Non-Personnel	\$5,000			N/A	N/A

9. Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations – N/A

10. Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2026 (net change from 2025)	FY 2027 (net change from 2026)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000	N/A	N/A

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name: **Delinquency Prevention Programs**

Budget Decision Unit(s): Juvenile Justice Programs

Organizational Program: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Programs (OJJDP)

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

Description of Item

In FY 2025, the President’s Budget requests a total of \$65.0 million for its Delinquency Prevention Programs (DPP), which is equal to the FY 2024 Continuing Resolution funding level (see table below). The budget requests an increase of \$1.0 million each for the Justice and Healing of Girls Program (formerly Girls in the Juvenile Justice System) and the Tribal Youth Program. In addition, the budget proposes to eliminate the \$2.0 million Protecting Vulnerable and At-Risk Youth program.

Program (in thousands)	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Continuing Resolution	FY 2025 Request	FY 2025 over FY 2024
Juvenile Justice Programs				
Delinquency Prevention Program	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$0
<i>Justice and Healing of Girls (formerly Girls in the Juvenile Justice System)</i>	<i>5,500</i>	<i>5,500</i>	<i>6,500</i>	<i>1,000</i>
<i>Tribal Youth Program</i>	<i>17,000</i>	<i>17,000</i>	<i>18,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
<i>Protecting Vulnerable and At-Risk Youth</i>	<i>2,000</i>	<i>2,000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(2,000)</i>
Total, Delinquency Prevention Programs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

The DPP programs assist state, local, and tribal governments, non-profit and for-profit organizations, and institutions of higher learning in preventing youth at risk of becoming delinquent from entering the juvenile justice system and intervening with first-time and non-serious justice-involved youth to keep them from further contact with the juvenile justice system. These programs aim to reduce the likelihood that youth will commit serious and violent offenses as adults, thus reducing potential victimization and the burden of crime on society.

Justification

- **Justice and Healing of Girls (formerly Girls in the Juvenile Justice System):** The President's Budget requests a total of \$6.5 million, an increase of \$1.0 million, for this program in FY 2025. This program reduces risk factors and promotes protective factors for girls who come in contact with the juvenile justice system and places them on a path toward success through evidence-based prevention and intervention programs. The earlier risk factors are addressed, the greater the likelihood of a successful outcome. This increase will allow OJJDP to fund additional grants to expand the number of communities served and provide dedicated training and technical assistance.
- **Tribal Youth Program:** The President's Budget requests a total of \$18.0 million, an increase of \$1.0 million, for this program in FY 2025. There are more than 500 federally recognized Tribes, and most have limited resources dedicated to addressing the challenges facing the youth in their communities through culturally relevant programming. This increase will fund additional grants to assist tribes in developing, maintaining, and expanding their juvenile justice systems and in implementing evidence-based prevention and intervention programs and strategies to meet the needs of their young people. To assist in the development of effective juvenile justice programs, funding also will support expanded training and technical assistance to OJJDP-funded tribal program grantees and other federally recognized Tribes.
- **Protecting Vulnerable and At-Risk Youth Program:** The program serves adolescents and youth transitioning out of foster care who have experienced a history of foster care involvement, child poverty, child abuse or neglect, human trafficking, juvenile justice system involvement, substance use or misuse, or gang involvement. The President's Budget does not continue funding for this program, which will allow the Administration to direct funding to other DPP programs. The proposed funding shift will not significantly impact the ability of OJJDP to administer programs to support a reduction in juvenile delinquency.

Impact on Performance

Program funding will support the Department's Strategic Plan Objective 3.3: *Reform and Strengthen the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems to Ensure Fair and Just Treatment*. This shift in funding will allow OJJDP to fund more states and communities to implement programs and strategies to prevent delinquency and victimization, reduce risk factors and improve protective factors. Some programs also work with first-time and non-serious justice involved youth to keep them from further contact with the juvenile justice system resulting in reduced youth crime and incarceration.

Funding

1. Base Funding

FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Continuing Resolution				FY 2025 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$65,000	0	0	0	\$65,000	0	0	0	\$65,000

2. Personnel Increase Cost Summary – N/A

3. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2025 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2026 (net change from 2025)	FY 2026 (net change from 2025)
Total Non-Personnel	\$0			N/A	N/A

4. Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations – N/A

5. Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2026 (net change from 2025)	FY 2027 (net change from 2026)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$65,000	\$65,000	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$65,000	\$65,000	N/A	N/A

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Gun Crime Prevention Strategic Fund
Budget Decision Unit(s):	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Program Increase:	Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: +\$884,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2025, the President's Budget requests \$884.0 million in mandatory resources to support the Gun Crime Prevention Strategic Fund (or \$4.4 billion over five years in total funding).

On July 21, 2022, President Biden unveiled the Safer America Plan, a comprehensive evidence-based proposal for reducing crime and saving lives. The Plan calls for a \$4.4 billion investment over five years (\$884 million annually) in a new Department of Justice (DOJ), Office of Justice Programs (OJP) program to fund police and prosecutors, provide an infusion of resources to enhance law enforcement access to promising technology and evidence-based training, and to modernize the recruitment and retention of a 21st century law enforcement workforce.

