

U.S. Department of Justice

FY 2017 PERFORMANCE BUDGET

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS



February 2016

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# **I. Overview**



**Department of Justice  
Office of Justice Programs  
FY 2017 Budget Request  
Overview**

**Mission**

The mission of the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) is to provide leadership, resources and solutions for creating safe, just and engaged communities.

**Strategy**

OJP accomplishes its mission by partnering with federal, state, and local agencies, as well as national, community- and faith-based organizations, to develop, operate, and evaluate a wide range of criminal and juvenile justice programs.

<b>FY 2017 OJP Budget Request At A Glance</b>	
FY 2016 Enacted (Discretionary):	\$1,811.0 million (786 positions)
FY 2017 Discretionary Budget Request:	\$1,602.5 million (808 positions)
Discretionary Program Changes:	-\$208.5 million, +22 positions
FY 2016 Enacted (Mandatory):	\$3,120.0 million
FY 2017 Mandatory Budget Request:	\$2,606.0 million
Mandatory Program Changes:	-\$514.0 million

**Resources**

In FY 2017, OJP requests \$1,602.5 million in discretionary funding, which is \$208.5 million below the FY 2016 Enacted level. OJP also requests \$2,606.0 million in mandatory funding, which is \$514.0 million below the FY 2016 Enacted level. The FY 2017 Budget also proposes a \$20.0 million rescission of prior year balances.

**Personnel**

OJP's direct positions for FY 2017 total 808 positions. OJP's FY 2017 request includes an increase of 22 positions over the FY 2016 Enacted level.

**Organization**

OJP is headed by an Assistant Attorney General (AAG), who promotes coordination among OJP bureaus and offices. OJP has five component bureaus and offices: 1) the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), 2) the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), 3) the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), 4) the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), and 5) the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC). Additionally, OJP has one program office, the Office of Sex

Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART). The AAG is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. All other OJP bureau and office heads are presidentially appointed. Exhibit A provides OJP's organizational chart.

## **Budget Structure**

OJP's budget structure is comprised of six appropriation accounts and a new mandatory account that are outlined below:

- **Research, Evaluation, and Statistics:** Provides grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements for research, development, and evaluation and supports development and dissemination of quality statistical and scientific information.
- **State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance:** Funds programs that establish and build on partnerships with state, local, and tribal governments, as well as community and faith-based organizations. These programs provide federal leadership on high-priority criminal justice concerns such as violent crime, gang activity, offender recidivism, illegal drugs, law enforcement information sharing, and related justice system issues.
- **Juvenile Justice Programs:** Supports the efforts of state, local, and tribal governments, as well as private organizations, to develop and implement effective and innovative juvenile justice programs.
- **Public Safety Officers' Benefits:** Provides benefits to public safety officers who are permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty and to the families and survivors of public safety officers killed or permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty.
- **Crime Victims Fund:** Provides compensation to victims of crime, supports victims' services, and builds capacity to improve responsiveness to the needs of crime victims.
- **Domestic Trafficking Victims Fund:** Provides support through grant programs to expand and improve services for domestic victims of trafficking and victims of child pornography.
- **Justice Reform Incentive Fund:** Provides \$500 million per year over 10 years for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Justice Initiative, a new *mandatory* program focused on achieving three objectives: 1) reducing crime, 2) reversing practices that have led to unnecessarily long sentences and unnecessary incarceration, and 3) building community trust.

## **FY 2017 OJP Priorities**

In FY 2017, OJP's budget request focuses on the following priorities:

1. Examining, Changing, and Implementing Changes to State Laws and Policies to Promote Criminal and Juvenile Justice Reform;
2. Improving the Criminal Justice System;
3. Countering Violent Extremism;

4. Coordinating and Enhancing Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services;
5. Providing Comprehensive Reentry Services;
6. Juvenile Justice and At-Risk Youth;
7. Implementing the Recommendations in the Final Report of The President’s Task Force on 21st Century Policing and the President’s Community Policing Initiative;
8. Improving Access to Justice;
9. Improving Criminal Justice Data Collection, Reporting, Information Sharing, and Evidence Generation; and
10. Savings and Efficiencies.

1. Examining, Changing, and Implementing Changes to State Laws and Policies to Promote Criminal and Juvenile Justice Reform

Beginning in the 1970s, many criminal justice programs were based on the idea that incarceration was the best response to crime. Since that time, state and federal corrections populations surged by 700 percent, accompanied by dramatic increases in corrections costs. By 2012, states were spending more than \$51 billion a year on corrections. States have been frustrated by persistently high recidivism rates, the public safety threats resulting from recidivism, and the costs associated with both. This has limited their ability to invest in other public services crucial to a state’s long-term prosperity, such as education and infrastructure. OJP is responding to these interrelated challenges through programs that help state, local and tribal governments develop data-driven, evidence-based criminal justice reform strategies that control corrections costs, improve public safety, and promote better outcomes for those sentenced to prison or jail.

2. Improving the Criminal Justice System

State, local, and tribal law enforcement and criminal justice agencies are responsible for carrying out a significant majority of the nation’s day-to-day criminal justice activity. However, they often struggle to meet their responsibilities due to resource limitations, technological limitations, and the need for newer, more efficient responses to the criminal justice challenges they face. Partnering with state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies, courts, prosecutors, public defenders, and corrections agencies to help them address these challenges is one of OJP’s primary responsibilities. OJP pursues criminal justice system improvement through a variety of strategies, such as fostering innovation and encouraging evidence-based programs throughout the justice system; helping its state, local, and tribal partners develop new responses to emerging challenges; and laying a foundation for future justice system improvements through research, program evaluation, and expanded justice system information sharing efforts.

3. Countering Violent Extremism

Since the September 11 terrorist attacks, there has been a growing recognition of the threat that violent extremist groups pose to the nation’s communities. Although many communities now look for effective ways to address this threat, there is relatively limited data available on the

nature and behavior of violent extremist groups and no proven policies or programs that communities seeking to create a new program can use as models. OJP is responding to this need by expanding its support for research on violent extremism and domestic radicalization and promoting a new program to support interdisciplinary, community-led responses to violent extremism that focus on preventing individuals from becoming involved with extremist groups and deterring criminal acts motivated by extremist ideologies.

#### 4. Coordinating and Enhancing Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services

Repeat offenders who cycle in and out of the justice system commit a significant portion of all crime and drive up the cost of operating justice agencies. These offenders often have risk factors such as mental health problems and substance abuse, limited education and literacy, inadequate job skills, chronic homelessness, and a lack of positive support systems that, if addressed, reduce the likelihood of re-offending. OJP promotes the development and implementation of evidence-based prisoner reentry programs that improve outcomes for offenders and reduce unnecessary confinement, which imposes significant social and economic costs on the American public without improving public safety. OJP also supports drug courts, which have proven successful in diverting drug-addicted individuals from incarceration, reducing their risk of recidivism, and improving public safety and health. OJP addresses the specialized needs of mentally ill individuals involved in the criminal justice system through grants, training, and technical and strategic planning assistance, which are available to develop multi-faceted strategies that bring together criminal justice, social services, and public health agencies, as well as community organizations.

#### 5. Providing Comprehensive Reentry Services

Individuals returning to mainstream society after serving time in prison or jail often face great difficulty in locating appropriate housing, finding a job, and accessing the social services they need to successfully reintegrate into their communities. Helping state, local, and tribal criminal justice and corrections agencies develop and implement effective reentry programs is one of the ways OJP helps reduce criminal recidivism, reduce the growth in their correctional populations, and improve public safety. OJP continues to lead the efforts to help state, local, and tribal governments develop effective programs that address the broad range of needs of former prisoners returning to their communities.

#### 6. Juvenile Justice and At-Risk Youth

OJP is working to improve positive life outcomes for all youth and to prevent and reduce youth involvement in the juvenile and criminal justice system. The recidivism rate among juveniles following release from secure or other residential placement remains alarmingly high. OJP strives to strengthen the ability of our nation's juvenile justice system to use prevention and interventions that address specific risk and protective factors associated with involvement in the juvenile and criminal justice systems. OJP supports ongoing efforts to promote full implementation of the core principles of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, expand the use of alternatives to incarceration in appropriate cases, address the effects of violence on young people and the communities in which they live, and encourage the adoption of evidence-based programs and policies.



## 7. Implementing the Recommendations in the Final Report of The President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing and the President's Community Policing Initiative

Recent events have highlighted the importance of trust and cooperation between law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve, as well as the consequences that can arise when this trust breaks down. Building better relations with the community, ensuring that each person they come into contact with is treated fairly, and working with the community to address public safety challenges are essential components of modern policing. Unfortunately, these issues often do not receive enough resources and attention at the state, local, and tribal levels. In FY 2017, OJP, in conjunction with the COPS Office, will lead the Department's efforts to help state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies strengthen their community policing programs, implement comprehensive strategies to address procedural justice concerns and build trust with the communities they serve, and implement effective body worn camera programs.

## 8. Improving Access to Justice

The Constitution and federal law promise fair and impartial justice to all regardless of ability to pay, which includes the right to effective legal counsel. However, many state, local and tribal justice systems struggle to fulfill this promise due to a lack of resources and the need for more effective indigent defense programs. OJP plays a leading role in the Department's efforts to address these issues through the Attorney General's Access to Justice (ATJ) Initiative, which promotes a wide array of programs and policy initiatives throughout the Department. These ATJ initiatives address a number of important policy issues, such as:

- Improving indigent defense and civil legal aid programs at the state, local, and tribal levels;
- Eliminating barriers that prevent people from understanding and exercising their rights;
- Promoting efforts to ensuring fair and just outcomes for all parties involved in the criminal or juvenile justice system, and
- Improving the efficiency of the justice system to reduce costs and improve outcomes.

## 9. Improving Criminal Justice Data Collection, Reporting, Information Sharing, and Evidence Generation

OJP leads efforts to use evidence and evaluation to improve programs at the federal, state, local, and tribal levels across the country. Through its two key evidence-generating components, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), OJP statistics and research help decision makers at all levels develop evidence-based policies and programs that respond to emerging criminal justice challenges. In FY 2017, OJP will work to:

- Expand research and data collection on indigent defense and civil legal aid issues;
- Continue to support the work of the National Commission on Forensic Science;
- Promote evidence-based policies and practices through its CrimeSolutions.gov website; and

- Expand statistical data collection through the FBI’s National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) at the state, local, and tribal levels.

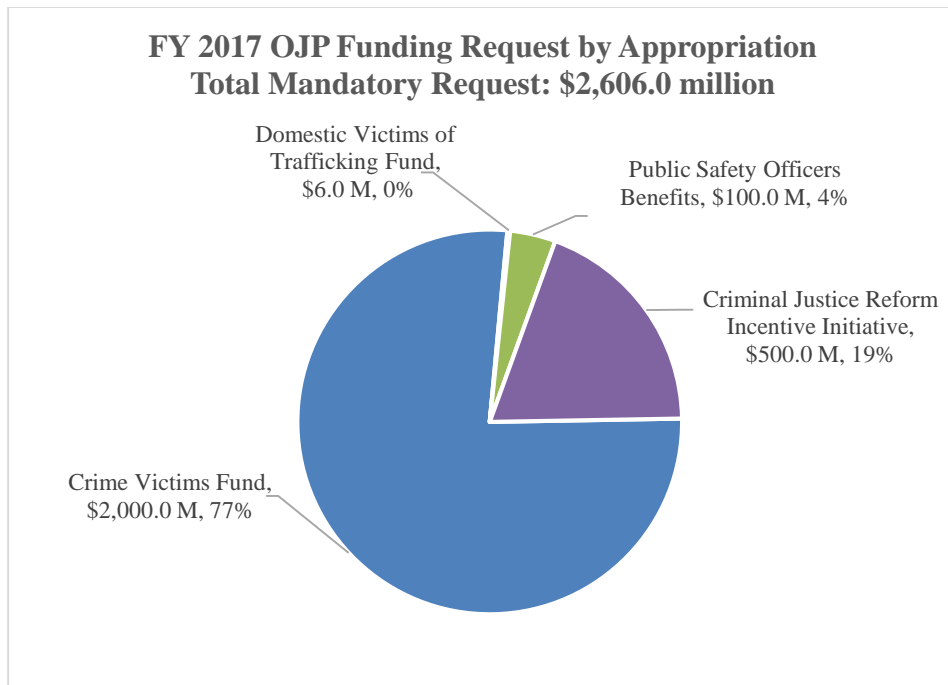
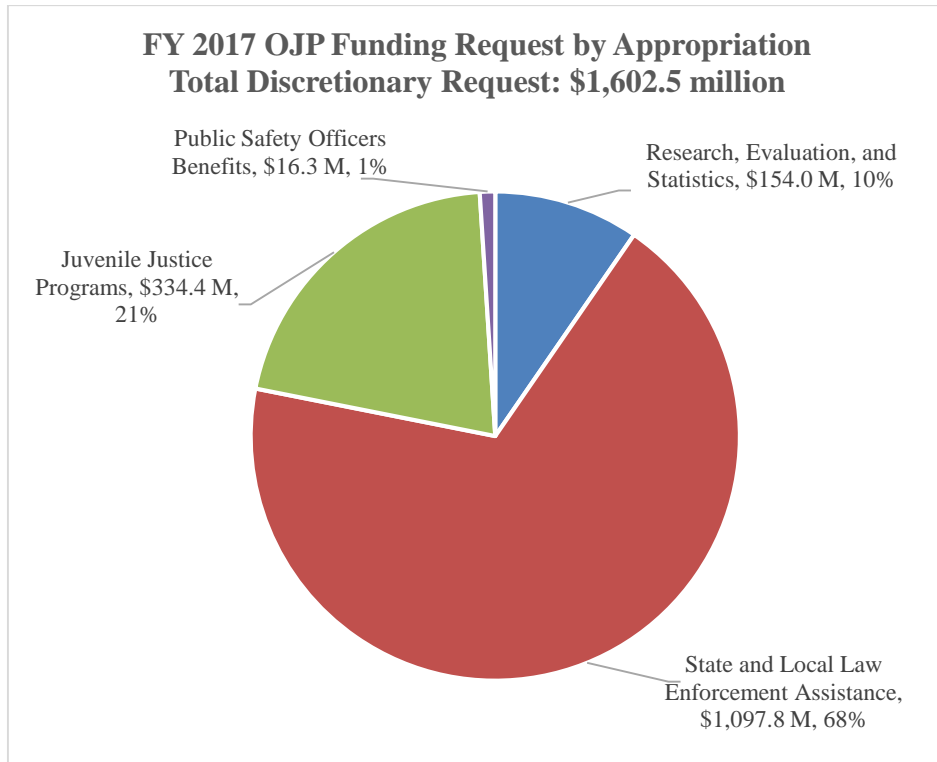
#### 10. Savings and Efficiencies

OJP constantly seeks opportunities for greater efficiency and cost-savings in order to be the best possible steward of the taxpayer dollars entrusted to it. OJP also works with the other two DOJ grant-making components, the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) and the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) to identify savings and efficiencies across components.

In FY 2017, OJP requests funding for the initial investment to implement “GrantsNet,” a DOJ shared grant management solution to increase efficiencies, identify and implement best practices in grants management, increase information sharing to avoid duplication among DOJ grant programs, avoid redundancy in system functions and services, and improve service to grantees and Department users. The Justice Grants Services Network (GrantsNet) program is a shared services solution leveraging both the functionality and infrastructure of existing grant management systems used by OJP, COPS, and OVW annually to administer the Department’s multi-billion dollar grant programs across the country.

**FY 2017 OJP Funding Request by Appropriation**

The pie charts below depict OJP’s FY 2017 discretionary and mandatory performance budget requests by appropriation.



## **DOJ Strategic Goals and Objectives**

OJP's programs support DOJ Strategic Goals and Objectives in many ways. Below is an overview that outlines some, but not all, of its contributions.

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

**2.1:** Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers.

- **BJA**: Byrne Justice Assistance Grants, Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Grants, Adam Walsh Act Implementation Program
- **OJJDP**: Formula grants, Internet Crimes Against Children, National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention, Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative, Juvenile Accountability Block Grants
- **NIJ**: Research on Domestic Radicalization

**Objective 2.2:** Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations and uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims.

- **NIJ**: Comprehensive School Safety Initiative
- **OVC**: Victims of Trafficking Program, Victim Compensation and Victim Assistance Formula Grant Programs, Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Cases in Indian Country
- **OJJDP**: Missing and Exploited Children, Delinquency Prevention Program, National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention
- **BJA**: Public Safety Officers' Death Benefits Program

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

**3.1:** Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs.

- **BJA**: Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS), Prescription Drug Monitoring Program, Civil Legal Aid Competitive Grant Program, Indigent Defense Program, Justice Reinvestment Initiative, Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program
- **BJS**: National Crime Victimization Survey, National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP), National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Act Record Improvement Program
- **NIJ**: DNA Related Programs, CrimeSolutions.gov
- **OJJDP**: AMBER Alert, Internet Crimes Against Children, Procedural Justice-Building Community Trust, Juvenile Justice Indigent Defense

**Objective 3.4:** Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society.

- BJA: Veterans Treatment Court, Residential Substance Abuse Treatment, Drug Court Program, Second Chance Act Grant Program

**Objective 3.8:** Strengthen the government-to-government relationship between tribes and the United States, improve public safety in Indian Country, and honor treaty and trust responsibilities through consistent, coordinated policies, activities, and litigation.

- BJA: Indian Country Initiatives
- OVC: Children’s Justice and Assistance Act Programs in Indian Country

### **DOJ Priority Goals**

In FY 2014 – FY2015, OJP contributed to two priority goals:

1. **Violent Crime Priority Goal:** Protect our communities by reducing gun violence by using smart prevention and investigative strategies in order to prevent violent acts from occurring.
2. **Vulnerable People Priority Goal:** Protect vulnerable populations by increasing the number of investigations and litigation matters concerning child exploitation, human trafficking, and non-compliant sex offenders; and by improving programs to prevent victimization, identify victims, and provide services.

#### **Violent Crime Priority Goal - Contributing Bureau/Program Office: BJS**

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) contributed to the Violent Crime Priority Goal through two grant programs: NCHIP and NARIP. NARIP provide funds to states to encourage them to submit or otherwise make available relevant records to the three databases queried during a firearms-related background check, including the NICS Index. At the federal level, federal agencies are required by the Brady Act, as amended by the NICS Improvement Amendments Act, to share relevant records with the NICS no less than quarterly. In addition, the President issued a memorandum to federal agencies to ensure compliance with this mandate. By the end of FY 2015, 1,336,999 records were submitted to the NICS Index by state and federal agencies, which exceeded the target of 1,157,017. As part of the 1,336,999 records submitted, state agencies submitted nearly half a million records to the NICS Index mental health file between FY 2014 and FY 2015 due in large part to federal funds. While NCHIP provides support to states to improve criminal history records more broadly, these improvements benefit NICS and help reduce gun violence.

#### **Vulnerable People Priority Goal - Contributing Bureau/Program Office: OJJDP, OVC, NIJ**

The Office Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) contributed to the Vulnerable People Priority Goal through the AMBER Alert program. OJJDP exceeded its FY 2015 Vulnerable People Priority Goal target of the number of children recovered within 72 hours of the issuance of an AMBER by 4.3% and recovered 94.3% of missing children. Since its inception, the AMBER Alert program has helped find and safely recover 794 abducted children.

The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) worked with the Office on Violence Against Women and the Health and Human Services Family Prevention and Services Act to align VOCA grantee reporting with agency reporting. The results were successful, as the same demographic data requirements were achieved within each agency. OVC also added Human Trafficking to the VOCA Victim Assistance and VOCA Victim Compensation performance metrics.

In 2016, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) will release a Georgetown University study of the effectiveness of interventions to stabilize, rehabilitate, and integrate foreign national victims of human trafficking into the wider society, and a Colorado College study that assesses the elements of state-level legislation that are most effective at improving successful prosecutions of trafficking.

In FY 2016 – FY 2017, OJP is contributing to the following two priority goals:

1. **Vulnerable People Priority Goal:** Protect the most vulnerable among us, including victims and survivors of human trafficking.
2. **Enhancing Public Safety Priority Goal:** Strengthen relationships with the communities we serve, and enhance law enforcement capabilities by constructing new foundations of trust, respect and mutual understanding.

*Vulnerable People Priority Goal—Contributing Bureau/Program Offices: BJA, OJJDP, OVC*

OJP contributes to the Vulnerable People Priority Goal through various programs on tribal law enforcement and human trafficking. OJP has identified several milestones to support this priority goal.

OJP supports tribal law enforcement through its coordination with OVW and COPS on the Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS). By September 30, 2017, OJP, through the CTAS program, will enhance tribal law enforcement practices and sustain crime prevention and intervention efforts. CTAS provides grant funds to enhance law enforcement practices and sustain crime prevention and intervention efforts, including justice systems planning grants that will support tribes in developing a strategic plan that addresses the Tribe's specific needs. In FY 2015, OJP awarded Tribal Justice System Strategic Planning Program grants to the following five tribes: Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Fort Belknap Indian Community; Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians; Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation; and Shoshone-Bannock Tribes. In the first quarter of 2016, the Training and TA cooperative agreement partners Fox Valley Technical College and the Center for Court Innovation initiated training and technical assistance (TTA) for the FY 2015 justice systems planning grantees.

In addition, OJP supports DOJ's commitment to preventing human trafficking, bringing traffickers to justice, and assisting victims of trafficking. By September 30, 2017, OJP will provide training and technical assistance (TTA) to law enforcement agents, human trafficking task force members and social service providers. In the first quarter of 2016, OJJDP's Amber Alert and Missing and Exploited Children Programs provided in person and online training on child sex trafficking to 1,287 individuals working in the fields of law enforcement, social services, criminal justice and health care.

Enhancing Public Safety Priority Goal - Contributing Bureau/Program Offices: OAAG, OJJDP, BJA

OJP contributes to the Enhancing Public Safety Priority Goal through two initiatives, the Building Community Trust and Justice and the Violence Reduction Network (VRN). The Building Community Trust and Justice Initiative, led by OAAG and OJJDP, is a multi-faceted research and technical assistance project designed to improve relationships and increase trust between communities and the criminal justice system. By September 30, 2016, OJP will implement activities in the six pilot site communities: Birmingham Alabama; Fort Worth, Texas; Gary, Indiana; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and Stockton, California. The programs implemented by these pilot sites will support procedural trust, counter implicit bias, and facilitate reconciliation in pilot site communities, including training for command staff and officers on these core concepts, and analysis of police policies to determine whether they are aligned with these core concepts. In addition, OJP will provide technical assistance through the OJP Diagnostic Center for communities requesting assistance on procedural justice, implicit bias, or racial reconciliation. In the first quarter of 2016, the Urban Institute completed pre-intervention surveys in the six pilot sites, to gauge the community's current views of police-community relationships and trust issues. The Building Community Trust and Justice team also began implementing interventions in pilot sites and collecting relevant police policies from each of the pilot sites to review them and provide recommendations on how they can be modified to incorporate principals of reconciliation, procedural justice, and implicit bias reduction. Trainers from the pilot sites initiated a process of reviewing the training materials and customizing them to address specific issues faced in their local communities.

OJP, along with the COPS Office, OVW, and federal law enforcement agencies (including FBI, DEA, ATF, and the US Marshals Service), will continue to implement and administer a comprehensive approach to violence reduction, through the VRN. VRN leverages the vast array of existing resources across DOJ components to reduce violence in some of the country's cities with the highest violent crime rates. Through September 30, 2017, OJP will conduct a diagnostic assessment of VRN sites, develop a resource delivery plan for each site, track the delivery and effectiveness of TTA to the sites, and assess the site implementation of DOJ resources to supplement the site's current violent crime strategy. In the first quarter of FY 2016, the VRN Strategic Site Liaisons (SSL) completed diagnostic assessments of Compton, California; Flint, Michigan; Newark, New Jersey; West Memphis, Arkansas; and Little Rock, Arkansas. The diagnostic assessments were used to develop VRN Resource Delivery plans for the aforementioned sites.

For additional information on OJP's programs, please see OJP appendix. Electronic copies of the Department of Justice's Congressional Budget Justifications and Capital Asset Plan and Business Case exhibits can be viewed or downloaded here:

<http://www.justice.gov/02organizations/bpp.htm>.

**Office of Justice Programs**  
**Funding by Appropriation**  
**FY 2015 - FY 2017**  
(dollars in thousands)

	<b>FY 2015 Enacted (P.L. 113-235)</b>	<b>FY 2016 Enacted (P.L. 114-113)</b>	<b>FY 2017 President's Budget Request</b>	<b>FY 2017 President's Budget Request vs. FY 2016 Enacted</b>
<b>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</b>				
CrimeSolutions.gov (Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository)	0	0	3,000	3,000
Criminal Justice Statistics Programs	41,000	41,000	58,000	17,000
Indigent Defense Initiative-- National Survey of Public Defenders	[0]	[0]	[1,000]	[1,000]
Indigent Defense Initiative-- National Public Defenders Reporting Program: Design and Testing	[0]	[0]	[1,500]	[1,500]
NCVS Sample Boost for Subnational Estimates Program	[0]	[0]	[6,000]	[6,000]
Forensic Science	4,000	4,000	6,000	2,000
National Commission on Forensic Science	[1,000]	[1,000]	[3,000]	[2,000]
Transfer - NIST	[3,000]	[3,000]	[3,000]	[0]
NCS-X Implementation Program ( <i>new program</i> )	0	0	10,000	10,000
Regional Information Sharing System (RISS)	30,000	35,000	25,000	-10,000
Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs	36,000	36,000	48,000	12,000
Civil Legal Aid Research	[0]	[0]	[2,700]	[2,700]
Collecting Digital Evidence from Large-Scale Computer Systems and Networks	[0]	[0]	[5,000]	[5,000]
Indigent Defense Initiative-- Social Science Research on Indigent Defense	[0]	[0]	[3,000]	[3,000]
Research on Domestic Radicalization and Violent Extremism	0	0	4,000	4,000
<b>Subtotal, Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</b>	<b>111,000</b>	<b>116,000</b>	<b>154,000</b>	<b>38,000</b>
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>				
Adam Walsh Act	20,000	20,000	20,000	0
Body-Worn Camera Partnership Program	0	22,500	30,000	7,500
Body-Worn Camera Research and Statistics	0	5,000	0	-5,000
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	22,250	22,500	0	[22,500]
NIST Transfer	[1,500]	[1,500]	[0]	[-1,500]
Byrne Competitive Grants	0	0	15,000	15,000
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	0	15,000	24,000	9,000
Byrne Incentive Grants	0	0	10,000	10,000



	FY 2015 Enacted (P.L. 113- 235)	FY 2016 Enacted (P.L. 114-113)	FY 2017 President's Budget Request	FY 2017 President's Budget Request vs. FY 2016 Enacted
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)	376,000	376,000	383,500	7,500
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	[0]	[0]	[22,500]	[22,500]
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	[10,500]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Countering Violent Extremism - Training	[0]	[0]	[2,000]	[2,000]
Firearms Safety Materials and Gun Locks	[3,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense	[2,500]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Missing Alzheimer's Patient Alert Program	[750]	[0]	[0]	[0]
National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUS)	[0]	[2,400]	[0]	[-2,400]
National Training Center to Improve Police-Based Responses to the People with Mental Illness ( <i>new program</i> )	[0]	[0]	[7,500]	[7,500]
Research on Domestic Radicalization	[4,000]	[4,000]	[0]	[-4,000]
Smart Policing	[5,000]	[5,000]	[10,000]	[5,000]
Smart Policing - Body-Worn Camera Demonstration	[0]	[0]	[10,000]	[10,000]
Smart Prosecution	[2,500]	[2,500]	[5,000]	[2,500]
State and Local Antiterrorism Training (SLATT)	[0]	[0]	[2,000]	[2,000]
State and Local Assistance Help Desk and Diagnostic Center (E21)	[0]	[0]	[2,000]	[2,000]
VALOR Initiative	[15,000]	[15,000]	[15,000]	[0]
Byrne JAG – Presidential Nominating Conventions	0	100,000	0	-100,000
Campus Public Safety - National Center for Public Safety	2,000	0	0	0
Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program	2,000	2,500	2,000	-500
Civil Legal Aid - Competitive Grant (in consult with ATJ)	0	0	5,000	5,000
Community Teams to Reduce the SAK Backlog	41,000	45,000	41,000	-4,000
Comprehensive School Safety Initiative	75,000	75,000	75,000	0
Countering Violent Extremism Grant Program	0	0	6,000	6,000
Court Appointed Special Advocate Program	6,000	9,000	6,000	-3,000
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	125,000	125,000	105,000	-20,000
DNA Analysis and Capacity Program	[117,000]	[117,000]	[0]	[-117,000]
Post-Conviction DNA Testing	[4,000]	[4,000]	[0]	[-4,000]
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners	[4,000]	[4,000]	[0]	[-4,000]
Sexual Assault Kit Backlog Reduction	[0]	[0]	[20,000]	[20,000]
Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence	8,000	8,000	23,000	15,000
Drug Court Program	41,000	42,000	42,000	0
Economic, High-tech, Cybercrime Prevention	13,000	13,000	15,000	2,000
Intellectual Property Enforcement Program	[2,500]	[2,500]	[2,500]	[0]
Indian Country Initiatives	30,000	30,000	0	-30,000
Indigent Defense Initiative-- Answering Gideon's Call	0	0	5,400	5,400
John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program	2,000	2,000	0	-2,000
Justice and Mental Health Collaboration (formerly Mentally Ill Offender Act Program)	8,500	10,000	14,000	4,000
Justice Reinvestment (Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction)	27,500	27,500	30,000	2,500
Task Force on Federal Corrections	[750]	[0]	[0]	[0]
National Criminal Records History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	48,000	48,000	50,000	2,000
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants / NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP)	25,000	25,000	5,000	-20,000
National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs) <sup>1/</sup>	0	0	2,400	2,400

<sup>1</sup> NamUs was funded as a carve-out under the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program in FY 2016.

	FY 2015 Enacted (P.L. 113-235)	FY 2016 Enacted (P.L. 114-113)	FY 2017 President's Budget Request	FY 2017 President's Budget Request vs. FY 2016 Enacted
National Sex Offender Public Website	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Next Generation Identification (NGI) Assistance Program	0	0	5,000	5,000
Paul Coverdell Grants	12,000	13,500	0	-13,500
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	11,000	13,000	12,000	-1,000
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	13,000	10,500	10,500	0
Procedural Justice - Building Community Trust	0	0	20,000	20,000
Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE) <sup>2</sup>	4,000	0	10,000	10,000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	10,000	12,000	14,000	2,000
Second Chance Act/Offender Re-entry	68,000	68,000	100,000	32,000
Children of Arrested Parents Policy Implementation Program	[0]	[0]	[1,250]	[1,250]
Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Grants	[5,000]	[5,000]	[5,000]	[0]
Pay for Success (discretionary)	[7,500]	[7,500]	[20,000]	[12,500]
Pay for Success (Permanent Supportive Housing Model)	[[5,000]]	[[5,000]]	[[10,000]]	[[5,000]]
Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)		[4,000]		[-4,000]
Smart Probation	[6,000]	[6,000]	[10,000]	[4,000]
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	185,000	210,000	0	-210,000
Veterans Treatment Courts	5,000	6,000	6,000	0
Victims of Trafficking	42,250	45,000	0	-45,000
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction/ (S&L Gun Crime Prosecution Assistance)	5,000	6,500	5,000	-1,500
Violence Reduction Network (VRN)	0	0	5,000	5,000
Vision 21	12,500	0	0	0
<b>Total, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>	<b>1,241,000</b>	<b>1,408,500</b>	<b>1,097,800</b>	<b>-310,700</b>
<b>Juvenile Justice Programs</b>				
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	1,500	2,000	1,500	-500
Children of Incarcerated Parents (COIP) Web Portal	500	0	500	500
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	0	8,000	18,000	10,000
Delinquency Prevention Program (formerly Title V: Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants)	15,000	17,500	42,000	24,500
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	[6,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Children of Incarcerated Parents (COIP) Web Portal		[500]	[0]	[-500]
Gang Prevention/Gang and Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Initiatives	[3,000]	[5,000]	[0]	[-5,000]
Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	[0]	[2,000]	[0]	[-2,000]
Juvenile Justice and Education Collaboration Assistance (JJECA)	[0]	[0]	[10,000]	[10,000]
National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	[1,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Tribal Youth Program	[5,000]	[10,000]	[0]	[-10,000]
Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	2,000	0	2,000	2,000
Indigent Defense Initiative-- Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program	0	2,500	5,400	2,900
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program	0	0	30,000	30,000
Missing and Exploited Children	68,000	72,160	67,000	-5,160

<sup>2</sup> Project Hope was funded as a carve-out under the Second Chance Act in FY 2016.

