

U.S. Department of Justice

FY 2016 PERFORMANCE BUDGET

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS



February 2015

## Table of Contents

<b>OJP Executive Summary</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>I. Overview</b>	<b>12</b>
A. Introduction	13
B. Mission and Vision	14
C. FY 2016 OJP Priorities	14
D. Integrated Strategic Planning, Performance and Budget	24
E. OJP Challenges	26
F. Major Functions and Organizational Structure	30
<b>II. Summary of Program Changes</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>III. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>IV. OJP Programs and Performance by Appropriations Account</b>	<b>52</b>
A. Management and Administration	53
1. Account Description	53
2. Performance Tables	55
3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies - N/A	55
B. Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	56
1. Account Description	56
2. Performance Tables	60
3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies	63
C. State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	74
1. Account Description	74
2. Performance Tables	78
3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies	87
D. Juvenile Justice Programs	100
1. Account Description	100
2. Performance Tables	102
3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies – N/A	104
E. Public Safety Officers’ Benefits	110
1. Account Description	110
2. Performance Tables	112
3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies	112

F.	Crime Victims Fund	113
1.	Account Description	113
2.	Performance Tables	117
3.	Performance, Resources, and Strategies	119
<b>V.</b>	<b>Program Increases by Item</b>	<b>121</b>
A.	OJP Management and Administration	122
B.	Part B: Formula Grants Program	128
C.	Smart on Juvenile Justice Program	131
D.	Delinquency Prevention Program (formerly Title V: Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants)	135
E.	Procedural Justice - Building Community Trust	139
F.	Byrne Competitive Grants	143
G.	Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	147
H.	Body Worn Camera Partnership Program	151
I.	Byrne Incentive Grants	156
J.	Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)	159
K.	National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	163
L.	Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence	167
M.	Second Chance Act/Offender Re-entry)	172
N.	Justice Reinvestment (Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction)	177
O.	Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	183
P.	Criminal Justice Statistics Programs	187
Q.	Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs	194
R.	Indigent Defense Initiative-- Answering Gideon's Call	199
S.	Indigent Defense Initiative -- Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program	204
T.	Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program	209
U.	Public Safety Officers Benefits--Mandatory (Death Benefits)	213
V.	Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program (formerly Mentally Ill Offender Act Program)	216
W.	Next Generation Identification (NGI) Assistance Program	221
X.	Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)	225
Y.	CrimeSolutions.gov (Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository)	230
Z.	Research on Domestic Radicalization and Violent Extremism	234
AA.	Countering Violent Extremism Grant Program	238
BB.	National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs)	242
CC.	Civil Legal Aid Competitive Grant	245
DD.	OJP Minor Program Increases	248
<b>VI.</b>	<b>Program Decreases by Item</b>	<b>251</b>
A.	Youth Mentoring	252
B.	DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	255
C.	VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	258
D.	Victims of Trafficking	261
E.	Crime Victims Fund (Mandatory)	264
F.	National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants	268
G.	OJP Program Eliminations	271
H.	OJP Minor Program Decreases	274
I.	State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	277

## **VII. Exhibits**

279

- A. Organizational Chart
- B. Summary of Requirements
- C. FY 2016 Program Changes by Decision Unit
- D. Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective
- E. Justification for Technical and Base Adjustments
- F. Crosswalk of 2014 Availability
- G. Crosswalk of 2015 Availability
- H. Summary of Reimbursable Resources
- I. Detail of Permanent Positions by Category
- J. Financial Analysis of Program Changes
- K. Summary of Requirements by Object Class
- L. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations
- M. Summary of Program Changes

**Department of Justice  
Office of Justice Programs  
FY 2016 President's Budget  
Executive Summary**



**Mission**

The mission of the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) is to increase public safety and improve the fair administration of justice across America through innovative leadership and programs. OJP strives to make the nation's criminal and juvenile justice systems more responsive to the needs of state, local, and tribal governments and their citizens. It does this by partnering with federal, state, and local agencies, as well as national, community- and faith-based organizations, to develop, operate, and evaluate a wide range of criminal and juvenile justice programs.

**Organization**

OJP is headed by an Assistant Attorney General (AAG) who promotes coordination among OJP bureaus and offices. OJP has five component bureaus: the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), and the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC). Additionally, OJP has one program office, the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART). The AAG is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. All other OJP bureau heads are presidentially appointed.

**FY 2016 Budget Request At A Glance**

FY 2015 Enacted:	\$4,051.8 million (717 positions)
Program Changes:	(\$1,301.9) million
FY 2016 Budget Request:	\$2,749.9 million (763 positions)
Change From FY 2015 Enacted:	(\$1,301.9) million (32.1%), +46 positions

**Resources**

The FY 2016 Budget request for OJP totals \$2,749.9 million, which is a 32.1 percent decrease below the FY 2015 Enacted level. The FY 2016 Budget also proposes no rescission of prior year balances.

**Personnel**

The OJP's direct positions for FY 2016 total 763 positions. OJP's FY 2016 request includes an increase of 46 positions over the FY 2015 Enacted level of 717 positions.

**FY 2016 OJP Strategy**

Although OJP does not directly carry out law enforcement and justice activities, its role is to work in partnership with the justice community to identify and address the most pressing challenges confronting the justice system and provide high quality knowledge through innovative research and development.

OJP's top priorities include fighting violent crime, implementing programs consistent with the Attorney General's *Smart on Crime* Initiative, reducing unnecessary confinement, preventing and treating youth

violence, responding to the needs of victims, supporting tribal justice systems, and improving indigent defense.

Crime and the ability to respond effectively to it continue to be major challenges for many communities. OJP promotes multi-jurisdictional, multi-divisional, and multi-disciplinary programs and partnerships that increase the capacity of communities to prevent and control serious crime problems. The Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG), Byrne Competitive, and Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Programs provide a flexible source of funding that helps state, local, and tribal governments address all forms of serious crime and promote evidence-based policing and prosecution strategies. The Byrne JAG program also supports the VALOR Initiative, which provides multi-level training to promote a culture of safety within state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies that will help to save officers' lives by better preparing them for the violent situations they may face in the line of duty. The National Criminal History Improvement Program provides resources to help states and territories improve the quality, timeliness, and immediate accessibility of criminal history and related records for use by federal, state, and local law enforcement.

In FY 2016, OJP is requesting funding to support a new Body Worn Camera (BWC) Partnership Program, which will fund competitive grants and training and technical assistance to help state, local, and tribal law enforcement and public safety agencies cover the costs of purchasing and deploying BWC systems and the data infrastructure needed to support their use. Additionally, funding is requested to support a new grant program, Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Grant Program, which will help community organizations to support flexible, locally-developed, community-led CVE models.

The FY 2016 Budget request emphasizes investment in programs that address the nation's top criminal justice and public safety priorities—especially reducing violent crime and protecting vulnerable populations in the justice system – and the Attorney General's *Smart on Crime* Initiative. OJP promotes innovation and the adoption of evidence-based practices throughout the nation's criminal justice systems through the Justice Reinvestment Initiative and the Smart Policing, Smart Prosecution, and Smart Probation programs (funded under the Byrne JAG and Second Chance Act Programs, respectively). OJP is also supporting the development and widespread adoption of evidence-based programs through the work of the NIJ and BJS, its CrimeSolutions.gov website, the work of the National Commission on Forensic Science (supported by the Forensic Science Program created in FY 2014), and the State and Local Assistance Help Desk and Diagnostic Center.

OJP also plays a leading role in the Department's efforts to address another justice system priority – improving access to justice throughout the nation's criminal and juvenile justice system. Many Americans who appear in court to address significant life-altering events — such as foreclosure proceedings, child custody cases, or immigration hearings — do so without a lawyer. Although more than 50 million Americans technically qualify for federally funded legal assistance, over half of those who seek such assistance are turned away due to lack of funding. The Attorney General's Access to Justice (ATJ) Initiative is promoting a wide array of programs and policy initiatives throughout the Department aimed at eliminating barriers that prevent people from understanding and exercising their rights, ensuring fair and just outcomes for all parties involved in the criminal or juvenile justice system, and improving the efficiency of the justice system to reduce costs and improve outcomes. In FY 2016, OJP is requesting continued funding for six ATJ initiatives originally proposed in the FY 2015 President's Budget, which will support state, local, and tribal efforts to improve indigent defense services, expand civil legal aid programs, and strengthen the relationships between communities and their criminal justice systems through a focus on procedural justice issues.

Repeat offenders who cycle in and out of the justice system commit a significant portion of all crime and drive up the cost of operating justice agencies. These offenders often have risk factors such as

mental health problems and substance abuse, limited education and literacy, inadequate job skills, and a lack of positive support systems that, if addressed, reduce the likelihood of re-offending. OJP promotes the development and implementation of evidence-based prisoner reentry programs that improve outcomes for offenders and reduce unnecessary confinement, which imposes significant social and economic costs on the American public without improving public safety. In addition to the Second Chance Act program (which supports reentry program implementation at the state, local, and tribal levels), OJP is committed to testing and developing new evidence-based reentry strategies through the Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement Program.

OJP is working to improve positive life outcomes for all youth and to prevent and reduce youth involvement in the juvenile and criminal justice system by addressing specific risk and protective factors associated with the likelihood of their involvement in the juvenile and criminal justice systems. The recidivism rate among juveniles following release from secure or other residential placement remains alarmingly high. OJP strives to strengthen the capability and capacity of our juvenile justice system to confront these challenges through prevention and intervention. OJP supports ongoing efforts to strengthen and reform the nation's juvenile justice system, expand the use of alternatives to incarceration in appropriate cases, and encourage the adoption of evidence-based programs and policies through the Part B: Formula Grants and Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Programs. OJP also works closely with its state, local and tribal partners through programs, such as the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention and the Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence Program, to develop innovative solutions that meet the changing needs and evolving juvenile justice challenges.

OJP also provides grant assistance for states, territories, tribal governments and other entities to use to implement, enhance and maintain sex offender programming throughout the United States. These grants, administered by OJP's SMART Office, provide funding for the implementation of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA), the development of a campus sexual assault perpetrator treatment program, continued support for sex offender management fellows and the SORNA Tribal Training and Technical Assistance Program.

Assisting victims of crime and improving the way the nation's criminal justice system responds to victims' needs is another top priority for OJP. Through the Crime Victims Fund, OJP supports 53 crime victim's compensation and services programs in every U.S. state, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, as well as over 4,500 victim assistance programs throughout the U.S. In FY 2016, OJP is requesting funding to continue implementing the Vision 21 strategy, which is a strategic plan that addresses the need for more victim-related data, research and program evaluation; holistic legal assistance for crime victims; resources for tribal victims; and capacity building to provide technology- and evidence-based training and technical assistance to help state, local, and tribal victims compensation and services programs meet the challenges of the 21st century.

**Office of Justice Programs**  
**Summary of Changes**  
**FY 2014 - FY 2016**  
**(dollars in thousands)**

	FY 2014 Omnibus (P.L. 113-76)	FY 2015 Enacted (P.L. 113-235)	FY 2016 President's Budget Request	FY 2016 President's Budget vs. FY 2015 Enacted
<b>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</b>				
Criminal Justice Statistics Programs	45,000	41,000	61,400	20,400
Indigent Defense Initiative-- National Survey of Public Defenders	[0]	[0]	[1,000]	[1,000]
Indigent Defense Initiative-- National Public Defenders Reporting Program: Design and Testing	[0]	[0]	[1,500]	[1,500]
NCVS Sample Boost for Subnational Estimates Program	[0]	[0]	[6,000]	[6,000]
Regional Information Sharing System (RISS)	30,000	30,000	25,000	(5,000)
Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs	40,000	36,000	52,500	16,500
Civil Legal Aid Research	[0]	[0]	[2,700]	[2,700]
Collecting Digital Evidence from Large-Scale Computer Systems and Networks	[0]	[0]	[5,000]	[5,000]
Indigent Defense Initiative-- Social Science Research on Indigent Defense	[0]	[0]	[3,000]	[3,000]
Forensic Science	4,000	4,000	6,000	2,000
National Commission on Forensic Science	[1,000]	[1,000]	[0]	[-1,000]
Transfer - NIST	[3,000]	[3,000]	[3,000]	[0]
CrimeSolutions.gov (Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository)	1,000	0	3,000	3,000
Research on Domestic Radicalization and Violent Extremism	0	0	4,000	4,000
<b>Subtotal, RES</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>111,000</b>	<b>151,900</b>	<b>40,900</b>
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>				
Adam Walsh Act	20,000	20,000	20,000	0
Body-Worn Camera Partnership Program	0	0	30,000	30,000
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	22,500	22,250	0	(22,250)
NIST Transfer	[1,500]	[1,500]	[0]	[-1,500]
Byrne Competitive Grants	13,500	0	15,000	15,000
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	10,500	0	29,500	29,500
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)	376,000	376,000	388,000	12,000
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	[0]	[0]	[22,500]	[22,500]
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	[0]	[10,500]	[0]	[-10,500]
Countering Violent Extremism - Training	[0]	[0]	[2,000]	[2,000]
Firearms Safety Materials and Gun Locks	[0]	[3,000]	[0]	[-3,000]
Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense	[0]	[2,500]	[0]	[-2,500]
Missing Alzheimer's Patient Alert Program	[0]	[750]	[0]	[-750]
Research on Domestic Radicalization	[4,000]	[4,000]	[0]	[-4,000]
Smart Policing	[5,000]	[5,000]	[10,000]	[5,000]
Smart Policing - Body-Worn Camera Demonstration	[0]	[0]	[10,000]	[10,000]
Smart Prosecution	[2,500]	[2,500]	[5,000]	[2,500]
State and Local Antiterrorism Training (SLATT)	[1,000]	[0]	[2,000]	[2,000]
State and Local Assistance Help Desk and Diagnostic Center (E2I)	[1,000]	[0]	[2,000]	[2,000]
VALOR Initiative	[15,000]	[15,000]	[15,000]	[0]
Voter Education on Puerto Rico Plebiscite	[2,500]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Byrne Incentive Grants	0	0	15,000	15,000
Campus Public Safety - National Center for Public Safety	2,000	2,000	0	(2,000)

	<b>FY 2014 Omnibus (P.L. 113-76)</b>	<b>FY 2015 Enacted (P.L. 113-235)</b>	<b>FY 2016 President's Budget Request</b>	<b>FY 2016 President's Budget vs. FY 2015 Enacted</b>
Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
Civil Legal Aid - Competitive Grant (in consult with ATJ)	0	0	5,000	5,000
Community Teams to Reduce the SAK Backlog	0	41,000	41,000	0
Comprehensive School Safety Initiative	75,000	75,000	75,000	0
Pilot Grants	[50,000]	[50,000]	[0]	[-50,000]
Research and Evaluation	[25,000]	[25,000]	[0]	[-25,000]
Countering Violent Extremism Program	0	0	6,000	6,000
Court Appointed Special Advocate Program	6,000	6,000	6,000	0
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	125,000	125,000	105,000	(20,000)
DNA Backlog	[117,000]	[117,000]	[0]	[-117,000]
Post-Conviction DNA Testing	[4,000]	[4,000]	[0]	[-4,000]
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners	[4,000]	[4,000]	[0]	[-4,000]
Sexual Assault Kit Backlog Reduction	[0]	[0]	[20,000]	[20,000]
Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence	8,000	8,000	23,000	15,000
Drug Court Program	40,500	41,000	36,000	(5,000)
Economic, High-tech, Cybercrime Prevention	10,000	13,000	15,000	2,000
Intellectual Property Enforcement Program	[0]	[2,500]	[2,500]	[0]
Indian Country Initiatives	30,000	30,000	0	(30,000)
Indigent Defense Initiative-- Answering Gideon's Call	0	0	5,400	5,400
John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program	2,000	2,000	0	(2,000)
Justice Reinvestment (Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction)	27,500	27,500	45,000	17,500
Task Force on Federal Corrections	[1,000]	[750]	[0]	[-750]
Justice and Mental Health Collaboration (formerly Mentally Ill Offender Act Program)	8,250	8,500	14,000	5,500
Missing Alzheimer's Patient Alert Program	750	0	0	0
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Initiative	58,500	[73,000]	[0]	[-73,000]
National Criminal Records History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	[46,500]	48,000	50,000	2,000
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants	[12,000]	25,000	5,000	(20,000)
National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs)	0	0	2,400	2,400
National Sex Offender Public Website	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Next Generation Identification (NGI) Assistance Program	0	0	5,000	5,000
Paul Coverdell Grants	12,000	12,000	0	(12,000)
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	7,000	11,000	9,000	(2,000)
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	12,500	13,000	10,500	(2,500)
Procedural Justice - Building Community Trust	0	0	20,000	20,000
Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)	4,000	4,000	10,000	6,000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	10,000	10,000	14,000	4,000
Second Chance Act/Offender Re-entry	67,750	68,000	120,000	52,000
Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Grants	[2,000]	[5,000]	[5,000]	[0]
Pay for Success (discretionary)	[2,500]	[2,500]	[20,000]	[17,500]
Pay for Success (Permanent Supportive Housing Model)	[5,000]	[5,000]	[10,000]	[5,000]
Smart Probation	[6,000]	[6,000]	[10,000]	[4,000]
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	180,000	185,000	0	(185,000)
Veterans Treatment Courts	4,000	5,000	4,000	(1,000)
Victims of Trafficking	14,250	42,250	10,500	(31,750)