This Gun Crime Prevention Strategic Fund will invest in modern, data-informed strategies to prevent gun crime. The Fund will provide dedicated resources to build upon and expand proven OJP programs, including Crime Gun Intelligence Center sites, the National Public Safety Partnership, the National Law Enforcement Knowledge Lab. This will facilitate knowledge sharing and highlight safe, effective, and constitutionally sound, community policing strategies. In addition, the Fund will provide communities with funding they need to set up and support task forces to bring down homicide and gun violence rates. These task forces will regularly convene federal, state, and local law enforcement to share intelligence, especially on repeat shooters, and coordinate efforts to successfully arrest, detain, and prosecute individuals committing homicides and gun violence.

Justification

The Plan will support state, local, and tribal law enforcement, and prosecution authorities to work together through task forces and other initiatives to enhance public safety and public trust by making investments in:

- **People** and support of the profession with a laser focus on attracting and retaining dedicated and talented individuals.
- **Training** and capacity building concepts that build trust and reduce violent crime.
- **Technology** and innovations to improve gun crime investigations and increase violent crime clearance rates.
- **Knowledge** of best practices, collaboration and coordination strategies and the continued development of evidence-based tools and products which will lead to measurable reductions in violent crime.

Supporting and Developing our People: \$750 million (\$150 million annually over five years)

Provide resources to **recruit and retain** police officers who demonstrate a commitment to honorably serving and protecting. Funds will support agencies in developing flexible employment opportunities to meet the needs of a 21st century workforce and expand mental health and wellness care for police officers.

- Support state police officer standards and training (POST) boards, training academies, colleges, universities, and state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies in developing new ways to recruit and retain, including through investing in innovations such as the 30x30 initiative, which is an effort by a coalition of police leaders, researchers, and professional organizations to advance the representation and experiences of women in all ranks of policing across the United States, and the new DOJ program with Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), these funds will provide much needed support towards building law enforcement agencies fine-tuned for the challenges faced by law enforcement in the 21st century. Efforts supported could include state or regional law enforcement recruitment and hiring centers and other entrepreneurial endeavors envisioned by the field and communities.
- Expand the VALOR initiative from the previous successful, but limited, training and technical assistance model, to now include a site-based effort that provides direct safety and wellness support to law enforcement and to increase access for correctional officers, parole and probation officers, and prosecutors. VALOR will:
 - Fund the development and research of effective early intervention systems to support law enforcement, prosecutor and correctional officer wellness and accountability.
 - Fund creation/expansion of wellness teams in law enforcement, prosecutorial or correctional agencies through the hiring of wellness/safety coordinators to include the specific expansion of access to mental health care and trainings to prevent mental health crises and suicides.
- Invest in officer retention efforts, including tuition reimbursement, loan repayment, and higher-education grant programs to incentivize service-minded candidates, including women and individuals from underrepresented communities. The COPS Office will manage and oversee these programs.

Optimizing our Training and Education for 21st Century Public Safety Professionals: \$1 billion (\$200 million annually over five years)

Support police officers with high-quality training:

This program will optimize and facilitate training for state, local, and tribal law enforcement organizations with the aim of improving overall effectiveness, accountability, and trust, with a specific focus on enhancing investigations nationwide and incentivizing state and local law enforcement agencies to implement commonsense reforms such as those the President required

of federal law enforcement agencies in Executive Order 14074, which advanced effective, accountable community policing in order to enhance trust and public safety.

- ***Make first-of-its-kind investments in modernizing and advancing police academies.*** Police agencies will be permitted to use funds to undertake curriculum assessments, hire subject matter experts and trainers, and establish peer-to-peer learning sites so that academies can learn best practices from model locations and scale improvements across jurisdictions and purchase and fund operation of body-worn cameras.
- ***Develop evidence-informed training programs*** that promote accountability, transparency, trust, effectiveness, and the well-being of state and local officers and the communities they are sworn to serve through an infusion of resources to enhance evidence-based training of law enforcement on topics including crime control and deterrence tactics, community engagement, de-escalation to prevent the unnecessary use of force, use of force, interacting with people with disabilities, responding to persons in mental health crisis and to domestic violence calls, responding to First Amendment protected public protest activity, and more.
- ***Develop, evidence-informed, comprehensive detective and investigative training modules*** for law enforcement and prosecutor offices. The funding will focus on recruiting, training, and measuring performance of investigative units. The funding will also develop training for detectives, prosecutors, and investigators to improve violent crime investigations and supportive services to victims.
- Create advanced degree programs for police management and executives. This funding will establish ***individualized modern practitioner-focused educational collaboratives that focus on police leaders as educators, change agents, and guardians within communities.*** The United States has never invested in such advanced education for its police leaders, while other countries are far ahead in developing their police leaders in this way.

Supporting Collaborative Efforts to Reduce Violence: \$2.67 billion (\$534 million annually over five years)

The Safer America Plan supports the development or enhancement of team-based local task forces to reduce violent crime through the responsible use of technology, the hiring of local prosecutors and professional staff, and knowledge coordination and implementation.

Accessing Critical Technology

- Create a technology fund to invest in the responsible use of technology to support and enhance the work of local law enforcement and task forces in a way that prevents or reduces lethal outcomes; increases officer availability, responsiveness, and effectiveness; reduces wrongful convictions; and reduces violent crime and other crime rates. Supported technologies could include ballistic and gunshot technology, data discovery tools, integrating video and other digital data, body worn camera video analysis, digitalization of police records, and geographic information system technology. Every project requires

a research partnership to assess the project, ensure that there are not unintended consequences, and share best practices with the field.