	FY 2015 Enacted (P.L. 113-235)	FY 2016 Enacted (P.L. 114-113)	FY 2017 President's Budget Request	FY 2017 President's Budget Request vs. FY 2016 Enacted
National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	0	0	4,000	4,000
Part B: Formula Grants	55,500	58,000	75,000	17,000
Emergency Planning - Juvenile Detention Facilities	[500]	[500]	[0]	[-500]
Smart on Juvenile Justice Initiative	0	0	20,000	20,000
VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	19,000	20,000	11,000	-9,000
Youth Mentoring	90,000	90,000	58,000	-32,000
<b>Subtotal, Juvenile Justice Programs</b>	<b>251,500</b>	<b>270,160</b>	<b>334,400</b>	<b>64,240</b>
<b>Public Safety Officers Benefits (PSOB)</b>				
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program-Disability and Educational Assistance Benefits Programs	16,300	16,300	16,300	0
<b>Subtotal, PSOB Discretionary</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total, OJP Discretionary</b>	<b>1,619,800</b>	<b>1,810,960</b>	<b>1,602,500</b>	<b>-208,460</b>
<i>New Flexible Tribal Grant - Set Aside</i>	[0]	[0]	[111,034]	[110,034]
<i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics Set Aside</i>	[28,870]	[32,773]	[41,976]	[9,203]
<b>Criminal Justice Reform Incentive Grants (Mandatory) (new)</b>	0	0	500,000	500,000
<b>Subtotal, Criminal Justice Reform Incentive Grants</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>
<b>Public Safety Officers Benefits—Death Benefits (Mandatory)</b>	71,000	72,000	100,000	28,000
<b>Subtotal, PSOB Mandatory</b>	<b>71,000</b>	<b>72,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>28,000</b>
<b>Crime Victims Fund* (Mandatory)</b>	<b>2,361,000</b>	<b>3,042,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>-1,042,000</b>
Inspector General Oversight	[10,000]	[10,000]	[0]	[-10,000]
Crime Victims Fund - Vision 21	[0]	[0]	[25,000]	[25,000]
Tribal Assistance for Victims of Violence – Vision 21	[0]	[0]	[25,000]	[25,000]
Victims of Trafficking	[0]	[0]	[45,000]	[45,000]
Violence Against Women Act Programs		[379,000]	[326,000]	[-53,000]
<b>Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund (Mandatory)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total, OJP Mandatory (CJ Reform Incentive     Grants, PSOB, CVF, and DTVF)</b>	<b>2,432,000</b>	<b>3,120,000</b>	<b>2,606,000</b>	<b>-1,014,000</b>
<b>Grand Total, OJP</b>	<b>4,051,800</b>	<b>4,930,960</b>	<b>4,208,500</b>	<b>-722,460</b>
Rescission (from Unobligated Balances)	-82,500	-40,000	-20,000	20,000

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

Summary of Program Changes					
Item Name	Program Description	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Page
<b>1. OJP Management and Administration</b>	Provides an increase of \$7.863 million for OJP's administrative and operational needs.	22	11	[7,863]	75
<b>2. Examining, Changing, and Implementing Changes to State Laws and Policies to Promote Criminal and Juvenile Justice Reform</b>				22,500	79
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	Provides targeted technical assistance to help units of state, local, and tribal governments analyze data on their criminal justice systems, identify what factors are driving increases in prison and jail populations and develop strategies to reduce costs, improve public safety, and help ex-offenders with the transition back into mainstream society.			[2,500]	
Smart on Juvenile Justice Initiative	Provides incentive grants and training and technical assistance to support the successful implementation of juvenile justice reform at the state and local levels to encourage reinvestment of cost savings into juvenile justice prevention and further reform.			[20,000]	
<b>3. Improving the Criminal Justice System</b>				57,900	85
Byrne Competitive Grants	To support the development and implementation of evidence-based strategies to address criminal justice issues of national significance and build state, local, and tribal capacity for criminal justice planning and program development. The program also supports local demonstrations of promising programs that can be replicated nationally.			[15,000]	
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation (BCJI) Program	Supports place-based strategies that combine law enforcement, community policing, prevention, intervention, and treatment, and neighborhood restoration			[9,000]	
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program	Provides flexible grants that are the primary source of federal criminal justice funding for state, local, and tribal jurisdictions.			[7,500]	
Byrne Incentive Grants	Provides supplemental incentive awards to state and local Byrne JAG Program grantees who decide to commit a portion of their JAG funding to supporting strategies, activities, and interventions that have a strong evidence base, or are promising and will be coupled with rigorous evaluation to determine their effectiveness.			[10,000]	
Economic, High-tech, Cybercrime Prevention Program	Provides grants, training, and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal governments to support efforts that combat and investigate economic, high-technology, and internet crimes, including violations of intellectual property rights.			[2,000]	
NamUs	A national centralized repository and resource center for missing persons and unidentified decedent cases; its online system of databases can be searched by medical examiners, coroners, law enforcement officials, and the general public trying to locate missing persons or identify unknown human remains.			[2,400]	
Next Generation Identification (NGI) Assistance Program	To provide the necessary support for criminal justice agencies at the state, local, and tribal levels to enter and access data through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) NGI program. The NGI program uses state of the art multi-modal biometrics services that provide not only the traditional ten print and latent fingerprint search capabilities, but also includes palm print services; rapid by-the-side of the road fingerprint identification, facial recognition investigative services; text-based scars, marks, and tattoo searches, and even iris pattern registration and search services.			[5,000]	
National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	Provides support necessary for states and territories to improve the quality, timeliness, and immediate accessibility of criminal history and related records. These records play a vital role in supporting the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) and helping federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement investigate crime and promote public safety.			[2,000]	

Violence Reduction Network (VRN)	To support the expansion of the VRN to 5 new sites in addition to the 5 sites currently participating in the program. The VRN program creates an opportunity for cities to consult directly with DOJ and with national and international practitioners and researchers who have proven track records on how to develop and implement strategies and tactics that will effectively reduce violence.			[5,000]	
<b>4. Countering Violent Extremism</b>				<b>10,000</b>	<b>99</b>
Countering Violent Extremism Grant Program	To support the development and implementation of community-led pilot programs to prevent various forms of extremism.			[6,000]	
Research on Domestic Radicalization	To develop a better understanding of the domestic radicalization and violent extremist phenomena, and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention.			[4,000]	
<b>5. Coordinating and Enhancing Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services</b>				<b>6,000</b>	<b>105</b>
Justice Mental Health Collaborations	Provides grants, training, and technical and strategic planning assistance to help state, local, and tribal governments develop multi-faceted strategies that bring together criminal justice, social services, and public health agencies, as well as community organizations, to develop system-wide responses to the needs of mentally ill individuals involved in the criminal justice system.			[4,000]	
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	To assist state and local governments in developing and implementing substance abuse treatment programs in state and local correctional and detention facilities, and in creating and maintaining community-based aftercare services.			[2,000]	
<b>6. Providing Comprehensive Reentry Services</b>				<b>42,000</b>	<b>109</b>
Second Chance Act	Authorizes grants to government agencies and nonprofit groups to provide employment assistance, substance abuse treatment, housing, family programming, mentoring, victims support, and other services that can help reduce re-offending and violations of probation and parole.			[32,000]	
Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)	To support additional sites implementing “swift and certain” sanctions that improve probation outcomes, including a large-scale demonstration field experiment using a randomized controlled trial methodology.			[10,000]	
<b>7. Juvenile Justice and At-Risk Youth</b>				<b>103,000</b>	<b>114</b>
Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal	To support youth.gov, a publically accessible website that consolidates information regarding federal resources, grant opportunities, best and promising practices, and ongoing government initiatives that address and support children of incarcerated parents and their caregivers.			[500]	
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	To reduce and prevent youth violence through a wide variety of activities such as street-level outreach, conflict mediation, and the changing of community norms to reduce violence—particularly shootings and killings.			[10,000]	
Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence	To address and prevent the exposure of children to trauma and violence —whether as victims or witnesses. This exposure to violence can disrupt brain development and increase the risk of serious physical illness, psychological issues, criminal behavior later in life, and becoming part of a cycle of violence.			[15,000]	
Delinquency Prevention Program	To prevent youth at risk of becoming delinquent from entering the juvenile justice system and to intervene with first-time and non-serious offenders to keep them from further contact with the juvenile justice system.			[24,500]	
Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	Provides programming specific to the needs of girls in the juvenile justice system through responses and strategies that consider gender and the special needs of girls, including trauma informed screening, assessment and care.			[2,000]	
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program	To reduce juvenile offending by supporting accountability-based programs that focus on offenders and state and local juvenile systems.			[30,000]	

National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	Creates a context for participating localities to share challenges and promising strategies that with each other and to explore how federal agencies can better support local efforts.			[4,000]	
Part B Formula Grants	Supports state, local, and tribal efforts to improve the fairness and responsiveness of the juvenile justice system and to increase accountability of the juvenile offender.			[17,000]	
<b>8. Implementing Recommendations in the Final Report of The President’s Task Force on 21st Century Policing and the President’s Community Policing Initiative</b>				<b>27,500</b>	<b>127</b>
Body Worn Camera (BWC) Partnership Program	To support the purchase, deployment, and maintenance of body-worn cameras for law enforcement and the data storage infrastructure needed to support the use of these cameras.			[7,500]	
Procedural Justice - Building Community Trust	To enhance procedural justice, reduce bias, and support racial reconciliation in the criminal and juvenile justice systems. The program will use a multi-faceted approach to enhance community trust and help to repair relationships between law enforcement agencies and communities – particularly communities of color.			[20,000]	
<b>9. Improving Access to Justice</b>				<b>13,300</b>	<b>132</b>
Civil Legal Aid - Competitive Grants	Provides funding, training, and technical assistance to help state, local, and tribal governments assess their civil legal aid delivery systems and make improvements. The program is based on successful state efforts to look at all available resources, identify unmet needs, and develop strategies to meet them.			[5,000]	
Indigent Defense Initiative-- Answering Gideon's Call	Provides funding and other resources to support changes in state and local criminal court practices related to indigent defense, ensuring that no person faces potential time in jail without first having the aid of a lawyer with the time, ability and resources to present an effective defense, as required by the U.S. Constitution.			[5,400]	
Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program	Provides funding and other resources to develop effective, well-resourced model juvenile indigent defender offices; and develop and implement standards of practice and policy for the effective management of such offices.			[2,900]	
<b>10. Improving Criminal Justice Data Collection, Reporting, Information Sharing, and Evidence Generation</b>				<b>44,000</b>	<b>138</b>
CrimeSolutions.gov	Provides practitioners and policymakers with a single, credible, online source for evidence-based information on what works and what is promising in criminal and juvenile justice policy and practice.			[3,000]	
Criminal Justice Statistics Programs (BJS “Base”)	Collects and analyzes statistical data on all aspects of the criminal justice system; assists state, local, and tribal governments in collecting and analyzing justice statistics; and disseminates high value information and statistics to inform policy makers, researchers, criminal justice practitioners, and the general public.			[17,000]	
Forensic Science	Strengthens the validity and reliability of the forensic sciences and addresses gaps in the quality of services provided by forensic science laboratories.			[2,000]	
Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs (NIJ “Base”)	Improves knowledge and understanding of crime and justice issues through sciences, and provides objective and independent knowledge and tools to reduce crime and promote justice, particularly at the state, local, and tribal levels.			[12,000]	
NCS-X Implementation Program	Provide training and technical assistance needed to support select states and local law enforcement in their transition to submitting data to the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS). The goal is to have nationally representative, incident-based data on crimes reported to police.			[10,000]	
<b>11. 21<sup>st</sup> Century Justice Initiative (Mandatory)</b>	To incentivize adoption of more innovative approaches to justice system reforms to reduce both crime and unnecessary incarceration and build community trust.			<b>500,000</b>	<b>148</b>
<b>12. Public Safety Officers Death Benefits Program (Mandatory)</b>	Provides a one-time financial benefit to survivors of public safety officers whose deaths resulted from injuries while in the line of duty.			<b>28,000</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>Total Discretionary Increases</b>				<b>326,200</b>	
<b>Total Mandatory Increases</b>				<b>528,000</b>	

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



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

*The FY 2017 Budget request of \$4,208,500,000, 808 Positions, and 754 FTE includes proposed changes in the appropriations language listed and explained below. New language is italicized and underlined and language proposed for deletion is bracketed.*

**RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS**

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 ("the 1968 Act"); the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 ("the 1974 Act"); the Missing Children's Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5771 et seq.); the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–21); the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–405); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) ("the 2005 Act"); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–647); the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (Public Law 98–473); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) ("the Adam Walsh Act"); the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–401); subtitle D of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296) ("the 2002 Act"); the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4) ("the 2013 Act"); and other programs, [\$116,000,000] *\$154,000,000*, to remain available until expended, of which—

(1) [\$41,000,000] *\$58,000,000* is for criminal justice statistics programs, and other activities, as authorized by part C of title I of the 1968 Act, *of which \$1,000,000 is for a national survey of public defenders, \$1,500,000 is for the design and testing of a national public defenders reporting program, and \$6,000,000 is for the National Crime Victimization Survey Sample Boost for Subnational Estimates program;*

(2) [\$36,000,000] *\$48,000,000* is for research, development, and evaluation programs, and other activities as authorized by part B of title I of the 1968 Act and subtitle D of title II of the 2002 Act, *of which \$3,000,000 is for social science research on indigent defense; \$5,000,000 is for development of an improved means to conduct digital forensics of large-scale computer systems and networks; and, notwithstanding section 818 of title I of the 1968 Act, \$2,700,000 is for research on civil legal aid matters;*

*(3) \$3,000,000 is for an evaluation clearinghouse program;*

[(3)] (4) [\$35,000,000] *\$25,000,000* is for regional information sharing activities, as authorized by part M of title I of the 1968 Act; [and]

[(4)] (5) [\$4,000,000] *\$6,000,000* is for activities to strengthen and enhance the practice of forensic sciences, of which \$3,000,000 is for transfer to the National Institute of Standards and Technology to support Scientific Area Committees;

*(6) \$4,000,000 is for research targeted toward developing a better understanding of the domestic radicalization phenomenon, and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention; and*

*(7) \$10,000,000 is for a nationwide incident-based crime statistics program.*

## STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–322) ("the 1994 Act"); the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 ("the 1968 Act"); the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–405); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–647) ("the 1990 Act"); the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–164); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) ("the 2005 Act"); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) ("the Adam Walsh Act"); the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–386); the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180); subtitle D of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296) ("the 2002 Act"); the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199); the Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–403); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (Public Law 98–473); the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–416); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4) ("the 2013 Act"); and other programs, [~~\$1,408,500,000~~]\$1,097,800,000, to remain available until expended as follows—

(1) [~~\$476,000,000~~]\$383,500,000 for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program as authorized by subpart 1 of part E of title I of the 1968 Act (except that section 1001(c), and the special rules for Puerto Rico under section 505(g) of title I of the 1968 Act shall not apply for purposes of this Act), of which, notwithstanding such subpart 1, \$2,000,000 is for a program to improve State and local law enforcement intelligence capabilities including antiterrorism training and training to ensure that constitutional rights, civil liberties, civil rights, and privacy interests are protected throughout the intelligence process, \$2,000,000 is for a State, local, and tribal assistance help desk and diagnostic center program, \$15,000,000 is for [an]the Officer Robert Wilson III memorial initiative on Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officer Resilience and Survivability (VALOR), \$22,500,000 is for the matching grant program for law enforcement armor vests, as authorized by section 2501 of title I of the 1968 Act, \$4,000,000 is for use by the National Institute of Justice for research targeted toward developing a better understanding of the domestic radicalization phenomenon, and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention, \$5,000,000]\$20,000,000 is for an initiative to support evidence-based policing, [~~\$2,500,000~~]\$5,000,000 is for an initiative to enhance prosecutorial decision-making, [~~\$100,000,000~~ is for grants for law enforcement activities associated with the presidential nominating conventions, and \$2,400,000 is for the operationalization, maintenance and expansion of the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System]\$2,000,000 is for a program to provide training and technical assistance to counter domestic violent extremism, and \$7,500,000 is for a national training initiative to improve police-based responses to people with mental illness or developmental disabilities: Provided, That up to five percent of the funds made available under this paragraph may be used for an initiative to meet emerging needs of State and local law enforcement;

[(2) \$210,000,000 for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, as authorized by section 241(i)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1231(i)(5)): *Provided*, That no jurisdiction shall request compensation for any cost greater than the actual cost for Federal immigration and other detainees housed in State and local detention facilities;]

[(3) \$45,000,000 for victim services programs for victims of trafficking, as authorized by section 107(b)(2) of Public Law 106–386, for programs authorized under Public Law 109–164, or programs authorized under Public Law 113–4;]

(2) \$10,000,000 for an Edward Byrne Memorial incentive grant program;

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

(4) \$42,000,000 for Drug Courts, as authorized by section 1001(a)(25)(A) of title I of the 1968 Act;

(5) [~~\$10,000,000~~]\$14,000,000 for mental health courts and adult and juvenile collaboration program grants, as authorized by parts V and HH of title I of the 1968 Act, and the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–416);

(6) [~~\$12,000,000~~]\$14,000,000 for grants for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners, as authorized by part S of title I of the 1968 Act;

(7) [~~\$2,500,000~~]\$2,000,000 for the Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program, as authorized by section 426 of Public Law 108–405, [~~and~~]or for grants for wrongful conviction review;

(8) [~~\$13,000,000~~]\$15,000,000 for economic, high technology and Internet crime prevention grants, including as authorized by section 401 of Public Law 110–403, of which not more than \$2,500,000 is for intellectual property enforcement grants, including as authorized by section 401 of Public Law 110–403;

[(9) \$2,000,000 for a student loan repayment assistance program pursuant to section 952 of Public Law 110–315;]

[(10)](9) \$20,000,000 for sex offender management assistance, as authorized by the Adam Walsh Act, and related activities;

[(11)](10) [~~\$8,000,000~~]\$23,000,000 for an initiative relating to children exposed to violence;

[(12) \$22,500,000 for the matching grant program for law enforcement armor vests, as authorized by section 2501 of title I of the 1968 Act: *Provided*, That \$1,500,000 is transferred directly to the National Institute of Standards and Technology's Office of Law Enforcement Standards for research, testing and evaluation programs;]

(11) \$24,000,000 for an Edward Byrne Memorial criminal justice innovation program;

[(13)](12) \$1,000,000 for the National Sex Offender Public Website;

[(14)](13) [~~\$6,500,000~~]\$5,000,000 for competitive and evidence-based programs to reduce gun crime and gang violence;

[(15)](14) [~~\$73,000,000~~]\$50,000,000 for grants to States to upgrade criminal and mental health records for the National Instant Criminal Background Check System[, of which no less than \$25,000,000 shall be for grants made under the authorities of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180)] and related activities;

(15) \$5,000,000 for grants to assist State and tribal governments and related activities, as authorized by the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180);

[(16) \$13,500,000 for Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences Improvement Grants under part BB of title I of the 1968 Act;]

[(17)](16) [~~\$125,000,000~~]\$105,000,000 for DNA-related and forensic programs and activities (including related research and development, training and education, and technical

assistance), of which[—] \$20,000,000 is for programs and activities (including grants, technical assistance, and technology) to reduce the rape kit backlog;

[(A) \$117,000,000 is for a DNA analysis and capacity enhancement program and for other local, State, and Federal forensic activities, including the purposes authorized under section 2 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–546) (the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program): *Provided*, That up to 4 percent of funds made available under this paragraph may be used for the purposes described in the DNA Training and Education for Law Enforcement, Correctional Personnel, and Court Officers program (Public Law 108–405, section 303);]

[(B) \$4,000,000 is for the purposes described in the Kirk Bloodsworth Post- Conviction DNA Testing Program (Public Law 108–405, section 412); and]

[(C) \$4,000,000 is for Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program grants, including as authorized by section 304 of Public Law 108–405;]

[(18)](17) [\$45,000,000]\$41,000,000 for a grant program for community-based sexual assault response reform;

[(19)](18) [\$9,000,000]\$6,000,000 for the court-appointed special advocate program, as authorized by section 217 of the 1990 Act;

[(20) \$30,000,000 for assistance to Indian tribes;]

[(21)](19) [\$68,000,000]\$100,000,000 for offender reentry programs and research, as authorized by the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199), without regard to the time limitations specified at section 6(1) of such Act, of which not to exceed [\$6,000,000]\$10,000,000 is for a program to improve State, local, and tribal probation or parole supervision efforts and strategies, \$5,000,000 is for Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstrations to enhance and maintain parental and family relationships for incarcerated parents as a reentry or recidivism reduction strategy, and [\$4,000,000 is for additional replication sites employing the Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement model implementing swift and certain sanctions in probation, and for a research project on the effectiveness of the model]\$1,250,000 is for a program to improve law enforcement agencies' response to children and families who come into contact with law enforcement: *Provided*, That up to [\$7,500,000]\$20,000,000 of funds made available in this paragraph may be used for performance-based awards for Pay for Success projects, of which up to [\$5,000,000]\$10,000,000 shall be for Pay for Success programs implementing the Permanent Supportive Housing Model: *Provided further, That, with respect to the previous proviso, any funds obligated for such projects shall remain available for disbursement until expended, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1552(a): *Provided further, That, with respect to the first proviso (or any other similar projects funded in prior appropriations), any deobligated funds from such projects shall immediately be available for activities authorized under the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199)**;

[(22)](20) \$6,000,000 for a veterans treatment courts program;

[(23)](21) [\$13,000,000]\$12,000,000 for a program to monitor prescription drugs and scheduled listed chemical products;

[(24)](22) \$10,500,000 for prison rape prevention and prosecution grants to States and units of local government, and other programs, as authorized by the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–79), including statistics, data, and research: *Provided, That, upon the Attorney General's initial receipt of submissions pursuant to section 8(c)(2) of Public Law 108–79*—

(A) the annual comprehensive statistical review and related analysis provided for in section 4(a) thereof shall next be terminated and replaced with a recurring national survey assessing the impact and effectiveness of the PREA standards nationally, to be required in the calendar year next following, and every fifth year thereafter, and

(B) the review panel established under section 4(b) of Public Law 108–79 shall be terminated;

(23) \$30,000,000 for a justice reinvestment initiative, for activities related to criminal and juvenile justice reform and recidivism reduction, including but not limited to data analysis, policy development, and provision of neutral information on issues, implementation and performance to inform State and local policymakers;

(24) \$10,000,000 for additional replication sites employing the Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement model implementing swift and certain sanctions in probation, and for a research project on the effectiveness of the model;

(25) \$75,000,000 for the Comprehensive School Safety Initiative and for related hiring: *Provided*, That section [213]210 of this Act shall not apply with respect to the amount made available in this paragraph; [and]

[ (26) \$70,000,000 for initiatives to improve police-community relations, of which \$22,500,000 is for a competitive matching grant program for purchases of body-worn cameras for State, local and tribal law enforcement, \$27,500,000 is for a justice reinvestment initiative, for activities related to criminal justice reform and recidivism reduction, \$5,000,000 is for research and statistics on body-worn cameras and community trust issues, and \$15,000,000 is for an Edward Byrne Memorial criminal justice innovation program: ]

(26) \$5,400,000 for Ensuring the Right to Counsel for All Individuals: Answering Gideon's Call;

(27) \$5,000,000 for a competitive grant program to incentivize statewide civil legal aid planning processes and system improvements, notwithstanding section 818 of title I of the 1968 Act;

(28) \$20,000,000 for a program to promote fairness in the criminal and juvenile justice system and build community trust;

(29) \$30,000,000 for a competitive program for purchases of body worn cameras for State, local and tribal law enforcement;

(30) \$5,000,000 for law enforcement agencies to implement the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Next Generation Identification program;

(31) \$2,400,000 for the operationalization, maintenance and expansion of the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System;

(32) \$6,000,000 for a program to counter domestic violent extremism; and

(33) \$5,000,000 is for the Violence Reduction Network;

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

## JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 ("the 1974 Act"); the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 ("the 1968 Act"); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) ("the 2005 Act"); the Missing Children's Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5771 et seq.); the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–21); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–647) ("the 1990 Act"); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) ("the Adam Walsh Act"); the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–401); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4) ("the 2013 Act"); and other juvenile justice programs, [\$270,160,000] \$334,400,000, to remain available until expended as follows—

(1) [\$58,000,000] \$75,000,000 for programs authorized by section 221 of the 1974 Act, and for training and technical assistance to assist small, nonprofit organizations with the Federal grants process: *Provided*, That [of the amounts provided under this paragraph, \$500,000 shall be for a competitive demonstration grant program to support emergency planning among State, local and tribal juvenile justice residential facilities] , notwithstanding sections 103(26) and 223(a)(11)(A) of the 1974 Act; and for purposes of funds appropriated in this Act—

(A) the term "adult inmate" shall be understood to mean an individual who has been arrested and is in custody as the result of being charged as an adult with a crime, but shall not be understood to include anyone under the care and custody of a juvenile detention or correctional agency, or anyone who is in custody as the result of being charged with or having committed an offense described in section 223(a)(11)(A) of the 1974 Act;

(B) the juveniles described in section 223(a)(11)(A) of the 1974 Act who have been charged with or who have committed an offense that would not be criminal if committed by an adult shall be understood to include individuals under 18 who are charged with or who have committed an offense of purchase, consumption, or possession of any alcoholic beverage or tobacco product; and

(C) section 223(a)(11)(A)(ii) of the 1974 Act shall apply only to those individuals described in section 223(a)(11)(A) who, while remaining under the jurisdiction of the court on the basis of the offense described therein, are charged with or commit a violation of a valid court order thereof;

(2) [\$90,000,000] \$58,000,000 for youth mentoring grants;

(3) [\$17,500,000] \$42,000,000 for delinquency prevention, as authorized by section 505 of the 1974 Act, [of which,] pursuant to sections 261 and 262 thereof[—], of which \$10,000,000 shall be for competitive grants including to police and juvenile justice authorities including in communities that have been awarded Department of Education School Climate Transformation Grants, to collaborate on use of evidence-based positive behavior strategies to increase school safety and reduce juvenile arrests;

[(A) \$10,000,000 shall be for the Tribal Youth Program;]

[(B) \$5,000,000 shall be for gang and youth violence education, prevention and intervention, and related activities;]

[(C) \$500,000 shall be for an Internet site providing information and resources on children of incarcerated parents; and]

[(D) \$2,000,000 shall be for competitive grants focusing on girls in the juvenile justice system;]

(4) [\$20,000,000] \$11,000,000 for programs authorized by the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990;

(5) \$30,000,000 for the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants program as authorized by part R of title I of "the 1968 Act": Provided, That Guam shall be considered a State for purposes thereof;

(6) \$20,000,000 for the Smart on Juvenile Justice initiative to provide incentive grants to assist states to foster better outcomes for system-involved youth;

[(5)](7) [\$8,000,000] \$18,000,000 for community-based violence prevention initiatives, including for public health approaches to reducing shootings and violence;

[(6)](8) [\$72,160,000] \$67,000,000 for missing and exploited children programs, including as authorized by sections 404(b) and 405(a) of the 1974 Act (except that section 102(b)(4)(B) of the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-401) shall not apply for purposes of this Act);

[(7)](9) [\$2,000,000] \$1,500,000 for child abuse training programs for judicial personnel and practitioners, as authorized by section 222 of the 1990 Act; [and]

[(8)](10) [\$2,500,000] \$5,400,000 for a program to improve juvenile indigent defense;

(11) \$4,000,000 for grants and technical assistance in support of the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention;

(12) \$500,000 for an Internet site providing information and resources on children of incarcerated parents; and

(13) \$2,000,000 for competitive grants focusing on girls in the juvenile justice system:

*Provided*, That not more than 10 percent of each amount may be used generally for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention research, evaluation, and statistics activities [designed to benefit the programs or activities authorized]; *Provided further*, That not more than 2 percent of the amounts designated under paragraphs (1) through [(4) and (7)] (3) may be used generally for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention training and technical assistance: *Provided further*, That the two preceding provisos shall not apply to grants and projects administered pursuant to sections 261 and 262 of the 1974 Act and to missing and exploited children programs.

## **PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS BENEFITS**

For payments and expenses authorized under section 1001(a)(4) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, such sums as are necessary (including amounts for administrative costs), to remain available until expended; and \$16,300,000 for payments authorized by section 1201(b) of such Act and for educational assistance authorized by section 1218 of such Act, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 205 of this Act, upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding for such disability and education payments, the Attorney General may transfer such amounts to "Public Safety Officer Benefits" from available appropriations for the Department of Justice as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances: *Provided further*, That any transfer pursuant to the preceding proviso shall be treated as a reprogramming under section [505] 504 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS – DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEC. [213]210. At the discretion of the Attorney General, and in addition to any amounts that otherwise may be available (or authorized to be made available) by law, with respect to funds appropriated by this title under the headings "Research, Evaluation and Statistics", "State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance", and "Juvenile Justice Programs"—

(1) up to 3 percent of funds made available to the Office of Justice Programs for grant or reimbursement programs may be used by such Office to provide training and technical assistance; [and]

(2) up to [2] 3 percent of funds made available for grant or reimbursement programs under such headings, except for amounts appropriated specifically for research, evaluation, or statistical programs administered by the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, shall be transferred to and merged with funds provided to the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, to be used by them for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes, without regard to the authorizations for such grant or reimbursement programs[.];*and*

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

SEC. [214]211. Upon request by a grantee for whom the Attorney General has determined there is a fiscal hardship, the Attorney General may, with respect to funds appropriated in this or any other Act making appropriations for fiscal years [2013] 2014 through [2016] 2017 for the following programs, waive the following requirements:

(1) For the adult and juvenile offender State and local reentry demonstration projects under part FF of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797w(g)(1)), the requirements under section 2976(g)(1) of such part.

(2) For State, Tribal, and local reentry courts under part FF of title I of such Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797w-2(e)(1) and (2)), the requirements under section 2978(e)(1) and (2) of such part.

(3) For the prosecution drug treatment alternatives to prison program under part CC of title I of such Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797q-3), the requirements under section 2904 of such part.

(4) For grants to protect inmates and safeguard communities as authorized by section 6 of the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (42 U.S.C. 15605(c)(3)), the requirements of section 6(c)(3) of such Act.

SEC. [219]214. Discretionary funds that are made available in this Act for the Office of Justice Programs may be used to participate in Performance Partnership Pilots authorized under section 526 of division H of Public Law 113–76, section 524 of division G of Public Law 113–235, *section 525 of division H of Public Law 114–113*, and such authorities as are enacted for Performance Partnership Pilots in an appropriations Act for fiscal year [2016]2017.



SEC. 216. Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations for the Office of Justice Programs, \$20,000,000 are hereby permanently cancelled: Provided, That no amounts may be cancelled from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

SEC. 217. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts deposited or available in the Fund established by section 1402 of chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98–473 (42 U.S.C. 10601) in excess of \$2,000,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until the following fiscal year: Provided, That, notwithstanding section 1402(d) of such Act of 1984, of the amounts available from the Fund for obligation, the following amounts shall be available without fiscal year limitation to the Director of the Office for Victims of Crime for the following purposes: 1) \$50,000,000 for Vision 21, of which \$25,000,000 is for supplemental victims' services and other victim-related programs and initiatives and \$25,000,000 is for tribal assistance for crime victims; and 2) \$45,000,000 for victim services programs for victims of trafficking, human trafficking task forces, research and evaluation, and related training and technical assistance, including as authorized by section 107(b)(2) of Public Law 106–386, Public Law 109–164, or Public Law 113–4: Provided further, That up to 3 percent of funds available from the Fund for obligation may be made available to the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, to be used by them for research, evaluation or statistical purposes related to crime victims and related programs.

(Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2016)

### **GENERAL PROVISIONS (CJS)**

[Sec. 510. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts deposited or available in the Fund established by section 1402 of chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98–473 (42 U.S.C. 10601) in any fiscal year in excess of \$3,042,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until the following fiscal year: Provided, That notwithstanding section 1402(d) of such Act, of the amounts available from the Fund for obligation, \$10,000,000 shall remain available until expended to the Department of Justice Office of Inspector General for oversight and auditing purposes.]

[Sec. 524.] ...

[(b) Of the unobligated balances available to the Department of Justice, the following funds are hereby rescinded, not later than September 30, 2016, from the following accounts in the specified amounts—]

...

[(5) “State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, Office of Justice Programs”,  
\$40,000,000;]

...

[(c) The Departments of Commerce and Justice shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report no later than September 1, 2016, specifying the amount of each rescission made pursuant to subsections (a) and (b).]

Sec. 520. EVALUATION FUNDING FLEXIBILITY PILOT.

(a) This section applies to the statistical-related grant and contracting activities of the—

(1) Census Bureau in the Department of Commerce; and

(2) National Institute of Justice and Bureau of Justice Statistics in the Department of Justice.

(b) Amounts made available under this Act which are either appropriated, allocated, advanced on a reimbursable basis, or transferred to the functions and organizations identified in subsection (a) for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes shall be available for obligation through September 30, 2021 notwithstanding any cancellation of funds included in this Act. When an office referenced in subsection (a) receives research and evaluation funding from multiple appropriations, such offices may use a single Treasury account for such activities, with funding advanced on a reimbursable basis.

(c) Amounts referenced in subsection (b) that are unexpended at the time of completion of a contract, grant, or cooperative agreement may be deobligated and shall immediately become available and may be reobligated in that fiscal year or the subsequent fiscal year for the research, evaluation, or statistical purposes for which the amounts are made available to that account.

(Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2016)

## **Analysis of Appropriations Language**

**Note:** The FY 2017 Budget request uses the FY 2016 enacted appropriations language as the starting point.

### Research, Evaluation and Statistics

1. Adds language to provide appropriations for a national survey of public defenders, the design and testing of a national public defenders reporting program, and the National Crime Victimization Survey Sample Boost for Subnational Estimates program.
2. Adds language to provide appropriations for social science research on indigent defense, development of an improved means to conduct digital forensics of large-scale computer systems and networks, and research on civil legal aid matters notwithstanding a limitation on civil justice matters in the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.
3. Adds language to provide an appropriation for an evaluation clearinghouse program.
4. Adds language to provide an appropriation for research targeted toward developing a better understanding of the domestic radicalization phenomenon, and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention.
5. Adds language to provide an appropriation for a nationwide incident-based crime statistics program.

### State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

1. Adds language to provide appropriations for a program to improve State and local law enforcement intelligence capabilities including antiterrorism training and training to ensure that constitutional rights, civil liberties, civil rights, and privacy interests are protected throughout the intelligence process; a State, local, and tribal assistance help desk and diagnostic center program; the Bulletproof Vest Partnership (rather than as a stand-alone appropriation); a program to provide training and technical assistance to counter domestic violent extremism; a national training initiative to improve police-based responses to people with mental illness or developmental disabilities; and a 5 percent set-aside for an initiative to meet emerging needs of state and local law enforcement.
2. Adds language to provide an appropriation for an Edward Byrne Memorial incentive grant program.
3. Adds language to provide an appropriation for competitive grants to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, to prevent or combat juvenile delinquency, and to assist victims of crime (other than compensation).
4. Modifies language pertaining to flexibility in the Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program and grants for wrongful conviction review.
5. Adds language to the Economic, High-technology, and Cybercrime program appropriation to provide a carve-out appropriation for intellectual property enforcement grants.
6. Adds language to provide an appropriation for an Edward Byrne Memorial criminal justice innovation program.
7. Modifies language pertaining to the National Criminal History Improvement Program to provide a stand-alone appropriation for National Instant Criminal Background Check System Grants.

8. Modifies language for DNA-related and forensic programs and activities, including to provide an appropriation for programs and activities to reduce the rape kit backlog.
9. Adds language to provide an appropriation for a program to improve law enforcement agencies' response to children and families who come into contact with law enforcement and pertaining to the availability of funds appropriated for Pay for Success programs implementing the Permanent Supportive Housing Model.
10. Modifies language for grants and programs authorized by the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) to allow additional flexibility in using this appropriation, to replace the currently required annual comprehensive statistical review with a recurring national survey to be conducted every five years, and to sunset the PREA Review panel. A shift from facility-level data collection by BJS to state-level data collection would be more appropriate in providing a national bench line for PREA compliance. Facility data is required at a state level on a regular basis, so collection of such data on a national level would be both expensive and duplicative. Collecting data every 5 years could improve response rates, and would provide needed additional time to analyze the data produced in a single collection, to make the data more useful.
11. Adds language to provide an appropriation for a justice reinvestment initiative.
12. Adds language to provide an appropriation for additional replication sites employing the Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement model.
13. Modifies language for the Comprehensive School Safety Initiative to provide for related hiring.
14. Adds language to provide an appropriation for Ensuring the Right to Counsel for All Individuals: Answering Gideon's Call.
15. Adds language to provide an appropriation for a competitive grant program to incentivize statewide civil legal aid planning processes and system improvements, notwithstanding a limitation on civil justice matters in the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.
16. Adds language to provide an appropriation for the National Initiative to Build Community Trust and Justice.
17. Adds language to provide an appropriation for a competitive program for purchases of body worn cameras.
18. Adds language to provide an appropriation for law enforcement agencies to implement the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Next Generation Identification program.
19. Adds language to provide an appropriation for the operationalization, maintenance and expansion of the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System.
20. Adds language to provide an appropriation for a program to counter domestic violent extremism.
21. Adds language to provide an appropriation for the Violence Reduction Network.