	FY 2014 Omnibus (P.L. 113-76)	FY 2015 Enacted (P.L. 113-235)	FY 2016 President's Budget Request	FY 2016 President's Budget vs. FY 2015 Enacted
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction/ (S&L Gun Crime Prosecution Assistance)	8,500	5,000	5,000	0
Vision 21	12,500	12,500	0	(12,500)
<b>Total, State and Local Law Enforcement Asst</b>	<b>1,171,500</b>	<b>1,241,000</b>	<b>1,142,300</b>	<b>(98,700)</b>
<b>Juvenile Justice Programs</b>				
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	1,500	1,500	1,500	0
Children of Incarcerated Parents (COIP) Web Portal	500	500	500	0
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	5,500	0	18,000	18,000
Delinquency Prevention Program (formerly Title V: Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants)	15,000	15,000	42,000	27,000
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	[0]	[6,000]	[0]	[-6,000]
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws	[2,500]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Gang Prevention/Gang and Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Initiatives	[2,500]	[3,000]	[0]	[-3,000]
Juvenile Justice and Education Collaboration Assistance (JJECA) (new program in FY 2014 PB)	[5,000]	[0]	[10,000]	[10,000]
National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	[0]	[1,000]	[0]	[-1,000]
Tribal Youth Program	[5,000]	[5,000]	[0]	[-5,000]
Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	1,000	2,000	2,000	0
Indigent Defense Initiative-- Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program	0	0	5,400	5,400
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program	0	0	30,000	30,000
Missing and Exploited Children	67,000	68,000	67,000	(1,000)
National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	1,000	0	4,000	4,000
Part B: Formula Grants	55,500	55,500	70,000	14,500
Emergency Planning - Juvenile Detention Facilities	[500]	[500]	[0]	[-500]
JABG Activities	[10,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Smart on Juvenile Justice Initiative	0	0	30,000	30,000
VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	19,000	19,000	11,000	(8,000)
Youth Mentoring	88,500	90,000	58,000	(32,000)
<b>Subtotal, Juvenile Justice Programs</b>	<b>254,500</b>	<b>251,500</b>	<b>339,400</b>	<b>87,900</b>
<b>Public Safety Officers Benefits</b>				
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program-Disability and Educational Assistance Benefits Programs	16,300	16,300	16,300	0
<b>Subtotal, PSOB Discretionary</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total, OJP Discretionary</b>	<b>1,562,300</b>	<b>1,619,800</b>	<b>1,649,900</b>	<b>30,100</b>
<i>New Flexible Tribal Grant - Set Aside</i>	[0]	[0]	[114,352]	[114,352]
<i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics Set Aside</i>	[27,510]	[28,870]	[43,041]	[14,171]
<i>NIJ Research and Eval Violence Against Women</i>	[250]	[0]	[0]	[0]

	FY 2014 Omnibus (P.L. 113-76)	FY 2015 Enacted (P.L. 113-235)	FY 2016 President's Budget Request	FY 2016 President's Budget vs. FY 2015 Enacted
<b>Public Safety Officers Benefits--Mandatory (Death,</b>	80,928	71,000	100,000	29,000
<b>Subtotal, PSOB Mandatory</b>	<b>80,928</b>	<b>71,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>29,000</b>
<b>Crime Victims Fund* (Mandatory)</b>	<b>745,000</b>	<b>2,361,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>(1,361,000)</b>
CVF Obligations Cap	[745,000]	[2,351,000]	[945,000]	[-1,406,000]
Inspector General Oversight	[0]	[10,000]	[0]	[-10,000]
Crime Victims Fund - Vision 21	[0]	[0]	[25,000]	[25,000]
Tribal Assistance for Victims of Violence - Vision 21	[0]	[0]	[20,000]	[20,000]
Domestic Trafficking Victims Grants	[0]	[0]	[10,000]	[10,000]
<b>Total, OJP Mandatory (PSOB and CVF)</b>	<b>825,928</b>	<b>2,432,000</b>	<b>1,100,000</b>	<b>(1,332,000)</b>
<b>Grand Total, OJP</b>	<b>2,388,228</b>	<b>4,051,800</b>	<b>2,749,900</b>	<b>(1,301,900)</b>
Rescission (from Unobligated Balances)	(59,000)	(82,500)	0	82,500

# **I. Overview**

## **A. Introduction**

In FY 2016, the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) requests \$2.7 billion, 763 positions, and 729 FTE. This request includes total program changes of \$1.3 billion below the FY 2015 Enacted level. The request includes \$1.6 billion in funding for OJP discretionary programs and \$1.1 billion in funding for mandatory programs.

The FY 2016 President's Budget supports evidence-based, cost-effective programs that address the nation's most pressing public safety challenges, including body-worn cameras, indigent defense, tribal law and safety, prevention and diversion for juveniles at risk or involved in the criminal justice system, and supporting victims of crime. The request also highlights the need for a robust research agenda that includes statistical analysis and evaluations that will provide much needed information on what works and what does not in combating crime and increasing public safety.

The President's Budget prioritizes programs that support the Attorney General's priority goals and the *Smart on Crime* initiative, and/or target critical investment needs. In order to further the advance of criminal justice reform, OJP's request includes the following increases: 1) \$87.9 million for Juvenile Justice programs, which target children and young adults who are some of the most vulnerable members of society; 2) \$30.0 million for a new Body-Worn Camera (BWC) Partnership Program to help state, local, and tribal agencies improve their relationships with the communities they serve; 3) \$16.5 million for targeted investments in research, evaluation, and statistics; 4) \$6.0 million for a new Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Program to support flexible, locally-developed CVE initiatives; 5) \$2.4 million for the National Missing and Unidentified Missing Persons System (NamUs), a national centralized repository and resource center for missing persons and unidentified decedent cases; and 6) \$5.0 million for the Next Generation Identification Assistance program to advance the availability of important biometric services and capabilities to the Nation's criminal justice system.

In addition, the request continues to support and build on funding requested to support top criminal and juvenile justice priorities, including indigent defense and civil legal aid (\$24.0 million); the Procedural Justice program (\$20.0 million); programs aligned with the goals of the Department's *Smart on Crime* Initiative in the areas of policing, prosecution and probation (\$35.0 million); the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (\$45.0 million); Second Chance Act grants (\$120.0 million); Justice Assistance Grants (\$388.0M), the Vision 21: Transforming Victims Services initiative (\$45.0 million); the Juvenile Justice and Education Collaboration Assistance program (\$10.0 million); a three percent set-aside for research, evaluation, and statistics; and a seven percent discretionary set-aside for tribal assistance programs.

OJP continues to enhance its grant oversight capability by developing improved methods for monitoring its over 7,000 active grants, totaling approximately \$6 billion. In FY 2014, OJP completed in-depth programmatic monitoring on 652 grants totaling \$1.2 billion dollars, exceeding its statutory requirement to monitor 10 percent of total award dollars by over \$600 million and on-site financial monitoring of 307 grants totaling \$621 million. In addition to in-depth monitoring activities, OJP program offices conducted desk reviews on over 8,000 grants. OJP continued to work closely with its grantees and the Office of the Inspector General to

address and correct issues identified in grant audits. In FY 2014, OJP closed 174 open single and OIG grant audit reports, representing the resolution of 435 findings, and more than \$9.4 million in questioned costs, of which DOJ grantees returned of approximately \$1.2 million to the federal government for unallowable, unauthorized, or unsupported costs.

## **B. Mission and Vision**

### **Mission**

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

### **Vision**

To be the premier resource for the justice community by:

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

OJP's mission supports the Department of Justice (DOJ) Strategic Plan, specifically Goal 2: Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce federal law; and Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels.

## **C. FY 2016 OJP Priorities**

OJP's FY 2016 Budget request funds approaches to criminal and juvenile justice that support the priorities of the Attorney General's *Smart on Crime* Initiative at the federal, state, local and tribal levels. The National Governor's Association Spring 2013 Fiscal Survey of States Report highlighted slow growth in revenues while at the same time increasing demands on their budgets. Given these ongoing fiscal pressures, OJP's programs provide a critical source of funding to fill some of the gaps that state, local, and tribal governments continue to face in funding crime reduction and public safety strategies. In addition, OJP's programs provide training and technical support at the state, local, and tribal level on the use of innovative and evidence-based approaches; and provide current analyses of criminal and juvenile justice issues through research and evaluations.

The FY 2016 Budget request continues to highlight OJP priorities (below), such as access to justice issues, including indigent defense, civil legal aid, and procedural justice; tribal issues; juvenile justice; improving investigation of and response to sexual assaults; and evidence and innovation.

### **Prioritizing Investments in OJP Programs**

OJP's FY 2016 Budget request emphasizes investment in programs that address the nation's top criminal justice and public safety priorities, especially those that reduce violent crime and protect

vulnerable populations in the justice system. These priorities include supporting programs included under the Department's *Smart on Crime* initiative, which focuses on promoting evidence-based reentry programs, supporting alternatives to incarceration in appropriate cases, and providing additional resources for proven programs to fight violent crime and address the needs of vulnerable populations. By carefully aligning its budget request with these priorities, OJP is contributing to the Department's efforts to propose a budget that is fiscally responsible budget while addressing important justice system challenges and investing in innovative programs to improve justice system outcomes and increase the efficiency of DOJ's programs.

### Access to Justice

Supporting the fair and impartial administration of justice in the United States and helping to ensure that all Americans receive equal justice under the law are two central missions of the Department of Justice. In 2010, the Department established the Access to Justice Initiative (ATJ) to address growing concerns in the criminal and civil justice systems, and to help deliver outcomes that are fair and accessible to all, regardless of wealth and status.

OJP's FY 2016 President's Budget request includes several proposals to help expand access to justice:

### **Indigent Defense**

In many states, the indigent defense system cannot meet the demands being placed on it, with many defendants receiving insufficient representation (and, in some cases, no representation at all). In addition to being a matter of constitutional concern, this void contributes to over-incarceration, reduced confidence in the justice system, and other inequities. Without effective representation, a defendant may not be treated fairly, may not understand the process, and may not get the benefit of available alternatives to incarceration for first-time or low-level offenses.

Despite the right to counsel guaranteed in the Sixth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, in many places economically disadvantaged defendants still are not represented effectively in all stages of a case. Indigent defendants are often forced to wait in jail for long periods of time before ever meeting with an attorney. Heavy caseloads and insufficient resources make it difficult for many attorneys representing indigent clients to completely fulfill their legal and ethical obligations. The defense of indigent juveniles poses its own unique problems for the proper and fair functioning of the justice system. Youth defendants are often encouraged (to their disadvantage) to waive the right to counsel. Many courts accept these waivers with little challenge.

In FY 2016, OJP requests several indigent defense initiatives that:

- Support a comprehensive program of research to include evaluations of current strategies for indigent defense, as well as research and development to generate new research-based strategies for strengthening and safeguarding indigent defense in the U.S.;
- Develop a survey that documents the educational backgrounds, work experience, work environment, and workloads, as well as assess the quality of service delivery and the training needs of professionals working at various levels within public defender offices;

- Develop annual statistics on public defenders’ caseloads, case types, and case outcomes using administrative data systems from state and county public defenders offices nationwide; and
- Develop effective, well-resourced model juvenile indigent defender offices; and develop and implement standards of practice and policy for the effective management of such offices.

## **Civil Legal Aid**

Many Americans who appear in court to address significant life-altering events — such as foreclosure proceedings or child custody cases — do so without a lawyer. The cost of quality legal representation in civil cases and the lack of funding for civil legal assistance programs create a substantial “justice gap” for low- and moderate-income people in civil court proceedings. OJP’s Budget requests funding for programs to develop and administer a competitive grant program to incentivize civil legal aid planning processes and system improvements; as well as research that supports innovative efforts to improve and expand civil legal assistance services at the state, local, and tribal levels. This initiative helps to coordinate and improve research and data collection on civil legal assistance issues to help provide policy makers and legal professionals with more timely and detailed data to improve the nation’s civil legal assistance programs.

States that have undertaken a concerted, bipartisan effort to assess and improve their civil legal aid delivery systems have had the most success in expanding access to justice. The creation of Access to Justice Commissions in those states was a significant step to help identify the unmet need and to develop strategies to meet it. These programs would support this kind of innovative statewide planning, which is necessary for jurisdictions to develop effective, locally-tailored approaches to increase access to justice.

## **Procedural Justice**

Procedural justice focuses on the idea of fairness in the processes for resolving disputes in civil and criminal cases. In recent years, there has been a growing interest in applying the concept of procedural justice to the criminal and juvenile justice systems and criminal and civil court proceedings to increase cooperation, reduce crime, improve customer satisfaction with criminal justice agencies and courts, and foster a better relationship between the criminal and juvenile justice systems and the citizens that they serve. OJP’s FY 2016 President’s Budget request includes funding in support of the National Initiative for Building Community Trust and Justice, which will provide grants and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal courts and juvenile justice agencies to support innovative efforts to improve perceptions of fairness in the criminal and juvenile justice systems and build community trust in these institutions.

### Tribal Justice Assistance

Tribal justice issues continue to be a priority for OJP. Violent crime rates in Indian Country are unusually high, yet tribal law enforcement resources are typically scarce, a problem exacerbated by the geographic isolation and/or vast size of many reservations. OJP targets these conditions with training and resources aimed at Indian Country, such as training on problem solving courts

and coordinated law enforcement information sharing and data collection. OJP will continue to coordinate with the Department of Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs and other agencies to bring better focus to these issues. OJP's Justice Programs Council on Native American Affairs in the Office of the Assistant Attorney General (OAAG) developed and led collaboration with other DOJ components and Alaska Native leadership to assess existing and needed public safety, justice and wellness programming.

In FY 2016, OJP requests that a set-aside of seven percent of discretionary funds be made available for OJP's grant or reimbursement programs for tribal justice assistance programs. This set-aside will create a more dependable and flexible funding stream to support tribal justice assistance programs, allowing OJP and the tribes to focus on identifying their most important criminal justice priorities and developing innovative, evidence-based responses to address these priorities.

#### Juvenile Justice

OJP continues to make juvenile justice matters a high priority. Since reaching a high in 1994, the arrest rate for juveniles has dropped dramatically—the juvenile violent crime arrest rate has declined by 45 percent; the overall juvenile arrest rate has dropped 32 percent. Unfortunately, this decrease has not translated into changes in other areas of the juvenile justice system, such as juvenile court caseloads and juveniles in custody facilities. Specifically, compared to the drop in juvenile arrests, the juvenile court delinquency case rate has dropped only 15 percent and the custody placement rate has dropped 26 percent. Indications are that, despite the decrease in crime, the juvenile justice system is still formally handling too many youth at significant cost to state and local governments. Many states continue to hold nonviolent and status offenders in detention and correctional institutions, for both pre-disposition and post-dispositional placements; and many indigent youth offenders who are formally handled in the state(s) juvenile justice system lack meaningful access to counsel, which can lead to an increase of youth who request a waiver of counsel without understanding the repercussions, an increase in the prosecution of youth in adult court, and an increase in disproportionate minority confinement. In FY 2016, OJP requests \$339.4 million in direct funding for juvenile justice programs to assist states with their juvenile justice systems.

#### Improving Investigation of and Response to Sexual Assaults

While the nation's overall violent crime rates continue to remain at historically low levels, investigating and prosecuting sexual assaults continue to be significant challenges for many state, local, and tribal law enforcement and criminal justice agencies. Thousands of untested sexual assault evidence kits are stored in police evidence rooms around the country and making decisions about how best to handle all of this older, unanalyzed evidence and prosecute the cases connected to it is anything but straightforward or consistent. In the FY 2016, OJP requests funding to support grants that aid in community efforts to develop plans and identify the most critical needs to address sexual assault prevention, investigation, prosecution, and services, including addressing their untested sexual assault evidence kits at law enforcement agencies or backlogged crime labs.

### Strengthening Community Policing

On December 1, 2014, the President announced his plans for a comprehensive Department-wide initiative to strengthen community policing and improve relationships between law enforcement and public safety agencies and the communities they serve. In FY 2016, OJP will administer three central components of this initiative.

- The new Body-Worn Camera (BWC) Partnership Program will provide \$30.0 million to fund competitive matching grants and training and technical assistance to help state, local, and tribal law enforcement and public safety agencies cover the costs of purchasing and deploying BWC systems and the data infrastructure needed to support their use.
- The BWC Problem Solving Demonstration Program (funded from within the \$20.0 provided for the Smart Policing Initiative) will focus on building knowledge on the use of BWC systems as a component of a comprehensive, community based strategy to improve relationships between law enforcement and public safety agencies and the communities they serve.
- The Procedural Justice: Building Community Trust and Justice Program will provide \$20.0 million to support efforts focused on enhancing procedural justice, reducing bias, and supporting racial reconciliation in the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

OJP will also coordinate its efforts with other DOJ components, including the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), to provide comprehensive strategies and assistance to support communities seeking new approaches to improving the relationship between their residents and the law enforcement and public safety agencies that serve and protect them.