Hiring Prosecutors and Professional Staff

- Create a funding stream within BJA to support task forces and local law enforcement by hiring prosecutors and professional staff that will modernize public safety agencies. This grant program will attract the best crime analysts, technologists, forensic scientists, investigative analysts, legal assistants, social scientists, youth outreach specialists, human resource experts, behavioral health clinicians, evidence analysts, data scientists, information technology systems professionals, educators, system coordinators and others necessary for comprehensive public safety services.

Emphasizing Knowledge Coordination and Implementation

- Create a funding vehicle that supports data-driven, outcome-oriented approaches for task forces focused on reducing violent crime and victimization through the creation and/or support of:
 - **Case Closure Teams** – Teams focused on improving homicide and non-fatal shooting clearance rates and improving outcomes for victims.
 - **Strategic Enforcement Teams** – Teams comprised of law enforcement officers, prosecutors, analysts and community corrections, that direct data-driven, strategic deployment of law enforcement assets that reduce crime, build public trust, and ensure accountability.
- Create new or enhance existing *criminal justice coordinating policy councils* and other municipal level policy task force efforts to implement comprehensive crime reduction activities, clear court backlogs, and direct resources to improve services for victims and witnesses. These “criminal justice policy task forces” operate with jointly defined purpose and commitment to work as a team to develop a comprehensive public safety response; use interagency problem solving through the collaboration of roles and responsibilities; balance authority and mutual responsibility; develop and maintain formal and informal methods for frequent and flexible communication; form trusting relationships by confronting and resolving conflict; set measurable goals, track outcomes, and hold one another accountable for the shared goal of reducing violence and victimization and making our communities safer.
- Expand *Crime Gun Intelligence Center (CGIC)* sites, in partnership with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms and Explosives (ATF). The requested increase will enable OJP to establish a CGIC program to support local law enforcement agencies utilize the National Integrated Ballistics Information (NIBIN) network in purchasing NIBIN-related technology and gunshot detection systems as well as in hiring specialized personnel such as analysts, firearm examiners, investigators, and prosecutors. OJP will continue to coordinate its efforts with ATF to ensure that communities seeking to establish or expand CGIC receive comprehensive support. Based on ATF data, 4.2 million pieces of ballistic evidence along with 45 million images are stored in NIBIN, which has generated approximately 630,000 leads to shooting investigations nationwide, as of December 2021. NIBIN is the integral component CGICs because when combining

NIBIN leads with other sources of information about crime guns, it enhances law enforcement effectiveness in the identification, investigation, arrest, and prosecution of criminals who use guns to commit violent crimes. There have been countless success stories as a result of NIBIN lead that have taken violent gun offenders off the streets, including several serial killers in states such as Florida, New York, Ohio, Arizona, the District of Columbia and Tennessee. Expanding support for CGICs is an important part of the Department's efforts to help more communities effectively respond to the growing threat of violent crime in some parts of the country.

- Support the expansion of the *National Public Safety Partnership*, a DOJ-wide program that enables participating sites to consult with and receive expedited, coordinated training and technical assistance (TTA) and an array of resources from DOJ to enhance local public safety strategies. This model enables DOJ to provide jurisdictions of different sizes and diverse needs with data-driven, evidence-based strategies tailored to the fact-specific local needs of participating cities to build their capacities to address violent crime challenges. PSP has engaged with more than 40 sites since the program's inception.
- Establish a *National Crime Analysis Center* to both conduct analysis requests from the field and build expertise/capacity at the local level. This project will be particularly focused on supporting small, rural, and tribal law enforcement agencies.
- Support the growth and expansion of the *National Law Enforcement Knowledge Lab* to highlight safe, effective, and constitutionally sound, community policing strategies.

Impact on Performance

This request supports DOJ Strategic Objective 2.3: *Combat Violent Crime and Gun Violence*. The Justice Department is committed to addressing the epidemic of gun violence and other violent crime. The Fund will assist law enforcement and their criminal justice partner agencies build core capacities, access tools and resources to reduce gun crime and victimization and improve outcomes for the criminal justice system.

Funding

1. Base Funding

FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Continuing Resolution				FY 2025 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0

2. Personnel Increase Cost Summary – N/A

3. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2025 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2026 (net change from 2025)	FY 2027 (net change from 2026)
Total Non-Personnel	+\$884,000			N/A	N/A

4. Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations – N/A

5. Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2026 (net change from 2025)	FY 2027 (net change from 2026)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$884,000	\$884,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$884,000	\$884,000	N/A	N/A

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Modernization of HIV-Related Criminal Statutes
Budget Decision Unit(s):	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Program Increase:	Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: +\$10,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2025, the President’s Budget requests \$10.0 million to establish the new Modernization of HIV-Related Criminal Statutes grant program. This new program will provide funding to assist State and local governments in educating justice and other allied professionals to understand the public health and public safety implications of current state HIV-related criminal statutes and determine and implement steps to modernize those statutes to reflect current evidence and best practice.