### Juvenile Justice Programs

1. Adds proviso that seeks to ensure that: (A) juveniles who reach the age of full criminal responsibility after being taken into custody, but who were not charged as adults at the time of offense, are not understood to be adult inmates, simply because they have turned 18; (B) juveniles charged with or who have committed an alcohol or tobacco related offense receive that same protections as status offenders, that is, they cannot be placed in secure detention;

and (C) a state may only securely detain a juvenile on the basis of violation of a valid court order if the juvenile is already under the jurisdiction of the court based on a separate offense. This approach is consistent with the four core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 and principles of juvenile justice reform.

2. Modifies language for juvenile delinquency programs to provide an appropriation for Juvenile Justice and Education Collaboration and Assistance.
3. Adds language to provide an appropriation for the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants program.
4. Adds language to provide an appropriation for the Smart on Juvenile Justice Initiative.
5. Adds language to provide an appropriation for the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention.
6. Adds language to provide an appropriation for an Internet site providing information and resources on children of incarcerated parents.
7. Adds language to provide an appropriation for competitive grants focusing on girls in the juvenile justice system.
8. Modifies language pertaining to amounts available for research, evaluation, and statistics activities and training and technical assistance for clarity and to improve the effectiveness of funds made available in these provisos.

#### General Provisions

1. Section 210. Changes the maximum set-aside percentage for OJP research, evaluation, and statistics activities authorized by the general provision from 2 to 3 percent and creates a 7 percent set-aside to be available for tribal criminal justice assistance.
2. Section 211. Revises the applicable time period for FY 2017.
3. Section 214. Makes available to OJP authority relating to Performance Partnership Pilots.
4. Section 216. Cancels an amount of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations for OJP.
5. Section 217. Establishes the Crime Victims Fund obligation limit for FY 2017 and sets aside specific amounts of funding to support OVC's Vision 21 program (to include support for tribal programs for victims of violence) and victim services programs for victims of trafficking. Also allows a small percentage of available funds to be used for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes related to crime victims and related programs.
6. [Section 510]. The provision relating to the Crime Victims Fund is included as section 217.
7. Section 520. Establishes an evaluation funding flexibility pilot. High-quality evaluations and statistical surveys are essential to building evidence about what works. They are also inherently complicated, dynamic activities; often they span many years, and there is uncertainty about the timing and amount of work required to complete specific activities--such as the time and work needed to recruit study participants. In some cases the study design may need to be altered part-way through the project to better respond to the facts on the ground. The currently available procurement vehicles lack the flexibility needed to match the dynamic nature of these projects. Additionally, some studies provide high quality information in which many federal agencies are interested, and it is frequently desirable to cosponsor these activities in order to efficiently extend the utility of the data collected. Changes in timing and content can make co-sponsorship difficult, since funds are often time-limited.

In order to streamline these procurement processes, improve efficiency, and make better use of existing evaluation resources, the Administration proposes to provide the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics and other agencies with expanded flexibilities to spend funds over a longer period of time. This request is a part of a proposed pilot program that also includes the Department of Health and Human Services' Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation and the Office for Planning, Research and Evaluation in the Administration for Children and Families; the Department of Labor's Chief Evaluation Office Bureau of Labor Statistics; the Census Bureau; and the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Office of Policy Development & Research. These flexibilities will allow agencies to better target evaluation and statistical funds to reflect changing circumstances on the ground.

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

## A. Management and Administration

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Management and Administration</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2015 Enacted	750	666	\$197,031
2016 Enacted	786	707	214,617
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	36	1,915
2017 Current Services	786	743	216,532
2017 Program Increases	22	11	7,863
2017 Program Decreases	0	0	0
2017 Request	808	754	224,395
<b>Total Change 2016-2017</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9,778</b>

### 1. Account Description

OJP seeks \$224.4 million for management and administration costs. This requested funding will support new positions and programs in FY 2017, as well as support the necessary management and administrative structure and resources needed to accomplish Administration and Congressional priorities and ensure sound stewardship of OJP's grant programs.

Approximately 95 percent of OJP's management and administration budget is required for costs such as payroll, rent, telecommunications, and information technology infrastructure and support. In addition to infrastructure, the funds provide FTE to carry out OJP's policy, grants management, financial management, information technology, legislative communications and public affairs, and general administrative functions.

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

- Auditing OJP's internal controls to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse. OAAM's Audit and Review Division conducts reviews of internal control processes; coordinates activity for the annual independent financial audit and the audits/investigations conducted by the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) and the Government Accountability Office; and manages the DOJ high-risk grantee program.
- Conducting programmatic assessments of OJP's grants and monitoring oversight. The Program Assessment Division conducts assessments of grant programs and initiatives for OJP, the COPS Office, and OVW and oversees monitoring activities which includes developing OJP-wide grant monitoring standards, procedures, and tools as well as ensuring that the COPS Office and OJP meet or



exceed the requirement to monitor 10 percent of open award funds on an annual basis, as required by the Act.

- Serving as the central source for OJP’s grant management policy. OAAM’s Grants Management Division continues OJP’s efforts to streamline and standardize grant management policies and procedures across the agency by maintaining a Grant Manager’s Manual; ensuring efficient operation of the OJP Grant Management System; and developing and facilitating training to grantees and staff.

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

IT systems and services are a vital component of OJP’s efforts to award, manage, and monitor its multi-billion dollar portfolio and enable OJP to quickly share information on the latest research findings and evidence-based programs and practices through the OJP website and CrimeSolutions.gov.

- Funding supports costs necessary to support OJP’s day-to-day operations. This includes hardware, software, data center operations, Internet and telecommunications services, and IT security support.
- Funding also supports the cost of a variety of professional services vital to OJP and the programs’ IT operations including, administration and management of enterprise systems, equipment, and business operations. For example, Help Desk support; Federal Identity, Credential, and Access Management (FICAM); IT security monitoring; IT Investment Management; Budget, Finance, and Accounting program oversight, policy and planning, infrastructure services, email, and software development and customization.

## 2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE TABLE					
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES	Final Target	Actual	Projected	Changes	Requested (Total)
	FY 2015	FY 2015	FY 2016	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes	FY 2017 Request
<b>Workload</b>					
Percent of grants closed that are due to closeout	50%	90%	50%	0	50%
Percent of grants financially monitored per plan	95%	120%	95%	0	95%

## **B. Research, Evaluation, and Statistics**

(Dollars in Thousands)

<b><i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</i></b>	<b><i>Perm. Pos.</i></b>	<b><i>FTE</i></b>	<b><i>Amount</i></b>
2015 Enacted			\$111,000
2016 Enacted			116,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2017 Current Services			116,000
2017 Program Increases			48,000
2017 Program Decreases			-10,000
2017 Request			\$154,000
<b>Total Change 2016-2017</b>			<b>\$38,000</b>

<b><i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics-Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i></b>	<b><i>Direct Pos.</i></b>	<b><i>Estimated FTE</i></b>	<b><i>Amount</i></b>
2015 Enacted			\$3,375
2016 Enacted			4,098
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2017 Current Services			4,098
2017 Program Increases			0
2017 Program Decreases			-89
2017 Request			\$4,009
<b>Total Change 2016-2017</b>			<b>-\$89</b>

### **1. Account Description**

OJP strives to ensure integrity of, and respect for science – including a focus on evidence-based, “smart on crime” approaches in criminal and juvenile justice. In FY 2017, OJP requests \$154.0 million for the Research, Evaluation, and Statistics appropriation account, which is \$38.0 million above the FY 2016 Enacted level.

This appropriation account funds the work of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ).

BJS is the principal federal statistical agency of the Department of Justice as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 3731-3735. BJS’ national statistical collections support the Administration’s focus on data-driven approaches to reduce crime consistent with the Department’s *Smart on Crime* Initiative.

The **Criminal Justice Statistics Program** is the base program of BJS. In FY 2017, the President’s Budget requests \$58.0 million for the Criminal Justice Statistics program. With this funding, BJS:

1. Collects, analyzes, publishes, and disseminates statistical information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government; and
2. Provides technical and financial support to state governments in developing capabilities in criminal justice statistics and improving their criminal history records and information systems.

Specific activities and on-going programs include the following:

- ***Recidivism, Reentry and Special Projects***
  - Analysis of the wide range of data flowing from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program and National Incident-Based Reporting Program;
  - Assessment of administrative data on elder abuse and crimes against the elderly;
  - Studies of the justice and regulatory systems response to white collar crime; and
  - Analyses describing crime and justice on tribal lands.
- ***Prosecution and Adjudication Statistical Projects***
  - Felony court case processing;
  - Criminal justice employment and expenditure;
  - Delivery of indigent defense services; and
  - Justice statistics for Indian country.
- ***Criminal Justice Data Improvements Programs***
  - State statistical support and technical assistance for the collection of firearm transaction statistics;
  - State Justice Statistics grants program for state statistical analysis centers; and
  - Criminal records technical assistance program for state record repositories.
- ***Victimization Statistics Program***
  - Maintains operation of the current National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), including NCVS supplements such as identity theft, stalking, and police public contacts;
  - Supports the survey's major redesign efforts focused on generating state and metropolitan area estimates;
  - Supports the integration of previously-funded redesign projects into the core NCVS operation; and
  - Supports improved measurement of rape and sexual assault.
- ***Law Enforcement Statistics Program***
  - Analyses of information from the Nation's policing agencies with periodic collection of data which focus on the operation of federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies;
  - Analyses of special purpose law enforcement entities;
  - Analyses of law enforcement support agencies; and

- Trend analysis to examine reported crimes and arrests.
- ***Corrections Statistics Program***
  - Major survey of prison inmates;
  - National prisoner statistics;
  - Probation, parole and community supervision statistics;
  - Prison health issues;
  - Deaths of persons in custody in correctional facilities; and
  - Record-linkage projects to better understand the characteristics of prisoners before and after their prison term.

NIJ is the research and development arm of the Department of Justice, as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 3721-3723. NIJ enhances the administration of justice and public safety by providing objective, independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to meet the modern challenges of crime and justice at the state, local and tribal levels. NIJ products support practitioners and policy makers across the country.

In FY 2017, NIJ will maintain its commitment to informing criminal justice practice and policy by supporting high-quality research, development, and evaluation in the forensic, social, and physical sciences. NIJ's program plan for FY 2017 embraces four important goals:

- Continue to research and evaluate innovative programs, tools, and strategies that provide effective ways to prevent crime and to deliver justice.
- Develop, refine, and test innovative technology to protect law enforcement officers.
- Support basic and applied research to strengthen the science of forensics.
- Develop and support strong partnerships to leverage federal research resources.

Additionally, OJP expects to continue ongoing projects supported through a discretionary funding set-aside of up to three percent from OJP programs to augment research, evaluation, and statistics. This set-aside provides NIJ and BJS an important source of funding for building and enhancing basic statistical systems to monitor the criminal justice system and for conducting research to identify best practices within that system.

## 2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE										
Appropriation: Research, Evaluation, and Statistics										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3, Objective 3.1										
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES			Target	Actual	Projected	Changes		Requested (Total)		
			FY 2015	FY 2015	FY 2016	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2017 Program Changes		FY 2017 Request		
<b>Workload</b>										
Number of solicitations released on time versus planned			38	35	TBD <sup>1</sup>			TBD <sup>1</sup>		
Percent of awards made against plan			90%	40%	TBD <sup>1</sup>			TBD <sup>1</sup>		
Total Dollars Obligated			\$111,000	\$141,326	\$116,000	38,000		\$154,000		
-Grants			\$95,460	\$87,673	\$71,920	23,560		\$95,480		
-Non-Grants			\$15,540	\$53,653	\$44,080	14,440		\$58,520		
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY										
-Grants			86%	62%	62%	62%		62%		
-Non-Grants			14%	38%	38%	38%		38%		
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
				\$111,000		\$141,326		\$116,000		\$38,000
						\$116,000		\$38,000		\$154,000
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	TYPE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2015	FY 2015	FY 2016	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2017 Program Changes		FY 2017 Request		
3.1	Long Term Outcome	Average number of user sessions per month on BJS and BJS-sponsored websites, including datasets accessed and downloaded via the Internet [BJS] <sup>2</sup>	536,000 <sup>3</sup>	442,554	550,000	-86,500		463,500		
3.1	Annual Outcome	Citations of BJS data in social science journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data [BJS]	1,700	2,728	1,700	1,200		2,900		
3.1	Efficiency Measure	Index of operational efficiency [BJS] <sup>4</sup>	24.0	N/A	24.0	N/A		N/A		
3.1	Annual Outcome	Number of technologies fielded as a result (in whole or in part) of work funded under the NIJ award [NIJ]	45	30	30	2		32		
<sup>1</sup> FY 2016 and FY 2017 targets will be established upon appropriation of FY 2016 and FY 2017 funds <sup>2</sup> This measure was affected by: adoption of Google analytics (instead of Webtrends); movement to a different BJS website; a more precise measure of dataset downloads; API traffic will begin to be reported; and, affiliated websites will be relaunched (i.e. Fedstats and Data.gov). BJS is examining the expansion of its outcome measures and some refinement to existing measures and is exploring a redefinition of performance measures to better align with its operational efforts. <sup>3</sup> This measure is undergoing revalidation at this time. <sup>4</sup> This measure is undergoing extensive evaluation and revalidation.										

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**  
Appropriation: Research, Evaluation, and Statistics

Program: Bureau of Justice Statistics – BJS

Strategic objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015		FY 2016	FY 2017
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Outcome	Average number of user sessions per month on BJS and BJS-sponsored websites, including datasets accessed and downloaded via the Internet <sup>3</sup>	288,728 <sup>2</sup>	472,884	482,056	422,519	536,000	442,554	550,000	463,500
3.1	Output	Agency-level response rate	94.76	98%	94%	91%	98%	87%	98%	98%
3.1	Output	Citizen-level response rate	85.20	86.4%	87%	88%	93%	84%	95%	90%
3.1	Outcome	Citations of BJS data in social science journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data <sup>1</sup>	1,795	1,121	2,255	2,480	1,700	2,728	1,700	2,900
3.1	Outcome	Congressional record and testimony citing BJS data	9	17	13	13	17	39	18	40
3.1	Outcome	Federal and state court opinions citing BJS data	8	11	26	43	25	36	25	30
3.1	Efficiency	Index of operational efficiency	13.3	21.58	22.17	TBD <sup>4</sup>	24.0	N/A <sup>4</sup>	24	N/A <sup>4</sup>
3.1	Outcome	Number of products that BJS makes available online	16,790	16,461	17,728	18,078	17,325	18,104	19,000	20,000
3.1	Output	Number of reports issued within one month of the expected release date	5	16	20	7	7	7	7	7
3.1	Outcome	Number of requests to seek correction of BJS data in accordance with the BJS Data Quality Guidelines	6	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
3.1	Outcome	Number of scheduled data collection series and special analyses to be conducted	19	19	33	24	20	28	28	25

N/A = Data unavailable

<sup>1</sup> Reflects less than full year data due to dysfunctional web analytical services provided to BJS.

<sup>2</sup> Reflects less than full year data.

<sup>3</sup> Beginning with FY 2014, these measures will be affected by: adoption of Google analytics (instead of Webtrends); movement to a different BJS website; a more precise measure of dataset downloads; API traffic will begin to be reported; and, affiliated websites will be relaunched (i.e. Fedstats and Data.gov). BJS is examining the expansion of its outcome measures and some refinement to existing measures and is exploring a redefinition of performance measures to better align with its operational efforts.

<sup>4</sup> This measure is undergoing revalidation.

<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE</b>										
Appropriation: Research, Evaluation, and Statistics										
<b>Program: National Institute of Justice – NIJ</b>										
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015		FY 2016	FY 2017
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Outcome	Number of citations of NIJ products in peer reviewed journals	295	298	293	485	137 <sup>3</sup>	612	137 <sup>3</sup>	650 <sup>4</sup>
3.1	Outcome	Number of technologies fielded as a result (in whole or in part) of work funded under the NIJ award <sup>2</sup>	38	38	25	31	45	30	30	32
3.1	Outcome	Number of scholarly products that resulted in whole or in part from work funded under the NIJ award. <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	93	315	240	315	350
<b>Program: Regional Information Sharing Systems – BJA</b>										
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015		FY 2016	FY 2017
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Outcome	Percent increase in inquiries	N/A	N/A	7%	7%	10%	.97%	7%	7%
N/A = Data unavailable										
<sup>1</sup> This measure was established in FY 2014. This measure’s revision reflects performance measure updates in the Research, Development, and Evaluation solicitations. Scholarly products refer to published, peer-reviewed, scientific journal articles, and/or (as appropriate for the funded project) law review journal articles, book chapter(s) or book(s) in the academic press, technological prototypes, patented inventions, or similar scientific products.										
<sup>2</sup> This measure was revised to clarify the types of technologies fielded.										
<sup>3</sup> At the time the baseline target was set, NIJ did not have access to some of the database resources now in use to identify citations (Sage, Web of Science,), resulting in the actuals far exceeding the target.										
<sup>4</sup> The target is adjusted to be more in line with the actuals, which have increased significantly due to new citation database access.										

### **C. State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance**

**(Dollars in Thousands)**

<i>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2015 Enacted			\$1,241,000
2016 Enacted			1,408,500
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2017 Current Services			1,408,500
2017 Program Increases			170,300
2017 Program Decreases			-481,000
2017 Request			\$1,097,800
<b>Total Change 2016-2017</b>			<b>-\$310,700</b>

<i>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance - Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimated FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2015 Enacted			\$15,343
2016 Enacted			18,627
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2017 Current Services			18,627
2017 Program Increases			0
2017 Program Decreases			-400
2017 Request			\$18,227
<b>Total Change 2016-2017</b>			<b>-\$400</b>

#### **1. Account Description**

OJP requests \$1,097.8 million for the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance account, which is \$310.7 million below the FY 2016 Enacted level.

Because most of the responsibility for crime control and prevention falls to law enforcement officers in states, cities, tribes, and neighborhoods, the federal government can only be as effective in these areas as its partnerships. With this appropriation account, OJP identifies the most pressing crime-related challenges confronting the justice system and provides information, training, coordination, and innovative strategies and approaches for addressing those challenges.

These programs provide federal leadership on high-priority criminal justice concerns such as violent crime, criminal gang activity, illegal drugs, information sharing, and related justice system issues. The mix of formula and discretionary grant programs administered by OJP, coupled with robust training and technical assistance activities, assists law enforcement agencies, courts, local community partners, and other components of the criminal justice system in preventing and addressing violent crime, protecting the public, and ensuring that offenders are held accountable for their action.



Key programs funded under this appropriation account include:

- **Adam Walsh Act Implementation Program**, authorized by the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act  
Purpose: To support the efforts of jurisdictions that are implementing the provisions of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA), Title I of the Adam Walsh Act  
Description: 1) Grants and technical assistance to assist jurisdictions with SORNA implementation and maintenance; and 2) Support and assistance with prevention of sexual violence by implementing best practices in sex offender management.
  
- **Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)**, authorized by Section 508 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-351)  
Purpose: To support a broad range of activities by state, local, and tribal governments to prevent and control crime based on local needs.  
Description: This formula program (funding is based on population and violent crime statistics—60 percent to states and 40 percent to localities) supports a broad range of criminal justice and public safety activities based on local needs including:
  - Law enforcement programs;
  - Prosecution and court programs;
  - Prevention and education programs;
  - Community corrections programs;
  - Drug treatment and enforcement programs;
  - Planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; and
  - Crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation).
  
- **Community Teams to Reduce the Sexual Assault Evidence Kit Backlog and Improve Sexual Assault Investigations Program**  
Purpose: To prevent sexual assault and improve the system's response to sexual assault victims  
Description: 1) Supports community efforts to identify the most critical needs to address sexual assault prevention, investigation, prosecution and services and develop plans to address them, such as addressing their untested sexual assault evidence kits at law enforcement agencies or backlogged crime labs; and 2) Supports research by NIJ on issues related to preventing sexual assault and improving the system's response to sexual assault victims.
  
- **Comprehensive School Safety Initiative**  
Purpose: To improve the safety of schools and students  
Description: Grants to state, local and tribal communities to:
  - Develop and update school safety assessments and plans;
  - Support programs and technologies that are intended to enhance school safety efforts;
  - Conduct research on the root causes of school violence;
  - Test and evaluate technologies and strategies to improve school safety; and
  - Receive technical assistance or training.

- **DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities Initiative**  
Purpose: To maximize the use of DNA and other forensic technology in the criminal justice system to ensure accuracy and fairness  
Description: Grants to states to purchase equipment, conduct analysis and review of data, and upload data into national databases. DNA and forensic science can speed the prosecution of the guilty, protect the innocent from wrongful prosecution, and exonerate those wrongfully convicted of a crime.
- **Drug Court Program**  
Purpose: To reduce drug use and crime for drug-addicted offenders through evidenced-based substance abuse treatment, mandatory drug testing, sanctions and incentives, and transitional services in a judicially supervised court setting  
Description: Grants, training and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal governments to support the development, expansion, and enhancement of effective drug courts.
- **Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program**  
Purpose: To reduce recidivism by individuals with mental disorders in jails by increasing access to mental health and other treatment services for individuals with mental illness  
Description: Grants, training, and technical assistance for state, local, and tribal governments to bring together criminal justice, social services, public health agencies, as well as community organizations to develop and implement system-wide responses for mentally ill individuals involved in the criminal justice system.
- **Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI)**  
Purpose: To support the development of state-specific, data-driven policies that reduce prison and jail expenditures to save taxpayer dollars and direct some of those savings to strategies that can make communities safer and stronger  
Description: Provides targeted technical assistance to help state, local, and tribal governments analyze data on their criminal justice systems, identify the factors driving their prison and jail population growth, and use this data to develop strategies to reduce costs, improve public safety, reduce unnecessary confinement, and improve outcomes for former prisoners. In addition, JRI awards implementation grants to jurisdictions that have adopted significant policy and legislative changes based on in-depth data analyses and provide incentive grants to encourage investments in evidence-based criminal justice activities.
- **Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)**  
Purpose: To reduce violations by probationers for drug and alcohol abuse through the use of “swift, certain, and fair (SCF) sanctions  
Description: Grants, training, and technical assistance for state, local, and tribal jurisdictions to replicate promising practices employing swift, certain and fair sanctions for probations and participate in an evaluation of the effectiveness.
- **Second Chance Act Program**, authorized by Public Law 110-199  
Purpose: To decrease recidivism and violations of probation and parole  
Description: Grants to government agencies and nonprofit groups to provide substance abuse treatment, housing, family programming, mentoring, victims support, and other services.

- The Pay for Success Initiatives (funded under the Second Chance Act Program) which incentivize state, local, and tribal governments to achieve desired program outcomes by improving the efficiency and effectiveness of their social services and criminal justice programs while reducing the cost of these programs.
- **Smart on Crime Initiative**  
Purpose: To support the goals and policies of the Attorney General’s *Smart on Crime Initiative*, which is an ongoing effort to modernize the criminal justice system
  - The Smart Policing program provides funding to local law enforcement agencies to develop effective and economical solutions to specific crime problems within their jurisdictions. Participating agencies and their research partners will identify a specific crime issue through careful, rigorous analysis and develop strategies and tactics to resolve or mitigate the problem. The goal is to create transparency and improve police-citizen communications and interactions. This program is a carve-out from the Byrne JAG program.
  - The Smart Prosecution program provides funding to county and city prosecutors to use local criminal justice data to develop effective and economical prosecution strategies to address specific crime problems in their jurisdictions. This program is a carve-out from the Byrne JAG program.
  - The Smart Probation improves state, local, and tribal supervision and probation efforts aimed at improving public safety, reducing admissions and returns to prisons and jails, and saving taxpayer dollars. This program is a carve-out from the Second Chance Act program.
- **Veterans Treatment Court Program** (a hybrid of drug and mental health court programs)  
Purpose: To serve veterans struggling with addiction, serious mental illness, and/or co-occurring disorders  
Description: Grants, training, and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal governments to support the creation and development of veterans treatment courts.

## 2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE											
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance DOJ Goal and Objectives: Goal 3, Objectives 3.1 and 3.4											
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES		Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2015		FY 2015		FY 2016		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes		FY 2017 Request	
<b>Workload</b>											
Number of solicitations released on time versus planned		59		42		TBD <sup>1</sup>				TBD <sup>1</sup>	
Percent of awards made against plan		90%		114%		TBD <sup>1</sup>				TBD <sup>1</sup>	
Total Dollars Obligated		\$1,241,000		1,113,199		\$1,408,500		-\$310,700		\$1,097,800	
-Grants		\$1,129,310		912,740		\$1,154,970		-\$254,774		\$900,196	
-Non-Grants		\$111,690		200,459		\$253,530		-\$55,926		\$197,604	
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY											
-Grants		91%		82%		82%		82%		82%	
-Non-Grants		9%		18%		18%		18%		18%	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
			\$1,241,000		\$1,113,199		\$1,408,500		-\$310,700		\$1,097,800
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2015		FY 2015		FY 2016		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes		FY 2017 Request	
Outcome	Percent of participants who reoffend while participating in the Drug Court program (long-term) <sup>4</sup>	10%		2%		10%		1%		11%	
Outcome	Percent of drug court participants who graduate from the drug court program <sup>2</sup>	48%		53%		51%		0		51%	
Outcome	Percent increase in the number of DNA profile uploads into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) system from the previous fiscal year. <sup>3</sup>	5%		7%		5%		5%		10%	
Efficiency	Program costs per drug court graduate	\$11,708		\$9,703		\$11,708		\$0		\$11,708	
Output	Number of participants in RSAT	27,000		N/A <sup>5</sup>		27,000		0		27,000	
<sup>1</sup> The FY 2015 and FY 2016 targets will be established upon appropriation of FY 2015 and FY 2016 funds. <sup>2</sup> This measure is derived as the number of participants enrolled in the program for at least 90 days who did not test positive for the presence of alcohol or illegal substance divided by the total number of participants enrolled in the program for at least 90 days and were tested. <sup>3</sup> This measure was established in FY 2014. <sup>4</sup> This measure is derived by dividing the number of participants no longer in the program due to court or criminal involvement by the number of program participants. <sup>5</sup> Data will be available March 2016.											

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

**Program: Drug Court Programs – BJA**

Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015		FY 2016	FY 2017
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.4	Outcome	Percent of participants who reoffend while participating in the Drug Court program	13%	47%	11%	9%	10%	2%	10%	11%
3.4	Outcome	Percent of Drug Court program participants, enrolled in the program at least 90 days, who tested positive for alcohol or illegal substance <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	22%	19%	23%	19%	22%
3.4	Outcome	Percent of drug court participants who graduate from the drug court program	43%	46%	52%	51%	51% <sup>3</sup>	53%	51%	51%
3.4	Efficiency	Program cost per drug court graduate <sup>2</sup>	\$11,633	\$13,388	\$9,788	\$6,953	\$11,708	\$9,703	\$11,708	\$11,708

**Program: RSAT**

Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		CY 2011	CY 2012	CY 2013	CY 2014	CY 2015		CY 2016	CY 2017
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.4	Output	Number of participants in RSAT	29,358	28,695	28,873	26,815	27,000	N/A <sup>5</sup>	27,000	27,000
3.4	Outcome	Percent of drug and alcohol tests from residential program participants that were drug and alcohol free <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	98%	N/A <sup>5</sup>	98%	98%
3.4	Outcome	Percent jail based/residential successful completions <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	75%	72%	67%	N/A <sup>5</sup>	67%	70%
3.4	Outcome	Percent of jail based/residential participants tested positive for alcohol or illegal substances <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	5%	4%	2%	N/A <sup>5</sup>	2%	2%
3.4	Outcome	Percent of participants who successfully completed all requirements of the aftercare portion of the RSAT program <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	42%	38%	53%	N/A <sup>5</sup>	53%	47%
3.4	Outcome	Percent of aftercare participants charged with drug or non-drug offense(s) one year after successful completion <sup>4</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	31%	N/A <sup>4</sup>	31%	N/A <sup>9</sup>
3.4	Outcome	Percent of participants that successfully completed aftercare who were arrested on a new charge <sup>6</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10%	N/A <sup>5</sup>	10%	10%

N/A = Data unavailable

<sup>1</sup>This measure was established in FY2014.

<sup>2</sup>This measure is calculated based on closed out grants during the fiscal year.

<sup>3</sup>FY 2015 target was revised based on trends of BJA actual graduation rates over the last three years

<sup>4</sup>This measure was discontinued in FY 2014 as the data was not reliable. Most grantees at the time did not have any mechanisms in place to track participant criminal activity within the “1 year after” time period. Further, most of the awards would close prior to the end of that “1 year after” window, thus BJA did not have a mechanism to collect data “post hoc.” In addition, the few grantees that did report the data was not representative of the entire population

<sup>5</sup>CY2015 data will be available March 2016.

<sup>6</sup>This measure was established in FY 2015.

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

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

**Program: Prescription Drug Monitoring Program-BJA**

Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		CY 2011	CY 2012	CY 2013	CY 2014	CY 2015		CY 2015	CY 2017
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Outcome	Number of interstate unsolicited reports produced	979 <sup>1</sup>	413	2,821	26,376 <sup>2</sup>	1,890 <sup>4</sup>	N/A <sup>9</sup>	1,890	2,500
3.1	Outcome	Number of interstate solicited reports produced	291,618 <sup>1</sup>	733,783	3,400,682	4,640,553 <sup>2</sup>	3,776,750	N/A <sup>9</sup>	3,600,000	4,000,000

**Program: Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants – BJA**

Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015		FY 2016	FY 2017
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Outcome	Successful completion rate for individuals participating in drug-related JAG Programs <sup>6</sup>	N/A	N/A	66%	62%	57% <sup>7</sup>	63%	57%	57%

**Program: Second Chance Act – BJA**

Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015		FY 2016	FY 2017
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Output	Number of participants in SCA-funding programs <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	8,252	7,047	7,830	6,006	7,830	7,830

**Program: DNA Backlog – NIJ**

Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015		FY 2016	FY 2017
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Outcome	Percent increase in the number of DNA profile uploads into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) system from the previous fiscal year. <sup>2</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.10% <sup>8</sup>	5%	7%	5%	7%

N/A = Data unavailable

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

<sup>2</sup> The CY 2014 actual greatly exceeded prior years due in part to an increase in unsolicited reports from one state's data system to another PDMP for end users in another state during the Apr – Jun 2014 reporting period. The increase over time in interstate solicited reporting could also be attributed to the Prescription Monitoring Information Exchange (PMIX).

<sup>3</sup> While the number of CODIS uploads does not include all samples affected by federal funds as many samples simply do not yield CODIS eligible profiles, this measure does serve as a reasonable proxy for the impact federal funds have on increasing laboratories capacities.

<sup>4</sup> CY 2015 target was revised based on quarterly averages over the past two years of data collection. The CY 2015 target is slightly lower than the CY 2014 target to account for closing state awards and new local PDMP awards.

<sup>5</sup> The CY 2016 target is slightly lower than the CY 2015 target to account for closing state awards and new local PDMP awards. The CY 2016 target may be adjusted based on quarterly actual data for CY 2014 and CY 2015 when it becomes available.

<sup>6</sup> Data not available for years prior to FY 2013.

<sup>7</sup> FY 2015 target was revised as the drug-related JAG programs measure is constructed of completion rates from JAG funded drug court programs, which made up approximately 60% of 2014 JAG drug-related funding, and JAG funded treatment programs, which made up approximately 40% of 2014 JAG drug-related funding.

<sup>8</sup> This measure was established in FY 2014.

<sup>9</sup> CY2015 data will be available March 2016.

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

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

**Program: NCHIP – BJS**

Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015		FY 2016	FY 2017
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Output	Number of states in Interstate Identification Index (III) System	51	51	51	51	52	51 <sup>7</sup>	53	53
3.1	Output	Number of states participating in the FBI's Next Generation Identification (NGI) <sup>8</sup>	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
3.1	Output	Number of states participating in the FBI's protection order file	52	53	53	53	54	53	54	54
3.1	Output	Number of states submitting data to the FBI's National Instant Criminal Background Check System index files (at least 10 records) <sup>2</sup>	39	42	44	49	43	52	46	53
3.1	Outcome	Percentage of applications for firearms transfers rejected primarily for the presence of a prior felony conviction history	N/A <sup>3</sup>	1.2	N/A <sup>4</sup>	N/A <sup>6</sup>	2%	N/A	2%	1.7%
3.1	Outcome	Percentage of recent state records which are automated <sup>1</sup>	N/A	94	N/A <sup>5</sup>	N/A <sup>6</sup>	N/A <sup>5</sup>	N/A <sup>5</sup>	97%	N/A <sup>5</sup>
3.1	Outcome	Percentage of records accessible through Interstate Identification Index <sup>1</sup>	N/A	79	N/A <sup>5</sup>	N/A <sup>6</sup>	N/A <sup>5</sup>	N/A <sup>5</sup>	80%	N/A <sup>5</sup>

N/A = Data unavailable

Note: States include the 50 states, District of Columbia, and the territories

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

<sup>2</sup>This measure is the number of states that have provided at least 10 records to the FBI's National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) index files.

<sup>3</sup>The collection of these data was suspended for 2011 while the sample was re-evaluated and redesigned. Thus, an actual number will not be produced.

<sup>4</sup> Yearend 2013 and 2014 data were collected together in mid-2015. There were delays in data collection for 2013 due to redrawing of the sample and revisions to the survey instrument. BJS decided to collect 2013 and 2014 at the same time. The 2013 and 2014 data are being combined into one report that will be released in early 2016.

<sup>5</sup> No data is available for FY 2013, 2015, or 2017. Data provided from biennial report of state criminal history information systems.

<sup>6</sup> FY 2014 data will be available in early 2016.

<sup>7</sup> All states and District of Columbia already submitting, no territories have been added.

<sup>8</sup> FBI's Next Generation Identification (NGI) incrementally replaced the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS), which provides new functionality and improves existing capabilities.