### Evidence and Innovation Priorities

OJP is proud to play a leading role in efforts to use evidence and evaluation to improve programs throughout the Department of Justice. OJP is home to two of the Department's key evidence-generating components—the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). The statistical analysis and evaluation research supported by BJS and NIJ, as well as program evaluation findings generated by other OJP components, make a significant contribution to the growing base of evidence on the effectiveness of criminal justice programs. OJP offices and bureaus also collaborate to advance knowledge and practice through demonstration programs that include technical assistance and use program evaluation to test the effectiveness of innovative or promising approaches.

OJP's ongoing efforts to integrate evidence-based policies and programs into all aspects of its work are an integral part of the Department's efforts to implement the Administration's *Evidence and Innovation Agenda* and adopt innovative, cost-effective policies and programs that improve public safety and support a fair and effective criminal justice system. OJP and its staff are committed to using evidence and evaluation findings to help the federal government and its state, local, and tribal partners make the most of the resources entrusted to the agency by the nation's taxpayers.

## ***STRATEGY 1. HARNESSING DATA TO IMPROVE AGENCY RESULTS***

Administrative data collected by Federal, state, or local agencies to run programs are a valuable resource for program improvement and for helping agencies, consumers, and providers make more informed decisions. By implementing efforts to link data collection efforts across agencies and increase the availability of reliable data to researchers and the general public, OJP helps to provide decision-makers and criminal justice practitioners at all levels of government with the information they need to develop better legislation, policies and programs.

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

## ***STRATEGY 2. HIGH-QUALITY, LOW-COST EVALUATIONS, AND RESEARCH***

Many innovative companies use rapidly conducted randomized field trials to identify effective innovations and move them quickly into practice. In the public sector, low-cost, frequent field tests do not replace longer-term, rigorous evaluations—they supplement them. They allow innovative administrators to say: "Might this help boost results? Let's try it and see if it works." OJP is making numerous contributions in this area by using scientifically rigorous program evaluations to answer important policy and program questions and developing high quality, cost-effective evaluations that piggy-back on existing programs and datasets in collaboration with its state, local, and tribal partners.

Large Scale Demonstration Field Experiments. Demonstration field experiments (DFEs) use randomized controlled trials (RCTs) to develop the most rigorous evidence possible about the effectiveness of programs and practices. The NIJ continues to propose DFEs for FY 2016 and beyond, including the RCT Challenge. To encourage the use of RCTs in the criminal justice field, NIJ has issued this Challenge to seek RCT proposals addressing timely criminal justice issues such as the evaluation of innovative policing strategies such as body-worn cameras. NIJ has encouraged criminal justice agencies to use rigorous research methods to craft solutions to the problems they face. This challenge creates incentives for criminal justice agencies to use low-cost RCTs as a standard and straightforward approach to answering their questions and conducting their day-to-day business operations.

Current Demonstration Field Experiments: The BJA and NIJ are jointly conducting two demonstration field experiments (DFEs) in the areas of probation and post-release community supervision. DFEs work to produce new knowledge in key areas of criminal justice by applying the rigor of science to program implementation and then evaluating those programs through randomized controlled experiments, tracking and coaching for program fidelity, and strengthening data collection and analysis. In both cases, BJA is funding the demonstration sites, while NIJ is funding evaluation efforts. The first project, the *Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE) DFE*, replicates a program that has shown strong evidence of success. The four sites selected for this DFE are being rigorously tested to determine whether the HOPE

probation model can promote the successful widespread completion of probation for high-risk probationers. In addition to rigorous evaluation of these programs while they are in progress, the evaluation team will also follow up with offenders for 12 months after they leave the program. The second project, the *Second Chance Act DFE*, will significantly expand the body of evidence associated with improving the outcomes for offenders reentering the community. Based on a reentry model focused on reducing criminal recidivism, this multisite DFE will examine how post-release interactions, programs, services, and activities affect parolees. The results from this DFE are expected to enhance the knowledge base for working with post-release offenders in the community. BJA and NIJ are currently working with the National Institute of Corrections to finalize the curricula and training and technical assistance plan for this effort.

“Smart” Suite Programs: OJP has developed and supported a “smart” suite of programs are aligned with the priorities of the Department’s *Smart on Crime* Initiative. These programs promote and require a strategic partnership between criminal justice practitioners and local research partners to identify, select, and help implement the most effective strategies to reduce and prevent crime. This model is evident in the following BJA programs:

- The Smart Policing Initiative provides assistance to police departments to help them identify effective tactics for addressing specific crime problems based on rigorous analysis and promote organizational change in using evidence-based strategies.
- The Smart Prosecution program will provide funding to county and city prosecutors to use local criminal justice data to be smart on crime, developing effective and economical prosecution strategies to specific crime problems in their jurisdictions.
- The Smart Supervision (Smart Probation) program is designed to develop more effective and evidence-based probation programs that effectively address offenders’ needs and reduce recidivism, by improving probation and parole success rates, which would in turn improve public safety, reduce returns to prisons and jails, and save taxpayer dollars.
- The Smart on Juvenile Justice Initiative will provide incentive grants and training and technical assistance to support the successful implementation of juvenile justice reform at the state and local levels to encourage reinvestment of cost savings into juvenile justice prevention and further reform.

Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (RES) Set-aside: The Research, Evaluation, and Statistics set-aside provides NIJ and BJS an important source of funding for building and enhancing basic statistical systems to monitor the criminal justice system and for conducting research to identify best practices within that system. To support the overall mission of generating evidence, OJP is proposing a three percent set-aside for research, evaluation, and statistics. In FY 2016, this set-aside is expected to provide up to \$49.3 million to support, among other things, next-generation research on offender reentry, officer safety, and crime prevention; program evaluations to show what works to improve policing and serve crime victims; strengthening the criminal justice evidence-based programs through greater use of RCTs; research and development work in forensics; development and testing of methods to learn from justice system errors; development of recommendations for a modern set of crime measures and the best means of obtaining them;

continuing to build a system of incident level law enforcement records; and creation of a Center for the Collection and Analysis of Administrative Data on Crime, Recidivism and Re-entry. In addition, this funding will support data collections and statistical analyses on a variety of topics, including initiatives dealing with recidivism, prisoner reentry, prosecution and adjudication, criminal justice data improvement programs, criminal victimization, law enforcement management and administration, and corrections populations and practices.

### ***STRATEGY 3. USING INNOVATIVE OUTCOME-FOCUSED GRANT DESIGNS***

Because many federal dollars flow to states, localities, tribes, and other entities through competitive and formula grants, grant reforms are an important component of strengthening the use of evidence in government. This includes encouraging a greater share of grant funding to be spent on approaches with strong evidence of effectiveness and building more evaluation into grant-making to build even more knowledge about what works. OJP is leading the Department's efforts to implement outcome based grant design through both new proposals such as Pay for Success initiatives and refinements to existing grant programs to promote greater use of evidence based programs and practices.

Pay for Success: Pay for Success initiatives (modeled on the social impact bond programs developed in Great Britain and Australia) offer innovative ways for the government to partner with philanthropic and private investors to fund proven and promising practices and to significantly enhance the return on taxpayer investments. Under this model, investors provide the up-front capital for social services with a strong evidence base that, when successful, achieve measurable outcomes that improve the lives of families and individuals and reduce their need for future services. The government pays when these measurable results are achieved.

In FY 2016, up to \$30.0 million of funding from the Second Chance Act Program will be used to support Pay for Success initiatives. OJP proposes to use the Pay for Success funding for awards to support jurisdictions implementing initiatives in the overall reentry context, as well as initiatives specifically designed to test the Permanent Supportive Housing Model.

Refinements to Existing Formula Grant Programs: OJP is constantly looking for ways to incorporate evidence-based programs and practices and support for rigorous program evaluation into its existing programs. For example, NIJ solicitations currently prioritize cost-benefit analysis in a number of its solicitations using the following language: "...applications that include cost-benefit analysis will be given priority. NIJ views cost-benefit analysis as an effective way to communicate and disseminate findings from evaluation research."

OJJDP formula grants support states' efforts to develop alternatives to confinement and to develop and implement screening and assessment tools. Research has shown that detention and incarceration rarely rehabilitate young offenders. Despite historically low national crime rates, the juvenile justice system is still formally handling too many youth at a significant cost to state and local governments. By promoting evidence-based screening and assessment tools to help states ensure that incarceration is reserved for only those cases in which it is necessary and supporting the development of alternatives to incarceration that reduce recidivism among juveniles involved with the justice system, OJJDP can assist state and local juvenile justice

systems use formula grant funding to help them control costs and improve outcomes for the young people they serve.

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

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

#### ***STRATEGY 4. STRENGTHENING AGENCY CAPACITY TO USE EVIDENCE***

Evaluation is useful only to the extent that it is being used for decision-making. Agency-wide evaluation plans that focus evidence-building resources on the most relevant and actionable issues and the development of clearinghouses to share information and research findings on evidence-based programs are two important strategies that federal agencies can adopt to generate useful evaluation findings and incorporate them into day-to-day decision-making and operations. This strategy provides OJP with a special opportunity to advance the use of evidence-based programs; OJP can not only make greater use of evidence in its own operations and decisions, but also has the opportunity to assist its state, local, and tribal partners in doing the same.

OJP, working with other agencies across the federal government, is exploring ways to strengthen data capacity and conduct rigorous evaluations to understand the impacts of important Departmental and cross-sector initiatives, for example, Promise Zones, which are designed to improve outcomes for high-poverty communities and individuals living in those communities. A key focus will be on utilizing reliable administrative data sources at the federal, state, and local level for measuring common outcomes across multiple sites, an approach that can enhance the quality of the evaluations while minimizing their costs.

Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI): Justice reinvestment is a data-driven approach to improve public safety, reduce corrections and related criminal justice spending, and reinvest savings in strategies that can decrease crime and strengthen neighborhoods. JRI provides technical assistance and competitive financial support to states, counties, cities, and tribal authorities that are either currently engaged in justice reinvestment or are well positioned to undertake such work. JRI includes policymakers, technical assistance providers, and stakeholders working intensively over a two – three year period. During the first phase, entities analyze data, develop policy options, and adopt new policies. Subsequent steps would implement new policies; put reinvestment strategies into place, and measure performance. This program not only helps participating states develop solutions to the corrections-related challenges they face today, but also helps them develop the capacity to understand and analyze these problems to support future policy reforms.

CrimeSolutions.gov: Launched in the summer of 2011, CrimeSolutions.gov is the centerpiece of OJP's efforts to improve the translation of evidence into practice. Practitioners and policymakers now have a central, credible source for evidence-based information on policies, programs, and practices across the fields of criminal justice, juvenile justice, and crime victim services. CrimeSolutions.gov is a searchable online database with profiles of nearly 300 evidence-based programs covering a range of justice-related topics, including corrections; courts; crime prevention; substance abuse; juveniles; law enforcement; technology and forensics; and victims. The website provides easy access to evidence-based programs and encourages the integration of scientific evidence into programmatic and policy decision-making.

State and Local Help Desk and Diagnostic Center: The OJP Diagnostic Center was launched in 2012 for community leaders seeking to address complex justice challenges and implement evidence-based interventions to address issues related to criminal justice, juvenile justice, and crime victim services. It provides assistance in identifying, assessing, and implementing evidence-based strategies to combat crime and improve public safety. The Center has already engaged with 29 jurisdictions – states, cities, counties, and tribes – on issues ranging from improving homicide clearance rates to trauma-informed management of juveniles in detention facilities. It helps communities use local data to “diagnose” and assess the nature of the local challenge, and then recommends evidence-based options that would be best suited for addressing the local challenge. The Diagnostic Center plays a critical part in OJP's efforts to promote evidence-based programs and practices by helping communities identify the solutions that best fit their unique needs. In each engagement, the process is designed to build the community's capacity to act independently and use local data to make future public safety decisions. Resources developed for one community may have national relevance, such as the July 2014 report (co-published with COPS) that reviews the evidence on police officer body-worn cameras and includes recommendations for further assessing the technology.

Strengthening the Use of Evaluation and Research: In FY 2014, BJA began working with the Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services (OCJS) to support its development of a formal mechanism for criminal justice practitioners to gain access to, and funding for, experts in the field who are willing to provide practical, evidence-based solutions to obstacles faced by communities. The OCJS is encouraging the use of evidence-based principles by providing research, evaluation, data analysis, and other technical support at no cost to local Ohio agencies who seek assistance. The OCJS currently consists of 38 criminology and criminal justice researchers from 12 colleges and universities across Ohio.

Developing and Enhancing the Skills of Research Partners: Research has shown that the development of researcher-practitioner partnerships is an effective practice for providing practitioners with the skills and tools to create proven, yet practical solutions to their criminal justice problems. In addition, there is a growing knowledge base that demonstrates that a key benefit to integrating research into criminal justice practice is that these analytical skills and processes support the development of highly focused interventions that show promise in preventing and controlling crime. Despite considerable progress in implementing these types of partnerships, additional resources and technical assistance to potential research partners are still necessary to support expansion of these partnerships.

To address this gap, BJA made an award in FY 2014 to develop and provide training and coaching for the research partners that support “smart” suite programs. Programs in the “smart” suite require strategic partnerships between criminal justice practitioners and local research partners to select and implement the most effective strategies to reduce and prevent crime. In FY 2015, BJA and its partners plan to assemble a multidisciplinary group of criminal justice experts to develop a platform to build research partners’ capacity to: identify and respond to emerging and chronic criminal justice problems, analyze problems and present real-time information, link strategies to evidence-based practices, develop a culture of experimentation to further develop evidence-based practice, and work collaboratively with practitioners. In FY 2016, training will be administered to a new cohort of research partners and coaching will continue for previously trained researchers.

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

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

As part of OJP’s commitment to maximizing effectiveness and efficiency among its programs and operations, OJP is undertaking a three-year performance improvement effort, the Performance Management Initiative (PMI). The goal of the PMI is to integrate high-quality evidence into policy decisions, budget requests, strategic planning, performance reporting, and grant-monitoring, so that OJP can more effectively ensure accountability for results and showcase its wide-ranging programs and accomplishments to all of its stakeholders. The PMI includes developing a Government Performance Results Act (GPRA) Modernization Act-aligned performance management framework; establishing collaborative governance committees among leadership, management, and staff to oversee implementation; streamlining data management across the Bureaus and Offices including data collection, validation, verification, analysis, and reporting; and updating policies or procedures. The three phases of implementation include framework development, pilot-testing, and full-scale implementation.

OJP also is developing a new three-year Strategic Plan (Plan), which will be completed in 2015. The Plan will provide a framework for addressing the most critical issues facing the justice system at the state, local, community, and tribal levels; and will support Goal’s 2 and 3 in the Department’s 2014 – 2018 Strategic Plan as follows.

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

- Objective 2.1: Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers.
- Objective 2.2: Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations and uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims.

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

- Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs.
- Objective 3.4: Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society.
- Objective 3.8: Strengthen the government-to-government relationship between tribes and the United States, improve public safety in Indian Country, and honor treaty and trust responsibilities through consistent, coordinated policies, activities, and litigation.

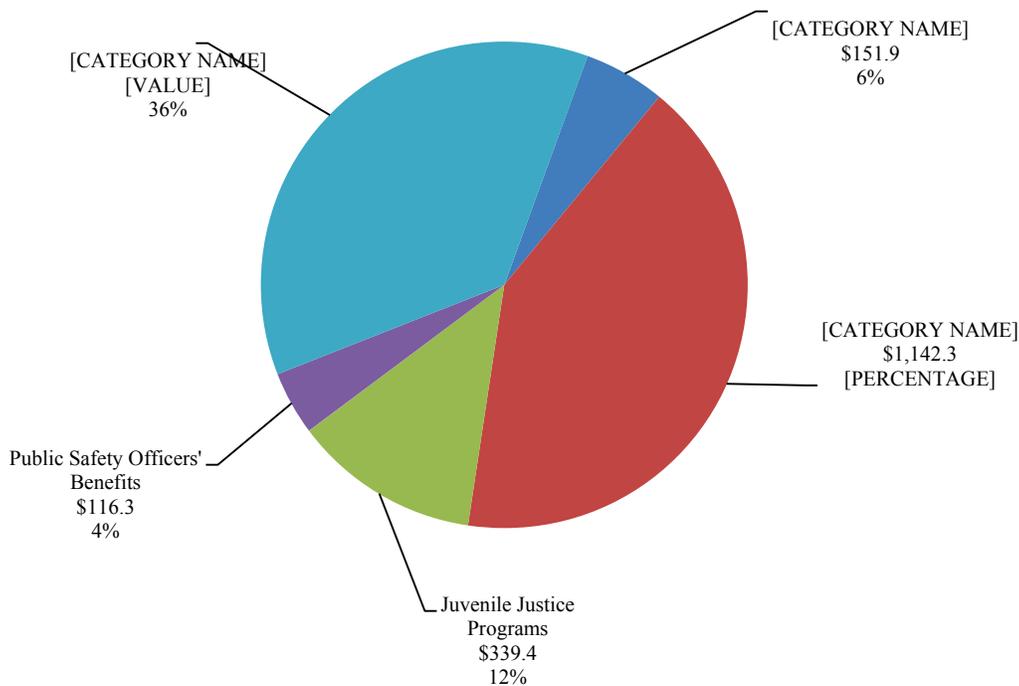
Budget Structure

In FY 2016, OJP's budget structure is comprised of five appropriation accounts, which are outlined below:

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

The pie chart below depicts OJP’s FY 2016 performance Budget request by appropriation:

**OJP Funding by Appropriations  
(Dollars in Millions)  
Total Funding: \$2,749.9**



**E. OJP Challenges**

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

**1) Violence, Gangs, and Drugs**

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

representatives, parents, and young people – to share ideas about effective and affordable ways to prevent youth and gang violence.