Justification

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), after more than 40 years of HIV research and significant biomedical advancements to treat and prevent HIV, most HIV criminalization laws do not reflect current scientific and medical evidence.¹⁷ For example, many state laws were developed at a time when little was known about HIV, including how it was transmitted, and passed prior to the development of effective treatments which can reduce the risk of transmission by up to 96%. Additionally, according to the CDC, these laws have not increased disclosure and may discourage HIV testing, increase stigma and exacerbate disparities. When a law that is meant to protect the public safety is not working as intended, is unjust, or is hindering efforts to keep communities healthy, solutions must be found to better meet public health and safety goals. Both the CDC and the Department of Justice’s Civil Rights Division (CRT) have published best practice guidelines and recommendations to support such solutions,¹⁸ and OJP will continue to collaborate with CRT to administer this program.

In addition, recently, in response to complaints alleging discrimination on the basis of disability in the enforcement of Tennessee’s HIV-specific criminal laws, CRT investigated the State of Tennessee (the State) including its Bureau of Investigation (TBI), and the Shelby County District Attorney General’s Office (the SC DAG) under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), 42 U.S.C. §§ 12131–12134, and its implementing regulation, 28 C.F.R. pt. 35.¹⁹ CRT found that that the State discriminated against individuals with disabilities by enforcing Tennessee’s aggravated prostitution statute, which elevates to a felony conduct that would otherwise be a misdemeanor, solely because the individual charged knows they have HIV, regardless of any actual risk of harm. CRT’s investigation revealed complainants in Memphis

¹⁷ [HIV Criminalization and Ending the HIV Epidemic | Law | Policy and Law | HIV/AIDS | CDC](#)

¹⁸ [Best Practice Guide to Reform HIV-Specific Criminal Laws to Align with Scientifically-Supported Factors](#)

¹⁹ [2023.11.30 tn hiv lof final.pdf \(justice.gov\)](#)

who have been harmed by Tennessee’s HIV criminalization laws, and recommended a number of remedial measures to protect the civil rights of individuals with HIV living in the State.²⁰

In furtherance of CRT’s efforts in this space, the Budget requests funding for a new grant program to facilitate efforts to modernize and improve HIV-related criminal statutes. The focus of this program is to support state and local governments in educating and assisting justice and other allied professionals to ensure that HIV-related criminal statutes are evidence-based, effective, and support public health and safety efforts. This will help ensure state laws and practices are informed by scientific and medical evidence, and do not erroneously criminalize the actions of people with HIV—reducing the discriminatory impact of outdated statutes while improving the effectiveness of law enforcement and prosecutorial efforts.

Impact on Performance

This program supports the Department’s Strategic Plan Objective 3.3: *Reform and Strengthen the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems*.

The Modernization of HIV-Related Criminal Statutes program aims to provide grant funding to State and local governments to educate justice and other allied professionals about the public health and public safety implications of current state HIV-Related Criminal Statutes. The goal of this program is to modernize those statutes to follow current evidence and best practices. The objectives of the program are to ensure that HIV-related criminal statutes are evidence-based, effective, and support public health and safety efforts. Here are two programmatic performance metrics for consideration in assessing the performance of the Modernization of HIV-Related Criminal Statutes grant program: 1) Number of states that have modernized their HIV-related criminal statutes, and 2) Reduction in HIV-related stigma as determined by surveys and studies that assess the effectiveness of interventions aimed at reducing stigma and discrimination related to HIV.

²⁰ Ibid.

Funding

1. Base Funding

FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Continuing Resolution				FY 2025 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Att	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Att	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Att	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0

2. Personnel Increase Cost Summary – N/A

3. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2025 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2026 (net change from 2025)	FY 2027 (net change from 2026)
Total Non-Personnel	\$10,000			N/A	N/A

4. Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations – N/A

5. Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2026 (net change from 2025)	FY 2027 (net change from 2026)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000	N/A	N/A

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Missing and Exploited Children
Budget Decision Unit(s):	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)
Program Increase:	Positions: 0 Agt/Atty 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: +\$1,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2025, the President's Budget requests \$106.0 million for the Missing and Exploited Children program, reflecting an increase of \$1.0 million above the FY 2024 Continuing Resolution level. This funding will improve support to programs that expand and improve the justice system response to the complex issues surrounding missing and exploited children and their families.

Justification

The Missing and Exploited Children program supports a variety of proven responses to these issues, including:

- The Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force Program, which strengthens the investigative response to technology-facilitated crimes against children (including a hiring program for wounded veterans);
- The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), which enhances information sharing among regional nonprofit organizations and state missing children clearinghouses as well as law enforcement agencies;
- The AMBER Alert Program, a partnership between law enforcement agencies, broadcasters, transportation agencies, and the wireless industry that broadcasts urgent bulletins in the most serious child-abduction cases; and
- Other related activities that support training and technical assistance, research, and events such as National Missing Children's Day.

The requested increase will enhance the national response to the growing number of tips regarding potential cases of child pornography and child exploitation offenses reported to NCMEC's CyberTipline. This funding will support additional NCMEC efforts to respond to the increase of tips and leads submitted to the CyberTipline and increase funding for the ICAC task forces and related ICAC training and technical assistance.

In addition, this increased funding will assist NCMEC in continuing their work to enhance their technological capabilities to increase the efficiencies of the CyberTipline. This includes NCMEC's efforts with DOJ to reduce the duplication of CyberTips that are sent to law enforcement. With the volume of leads being sent to the CyberTipline, the most realistic and

efficient way to receive, process and distribute these leads to law enforcement is by increasing and improving the technology within the CyberTipline.