## **D. Juvenile Justice Programs**

**(Dollars in Thousands)**

<i>Juvenile Justice Programs</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2015 Enacted			\$251,500
2016 Enacted			270,160
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2017 Current Services			270,160
2017 Program Increases			110,900
2017 Program Decreases			-46,660
2017 Request			\$334,400
<b>Total Change 2016-2017</b>			<b>\$64,240</b>

<i>Juvenile Justice Programs-Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimated FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2015 Enacted			\$5,067
2016 Enacted			6,152
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2017 Current Services			6,152
2017 Program Increases			0
2017 Program Decreases			(132)
2017 Request			\$6,020
<b>Total Change 2016-2017</b>			<b>(\$132)</b>

### **1. Account Description**

OJP requests \$334.4 million for the Juvenile Justice Programs account, which is \$64.2 million above the FY 2016 Enacted level.

#### **Purposes of Juvenile Justice Programs:**

1. Reduce juvenile delinquency and crime;
2. Improve the juvenile justice system so that it protects public safety;
3. Hold offenders accountable;
4. Assist missing and exploited children and their families; and
5. Provide treatment and rehabilitative services tailored to the needs of juveniles and their families.

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



confinement of minority youth; and helping children who have been victimized by crime and child abuse.

Key programs funded under this appropriation account include:

- **Delinquency Prevention Program** (formerly Title V: Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants), authorized by 42 U.S.C. 5781 *et seq.*  
Purpose: To prevent youth at risk of becoming delinquent from entering the juvenile justice system and to intervene with first-time and non-serious offenders to keep them from further contact with the juvenile justice system  
Description: Grants fund a broad range of delinquency prevention programs and activities including Gang Prevention, Tribal Youth, Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws, the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention, and the Community-Based Violence Prevention Program.
  
- **Girls in the Juvenile Justice System Program**  
Purpose: To provide programming specific to the needs of girls in the juvenile justice system through responses and strategies that consider gender and the special needs of girls, including trauma-informed screening, assessment, and care  
Description: Evidence-based prevention and diversion programs for status offending girls at risk or currently involved in the juvenile justice system
  
- **Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program**, authorized by 42 U.S.C. 3796ee-10(a)  
Purpose: To encourage states and units of local government to implement accountability-based programs and services, and to strengthen the juvenile justice system  
Description: Programs which ensure that juvenile offenders face individualized consequences which make them aware of and held responsible for the loss, damage, or injury that the victim experiences
  
- **Missing and Exploited Children Program**, authorized by the Missing Children's Assistance Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 5771 as amended) and the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008.  
Purpose: To support and enhance the response to missing children and their families.  
Description: Supports the infrastructure for the national effort to prevent the abduction and exploitation of our nation's children. This includes the Internet Crimes Against Children Program, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, the Amber Alert Program, and other activities like the Missing Children's Day
  
- **Part B Formula Grants by Title II**, Part B of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act (42 U.S.C. 5631 *et seq.*)  
Purpose: To support state and local efforts that increase prevention and intervention programs as well as improvements to the juvenile justice system.

Description: Grants to states that then subaward to local and tribal level in order to: 1) support the development and implementation of comprehensive state juvenile justice plans; 2) improve the fairness and responsiveness of the juvenile justice system and increases accountability of the juvenile offender; and 3) fund training and technical assistance to help small, non-profit organizations, including faith-based organizations, with the federal grants process.

## 2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE												
Appropriation: Juvenile Justice DOJ Goals and Objectives: Goals 2 and 3, Objectives 2.1, 2.2, and 3.1												
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES			Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
			FY 2015		FY 2015		FY 2016		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes		FY 2017 Request	
<b>Workload</b>												
Number of Solicitations Released on Time versus Planned			22		20		TBD <sup>1</sup>				TBD <sup>1</sup>	
Percent of Awards Made Against Plan			90%		104%		TBD <sup>1</sup>				TBD <sup>1</sup>	
Total Dollars Obligated			\$251,500		\$226,665		\$270,160		\$64,240		\$334,400	
-Grants			\$231,380		\$216,715		\$259,354		\$61,670		\$321,024	
-Non-Grants			\$20,120		\$9,950		\$10,806		\$2,570		\$413,376	
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY												
-Grants			92%		96%		96%		96%		96%	
-Non-Grants			8%		4%		4%		4%		4%	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
				\$251,500		\$226,665		\$270,160		\$64,240		\$334,400
TYPE/	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE	FY 2015		FY 2015		FY 2016		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes		FY 2017 Request	
Long Term/ Outcome	2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Percent of youth who offend and reoffend	15%		N/A <sup>2</sup>		15%		1%		16%	
Annual/ Outcome	2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Percent of states and territories that are determined to be in compliance with the four Core Requirements of the JJDP Act of 2002	90%		N/A <sup>2</sup>		90%		2%		92%	
Annual/ Outcome	2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	55%		N/A <sup>2</sup>		55%		0		55%	
Annual/ Outcome	2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Percent of youth who exhibit a desired change in the targeted behavior	72%		N/A <sup>2</sup>		73%		1%		74%	
Annual/ Efficiency	3.1	Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	53%		N/A <sup>2</sup>		55%		0		55%	
Annual/ Outcome	3.1	Percent of children recovered within 72 hours of an issuance of an AMBER Alert	90%		94%		90%		2%		92%	
<sup>1</sup> FY 2016 and FY 2017 targets will be provided upon appropriation of FY 2016 and FY 2017 funds. <sup>2</sup> FY 2015 data will be available March 2016.												

PERFORMANCE MEASURES TABLE										
Appropriation: Juvenile Justice										
Program: Juvenile Justice Programs – OJJDP										
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015		FY 2016	FY 2017
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Outcome	Percent of youth who offend and reoffend (long-term)	8%	11%	7%	7%	15%	N/A <sup>4</sup>	15%	15%
2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Outcome	Percent of states and territories that are determined to be in compliance with the four Core Requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 2002 (annual/long-term) <sup>1</sup>	82%	84%	88%	89%	90%	N/A <sup>4</sup>	90%	90%
2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Outcome	Percent of youth who exhibit a desired change in the targeted behavior	80%	76%	71%	80%	72%	N/A <sup>4</sup>	73%	74%
2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Outcome	Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	43%	45%	66%	64%	53%	N/A <sup>4</sup>	55%	56%
2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Efficiency	Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	61%	42%	58%	63%	55%	N/A <sup>4</sup>	55%	56%
3.1	Outcome	Percent of children recovered within 72 hours of an issuance of an AMBER Alert	89%	91.5%	94.9	96%	90%	94%	90%	92%
3.1	Output	Number of ICAC forensic exams completed <sup>2, 3</sup>	45,273	49,481	57,762	65,762	32,000	N/A <sup>5</sup>	32,000	32,000
2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Outcome	Percent of tribal youth participating in federally-funded, tribally-controlled programs who demonstrate improved outcomes (i.e., change in targeted behaviors). <sup>6</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A <sup>4</sup>	75%	75%
2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Outcome	Percent of tribal youth participating in federally-funded, tribally-controlled programs who offend and/or reoffend. <sup>6</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A <sup>4</sup>	15%	15%

N/A = Data unavailable  
<sup>1</sup> FY 2006 through FY 2011 actual values were revised based on a review of the states that were in compliance with the four core requirements  
<sup>2</sup> FY 2005 through FY 2009 actual values were reviewed and revised following implementation of a new Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) performance reporting system.  
<sup>3</sup> This number represents forensic exams conducted on many different electronic devices: computers, cell phones, external storage devices (hard drives, flash drives, etc.), gaming systems, etc.  
<sup>4</sup> FY 2015 data will be available March 2016.  
<sup>5</sup> Due to a change in data collection methodology, FY15 data on forensic exams are not available at this time.  
<sup>6</sup> New measure first reported in FY 2015.

## **E. Public Safety Officers' Benefits**

**(Dollars in Thousands)**

<i>Public Safety Officers' Benefits</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2015 Enacted			\$87,300
2016 Enacted			88,300
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2017 Current Services			88,300
2017 Program Increases			28,000
2017 Program Decreases			0
2017 Request			\$116,300
<b>Total Change 2016-2017</b>			<b>\$28,000</b>

<i>Public Safety Officers' Benefits-Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimated FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2015 Enacted			\$1,547
2016 Enacted			1,878
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2017 Current Services			1,878
2017 Program Increases			0
2017 Program Decreases			-40
2017 Request			\$1,838
<b>Total Change 2016-2017</b>			<b>-\$40</b>

### **1. Account Description**

OJP requests \$116.3 million for the Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) appropriation account, which is \$28.0 million above the FY 2016 Enacted level. The estimated mandatory appropriation request is \$100.0 million. This funding provides benefits to public safety officers who are killed or permanently disabled in the line of duty and to their families and survivors. This program represents a unique partnership between DOJ; state and local public safety agencies; and national organizations. In addition to administering payment of benefits authorized by 42 U.S.C. 3796 as amended, OJP works closely with national law enforcement and first responder groups, educating public safety agencies regarding the initiative and offering support to families and colleagues of fallen law enforcement officers and firefighters.

The key programs included under this appropriation account are:

- **PSOB Death Benefits**, a one-time financial benefit to survivors of public safety officers whose deaths resulted from injuries sustained in the line of duty, which is funded as a mandatory appropriation.

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

## 2. Performance Tables

<b>PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE</b>										
Appropriation: Public Safety Officers' Benefits (Mandatory, Education, and Disability - BJA)										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 2, Objective 2.2										
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES	Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
	FY 2015		FY 2015		FY 2016		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes		FY 2017 Request	
<b>Workload</b>										
Number of claims processed	N/A <sup>1</sup>		723		N/A <sup>1</sup>				N/A <sup>1</sup>	
Total Dollars Obligated	\$87,300		\$98,514		\$88,300		\$28,000		\$116,300	
-Claims	\$75,951		\$87,518		\$78,587		\$24,920		\$103,507	
-Other Services	\$11,349		\$10,996		\$9,713		\$3,080		\$12,793	
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY										
-Claims	87%		89%		89%		89%		89%	
-Other Services	13%		11%		11%		11%		11%	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
		\$87,300		\$98,514		\$88,300		\$28,000		\$116,300

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

## **F. Crime Victims Fund**

**(Dollars in Thousands)**

<i>Crime Victims Fund</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2015 Enacted			\$2,361,000
2016 Enacted			3,042,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2017 Current Services			3,042,000
2017 Program Increases			0
2017 Program Decreases			-1,042,000
2017 Request			\$2,000,000
<b>Total Change 2016-2017</b>			<b>-\$1,042,000</b>

<i>Crime Victims Fund -Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimated FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2015 Enacted			\$33,251
2016 Enacted			40,370
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2017 Current Services			40,370
2017 Program Increases			0
2017 Program Decreases			-869
2017 Request			\$39,501
<b>Total Change 2016-2017</b>			<b>-\$869</b>

### **1. Account Description**

OJP requests an obligation limitation of \$2.0 billion for the Crime Victims Fund (CVF), which is \$1.042 billion below the FY 2016 Enacted level. Unlike other OJP appropriation accounts, CVF is financed by collections of fines, penalty assessments, and bond forfeitures from defendants convicted of federal crimes. Most collections stem from large corporate cases rather than individual offenders.

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

Funding for FY 2017 would be distributed in accordance with the statutory distribution formula (authorized by the Victims of Crime Act [VOCA] of 1984, as amended) in addition to the requested discretionary programs as follows:



- Improving Services for Victims of Crime in the Federal Criminal Justice System – Congressionally mandated set-asides. Program funds support:
  - 170 victim assistance personnel through the Executive Office for U. S. Attorneys;
  - 134 victim specialists via the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which includes 43 positions across Indian Country, to provide direct assistance to victims of federal crime; and
  - Enhancement of the Nationwide Automated Victim Information and Notification System (VNS) for investigative, prosecutorial, and corrections components to meet victim notification requirements. VNS is implemented by the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Bureau of Prisons, FBI, U.S. Postal Inspection Service, and DOJ’s Criminal Division.
  
- Improving the Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Cases – Children’s Justice and Assistance Act Programs in Indian Country. The program helps tribal communities improve the investigation, prosecution and overall handling of child sexual and physical abuse in a manner that increases support for and lessens trauma to the victim. The program funds activities such as:
  - Revising tribal codes to address child sexual abuse;
  - Providing child advocacy services for children involved in court proceedings;
  - Developing protocols and procedures for reporting, investigating, and prosecuting child abuse cases;
  - Enhancing case management and treatment services;
  - Offering specialized training for prosecutors, judges, investigators, victim advocates, multidisciplinary or child protection teams, and other professionals who handle severe child physical and sexual abuse cases; and
  - Developing procedures for establishing and managing child-centered interview rooms.

Funding is divided between the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (which receives 85 percent of the total for state efforts), and OVC (which receives the remaining 15 percent for tribal efforts). Up to \$20.0 million must be used annually to improve the investigation, handling, and prosecution of child abuse cases.

- Implementation of the Vision 21 initiative. The goal of the Vision 21 initiative is to permanently improve the treatment of crime victims in America. OVC will work with the states to:
  - Modernize and expand the victim assistance data reporting system;
  - Provide evidence-based training for practitioners who serve victims; and
  - Support demonstration projects to address key or emerging victim issues within the state. Examples of the types of projects that could be funded include evidence

based on-line State Academies and programs that provide services to underserved and unserved victims of crime.

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

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

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

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

- Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victim Assistance - Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program: 47.5 percent of the remaining balance plus any funds not needed to reimburse victim compensation programs at the 60 percent prior year payout amount are available to support state and community-based victim service program operations.

All 50 states plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands receive a base level of funding and a percentage based on population. The base funding level is \$0.5 million, and the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Palau receive a base of \$0.2 million in addition to funding based off population.

VOCA victim assistance funds to support community-based organizations that serve crime victims such as:

- Domestic violence shelters;
- Rape crisis centers;
- Child abuse programs; and
- Victim service units in law enforcement agencies, prosecutors' offices, hospitals, and social service agencies.

These programs provide services including crisis intervention, counseling, emergency shelter, criminal justice advocacy, and emergency transportation.

- Discretionary Grants/Activities Program - National Scope Training and Technical Assistance and Direct Services to Federal, Tribal and Military Crime Victims: VOCA authorizes OVC to use up to five percent of funds remaining in the Crime Victims Fund, after statutory set-asides and grants to states, to support:
  - National scope training and technical assistance;
  - Demonstration projects and programs;
  - Program evaluation;
  - Compliance efforts;
  - Fellowships and clinical internships;
  - Training and special workshops for presentation and dissemination of information resulting from demonstrations, surveys, and special projects;
  - Compliance monitoring related to guidelines for fair treatment of crime victims and witnesses issued under the Victim and Witness Protection Act as well as the Attorney General's Guidelines for Victim and Witness;
  - Services and training, in coordination with federal, military, and tribal agencies, to improve the response to the needs of crime victims;
  - Coordination of victim services provided by the federal government with victim services offered by other public agencies and nonprofit organizations; and
  - Direct services to federal crime victims, including financial support for emergency services to victims of federal crime.

At least 50 percent of the total discretionary funding must be allocated for national scope training and technical assistance, and demonstration and evaluation projects. The remaining amount is allocated for efforts to improve the response to the needs of federal crime victims.

- Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve Fund - The Director of OVC is authorized to set aside up to \$50.0 million in the Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve to meet the immediate and longer-term needs of terrorism and mass violence victims by providing: 1) supplemental grants to states for victim compensation; 2) supplemental grants to states for victim assistance; and 3) direct reimbursement and assistance to victims of terrorism occurring abroad.
- Violence Against Women Programs - \$326.0 million will support the Office on Violence Against Women in addition to their own direct appropriations.
- Victims of Trafficking Program, authorized by the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Prevention Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-386), enhances the quality and quantity of services available to assist victims of human trafficking. This program previously

had its own line item appropriation under the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance appropriation account. Grantee activities include: 1) providing comprehensive and specialized services to victims; 2) developing multi-disciplinary task forces; 3) conducting training, technical assistance, and public awareness; and 4) conducting data collection and evaluation activities.

## 2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE										
Appropriation: Crime Victims Fund DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 2, Objective 2.2										
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES		Target	Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2015	FY 2015		FY 2016		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes		FY 2017 Request	
<b>Workload</b>										
Number of Solicitations Released on Time versus Planned		13	16		TBD <sup>1</sup>				TBD <sup>1</sup>	
Percent of Awards Made Against Plan		90%	80%		90%				90%	
Total Dollars Obligated		\$2,361,000	2,351,806		\$3,042,000		-\$1,042,000		\$2,000,000	
-Grants		\$2,172,120	2,187,757		\$2,829,060		-\$969,060		\$1,860,000	
-Non-Grants		\$188,880	173,243		\$212,940		-\$72,940		\$140,000	
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY										
-Grants		92%	93%		93%		93%		93%	
-Non-Grants		8%	7%		7%		7%		7%	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
				\$2,361,000 0		\$2,361,000 0		\$3,042,000		-\$1,042,000 \$2,000,000
TYPE	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2015	FY 2015	FY 2016	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes		FY 2017 Request		
Long Term/ Outcome	2.2	Ratio of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services to the total number of victimizations	0.241	N/A	0.249	0		0.249		
Long Term/ Outcome	2.2	Ratio of Crime Victims Fund compensation dollars allocated to total economic loss incurred by victims of crime	0.0178	N/A	0.0187	0		0.0187		
Annual/ Output	2.2	Number of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services	5.01M	N/A	5.16M	0		5.16M		
Annual/ Outcome	2.2	Percent of violent crime victims that received help from victim agencies	14.51%	N/A	14.02%	0		14.02%		

<sup>1</sup> The FY 2016 and FY 2017 targets will be established upon appropriation of FY 2016 and FY 2017 funds.

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

**Appropriation: Crime Victims Fund**

**Program: Crime Victims Programs**

Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015		FY 2016	FY 2017
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
2.2	Outcome	Ratio of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services to the total number of victimizations	0.163 <sup>6</sup>	.131	.153	TBD <sup>2</sup>	0.241	N/A <sup>3</sup>	0.249	0.249
2.2	Outcome	Ratio of Crime Victims Fund compensation dollars allocated to total economic loss incurred by victims of crime	0.0139	.1182	.012	.011	0.0178	N/A <sup>3</sup>	0.0187	0.0187
2.2	Outcome	Percent of violent crime victims that received help from victim agencies	8.6% <sup>1</sup>	50.9%	57.4%	10.5%	14.5%	N/A <sup>3</sup>	14.02%	14.02%
2.2	Output	Number of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services	3.8M	3.5M	3.5M	TBD <sup>2</sup>	5.01M	N/A <sup>3</sup>	5.16M	5.16M

<sup>1</sup> Note: BJS has revised the enumeration method for the NCVS estimates as of 2011. Estimates from 2012 include a small number of victimizations, referred to as series victimizations, using a new counting strategy. High-frequency repeat victimizations, or series victimizations, are six or more similar but separate victimizations that occur with such frequency that the victim is unable to recall each individual event or describe each event in detail. Including series victimizations in national estimates can substantially increase the number and rate of violent victimization; however, trends in violence are generally similar regardless of whether series victimizations are included. See Methods for Counting High-Frequency Repeat Victimizations in the National Crime Victimization Survey for further discussion of the new counting strategy and supporting research.

<sup>2</sup> FY 2014 data will be available October 2016.

<sup>3</sup> FY 2015 data will be available October 2017.

**G. Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund (Mandatory)**

**(Dollars in Thousands)**

<i>Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2015 Enacted			\$0
2016 Enacted			6,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2017 Current Services			6,000
2017 Program Changes			0
2017 Program Decreases			0
2017 Request			\$6,000
<b>Total Change 2016-2017</b>			<b>\$0</b>

<i>Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund -Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimated FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2015 Enacted			\$0
2016 Enacted			0
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2017 Current Services			0
2017 Program Changes			95
2017 Program Decreases			0
2017 Request			\$95
<b>Total Change 2016-2017</b>			<b>\$95</b>

**1. Account Description**

OJP requests \$6.0 million for the mandatory Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund (DTVF), which is equal to the FY 2016 Enacted level. Unlike other OJP appropriation accounts, this fund is financed by collections of assessments against defendants convicted of trafficking-related offenses under federal law and an annual funding transfer from the Department of Health and Human Services.

This Fund will support grant programs to deter human trafficking and to expand and improve services for victims of trafficking in the U.S. and victims of child pornography as authorized by the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005. Collections from the federal courts may be used to pay for all forms of programming except for medical services; funding transferred from the Department of Health and Human Services may be used to cover the costs of medical services along with other services and programs to address and deter human trafficking.

All programs supported by DTVF will be administered by OJP in consultation with the Department of Health and Human Services.

## 2. Performance Tables

<b>PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE</b>										
Appropriation: Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund										
DOJ Goal and Objective: TBD										
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES			Target	Actual	Projected	Changes			Requested (Total)	
			FY 2015	FY 2015	FY 2016	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes			FY 2017 Request	
<b>Workload</b>										
Number of Solicitations Released on Time versus Planned			0	0	0					
Percent of Awards Made Against Plan			N/A		N/A					
Total Dollars Obligated			\$0	\$0	\$6,000	\$0			\$6,000	
-Grants			\$0	\$0	TBD	TBD			TBD	
-Non-Grants			\$0	\$0	TBD	TBD			TBD	
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY										
-Grants			N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD			TBD	
-Non-Grants			N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD			TBD	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
				\$0		\$0		\$6,000		\$0
TYPE	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2015	FY 2015	FY 2016	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes			FY 2017 Request	
TBD	TBD	TBD <sup>1</sup>	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD			TBD	

<sup>1</sup> The DVTF measure will be established in FY 2016



**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

**Appropriation: Crime Victims Fund**

**Program: Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund**

Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Target
TBD	TBD	TBD <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD

<sup>1</sup> The DVTF measure will be established in FY 2016

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

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Management and Administration</b>
Budget Appropriation:	N/A
DOJ Strategic Objective:	All OJP Bureaus and Program Offices
Organizational Program:	All OJP Bureaus and Program Offices
Program Increase:	Dollars <b>+\$7,863,000, for a total of \$224,395,000</b> Positions <b>22</b> FTE <b>11</b>

The FY 2017 President’s Budget requests an increase of \$7.9 million, 22 positions and 11 FTE for management and administration (M&A) costs to support new and existing OJP programs; and increase efficiencies, identify and implement best practices in grants management, increase information sharing to avoid potential overlap and duplication among DOJ grant programs, and avoid redundancy in system functions and services across DOJ’s three grant-making components: the Office of Justice Programs (OJP); the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW); and Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS).

### Personnel

OJP’s FY 2017 M&A request seeks funding for 22 additional positions needed to support new and existing programs for OJP priority strategies, such as building community trust and justice; improving access to justice and the criminal justice system; providing services for substance abuse and mental health; juvenile justice issues; and improving evidence generation and information sharing in the criminal justice system.

The GAO Report, *DOJ Workforce Planning: Grant-Making Components Should Enhance the Utility of Their Staffing Models*, released in December 2012, recommended that Department of Justice components develop and implement a strategy for using their staffing models to inform workforce planning and budget development.

To address this recommendation, OJP developed and implemented a comprehensive strategy for incorporating the analysis from its staffing model to inform its annual budget requests, including this FY 2017 President’s Budget request for positions associated with programmatic increases.

### GrantsNet

Of the total M&A request, \$6.1 million will support GrantsNet, a shared solution for the DOJ grants management community, to support both internal and external users. In 2012, DOJ began assessing the feasibility of using shared services across the grant making components and identifying potential solutions. It was determined that the use of shared services would allow DOJ to attain efficiencies in managing its grants programs and, over time, to decrease system duplication and increase its information to be shared among the components. In 2014, DOJ evaluated options for grants shared services through the Federal Grants Management Line of

Business. In 2015, DOJ determined that the most appropriate solution to achieve a grants common solution was to implement a DOJ integrated shared services approach, which would leverage existing DOJ systems, tools, and services.

GrantsNet will support the entire lifecycle management of a grant through a combination of shared modules based on enterprise business processes. Component-specific tools will continue to support the grant lifecycle where there is not a shared solution. DOJ has identified eleven modules as being in scope for GrantsNet (with the potential for additional modules to be identified in the future). These modules include:

1. Conference Cost Reporting;
2. Grant Assessment Tool (GAT);
3. Grant Payment Request System (GPRS);
4. Agency Portal;
5. Solicitations;
6. Peer Review;
7. Monitoring;
8. Performance and Progress Reports;
9. Audit;
10. Reporting and Analysis; and
11. Electronic Signature.

These modules cover major grants management activities, including, grant assessment pre- and post-award, auditing, monitoring, programmatic and peer review of applications, conference cost reporting, and grant payments. Additionally, GrantsNet will support a single entry point for applicants and grantees of OJP, OVW, and COPS Office, reducing the administrative burden on external users and providing an improved user experience.

Some solutions GrantsNet allows for include:

- An integrated ‘hybrid’ solution leveraging both the functionality and infrastructure of existing DOJ capabilities;
- Leveraging the significant investments made to the current DOJ grants management’s systems and tools;
- Decreasing the number of grants management modules and tools maintained, through the sharing of modules and elimination of standalone systems and tools;
- Using a shared platform owned and operated by the DOJ Components to permit greater control and efficiencies in delivering end user satisfaction;
- Greater sharing of information to enhance collaboration and minimize potential risk of overlap and duplication at both the program and grant award levels; and
- Development and deployment in incremental releases to minimize risk, maximize return on investment, and business and IT engagement through a shared project management office (PMO).

## OJP Positions Request by Bureau, Program or Business Office

OJP Bureau or Office	Positions
Bureau of Justice Statistics	2
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	10
Office of the Information Officer (GrantsNet)	2
Office for Victims of Crime	8
<b>TOTAL, OJP</b>	<b>22</b>

### GrantsNet

OJP requires **two positions** to support GrantsNet, which is a joint effort between OVW, the COPS Office, and OJP to define and deliver an integrated shared services approach that enables common business processes, decreases the number of grants management solutions, and eliminates standalone systems and tools.

### NCS-X Implementation Program

OJP requires **two positions** to support the NCS-X Implementation Program, administered by BJS. This program is designed to collect and report nation-wide incident-based crime statistics in order to inform the formulation and evaluation of crime control policies at the national, state, and local levels.

### Crime Victims Fund

OJP requires **eight positions** to improve programmatic and financial oversight of Crime Victims Fund awards. These positions will focus on the oversight of CVF discretionary and Vision 21 program awards. These additional positions will address a variety of challenges associated with the rapid growth in CVF funding.

### OJP Grants Financial Management and Oversight

OJP requires **10 positions** to increase its capacity to mitigate financial risk through enhanced grant financial oversight and monitoring associated with CVF, increased coordination of financial and programmatic monitoring, and grantee financial training and technical assistance. Of this total, nine positions will be allocated to support grants financial management and oversight efforts to help OJP address the detailed, labor-intensive work of monitoring and managing billions of dollars in grant funding through thousands of separate awards; and one position will be allocated to other OJP business offices to provide specialized legal and administrative support for grant management and oversight efforts.

**Allocation Method:** OJP's M&A expenses are not expressly provided for in the CJS Appropriations Acts, but rather are expected to be supported with program funding.

- OJP assesses approximately seven to eight percent of total funding from most OJP discretionary programs and a set portion of the mandatory funding provided under the CVF obligation limitation to fund M&A expenses. OJP continually seeks to ensure efficient operations, minimize costs, and assess M&A funding fairly and equitably to keep programmatic M&A assessments as low as possible.

- OJP informs Congress of its plans for assessing M&A funding for each fiscal year as part of its spending plan and works with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations to address any questions or concerns regarding these plans.

**Consequences of Not Funding:**

- Without sufficient M&A funding, OJP will have no dedicated source of funding to sustain proper grants, programmatic, and financial oversight for newly requested programs.
- Over time, insufficient M&A funding could lead to deficiencies in OJP systems and staffing that may increase the risk of inefficient or inappropriate use of federal justice assistance funds.

**Similar Programs:** The COPS Office and the Office on Violence Against Women also assess program funds to provide for their M&A needs.

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None.

**Proposed Evaluation:** The performance of OJP operations is assessed on an ongoing basis through a variety of performance review and measurement systems, including:

- The Department’s Quarterly Status Review (QSR) process;
- OJP’s performance measurement activities;
- OJP’s workforce planning process;
- The Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey;
- The Department’s annual audited financial operations statements; and
- Audits and reviews by DOJ’s Office of the Inspector General and the Government Accountability Office.

**Budget Request:**

Funding: +\$7.9 million

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)	FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)
FY 2015 Enacted	750	0	715	\$197,031		
FY 2016 Enacted	786	0	707	214,617		
FY 2017 Current Services	786	0	743	216,532		
<i>Increases:</i>						
Personnel	22	0	11	1,747		0
Non-Personnel				6,116		
Grand Total	808	0	754	224,395		0

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Examining, Changing, and Implementing Changes to State Laws and Policies to Promote Criminal and Juvenile Justice Reform</b>
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Juvenile Justice Programs
DOJ Strategic Objective:	3.4: Reform and strengthen America’s criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society.
Organizational Programs:	Bureau of Justice Assistance Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Program Increase:	Dollars <b>+\$22,500,000 million, for a total of \$50,000,000</b>

**Problem:** Beginning in the 1970s, many criminal justice programs were based on the idea that incarceration was the best response to crime. Since that time, state and federal corrections populations surged by 700 percent, accompanied by dramatic increases in corrections costs. By 2012, states were spending more than \$51 billion a year on corrections. States have been frustrated by persistently high recidivism rates, the public safety threats resulting from recidivism, and the costs associated with both. These costs have limited their ability to invest in other public services crucial to a state’s long-term prosperity, such as education and infrastructure.

**Solution:** Justice systems reform, through the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) and Smart on Juvenile Justice, emerged in response to these problems and capitalizes on the growing interest within the criminal justice community in using research and evidence to guide policy and practice. This interest has led to new and innovative approaches to maximizing the efficient use of limited justice system assets and achieving better public safety outcomes. Through JRI, OJP will continue its partnerships with state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies, courts, prosecutors, public defenders, corrections agencies, and other justice system stakeholders to reduce corrections and related criminal justice spending, and reinvest savings in strategies that can decrease crime and strengthen neighborhoods. Similarly, the Smart on Juvenile Justice Program will provide incentive grants and training and technical assistance to support the successful implementation of juvenile justice reform at the state and local levels to encourage reinvestment of cost savings into juvenile justice prevention and further reform.

OJP's FY 2017 President's Budget requests increases for these two programs that support efforts to reduce unnecessarily long sentences and unnecessary incarceration:

1. [Smart on Juvenile Justice](#) +\$20.0 million
2. [Justice Reinvestment Initiative \(JRI\)](#) +\$ 2.5 million

Total [Budget Increase Request](#) for criminal justice reform efforts: **+\$22.5 million**

**1. Smart on Juvenile Justice** **+\$20.0 million**

OJP requests \$20.0 million to establish the Smart on Juvenile Justice Initiative. This program will provide incentive grants and training and technical assistance to support the successful implementation of juvenile justice reform at the state and local levels to encourage reinvestment of cost savings into juvenile justice prevention and further reform. Through this program, which OJJDP launched using discretionary funds in 2014, OJJDP is providing targeted training and technical assistance to help states in their efforts to implement comprehensive juvenile justice policies; reduce reoffending; ensure positive outcomes for youth; and end racial and ethnic disparities. This program will be administered by OJJDP and supports the goals and policies of the Attorney General's *Smart on Crime* Initiative.

There are a number of existing models for reform and realignment that may serve as a vehicle for tackling juvenile justice reform in the states and territories, including projects administered by the following organizations, among others:

- MacArthur Foundation's Models for Change Initiative
- Annie E. Casey Foundation's Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)
- Georgetown University Center for Juvenile Justice Reform
- The Pew Charitable Trusts
- Ford Foundation
- Casey Family Foundation

**Background:** A number of states<sup>3</sup> have recently embraced or are in the process of pursuing comprehensive juvenile justice reforms that seek to protect public safety, hold offenders accountable, improve youth outcomes, and reduce the taxpayer burdens associated with out-of-home placement. In addition to improving both public safety and outcomes for youth, these states are seeking ways that these reforms can be self-financing, through a redistribution of spending from more expensive facility costs to early intervention, diversion and community based programs.

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<sup>3</sup> For example, since the summer of 2013, Hawaii and Kentucky have been working to adopt significant juvenile corrections reform via state legislation. Hawaii's HB 2489 and 2490 and Kentucky's SB 200 are projected to reduce their states' out-of-home population, avert millions of dollars in otherwise anticipated correctional spending, and reduce recidivism and protect public safety by strengthening diversion and community-based options.



**Who Can Apply For Funding:** States and federally recognized tribal governments (for incentive and planning awards) and nonprofit organizations and institutions of higher education (for training and technical assistance awards)

**Allocation Method:** OJJDP will award incentive grants and planning awards states through a competitive process. To support states in carrying out this work, OJJDP will also competitively select one or more training and technical assistance providers.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:** The goal of this program is to support the successful development and implementation of juvenile justice reform at the state and local levels. Objectives include:

- Assisting states to prepare for successful implementation of the reforms and reinvest cost savings into local community programs;
- Providing training and technical assistance on evidence-based practices and principles related to the recently enacted reforms;
- Drafting agency-level rules and regulations related to the recently enacted reforms;
- Developing, adopting and/or validating tools such as risk and needs assessment instruments or structured decision-making tools for agency use;
- Developing, adopting and/or validating cost tracking and realignment mechanisms, tools, and/or processes, overseeing their implementation by the agency, and further incentivizing investment of cost savings into the juvenile justice system;
- Assisting policy makers and agency staff as they establish performance incentive funding systems;
- Assisting staff and agency managers as they assess the performance of programs;
- Assisting staff in reallocating program funding;
- Developing the state’s capacity to measure the performance of their programs, policies and their overall juvenile justice system, where possible activities include enhancing the state’s capacity to track, interpret and report on key performance metrics of the recently enacted reforms and the overall performance of the juvenile justice system;
- Developing and putting in place ongoing quality assurance processes to monitor implementation of the enacted reform(s), including to conducting additional analysis and data support, as needed; and
- Developing key deliverables related to this initiative, to include case studies, policy briefs, and other products.

<b>2. Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI)</b>	<b>+\$2.5 million</b>
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OJP requests an increase of \$2.5 million, for a total of \$30.0 million, for the JRI. Justice reinvestment refers to a data-driven model that:

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

The JRI, administered by BJA, provides targeted technical assistance to help units of state, local, and tribal governments analyze data on their criminal justice systems and identify what factors are driving prison and jail population growth. The information is then used to develop strategies to reduce costs, improve public safety, reduce unnecessary confinement, and help formerly incarcerated individuals with their transition back into mainstream society. In addition, JRI awards implementation grants to the jurisdictions that have adopted significant policy and legislative changes resulting from in-depth data analyses and provides incentive grants to participating states to encourage investments in evidence-based criminal justice activities.