Drug abuse, misuse, and diversion continue to be critical problems for the nation’s criminal justice and public health systems. In many communities, law enforcement personnel often act as first responders at the scene of a potential drug overdose. Quick action is needed in these cases to help overdose victims survive until appropriate medical care can be provided. Many police departments across the country are seeking ways to equip their officers with the opioid overdose reversal drug naloxone (commonly known as Narcan). OJP has responded to the growing interest in use of naloxone by law enforcement personnel by working with other DOJ components to publish the *Law Enforcement Naloxone Toolkit* in October of 2014. The *Toolkit* explains the legal, medical, and operational factors in establishing such a program to help law enforcement agencies prepare to provide potentially life-saving assistance in communities throughout the nation.

## 2) Placed-Based Initiatives

The centerpiece of the Department’s place-based strategy is OJP’s proposed Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation (BCJI) Program. BCJI is a place-based, community-oriented strategy that aims to prevent and control violent and other serious crime in neighborhoods with “hot spots”- small locations with high proportions of crime, often as chronic condition. The BCJI model provides tools and information about crime trends in a jurisdiction and assistance in assessing, planning, and implementing the most effective use of criminal justice resources to address these issues. This approach can have the biggest impact while also building the capacity of the community to deter future crime by addressing three of the social impacts most likely to impact crime: physical disorder, socio- economic status and resources, and the “collective efficacy” of the neighborhood.

## 3) Law Enforcement and Information Sharing

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

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

- The Smart Policing Initiative provides funding to local law enforcement agencies to develop effective and economical solutions to specific crime problems within their jurisdictions.
- The Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement and Ensuring Officer Resilience and Survivability Initiative (VALOR) is designed to create alert, knowledgeable officers and encourage supervisors and executives to focus on officer safety issues.

- The Justice Reinvestment strategy partners with state and local policymakers in a planning and data analysis process to review projected corrections population and the causes of such growth. They also find ways to improve the availability of services that can reduce offenders' risk for recidivism, such as housing, substance abuse treatment, employment training, and positive social and family support for offenders returning to communities.
- The Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART) Office is involved in collaborative efforts around the country in support of the national implementation of a comprehensive sex offender registration and notification system.
- The Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMP) encourages state, local and tribal grantees to leverage interstate data sharing, analysis of prescription dispensing data, and innovative data-driven strategies to better understand and respond to prescription drug diversion. In FY 2014, OJP added a new funding category to the PDMP to support state and local efforts to leverage PDMP and other data sources (such as treatment, emergency room visits, medical examiner data, and criminal prosecutions) and form strategic community-based partnerships that effectively reduce drug abuse. Funding awarded under this category can support a broad range of activities, including prescriber education and outreach, coordinated investigations and enforcement actions, fatality reviews, addiction treatment, and referral opportunities. This will effectively 'close the loop', creating a complete view of a patient's medication history to better inform prescribers prior to issuance of new prescriptions, and provide regulators and law enforcement with the tools they need to take enforcement action against those who are engaged in illegal drug seeking and diversion.

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

From crime scene to courtroom, forensics plays a vital role in the criminal justice system. OJP funds the development of forensic tools and technologies that will save time and money, initiates evaluations to better understand the impact of forensic science, provides technology assistance and training, and enhances state and local laboratory capabilities and capacity. OJP funds these activities in order to bolster the investigative power of forensics, thereby supporting the successful and informed use of DNA and other forensic evidence in court and improving the administration of justice. NIJ's forensics portfolio encompasses a wide range of programming that helps the criminal justice community solve criminal cases with innovative approaches and cutting-edge technology. NIJ is also the lead agency responsible for the oversight of the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs), a database containing over 20,000 missing, unidentified, and unclaimed persons cases that can be used to provide investigative leads, manage an agency's cases, associate similar cases, and make identifications using various biometric analyses.

#### 5) Prisoner Reentry

Repeat offenders who cycle in and out of the justice system commit a significant portion of all crime and drive up the cost of operating justice agencies. A recent study by the Bureau of

Justice Statistics tracked 404,638 prisoners in 30 states after their release from prison in 2005, finding that within three years of release, about two-thirds (67.8 percent) of released prisoners were rearrested.<sup>1</sup> These individuals often have risk factors such as mental health problems and substance abuse, limited education and literacy, inadequate job skills, and a lack of positive support systems that, if addressed, reduce the likelihood of re-offending. OJP can address these issues with three strategies: 1) community-based options, such as drug courts and mental health courts; 2) intensive, multi-phase reentry programs for those who are incarcerated; and 3) research to determine effective strategies for prisoner reentry programs. OJP is one of the 20 federal departments and agencies collaborating on the Attorney General's Interagency Reentry Council. The Reentry Council members collaborate to make communities safer, assist those returning from prison and jail in becoming productive, tax-paying citizens, and save taxpayer dollars by lowering the direct and collateral costs of incarceration.

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

According to the National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence, sponsored by OJJDP and supported by the Center for Disease Control, more than 60 percent of the children surveyed were exposed to violence in the past year either directly or indirectly in their homes, schools or communities. The Attorney General's Defending Childhood initiative continues to support efforts to prevent children's exposure to violence as victims and witnesses, and to develop knowledge and increase awareness of this issue.

In April 2013, the Attorney General, acting on a recommendation from the Defending Childhood Task Force, called for the formation of the American Indian and Alaska Native Children Exposed to Violence Task Force (Task Force). This task force is composed of two groups –a federal working group of U.S. Attorneys and officials from the Departments of the Interior and Justice and an advisory committee of non-federal experts on children's exposure to violence. The Task Force initially focused on identifying actions to improve the federal response to the needs of American Indian and Alaska Native children exposed to violence, such as meeting the educational needs of youth in detention facilities; working with states to ensure compliance with the Indian Child Welfare Act; and developing indigenous treatments for trauma. The advisory committee conducted four public hearings around the country over the past year and delivered its final report to the Attorney General in November 2014. The report includes recommendations for addressing the issues of American Indian and Alaska Native children exposed to violence.

In response to another Defending Childhood Task Force recommendation, OJP will work with the Ad Council to create a public awareness campaign addressing trauma caused by children's exposure to violence.

OJP's Community-Based Violence Prevention Demonstration Program supports efforts that involve citizens in crime-fighting efforts. This program helps localities, and/or state programs that support a coordinated and multi-disciplinary approach to gang prevention, intervention, suppression, and reentry in targeted communities. It helps federal, state, and local partnerships replicate evidence-based strategies like the Chicago Cease Fire model (now known as Cure Violence).

---

<sup>1</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics, Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 30 States in 2005: Patterns from 2005 to 2010, Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report, April 2014, NCJ 244205, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/rprts05p0510.pdf>.

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

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

### 8) Environmental Accountability

As part of the tenant improvements OJP is implementing under its new lease, special emphasis is being given to purchasing energy-efficient appliances and information technology equipment. Agency purchase card holders have been trained to conduct market research to buy "green" where possible. As OJP migrates from a paper-based office environment to an electronic environment, it is ensuring that the surge in recycled paper resulting from this change is handled properly.

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

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

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

BJS is one of 13 federal statistical agencies and is the principal statistical agency of the Department of Justice. BJS collects, analyzes, publishes, and disseminates information on crime, criminal offenders, crime victims, and criminal justice operations. BJS also provides financial and technical support to state, local, and tribal governments to improve their statistical capabilities and the quality and the utility of their criminal history records. BJS provides statistical information to the President, Congress, other officials, and the public with accurate, timely, and objective data about crime and the administration of criminal justice.

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

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

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

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

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

#### Strategic Management of Human Capital

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

#### Federal Real Property Asset Management

As it begins a new 10-year lease on its office space, OJP is collaborating with GSA to better utilize existing space while at the same time reducing our overall agency footprint. OJP's efforts in this regard respond to both Congressional stipulations included in its approval of OJP's new lease and the Administration's initiative to reduce costs and maximize the use of the federal real property inventory. These efforts also address OMB's "no net new" growth policy and the

Department's ongoing work on creative workspace changes to decrease space utilization rates. The tenant improvements OJP is making to its space under the new lease will allow for increased mobility and telework and a reduced utilization rate.

#### Financial Performance

In FY 2014, OJP was included in the DOJ consolidated financial statements audit and did not receive a separate financial statements audit. The DOJ's consolidated FY 2014 Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting revealed no material weaknesses.

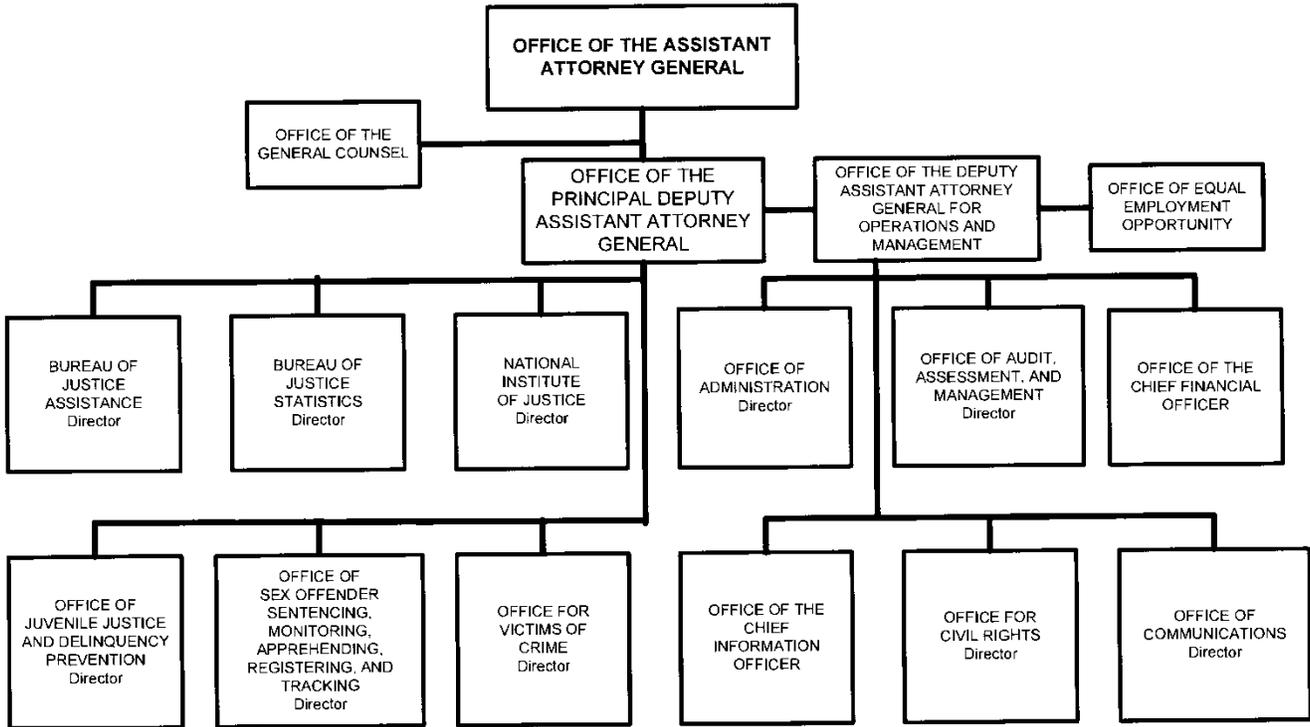
#### Expanded E-government

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

#### Budget and Performance Integration

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

## OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS



Approved by  Date: 5/16/13  
 ERIC H. HOLDER, JR.  
 Attorney General

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

Summary of Program Changes					
Listed in Priority Order – Increases					
Item Name	Program Description	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Page
Part B: Formula Grants	Supports state, local, and tribal efforts to improve the fairness and responsiveness of the juvenile justice system and to increase accountability of the juvenile offender.	0	0	14,500	128
Smart on Juvenile Justice Initiative	Provides incentive grants to assist states that use Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) program funds for evidence-based juvenile justice realignment to foster better outcomes for system-involved youth.	0	0	30,000	131
Delinquency Prevention Program	Supports delinquency prevention programs and activities to benefit youth who are at risk of having contact with the juvenile system.	0	0	27,000	135
Procedural Justice-Building Community Trust and Justice	Provides grants and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal courts and juvenile and criminal justice agencies to support innovative efforts to improve outcomes for system-involved youth, less costly use of incarceration, improved system accountability, and increased public safety.	0	0	20,000	139
Byrne Competitive Grants	Promotes officer safety through a modularized, multi-level training and technical assistance program that will develop a culture of safety within law enforcement, forensic science, crime prevention, violence and victimization, and corrections and courts.	0	0	15,000	143
Byrne Justice Criminal Innovation Program	Supports place-based strategies that combine law enforcement, community policing, prevention, intervention, and treatment, and neighborhood restoration.	0	0	29,500	147
Body-Worn Camera Partnership Program	To support the purchase, deployment, and maintenance of body-worn cameras for law enforcement and the data storage infrastructure needed to support the use of these cameras.	0	0	30,000	151
Byrne Incentive Grants	Provides supplemental incentive awards to state and local Byrne JAG Program grantees who decide to commit a portion of their JAG funding to supporting strategies, activities, and interventions that have a strong evidence base, or are promising and will be coupled with rigorous evaluation to determine their effectiveness.	0	0	15,000	156
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)	Provides flexible grants that are the primary source of federal criminal justice funding for state, local, and tribal jurisdictions.	0	0	12,000	159
National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	Creates a context for participating localities to share challenges and promising strategies that with each other and to explore how federal agencies can better support local efforts.	0	0	4,000	163
Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence	Coordinated with the Department of Health and Human Services, will build on what has been learned from past and current activities, and will consist of the following components: 1) Advance Effective Practices at the State, Local, and Tribal levels; and 2) Increasing Knowledge, Understanding, and Policy.	0	0	15,000	167
Second Chance Act/Offender Reentry	Authorizes grants to government agencies and nonprofit groups to provide employment assistance, substance abuse treatment, housing, family programming, mentoring, victims support, and other services that can help reduce re-offending and violations of probation and parole.	0	0	52,000	172
Justice Reinvestment (Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction)	Provides targeted technical assistance to help units of state, local, and tribal governments analyze data on their criminal justice systems, identify what factors are driving increases in prison and jail populations and develop strategies to reduce costs, improve public safety, and help ex-offenders with the transition back into mainstream society.	0	0	17,500	177
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	Assists localities and state programs that support coordinated and multi-disciplinary approaches to gang prevention, intervention, suppression, and reentry in targeted communities.	0	0	18,000	183