Impact on Performance

This program supports the Department's Strategic Plan Objective 2.6: *Protect Vulnerable Communities*.

This program will advance the Department's goals of reducing crime, including sexual assault, and enhancing the nation's juvenile justice system by providing resources including technological capabilities to help the NCMEC and the ICAC Task Force Program address the growing workload being generated by reports to the CyberTipline.

Funding

1. Base Funding

FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Continuing Resolution				FY 2025 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$105,000	0	0	0	\$105,000	0	0	0	\$105,000

2. Personnel Increase Cost Summary – N/A

3. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2025 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2026 (net change from 2025)	FY 2027 (net change from 2026)
Total Non-Personnel	\$1,000			N/A	N/A

4. Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations – N/A

5. Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2026 (net change from 2024)	FY 2027 (net change from 2025)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$105,000	\$105,000	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$1,000	\$1,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$106,000	\$106,000	N/A	N/A

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Victims of Child Abuse Act (VOCAA) - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program
Budget Decision Unit(s):	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Programs (OJJDP)
Program Increase:	Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: +\$3,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2025, the President's Budget requests an increase of \$3.0 million for the Victims of Child Abuse Act (VOCAA) - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program for a total of \$44.0 million for the program.

The VOCAA program enhances the effectiveness of the investigation and prosecution of child abuse cases. It supports specialized training and technical assistance to build strong multidisciplinary teams of highly qualified professionals involved in the prevention, intervention, prosecution, and investigation systems that respond to and help heal victims of child abuse. The VOCCA program also supports the development and improvement of the functioning of multidisciplinary teams, Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs), and state Chapters to strengthen the overall system response to child abuse and neglect. It provides funding to local CACs through subawards.

Justification

This increase request will allow OJJDP to expand its VOCAA Children's Advocacy Centers National Subgrant Program to increase the number of accredited local CACs across the country (including an emphasis on those CACs serving American Indians and Alaska Natives, rural communities, and military installations) and enhance the services provided by existing accredited CACs. The requested funding also will support additional training and technical assistance to improve the functioning of CACs, state chapters, and multidisciplinary teams, as well as the quantity and quality of CAC services provided to victims of child abuse and their families. This includes the development of a national tribal training and technical assistance program.

More specifically, the increase in funding for the VOCAA program will be used to:

- 1) provide additional, prioritized funding to local CACs nationwide to expand and enhance existing capacity and infrastructure;
- 2) provide separate capacity and infrastructure funding to specifically support state Chapters in order to ensure local CACs can meet and maintain the Standards for Accredited Members developed by the National Children's Alliance;

- 3) support specialized infrastructure needs related to telemental health, specialized equipment, mobile units, satellite CACs and services, and other needs as identified by the field; and
- 4) provide robust and regular funding to support OJJDP's new national tribal TTA initiative developed in partnership with other VOCAA programs authorized and funded under the VOCA Act.

Impact on Performance

This program supports the Department's Strategic Plan Objective 2.6: *Protect Vulnerable Communities*. The requested funding increase will expand and enhance access to services and ensure victims of child abuse and their families receive consistent, evidence-based, and high-quality care. This advances the program's overall goal of improving the nation's response to child abuse and neglect through strategic leadership, collaboration, and capacity building. The increase in funding will expand access nationwide to CAC services for investigations of child abuse, and provide additional support to prevention and intervention professionals with access to services and training to improve outcomes for affected children and families. Improved prevention, intervention, investigation, and prosecution of child abuse cases will result in a reduction of children experiencing child abuse and neglect, prevent children from being re-victimized, and increase positive outcomes.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Continuing Resolution				FY 2025 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$41,000	0	0	0	\$41,000	0	0	0	\$41,000

Personnel Increase Cost Summary – N/A

Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2025 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2026 (net change from 2025)	FY 2026 (net change from 2025)
Total Non-Personnel	\$3,000			N/A	N/A

Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations – N/A

Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2026 (net change from 2025)	FY 2027 (net change from 2026)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	41,000	41,000	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$3,000	\$3,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$44,000	\$44,000	N/A	N/A

VI. Program Decreases and Changes by Item

VI. Program Decreases by Item

Item Name:	Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (Byrne JAG) Carveout Programs
Budget Decision Unit(s):	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)
Program Decrease:	Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: - \$246,305,000

Description of Item

For FY 2025, the Department requests \$524.5 million for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) program, a decrease of \$246.3 million below the FY 2024 Continuing Resolution level. This reduction is primarily due to the elimination of \$229.6 million in Congressionally-directed spending on one-time projects.

The FY 2025 budget request reallocates funding among several carveouts:

- Decrease to one carveout:
 - John R. Justice Student Loan Repayment Program (reduced from \$5.0 million to \$4.0 million)
- Elimination of four carveouts administered by OJP:
 - Drug Data Resource Center to Combat Opioid Abuse (\$4.0 million)
 - Virtual Training for Law Enforcement (\$5.0 million)
 - Forensic Ballistics Program (\$1.5 million)
 - Congressionally Directed Spending Projects/Community Project Grants (\$229.6 million)
- Elimination of two carveouts administered by the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW):
 - Cybercrime Enforcement (\$7.0 million)
 - Multidisciplinary Partnership Improvements for Protection Orders (\$5.0 million)

The JAG program is the leading source of federal justice funding to state and local jurisdictions. The JAG Program 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; substance use treatment and drug interdiction and enforcement; planning, evaluation, technology improvement; crime victim and witness initiatives; mental health programs and related law enforcement and corrections programs, including behavioral health programs and crisis intervention teams; and implementation of state crisis intervention court proceedings and related programs or initiatives including, but not limited to, mental health courts, treatment courts, veterans courts, and extreme risk protection order programs.