**Background:**

Approximately 2.2 million people were incarcerated in federal, state, and local prisons and jails in 2014, a rate of 1 out of every 111 adults.<sup>4</sup> Many prison populations remain near all-time high levels and face crowding or resource challenges, and state spending on corrections has remained high. Over the last 25 years, state corrections expenditures have increased exponentially—from \$12 billion in 1988 to more than \$55 billion estimated for 2014, a significant increase even accounting for inflation.<sup>5</sup>

OJP administers the JRI as a public-private partnership in collaboration with the Pew Center on the States; the Vera Institute of Justice; the Council of State Governments Justice Center, Crime and Justice Institute; and the Urban Institute. In FY 2015, twenty states and seventeen local jurisdictions participated in the JRI, including Georgia and North Carolina.

Both Georgia and North Carolina provide good examples of outcomes states can achieve through JRI assistance:

- Georgia passed its Justice Reinvestment Act in 2011. By the end of FY 2014, instead of growing by 8 percent as projected, Georgia’s prison population is now down by 8 percent. The state has saved over \$20 million alone in direct payments to the counties for holding state prisoners in local jails. Overall, prison admissions have decreased, helping to reduce racial disparity.
- Similarly, since North Carolina passed its legislation in 2011, the prison population has decreased by almost 3,400 people. North Carolina has closed 10 prisons and used some of the savings to add 175 probation and parole officers and invest in intervention and

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<sup>4</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics, Correctional Populations in the United States, 2014, table 5 (Dec. 2015), <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpus14.pdf>.

<sup>5</sup> National Association of State Budget Officers, State Expenditure Report: Examining Fiscal 2012-2014 State Spending (2014), [www.nasbo.org/sites/default/files/State%20Expenditure%20Report%20%28Fiscal%202012-2014%29S.pdf](http://www.nasbo.org/sites/default/files/State%20Expenditure%20Report%20%28Fiscal%202012-2014%29S.pdf).

treatment programs. A substantially greater number of people with felony convictions are exiting prison to supervision and the number of probationers revoked to prison has fallen by half. At the same time, North Carolina has experienced an 11 percent drop in the crime rate.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** State governments and federally recognized Indian tribal governments (for justice reinvestment implementation assistance) and national nonprofit organizations with expertise in the justice reinvestment process (for training and technical assistance awards)

**Allocation Method:** All recipients of cooperative agreements under this program are selected through a competitive, peer-reviewed funding application process.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without this increase, OJP will have to limit the number of new participants in JRI to ensure the program can provide adequate support to those jurisdictions already participating. OJP would also have to significantly reduce funding for JRI implementation grants, which may lead to significant difficulties in funding state- and local-level JRI programs in spite of strong interest among state, local, and tribal governments.

**Similar Programs:** None. While the Second Chance Act Program and the JRI both address criminal justice reentry and alternatives to incarceration, the Second Chance Act Program does not share JRI's emphasis on system-wide reform or the use of data analysis to identify forces that drive incarceration levels in a specific jurisdiction.

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcome(s):** Two recent evaluations by the Pew Charitable Trusts of policies implemented in Kentucky and Louisiana, which are typical of JRI and commonly enacted through JRI, found significant positive outcomes. Kentucky's mandatory reentry supervision policy reduced new offense rates by 30 percent, resulted in a net savings of approximately 872 prison beds per year, and saved more than \$29 million in the 27 months after the policy took effect. Louisiana's policy capping sentences imposed for revocations from supervision reduced the average length of incarceration for first-time technical revocations in Louisiana by 281 days, or 9.2 months; maintained public safety, with returns to custody for new crimes declining from 7.9 percent to 6.2 percent, a 22 percent decrease; resulted in a net savings of approximately 2,034 jail and prison beds a year; and saved taxpayers an average of \$17.6 million in annual corrections costs.

## Budget Request

Funding: +\$22.5 million

(dollars in thousands)	DOJ Strategic Goal & Objective	OJP Strategic Goal & Objective	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget Request	FY 2017 Request vs. FY 2016 Enacted
<b>Juvenile Justice</b>					
Smart on Juvenile Justice	3.4	7.2	0	20,000	20,000
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>					
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	3.4	7.2	27,500	30,000	2,500
<b>Total, Examining, Changing, and Implementing Changes to State Laws and Policies to Promote Criminal and Juvenile Justice Reform</b>			<b>\$27,500</b>	<b>\$50,000</b>	<b>\$22,500</b>

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)	FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)
FY 2015 Enacted	0	0	0	27,500		
FY 2016 Enacted	0	0	0	27,500		
FY 2017 Current Services	0	0	0	27,500		
<i>Increases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Personnel				22,500		
Grand Total	0	0	0	50,000	0	0

## V. Program Increases by Item

**Item Name:** **Improving the Criminal Justice System Through Innovative and Effective Programs**

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

**DOJ Strategic Objective(s):** 2.1: Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers.

3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement

3.4: Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society.

**Organizational Program(s):** Bureau of Justice Assistance  
National Institute of Justice  
Bureau of Justice Statistics

**Program Increase:** Dollars +\$57,900,000, for a total of \$509,900,000

**Problem:** State, local, and tribal law enforcement and criminal justice agencies are responsible for carrying out a significant majority of the nation's day-to-day criminal justice activity. However, many of these agencies are struggling to meet their growing responsibilities and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their programs due to resource limitations, technological limitations, and unmet needs for training and technical assistance to expand agency and employee capabilities. In addition, there is a need for innovative solutions to persistent or emerging justice system challenges, and the need for newer, more efficient responses to the criminal justice challenges they face. The nation cannot effectively address crime and improve public safety unless it ensures that state, local, and tribal jurisdictions have the knowledge and resources they need to fulfill their responsibilities effectively.

**Solution:** One of OJP's primary responsibilities is to partner with state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies, courts, prosecutors, public defenders, corrections agencies and other justice system stakeholders to help them strengthen their local justice systems and ensure equal justice for all. OJP pursues criminal justice system improvement through a variety of different programs. Some of these programs focus on fostering innovation and encouraging the use of evidence-based programs throughout the justice system. Other programs help OJP's partners respond to emerging or rapidly evolving justice system challenges or lay a foundation for future justice system improvements by generating evidence on what works in the criminal justice system and improving justice information sharing.

OJP’s FY 2017 President’s Budget request includes nine proposals to improve the criminal justice system through innovative and effective programs:

1. <a href="#">Violence Reduction Network</a>	+ \$5.0 million
2. <a href="#">Byrne Competitive Grants</a>	+ \$15.0 million
3. <a href="#">Byrne Incentive Grants</a>	+ \$10.0 million
4. <a href="#">Next Generation Identification (NGI) Assistance Program</a>	+ \$5.0 million
5. <a href="#">Economic, High-technology, and Cybercrime Prevention Program</a>	+ \$2.0 million
6. <a href="#">Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program</a>	+ \$7.5 million
7. <a href="#">Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program (BCJI)</a>	+ \$9.0 million
8. <a href="#">National Missing and Unidentified Persons Systems (NamUs)</a>	+ \$2.4 million
9. <a href="#">National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)</a>	+ \$2.0 million
<b>Total <a href="#">Budget Increase Request</a> for Improving the Criminal Justice System</b>	<b>+ \$57.9 million</b>

<b>1. Violence Reduction Network (VRN)</b>	<b>+ \$5.0 million</b>
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OJP requests \$5.0 million to provide a dedicated source of funding for the VRN, which is a comprehensive, Department-wide program created and coordinated by OJP’s Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA). VRN creates an opportunity for cities to consult directly with DOJ and with national and international practitioners and researchers who have proven records of accomplishment in developing and implementing strategies and tactics that will effectively reduce violence. By the end of FY 2016, OJP anticipates that five sites will have completed their two-year engagement with the VRN. This increase request will provide a dedicated source of funding to ensure that OJP can support the five new sites selected in FY 2016 as they complete the second year of their VRN engagement and select five new sites to start their own VRN engagements in FY 2017.

Each site participating in the VRN develops a data-driven approach to addressing its unique violence reduction needs and then draws on training, technical assistance, and expertise of the federal VRN partners to help it implement this strategy. VRN sites are strongly encouraged to adopt evidence-based policies and programs that will help them address violence in a strategic and systematic fashion.

The VRN allows the Department to leverage lessons learned from previous experiences with violence reduction programs, consult with local government on their violence reduction needs through a unified, Department-wide approach, improve collaboration and information sharing on violence reduction efforts, and help local governments coordinate their use of existing DOJ violence reduction efforts in a strategic, “all hands” approach. The VRN helps participating communities build their capacity to combat violence and address its root causes by assisting them in leveraging appropriate DOJ resources, improving coordination and information sharing, and providing comprehensive training and technical assistance resources from multiple DOJ components.

**Background:** Since its launch in FY 2014, the VRN has worked with ten cities from across the country to address a variety of violence reduction goals. (For more information, see VRN’s web

site at [www.vrnetwork.org/](http://www.vrnetwork.org/)) For example, Wilmington, Delaware (one of the first sites where the Department tested the VRN program) achieved the following outcomes:

- Priority focus on improving homicide investigations;
- Homicide clearance rates increased to 50 percent in 2015; and
- Increased the number of felony arrests involving a firearm by 33 percent.

This funding will be awarded to training and technical assistance providers who will work directly with VRN sites to: 1) provide customized training and technical support, 2) support consultations with subject matter experts, 3) facilitate peer-to-peer visits to help participants learn about best practices, and 4) provide assistance in enhancing justice information sharing. VRN funds will also support the work of a strategic site liaison and a crime analyst for each site to support the development and implementation of their strategies, as well as the work of law enforcement champions representing the federal VRN partner agencies who will assist sites in collaborating with their agencies and accessing appropriate technical assistance from DOJ.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** For profit organizations and non-profit organizations; faith-based and community organizations; institutions of higher education; and consortiums with demonstrated experience providing national training and technical assistance to cities addressing violent crime. (All for profit organizations qualifying for funding will be required to waive management fees and forgo any profits related to their work on this program.)

**Allocation Method:** VRN sites are selected and invited to participate in VRN by OJP and its federal partners (including the FBI, DEA, ATF, United States Marshals Service, the Civil Rights Division, Office on Violence Against Women, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and the Executive Office of the United States Attorneys) based on analysis of quantitative and qualitative criminal justice data and direct consultation with DOJ experts in justice statistics and violent crime reduction strategies.

Jurisdictions that have experienced precipitous increases in violent crime and have violent crime rates that exceed the national average will receive priority consideration for assistance through VRN. When selecting VRN sites, jurisdictions' geographic locations and other local characteristics, such as the presence of multiple federal initiatives or a unique law enforcement structure are also considered.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without the requested funding, OJP will not be able to expand VRN to serve additional sites. OJP's ability to continue providing assistance to existing VRN sites will be dependent on discretionary funding; support for VRN may be reduced if other, higher-priority criminal justice needs emerge that can only be addressed with OJP's discretionary resources.

**Similar Programs:** Several OJP programs, such as the Justice Reinvestment Initiative or the State and Local Help Desk and Diagnostic Center, provide intensive training and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal jurisdictions. A number of other OJP programs, such as the BCJI Program, Smart Policing Initiative, Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative, and the National Forum on Youth Violence Reduction promote the development of site-specific responses to crime and public safety issues. However, none of these programs share VRN's

emphasis on enhancing law enforcement capacity to build community capacity or promote Department-wide coordination (particularly with the federal law enforcement agencies) of assistance to their participants.

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcome(s):** VRN's primary goal is to strengthen relationships with the participating communities and enhance their law enforcement capabilities by constructing new foundations of trust, respect and mutual understanding.

This request will provide crucial funding to support expansion of this program to reach more communities struggling to address persistently high rates of violent crime. VRN contributes to the Department's strategy to achieve the Enhancing Public Safety priority goal of increasing the number of law enforcement officers and community members engaged in training and technical assistance activities supportive of community policing by 40 percent by the end of FY 2017 to ensure police reform and produce an informed citizenry.

## 2. Byrne Competitive Grants +\$15.0 million

OJP requests an increase of \$15.0 million to reestablish the Byrne Competitive Grants program. This program, administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), provides OJP's state, local and tribal partners with flexible grant funding that they can use to improve their criminal and juvenile justice systems and build their capacity to address criminal justice challenges through evidence-based policies and programs.

The Byrne Competitive Grants program is a crucial part of OJP's ongoing efforts to address emerging justice system challenges; provide national-level training and technical assistance to its state, local, and tribal partners; and test promising law enforcement and criminal justice programs. It emphasizes the development and implementation of evidence-based strategies to address criminal justice issues of national significance and building state, local, and tribal capacity for criminal justice planning and program development. The program also supports local demonstrations of promising programs that can be replicated nationally.

This program is the primary source of funding for OJP's highly successful Ensuring Innovation: Field Initiated Program, which allows OJP's state, local, and tribal partners the opportunity to propose innovative criminal justice projects of national significance.

**Background:** A number of successful OJP programs, including the Smart Policing and Ensuring Innovation: Field Initiated programs began with funding from the Byrne Competitive Grants program. This program is also a critical source of funding for OJP's efforts to improve justice information sharing, an area where OJP has no appropriated resources available to assist its state, local, and tribal partners.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** State, local, and tribal law enforcement, criminal justice, and corrections agencies, courts, community and not-for-profit organizations, and institutions of higher education



**Allocation Method:** All grants are awarded through a competitive, peer-reviewed application process. The amount awarded varies based on the nature of the projects funded under this program.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without funding for this program, OJP's ability to provide funding to help its state local, and tribal partners address emerging criminal justice issues and promote innovation across the criminal justice system will be significantly limited. OJP may be able to use discretionary resources to support vital projects like the Field Initiated Grant Program or ongoing justice information sharing projects. However, these programs will have to compete with other emerging or unfunded criminal justice priorities for a share of OJP's shrinking discretionary resources.

**Similar Programs:** None. Although Byrne JAG funding may be used to support the same programs funded by this program, OJP cannot require grantees to use their funds to support evidence-based programs or to direct their JAG-funded efforts toward addressing issues of national significance.

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcome(s):** The goals of this program are to: 1) improve the functioning of the criminal justice system; 2) improve the capacity of local criminal justice systems; and 3) provide for national support efforts, such as training and technical assistance projects to strategically address needs.

### 3. Byrne Incentive Grants

**+\$10.0 million**

OJP requests \$10.0 million to establish the Byrne Incentive Grants program. This program, which will be administered by BJA, will make supplemental incentive awards to state, local, and tribal Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program grantees who commit a portion of their JAG formula grant funding to supporting the adoption of evidence-based criminal justice strategies, policies, and programs. By encouraging implementation of evidence-based, outcome-oriented practices and rigorous evaluation of new programs at the state, local, and tribal levels, this program will encourage innovation, help grantees accomplish more with limited resources, and help generate important knowledge for the field of criminal justice.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** State, local, and tribal governments

**Allocation Method:** All grantees receiving funding under this program will be selected through a competitive, peer-reviewed application process.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without this program, OJP will not be able to provide any financial incentives to encourage JAG grantees to consider evidence-based programs and will have to rely on state, local and tribal governments' voluntary cooperation to expand the use of evidence-based programs.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcome(s):** This program is expected to positively impact the performance of JAG funded initiatives and bolster the return on federal investment by encouraging grantees to apply their JAG funds to supporting evidence-based criminal justice practices and/or programming. The definition of evidence-based practices and/or programs will be broad and will include promising practices when coupled with an evaluation. Funding from this program may also be used to support efforts to build capacity to better use data and research in making decisions about investments with JAG funds or the implementation of JAG funded programs. By using evidence-based practices and/or programs, applicants will move away from less effective programs and develop and implement new and innovative approaches to some of the most pressing issues in the criminal justice system. Grantees will be actively encouraged to evaluate their programs and practices in order to measure effectiveness.

**4. Next Generation Identification (NGI) Assistance Program +\$5.0 million**

OJP requests \$5.0 million to establish the NGI Program. This program protects U.S. citizens from violent crime and terrorism by ensuring that criminal justice agencies at the national, state, local, and tribal levels enter and access data through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) NGI Program allowing for better and faster identification of known criminals. The NGI Program, the largest information technology development project in the Justice Department's history, is only as effective as permitted by the quality and completeness of the data made available to it by the nation's law enforcement, criminal justice, and homeland security agencies at the state, local, tribal, and federal levels. The NGI Program has improved the efficiency, effectiveness, accuracy, and availability of the FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS), the largest biometric supported criminal history record information database in the world.

**Background:** The NGI Program involves the use of state-of-the-art multi-modal biometric services that provide not only the traditional ten print and latent fingerprint search capabilities, but also includes palm print services; rapid (by-the-side-of-the-road) fingerprint identification; facial recognition investigative services; text-based scars, marks, and tattoo searches, and even iris pattern registration and search services. The NGI Program is being built within the CJIS Division alongside the National Crime Identification Center (NCIC), the National Sex Offender Registry, Uniform Crime Reporting, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS), and the other CJIS programs.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** State agencies designated by their governors to administer law enforcement assistance funds. Applicants must provide required statewide implementation plans as well as documented state specific needs and cost estimates. The State agency would be charged with providing sub-grants to local and tribal entities where justified.

**Allocation Method:** All grants supported by this program will be awarded through a competitive, peer-reviewed application process.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Funding deficiencies will create a lack of effectiveness, efficiency, accuracy and time delays in accessing information and a decrease in the ability to protect U.S. citizens from violent crime and terrorism due to the inability to access data.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:** The collection and transmission of new state, local, and/or tribal data being passed to the NGI Program will help law enforcement nation-wide share information and thus more quickly identify and apprehend violent criminals. User feedback is also a source of evaluating the success of the program.

**5. Economic, High-tech, and Cybercrime Prevention Program +\$2.0 million**

OJP requests an increase of \$2.0 million, for a total of \$15.0 million, for the Economic, High-technology, and Cybercrime Prevention (E-Crime) Program. The E-Crime Program, administered by BJA, provides grants, training, and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal governments to support efforts that combat and investigate economic, high-technology, and internet crimes, including violations of intellectual property rights. In addition, the program supports and partners with other appropriate entities in addressing homeland security initiatives, as they relate to electronic and cybercrimes. This program also supports crime analysis and development of crime fighting technology, including basic and advance training for analysts, to meet the need for better tools to help law enforcement agencies investigate and prosecute electronic and Internet crime.

OJP will continue to coordinate the work of the E-Crime Program with DOJ's Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section; Civil Division; FBI; DOJ's Task Force on Intellectual Property; the White House Office of the Intellectual Property Coordinator; and the National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center.

**Background:** Cybercrime, economic crime, and intellectual property crime are widely recognized as a growing threat to the U.S. economy that many state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies are only beginning to address. Recent studies by the Rand Corporation and other researchers have demonstrated that intellectual property crimes are closely related to and support other crimes, including violent crime.

Providing training opportunities that improve the ability of state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies to combat electronic and intellectual property crime is a vital part of this program's mission. The E-Crime Program has developed 26 training courses that are offered throughout the nation. This program also supports development and operation of the Law Enforcement Cyber Center, a comprehensive website for law enforcement professionals and prosecutors to find resources and training announcements related to electronic, IP, and Internet crime.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** Local and tribal governments, institutions of higher education, and nonprofit or for profit and organizations and tribal jurisdictions, and units of local government (Economic, High-technology, and Cybercrime Prevention Grants); or state, local, and tribal governments, prosecutors, and local and tribal law enforcement agencies (Intellectual Property Enforcement Grants). (All for profit organizations qualifying for funding will be required to waive management fees and forgo any profits related to their work on this program.)

**Allocation Method:** All grants are awarded through a competitive, peer-reviewed application process.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without this increase, OJP will not be able to expand the E-Crime program beyond its current level of effort, in spite of heightened interest among state, local, and tribal governments and a growing number of grant applications each year.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcome(s):** The goals of the E-Crime program are to provide a nationwide support system for agencies involved in the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of economic, electronic, high tech, and cybercrimes and to support and partner with other appropriate entities in addressing homeland security initiatives, as they relate to these types of crimes. While the program goals will remain the same, there is an increased emphasis on increasing the number of classes on emerging high tech crimes facing the nation, to include the collection and handling of digital evidence, and the use of intelligence and analytics. The E-crime program will increase the number of online classes so more officers can received training in these areas and not need to travel and be away from their departments. Since classroom style training provides higher cost and class size limitations, this approach will allow a greater number of students to obtain the training and be extremely cost effective to the agency and federal government. The increase requested in the FY 2017 budget will help to ensure that requests for specialized training can be fulfilled.

6. Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program	+\$7.5 million
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OJP requests an increase of \$7.5 million, for a total of \$383.5 million, for the JAG Program. The JAG Program, administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), supports a broad range of activities to prevent and control crime based on local needs. These include law enforcement programs; prosecution and court programs; prevention and education programs; community corrections programs; drug treatment and enforcement programs; planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; and crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation).

This increase will support the National Training Program to Improve Police-Based Responses to People with Mental Illness, which will develop and provide evidence-based law enforcement training in response to the needs of individuals with mental illness. Helping law enforcement agencies collaborate with behavioral health professionals, community and not-for-profit

organizations, and other social services and criminal justice agencies is the most effective way to address this complex issue. More specifically, the program will:

- Provide state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies with evidence-based training to help them effectively respond to behavioral health issues they may encounter regularly, while improving officer safety during these encounters; and
- Gather the data needed to conduct further research on developing innovative law enforcement responses to the needs of people with mental illness or developmental disabilities.

**Background:** The JAG Program is the primary source of flexible formula and discretionary grant funding for state, local, and tribal jurisdictions. This funding supports all components of the criminal justice system, from multijurisdictional drug and gang task forces to crime prevention and domestic violence programs, courts, corrections, treatment, and justice information sharing initiatives.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, the US Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa, units of local government and federally recognized Indian tribes.

National Training Program to Improve Police-Based Responses to People with Mental Illness:

- The program will be administered by a private, not-for-profit training and technical assistance provider with subject matter expertise in the field of police interactions with the mentally ill and intellectually and developmentally disabled.
- Training opportunities will be open to all state, local, and tribal law enforcement and public safety officers.

**Allocation Method:** Determined by formula based on population and violent crime statistics. Training and technical assistance contracts or cooperative agreements for the National Training Program to Improve Police-Based Responses to People with Mental Illness will be awarded through a competitive process.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without the requested funding increase to support the National Training Program to Improve Police-Based Responses to People with Mental Illness, OJP will be forced to continue to address needs in this area through the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program. This increase would provide a much-needed increase in resources for programs in this area that cannot be reliably met through other OJP funding sources..

**Similar Programs:** The Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program sponsors Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training for law enforcement agencies; the CIT model is one of the most popular and well-known approaches for improving law enforcement response to individuals with mental illness. The National Training Program to Improve Police-Based Responses to People with Mental Illness may make some additional investments in CIT training, but will also go beyond the CIT model to support the development of other promising evidence-based approaches and respond to the specific needs of law enforcement officers in this area. Any

additional investments in CIT training will be coordinated with the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program to avoid duplication of effort and ensure efficient use of resources.

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcome(s):** This request will address a critical gap for those jurisdictions that do not have specialized training and responses in place. The primary goals are to:

- Inform law enforcement agency policies and resource allocation; and
- Increase law enforcement officers' level of knowledge and skills in working with people with mental disorders and people in crisis.

**7. Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation (BCJI) Program** **+\$9.0 million**

OJP requests an increase of \$9.0 million, for a total of \$24.0 million, for the BCJI Program. This program, which is administered by BJA, was developed in close partnership with the Administration's interagency Neighborhood Revitalization Initiative (NRI), Ladders of Opportunity Initiative, and Promise Zone Initiative. These initiatives are designed to help neighborhoods in distress revitalize themselves by creating jobs, attracting private investment, increasing economic activity, improving affordable housing, expanding educational opportunity, and reducing violent crime.

All grantees use BCJI funding to develop a set of data-driven, evidence based strategies to address crime and public safety challenges in specific crime hot spots identified through data analysis. These strategies are developed by a cross sector team that includes representatives of local government, law enforcement agencies, community leaders, and residents of the targeted hot spot, as well as a research partner. The research partner assists the cross-sector team in describing and defining the crime and public safety challenges they want to address; identifying evidence-based solutions; and providing ongoing analysis and assessment of their strategy's effectiveness.

In addition, BCJI funds will support training and technical assistance to BCJI communities through the Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) to enhance partnerships and develop strategies to improve trust between the community and criminal justice partners. Funding will also support the comprehensive evaluation of this program, building on FY 2016 efforts to document the BCJI model and assess sites' capacity to participate in evaluation activities.

**Background:** While the crime rate in the United States is at a 30-year low, some jurisdictions still experience increases in overall crime or specific types of crime. Research supported by the National Institute of Justice over the past 20 years suggests that crime clustered in small areas, or "crime hot spots," accounts for a disproportionate amount of crime and disorder in many communities. In urban, rural, and tribal communities, small geographic areas can drive large proportions of calls for service and crime incidents - as much as 30 to 80 percent in urban areas.

Many persistent crime and public safety challenges (such as violent crime, including gun violence and gang activity) cannot be addressed by law enforcement alone. A critical pillar of the BCJI Program is neighborhood empowerment, as community leaders and residents are often in the best position to motivate, implement, and sustain change over time. BJA has only been able to fund 10 to 15 percent of the applications it receives in a typical year and some of these awards support only planning activities. Additional funding would allow BJA to assist additional sites and support implementation of strong strategies developed by grantees who have completed the planning phase.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** Cross-sector partnerships that may include state, local, and tribal governments, non-profit organizations, and criminal and juvenile justice agencies?

**Allocation Method:** Grantees receiving awards under the BCJI Programs will be selected through a competitive, peer reviewed grant application process.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without dedicated funding to sustain the BCJI Program, OJP will not be able to assist any new grantees and would have significant difficulty redirecting enough funds from other programs to sustain the work of current BCJI grantees. Loss of funding for this program would also eliminate critical opportunities to build trust and strong partnerships to holistically address the needs of some of this country's most distressed communities, leveraging the power of partnerships across federal agencies.

**Similar Programs:** OJP's Smart Policing program shares some similarities with the BCJI Program, including a flexible, problem solving approach to crime reduction, focus on specific problems identified through data analysis, and integrating research partners into the design and implementation of crime reduction efforts. However, the Smart Policing program does not focus exclusively on violent crime reduction or place-based crime reduction strategies and is not as a sufficient scale to meet the needs of current and potential BCJI grantees.

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcome(s):** The BCJI program has four core objectives: 1) to better integrate crime control efforts with revitalization strategies; 2) to improve the use of data and research to problem solve and guide program strategy; 3) to increase community and resident engagement in shaping crime prevention and revitalization efforts; and 4) to promote sustainable collaboration with cross-sector partners to tackle problems from multiple angles. The additional funding requested above will support this program's goal, which is to reduce crime and improve community safety as part of a comprehensive strategy to advance neighborhood revitalization.

8. National Missing and Unidentified Persons Systems	+\$2.4 million
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OJP requests \$2.4 million to establish a dedicated funding stream to support the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs). NamUs continues to collect information on unidentified persons cases from all over the country. Improvements in investigative innovation have expedited the time it takes for stakeholders to make information searchable, verifiable, and visible across the country. NamUs has reduced communication barriers among key stakeholders,

resulting in increased opportunities for resolving missing persons' cases and a reduction in investigative workloads. The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is continuing its role to complete the development and upgrading of NamUs and fully implement the system expansion. The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) is seeking a dedicated appropriation to sustain NamUs operations and enhance its functionality.

**Background:** On any given day, there are over 90,000 missing persons known to law enforcement agencies in the United States. The NamUs system works to help resolve missing persons' cases by helping state and local law enforcement and the families and loved ones of these missing persons upload and upgrade information and biometrics on their cases into the centralized online databases that make up NamUs. Currently, there are approximately 10,000 missing persons' cases in the system from all over the country.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** States (including territories), units of local government (including federally recognized Indian tribal governments as determined by the Secretary of the Interior), nonprofit organizations (including tribal nonprofit organizations), and institutions of higher education (including tribal institutions of higher education)

**Allocation Method:** All awards supported by this program will be made through a competitive, peer-reviewed application process. A limited number of supplements are made available depending on resources, strategic priorities, and satisfactory completion of each phase, stage, or task associated with the award.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** NamUs was designed with the help of experts with years of experience in missing persons and unidentified persons' investigations. These experts helped NIJ create a highly useable system that can not only assist in resolving current cases, but can also provide for a forum for stakeholders in missing persons and unidentified persons' cases from all over the country to collaborate with each other. However, a reduction in funding causes a potential risk of data becoming obsolete or of insufficient quality for analysis. Limitations will be placed on the stakeholders' ability to acquire and analyze DNA; coordinate/collect/test family reference samples; anthropological assessment; odontological review, evaluate, and code; and fingerprint examination and coding.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** There is a growing concern surrounding migrant deaths, sex trafficking and smuggling, and terrorism and disaster management – all of which frequently involve missing and unidentified persons. NamUs is invaluable in helping state and local law enforcement agencies address these concerns. More recently, many federal agencies with programs that deal with missing and unidentified persons have shown great interest in NamUs. NIJ has engaged with Departments of Defense, Homeland Security, and State, as well as the Department of Health and Human Services' Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team, National Transportation Safety Board, and other DOJ components about sharing and expanding NamUs.



**Anticipated Program Outcomes:** NamUs will continue to support identification of missing persons and/or unidentified human remains, across all US jurisdiction, by entering data, locating data, and upgrading existing data in the NamUs system.

**9. National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) +\$2.0 million**

OJP requests an increase of \$2.0 million, for a total of \$50.0 million, for NCHIP. NCHIP, administered by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), awards grants that help states and territories to improve the quality, timeliness, and immediate accessibility of criminal history and related records. These records play a vital role in supporting the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), the FBI's Interstate Identification Index (III), Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS), and National Crime Information Center (NCIC) databases, the National Sex Offender Registry (NSOR), and the National Protection Order File. These criminal history records are critical for law enforcement and the criminal justice system in general as well as for background checks for sensitive positions such as in airports, government facilities, law enforcement, or with vulnerable populations including children, the elderly, or the disabled.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** State and tribal governments; for states, only one agency from each state (designated by its governor) may apply for and administer NCHIP funding.

**Allocation Method:** All NCHIP funding is awarded through a competitive, peer-reviewed application process that focuses on the demonstrated needs of each applicant.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without this increase, OJP will not be able to continue expanding this program, which would limit its ability to help state and tribal governments improve the electronic criminal history records.

**Similar Programs:** The NICS Grants Program provides grants to help state and tribal governments update NICS with criminal history and mental health records of individuals legally precluded from purchasing or possessing firearms. Although OJP is working closely with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) to help states qualify for these grants, many states are still ineligible due to statutory eligibility requirements associated with this program. The greater flexibility permitted by NCHIP is helping OJP assist these states with the improvements to their criminal history records that will help them meet the NICS Grants Program's requirements.

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcome(s):** The goal of the NCHIP grant program is to improve the nation's safety and security by enhancing the quality, completeness, and accessibility of criminal history record information and by insuring the nationwide implementation of effective criminal justice and noncriminal justice background check systems. NCHIP awards are used to ensure that accurate records are available for use in law enforcement, including sex offender registry requirements, improve public safety and national security, and to permit states to identify ineligible firearm purchasers.

## Budget Request

Funding: +\$57.9 million

(dollars in thousands)	DOJ Strategic Goal & Objective	OJP Strategic Goal & Objective	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget Request	FY 2017 Request vs. FY 2016 Enacted
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>					
Violence Reduction Network	3.1	5.1	0	5,000	5,000
Byrne Competitive Grants	3.1	5.1	0	15,000	15,000
Byrne Incentive Grants	3.1	5.1	0	10,000	10,000
Next Generation Identification (NGI) Assistance Grants	2.1	1.4	0	5,000	5,000
Economic, High-technology, and Cybercrime Prevention Program	3.1	4.1	13,000	15,000	2,000
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program	3.1	5.1	376,000	383,500	7,500
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation (BCJI) Program	2.1	1.2	15,000	24,000	9,000
National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs)	3.1	6.1	0	2,400	2,400
National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	3.1	6.2	48,000	50,000	2,000
<b>Total, Improving the Criminal Justice System</b>			<b>\$452,000</b>	<b>\$509,900</b>	<b>\$57,900</b>

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)	FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)
FY 2015 Enacted	0	0	0	437,000		
FY 2016 Enacted	0	0	0	452,000		
FY 2017 Current Services	0	0	0	452,000		
<i>Increases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Personnel				57,900		
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>509,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Countering Violent Extremism</b>
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Research, Evaluation, and Statistics
DOJ Strategic Objectives:	2.1: Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers.  3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies.
Organizational Programs:	Bureau of Justice Assistance National Institute of Justice
Program Increase:	Dollars +\$10,000,000, for a total of \$10,000,000

**Problem:** Recent years have seen a rise in violent ideologically motivated extremist events. The Boston Marathon bombings, the failed truck bombing at the Mid-Continent Airport in Wichita, Kansas, and a litany of other failed or thwarted terrorist attacks on the United States all underscore a serious problem with violent extremism.<sup>6</sup> More recently, the 2015 San Bernardino (California) active shooter attack that left 14 dead and the January 2016 ambush attack on a Philadelphia (Pennsylvania) officer who was shot at 13 times while he sat in his police vehicle, show the stark reality of the threat that violent radicalization poses to our law enforcement and our communities. Local law enforcement agencies and their communities are in the best position to find out whether vulnerable people are becoming radicalized, but these agencies often do not have the resources needed to work pro-actively with their communities to identify such individuals.

**Solution:** The 2017 Budget supports the Administration’s strategy to counter violent extremism (CVE) and proposes \$69 million for CVE programs at the Departments of Homeland Security and Justice, including \$10 million for the Office of Justice Programs (OJP). CVE funding proposed in the budget focus on the Administration’s efforts to use a whole-of-government approach, led by the establishment of a new CVE Task Force, incorporating the participation of Federal agencies that contribute to CVE programs. This task force will be a one-stop-shop for Federal partners, states, localities, tribal partners, academia and the private sector to come

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<sup>6</sup>From <https://leb.fbi.gov/2014/october/a-new-approach-to-countering-violent-extremism-sharing-expertise-and-empowering-local-communities> “On April 15, 2013, accused bombers Tamerlan and Dzhokar Tsarnaev detonated two pressure-cooker improvised explosive devices (IEDs) on Boylston Street near the finish line of the Boston Marathon. On December 13, 2013, Terry Lee Loewen, a radicalized U.S. citizen with documented allegiances to al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, was arrested and charged with multiple terrorism-related counts after attempting to detonate a vehicle-borne IED on the tarmac of the Mid-Continent Airport in Wichita, Kansas. His trial is pending. The incident marked the 61st thwarted terrorist attack against the United States since September 11, 2001.”

together and share critical information, research, analysis and best practices on this emerging and evolving threat. Grant funding proposed in the Budget will support research, model development, training, and demonstration projects at the community level to enhance the partnership of law enforcement agencies nationwide with local residents, business owners, community groups, and other stakeholders to counter violent extremism. Two key lines of effort of the CVE Task Force are Research and Analysis; and, Engagement and Technical Assistance – both of which will rely heavily on products, materials, data and information gleaned through these OJP grant programs.