Summary of Program Changes					
Listed in Priority Order – Increases					
Item Name	Program Description	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Page
Criminal Justice Statistics Programs (Base)	Collects and analyzes statistical data on all aspects of the criminal justice system; assists state, local, and tribal governments in collecting and analyzing justice statistics; and disseminates high value information and statistics to inform policy makers, researchers, criminal justice practitioners, and the general public.	0	0	20,400	187
Research, Development, and Evaluation Program (Base)	Promotes officer safety through a modularized, multi-level training and technical assistance program that will develop a culture of safety within law enforcement agencies and personnel that is consistent with the ideals of a democratic society.	0	0	16,500	194
Indigent Defense: Achieving the Constitutional Right to Counsel: Answering Gideon’s Call	Provides funding and other resources to support changes in state and local criminal court practices related to indigent defense; ensuring that no person faces potential time in jail without first having the aid of a lawyer with the time, ability and resources to present an effective defense, as required by the U.S. Constitution.	0	0	5,400	199
Indigent Defense Initiative-Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program	Provides funding and other resources to develop effective, well-resourced model juvenile indigent defender offices; and develop and implement standards of practice and policy for the effective management of such offices.	0	0	5,400	204
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program	To reduce juvenile offending by supporting accountability-based programs that focus on offenders and state and local juvenile systems.	0	0	30,000	209
Public Safety Officer’s Death Benefits (Mandatory)	Provides a one-time financial benefit to survivors of public safety officers whose deaths resulted from injuries sustained in the line of duty.	0	0	29,000	213
Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program	Provides grants, training, and technical and strategic planning assistance to help state, local, and tribal governments develop multi-faceted strategies that bring together criminal justice, social services, and public health agencies, as well as community organizations, to develop system-wide responses to the needs of mentally ill individuals involved in the criminal justice system.	0	0	5,500	216
Next Generation Identification Assistance Program	Uses state of the art multi-modal biometrics services that provide not only the traditional ten print and latent fingerprint search capabilities, but also includes palm print services; rapid by-the-side of the road fingerprint identification, facial recognition investigative services; text-based scars, marks, and tattoo searches, and even iris pattern registration and search services.	0	0	5,000	221
Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement	Funding for additional sites implementing “swift and certain” sanctions in probation, including a large scale demonstration field experiment using a randomized controlled trial methodology.	0	0	6,000	225
Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository (CrimeSolutions.gov)	Provides practitioners and policymakers with a single, credible, online source for evidence-based information on what works and what is promising in criminal and juvenile justice policy and practice.	0	0	3,000	230
Research on Domestic Radicalization and Violent Extremism	To develop a better understanding of the domestic radicalization and violent extremist phenomena, and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention.	0	0	4,000	234
Countering Violent Extremism Grant Program	Provide funding to support the development and implementation of community led pilot programs to prevent various forms of extremism.	0	0	6,000	238
National Missing and Unidentified Persons System	A national centralized repository and resource center for missing persons and unidentified decedent cases; its online system of databases can be searched by medical examiners, coroners, law enforcement officials, and the general public trying to locate missing persons or identify unknown human remains.	0	0	2,400	242
Civil Legal Aid-Competitive Grant	Provides grants and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal governments to help them enhance the capacity of regulatory, law enforcement, and public health agencies to collect and analyze controlled substance prescription data and other scheduled chemical products through centralized, state-administered databases.	0	0	5,000	245

Summary of Program Changes					
Listed in Priority Order – Increases (cont.)					
Item Name	Program Description	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Page
OJP Minor Program Increases	To request increases for four programs which include Forensic Science, Economic High-Technology and Cybercrime Prevention, National Criminal History Records Improvement Program and Residential Substance Abuse Treatment.	0	0	10,000	248
	<b>Total Increases</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>453,100</b>	
Listed in Priority Order – Decreases					
Item Name	Program Description	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Page
Youth Mentoring	Supports mentoring for youth at risk of educational failure, dropping out of school, or involvement in delinquent activities, including gangs.	0	0	(32,000)	252
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	Provides a comprehensive strategy to maximize the use of forensic DNA technology in the criminal justice system.	0	0	(20,000)	255
VOCA-Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse	Provides training and technical assistance to professionals involved in investigating, prosecuting, and treating child abuse.	0	0	(8,000)	258
Victims of Trafficking	Supports ongoing collaborative efforts to identify, rescue, and assist victims of human trafficking across the United States.	0	0	(31,750)	261
Crime Victims Fund	Focuses on providing compensation to victims of crime and survivors, supporting appropriate victims' service programs and victimization intervention strategies, and building capacity to improve response to crime victims' needs and increase offender accountability.	0	0	(1,361,000)	264
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants	The NARIP programs provides grants to assist states, state court systems, and tribal governments in updating NICS with the criminal history and mental health records of individuals who are precluded from purchasing or possessing guns.	0	0	(20,000)	268
OJP Program Eliminations	To request program eliminations for the following OJP programs: Indian Country Initiatives, John R. Justice, Campus Safety, Paul Coverdell, and Vision 21.	0	0	(58,500)	271
OJP Minor Program Offsets	To request minor program decreases for the following OJP programs: Regional Information Sharing System, Bulletproof Vest Partnership, Drug Court Program, Prescription Drug Monitoring Program, Prison Rape Prevention Program, Veterans Court Program, and Missing and Exploited Childrens Program.	0	0	(38,750)	274
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	Provides a one-time financial benefit to survivors of public safety officers whose deaths resulted from injuries sustained in the line of duty.	0	0	(185,000)	277
	<b>Total Decreases</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(\$1,755,000)</b>	
Management and Administration	OJP is requesting an increase of \$13.7 million to support new programs; provide stronger grants financial oversight and audit resolution capability; support OJP's workforce strategy; and other mission critical infrastructure.	46	23	[13,716]	122
	<b>Net Change</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>(\$1,301,900)</b>	

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

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

*The FY 2016 Budget request of \$2,749,900,000, 763 Positions, and 729 FTE includes proposed changes in the appropriations language listed and explained below. New language is italicized and underlined and language proposed for deletion is bracketed.*

**RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS**

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 ("the 1968 Act"); the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 ("the 1974 Act"); the Missing Children's Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5771 et seq.); the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–21); the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–405); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) ("the 2005 Act"); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–647); the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (Public Law 98–473); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) ("the Adam Walsh Act"); the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–401); subtitle D of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296) ("the 2002 Act"); the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4) ("the 2013 Act"); and other programs, [~~\$111,000,000~~]*\$151,900,000*, to remain available until expended, of which—

(1) [~~\$41,000,000~~]*\$61,400,000* is for criminal justice statistics programs, and other activities, as authorized by part C of title I of the 1968 Act: *Provided*, That beginning not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, as part of each National Crime Victimization Survey, the Attorney General shall include statistics relating to honor violence], *of which \$1,000,000 is for a national survey of public defenders, \$1,500,000 is for the design and testing of a national public defenders reporting program, and \$6,000,000 is for the National Crime Victimization Survey Sample Boost for Subnational Estimates program;*

(2) [~~\$36,000,000~~]*\$52,500,000* is for research, development, and evaluation programs, and other activities as authorized by part B of title I of the 1968 Act and subtitle D of title II of the 2002 Act, *of which \$3,000,000 is for social science research on indigent defense; \$5,000,000 is for development of an improved means to conduct digital forensics of large-scale computer systems and networks; and, notwithstanding section 818 of title I of the 1968 Act, \$2,700,000 is for research on civil legal aid matters;*

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

[~~(3)~~]*(4) \$30,000,000 \$25,000,000* is for regional information sharing activities, as authorized by part M of title I of the 1968 Act; [and]

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

(6) \$4,000,000 is for research targeted toward developing a better understanding of the domestic radicalization phenomenon, and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention. (Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2015.)

## STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–322) ("the 1994 Act"); the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 ("the 1968 Act"); the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–405); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–647) ("the 1990 Act"); the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–164); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) ("the 2005 Act"); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) ("the Adam Walsh Act"); the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–386); the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180); subtitle D of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296) ("the 2002 Act"); the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199); the Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–403); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (Public Law 98–473); the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–416); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4) ("the 2013 Act"); and other programs, [~~\$1,241,000,000~~]\$1,142,300,000, to remain available until expended as follows—

(1) [~~\$376,000,000~~]\$388,000,000 for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program as authorized by subpart 1 of part E of title I of the 1968 Act (except that section 1001(c), and the special rules for Puerto Rico under section 505(g) of title I of the 1968 Act shall not apply for purposes of this Act), of which, notwithstanding such subpart 1, \$2,000,000 is for a program to improve State and local law enforcement intelligence capabilities including antiterrorism training and training to ensure that constitutional rights, civil liberties, civil rights, and privacy interests are protected throughout the intelligence process, \$2,000,000 is for a State, local, and tribal assistance help desk and diagnostic center program, \$15,000,000 is for a Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officer Resilience and Survivability Initiative (VALOR), [~~\$4,000,000~~] is for use by the National Institute of Justice for research targeted toward developing a better understanding of the domestic radicalization phenomenon, and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention,] \$22,500,000 is for the matching grant program for law enforcement armor vests, as authorized by section 2501 of title I of the 1968 Act, [~~\$5,000,000~~]\$20,000,000 is for an initiative to support evidence-based policing, [~~\$2,500,000~~]\$5,000,000 is for an initiative to enhance prosecutorial decision-making, [~~\$3,000,000~~] is for competitive grants to distribute firearm safety materials and gun locks, \$750,000 is for the purposes described in the Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program (section 240001 of the 1994 Act), \$10,500,000 is for an Edward Byrne Memorial criminal justice innovation program, and \$2,500,000 is for a program to improve juvenile indigent defense] and \$2,000,000 is for a program to provide training and technical assistance to counter domestic violent extremism: Provided, That up to five percent of the funds made available under this paragraph may be used for an initiative to meet emerging needs of state and local law enforcement;

[(2)] \$185,000,000 for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, as authorized by section 241(i)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1231(i)(5)): *Provided*, That no jurisdiction shall request compensation for any cost greater than the actual cost for Federal immigration and other detainees housed in State and local detention facilities;]

[(3)](2) \$15,000,000 for an Edward Byrne Memorial incentive grant program;

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

(4) [\$42,250,000]\$10,500,000 for victim services programs for victims of trafficking, human trafficking task forces, and law enforcement training, including as authorized by section 107(b)(2) of Public Law 106–386, [for programs authorized under] Public Law 109–164, or [programs authorized under] Public Law 113–4;

[(4)](5) [\$41,000,000]\$36,000,000 for Drug Courts, as authorized by section 1001(a)(25)(A) of title I of the 1968 Act;

[(5)](6) [\$8,500,000]\$14,000,000 for mental health courts and adult and juvenile collaboration program grants, as authorized by parts V and HH of title I of the 1968 Act, and the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–416);

[(6)](7) [\$10,000,000]\$14,000,000 for grants for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners, as authorized by part S of title I of the 1968 Act;

[(7)](8) \$2,000,000 for the Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program, as authorized by section 426 of Public Law 108–405, [and] *or* for grants for wrongful conviction review;

[(8)](9) [\$13,000,000]\$15,000,000 for economic, high technology and Internet crime prevention grants, including as authorized by section 401 of Public Law 110–403, of which not more than \$2,500,000 is for intellectual property enforcement grants, including as authorized by section 401 of Public Law 110–403;

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

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

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

[(12)] \$22,250,000 for the matching grant program for law enforcement armor vests, as authorized by section 2501 of title I of the 1968 Act: *Provided*, That \$1,500,000 is transferred directly to the National Institute of Standards and Technology's Office of Law Enforcement Standards for research, testing and evaluation programs;]

(12) \$29,500,000 for an Edward Byrne Memorial criminal justice innovation program;

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

(14) \$5,000,000 for competitive and evidence-based programs to reduce gun crime and gang violence;

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

(16) \$5,000,000 for grants to assist State and tribal governments and related activities, as authorized by the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180);

[(16) \$12,000,000 for Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences Improvement Grants under part BB of title I of the 1968 Act;]

(17) [~~\$125,000,000~~]\$105,000,000 for DNA-related and forensic programs and activities (including related research and development, training and education, and technical assistance), of which[—] \$20,000,000 is for programs and activities (including grants, technical assistance, and technology) to reduce the rape kit backlog; [(A) \$117,000,000 is for a DNA analysis and capacity enhancement program and for other local, State, and Federal forensic activities, including the purposes authorized under section 2 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–546) (the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program): *Provided*, That up to 4 percent of funds made available under this paragraph may be used for the purposes described in the DNA Training and Education for Law Enforcement, Correctional Personnel, and Court Officers program (Public Law 108–405, section 303);(B) \$4,000,000 is for the purposes described in the Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Program (Public Law 108–405, section 412); and(C) \$4,000,000 is for Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program grants, including as authorized by section 304 of Public Law 108–405;]

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

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

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

[(21)]~~(20)~~ [~~\$68,000,000~~]\$120,000,000 for offender reentry programs and research, as authorized by the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199), without regard to the time limitations specified at section 6(1) of such Act, of which not to exceed [~~\$6,000,000~~]\$10,000,000 is for a program to improve State, local, and tribal probation or parole supervision efforts and strategies, and \$5,000,000 is for Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstrations to enhance and maintain parental and family relationships for incarcerated parents as a reentry or recidivism reduction strategy: *Provided*, That up to [~~\$7,500,000~~]\$30,000,000 of funds made available in this paragraph may be used for performance-based awards for Pay for Success projects, of which up to [~~\$5,000,000~~]\$10,000,000 shall be for Pay for Success programs implementing the Permanent Supportive Housing Model: *Provided further, That, with respect to the previous proviso, any funds obligated for such projects shall remain available for disbursement until expended, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1552(a): Provided further, That, with respect to the first proviso (or any other similar projects funded in prior appropriations), any deobligated funds from such projects shall immediately be available for activities authorized under the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199);*

[(22)]~~(21)~~ [~~\$5,000,000~~]\$4,000,000 for a veterans treatment courts program;

[(23)]~~(22)~~ [~~\$11,000,000~~]\$9,000,000 for a program to monitor prescription drugs and scheduled listed chemical products;

[(24)]~~(23)~~ [~~\$13,000,000~~]\$10,500,000 for prison rape prevention and prosecution grants to States and units of local government, and other programs, as authorized by the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–79) including statistics, data, and research: *Provided, That, upon the Attorney General's initial receipt of submissions pursuant to section 8(c)(2) of Public Law 108–79— (a) the annual comprehensive statistical review and related analysis provided for in section 4(a) thereof shall next be terminated and replaced with a recurring national survey assessing the impact and effectiveness of the PREA standards nationally, to be*

required in the calendar year next following, and every fifth year thereafter, and (b) the review panel established under section 4(b) of Public Law 108–79 shall be terminated;

[(25) \$2,000,000 to operate a National Center for Campus Public Safety;]

[(26)](24) [\$27,500,000]\$45,000,000 for a justice reinvestment initiative, for activities related to criminal justice reform and recidivism reduction, including but not limited to data analysis, policy development, and provision of neutral information on issues, implementation and performance to inform State and local policy-makers[of which not less than \$750,000 is for a task force on Federal corrections];

[(27)](25) [\$4,000,000]\$10,000,000 for additional replication sites employing the Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement model implementing swift and certain sanctions in probation, and for a research project on the effectiveness of the model;

[(28) \$12,500,000 for the Office of Victims of Crime for supplemental victims' services and other victim-related programs and initiatives, including research and statistics, and for tribal assistance for victims of violence; and]

[(29)](26) \$75,000,000 for the Comprehensive School Safety Initiative[, described in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act)] and for related hiring: Provided, That section [213]212 of this Act shall not apply with respect to the amount made available in this paragraph;

(27) \$5,400,000 for Ensuring the Right to Counsel for All Individuals: Answering Gideon's Call;

(28) \$5,000,000 for a competitive grant program to incentivize statewide civil legal aid planning processes and system improvements, notwithstanding section 818 of title I of the 1968 Act;

(29) \$20,000,000 for a program to promote fairness in the criminal justice system and build community trust;

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

(31) \$5,000,000 for law enforcement agencies to implement the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Next Generation Identification program;

(32) \$2,400,000 for the operationalization, maintenance and expansion of the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System; and

(33) \$6,000,000 is for a program to counter domestic violent extremism:

*Provided, That, if a unit of local government uses any of the funds made available under this heading to increase the number of law enforcement officers, the unit of local government will achieve a net gain in the number of law enforcement officers who perform non-administrative public sector safety service. (Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2015.)*

## **JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 ("the 1974 Act"); the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 ("the 1968 Act"); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) ("the 2005 Act"); the Missing Children's Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5771 et seq.); the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–21); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–647) ("the 1990 Act"); the Adam Walsh

Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) ("the Adam Walsh Act"); the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–401); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4) ("the 2013 Act"); and other juvenile justice programs, [~~\$251,500,000~~] \$339,400,000, to remain available until expended as follows—

(1) [~~\$55,500,000~~]\$70,000,000 for programs authorized by section 221 of the 1974 Act, and for training and technical assistance to assist small, nonprofit organizations with the Federal grants process: *Provided*, That [of the amounts provided under this paragraph, \$500,000 shall be for a competitive demonstration grant program to support emergency planning among State, local and tribal juvenile justice residential facilities] notwithstanding sections 103(26) and 223(a)(11)(A) of the 1974 Act, for purposes of funds appropriated in this Act—(a) the term "adult inmate" shall be understood to mean an individual who has been arrested and is in custody as the result of being charged as an adult with a crime, but shall not be understood to include anyone under the care and custody of a juvenile detention or correctional agency, or anyone who is in custody as the result of being charged with or having committed an offense described in Section 223(a)(11)(A) of the 1974 Act; (b) the juveniles described in Section 223(a)(11)(A) of the 1974 Act who have been charged with or who have committed an offense that would not be criminal if committed by an adult shall be understood to include individuals under 18 who are charged with or who have committed an offense of purchase, consumption, or possession of any alcoholic beverage or tobacco product; and (c) Section 223(a)(11)(A)(ii) of the 1974 Act shall apply only to those individuals described in Section 223(a)(11)(A) who, while remaining under the jurisdiction of the court on the basis of the offense described therein, are charged with or commit a violation of a valid court order thereof: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding Section 223(c) of the 1974 Act, States shall submit compliance data for the formula program on a calendar year basis, due not later than 6 months after the end of the reporting period, to affect the subsequent fiscal year formula award;