Justification

The proposed funding decrease will not significantly impact the amount of Byrne JAG formula grants available to state, local, or tribal recipients since the JAG program decrease is primarily

due to the elimination of one-time Congressionally-directed spending (CDS) projects. The net result of all the decreases or eliminations mentioned above will result in a modest increase to the level of funding available to support JAG formula grant awards to state, local and tribal governments.

The minor reduction to the John R. Justice Student Loan Repayment Program is also not expected to have significant impact. The proposed eliminations of funding for the Cybercrime Enforcement, Drug Data Resource Center to Combat Opioid Abuse, Forensic Ballistics Program, Multidisciplinary Partnership, Improvements for Protection Orders, and Virtual Training for Law Enforcement will allow the Administration to direct funding to other priorities.

Impact on Performance

This program supports the Department's Strategic Plan Objective 2.3: *Combat Violent Crime and Gun Violence*. Because JAG funds can be used for a wide variety of purposes, the program addresses multiple DOJ strategic goals and objectives, including but not limited to:

- Protect Public Servants from Violence and Threats of Violence
- Target the Most Significant Violent Crime Problems
- Enhance Partnerships with Federal, State, Local, and Tribal Law Enforcement
- Invest in Community-Based Programs to Prevent Violence
- Deter, Disrupt, and Prosecute Cyber Threats
- Reduce Deaths and Addiction Driven by Drug Crime
- Expand Access to Evidence-Based Prevention and Treatment
- Promote Safety and Justice in Indian Country
- Protect Communities from Hate Crimes
- Deter and Prosecute Hate Crimes

Funding

1. Base Funding

FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Continuing Resolution				FY 2025 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
			\$770,805				\$770,805				\$770,805

2. Personnel Increase Cost Summary – N/A

3. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2025 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2026 (net change from 2025)	FY 2027 (net change from 2026)
Total Non-Personnel	-\$246,305			N/A	N/A

4. Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations – N/A

5. Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2026 (net change from 2025)	FY 2027 (net change from 2026)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$770,805	\$770,805	N/A	N/A
Decreases	0	0	0	\$0	-\$246,305	-\$246,305	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$524,500	\$524,500	N/A	N/A

VI. Program Decreases by Item

Item Name:	Crime Victims Fund Obligation Cap
Budget Decision Unit(s):	Crime Victims Fund
Organizational Program:	Office for Victims of Crime
Program Decrease:	Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: -\$400,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2025, the President’s Budget requests a decrease of \$400.0 million for the Crime Victims Fund (CVF), reducing the CVF obligation limit to \$1.5 billion. This request balances the need to ensure the long-term sustainability of the Fund with an interest in maximizing support for state, local, and tribal crime victims’ services programs.

The Crime Victims Fund was established by Congress in 1984 and is financed by fines and penalties stemming from federal crimes, not from tax dollars. Up until the past few years, the Fund has provided a stable and reliable funding source programs serving victims of crime through formula grants to states, training and technical assistance to victims’ services organizations, and competitive, non-formula awards that support new and innovative victims’ services programs. Beginning in 2017, the CVF has experienced a notable and persistent decrease in deposits, threatening the Fund’s solvency. The proposed obligation cap recognizes these circumstances, while maintaining an appropriate level of funding to support CVF programs in light of the current Fund balance.

In recognition of the importance of CVF programs, the FY 2025 President’s Budget request also includes a legislative proposal to take effect in 2026 that would replenish and reform the CVF in order to maintain critical resources to support crime victims over the next decade.

First, the proposal will provide a \$7.3 billion mandatory appropriation to the CVF over five years to replenish the balance of the Fund. Second, the proposal will support CVF programs through an annual \$2 billion appropriation drawn from the Fund each year rather than an annual obligation cap. This reformed funding structure offers stable and consistent long-term funding that will enable service providers and state administering agencies to develop more effective planning and management of awards, while removing the Fund from the annual appropriations process and likewise the significant fluctuations in spending levels that creates uncertainty and inefficiency in the administration of CVF funding. Finally, the proposal will institute a mechanism to automatically trigger reductions in spending when the balance of the Fund falls below a certain threshold, aligning spending with revenue to protect the Fund and offer greater stability in the event of persistent CVF deposit shortfalls.

Justification

The Department remains committed to ensuring the delivery of crime victims’ compensation and assistance programs and improving services for all victims of crime, including those in communities of color, Tribal communities, and other areas that are underserved and

underrepresented. All programs supported by the Crime Victims Fund will continue to promote trauma-informed, victim-centered, and culturally-responsive services for crime victims.

Due to the recent decline in the balance of the Fund, and based on current estimates for deposits to the Fund in 2024 and 2025, the President's Budget proposes to reduce the CVF obligation limitation to \$1.5 billion in FY 2025. This request seeks to stabilize the Fund's operations with the intention of ensuring resources remain available to support CVF programs in the long term.