To successfully counter violent extremism, there must be cooperation between law enforcement from all levels and an ongoing dialogue with vulnerable communities. One of OJP’s primary responsibilities is to partner with state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies, courts, prosecutors, public defenders, corrections agencies and other justice system stakeholders to help them strengthen their local justice systems, foster innovation, and encourage the use of evidence-based programs. Through the Countering Violent Extremism grant program and Domestic Radicalization Research program, OJP will both support local law enforcement agencies and communities on the ground and ensure they have the best knowledge possible to guide their efforts.

OJP’s FY 2017 President’s Budget request includes two proposals to counter violent extremism:

10. <a href="#">Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Grant Program</a>	+\$6.0 million
11. <a href="#">Domestic Radicalization Research</a>	+\$4.0 million
Total <a href="#">Budget Increase Request</a> for Countering Violent Extremism	<b>+\$10.0 million</b>

1. Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Grant Program	+ \$6.0 million
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OJP requests \$6.0 million to establish the CVE Grant Program. Effective prevention programs appear to be a promising solution to the challenges that violent extremism poses to the nation’s communities. In addition to discouraging violent criminal acts motivated by extremist ideologies, successful prevention programs might even persuade individuals to avoid involvement with violent extremism in the first place.

The CVE Program, a pilot site program that will be administered by BJA, will bring together the resources of OJP and the United States Attorneys’ Offices (USAOs) to help communities design and implement effective, community-led strategies and programs to prevent violent extremism. Each grantee’s prevention strategies will be based on promising practices and existing data, and include an evaluation plan to allow these communities to measure the effectiveness of their efforts. The development and implementation of these strategies will be accomplished collaboratively by community stakeholders (including social service organizations, mental health providers, schools, religious institutions, families, law enforcement and other members of the community) and representatives of the local U.S. Attorney Offices (USAOs), with the USAOs playing a vital leadership role. These strategies will focus on preventing terrorism and radicalization; gang violence; and violent acts or hate crimes on the basis of race, religion, nationality, or political beliefs by sovereign citizen and other extremist groups.

All programs supported by the CVE Program will be required to address preventing criminal acts while simultaneously safeguarding civil rights, civil liberties, and freedoms of speech, religion, thought, and belief.

**Background:** Violent extremism can take many different forms, including terrorist radicalization; gang recruitment and initiation; or ideologically motivated violent criminal behavior carried out by extremist individuals or groups in the name of race, religion, or political and social beliefs.

Recent research has clearly demonstrated the growing threat that violent extremists pose to America's communities.

- A December 2015 report by George Washington University's Program on Extremism, states that, since March 2014, there have been 71 individuals charged with ISIS-related activities. In 2015 alone there were 56 arrests made.<sup>7</sup>
- According to a September 17, 2014, Committee on Homeland Security press release, the United States estimates that approximately 15,000 foreign fighters have flown to Syria; over 100 of them are Americans. U.S. authorities are seeing an increase in radicalized Westerners wanting to travel abroad, and have uncovered over 70 homegrown violent Jihadist plots or attacks since the September 11 attacks. Many of those radicalized individuals were radicalized, at least in part, by online propaganda.
- A March 2012 report prepared by the University of Maryland's National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) looked at the organizational dynamics of far-right hate groups. It found that of the 275 groups that were analyzed, 21 percent of them had members who had committed at least one violent criminal act. The study also found that as these groups grew in size or age, the likelihood increased that members would become involved in violence.
- A 2011 White House report, *[Empowering Local Partners to Prevent Violent Extremism in the United States](#)*, states, "In recent history, our country has faced plots by neo-Nazis and other anti-Semitic hate groups, racial supremacists, and international and domestic terrorist groups; and since the September 11 attacks, we have faced an expanded range of plots and attacks in the United States inspired or directed by al-Qa'ida and its affiliates and adherents as well as other violent extremists."

Research findings from project's sponsored by the National Institute of Justice's (NIJ's) Research on Domestic Radicalization program generally agree with the research findings cited above. NIJ's research also suggests that prevention efforts at the community level are needed, but often are not backed with sufficient resources. For example, a report from a NIJ-sponsored Duke University study advocates for expanded community engagement efforts to prevent radicalization and support early intervention models, but notes that these programs are "under resourced." This study cites surveys that found 42.5% of law enforcement agencies in the

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<sup>7</sup> The George Washington University Program on Extremism. "ISIS in America – From Retweets to Raqqa," obtained January 11, 2016 from <https://cchs.gwu.edu/sites/cchs.gwu.edu/files/downloads/ISIS%20in%20America%20-%20Full%20Report.pdf>

United States “considered lack of funding to be a barrier” to implementing such programs as a means to address violent extremism.<sup>8</sup>

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** Entities or organizations certified by the U.S. Attorneys Office to serve as the fiscal agent for the demonstration site, including community organizations, religious organizations, for- and not-for-profit organizations, institutions of higher learning, and state, local, and tribal units of government. The fiscal agent will be permitted to make local sub-awards. For-profit organizations must agree to forgo any profit or management fee.

**Allocation Method:** All grantees receiving awards through this program will be selected through a competitive, peer-reviewed grant awards process.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without funding for this request, OJP will have no dedicated source of funding to assist the nation’s communities with their emerging efforts to develop strategies and programs to address violent extremism. While local and tribal governments can use Byrne JAG funding for this purpose, this would lead to competition between existing community criminal justice needs and efforts to establish new programs addressing violent extremism.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcome(s):** To date, there has not been a concerted national community-led effort and focus on combating violent extremism in the United States. This program will provide communities with funding and assistance in developing and implementing a strategy to prevent violent extremism from occurring in the first place. The intent is to counter the influence of extremist groups, thereby reducing incidences of violent crimes in communities.

**2. Domestic Radicalization Research + \$4.0 million**

OJP requests \$4.0 million to establish a dedicated funding stream to support Research on Domestic Radicalization. NIJ’s research portfolio on Domestic Radicalization and Countering Violent Extremism came to fruition shortly after the President’s *Strategic Implementation Plan to Empower Local Partners to Prevent Violent Extremism in the United States* was released in 2011. Since its inception in 2012, NIJ has focused its research investments in developing a better understanding of the path from domestic radicalization to violent extremism and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention of radicalization in the United States.

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<sup>8</sup> David Schanzer et al., “The Challenge and Promise of Using Policing Strategies to Prevent Violent Extremism: A Call for Community Partnerships with Law Enforcement to Enhance Public Safety,” January 2016, available at: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/249674.pdf>. See pages 3 and 32-34 for quotes and more on resource constraints.

When this program was developed, it aimed to answer the following questions through its funding:

1. What are the primary drivers of radicalization to violent extremism, and how do these drivers vary across cohorts (e.g., by grievance, by age, by socioeconomic categories, etc.)?
2. How is radicalization to violent extremism analogous to other forms of extreme violence, such as mass casualty events and gangs?
3. What policy choices and/or programmatic interventions prevent or reduce radicalization to violent extremism, induce disengagement from violent extremism, and/or support de-radicalization and desistance from violent extremism?

NIJ has funded a number of studies that address the first two questions, but starting in FY 2016, NIJ is shifting its focus to the third: what works to prevent radicalization and intervene when it does occur.

Of particular interest to NIJ's stakeholders currently are studies of the potential risk associated with domestic terrorist organizations, the shifting nature of targets and how best to secure them, the links between domestic violent extremist organizations and criminal entities such as organized crime and transnational gangs, and the future risk of cyberterrorism. The program will coordinate with other funding agencies (e.g., Department of Homeland Security) and the intelligence community (e.g., the National Counterterrorism Center) to avoid repetition of effort and to ensure maximum utility from research investments.

In FY 2016, this program was appropriated \$4.0 million as a set-aside within the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program. With this request, OJP seeks to establish this program as a dedicated line-item appropriation.

**Background:** Countering and preventing violent extremism is a primary concern for state and local law enforcement agencies as well as the federal government. Violent extremists are those who support or commit ideologically motivated violence to further political, social or religious goals. The goal of NIJ's domestic radicalization and violent extremism portfolio is to provide community leaders with evidence-based practices for bolstering resilience and developing community-wide responses that can prevent and mitigate threats posed by violent extremists.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** States and territories, local governments, Indian tribal governments, nonprofit and for-profit organizations, institutions of higher education, and certain qualified individuals. For-profit organizations must agree to forgo any profit or management fee.

**Allocation Method:** Funds are primarily allocated as grants, with the exception of some contracts and inter-agency reimbursable agreements.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** It is critical that NIJ continue to build a cumulative body of basic and applied research knowledge to inform and improve criminal justice policy and practice regarding this growing threat. NIJ is shifting its focus to fund evaluations and demonstration experiments to identify "what works" for preventing radicalization to violent extremism and how best to intervene when it does occur. Currently, there are few existing prevention programs in

this area and even fewer that have been carefully evaluated. With the threat of terrorism on the rise and acts of violent extremism increasingly occurring at a national level, it is imperative that we ensure that our grant funding is being directed to the most relevant and practical means of countering violent extremism. The continuation of this funding is needed to build on what NIJ has learned from the first four years of the program.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:** By the end of FY 2016, NIJ will have released the results of a dozen projects that address the first two questions. NIJ will also release a series of working papers that synthesize the results of these studies to pinpoint our current understanding of the risk factors associated with radicalization, the most promising models explaining how it occurs, and what protective factors are best placed to aid in prevention and intervention. NIJ will also continue to fund research which updates the answers to the first two questions as necessary based on the constantly evolving nature of radicalization. Prevention and intervention will continue to be driving factors in the awards.

## Budget Request

Funding: + \$10.0 million

(dollars in thousands)	DOJ Strategic Goal & Objective	OJP Strategic Goal & Objective	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget Request	FY 2017 Request vs. FY 2016 Enacted
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>					
Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Grant Program	2.1	1.4	0	6,000	6,000
<b>Justice Assistance/Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</b>					
Domestic Radicalization Research	3.1	6.1	[4,000] <sup>1/</sup>	4,000	4,000
<b>Total, Improving the Criminal Justice System</b>			<b>[\$4,000]<sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>\$10,000</b>	<b>\$10,000</b>

<sup>1/</sup> In FY 2016, Domestic Radicalization Research was funded at \$4.0 million as a carveout under the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program.

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)	FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)
FY 2015 Enacted	0	0	0	[4,000] <sup>1/</sup>		
FY 2016 Enacted	0	0	0	[4,000] <sup>1/</sup>		
FY 2017 Current Services	0	0	0	[4,000] <sup>1/</sup>		
<i>Increases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Personnel				10,000		
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

<sup>1/</sup> In FY 2015 and FY 2016, Domestic Radicalization Research was funded at \$4.0 million as a carve-out under the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program.



## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Coordinating and Enhancing Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services with Criminal Justice Agencies</b>
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
DOJ Strategic Objective:	3.4: Reform and strengthen America’s criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society.
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Program Increase:	Dollars <b>+\$6,000,000 million, for a total of \$28,000,000</b>

**Problem:** With ever-increasing corrections costs, the criminal justice system must find more effective strategies to respond to individuals with mental illness(es) and/or addictions who cycle through the system repeatedly because their underlying conditions are unaddressed.

**Solution:** Providing substance abuse and/or mental health treatment for prison or jail inmates is an effective strategy to improve public safety, reduce criminal recidivism, and control the growth of corrections costs.

The Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program helps interested jurisdictions address the challenges posed by mentally ill individuals at each stage of the criminal justice process from their first encounters with law enforcement through reentry from prison or jail.

The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program provides resources to help state and local governments develop and implement residential substance abuse treatment programs in their correctional and detention facilities and to create and maintain community-based aftercare services for offenders.

OJP’s FY 2017 President’s Budget request includes two proposals to coordinate and enhance mental health and substance abuse services with criminal justice agencies:

1. [Justice and Mental Health Collaborations](#) +\$4.0 million
2. [Residential Substance Abuse Treatment](#) +\$2.0 million

Total [Budget Increase Request](#) for Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services: **+\$6.0 million**

## 1. Justice and Mental Health Collaborations

+\$4.0 million

OJP requests an increase of \$4.0 million, for a total of \$14.0 million, for Justice and Mental Health Collaborations. This program, administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) provides grants, training, and technical and strategic planning assistance to help state, local, and tribal governments develop multi-faceted strategies that bring together criminal justice, social services, public health agencies, and community organizations, to develop system-wide responses to the needs of mentally ill individuals involved in the criminal justice system.

This funding will also support training for Crisis Intervention Teams (CIT) for police departments throughout the country. CIT is an innovative approach that trains police officers to identify and appropriately respond to persons with serious mental illness in the community with an emphasis on crisis intervention, defusing potentially volatile situations, and identifying community-based treatment and alternatives to arrest for non-violent persons.

**Background:** Many of the offenders who encounter the criminal justice system are individuals with medical, psychological, and social problems. Research shows that individuals with mental illness are grossly overrepresented in the justice system, making up a significantly disproportionate number of persons in our nations' jails and prisons. More than half of prisoners in the United States have a mental health problem, according to a 2006 Bureau of Justice Statistics study. Among female inmates, almost three-quarters have a mental disorder. In recent years, there has been increased awareness throughout the criminal justice system of the special challenges that drug-involved and mentally ill defendants pose to the court system and a growing interest in developing responses that improve public safety, control corrections costs, reduce chronic homelessness and criminal recidivism.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** States, units of local government, federally recognized Indian tribes, and tribal organizations

**Allocation Method:** Competitive (peer-reviewed) discretionary grants

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Less funding would be available to support expansion of collaborative approaches that improve criminal justice outcomes for individuals with mental illnesses or co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders and reduce criminal justice costs.

**Similar Programs:** The new National Training Program to Improve Police-Based Responses to the People with Mental Illness requested under the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program will help law enforcement agencies collaborate with behavioral health professionals, community and not-for-profit organizations, and other social services and criminal justice agencies. That program will not only support efforts related to CIT training, but will also go beyond the CIT model to develop promising new police-based responses to individuals with mental illness and address specialized law enforcement concerns in this area. (Any investments in CIT training will be coordinated between these two programs to ensure efficient use of OJP resources and reach as many law enforcement and criminal justice professionals as possible.)

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcome(s):** The increase in funding will support the expansion of collaborative approaches that improve criminal justice outcomes for individuals with mental illnesses or co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders and reduce criminal justice costs. Further, improved training for CIT teams will ensure appropriate law enforcement responses to individuals with serious mental illness.

## 2. Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) +\$2.0 million

OJP requests an increase of \$2.0 million, for a total of \$14.0 million, for RSAT. This formula grant program provides funds to state and local correctional and detention facilities for substance abuse treatment programs. RSAT assists state and local governments in developing and implementing substance abuse treatment programs in state and local correctional and detention facilities, and in creating and maintaining community-based aftercare services for offenders.

**Background:** In any given year, approximately 30,000 participants are provided specialized residential substance and aftercare services designed to help them become substance and crime free, develop skills to obtain adequate employment, and lead productive lives in the community. By focusing on substance involved offenders in U.S. prisons and jails, states are able to achieve cost efficiency while simultaneously addressing the treatment needs of an important sub-population of offenders who are found to drive most jurisdictions' recidivism rates.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories may apply for a formula grant award. In order to be eligible to receive awards under this program, each project funded for award must be supported by at least 25 percent non-federal funding. State offices may award subgrants to state agencies and units of local government (including federally recognized Indian tribal governments that perform law enforcement functions).

**Allocation Method:** Each state is allocated a base amount of 0.4 percent of total funds available. The remaining funds are divided based on the same ratio of each state's prison population to the total prison population of all states. Awards are made in the fiscal year of the appropriation and may be expended during the following three years, for a total of four years.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** State and local governments would not have additional resources needed to develop and implement residential substance abuse treatment programs in their correctional and detention facilities and to create and maintain community-based aftercare services for offenders. Since RSAT funding is awarded through a formula grant process, awards would remain roughly equal to FY 2016 funding levels, which will force states to absorb any costs increases associated with the treatment services they provide.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:**

- Ensure that RSAT participants receive aftercare services coordinated between the correctional treatment program and other social service and rehabilitation programs, such as education and job training, parole supervision, halfway houses, self-help, and peer group programs.
- Ensure that states coordinate RSAT activities with any Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration- (SAMHSA) funded state and/or local programs that address this target population.
- Limit residential programs to inmates with 6 to 12 months remaining in their confinement so they can be released after completing the program instead of returning to prison.
- Jail-based programs are encouraged to separate the treatment population from the general correctional population and design the program on effective, scientific practices.

The requested increase for the RSAT Program would enable states and units of local and tribal government to expand much needed substance abuse treatment and aftercare services to a sub-population of offenders that need it most, thereby reducing the treatment gap for such individuals.

**Budget Increase Request:**

Funding: +\$6.0 million

(dollars in thousands)	DOJ Strategic Goal & Objective	OJP Strategic Goal & Objective	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget Request	FY 2017 Request vs. FY 2016 Enacted
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>					
Justice Mental Health Collaborations	3.4	3.1	10,000	14,000	4,000
RSAT	3.4	7.2	12,000	14,000	2,000
<b>Subtotal, SLLEA</b>			<b>\$22,000</b>	<b>\$28,000</b>	<b>\$6,000</b>

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)	FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)
FY 2015 Enacted	0	0	0	18,500		
FY 2016 Enacted	0	0	0	22,000		
FY 2017 Current Services	0	0	0	22,000		
<i>Increases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0		0	0
Non-Personnel				6,000		
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$28,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Providing Comprehensive Reentry Services</b>
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
DOJ Strategic Objective:	3.4: Reform and strengthen America’s criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society.
Organizational Program(s):	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Program Increase:	Dollars <b>+\$42,000,000, for a total of \$110,000,000</b>

The Justice Department is committed to breaking the cycle of incarceration and increasing public safety by helping individuals returning from prison or jail successfully reintegrate into the community.

Through the Second Chance Act program, OJP provides grants to help state, local, and tribal corrections and public safety agencies implement and improve a variety of reentry services including housing, educational and employment assistance, mentoring relationships, physical and mental health services, substance abuse treatment services, and family-support services.

Project HOPE promotes efforts to replicate the Hawaii Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE) model, and to test additional probation and parole models that employ swift, certain, and fair (SCF) sanctions that effectively reduce recidivism.

OJP’s FY 2017 President’s Budget request includes increases for these two programs:

12. <a href="#">Second Chance Act</a>	+\$32.0 million
13. <a href="#">Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)</a>	+\$10.0 million
<b>Total <a href="#">Budget Increase Request</a> for Comprehensive Reentry Services</b>	<b>+\$42.0 million</b>

<b>1. Second Chance Act (SCA)</b>	<b>+\$32.0 million</b>
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OJP requests an increase of \$32.0 million, for a total of \$100.0 million, for the SCA Program. Administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) (in consultation with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)), the SCA Program aims to reduce recidivism and increase public safety by helping individuals returning from prison or jail successfully reintegrate into the community.

The SCA Program provides grants to help state, local, and tribal corrections and public safety agencies implement and improve a variety of reentry services including housing, educational and employment assistance, mentoring relationships, physical and mental health services, substance

abuse treatment services, and family-support services. BJA and OJJDP jointly administer this program in order to address reentry needs of the criminal and justice systems.

In addition to the regular SCA grant programs, there are four carve-outs totaling \$36.25 million under SCA:

- Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Grants (\$5 million);
- Pay for Success initiatives (\$20 million), of which up to \$10 million may be used to support Pay for Success initiatives based on the Permanent Housing model. (This funding is transferred to and administered by Housing and Urban Development.);
- Smart Probation (\$10 million); and
- Children of Arrested Parents Policy Implementation Program (\$1.25 million).

Pay for Success provides an alternative way to achieve SCA objectives by partnering with philanthropic and private investors who provide up-front capital and are reimbursed only when outcomes are achieved and verified. Under the pay for Success model, state, local, or tribal governments enter into contracts with a financial intermediary or a service provider specifying what populations should be served by a program and what services it should provide. The intermediary or service provide is given flexibility on how services should be delivered and uses operating funds primarily provided by philanthropic or other investors. Pay for Success grant funding issued to pay the intermediary or service provider for their work based on the outcomes achieved.

The Smart Probation Program reduces recidivism by improving probation and parole systems. This program provides grants and technical assistance that support the development and testing of innovative, evidence-based strategies to increase supervision success rates. The program requires research partnerships to document whether approaches reduce recidivism and enable replication by others.

The new Children of Arrested Parents Policy Implementation Program will help state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies helping law enforcement agencies develop and implement model policies that reduce the trauma experienced by children when they witness their parents' arrest or interactions with the police. These policies will also provide guidance to officers regarding their responsibilities when dealing with children in the course of their duties. These policies will help to promote more positive interactions between law enforcement and children and explore the best approaches for officers to use when working with children and families in challenging situations, such as the execution of search warrants or during multi-agency targeted warrant sweeps.

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

Approximately 1.6 million people were incarcerated in federal and state prisons in 2014, a rate of one out of every 111 adults.<sup>9</sup> Ninety-five percent of the incarcerated population will return to their communities.<sup>10</sup> In 2014, the nation's overall adult prison population declined by approximately one percent. These prisons remain at near all-time-high levels and face crowding and resource challenges. Accordingly, state spending on corrections has remained high. Over the last 25 years, state corrections expenditures have increased significantly—from \$12 billion in 1988 to more than \$55 billion in 2013.<sup>11</sup>

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** States, units of local government, federally recognized Indian tribes, nonprofit organizations, and state-designated correctional or administering agencies

**Allocation Method:** Competitive discretionary grants

**Consequences of Not Funding:** State, local, and tribal grantees would receive less funding to build reentry program capacity and meet the large demand for adult mentoring and juvenile reentry programming. OJP would not be able to carry out the planned expansion of evidence-based employment, behavioral health and educational programs. OJP would also be unable to implement the new Children of Arrested Parents Policy Implementation Program.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:** Increased funding would promote innovative new programs and approaches to reentry. These innovative programs and approaches may include testing, replicating, and scaling up new models for improving justice system efficiency and recidivism outcomes through the Pay for Success initiatives and new programs aimed at addressing the needs of specific populations, such as the pretrial release population and the justice system population with behavioral health disorders.

BJA gives special consideration to applicants proposing a Pay for Success model. Additionally, BJA encourages applicants to:

- Focus on the individuals most likely to recidivate (medium to high risk);
- Use evidenced-based programs proven to work and ensure the delivery of services is high quality;
- Use supervision policies and practices that balance sanctions and treatment; and
- Target places where crime and recidivism rates are the highest.

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<sup>9</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics *Prisoners in 2014*, 2013 (September, 2015), <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=5387>.

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.bjs.gov/content/reentry/reentry.cfm>

<sup>11</sup> National Association of State Budget Officers, *State Expenditure Report: Examining Fiscal 2012-2014 State Spending* (2014), <http://www.nasbo.org/sites/default/files/State%20Expenditure%20Report%20%28Fiscal%202012-2014%29S.pdf>.

## 2. Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)

+\$10.0 million

OJP requests \$10.0 million to establish a dedicated source of funding for Project HOPE, which is administered by BJA in consultation with the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). Project HOPE promotes efforts to replicate the Hawaii Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE) model, and to test additional probation and parole models that employ swift, certain, and fair (SCF) sanctions that may improve the delivery of supervision strategies and practices and reduce recidivism.

Swift and certain sanctions for violating the terms of parole or probation agreements send a consistent message to offenders about personal responsibility and accountability. Research has shown that such response to infractions improves the perception that the sanction is fair and have a better chance of shaping behavior. The research investments made by this program will support the generation of evidence that will help jurisdictions interested in the HOPE and other SCF models make informed decisions about whether this model will meet their needs.

In FY 2016, this program was funded at \$4.0 million as a set-aside within the Second Chance Act Program. With this request, OJP seeks to re-establish this program as a dedicated line-item appropriation.

**Background:** Project HOPE will build on previous NIJ research on the HOPE model which used a randomized control trial (RCT) to generate much-needed evidence on the effectiveness of “swift, certain, and fair accountability” models. In 2013, Grommon *et al.* conducted a RCT to study the relapse and recidivism outcomes of parolees who were frequently and randomly drug tested with consequences for use. The authors’ sample consisted of 529 offenders released on parole in a large urban county in a Midwestern industrialized state. Grommon *et al.* (2013) found that frequent monitoring of drug use with randomized testing protocols, immediate feedback, and certain consequences was effective in lowering rates of relapse and recidivism. These findings lend support to the use of random testing with swift, certain, and fair sanctions with parolees.

NIJ’s research on the HOPE model found that, compared with probationers in a control group, after one year the Project HOPE probationers were:

- 55% less likely to be arrested for a new crime;
- 72% less likely to use drugs;
- 61% less likely to skip appointments with their supervisory officer;
- 53% less likely to have their probation revoked; and
- Served an average of 48% fewer days in prison.

Some promising program models employing SCF sanctions that might be tested through the Project Hope program include Texas Supervision With Intensive enForcemenT (SWIFT), 24/7 Sobriety, Alaska’s Probation Accountability and Certain Enforcement (PACE), and Washington Intensive Supervision Program (WISP).

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** States, units of local government, territories, and federally recognized Indian tribes



**Allocation Method:** All recipients of cooperative agreements under this program are selected through a competitive, peer-reviewed funding application process.

**Similar Programs:** None. Although grantees could use Second Chance Act funding to test or implement the HOPE model or other SCF models, it does not focus exclusively on these type of programs or place the same emphasis on evidence generation that Project Hope does.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without funding for this program, OJP will not be able to sustain the progress it has made in evaluating the HOPE and SCF sanctions-based program models and providing evidence on the effectiveness of the varying program models over the past three years. If funding remains at FY 2016 levels, OJP would likely have to narrow the scope of this program (testing a smaller number of SCF program models) and focus this program on sustaining research already in progress.

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:** Preventing and controlling crime is critical to ensuring the strength and vitality of democratic principles, the rule of law, and the fair administration of justice. The additional funding requested for this program will support additional sites who may be interested in developing or enhancing their HOPE/SCF efforts in reducing recidivism and promoting better outcomes for program participants. In addition, the HOPE program will build capacity by working with up to 10 sites to support the strengthening of relationships to support the cooperation and long-term commitment of the state or local judicial, penal, enforcement, probation, and parole systems. The funding also will be used to develop and test a portfolio of training materials than can then be shared with the field to support replication where the intervention is found to have effectiveness.

## Budget Request

Funding: +\$42.0 million

(dollars in thousands)	DOJ Strategic Goal & Objective	OJP Strategic Goal & Objective	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget Request	FY 2017 Request vs. FY 2016 Enacted
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>					
Second Chance Act	3.4	7.2	68,000	100,000	32,000
Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)	3.4	7.2	[4,000] <sup>1/</sup>	10,000	10,000
<b>Total, Improving the Criminal Justice System</b>			<b>\$72,000</b>	<b>\$110,000</b>	<b>\$42,000</b>

<sup>1/</sup> In FY 2016, Project HOPE was funded at \$4.0 million as a carve-out under the Second Chance Act Program.

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)	FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)
FY 2015 Enacted	0	0	0	72,000		
FY 2016 Enacted	0	0	0	72,000 <sup>1/</sup>		
FY 2017 Current Services	0	0	0	72,000 <sup>1/</sup>		
<i>Increases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Personnel				42,000		
Grand Total	0	0	0	110,000	0	0

## V. Program Increases by Item

**Item Name:** Juvenile Justice and At-Risk Youth

**Budget Appropriation:** Juvenile Justice Programs

**DOJ Strategic Objectives:** 2.1 Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers

2.2 Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations; and uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims

3.1 Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement

**Organizational Program:** Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Program Increase:** Dollars +\$103,000,000, for a total of \$194,500,000

**Problem:** Since reaching a high in 1994, the arrest rate for juveniles has dropped dramatically—the juvenile violent crime arrest rate has declined by 45 percent and the overall juvenile arrest rate has dropped 32 percent. Unfortunately, this decrease has not translated into changes in other areas of the juvenile justice system, such as juvenile court caseloads and juveniles in custody facilities. Specifically, compared to the drop in juvenile arrests, the juvenile court delinquency case rate has dropped only 15 percent and the custody placement rate has dropped 26 percent.

Indications are that, despite the decrease in crime, the juvenile justice system is still formally handling too many youth at significant cost to state and local governments. Many states continue to hold nonviolent and status offenders in detention and correctional institutions, for both pre-disposition and post-dispositional placement. Many indigent youth offenders who are formally handled in the states' juvenile justice systems lack meaningful access to counsel, which can lead to an increase of youth who request a waiver of counsel without understanding the repercussions, an increase in the prosecution of youth in adult court, and an increase in disproportionate minority confinement.

**Solution:** The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) will develop and advance effective, evidence-based practices at the state, local, and tribal levels to improve how the criminal and juvenile justice systems can help children. These include the use of effective prevention elements, such as the development of comprehensive community-based approaches that address risk factors in children and their environment that contribute to the development of future delinquent behavior, and cross-sector collaboration and problem solving. The four core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (JJDP Act) protect youth who come into contact with the justice system and improve their chances of a positive

outcome if they do enter the system. Training and technical assistance support communities in coordinating the efforts of schools with other local and federal resources. Finally, OJJDP has developed programs to address the specialized needs of children of incarcerated parents and girls in the juvenile justice system.

The FY 2017 President’s Budget includes these eight proposals to strengthen the juvenile justice programs:

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. <a href="#">National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention</a>      | +\$4.0 million  |
| 2. <a href="#">Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program</a>      | +\$30.0 million |
| 3. <a href="#">Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence</a> | +\$15.0 million |
| 4. <a href="#">Part B: Formula Grants</a>                           | +\$17.0 million |
| 5. <a href="#">Delinquency Prevention Program</a>                   | +\$24.5 million |
| 6. <a href="#">Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative</a>   | +\$10.0 million |
| 7. <a href="#">Girls in the Juvenile Justice System</a>             | +\$2.0 million  |
| 8. <a href="#">Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal</a>      | +\$0.5 million  |

Total [Budget Increase Request](#) for Juvenile Justice Programs **+\$103.0 million**

1. National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	+\$4.0 million
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OJP requests \$4.0 million to establish a dedicated source of funding for the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention (the Forum), which is designed to promote greater coordination and effectiveness in violence prevention efforts across community and organizational systems, including law enforcement, juvenile and criminal courts, schools, social services, mental health, and a wide variety of neighborhood and community-based organizations.

The Forum operates on three key principles:

1. Multidisciplinary partnerships are key to tackling this complex issue – police, educators, public health and other service providers, faith and community leaders, parents, and kids, must all be at the table.
2. Communities must balance and coordinate their prevention, intervention, enforcement and reentry strategies.
3. Data and evidence- driven strategies must inform efforts to reduce youth violence in our country. These three principles are critical to directing and leveraging limited resources in order to make a long-standing impact.

In FY 2016, this program was appropriated \$1.0 million as a set-aside within the Delinquency Prevention Grants Program. With this request, OJP seeks to re-establish this program as a dedicated line-item appropriation.

**Background:** The Forum was established in 2010 to build a national conversation concerning youth and gang violence that would increase awareness, drive action, and build local capacity to more effectively address youth violence through comprehensive planning. The Forum models a new kind of federal/local collaboration, encouraging its members to change the way they do

business by sharing common challenges and promising strategies, and through coordinated action.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** Units of local government, state agencies targeted to a local community, and federally recognized tribal governments that are currently implementing violence prevention strategies

**Allocation Method:** Through a competitive process, awards are made for up to \$20,000 for 12 months. Subject to performance, need, and availability of funds, OJJDP may provide supplemental funding for as many as two additional 12-month increments.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without a dedicated source of funding to support the Forum's activities, OJJDP will be forced to either rely on increasingly scarce discretionary funding to on continue the program or discontinue this program. Reducing or eliminating funding for the Forum's activities would disrupt OJJDP's efforts to help communities create multidisciplinary, data-driven strategies to address youth violence at a time when many communities for new approaches to addressing this challenge.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:** The Forum has the following overarching goals that serve as benchmarks of success:

- Elevate youth and gang violence as an issue of national significance;
- Enhance the capacity of participating localities, as well as others across the country, to more effectively prevent youth and gang violence; and,
- Promote systems and policy change by expanding engagement, collaboration, and coordination in addressing youth violence at the national, state, and local levels.

## 2. Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program +\$30.0 million

OJP requests \$30.0 million to reestablish the JABG Program. Grants awarded through the JABG Program encourage states and units of local government to implement accountability-based programs and services and strengthen the juvenile justice system.

States and sub-grantees must spend their JABG funds on programs in 18 distinct purpose areas (<http://www.ojjdp.gov/grants/solicitations/FY2013/JABG.pdf#page=22>) defined by Congress.

The purpose areas encompass four types of activities:

- 1) Hiring staff;
- 2) Training staff;
- 3) Building infrastructure (expanding or renovating the physical facilities or developing information-sharing mechanisms that enable the juvenile and criminal justice systems, schools, and social services agencies to make more informed decisions regarding the

early identification, control, supervision, and treatment of juveniles who repeatedly commit serious delinquent or criminal acts); and

- 4) Implementing direct service programs (e.g., specialty courts, restorative justice programs, programs that use graduated sanctions, and assessment services).

**Background:** The JABG program is based on research studies of youth and juvenile offenders that have demonstrated that applying consequences or sanctions works best in preventing, controlling, and reducing the likelihood of subsequent violations. The goal is to decrease these consequences or sanctions in a graduated manner commensurate with the severity of the offense and the offender's prior criminal history. These sanctions can include restitution, community service, victim-offender mediation, intensive supervision, house arrest, or confinement.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories through their authorized state administering agency. Sub-grants are made to units of local government, local private agencies, and federally recognized tribes.

**Allocation Method:** The appropriated amount is distributed to all states, territories, and the District of Columbia through a formula based on population size.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** This program is the only dedicated source of funding for accountability-based programs serving justice system-involved youth. If this program is not funded, it will delay the implementation of evidence-based programs and much-needed juvenile justice system improvements that have the potential to help troubled youth avoid further justice system involvement and become productive members of their local communities.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:** The JABG program is designed to support state efforts to strengthen the accountability of the juvenile justice system, through the administration of a set of graduated sanctions. Information provided by states indicates that expected outcomes of an increase in funding for FY 2017 would result in:

- Increased ability to hire essential court and probation personnel;
- Better support for information sharing and juvenile recordkeeping;
- Conduct more needs and risk assessments of system involved youth; and
- Fund local accountability based programs.