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

(3) [~~\$15,000,000~~]\$42,000,000 for delinquency prevention, as authorized by section 505 of the 1974 Act, [of which,] pursuant to sections 261 and 262 thereof, of which \$10,000,000 shall be for competitive grants including to police and juvenile justice authorities including in communities that have been awarded Department of Education School Climate Transformation Grants, to collaborate on use of evidence-based positive behavior strategies to increase school safety and reduce juvenile arrests; [—] [(A) \$5,000,000 shall be for the Tribal Youth Program;] [(B) \$3,000,000 shall be for gang and youth violence education, prevention and intervention, and related activities;] [(C) \$6,000,000 shall be for community-based violence prevention initiatives, including for public health approaches to reducing shootings and violence; and] [(D) \$1,000,000 shall be for grants and technical assistance in support of the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention;]

(4) [~~\$19,000,000~~]\$11,000,000 for programs authorized by the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990;

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

(6) \$30,000,000 for the Smart on Juvenile Justice initiative to provide incentive grants to assist states to foster better outcomes for system-involved youth;

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

[(5)](8) [\$68,000,000]\$67,000,000 for missing and exploited children programs, including as authorized by sections 404(b) and 405(a) of the 1974 Act (except that section 102(b)(4)(B) of the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–401) shall not apply for purposes of this Act);

[(6)](9) \$1,500,000 for child abuse training programs for judicial personnel and practitioners, as authorized by section 222 of the 1990 Act;

(10) \$4,000,000 for grants and technical assistance in support of the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention;

[(7)](11) \$500,000 for an Internet site providing information and resources on children of incarcerated parents; [and]

[(8)](12) \$2,000,000 for competitive grants focusing on girls in the juvenile justice system; *and*

(13) \$5,400,000 for a program to improve juvenile indigent defense:

*Provided*, That not more than 10 percent of each amount may be used *generally* for *juvenile justice and delinquency prevention* research, evaluation, and statistics activities [designed to benefit the programs or activities authorized]: *Provided further*, That not more than 2 percent of the amounts designated under paragraphs (1) through [(4) and (6)](3) may be used *generally* for *juvenile justice and delinquency prevention* training and technical assistance: *Provided further*, That the two preceding provisos shall not apply to grants and projects [authorized by] administered pursuant to sections 261 and 262 of the 1974 Act and to missing and exploited children programs. (*Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2015.*)

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

For payments and expenses authorized under section 1001(a)(4) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, such sums as are necessary (including amounts for administrative costs), to remain available until expended; and \$16,300,000 for payments authorized by section 1201(b) of such Act and for educational assistance authorized by section 1218 of such Act, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 205 of this Act, upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding for such disability and education payments, the Attorney General may transfer such amounts to "Public Safety Officer Benefits" from available appropriations for the Department of Justice as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances: *Provided further*, That any transfer pursuant to the preceding proviso shall be treated as a reprogramming under section [505]504 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section. (*Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2015.*)

#### **GENERAL PROVISIONS – DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

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

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

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

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

Sec. [214] 213. Upon request by a grantee for whom the Attorney General has determined there is a fiscal hardship, the Attorney General may, with respect to funds appropriated in this or any other Act making appropriations for fiscal years [2012]2013 through [2015]2016 for the following programs, waive the following requirements:

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

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

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

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

Sec. [219] 216. Discretionary funds that are made available in this Act for the Office of Justice Programs may be used to participate in Performance Partnership Pilots authorized under section 526 of division H of Public Law 113–76, section 524 of division G of Public Law 113–235, and such authorities as are enacted for Performance Partnership Pilots in an appropriations act for fiscal year 2016.

Sec. 218. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts deposited or available in the Fund established by section 1402 of chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98–473 (42 U.S.C. 10601) in excess of \$1,000,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until the following fiscal year: Provided, That, notwithstanding section 1402(d) of such Act of 1984, of the amounts available from the Fund for obligation, the following amounts shall be available without fiscal year limitation to the Director of the Office for Victims of Crime: \$25,000,000 for supplemental

victims' services and other victim-related programs and initiatives, \$20,000,000 for tribal assistance for victims of violence, and \$10,000,000 for victims of trafficking grants focused on domestic victims: Provided further, That up to 3 percent of funds available from the Fund for obligation may be made available to the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, to be used by them for research, evaluation or statistical purposes related to crime victims and related programs.

(Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2015)

## GENERAL PROVISIONS (CJS)

[Sec. 510. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts deposited or available in the Fund established by section 1402 of chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98-473 (42 U.S.C. 10601) in any fiscal year in excess of \$2,361,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until the following fiscal year: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 1402(d) of such Act, of the amounts available from the Fund for obligation \$10,000,000 shall remain available until expended to the Department of Justice Office of Inspector General for oversight and auditing purposes.]

[Sec. 524. ...

(b) Of the unobligated balances available to the Department of Justice, the following funds are hereby rescinded, not later than September 30, 2015, from the following accounts in the specified amounts--

...

(11) "State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, Office of Justice Programs", \$82,500,000; and

...

(c) The Departments of Commerce and Justice shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report no later than September 1, 2015, specifying the amount of each rescission made pursuant to subsections (a) and (b).]

### Sec. 518. EVALUATION FUNDING FLEXIBILITY PILOT.

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

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

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

(b) Amounts made available under this Act which are either appropriated, allocated, advanced on a reimbursable basis, or transferred to the functions and organizations identified in subsection (a) for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes shall be available for obligation through September 30, 2020 notwithstanding any cancellation of funds included in this Act. When an office referenced in subsection (a) receives research and evaluation funding from multiple appropriations, such offices may

use a single Treasury account for such activities, with funding advanced on a reimbursable basis.

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

*(Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2015)*

## **Analysis of Appropriations Language**

**Note:** The FY 2016 Budget request uses the FY 2015 enacted appropriations language as the starting point.

### Research, Evaluation and Statistics

1. Adds language to provide an appropriation for a national survey of public defenders, the design and testing of a national public defenders reporting program, and the National Crime Victimization Survey Sample Boost for Subnational Estimates program.
2. Adds language to provide an appropriation for social science research on indigent defense, development of an improved means to conduct digital forensics of large-scale computer systems and networks, and research on civil legal aid matters, notwithstanding a limitation on civil justice matters in the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.
3. Adds language to provide an appropriation for an evaluation clearinghouse program.
4. Adds language to provide an appropriation for research targeted toward developing a better understanding of the domestic radicalization phenomenon, and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention (previously funded under the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance account as a carve-out from the appropriation for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program).

### State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

1. Provides carve-out appropriations from the appropriation for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program for the State and Local Antiterrorism Training program, a State, local, and tribal assistance help desk and diagnostic center program, the Bulletproof Vest Partnership (rather than as a stand-alone appropriation), a program to provide training and technical assistance to counter domestic violent extremism, and a 5 percent set-aside for an initiative to meet emerging needs of state and local law enforcement.
2. Adds language to provide an appropriation for the Edward Byrne Memorial incentive grant program.
3. Adds language to provide an appropriation for the Byrne Competitive Grants program.
4. Modifies language pertaining to victim services programs for victims of trafficking for clarity and to allow use of funds for human trafficking task forces and law enforcement training.
5. Adds language to the Economic, High-technology, and Cybercrime program appropriation to provide a carve-out appropriation for intellectual property enforcement grants.
6. Adds language to provide an appropriation for the Edward Byrne Memorial criminal justice innovation program.
7. Modifies language pertaining to the National Criminal History Improvement Program to provide a stand-alone appropriation for National Instant Criminal Background Check System Grants.
8. Proposes revised language for DNA-related and forensic programs and activities.
9. Adds language pertaining to the availability of funds appropriated for Pay for Success programs implementing the Permanent Supportive Housing Model.
10. Modifies language for grants and programs authorized by the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) to allow additional flexibility in using this appropriation, to replace the currently

required annual comprehensive statistical review with a recurring national survey to be conducted every five years, and to sunset the PREA Review panel.

11. Adds language to provide an appropriation for Ensuring the Right to Counsel for All Individuals: Answering Gideon's Call.
12. Adds language to provide an appropriation for a competitive grant program to incentivize statewide civil legal aid planning processes and system improvements, notwithstanding a limitation on civil justice matters in the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.
13. Adds language to provide an appropriation for the National Initiative to Build Community Trust and Justice.
14. Adds language to provide an appropriation for a competitive program for purchases of body worn cameras.
15. Adds language to provide an appropriation for law enforcement agencies to implement the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Next Generation Identification program.
16. Adds language to provide an appropriation for the operationalization, maintenance and expansion of the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System.
17. Adds language to provide an appropriation for a program to counter domestic violent extremism.

#### Juvenile Justice Programs

1. Adds proviso that seeks to ensure that: (A) juveniles who reach the age of full criminal responsibility after being taken into custody, but who were not charged as adults at the time of offense, are not understood to be adult inmates, simply because they have turned 18; (B) juveniles charged with or who have committed an alcohol or tobacco related offense receive that same protections as status offenders, that is, they cannot be placed in secure detention; and (C) a state may only securely detain a juvenile on the basis of violation of a valid court order if the juvenile is already under the jurisdiction of the court based on a separate offense. Also adds proviso to allow states sufficient time to compile and submit compliance data and to allow greater flexibility in the formula grant compliance timeline, with respect to the reporting period for that data.
2. Modifies language for juvenile delinquency programs to eliminate previously required carve-outs for certain programs and to provide a new carve-out for Juvenile Justice and Education Collaboration and Assistance.
3. Adds language to provide an appropriation for the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants program.
4. Adds language to provide an appropriation for the Smart on Juvenile Justice Initiative.
5. Adds language to provide an appropriation for the Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative (previously funded as a carve-out from the appropriation for juvenile delinquency prevention grants).
6. Adds language to provide an appropriation for the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention (previously funded as a carve-out from the appropriation for juvenile delinquency prevention grants).
7. Adds language to provide an appropriation to a program to improve juvenile indigent defense (previously funded under the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance account as a

carve-out from the appropriation for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program).

8. Modifies language pertaining to amounts available for research, evaluation, and statistics activities and training and technical assistance for clarity and to improve the effectiveness of funds made available in these provisos.

### General Provisions

1. Section 212. Changes the maximum set-aside percentage for OJP research, evaluation, and statistics activities authorized by the general provision from 2 to 3 percent and creates a 7 percent set-aside to be available for tribal criminal justice assistance.
2. Section 213. Revises the applicable time period for FY 2016.
3. Section 216. Makes available to OJP authority relating to Performance Partnership Pilots.
4. Section 218. Establishes the Crime Victims Fund obligation limit for FY 2016 and sets aside specific amounts of funding to support OVC's Vision 21 program (to include support for tribal programs for victims of violence) and Victims of Trafficking grants focused on providing services to domestic victims of human trafficking. Also allows a small percentage of available funds to be used for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes related to crime victims and related programs.
5. [Section 510]. The provision relating to the Crime Victims Fund is included as section 216.
6. [Section 524]. Removes provision rescinding funds from the State and Local Law Enforcement Activities account.
7. Section 518. Establishes an evaluation funding flexibility pilot. High-quality evaluations and statistical surveys are essential to building evidence about what works. They are also inherently complicated, dynamic activities; often they span many years, and there is uncertainty about the timing and amount of work required to complete specific activities--such as the time and work needed to recruit study participants. In some cases the study design may need to be altered part-way through the project to better respond to the facts on the ground. The currently available procurement vehicles lack the flexibility needed to match the dynamic nature of these projects. Additionally, some studies provide high quality information in which many federal agencies are interested, and it is frequently desirable to cosponsor these activities in order to efficiently extend the utility of the data collected. Changes in timing and content can make co-sponsorship difficult, since funds are often time-limited.

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

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

**A. Management and Administration**  
**(Dollars in Thousands)**

<i>Management and Administration</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2014 Enacted	702	609	\$187,332
2015 Enacted	717	699	194,227
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	7	5,474
2016 Current Services	717	706	199,701
2016 Program Increases	46	23	13,716
2016 Program Decreases	0	0	0
2016 Request	763	729	\$213,417
<b>Total Change 2015-2016</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>19,190</b>

**1. Account Description**

OJP seeks \$213.4 million for management and administration costs. This amount will support new positions, new programs, as well as provide stronger grants financial oversight and audit resolution capability. These personnel are essential to OJP’s efforts to fulfill its stewardship obligations, ensure transparency and accountability in the use of federal grant funding, and improve the efficiency and productivity of its day-to-day operations.

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

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

- Auditing OJP’s internal controls to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse. OAAM’s Audit and Review Division conducts reviews of internal control processes; coordinates activity for the annual independent financial audit and the audits/investigations conducted by the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) and the Government Accountability Office; and manages the DOJ high risk grantee program.
- Conducting programmatic assessments of OJP’s grants and monitoring oversight. The Program Assessment Division conducts assessments of grant programs and initiatives for OJP and the COPS Office and oversees monitoring activities which includes developing OJP-wide grant monitoring standards, procedures, and tools as well as ensuring that the COPS Office and OJP meet or exceed the requirement to monitor 10 percent of open award funds on an annual basis, as required by the Act.

- Serving as the central source for OJP’s grant management policy. OAAM’s Grants Management Division continues OJP’s efforts to streamline and standardize grant management policies and procedures across the agency by maintaining a Grant Manager’s Manual; coordinating efforts to design and enhance OJP’s Grant Management System to ensure grant management policies and processes are integrated and consistent; and developing and facilitating training to grantees and staff.

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

IT systems and services are a vital component of OJP’s efforts to award, manage, and monitor its nearly \$6.0 billion portfolio (which currently includes over 7,000 active grants) and enable OJP to quickly share information on the latest research findings and evidence-based programs and practices through the OJP website and CrimeSolutions.gov.

- Funding supports fixed costs necessary to support OJP’s day-to-day operations. This includes hardware, software, data center operations, Internet and telecommunications services, and IT security support.
- Funding also supports the cost of a variety of professional services vital to OJP and the programs’ IT operations including, administration and management of enterprise systems, equipment, and business operations. For example, Help Desk support, FICAM, IT security monitoring, IT Investment Management, Budget and Finance, Program Oversight, Policy and Planning, infrastructure services, email, and software development and customization.
- Five percent of the FY 2016 IT budget request will be used to support reinvestment in efficient product solutions and services that will reduce future IT costs, improve services to OJP’s state, local and tribal partners, and improve its administrative efficiency.

## 2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE TABLE					
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES	Final Target	Actual	Projected	Changes	Requested (Total)
	FY 2014	FY 2014	FY 2015	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes	FY 2016 Request
<b>Workload</b>					
Percent of grants closed that are due to closeout	50%	48.5%	50%	0	50%
Percent of grants financially monitored per plan	95%	101.2%	95%	0	95%

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

**B. Research, Evaluation, and Statistics**  
**(Dollars in Thousands)**

<i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</i>	<i>Perm. Pos.</i>	<i>FTE</i>	<i>Amount</i>
2014 Enacted			\$120,000
2015 Enacted			111,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2016 Current Services			111,000
2016 Program Increases			45,900
2016 Program Decreases			(5,000)
2016 Request			\$151,900
<b>Change 2015-2016</b>			<b>40,900</b>

<i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics-Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<i>Direct Pos.</i>	<i>Estimate FTE</i>	<i>Amount</i>
2014 Enacted			2,734
2015 Enacted			1,840
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2016 Current Services			1,840
2016 Program Increases			2,266
2016 Request			\$4,106
<b>Total Change 2015-2016</b>			<b>2,266</b>

**1. Account Description**

OJP requests \$151.9 million for the Research, Evaluation, and Statistics appropriation account, which is \$40.9 million above the FY 2015 Enacted funding level. This account includes programs that provide grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements for research, development, and evaluation; development and dissemination of quality statistical and scientific information; and nationwide support for law enforcement agencies.

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

Some key programs funded under this appropriation account include:

- The **Research, Development, and Evaluation** program supports the core mission of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), which serves as the research and development arm of the Department of Justice, as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 3721-3723. With this funding, NIJ enhances the administration of justice and public safety by providing objective,

independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to meet the modern challenges of crime and justice at the state, local and tribal levels. NIJ products support practitioners and policy makers across the country, enabling the use of approaches supporting the goals of the Department's *Smart on Crime* Initiative.