The Department anticipates that this reduction will impact services at the Federal, State, Tribal, and local levels, including those served under the Tribal Victim Services Set-Aside (TVSSA), and victim services administered by other Federal agencies. The VOCA Fix to Sustain the Crime Victims Fund Act of 2021 (VOCA Fix) signed by President Biden in July 2021 may somewhat mitigate the impact of the reduction on Tribal communities, as the VOCA Fix allows for the extension of current VOCA grants with prior year funds in order to sustain current projects. OVC continues to offer a 60-month grant period for Tribes funded under the tribal set-aside from the CVF. This longer project period, which effectively allows tribal grantees more time to draw down and expend grant funds, will continue to provide Tribes some flexibility in using their existing grant funds to mediate the reduction in the TVSSA.

For the FY 2026 legislative proposal, DOJ projects the infusion and reform will enable the CVF to provide consistent annual funding to crime victim programs for the next decade and allow OVC to continue identifying gaps in services and addressing challenges in making victims services available and accessible in all communities. This proposal will increase the quantity of victim services OVC can fund through both its formula and discretionary grants to support more innovative programming and provide greater opportunity to reach underserved victims. As a result, more victims will have access to services and the opportunity to heal and thrive.

Impact on Performance

This program is aligned with the Department's Strategic Plan Objective 2.6: *Protect Vulnerable Communities*. This funding will support victim services programs, including those serving victims of color, victims living in communities facing persistent poverty, and victims living in tribal communities.

The goal of the program is to promote and strengthen programs to prevent victimization and to identify and provide services to victims of unlawful activity. OVC's standard victim services performance measures include the number of victims served, victim demographics, types of victimization, and services provided.

Funding

6. Base Funding

FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Continuing Resolution				FY 2025 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
			\$1,900,000				\$1,900,000				\$1,900,000

7. Personnel Increase Cost Summary – N/A

8. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2025 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2026 (net change from 2025)	FY 2027 (net change from 2026)
Total Non-Personnel	-\$400,000			N/A	N/A

9. Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations – N/A

10. Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2026 (net change from 2025)	FY 2027 (net change from 2026)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$1,900,000	\$1,900,000	N/A	N/A
Decreases	0	0	0	\$0	-\$400,000	-\$400,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	N/A	N/A

VI. Program Decreases by Item

Item Name: Minor Program Decreases and Eliminations

Budget Decision Unit(s): Research, Evaluation, and Statistics
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

Organizational Program: Bureau of Justice Assistance
National Institute of Justice
Office for Victims of Crime

Program Decrease: Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: **-\$7,500,000**

Description of Item

For FY 2025, the President's Budget proposes minor funding decreases (of \$3.0 million or less) from the FY 2024 Continuing Resolution level for 11 OJP line items and funding carveouts totaling a net decrease of \$7.5 million. These proposed changes include:

Program	FY 2025 Request	Difference from FY 2024 CR
Research, Evaluation, and Statistics		
Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs	\$35.0 million	\$0.0 million
<i>Research on School Violence Prevention and School Safety</i>	<i>\$0.0 million</i>	<i>-\$1.0 million</i>
<i>Study on School-Based Hate Crimes</i>	<i>\$0.0 million</i>	<i>-\$1.2 million</i>
<i>Study on law enforcement and community agency responses to opioid overdoses</i>	<i>\$0.0 million</i>	<i>-\$1.0 million</i>
<i>Research on Gun Violence</i>	<i>\$0.0 million</i>	<i>-\$1.0 million</i>
<i>Campus Climate Survey</i>	<i>\$0.0 million</i>	<i>-\$1.0 million</i>
<i>Violence Against Natives at Extraction Sites</i>	<i>\$0.0 million</i>	<i>-\$1.0 million</i>
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (SLLEA)		
DNA-Related and Forensic Programs and Activities (reduction to two carveouts)	\$168.0 million	-\$2.0 million
<i>Other Federal, State, and Local Forensics Activities Carveout</i>	<i>\$19.0 million</i>	<i>-\$1.0 million</i>
<i>Post-Conviction DNA Testing Carveout</i>	<i>\$14.0 million</i>	<i>-\$1.0 million</i>
Economic, High-tech, White Collar and Internet Crimes Prevention Program	\$10.0 million	-\$3.0 million
Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crime Act Program	\$3.0 million	-\$0.5 million
Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (CARA) Activities (reduction to one carveout)	\$443.0 million	-\$2.0 million
<i>Veterans Treatment Courts (VTC) Carveout</i>	<i>\$33.0 million</i>	<i>-\$2.0 million</i>
Total		-\$7.5 million

Justification

These proposed minor decreases will not significantly impact the operations of these programs and will allow the Administration to direct funding to priority enhancements and new programs.