Recidivism is a key indicator for the JABG program. The latest data indicate that youth participating in JABG-funded programs demonstrate a long-term reoffending rate of 14%. OJJDP has established a target of reducing that rate to a reoffending rate of 10%.

### 3. Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence +\$15.0 million

OJP requests an increase of \$15.0 million, for a total of \$23.0 million, for the Children Exposed to Violence program, which builds on and incorporates the knowledge gained through research, programs, and demonstration initiatives that have addressed the problem of children exposed to violence over the past decade. The Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence Program is administered by OJJDP in partnership with the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and the Office on Violence Against Women, and is coordinated with the Department of Health and Human Services.

**Background:** According to the [\*Final Report of the Attorney General's National Task Force on Children Exposed to Violence\*](#) published in December 2012, millions of children and adolescents in the United States are victimized and exposed to violence in their homes, schools, and neighborhoods every year. Children who are victims of, or witnesses to, violence often suffer devastating consequences beyond the physical harm. The National Survey on Children Exposed to Violence study found that 60.6% of children experienced some type of violence within the past year, either directly or indirectly:

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

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** Local units of government, state agencies if targeted to a local community, public agencies, and federally recognized tribal governments

**Allocation Method:** Discretionary grants are made through a competitive process.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Exposure to crime or violence can have lifelong negative effects on children. Without this funding increase, OJJDP will not have sufficient resources to help its state, local, and tribal partners systematically address the consequences of children's exposure to violence and make the changes in their programs and services that are needed to address this issue on an ongoing basis.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:** The ultimate goals of the Children Exposed to Violence Program are to reduce the severity of violence, the frequency of violence, and the short- and long-term traumatic impact of violence; increase community safety and accountability; improve the response to children exposed to violence and the safety and well-being of children; and, create a national dialogue on the issue of children exposed to violence.

- Reduce childhood exposure to violence by developing and implementing activities in families and communities that prevent children's initial and repeated exposure to violence, including:
  - a. Promoting resiliency and prevention efforts;

- b. Enhancing identification, screening, and assessment of children and youth who have been traumatized by violence; and
  - c. Enhancing treatment and increase/adapt evidence based interventions for children and families.
- Increase knowledge and awareness by advancing scientific inquiry on the causes and characteristics of childhood exposure to violence and supporting education and outreach efforts to improve understanding.
  - Create and/or expand trauma-informed education and training programs for diverse professionals who work with children.
  - Expand local public education and awareness campaigns and participate in national public education campaign to raise awareness of the consequences of children’s exposure to violence.
  - Reduce the negative impact of childhood exposure to violence by improving systems and services that identify and assist youth and families who have been impacted by violence to reduce trauma, build resilience, and promote healing.
  - Create trauma-informed procedures and protocols within existing systems.

This increase will enable OJJDP to direct resources to those individuals and communities in greatest need, and to ensure that children that are exposed to violence receive immediate and effective services and interventions. In recognition of the importance of utilizing evidence-based programming, OJJDP currently reports performance data in support of the following measures:

- Percentage of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs; and
- Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs.

In FY 2014, over 90% of CEV demonstration sites implemented one or more evidence-based or evidence-informed programs or practices; and 59% of funds were allocated to grantees implementing these approaches. The targets for both measures have been increased by two percent beginning in FY 2016 to 55%.

<b>4. Part B: Formula Grants</b>	<b>+\$17.0 million</b>
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OJP requests an increase of \$17.0 million, for a total of \$75 million, for the Part B: Formula Grants Program. Part B is the core program that supports state, local, and tribal efforts to improve the fairness and responsiveness of the juvenile justice system and to increase accountability of the juvenile offender. It provides funding to support states’ efforts to comply with the four core requirements of the JJDP Act that protect youth who come into contact with the justice system and to improve their chances of a positive outcome if they do enter the system. These formula grant dollars fund programs that serve over 250,000 at-risk youth per year and allow appropriate youth to stay in their communities rather than face secure detention. If detaining the youth is necessary, these funds can be used to ensure they are held pursuant to the core requirements of the JJDP Act.

**Background:** In the 40 years of its existence, OJJDP has sponsored several research studies that have established that young offenders need to be treated differently than adults. Well-established

medical research indicates that an adolescent's brain will continue to grow and develop until she or he is about 25 years old. This research also established that youthful offenders lack the same mental acuity of adults in decision-making processes and impulse control. Therefore, youth necessarily should be treated differently in the justice system.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories through their authorized state administering agency. To receive funds, applicants must agree to comply with the core requirements of the JJDP Act. These core requirements are designed to ensure that handling of juvenile offenders and at risk youth is safe, effective and fair. (See [www.ojjdp.gov/compliance](http://www.ojjdp.gov/compliance)). Subgrants are made to units of local government, local private agencies, and federally recognized tribes.

**Allocation Method:** Formula grants are awarded based on population. Funds include a required pass-through to federally recognized American Indian and Native American tribes on a formula basis.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without the requested increase for Part B: Formula Grants, OJJDP would be unable to increase the minimum state allocation from \$400,000 to \$600,000. Without an increase to their allocation, some States would have to choose between monitoring their compliance activities and providing sub-grants.

Critical programming supporting delinquency prevention and accountability for juvenile offenders and systems would be diminished without funding at the requested levels.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:**

- Investment in Title II funds meets DOJ goals outlined above and specific objectives to increase state compliance with the JJDP Act, reduction in youth in out of home placements and elimination of racial and ethnic disparities for youth in contact with the juvenile justice system at every decision point.
- All states will also experience a substantial increase in their allocation over the FY 2016 enacted budget. The increase will provide small and medium sized states that receive the minimum state allocations the greatest proportional increase in funding resources to meet program goals and objectives.

To track progress on grants that provide funds for direct service delinquency prevention and intervention programs, OJJDP measures grantees on the "Percentage of program youth who offend or re-offend." OJJDP established a target of not more than 18% offending or reoffending for 2014. For FY 2016, OJP has a target for this measure of 15%.



The latest data also indicate that:

- Forty-two percent of Title II B grantees and subgrantees implemented evidence-based programs and/or practices. OJJDP has established a target of 45% for FY 2016.
- Eighty-six percent of youth participating in Title II B programs exhibited a desired change in targeted behavior (such as improvements in school attendance). OJJDP has established a target of 90% for FY 2016.

## 5. Delinquency Prevention Program +\$24.5 million

OJP requests an increase of \$24.5 million, for a total of \$42.0 million, for the Delinquency Prevention Program. The Delinquency Prevention Program prevents youth at risk of becoming delinquent from entering the juvenile justice system and to intervene with first time and non-serious offenders to keep them from further contact with the juvenile justice system. The goal is to reduce the likelihood that youth will become serious and violent offenders as adults, reducing the burden of crime on society and saving taxpayers billions of dollars.

Within the requested increase for this program, \$10.0 million is for the Juvenile Justice and Education Collaboration Assistance (JJECA) initiative, an effort that builds on prior evidence-based, data-driven work done by the Departments of Justice, Education and Health and Human Services. The JJECA initiative is designed to keep students in school, engaged in learning, and out of the juvenile justice system by promoting positive and supportive discipline policies and practices, professional development, and collaborative decision-making among the full range of school community stakeholders, notably those in the justice, education and health sectors.

**Background:** This delinquency prevention funding is the only federal funding that supports programs dedicated solely to delinquency prevention. Working from a research-based framework, this program emphasizes the use of effective prevention elements, including the development of comprehensive community-based approaches that address risk factors in children and their environment that contribute to the development of future delinquent behavior, and cross-sector collaboration and problem solving. This program also promotes efforts to strengthen the protective factors that can promote healthy development and insulate youth from risky behavior.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** States, territories, units of local government, federally recognized tribal governments, non-profit and for-profit organizations, and institutions of higher education

**Allocation Method:** Awards are made through a competitive process.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without funding for this program, OJJDP would lose its primary source of funding for juvenile delinquency prevention programs. Although state, local, and tribal governments may be able to provide some funding for juvenile delinquency prevention programs from other sources, many will find it difficult to dedicate sufficient resources to prevention activities and miss their best opportunity to help young people avoid the negative consequences of involvement in the justice system.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:** The Title V delinquency prevention program is designed to support state efforts to reduce delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system by reducing risks and enhancing protective factors for at-risk youth. This is done primarily through grants to local agencies and non-profits that provide services in one or more of 19 different purpose areas (see Appendix D at <http://www.ojjdp.gov/grants/solicitations/FY2011/TitleV.pdf>) The last time this program received an appropriation that included State Community Prevention grants was in FY 2011. Information provided by states indicates that expected outcomes of an increase in funding for FY 2017 would result in:

- More funding for community-based programs;
- Improved access to mental health services for at-risk youth;
- Enhanced substance abuse prevention and treatment; and
- Stronger coordination with school based activities and services.

OJJDP would track the rate of a desired change in targeted behavior among participating youth. The Title V target for this measure in FY 2017 is 75%.

In addition, this increase will also enable OJJDP to direct resources to more communities and to strengthen the use of evidence based programs and practices. OJJDP currently reports performance data in support of the following measures:

- Percentage of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs; and
- Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs.

The targets for both measures are 55% for 2017.

## 6. Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative +\$10.0 million

OJP requests an increase of \$10.0 million, for a total of \$18.0 million, for the Community-Based Violence Prevention (CBVP) Initiative. This program, administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) reduces and prevents youth violence through a wide variety of activities such as street-level outreach, conflict mediation, and the changing of community norms to reduce violence—particularly shootings and killings. It helps states and localities support a coordinated and multidisciplinary approach to gang and violence prevention, intervention, suppression, and reentry in targeted communities.

CBVP is adapted from the best violence reduction work in several cities and the public health research of the last several decades. Evaluation research has identified programs that have demonstrated effectiveness in reducing the impact of risk factors. These efforts have identified that responses must be comprehensive, long-term strategic approaches that contain the spread of gang activity, protect those youth who are most susceptible, and mitigate risk factors that foster

gang activity. The four-pronged approach of effective anti-gang strategies includes: targeted suppression of the most serious and chronic offenders; intervention with youthful gang members; prevention efforts for youth identified as being at high risk of entering a gang; and implementation of programs that address risk and protective factors and target the entire population in high-crime, high-risk areas.

**Background:** Based on law enforcement responses to the National Youth Gang Survey, in 2012 it was estimated there were 30,700 gangs and 850,000 gang members throughout 3,100 jurisdictions in the United States. The number of reported gang-related homicides increased 20 percent from 1,824 in 2011 to 2,363 in 2012, partly due to increased reporting by law enforcement agencies. Findings also indicate the growing concentration of gang activity in large populated areas, show no evidence that gang activity is spreading to less populated areas and reveal that gangs were involved in 16 percent of all homicides in the U.S. in 2012. These findings underscore the highly concentrated nature of gang homicides in the United States.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** All 50 states, the District of Columbia, U.S. territories, units of local government, and federally recognized tribal governments

**Allocation Method:** Through a competitive process, awards are made as grants for between \$250,000 and \$1.5 million for a three-year project period.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** The place-based, community-led violence prevention strategies promoted by this program are one of the most effective approaches available to help communities facing persistent problems with gangs and violent crime. Without this increase, OJJDP will not be able to systematically address the needs of the growing number of communities seeking assistance in addressing these problems. This will force these communities to divert funding from other civic needs and piece together their own strategies without a reliable source of assistance and advice.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:** OJJDP currently reports performance data in support of the following measures:

- Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs; and
- Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs.

## 7. Girls in the Juvenile Justice System +\$2.0 million

OJP requests \$2.0 million to establish a dedicated funding stream for the Girls in the Juvenile Justice System program. This program provides programming specific to the needs of girls in the juvenile justice system through responses and strategies that consider gender and the special needs of girls, including trauma informed screening, assessment and care. Activities are

designed to increase knowledge regarding “what works” for girls at risk of involvement or already involved in the juvenile justice system. Grants support community-based prevention and diversion programs for status-offending girls; school-based programs for high-risk elementary and middle school girls; mentoring programs specifically for girls; girls’ group homes; and dedicated probation officers.

In FY 2016, this program was appropriated \$2.0 million as a set-aside within the Delinquency Prevention Grants Program. With this request, OJP seeks to re-establish this program as a dedicated line-item appropriation.

**Background:** According to data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, from 1991 to 2000, arrests of girls increased more, or decreased less, than those of boys for the same offenses. By 2004, girls accounted for 30% of juvenile arrests. This apparent trend raises a number of questions, including whether it reflects an increase in girls' delinquency or changes in society's responses to girls' behavior.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** States, territories, units of local government, federally recognized tribal governments, nonprofit and for-profit organizations (including tribal organizations), and institutions of higher education (including tribal institutions of higher education)

**Allocation Method:** Through a competitive process, awards are made in the form of grants for up to 3 years.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without a dedicated source of funding for this program, OJJDP will not be able to support an ongoing effort to address the issues surrounding girls who become involved in the juvenile justice system. Although some efforts may be funded through discretionary resources, these programs will be forced to compete with many other juvenile justice priorities for the increasingly limited amount of discretionary funding available to OJJDP.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcome(s):** OJJDP’s Girls in the Juvenile Justice System program has at its foundation recently released OJJDP Policy Guidance on Girls and the Juvenile Justice System (see <http://www.ojjdp.gov/policyguidance/girls-juvenile-justice-system/>). As detailed in the OJJDP policy, this initiative will:

- Strengthen OJJDP’s Training and Technical Assistance for girls in juvenile justice with an integrated program of resource dissemination, roundtables, innovation awards, state assistance and sponsored gatherings of stakeholders at local and state level;
- Fund innovative, community-based, trauma-informed and developmentally focused demonstration projects that are gender- and culturally responsive and promote the development of girls and their individual strengths, foster healthy relationships, and create sustainable family and community connections; and

- Identify and fill gaps in research and data collection that will increase understanding and improve services for at-risk and system-involved girls.

<b>8. Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal</b>	<b>+\$500,000</b>
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OJP requests \$0.5 million to establish a dedicated source of funding for the Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal. The purpose of this project is to provide support for the development and enhancement of a publically accessible internet website that will consolidate information regarding federal resources, grant opportunities, best and promising practices, and ongoing government initiatives that address and support children of incarcerated parents and their caregivers.

In FY 2016, this program was appropriated \$0.5 million as a set-aside within the Delinquency Prevention Grants Program. With this request, OJP seeks to re-establish this program as a dedicated line-item appropriation.

**Background:** Nearly 2.7 million children, or 1 in 28, have a parent in prison or jail—an increase of more than 80 percent since 1991. For African-American children, the rate is 1 in 9. The arrest and incarceration of a parent can have significant consequences for a child’s well-being. Though each family’s experience is unique, many families struggle to cope with the sudden loss of the incarcerated parent’s income and the costs related to incarceration. Children of incarcerated parents may also face increased risk of homelessness, household disruption, problems at school, and behavioral and emotional difficulties, including depression, fear for their incarcerated parent, confusion, and anger towards the criminal justice system. Despite the strength and resilience of many children, the shame and stigma associated with incarceration may cause these children to feel isolated and alone. The Federal Interagency Reentry Council agencies are putting strategies in place to ensure that children of incarcerated parents’ chances for success are not negatively impacted by their parent’s incarceration.

**Who Can Apply For Funding/Allocation Method:** OJJDP transfers the funds to the Department of Health and Human Services via an inter-agency agreement.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without dedicated resources for this program, OJJDP will have to delay development of new content for the portal and update to existing content to fit the availability of discretionary funding for this purpose. If OJJDP encounters significant new demands on its discretionary funding, it may be forced to discontinue the portal in favor of funding higher-priority needs.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:** This program supports the successful and safe transition of young parents from secure confinement back to their families and communities, and the support of their children. The program goal is to provide an easy to access website (<http://youth.gov/youth-topics/children-of-incarcerated-parents>) that disseminates resources, best

practices and funding opportunities to children of incarcerated parents, their caregivers, and those that work with them.

**Budget Request:**

Funding: +\$103.0 million

(dollars in thousands)	DOJ Strategic Goal & Objective	OJP Strategic Goal & Objective	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget Request	FY 2017 Request vs. FY 2016 Enacted
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>					
Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence	2.2	2.2	8,000	23,000	15,000
<b>Subtotal, SLLEA</b>			<b>\$8,000</b>	<b>\$23,000</b>	<b>\$15,000</b>
<b>Juvenile Justice Programs</b>					
COIP Web Portal	2.2	1.1	0 <sup>1</sup>	500	500
Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	3.1	1.1	0 <sup>1</sup>	2,000	2,000
National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	2.1	1.1	0	4,000	4,000
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	2.1	1.1	8,000	18,000	10,000
Delinquency Prevention Program	2.2	2.2	17,500	42,000	24,500
JABG Program	2.1	1.1	0	30,000	30,000
Part B: Formula Grants	3.1	5.1	58,000	75,000	17,000
<b>Subtotal, JJP</b>			<b>\$83,500</b>	<b>\$171,500</b>	<b>\$88,000</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>\$91,500</b>	<b>\$194,500</b>	<b>\$103,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Funded as a Delinquency Prevention carve-out.

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)	FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)
FY 2015 Enacted	0	0	0	81,000		
FY 2016 Enacted	0	0	0	91,500		
FY 2017 Current Services	0	0	0	91,500		
<i>Increases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0		0	0
Non-Personnel				103,000		
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$194,500	0	0

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Implementing the 21st Century Policing Task Force Recommendations and the President’s Community Policing Initiative</b>
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
DOJ Strategic Objective:	3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal and international law enforcement.
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Program Increase:	Dollars <b>+\$27,500,000, for a total of \$50,000,000</b>

**Problem:** Recent events have highlighted the importance of trust and cooperation between law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve, as well as the consequences that can arise when this trust breaks down. These issues go beyond holding individual officers responsible for inappropriate conduct. Without the trust of and help from the communities they serve, law enforcement agencies may find it very difficult to effectively uphold the law and make their communities safer places to live.

Building better relations with the communities they serve, ensuring that each individual they come into contact with is treated fairly, and working with their communities to address public safety challenges are essential components of modern policing. Unfortunately, these issues often do not receive enough resources and attention at the state, local, and tribal levels.

**Solution:** OJP’s FY 2017 President’s Budget request includes two proposals to build community justice and trust:

1. [Procedural Justice – Building Community Trust](#) +\$20.0 million
2. [Body Worn Camera \(BWC\) Partnership Program](#) +\$7.5 million

Total [Budget Increase Request](#) **+\$27.5 million**

These programs support the Department’s mission to improve public safety and promote the fair and impartial administration of justice. In addition, these programs support the Administration’s Building Community Justice and Trust Initiative, DOJ’s Community Policing Initiative, and ongoing federal efforts to implement the recommendations of the President’s Task Force on 21st Century Policing.

## 1. Procedural Justice – Building Community Trust

+ \$20.0 million

OJP requests \$20.0 million to establish the Procedural Justice—Building Community Trust program. This program will focus on enhancing procedural justice, reducing bias, and supporting racial reconciliation in the criminal and juvenile justice systems. The Procedural Justice program, which will be administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), will use a multi-faceted approach to enhance community trust and help to repair relationships between law enforcement agencies and communities – particularly communities of color.

Key elements of this approach will include: 1) procedural justice, 2) bias reduction, and 3) racial reconciliation. If a grantee can effectively address these three concerns, it can create an environment for effective partnerships between the local criminal justice system and the citizens it serves and provides an incentive to identify and solve problems collaboratively.

**Background:** A substantial portion of the U.S. population has contact with the criminal justice system each year. According to the BJS Police-Public Contact Survey, in 2008, approximately 40 million U.S. residents age 16 or older had contact with the police in the preceding 12 months. In the same year, almost seven million persons aged 12 and over reported being the victims of a crime to the police. Contact with the criminal justice system, as either victim or offender, is particularly prevalent for communities of color. A recent study showed that one-half of all young men of color have at least one arrest by age 23, and African-Americans are substantially more likely to be the victims of violent crimes than whites, Asians, or Hispanics/Latinos.

Research on procedural justice and community trust shows that people, both youth and adults, who perceive that they are treated fairly and respectfully by police, report positive impressions of law enforcement, even when the interaction results in a sanction. Individual experiences with and perceptions of law enforcement can in turn shape broader community responses. There are other reasons to be attentive to procedural justice and community trust and the related concepts of implicit bias and racial reconciliation. Unjust interactions by police can be civil rights violations, lead to wrongful convictions, and harm crime victims.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** State, local, and tribal courts and criminal justice agencies, on behalf of a coalition that includes representatives of local law enforcement and criminal justice agencies, community leaders, BCJI Program, and other local stakeholders.

**Allocation Method:** Grantees receiving awards under the Procedural Justice – Building Community Trust program will be selected through a competitive, peer-reviewed grant application process.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** If this request is not funded, OJP will not have a dedicated source of funding to support innovative programs to help state, local, and tribal governments address procedural justice concerns and improve relationships between criminal justice agencies and the citizens they serve. Since these issues are not currently addressed by any existing OJP program, OJP would be unable to address these concerns .

**Similar Programs:** None



**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:** This program will enhance procedural justice, reduce bias, and support racial reconciliation at the community level. Key data points for tracking will include data such as perceptions of procedural justice and safety, as well as stops, frisks, arrests, rate of citizen reporting to the police, citizen complaints (review and disposition of), incarceration, crime rate, charging decisions, pleas, and convictions, and other outcomes for youth and adults.

**2. Body Worn Camera (BWC) Partnership Program +\$7.5 million**

OJP requests an increase of \$7.5 million, for a total of \$30.0 million, for the BWC Partnership Program. This program, administered by OJP’s Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), will award grants supporting effective implementation of BWC systems by state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies and provide training and technical assistance to recipients of implementation funding.

Grants supporting BWC systems implementation will range between \$25,000 and \$1 million depending on the size of the jurisdiction served by the agency receiving the grant. Agencies receiving these awards will be subject to a 50 percent matching requirement and therefore will only be able to apply for up to half of the full cost of implementing their BWC systems. (Agencies may count the costs of data storage infrastructure needed to support BWC systems as part of their matching contribution.)

Based on the President’s Budget request and current plans for this program, OJP estimates that this program will make approximately 90 awards intended to benefit more than 21,000 officers in FY 2017. OJP also anticipates supplementing funding for training and technical assistance (TTA) to help all jurisdictions with BWC policy and implementation efforts (even if they do not receive matching grant funding). The TTA program employs a network of subject matter experts who are available to assist in developing problem-solving strategies and adopting BWC technology, maintain the BJA Body-Worn Camera Toolkit, and track the outcomes of the awarded grants.

**Background:** Current research suggests that body-worn cameras are a useful tool for building and maintaining trust between law enforcement and the communities they serve. Evidence indicates that the presence of body-worn cameras can assist in de-escalating conflicts, resulting in more constructive encounters between the police and members of the community. In the event of a crime, confrontation, or use-of-force incident, cameras capture empirical evidence in an inalterable record of events protecting the citizens’ and the officers’ honor.

Preliminary research based on studies of multiple implementations and scenarios show that departments deploying body-worn cameras receive fewer public complaints, file fewer use-of-force reports, and show a reduction in adjudicated complaints resulting in a decrease of settlements. BJA maintains the Body-worn Camera Toolkit, a web-based resource that provides policy development and implementation support to the nations criminal justice agencies.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** All units of state and local government and federally recognized Indian tribes and Native Alaskan communities (matching grants for BWC systems), and national and regional public and private entities with relevant expertise in the areas of law enforcement and BWC systems (training and technical assistance awards).

**Allocation Method:** Grantees receiving awards under the BWC Partnership Program will be selected through a competitive, peer-reviewed grant application process.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without this funding, OJP will have no dedicated source for supporting the purchase and implementation of BWC systems or provide TTA services. While local and tribal jurisdictions could choose to use Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) funding for this purpose, this would force these jurisdictions to divert funding from other local priorities.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:** This initiative will help the federal government be a full partner with state and local law enforcement agencies to build and sustain trust between communities and those who serve and protect these communities to:

- Improve law enforcement interactions with the public.
- Assist in de-escalating conflicts, resulting in more constructive encounters between the police and members of the community.
- Provide a visual and audio record of interactions.
- Provide empirical evidence in an inalterable record of events protecting the citizens' and the officers' honor.
- Reduce public complaints, file fewer use-of-force reports, and show a reduction in adjudicated complaints resulting in a decrease of settlements.

**Budget Request:**

Funding: +\$27.5 million

(dollars in thousands)	DOJ Strategic Goal & Objective	OJP Strategic Goal & Objective	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget Request	FY 2017 Request vs. FY 2016 Enacted
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>					
Procedural Justice – Building Community Trust	3.1	5.1	0	20,000	20,000
Body Worn Camera (BWC) Partnership Program	3.1	5.1	22,500	30,000	7,500
<b>Total, Implementing The 21st Century Policing Task Force Report and the President's Community Policing Initiative</b>			<b>\$22,500</b>	<b>\$50,000</b>	<b>\$27,500</b>

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)	FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)
FY 2015 Enacted	0	0	0	19,000 <sup>1/</sup>		
FY 2016 Enacted	0	0	0	22,500		
FY 2017 Current Services	0	0	0	22,500		
<i>Increases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Personnel				27,500		
Grand Total	0	0	0	50,000	0	0

<sup>1/</sup>The FY 2015 Body-Worn Cameras Pilot Implementation Program was funded through a portion of the Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) appropriation available for the development and acquisition of new technologies as well as never obligated balances released to BJA for additional funding activities.

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Improving Access to Justice</b>
Budget Appropriations:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Juvenile Justice Programs
DOJ Strategic Objective:	3.1 Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs
Organizational Programs:	Bureau of Justice Assistance Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Program Increase:	Dollars <b>+\$13,300,000, for a total of \$15,800,000</b>

**Problem:** Both adults and juveniles who are low to moderate income in this country often do not have access to a lawyer in both the criminal and civil justice systems. The right to counsel is fundamental to a fair criminal justice system and necessary to improving equal access to justice for all Americans—two central missions of the Department of Justice. In particular, youth without counsel are often uninformed about the serious and long-term consequences of juvenile court adjudications and enter into plea agreements that set them up for future failure.

**Solution:** In 2010, the Department established the Office for Access to Justice (ATJ) to address growing concerns in the criminal and civil justice systems, and to help deliver outcomes that are fair and accessible to all, regardless of wealth and status. Right to Counsel—Answering Gideon’s Call will provide resources to ensure that no person faces potential time in jail without first having the aid of a lawyer to present an effective defense, as required by the United States Constitution. The Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program will support juvenile indigent defender offices, and develop and implement standards of practice and policy for the effective management of such offices. The Civil Legal Aid Competitive Grants Program will provide funding, training, and technical assistance to incentivize civil legal aid planning processes and system improvements, supporting innovative efforts to improve and expand civil legal assistance services at the state, local, and tribal levels.

OJP’s FY 2017 President’s Budget includes three program increase requests to help expand access to justice, in addition to a request for additional related data collection (+\$2.5 million):

1. <a href="#">Indigent Defense—Answering Gideon’s Call</a>	+\$5.4 million
2. <a href="#">Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program</a>	+\$2.9 million
3. <a href="#">Civil Legal Aid—Competitive Grants Program</a>	+\$5.0 million
Total <a href="#">Budget Increase Request</a> for Improving Access to Justice	<b>+\$13.3 million</b>

Additionally, BJS requests \$2.5 million for data collection efforts and NIJ requests \$5.7 million for research related to Indigent Defense in FY 2017. See “Improving Criminal Justice Data Collection, Reporting, Information Sharing, and Evidence Generation” on Pages 144 and 145.

## 1. Indigent Defense—Answering Gideon’s Call +\$5.4 million

OJP requests \$5.4 million to establish the new Indigent Defense—Answering Gideon’s Call program. Administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), this program will provide funding and other resources to support changes in state and local criminal court practices. This includes:

- Support for BJA’s [Right to Counsel \(R2C\) National Consortium](#), which consists of national, state, and local criminal justice stakeholders, community advocates, and policymakers who are committed to ensuring that no person faces the loss of liberty without first having the aid of a lawyer with the time, ability, and resources to present an effective defense. The R2C also leverages private/public funds and continues the momentum established by the Attorney General’s Gideon’s 50th Anniversary Summit.
- Training, Mentoring, and Leadership Development for Public Defenders involving evidence-based solutions and best practices that would benefit their offices.
- Engaging the Judiciary and Other Stakeholders to make system improvements needed to meet [national standards](#) through technical assistance, public education, policy development, and training. Public defenders cannot drive systems improvements without the support of other system stakeholders, including judges and prosecutors. Based on successful efforts to improve public defense systems across the country, this strategy, as part of the Right to Counsel Consortium, would use trainings, webinars and other outreach to engage and inform state legislatures, judges, prosecutors and other criminal justice system officials about current challenges and best practices on public defense.

**Background:** The 1963 Supreme Court ruling in *Gideon vs. Wainwright* upheld the right of the accused to have a proper defense and mandated that state courts appoint attorneys for defendants who could not afford to retain counsel on their own.

In many states, particularly with dwindling state budgets, the indigent defense system cannot meet the demands being placed on it. Many defendants receive insufficient representation or, in some cases, no representation at all. This is a concern because it:

- Violates the constitutional rights of our citizens;
- Contributes to over-incarceration (defendants may not get the benefit of available alternatives to incarceration for first-time or low-level offenses); and
- Reduces confidence in the justice system.

Similarly, the 1967 Supreme Court ruling in *In re Gault* (387 U.S. 1, 1967) established due process rights for children in delinquency proceedings, and yet legal services for children are also inadequate. The Constitutional protections are simply not a reality for many young people who come into contact with America’s juvenile justice systems. According to the *Survey of*

*Youth in Residential Placement (SYRP)*, only 52% of youth who are not yet adjudicated report having a lawyer and only 42% of youth in custody reported that they have a lawyer.

**Who Can Apply for Funding:** State, local, tribal, non-profit, universities, and for-profit

**Allocation Methods:** Competitive grants

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes for Right to Counsel -- Answering Gideon's Call:**

- Reduced number of adults entering the criminal justice systems and thus decreased corrections costs. Improved, effective representation leads to the benefit of available alternatives to incarceration for first time or low-level offenses.
- Increased trust and confidence in the criminal justice system thus better outcomes for communities.
- Better defendant outcomes thus fewer collateral consequences.

## 2. Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program + \$2.9 million

OJP requests an increase of \$2.9 million, for a total of \$5.4 million, for the Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program. Administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), this program promotes the systemic changes needed to make the protections promised by the Supreme Court's *Gault* decision a reality for America's young people.

This program provides grants, training, and technical assistance to the juvenile defense attorneys (including public defenders, court-appointed counsel, and legal services providers) as well as states and tribal governments to help them improve the quality of juvenile defense services and delivery systems to meet national standards. Specifically, the initiative will support the:

- Development and implementation of consistent standards of practice by states;
- Development and implementation of policies and procedures that divert status offenders and low risk youth charged with non-violent offenses into prevention and treatment programs and out of the juvenile justice system, promote equal justice, and improve perceptions of fairness among youth;
- Development of state or regional resource centers that will assist state, tribal and local juvenile defense systems with collecting and analyzing data, and leveraging resources;
- Provision of training and technical assistance to the juvenile defense attorneys and legal services providers on adolescent brain development, recent advances in neuroscience, and the impact that trauma caused by exposure to violence has on human development and well-being;
- Peer-to-peer consultation and networking amongst the juvenile defenders;
- Hiring and training civil legal services attorneys to provide direct legal services to youth reintegrating back into their communities from secure confinement or out-of-home placement. This may include assistance with access to education, employment, housing, and

health care as well as with pursuing expungement of juvenile and criminal history records, in appropriate cases; and

- Collaboration between judges, attorneys, social workers, and other stakeholders in juvenile defense to share experiences, tools, trends, developments, resources and strategies, problem solve, address reoccurring challenges to developing a shared practice, and inform the current knowledge base of best and promising practices for juvenile indigent defense.

**Background:** The role of the juvenile defender is highly complex and specialized. Since the United States Supreme Court’s ruling in *In re Gault*, 387 U.S. 1 (1967) which established that children have the right to counsel in delinquency proceedings, there has been controversy regarding the scope and breadth of that right. One thing remains constant—children, most of all, need access to competent counsel when they come before the court system. According to OJJDP’s *Survey of Youth in Residential Placement (SYRP)*, only 42 percent of youth in custody report that they have a lawyer. The SYRP also reports that only a minority of youth in custody have requested contact and only 13 percent requested and actually received access to a lawyer.

Juveniles are usually not aware of the long-term negative consequences associated with their records such as barriers to housing, education, employment, health care, and insurance. Social, emotional, and psychological consequences such as trauma, and a sense of shame and humiliation, are also of significant concern.

**Who Can Apply for Funding:** States, territories, tribal governments, and D.C.), local governments (cities and counties), and non-profits, including national and state based advocacy organizations

**Allocation Methods:** Competitive Grants

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes for Juvenile Indigent Defense:**

- Increased number of youth who have access to counsel at pre-and post-adjudication hearings.
- Reduced number of juveniles that are sentenced to out-of-home placement.
- Reduced need and costs for the criminal justice system.

### 3. Civil Legal Aid--Competitive Grants Program + \$5.0 million

OJP requests \$5.0 million to establish the new Civil Legal Aid—Competitive Grants Program. Administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, in collaboration with the Department’s Access to Justice Initiative (ATJ), this program will provide funding, training, and technical assistance to help state, local, and tribal governments assess their civil legal aid delivery systems and make improvements. This would involve leveraging existing legal aid nonprofits, state courts, local bar associations, technology innovations, law schools, and pro bono programs to develop innovative models that make use of public/private collaboration.

The program is based on successful state efforts to look at all available resources, identify unmet needs, and develop strategies to meet them. For example, bipartisan Access to Justice Commissions:

- In North Carolina, developed NCVetsLegal.org as a clearinghouse for self-help resources to help address veterans' legal needs by working with the Bar Association, legal aid programs, law students, and veterans organizations.
- In Tennessee, developed OnlineTNJustice, enabling any income-qualified person with internet access to pose a legal question answered by private attorney volunteers in order to reach remote rural parts of their state and deploy more volunteer attorneys.

**Background:** Many Americans who appear in civil court to address significant life-altering events — such as foreclosure proceedings, domestic violence matters, or child custody cases— do so without a lawyer. According to studies conducted by the Legal Services Corporation and other legal services organizations, current federal funding for civil legal aid programs allows most of them to meet only 20% of the civil legal needs of low-income Americans. Furthermore, these statistics describe only those below the poverty line and do not reflect the tens of millions of moderate income Americans who also cannot afford a lawyer.