In FY 2016, NIJ will maintain its commitment to informing criminal justice practice and policy by supporting high-quality research, development, and evaluation in the forensic, social, and physical sciences. NIJ's program plan for FY 2016 embraces five important goals:

- Continue to research and evaluate innovative programs, tools, and strategies that provide effective ways to prevent crime and to deliver justice.
  - Develop, refine, and test innovative technology to protect law enforcement officers.
  - Support basic and applied research to strengthen the science of forensics.
  - Build on the recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences report to "Strengthen the National Institute of Justice."
  - Develop and support strong partnerships to leverage federal research resources.
- The **Criminal Justice Statistics Program** is the base program of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), one of 13 federal statistical agencies and the principal federal statistical agency of the Department of Justice as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 3731-3735. Data provided by federal statistical agencies allows the Administration to govern effectively, make policy, manage programs, and evaluate progress toward goals. The Administration has placed evidence-driven decisions at the heart of its agenda, and refocused a spotlight on the federal statistical system and the role that federal statistics play in the policymaking process. BJS' national statistical collections provide the data infrastructure, supporting the Administration's commitment to focus on data-driven approaches to reduce crime consistent with the goals of the Department's *Smart on Crime* Initiative.

In FY 2016, BJS funding will support ongoing activities and programs focused on key aspects of the nation's criminal justice system, including:

- Recidivism, reentry and other special projects;
- Prosecution and adjudication;
- Criminal justice data improvement programs;
- Victimization statistics;
- Law Enforcement statistics;
- Corrections statistics;
- Publication and dissemination of statistical information;
- Federal statistical programs and initiatives.

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

- Multi-year Evaluation Plan for BJA Programs: NIJ and BJS will provide technical leadership and BJA will provide subject matter and stakeholder perspectives support evaluation efforts designed to demonstrate the efficacy of various OJP grant programs. The evaluation plan will identify major research questions, opportunities to leverage existing data collections and preliminary designs for later phases of evaluation beyond year one. The evaluation effort would consist of a combination of field demonstrations, evaluations of projects, and analysis of statistical data to build knowledge about BJA program outcomes.
- Statistical Programs and Collections: This ongoing effort will document the extent to which the statistical programs and collections of OJP are carried out in a manner that demonstrates the Attorney General's commitment to scientific integrity. This assessment will document the existence and adequacy of the policies and practices that align with the Administration's Scientific Integrity guidance; the National Academy of Science's Principles and Practices of a Statistical Agency; and other applicable guidance.
- National Academy of Sciences study of current and future crime data needs: BJS, in collaboration with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Criminal Justice Services Division, National Academy of Sciences, and National Research Council, to convene an expert panel that will assess and make recommendations for the development of a modern set of crime measures in the United States.
- Continuing to build a system of incident level law enforcement administrative records: BJS is working to develop information sharing arrangements with a national sample of law enforcement agencies to provide incident-level data on offenses known to these agencies. This program will provide statistical data on crimes, victims, offenders and the social context of crime for a nationally representative sample of jurisdictions that can be used for be used for planning, evaluation, research and statistical purposes.
- Center for the Collection and Analysis of Administrative Data on Crime, Recidivism and Re-entry: BJS and NIJ will sponsor a collaborative project for developing data on recidivism and re-entry and encouraging research on recidivism using those data.
- Metropolitan Crime Consortia: Using Administrative Data to Measure, Prevent, and Reduce Crime: A major impediment to research on crime and crime prevention is the absence of incident level, geographically identified police data for a large number of jurisdictions. NIJ and BJS will work with their state, local, and tribal partners to build data centers in large jurisdictions that can develop useful information products for contributing police agencies.
- Victimization: NIJ will continue to support research on victimization and victim services. The focus for this research is broad. Particular topics of interest are the intersection of race, ethnicity and violent victimization; effectiveness of services for

victims of violent crime; victim/offender overlap; and sexual orientation and/or gender identity and violent victimization.

- Translational Criminology: Use, Acquisition, and Interpretation of Research Evidence: NIJ plans to continue to support innovative research, which seeks to bridge the gap between research, implementation, and policy and practice.

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

#### 4. Performance and Resource Tables

<b>PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE</b>										
Appropriation: Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (formerly Justice Assistance)										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3, Objective 3.1										
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES			Target	Actual	Projected	Changes		Requested (Total)		
			FY 2014	FY 2014	FY 2015	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes		FY 2016 Request		
<b>Workload</b>										
Number of solicitations released on time versus planned			31	41	TBD <sup>1</sup>					TBD <sup>1</sup>
Percent of awards made against plan			90%	101%	TBD <sup>1</sup>					TBD <sup>1</sup>
Total Dollars Obligated			\$120,000	\$136,493	\$111,000	40,900		\$151,900		
-Grants			\$103,752	\$91,288	\$74,370	27,403		\$101,773		
-Non-Grants			\$16,248	\$45,205	\$36,630	13,497		\$50,127		
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY										
-Grants			86%	67%	67%	67%		67%		
-Non-Grants			14%	33%	33%	33%		33%		
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
				\$120,000		\$136,493		\$111,000		\$40,900
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	TYPE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2014	FY 2014	FY 2015	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes		FY 2016 Request		
3.1	Long Term Outcome	Average number of user sessions per month on BJS and BJS-sponsored websites, including datasets accessed and downloaded via the Internet [BJS] <sup>2</sup>	500,000	422,519	536,000 <sup>3</sup>	14,000		550,000		
3.1	Annual Outcome	Citations of BJS data in social science journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data [BJS]	1,600	2,480	1,700	0		1,700		
3.1	Efficiency Measure	Index of operational efficiency [BJS]	24.5	TBD <sup>3</sup>	24.0	-0.5		24.0		
3.1	Annual Outcome	Number of technologies fielded as a result (in whole or in part) of work funded under the NIJ award [NIJ]	37	31	45	-15		30		

<sup>1</sup> FY 2015 and FY 2016 targets will be established upon appropriation of FY 2015 and FY 2016 funds

<sup>2</sup> This measure was affected by: adoption of Google analytics (instead of Webtrends); movement to a different BJS website; a more precise measure of dataset downloads; API traffic will begin to be reported; and, affiliated websites will be relaunched (i.e. Fedstats and Data.gov). BJS is examining the expansion of its outcome measures and some refinement to existing measures and is exploring a redefinition of performance measures to better align with its operational efforts.

<sup>3</sup> This measure is undergoing revalidation at this time.

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

Appropriation: Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (formerly Justice Assistance) (Bureau of Justice Statistics – BJS)  
 DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3, Objective 3.1

Strategic objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014		FY 2015	FY 2016
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Outcome	Average number of user sessions per month on BJS and BJS-sponsored websites, including datasets accessed and downloaded via the Internet <sup>3</sup>	373,413 <sup>2</sup>	288,728 <sup>2</sup>	472,884	482,056	500,000	422,519	536,000	550,000
3.1	Output	Agency-level response rate	98.3%	94.76	98%	94%	98%	91%	98%	98%
3.1	Output	Citizen-level response rate	92.3%	85.20	86.4%	87%	93%	88%	93%	95%
3.1	Outcome	Citations of BJS data in social science journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data <sup>1</sup>	1,514	1,795	1,121	2,255	1,600	2,480	1,700	1,700
3.1	Outcome	Congressional record and testimony citing BJS data	15	9	17	13	17	13	17	18
3.1	Outcome	Federal and state court opinions citing BJS data	23	8	11	26	25	43	25	25
3.1	Efficiency	Index of operational efficiency	18.7	13.3	21.58	22.17	24.5	TBD <sup>4</sup>	24.0	24
3.1	Outcome	Number of products that BJS makes available online	16,722	16,790	16,461	17,728	17,325	18,078	17,325	TBD
3.1	Output	Number of reports issued within one month of the expected release date	7	5	16	20	7	7	7	7
3.1	Outcome	Number of requests to seek correction of BJS data in accordance with the BJS Data Quality Guidelines	4	6	0	0	0	1	0	0
3.1	Outcome	Number of scheduled data collection series and special analyses to be conducted	22	19	19	33	21	24	20	TBD

N/A = Data unavailable

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

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

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

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

<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE</b>										
Appropriation: Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (formerly Justice Assistance) (National Institute of Justice – NIJ)										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3, Objective 3.1										
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014		FY 2015	FY 2016
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Outcome	Number of citations of NIJ products in peer reviewed journals	305	295	298	293	130	485	137	137
3.1	Outcome	Number of technologies fielded as a result (in whole or in part) of work funded under the NIJ award <sup>3</sup>	31	38	38	25	37	31	45	30
3.1	Outcome	Number of scholarly products that resulted in whole or in part from work funded under the NIJ award. <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	300	93	315	315
3.1	Outcome	Number of new NIJ final grant reports, NIJ research documents, and grantee research documents published <sup>2</sup>	173	204	273	237	300	272	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
N/A = Data unavailable										
<sup>1</sup> This measure was established in FY 2014. This measure’s revision reflects performance measure updates in the Research, Development, and Evaluation solicitations. Scholarly products refer to published, peer-reviewed, scientific journal articles, and/or (as appropriate for the funded project) law review journal articles, book chapter(s) or book(s) in the academic press, technological prototypes, patented inventions, or similar scientific products										
<sup>2</sup> This measure was discontinued in FY 2015 <sup>3</sup> This measure was revised to clarify the types of technologies fielded										

### 3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

#### Bureau of Justice Statistics

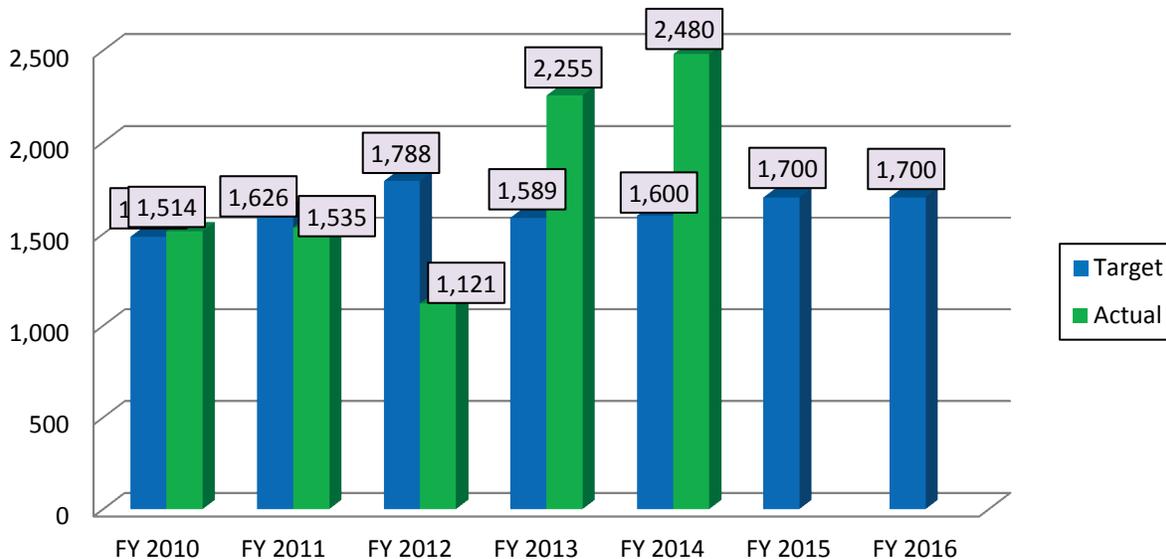
##### a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

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

BJS has established performance measures to assess the quality, timeliness, and relevance of its data, products, and services. One of BJS' most fundamental long-term goals is to improve product accessibility by increasing web-based distribution and utilization of data, including on-line tabulation and analysis of statistical information and downloadable datasets. While BJS did not meet the FY 2013 target, BJS broadened its product line to include supplementary statistical tables, web-only reports, and electronic survey questionnaires. Beginning in FY 2014, this measure will be affected by the following: adoption of Google analytics (instead of Webtrends); movement to a different BJS website; a more precise measure of dataset downloads; API traffic will be reported; and affiliated websites will be re-launched (i.e. Fedstats and Data.gov).

BJS uses relevance measures to gauge the degree to which data and products are responsive to user needs. One such measure is the number of "citations in social science journals, law reviews and journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data", which BJS exceeded in FY 2013. The target for FY 2015 and FY 2016 is 1,700.

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



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

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

In FY 2016, BJS will continue to pursue four (4) strategic goals:

1. Maintaining BJS's core statistical programs;
2. Continued building and enhancement of statistical infrastructure;
3. Supporting continuous evaluation and improvement efforts; and
4. Providing effective state and local criminal justice data improvement programs.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) is one of the 13 Federal statistical agencies and is the principal federal statistical agency of the Department of Justice.<sup>2</sup> For FY 2016, while maintaining its portfolio of core statistical collections, BJS will also continue efforts to build its statistical infrastructure by increasing the use of administrative data for statistical purposes and seeking improved survey designs and methodologies. For example, BJS is: using the Nation's criminal history records to study recidivism; building a national system of incident-based criminal statistics derived from local law enforcement operational data; using the proceeds of its research to build out a subnational estimates program for the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS); exploring record-linkage efforts to create a new low-cost research and statistical infrastructure to study reentry and ex-offender reintegration; and expanding the use of its statistical infrastructure to support OJP program evaluations. These initiatives are explained below.

### **I. MAINTAINING BJS's CORE STATISTICAL PROGRAMS**

BJS will continue to maintain the current portfolio of core statistical collections and ongoing projects:

---

<sup>2</sup> The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) recognizes thirteen principal federal statistical agencies, and BJS serves in this capacity for the Department of Justice as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 3731-3735. Data provided by federal statistical agencies allows the Administration to govern effectively-make policy, manage programs, or evaluate progress toward goals. The Administration has placed evidence driven decisions at the heart of its agenda, and refocused a spotlight on the federal statistical system and the role that national statistics play in the policymaking process. According to OMB, "having access to quality, unbiased data allows us to make reasoned, disciplined decisions about where to target our resources to get the biggest return for our investment, and to identify where we've been spending consistently but yielding underperforming results."

- ***Recidivism, Reentry and Special Projects*** include studies on the recidivism of state prisoners, convicted felons, juvenile offenders, and first time arrestees. Some special projects are an analysis of the wide range of data flowing from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program and National Incident-Based Reporting Program; an assessment of administrative data on elder abuse and crimes against the elderly; studies of the justice and regulatory systems response to white collar crime; and analyses describing crime and justice on tribal lands.
- ***Prosecution and Adjudication Statistical Projects*** which will focus on felony court case processing, criminal justice employment, expenditure, the delivery of indigent defense services, continuing to improve the availability of justice statistics for Indian country.
- ***Criminal Justice Data Improvements Programs*** offers state statistical support and technical assistance for the collection of firearm transaction statistics, a State Justice Statistics grants program for state statistical analysis centers, and a criminal records technical assistance program for state record repositories.
- ***Victimization Statistics*** projects will maintain operation of the current National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), including NCVS supplements such as identity theft, stalking and police public contacts. It will also support the survey's major redesign efforts focused on generating state and metropolitan area estimates, improved measurement of rape and sexual assault as well as the process of incorporating the proceeds of previously-funded redesign projects into the core NCVS operation.
- ***Law Enforcement Statistics*** projects will include analyses of continuously collected topical information from the Nation's policing agencies, periodic collection of data which focus on the operation of federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies, special purpose law enforcement entities, and law enforcement support agencies. Trend analysis will be used to examine reported crimes and arrests.
- Initiatives within ***Corrections Statistics*** include projects utilizing a Survey of Prison Inmates, National Prisoner Statistics, Annual Jail Survey, Annual Probation and Parole Census, Jails in Indian Country, National Corrections Reporting Program, Capital Punishment and Sentencing statistics, and deaths in custody statistics. It will also include a design and implementation of a survey of inmates in local jail facilities, record linkage projects, testing and implementation of supplemental surveys of probation and parole agencies, and surveys of prisoner health and health care.
- Funding will support statistical information ***publication and dissemination activities*** such as the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data at the University of Michigan, and the National Criminal Justice Reference Service as well as BJS website operations, including usability testing, dynamic data analysis and visualization enhancements, content display and search function improvements, and hosting activities. Funding also will be used for customer support and maintenance of software such as desktop publishing, media management and enhancements to BJS's technology and data management infrastructure.

- The Criminal Justice Statistical Program also supports *Federal Statistical Programs, Activities, and Initiatives*. Funds will be used to support a variety of federal statistical programs, activities, and initiatives such as investigator initiated small scale studies utilizing BJS data and U.S. Census Bureau work to carry out Interagency Council on Statistical Policy initiatives including the Joint Program on Statistical Methodology. Other initiatives include the National Center for Health Statistics as administrator of the Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics and the Statistical Community of Practice and Engagement (SCOPE) initiative. Funding will also be used for BJS Fellows for technical and analytical assistance on projects as well as Office of Management and Budget's annual seminar on federal statistics.
- BJS will launch an effort aimed at *assessing other OJP statistical programs and collections*. This ongoing effort will document the extent to which the statistical programs and collections of OJP are carried out in a manner that demonstrates the Attorney General's commitment to scientific integrity; OMB's Annual Report to Congress on Statistical Programs of the U.S. Government; as well as the several components of other OJP program offices that undertake regular data collections designed to create statistical results for particular programs or interventions. The continuing assessment will document the existence and adequacy of the policies and practices that align with the Administration's Scientific Integrity guidance; OMB's Statistical Products Produced by Federal Statistical Agencies and Guidance on Agency Survey and Statistical Information Collections; the National Academy of Science's Principles and Practices of a Statistical Agency. BJS will work with a committee of the American Statistical Association in conducting the review and developing a set of standards and guidelines for statistical work at OJP.