- **Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs Carveouts:** The FY 2025 Budget proposes to eliminate carveouts for Research on School Violence Prevention and School Safety, Study on School-Based Hate Crimes, Study on law enforcement and community agency responses to opioid overdoses, Research on Gun Violence, a Campus Climate Survey, and Research on Violence Against Natives at Extraction Sites. All of the carveout programs proposed for elimination were funded in the FY 2023 enacted appropriation budget. These research and statistical projects will be ongoing in FY 2025 and OJP does not require additional funding dedicated to these programs in FY 2025. The elimination of the dedicated carveouts will allow the National Institute of Justice to use and better allocate base funding to respond to emerging public safety and justice needs and other priorities.
- **DNA-Related and Forensic Programs and Activities:** The FY 2025 budget request includes minor funding reductions for the Other Federal, State, and Local Forensic Activities (-\$1.0 million) and Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing (-\$1.0 million). The proposed funding adjustments are minor and not expected to impact OJP's ability to support this program.
- **Economic, High-technology, White Collar and Internet Crime Prevention:** This program supports state, local, and tribal law enforcement efforts to investigate and respond to white collar, electronic, and online crime. The minor funding adjustment proposed in the budget is not expected to have a significant impact on the program goals as these activities can also be supported through the Byrne JAG formula program.
- **Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crime Act program:** This program assists state, local, and tribal law enforcement and prosecution agencies in the investigation and prosecution of unsolved homicides that are suspected of having been racially motivated. In addition, this program provides support to victims' families and stakeholders impacted by these cases. The FY 2025 funding request is equal to the FY 2022 enacted level and is expected to be sufficient to meet the needs of the program. Since the first solicitation in 2020, the number of applications each year has not been sufficient enough to award the full anticipated amount of funds. Efforts to expand the programs eligible activities, and therefore the number of applicants, are included in this budget request.

Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (CARA) Activities: Funding has grown rapidly for programs authorized by CARA, including the Veterans Treatment Courts (VTC) program, since the enactment of CARA in 2016. Overall enacted funding for OJP's CARA related programs grew from \$103.0 million in FY 2016 to \$445.0 million in FY 2023. The proposed funding adjustment to the VTC program will not interrupt any of OJP's current efforts to help state, local, and tribal jurisdictions combat substance use disorders. In recent fiscal years, the VTC program

did not award the full anticipated award amount due to a lack of sufficient applications. Therefore, the program has adequate resources to continue services. To address this past shortfall, OJP included a proposal in this budget request to expand the program to serve a larger proportion of veterans in need, which would increase applications.

Impact on Performance

These programs support the Department's Strategic Plan Objectives:

- Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs: these programs supported several different strategic objectives:
 - *2.3 Combat Violent Crime and Gun Violence*
 - *2.5 Combat Drug Trafficking and Prevent Overdose Deaths*
 - *2.6 Protect Vulnerable Communities*
 - *3.2 Combat Discrimination and Hate Crimes*
- Other Federal, State, and Local Forensics Activities: *2.3 Combat Violent Crime and Gun Violence*
- Post-Conviction DNA Testing: *3.3: Reform and Strengthen the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems; and*
- Economic, High-tech, White Collar and Internet Crimes Prevention Program: *2.4: Enhance Cybersecurity and Fight Cybercrime*
- Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crime Act program *3.2: Combat Discrimination and Hate Crimes*
- Veterans Treatment Courts Program: *2.5: Combat Drug Trafficking and Prevent Overdose Deaths*

The proposed funding adjustments are minor and not expected to significantly impact program performance.

Funding

1. Base Funding

FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Continuing Resolution				FY 2025 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
			\$666,500				\$631,500				\$666,500

2. Personnel Increase Cost Summary – N/A

3. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2025 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2026 (net change from 2025)	FY 2027 (net change from 2026)
Total Non-Personnel	-\$7,500			N/A	N/A

4. Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations – N/A

5. Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2026 (net change from 2025)	FY 2027 (net change from 2026)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$666,500	\$666,500	N/A	N/A
Decreases	0	0	0	\$0	-\$7,500	-\$7,500	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$659,000	\$659,000	N/A	N/A

VI. Program Decreases by Item

Item Name: State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)
Budget Decision Unit(s): State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)
Program Decrease: Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: - \$234,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2025, the President's Budget requests the elimination of the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP). This program provides federal payments to states and localities that incurred correctional costs for incarcerating undocumented criminal aliens with at least one felony or two misdemeanor convictions for violations of state or local law and incarcerated for at least four consecutive days during the reporting period.

SCAAP funds must be used by jurisdictions for corrections purposes and most jurisdictions use the SCAAP funds towards correction officer salary costs.

Justification

SCAAP supports the existing immigration enforcement system but is not a useful tool for promoting the implementation of a fair and reasonable national immigration policy. SCAAP does not require recipients to use funds awarded under this program 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. The reimbursement rate in FY 2021 was approximately 31 cents on the dollar, which was an increase from the previous three years. Five states – California, Florida, New Jersey, New York, and Texas – typically receive over two-thirds of available funds. Eliminating this program will allow the Administration to redirect resources to other urgent and unmet criminal justice needs.

Impact on Performance

This program supports the Department's Strategic Plan Objective 5.1: *Administer an Equitable and Efficient Immigration Court System*. No negative effects are expected due to this program elimination.

Funding

1. Base Funding

FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Continuing Resolution				FY 2025 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Att	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Att	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Att	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$234,000	0	0	0	\$234,000	0	0	0	\$234,000

2. Personnel Increase Cost Summary – N/A

3. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2025 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2026 (net change from 2025)	FY 2027 (net change from 2026)
Total Non-Personnel	-\$234,000			N/A	N/A

4. Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations – N/A

5. Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2026 (net change from 2025)	FY 2027 (net change from 2026)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$234,000	\$234,000	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	-\$234,000	-\$234,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	N/A

VII. Exhibits