Inefficiencies from escalating numbers of self-represented litigants compound budget woes for our courts, creating delays and additional burdens for both state and federal courts. Providing legal assistance to people who cannot afford it also offers economic benefits by preventing violence and financial waste. For example, helping victims of domestic violence obtain safe child custody arrangements and support payments may enable them to leave abusive relationships and significantly reduce violence to themselves, their children, and others.

The program will require an evaluation of each project to further the Administration's efforts to use evidence-based decision-making to improve results.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** State, local, tribal, non-profit, universities, and for-profit organizations

**Allocation Methods:** Competitive Grants

**Similar Programs:** None. The Legal Services Corporation addresses the lack of civil legal assistance for low-income individuals by providing funding for direct legal services. This program would not fund direct legal services. Instead, it will support states in assessing their civil legal aid delivery systems and making improvements.

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:**

- Grantees would identify unmet legal needs in their states and develop implementation plans in their states for how to expand access to justice in their jurisdictions.
- Higher number of low-moderate income Americans with a lawyer in civil proceedings.



## Budget Request:

Funding: +\$13.3 million

(dollars in thousands)	DOJ Strategic Goal & Objective	OJP Strategic Goal & Objective	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget Request	FY 2017 Request vs. FY 2016 Enacted
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>					
Civil Legal Aid	3.1	5.1	0	5,000	5,000
Answering Gideon's Call	3.1	5.2	0	5,400	5,400
<b>Subtotal, SLLEA</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>10,400</b>	<b>10,400</b>
<b>Juvenile Justice Programs</b>					
Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense	3.1	5.2	2,500	5,400	2,900
<b>Subtotal, JJP</b>			<b>2,500</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>2,900</b>
<b>Total, Improving Access to Justice</b>			<b>\$2,500</b>	<b>\$15,800</b>	<b>\$13,300</b>

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)	FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)
FY 2015 Enacted	0	0	0	2,500*		
FY 2016 Enacted	0	0	0	2,500		
FY 2017 Current Services	0	0	0	2,500		
<i>Increases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Personnel				13,300		
Grand Total	0	0	0	15,800	0	0

\*In FY 2015, the Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program was appropriated \$2.5 million as a carveout under the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program.

## V. Program Increases by Item

**Item Name:** **Improving Criminal Justice Data Collection, Reporting, Information Sharing, and Evidence Generation**

**Budget Appropriation:** Research, Evaluation and Statistics

**DOJ Strategic Objective(s):** 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies.

**Organizational Program(s):** Bureau of Justice Statistics  
National Institute of Justice

**Program Increase:** Dollars **+\$44,000,000 for a total of \$125,000,000**

**Problem:** The need to share results of evidence-based research to learn “what works” within the criminal and juvenile justice and crime victim service communities has been widely acknowledged as an essential step toward improving effectiveness and efficiency of these programs. The expansion of data being collected by many of these agencies is increasingly being leveraged to facilitate the exchange of information more rapidly at the federal, state and local levels as well as the sharing of information across jurisdictional boundaries and online with the public. To respond effectively to the emerging challenges of crime and justice, such as police legitimacy, policy makers, agency decision makers, and researchers require access to more and better data and empirical evidence regarding what works with regard to policy and practice to address these challenges.

**Solution:** Improvements in the collection of administrative data by justice organizations can be leveraged by research oriented organizations, such as the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), to expand access to data, providing information with which to generate national statistics on crime and its outcomes and to produce evidence-based research and to evaluate “what works.” BJS and NIJ focus on collecting both qualitative and quantitative data that will improve our collective knowledge and understanding of crime and justice issues through measurable outcomes.

OJP’s FY 2017 President’s Budget request includes five proposals to help improve evidence generation and information sharing:

1. [CrimeSolutions.gov](http://CrimeSolutions.gov) +\$3.0 million
2. [Forensic Science](#) +\$2.0 million
3. [National Crime Statistics Exchange \(NCS-X\)](#) +\$10.0 million
4. [Research, Development and Evaluation \(NIJ Base\)](#) +\$12.0 million
5. [Criminal Justice Statistics Program \(BJS Base\)](#) +\$17.0 million

**Total [Budget Increase Request](#) for Improving Evidence:** **+\$44.0 million**

OJP requests \$3.0 million to establish a dedicated source of funding for CrimeSolutions.gov. This program provides practitioners and policymakers with a credible, online source for evidence-based information on “what works” and what is promising in criminal justice, juvenile justice, and crime victim services policy and practice, as well as what has not been proven to work. CrimeSolutions.gov is a searchable online database with profiles of nearly 300 evidence-based programs covering a range of justice-related topics, including corrections; courts; crime prevention; substance abuse; juveniles; law enforcement; technology and forensics; and victims. The database is user-friendly, providing information in clear, concise, accessible language and offers multiple points of access or “views,” so that users can choose how best to access material. CrimeSolutions.gov receives an average of 1,800 visitors per day and is among the most widely used source of its kind.

Funding for this program supports the work of subject matter experts who: 1) review new and promising program and policies for inclusion in the CrimeSolutions.gov database, 2) update and maintain the database and the CrimeSolutions.gov web site that provides public access to the database, and 3) assist CrimeSolutions.gov users with questions related to evidence-based programs.

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

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** State, local, and tribal government agencies; nonprofit and for-profit organizations; institutions of higher education; and qualified individuals with expertise in evidence-based programs and program evaluation.

**Allocation Method:** Recipients of contracts or cooperative agreements supported by this program are chosen through a competitive, merit-based selection process.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** A deficiency in funding could create a backlog of programs and practices and evidence-based strategies at the Federal, state and local levels. A lack of utility for stakeholders will lead to a lack of confidence in the reliability and usefulness of the online database.

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcome:** A critical outcome for this program will be to continue to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the databases in order to provide searchable and verifiable evidence to support and maintain timely criminal justice policy issues.

## 2. Forensic Science

+\$2.0 million

OJP requests an increase of \$2.0 million, for a total of \$6.0 million, for the Forensic Science program. Of the amount requested, \$3.0 million will be transferred to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) for measurement science and standards in support of forensic science through administration of the Organization of Scientific Area Committees (OSAC). Remaining funds will support the National Commission on Forensic Science (Commission). The Commission was established with DOJ in partnership with NIST and a portion of the increased funds may be transferred to NIST to support OSAC activities. The objectives of the Commission are to provide recommendations and advice to DOJ concerning national methods and strategies for:

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

**Background:** The Attorney General chartered the Commission in March 2013, and the Deputy Attorney General and the Director of NIST both serve as co-chairs as part of an interagency partnership to strengthen forensic science in the United States. Commission recommendations are developed by several subcommittees that focus on specific priority areas to enhance the practice and improve the reliability of forensic science. This unique interagency partnership leverages DOJ's role as a leader in forensic science policy and NIST's long-standing expertise to promulgate standards and best practices for the forensic sciences.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** OJP does not award grants or cooperative agreements under this program. The funding that OJP retains is directly administered by NIJ to support the activities of the Commission.

**Allocation Method:** The funding transferred to NIST does support grant awards; NIST oversees all aspects of these grants.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Insufficient funding will decrease Commission productivity for providing recommendations to the Attorney General, thereby creating delays in strengthening the validity and reliability of the forensic sciences and creating gaps in the quality of services provided by forensic science laboratories.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:** Anticipated outcomes focus on improving the quality of forensic science services and creating consensus standards and best practices for forensic evidence processing and examinations.

**3. National Crime Statistics Exchange (NCS-X) +\$10.0 million**

OJP requests \$10.0 million to establish the National Crime Statistics Exchange (NCS-X) program. NCS-X, which will be administered by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), is a collaborative effort with the FBI to transition official law enforcement crime reporting from the Summary Reporting System (SRS) to the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS). NIBRS captures information on a comprehensive set of the crimes addressed by modern law enforcement agencies, providing specific details to address their constituencies' concerns and allocate resources more effectively. NIBRS collects incident-based crime statistics from law enforcement agencies across the country. However, only 6,500 of the Nation's roughly 18,000 law enforcement agencies participated in NIBRS as of 2014.<sup>12</sup> This represents about 29 percent of the United States' resident population, so the data cannot be reliably adjusted to produce national-level estimates or estimates for the largest jurisdictions in the nation.

In addition to supporting the goal of improving criminal justice data collection and evidence generation, the President's Task Force on 21<sup>st</sup> Century Policing identified in their 2015 report the need for nationally-representative, incident-based data on crimes reported to police, especially for promoting transparency by the police and understanding police responsiveness to crimes. The major law enforcement associations-comprised of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), Major Cities' Chiefs Association (MCSA), and National Sheriffs Association (NSA)-also signed a joint statement of support for the transition to NIBRS and for the NSC-X program to be the mechanism by which we achieve a nationally-representative system of NIBRS data.

With funding support from the FBI, BJS will provide funding to 400 scientifically selected law enforcement agencies that, when their data are combined with data from the current NIBRS participating agencies, will produce nationally representative incident-based statistics. The funding from the FBI is to provide direct support to law enforcement agencies and to the state crime reporting agencies that collect official police data from the agencies in their state. This includes funding to transition the 72 largest law enforcement agencies in the Nation to NIBRS, resulting in incident-based crime data coverage for nearly all of the major metropolitan areas in the U.S.

In addition to the direct support for the state and local agencies that BJS will provide in coordination with the FBI, an additional \$10.0 million is needed to ensure the success of the NCS-X project through the following activities:

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<sup>12</sup> Data source: <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/nibrs/2013/resources/nibrs-participation-by-population-group>

Assist with Agency Recruitment and Implementation of NIBRS in NCS-X Sample Agencies:

- Recruit state and local agencies throughout the life of NCS-X, including continuous communications and outreach activities, and development of recruitment marketing materials;
- Continuously track recruitment efforts nationally and assist BJS in addressing contingencies, as needed;
- Work with BJS in determining when replacements for sample agencies should be recruited;
- Conduct readiness assessments with the NCS-X sample agencies to determine the technical, staffing, and other resource needs associated with converting to NIBRS reporting;
- Maintain a repository of information gathered from readiness assessments with agencies and produce an assessment of the technical, staffing, and funding needs for reporting NIBRS data, for use by the FBI in converting additional agencies beyond the 400 NCS-X sample agencies;
- Provide consultation to state UCR programs in the development of their plans to implement or expand NIBRS in the state;
- Coordinate with BJS on the development of agreements with and conversion specifications for agencies to ensure inclusion of BJS-specific project goals; and
- Assist BJS in the coordination of activities associated with state and local agency grant programs.

Create Training Programs for State Crime Reporting Programs and NCS-X Sample Agencies:

- Develop training materials and tools to be used by local agencies in conversion:
  - Agency-specific training on data entry and coding;
  - Quality assurance involving agency-specific review, verification, and auditing processes;
- Establish enhanced NIBRS training materials for use primarily by state UCR programs, including a customizable web-based component.

Provide Technical Assistance:

- Produce a customizable playbook for NIBRS conversion, for use by state UCR programs and by local law enforcement agencies, that provides a blueprint for the process;
- Develop standard estimation guidance and procedures, as well as recommended report formats that effectively demonstrate the utility of NIBRS analyses for states and local agencies;
- Create customized explanations for changes in crime rates resulting from the conversion from summary reporting to NIBRS;
- Establish procedures that effectively reduce the cost and time involved in NIBRS certification;

- Develop a suite of analytical tools or capabilities for new NIBRS agencies which incorporate:
  - Data quality control standards; and
  - Effective methods of assessing data quality and coverage;
- Carry out analyses of NIBRS data to produce topical reports of interest to DOJ, other federal agencies, Congress, the Administration, and other stakeholders, and to showcase the unique capabilities of NIBRS data.

**Background:** The current national sources of data on crimes known to law enforcement are not comprehensive or detailed, and therefore are unable to generate the types of information needed to understand crime and the law enforcement response to it in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. As such, the FBI has declared its intention to retire the SRS and require that state and local agencies report crime data using the NIBRS standard. Because policymakers and criminal justice professionals and practitioners do not currently have incident-based data from law enforcement agencies:

- Public officials and criminal justice professionals are making policy decisions with information that has not changed substantially in content or methodology since the SRS was introduced in 1929;
- There are large gaps in overall knowledge about crime and the effectiveness of crime control policies, such as the rates of and changes over time in juvenile victimization and offending, domestic violence and other crimes against women, crimes against vulnerable populations like children and the elderly, crimes involving firearms, and crimes that result in serious injury, among others, and
- There is little detailed information available describing how the police respond to specific types of crimes, including the extent to which the law enforcement response to crime varies by the characteristics of the victims, the offenders, and the circumstances of the incident. There is also relatively little publicly available data on the degree to which police departments hold offenders accountable through arrests.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** National and regional public and private entities, including for-profit and nonprofit organizations, faith-based and community organizations, and institutions of higher education. Applicants must have demonstrated experience in relevant content areas, including implementing large-scale data collection programs, working with law enforcement agencies, working with state UCR agencies, using police administrative and operational records, developing training materials, conducting data analysis, disseminating statistical data, and assessing data quality for imputation and estimation purposes.

**Allocation Method:** BJS will determine the most effective allocation method to meet the needs of the project.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without funding for this request, implementation of NCS-X may be delayed by up to two years, which will delay the development of better quality statistical data on crime and effectiveness of crime control policies.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:** By 2020, BJS anticipates being able to make detailed estimates of crime for the nation, as well as many states and large metropolitan areas, using NIBRS data generated by the NCS-X program. Additional NIBRS data generated through the NCS-X initiative can also be used to identify and document emerging crime problems, produce outcome measures for initiatives aimed at affecting local crime rates or the police responses to them, produce measures on issues such as profiling and discrimination in departments based on analysis of arrests or prosecutors' declinations related to the characteristics of the victim or alleged offender, and examine events not well represented in the National Crime Victimization Survey or that are not currently available from many police departments (especially the mid-sized and smaller agencies) like gun violence, sexual violence, and offenses resulting in serious injury.

#### 4. Research, Development and Evaluation

+\$12.0 million

OJP requests an increase of \$12.0 million, for a total of \$48.0 million, for the Research, Development, and Evaluation Program. The mission of this program, administered by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is to improve knowledge and understanding of crime and justice issues through sciences, and to provide objective and independent knowledge and tools to reduce crime and promote justice, particularly at the state, local, and tribal levels. NIJ has supported a wide program of criminal justice focused research, development, and evaluation across the social/ behavioral, forensic, and physical sciences.

Of the \$12.0 million increase requested for the Research, Development, and Evaluation Program: \$5.0 million will fund the Collecting Digital Evidence Initiative in order to improve the means to conduct digital forensics of large-scale computer systems and networks; \$3.0 million will fund Social Science Research on Indigent Defense, which will include evaluations of current strategies for indigent defense, as well as research and development to generate new research-based strategies for strengthening and safeguarding indigent defense in the U.S.; \$2.7 million will support Civil Legal Research, in coordination with the Department's Access-to-Justice (ATJ) Initiative Office; and \$1.3 million will support NIJ's base set of programs, which support criminal justice-focused social, physical, and forensic science research.

**Background:** NIJ's pursuit of its mission is guided by the following principles:

- Research can make a difference in individual lives, in the safety of communities and in creating a more effective and fair justice system.
- Government-funded research must adhere to processes of fair and open competition guided by rigorous peer review.
- NIJ's research agenda must respond to the real world needs of victims, communities and criminal justice professionals.
- NIJ must encourage and support innovative and rigorous research methods that can provide answers to basic research questions as well as practical, applied solutions to crime.
- Partnerships with other agencies and organizations, public and private, are essential to NIJ's success.



**Who Can Apply For Funding:** States (including territories), units of local government, federally recognized Indian tribal governments that perform law enforcement functions, non-profit and for-profit organizations (including tribal non-profit and for-profit organizations), institutions of higher education (including tribal institutions of higher education), and certain qualified individuals.

**Allocation Method:** All cooperative agreements or contracts supported by this funding are awarded through a competitive, peer-reviewed application process.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without this increase in funding, BJS will not have sufficient resources to develop the empirical evidence needed to address high priority criminal justice issues, which may lead to delays in addressing emerging justice system challenges and slow the development of more effective criminal justice strategies and programs.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:** Anticipated outcome will be to increase research efforts that focus on evidence-based initiatives in order to create best strategies to enhance access to justice throughout the United States.

<b>5. Criminal Justice Statistics</b>	<b>+\$17.0 million</b>
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OJP requests an increase of \$17.0 million, for a total of \$58.0 million, for the Criminal Justice Statistics Program. This program is administered by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), whose mission is to collect, analyze, publish, and disseminate information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government. These data are critical to federal, state, and local policymakers in combating crime and ensuring that justice is both efficient and even-handed. BJS also provides technical and financial support to state governments in developing capabilities in criminal justice statistics and improving their criminal history records and information systems.

Of the \$17.0 million increase requested for the Criminal Justice Statistics Program: \$6.0 million will support the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) Sample Boost for Subnational Estimates program, which will provide for a permanent increase to the NCVS household sample in up to 22 states to allow for the production of estimates of victimization for states and select metropolitan statistical areas, large cities, and counties. These 22 states account for 79% of the U.S. population and 80% of crime known to police. The requested increase also includes \$2.5 million for two indigent defense initiatives: 1) \$1.0 million is for a National Survey of Public Defenders, which will provide statistics on public defenders nationwide; and 2) \$1.5 million is for a National Public Defenders Reporting Program, which will provide a mechanism to monitor changes in public defenders' offices workload and progress towards or deviation from American Bar Association standards for quality of indigent defense services. The remaining amount will be used for other research efforts to help resolve criminal justice issues.

**Background:** BJS is one of 13 federal statistical agencies and is the principal statistical agency of the Department of Justice. Its studies and data analyses are a vital tool for policymakers and criminal justice professionals looking to gain a better understanding of crime and justice related trends in the United States. It also assists researchers in studying the effectiveness of programs and policies.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** States (including territories), units of local government, federally recognized Indian tribal governments (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior) that perform law enforcement functions, non-profit and for-profit organizations (including tribal non-profit and for-profit organizations), institutions of higher education (including tribal institutions of higher education), and certain qualified individuals.

**Allocation Method:** All cooperative agreements or contracts supported by this funding are awarded through a competitive, peer-reviewed application process.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without the requested funding increase, BJS will not have sufficient funding to implement new data collection efforts and improve existing efforts, leading to delays in gathering and analyzing statistical data used the statistical data that policymakers and criminal justice professionals need to gain a better understanding of crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Outcomes:** The primary goal of this program is to strengthen the resources used to resolve criminal justice issues such as the electronic criminal history records, technical assistance and data collection.

## Budget Request:

Funding: +\$44.0 million

(dollars in thousands)	DOJ Strategic Goal & Objective	OJP Strategic Goal & Objective	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget Request	FY 2017 Request vs. FY 2016 Enacted
<b>Research, Evaluation and Statistics</b>					
CrimeSolutions.gov	3.1	6.2	0	3,000	3,000
Forensic Science	3.1	6.1	4,000	6,000	2,000
Research, Development and Evaluation	3.1	6.1	36,000	48,000	12,000
Criminal Justice Statistics Program	3.1	6.2	41,000	58,000	17,000
National Crime Statistics Exchange (NCS-X)	3.1	6,6.1	0	10,000	10,000
<b>Subtotal, RES</b>			<b>81,000</b>	<b>125,000</b>	<b>44,000</b>

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)	FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)
FY 2015 Enacted*	0	0	0	81,000		
FY 2016 Enacted	0	0	0	81,000		
FY 2017 Current Services	0	0	0	81,000		
<i>Increases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Personnel				44,000		
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>125,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>21<sup>st</sup> Century Justice Initiative (Mandatory)</b>
DOJ Strategic Objective:	3.4: Reform and strengthen America’s criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society.
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Program Increase:	Dollars <b>+\$500,000,000, for a total of \$500,000,000</b>

**Purpose:** To incentivize adoption of more innovative approaches to justice systems reforms to reduce both crime and unnecessary incarceration and build community trust.

This mandatory Initiative would use federal funding to accelerate and sustain reforms being pursued at the state/local level, by emphasizing system-wide changes that affect multiple fields and surging resources at areas most in need and providing funding to tackle most systemic issues -- such as the lack of critical data linkage across systems, mental health services, emergency housing, and more effective and more cost-efficient treatment and community supervision interventions.

Specifically, states would focus on one or more specific opportunities for reform in both the adult and juvenile systems below:

- **Examining and changing state laws and policies** that contribute to unnecessarily long sentences and unnecessary incarceration, without sacrificing public safety (e.g., sentencing reform; alternatives to incarceration, such as pre-arrest and pre-trial diversion; restorative justice; collateral consequences; mental health and other treatment; etc.);
- **Promoting critical advancements in community-oriented policing.** For example, implementing the six pillars of the 21st Century Policing Task Force Report: Building Trust and Legitimacy; Policy and Oversight; Technology and Social Media; Community Policing and Crime Reduction; Training and Education; and Officer Wellness and Safety; and
- **Providing comprehensive front-end and reentry services,** including educational programs, job skills/vocational training, addiction programming, mental health and other treatment, for both community and corrections-based settings.

**Background:** Past Federal funding helped drive state and local criminal justice priorities toward lengthy mandatory minimum sentences and other “tough on crime” measures. Today, there is broad bipartisan agreement that many of the existing policies are no longer a good match for the reality we currently face: a reality in which crime rates are dramatically lower, significant numbers of the population have a criminal record, and we are asking more of our men and women of law enforcement and our justice system.

The Administration, through initiatives such as “Smart on Crime,” has consistently worked to incentivize justice reform policies that reduce crime, reduce the harms and costs of over-incarceration, protect public safety and have a positive impact on communities – including significant investments in the Second Chance reentry programs and the Justice Reinvestment Initiative. Since taking office, the President has highlighted the urgent need for reform across the system: as he recently explained, “[O]ur criminal justice system isn’t as smart as it should be. It’s not keeping us as safe as it should be. It is not as fair as it should be. Mass incarceration makes our country worse off, and we need to do something about it.”<sup>13</sup>

This initiative is in line with the numerous reforms called for by this Administration – that justice reform should happen in the community, courtroom, and cellblock.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** State governments, or statewide criminal justice agencies.

**Allocation Method:**

- **Planning Grants (5%).** Partner national experts with a state’s bipartisan representation of elected officials and justice system practitioners to analyze specific drivers of crime in that state and develop state-specific policies. Funds would be used to define the problem, detail a multi-year strategy including specific budgets and timelines, and obtain buy-in from relevant government and community stakeholders.
- **Implementation Grants (50%).** States that develop plans that promote the goals of the Initiative and meet certain baseline requirements – such as incorporating evidence-based approaches; improving justice data collection; and prioritizing principles such as reducing racial and ethnic disparities – would receive additional funds to implement the plans.
- **Success Payments (35%).** Supplemental funding would be conditioned on meeting certain benchmarks (e.g., increased diversions to evidence-based alternatives to incarceration; increased number or percent of law enforcement officers trained in approaches referenced in the Final Report on the President’s Task Force on 21<sup>st</sup> Century Policing).
- **Federal Systems Reform (10%).** The Federal system should serve as a model for the state systems and a portion of the funding would go toward Federal systems reform, including improving skills, education, mental health, addiction and other recidivism-reduction programming in the Bureau of Prisons.

**Similar Programs:** While aspects of both the Second Chance Act grants and Justice Reinvestment Initiative are similar, the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Justice Initiative is a comprehensive approach that will require coordination and alignment with agencies and sectors outside of law enforcement, courts, and corrections, including public and mental health agencies, education systems, and housing authorities.

**Anticipated Program Outcomes:** The program will focus on achieving three objectives: reducing crime, reversing practices that have led to unnecessarily long sentences and unnecessary incarceration, and building community trust.

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<sup>13</sup> <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/07/14/remarks-president-naacp-conference>

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Public Safety Officers' Death Benefits Program (Mandatory)</b>
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
DOJ Strategic Objective:	2.2: Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations and uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims.
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Program Increase:	Dollars <b>+\$28,000,000, for a total of \$100,000,000</b>

**Purpose:** To provide financial assistance to survivors of law enforcement officers, firefighters, and other qualifying public safety officers and first responders whose deaths resulted from injuries sustained in the line of duty.

**Problem:** Although low crime rates, advances in technology, and improvements in training over the past several decades have improved on-the-job safety for law enforcement officers, firefighters, and other first responders, these occupations are still hazardous. In addition to coping with the emotional burdens of losing a loved one, survivors of public safety officers lost in the line of duty must cope with the financial burdens of lost income, funeral costs, and other related expenses.

**Solution:** The Public Safety Officers Benefits Program (PSOB) provides a one-time benefit to the survivors of law enforcement officers, firefighters, and other qualifying first responders and public safety officers to help survivors of those killed in the line of duty. The PSOB program also provide peace of mind to current public safety officers concerned about what would happen to their families' finances if they fell in the line of duty.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** Eligible beneficiaries include the surviving spouses, children, PSOB designees, life insurance beneficiaries, surviving parents, or adult children (in that order) of public safety officers killed in the line of duty.

**Allocation Method:** A detailed claim review process is required to determine eligibility. For all PSOB Death Benefits claims submitted in FY 2016, all qualifying claimants will receive a benefit payment of \$339,881.

This funding will provide additional resources to support payment of benefits for the growing numbers of claims being filed with the PSOB Program and make adjustments for the increase in the PSOB death benefit amount that is mandated by the program’s authorizing statute.

- PSOB death benefits are adjusted annually for inflation as measured by the core Consumer Price Index (CPI).
- Since the program’s creation in 1976, additional types of “public safety officers” have become eligible for PSOB death benefits. PSOB death benefits have also been expanded to cover deaths that did not occur directly in the line of duty resulting from duty-related “injuries” such as heart attacks, strokes, and vascular ruptures.
- This funding will also help OJP address the growing number of PSOB death benefits claims filed on behalf of police officers, firefighters and other first responders whose deaths resulted from participation in response, recovery, and clean-up efforts related September 11 terrorist attacks.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Depending on the volume of PSOB Death Benefits claims processed and paid during FY 2016, the amount of funding provided for these claims over the past two fiscal years (\$71.0-72.0 million) may not be sufficient to cover all qualifying claims. Although OJP can request additional funds from the U.S. Treasury to cover these claims, this may result in significant delays in paying claims submitted during the later months of FY 2016.

**Similar Programs:** None

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** None

**Anticipated Program Outcome(s):** In FY 2015, OJP obligated nearly \$80 million to pay 247 death benefits claims. This increase request will ensure that the PSOB Program has adequate funding to sustain this level of benefits claims in FY 2017. In FY 2016, the benefit amount increased by approximately \$881 per claim compared to FY 2015; assuming a similar adjustment for FY 2017 would require additional funding to ensure that all qualifying claims can be promptly paid.

**Budget Request:**

Funding: +\$28.0 million

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)	FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)
FY 2015 Enacted	0	0	0	71,000		
FY 2016 President’s Budget	0	0	0	72,000		
FY 2017 Current Services	0	0	0	72,000		
<i>Increases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Personnel				28,000		
Grand Total	0	0	0	100,000	0	0

## **VI. Program Decreases by Item**



<b>Program</b>	<b>FY 2016 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2017 President's Budget</b>	<b>Net Change</b>	<b>Decrease Justification</b>
<b><i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</i></b>				
Regional Information Sharing System (RISS)	35,000	25,000	(10,000)	The FY 2017 request for this program is sufficient to sustain its current level of activity and will not result in any significant effects on program performance.
<b>Subtotal, Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>(10,000)</b>	
<b><i>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</i></b>				
Body Worn Cameras - Research and Statistics	5,000	0	(5,000)	In FY 2017, research and statistics relating to body worn camera programs will be funded through the Body Worn Camera Partnership Program and the Smart Policing program, which is funded as a carveout under the Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program.
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	22,500	0	(22,500)	The FY 2017 President's Budget request replaces the line item that traditionally funds this program with a \$22.5 million carveout for this program under the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program. Funding this program within the Byrne JAG program will encourage grantees to integrate consideration of funding for body armor purchases with consideration of other law enforcement and criminal justice needs supported by the Byrne JAG program.
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) - Presidential Nominating Conventions	100,000	0	(100,000)	In FY 2016, Congress provided <u>one-time</u> funding of \$100 million within the Byrne JAG program to assist cities hosting the 2016 Presidential nominating conventions cover related security costs. <u>Excluding this funding</u> , the FY 2017 request for the Byrne JAG program provides a \$7.5 million <u>increase</u> over FY 2016 Enacted level.
Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program	2,500	2,000	(500)	The FY 2017 request for this program is sufficient to sustain its current level of activity. This decrease in program funding will not result in significant effects on program performance.
Community Teams to Reduce the SAK Backlog	45,000	41,000	(4,000)	The FY 2017 request for this program is equal to its FY 2015 Enacted funding level and will allow OJP to continue this program at a similar level of activity anticipated for FY 2016 without any significant effects on its performance.
Court Appointed Special Advocate Program	9,000	6,000	(3,000)	The FY 2017 request for this program is sufficient to sustain its historical level of activity.

Program	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Net Change	Decrease Justification
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	125,000	105,000	(20,000)	The FY 2017 request for this program is sufficient to continue funding grants for DNA analysis and capacity enhancement, post-conviction DNA testing, and sexual assault forensic exam programs. The request provides flexibility to target resources to areas where they are most needed and includes a \$20 million carve-out for addressing rape kit backlogs. A total of \$41 million is also requested for addressing sexual assault kit backlogs under the Community Teams to address the SAK Backlog program. This decrease will enable OJP to redirect funding to support other Administration and DOJ priorities, including support for community policing, juvenile justice programs, and Access to Justice initiatives.
Indian Country Initiatives	30,000	0	(30,000)	In FY 2017, line item funding for this program and the Tribal Youth Program is replaced by a request to create a 7 percent discretionary funding set aside to support flexible tribal justice assistance programs. Based on the FY 2017 President's Budget request, OJP anticipates that this set aside will generate approximately \$111 million to support tribal assistance programs (including the activities of this program).
John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program	2,000	0	(2,000)	The FY 2017 budget request proposes elimination of this program, which will enable OJP to redirect funding to support other Administration and DOJ priorities, including support for community policing, juvenile justice programs, and Access to Justice initiatives. In recent years, appropriations for this program have not been sufficient to support an effective effort to increase recruitment of prosecutors and public defenders.
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants	25,000	5,000	(20,000)	The FY 2017 budget request for this program is sufficient to maintain current levels of activity for both of these programs. An additional \$50 million will be available in FY 2017 for efforts to improve electronic criminal history records that support NICS is available under the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP). Since providing additional resources for this program above the FY 2017 President's Budget request level is not likely to result in significant improvements in program performance, this decrease is requested to redirect funding to other high-priority criminal justice needs, such as strengthening community policing programs, providing additional funding for juvenile justice programs, and implementing Access to Justice initiatives.

<b>Program</b>	<b>FY 2016 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2017 President's Budget</b>	<b>Net Change</b>	<b>Decrease Justification</b>
Paul Coverdell Grants	13,500	0	(13,500)	The FY 2017 budget request proposes elimination of this program, which will enable OJP to redirect funding to support other Administration and DOJ priorities, including support for community policing, juvenile justice programs, and Access to Justice initiatives. Overall appropriations for this program have declined in recent years to the point that awards under its formula grant program (which accounts for 75 percent of total awards) are not large enough to help recipients implement effective programs to improve the capacity of their forensic science laboratories.
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	13,000	12,000	(1,000)	The FY 2017 request for this program is sufficient to sustain its current level of activity. This decrease in program funding will not result in any significant effects on program performance.
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	210,000	0	(210,000)	The FY 2017 budget request proposes elimination of this program, which enables OJP to redirect funding to support other Administration and DOJ priorities, including support for community policing, juvenile justice programs, and Access to Justice initiatives. This program reimburses states for a portion of the cost of incarcerating criminal aliens, but does not enable OJP to promote effective strategies for addressing the underlying criminal justice issues surrounding criminal aliens and the corrections costs they generate.
Victims of Trafficking	45,000	0	(45,000)	The FY 2017 President's Budget request replaces the line item that traditionally funds this program with a \$45 million carveout for this program under the Crime Victims Fund (CVF) obligation limitation. Funding this program under the CVF will help OJP better coordinate this program's work with other victims services efforts supported by the Fund.
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction	6,500	5,000	(1,500)	The FY 2017 request for this program is sufficient to sustain its current level of activity and will not result in any significant effects on program performance.
<b>Subtotal, State &amp; Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>	<b>654,000</b>	<b>176,000</b>	<b>(478,000)</b>	
<b><i>Juvenile Justice Programs</i></b>				
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	2,000	1,500	(500)	The FY 2017 request for this program is sufficient to sustain its historical level of activity. This decrease in program funding will not result in any significant effects on program performance.

<b>Program</b>	<b>FY 2016 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2017 President's Budget</b>	<b>Net Change</b>	<b>Decrease Justification</b>
Missing and Exploited Children	72,160	67,000	(5,160)	The FY 2017 request for this program is equal to its FY 2015 Enacted funding level and will allow OJP to continue this program at the same level of activity anticipated for FY 2016 without any significant effects on its performance.
VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	20,000	11,000	(9,000)	The FY 2017 request for this program is sufficient to maintain its current level of activity without generating any adverse effects on its performance. Since providing additional resources above the FY 2017 President's Budget request level is not likely to lead to a significant improvement in program performance, this decrease will enable OJP to redirect funding to other juvenile justice priorities, such as increasing funding for Part B Formula Grants and implementing the new Smart on Juvenile Justice program.
Youth Mentoring	90,000	58,000	(32,000)	The FY 2017 request for this program is sufficient to maintain its current level of activity without generating any adverse effects on its performance. This will enable OJP to redirect funding to other juvenile justice priorities, such as increasing funding for Part B Formula Grants and implementing the new Smart on Juvenile Justice program.
<b>Subtotal, Juvenile Justice Programs</b>	<b>184,160</b>	<b>137,500</b>	<b>(46,660)</b>	
<b>TOTAL, OJP DISCRETIONARY DECREASES</b>	<b>873,160</b>	<b>338,500</b>	<b>(534,660)</b>	
<b><i>Crime Victims Fund (Mandatory)</i></b>				
Crime Victims Fund Obligation Limitation	3,042,000	2,000,000	(1,042,000)	The FY 2017 request for the Crime Victims Fund obligation limitation is sufficient to sustain the new initiatives begun with the unprecedented levels of funding provided for this program in FYs 2015 and 2016. The \$2.0 billion request will allow OJP to build on its successes of the past two years while managing the overall balances in the Crime Victims Fund in a responsible manner.
<b>Subtotal, Crime Victims Fund</b>	<b>3,042,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>(1,042,000)</b>	
<b>TOTAL, OJP MANDATORY DECREASES</b>	<b>3,042,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>(1,042,000)</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL, OJP DECREASES</b>	<b>3,915,160</b>	<b>2,338,500</b>	<b>(1,576,660)</b>	

## **VI. Exhibits**