## II. CONTINUED BUILDING AND ENHANCMENT OF STATISTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

### **Increasing the Use of Administrative Data for Statistical Purposes**

BJS is utilizing the Nation's criminal history records (i.e. rap sheets) to support examinations of prisoner and probationer recidivism through a technical infrastructure it built through a collaborative effort with the FBI, state record repositories, and NLETS, a national law enforcement telecommunication system. BJS is exploring the feasibility of utilizing the technological infrastructure to build a national collection of arrest booking statistics.

Also in FY 2016, BJS will continue to build a system of incident level law enforcement administrative records known as the National Crime Statistics Exchange (NCS-X). Among other things, information sharing arrangements will be developed with a national sample of law enforcement agencies to provide incident-level data on offenses known to them. This continues work on a program to provide statistical data on crimes, victims, offenders and the social context of crime for a nationally representative sample of jurisdictions. Data from this system will be used for planning, evaluation, research and statistical purposes. The only currently available national data on offenses known to the police are jurisdiction level counts provided by the Uniform Crime Report and these data do not provide the level of detail and dis-aggregation

necessary for policy-making and evaluation. This continues efforts begun in FY 2012 and FY 2013.

BJS is also exploring records available in court and local jail systems assess the feasibility of these operational systems as sources of information that may support statistical purposes.

Finally, BJS is exploring the expansion of record linkages through which survey data may be linked to administrative data and/or certain operational records may be linked to other administrative records. For example, BJS and the Census Bureau have entered into a long-term agreement for a record linkage and research services project involving BJS corrections records to Census files to explore the feasibility of conducting research on the pre- and post-prison experiences prisoners.

Several other projects will be initiated under this agreement which will also help the Census Bureau evaluate and improve demographic surveys and their record linkage methods, involving other BJS statistical collections. Another example is how BJS is exploring linking its statistical collections to OJP's grants management system data to examine the role of federal justice system funding; where it goes and whether there indications of differences in outcomes associated with the amount and type of federal funding; and, to examine the variations within and across places over time.

Continuing to build, expand and enhance the statistical infrastructure can support other important objectives for OJP. For example, beginning with FY 2015 funding, OJP will launch a Multi-year Evaluation Plan for Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) Programs. Designed to demonstrate the efficacy of the various grant programs, NIJ and BJS will provide technical leadership and BJA will provide subject matter and stakeholder perspectives to the task. Additionally, the coordination will include the new DOJ analytical unit to be established in the Office of Legal Policy, who may play a role in analyzing and applying the evidence developed from the evaluations. The evaluation plan will identify major research questions, opportunities to leverage existing data collections and preliminary designs for later phases of evaluation beyond year one. The evaluation effort would consist of a combination of field demonstrations, evaluations of projects, and analysis of statistical data to build knowledge about BJA program outcomes. The infrastructure that BJS developed to obtain, link, parse and standardize criminal history records to study recidivism can be used to generate estimates of the recidivism rates of Second Chance Act grantee program participants, to compare their recidivism outcomes with statistically similar prisoners who did not participate in Second Change Act programs, and combined with information that BJA obtains about the various programs to compare recidivism outcomes across various types of programs. Or, using information about funded programs and the grant drawdowns and linking that information to crime data at the jurisdiction level, a competition for designs to study the relationship between the flow of BJA Byrne/JAG funds and changes in crime rates could be used to identify strong designs for evaluations of the effect of funding on crime.

## **Expanding Statistical Information About The Public Defense Function**

Attorney General Eric Holder has said, “Millions of people in the United States cannot get legal help that is often critical to their well-being and freedom. Fifty million Americans qualify for federally funded civil legal aid, yet more than half of those who seek help are turned away due to lack of resources. In the criminal justice system, public defenders handle caseloads that far exceed recommended limits, jeopardizing their ability to provide representation that meets even constitutionally minimum standards.”

Reflecting the AG’s comments, DOJ established the Access to Justice (ATJ) Initiative in March 2010 to address the access-to-justice crisis in the criminal and civil justice system. ATJ’s mission is to help the justice system efficiently deliver outcomes that are fair and accessible to all, regardless of wealth and status. ATJ is guided by three principles: (1) Promoting Accessibility — eliminating barriers that prevent people from understanding and exercising their rights; (2) Ensuring Fairness — delivering fair and just outcomes for all parties, including those facing financial and other disadvantages; and (3) Increasing Efficiency — delivering fair and just outcomes effectively, without waste or duplication.

To translate these principles into action, ATJ pursues strategies to leverage and better allocate justice resources, and works to:

- Advance new statutory, policy, and practice changes that support development of quality indigent defense and civil legal aid delivery systems at the state and federal level;
- Promote less lawyer-intensive and court-intensive solutions to legal problems; and
- Expand research on innovative strategies to close the gap between the need for, and the availability of, quality legal assistance.

For FY 2016, BJS will seek to improve statistical information available about the nation’s public defense infrastructure which supports ATJ objectives.

### *National Survey of Public Defenders*

BJS will pursue a National Survey of Public Defenders (NSPD), which supports the objectives of the ATJ Initiative. This work will document the educational backgrounds, work experience, work environment, and workloads, as well as assess the quality of service delivery and the training needs of professionals working at various levels within public defender offices. This will be accomplished by surveying a nationally-representative sample of line staff and supervisors and linking their responses with data on local crime.

### *National Public Defenders Reporting Program*

BJS will also initiate development and pilot testing work on the design of a National Public Defenders Reporting Program (NPDRP). The NPDRP would use administrative data systems from state and county public defenders (PDs) offices nationwide to develop annual statistics on PDs’ caseloads, case types, and case outcomes. By building the NPDRP on existing administrative data systems, BJS would have a flexible statistical system that is capable of

producing statistics for reliably measured attributes of cases, such as capital cases versus other types of felony cases; defendant attributes such as race, age or sex; and case outcomes such as acquittal or type and length of sentence imposed.

### **Improving Criminal Victimization Statistics Derived from the NCVS**

*Subnational estimates.* Of the total amount of requested FY 2016 base funding, \$4.5 million will be used for a “boost” to the sample utilized by the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) for establishment of Subnational Estimates program. The purpose is to provide for a permanent increase to the NCVS household sample in up to 22 states to allow for the production of estimates of victimization for states and select metropolitan statistical areas, large cities, and counties. The goal of this request is to enhance the utility of the NCVS to the Department, policymakers, and other stakeholders by providing for state and local area estimates of crime victimization experiences. BJS has been using the NCVS to produce national-level estimates of crime since the early 1970s. Local stakeholders, however, would find the survey data much more useful if statistics could be produced at the subnational level as a means to reflect local crime conditions and as a tool to assess police and criminal justice services. Local social and economic conditions, often thought to be related to crime levels and types, may not reflect national conditions, suggesting that the national crime trend is of little relevance to local areas.

In addition to producing victimization estimates for subnational areas, the boosted sample may allow BJS to develop additional questions for victims and non-victims to produce a more comprehensive set of community-level crime indicators. These indicators can be organized into three groupings: 1) measures of nuisance crimes and disorder; 2) citizens’ perceptions of fear and safety; and 3) citizens’ perceptions of police performance and legitimacy. These indicators are independent from police statistics and provide a perspective from the community. The requested increase will be used to enhance the utility of the NCVS to the Department, policymakers, and other stakeholders by providing for state and local area estimates of victimization experiences.

The increased funding will also improve BJS’s ability to serve the Office of Victim Crime in determining needs for victim services; to evaluate Bureau of Justice Assistance programs and their impacts on crime at a state and local level; and to provide information to local police departments about citizen satisfaction.

*Other NCVS-based improvements.* Additionally, BJS is seeking expansion of household coverage to include group quarters, and exploring victimization through surveys of victim service organizations. Other important ongoing research, testing, development activities include enhancing data on the crimes of rape and sexual assault, and research on sample designs, mode, collection methods and their effects which offer the promise of continued improvements to the NCVS.

### **III. SUPPORTING CONTINUOUS EVALUATION/IMPROVEMENT EFFORTS**

BJS continues to engage professional review and input to help focus improvement efforts. In 2009, the National Research Council completed a BJS-commissioned review of its statistical programs which culminated in the report entitled, “Ensuring the Quality, Credibility, and Relevance of U.S. Justice Statistics.” The reviewed continues to serve as a strategic action plan for improvements to programs and operations. In 2014, an NRC panel convened by BJS concluded a study on measuring rape and sexual assault in BJS household surveys in a report entitled, “Estimating the Incidence of Rape and Sexual Assault.” Most recently, BJS, OMB and the FBI collaboratively developed a plan for an engagement of NRC’s Committee on National Statistics in concert with the Committee on Law and Justice, for an expert panel to assess and make recommendations for the development of a modern set of crime measures in the United States and the best means for obtaining them.

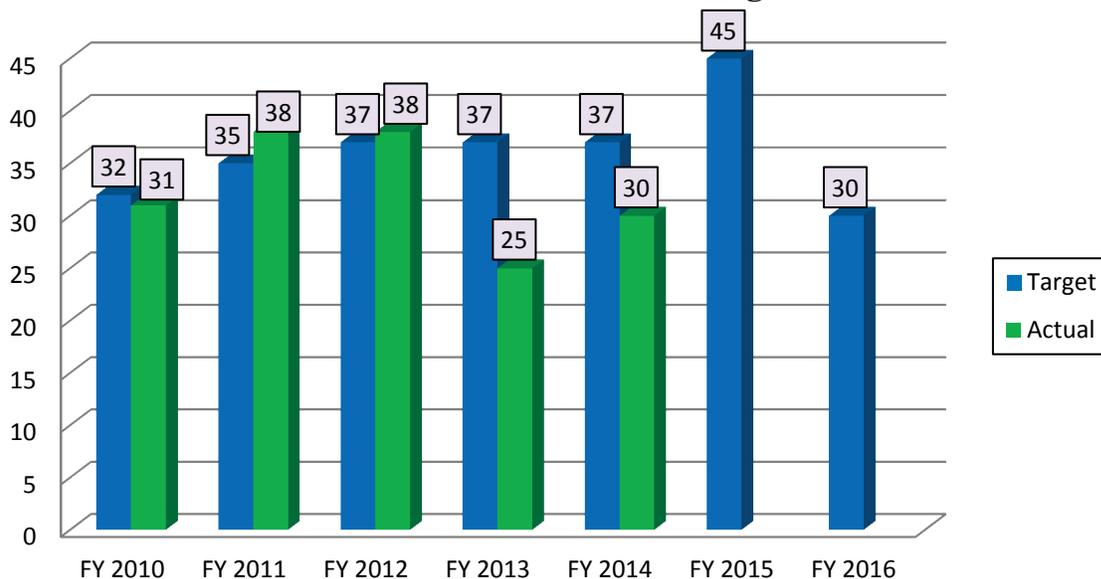
#### **National Institute of Justice**

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

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

NIJ collects data on the performance measure, “Number of fielded technologies as a result (in whole or in part) of work funded under the NIJ award.” NIJ-developed technologies are transferred to the field for use by criminal justice practitioners. Technologies are transferred through publications, demonstrations, commercialization, assistance for first adopters, and other means. . Furthermore, since the NIJ released the *National Research Council of the National Academies, Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States: A Path Forward* in February 2009, NIJ has addressed the needs of the forensic science community by soliciting basic and fundamental scientific research to support forensic science disciplines in an effort to address the recommendations in the 2009 report. Given that investments in recent years have focused on basic and fundamental research (in addition to applied forensic science research), these research areas generally do not lead to a fielded technology in the short term. The table on the following page summarizes progress to date on this performance measure.

### Number of Fielded Technologies



#### b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

NIJ, as the research, development, and evaluation arm of DOJ, supports DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: *Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 6: Develop and disseminate research and statistics that inform criminal and juvenile justice policy and improve outcomes; and OJP Strategic Objective 6.1: Develop innovative social, forensic, and physical sciences research and rigorous program evaluation that support and advance criminal and juvenile justice policy and decision-making.* Technology is an essential tool in the prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of many forms of crime. NIJ contributes to the effectiveness of law enforcement through research on officer safety technologies and innovative tools to assist criminal investigations. This has included software that assists computer forensic specialists in searching for human images, including child pornography. NIJ plays a leading role in sponsoring innovative research and programs in the fields of forensic science, crime prevention, courts and corrections, and violence and victimization. NIJ has funded research projects in the forensic sciences, including research in forensic biology, trace evidence, impression evidence, controlled substances, questioned documents, odontology, pathology, and toxicology, among others.

In FY 2016, NIJ will continue to pursue research and evaluation projects to encourage the development and adoption of new crime-fighting tools, improve understanding of what works (and what does not) in criminal justice programs and policy, and expand understanding of complex criminal justice issues. NIJ plans to support the projects described in the account description via the two percent set-aside for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes.

**Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS)**

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

The Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) program, administered by BJA, provides services and resources that directly impact law enforcement’s ability to successfully resolve criminal investigations and prosecute offenders, while providing the critical officer safety event deconfliction<sup>3</sup> necessary to keep the men and women of our law enforcement community safe. RISS provides support services to thousands of local, state, federal, and tribal criminal justice agencies in their effort for those agencies to identify, detect, deter, prevent, and solve criminal and terrorist-related investigations. Through the RISS Secure Law Enforcement Cloud (RISSNET™), the available information and intelligence sharing resources, the RISS Centers investigative support and analytical services, provide equipment to assist with investigations, and the expansion of RISSafe (the RISS nationwide deconfliction system), RISS, in this supporting role, has enabled both agencies and individual officers to increase their success and safety in the field exponentially.

BJA reviews the performance of the RISS Program on a quarterly basis looking at the number of trainings provided, requests for support services by member agencies, publications developed and distributed, total membership, and number of equipment loans made to the field. The total number of inquiries submitted for information available through the RISSNET network and submissions to RISSafe for deconfliction are also reviewed. Although there are no specific target goals set in these areas the program has seen slight increases in all areas with a significant increase in events submitted for deconfliction and conflicts identified in RISSafe.

	<b>FY 2012 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2013 Target</b>	<b>FY 2013 Actual</b>
RISSafe events submitted	165,094	173,761	179,770
RISSafe conflicts identified	57,500	63,589	73,119

The final measure (number of inquiries) is the one submitted quarterly to the White House as a RISS measurement. In FY 2013, the total number of inquiries increased by 7%.

**b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes**

RISS aligns under DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: *Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the*

---

<sup>3</sup> Comprehensive and nationwide deconfliction system that is accessible on a 24/7/365 basis and available to all law enforcement agencies. Officers are able to enter event data on a 24/7 basis but do not have the ability to see other officers’ entries into the system.

*Nation's capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation's law enforcement, and criminal and juvenile justice systems.*

BJA will continue to review the RISS Program on a quarterly basis through evaluation reporting, grant reviews, and monitoring of performance measures. Through these reviews, BJA intends to ensure and assist RISS in maintaining services and support to the state, local, and tribal agencies through increased efficiency and effectiveness of the program. This will be accomplished through continued collaboration, not only with the RISS Centers, but also the state, local, and tribal agencies using RISS resources and services. The training and technical assistance provided these agencies through RISS is extremely important especially to many of the smaller to medium size agencies who may not be able to get these resources or services anywhere else.

**C. State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance  
(Dollars in Thousands)**

<i>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2014 Enacted			\$1,171,500
2015 Enacted			1,241,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2016 Current Services			1,241,000
2016 Program Increases			249,300
2016 Program Decreases			(348,000)
2016 Request			\$1,142,300
<b>Total Change 2015-2016</b>			<b>(98,700)</b>

<i>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance- Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2014 Enacted			26,688
2015 Enacted			20,575
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2016 Current Services			20,575
2016 Program Increases			10,304
2016 Request			\$30,879
<b>Total Change 2015-2016</b>			<b>10,304</b>

**1. Account Description**

OJP requests \$1,142.3 million for the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance account, which is \$98.7 million below the FY 2015 Enacted funding level. This account includes programs that establish and build on partnerships with state, local, and tribal governments, and faith-based and community organizations. These programs provide federal leadership on high-priority criminal justice concerns such as violent crime, criminal gang activity, illegal drugs, information sharing, and related justice system issues. The mix of formula and discretionary grant programs administered by OJP, coupled with robust training and technical assistance activities, assists law enforcement agencies, courts, local community partners, and other components of the criminal justice system in preventing and addressing violent crime, protecting the public, and ensuring that offenders are held accountable for their actions.

Key programs funded under this appropriation account include:

- The Adam Walsh Act Implementation Program, authorized by the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act, focuses on supporting the efforts of jurisdictions that are implementing the provisions of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA), Title I of the Adam Walsh Act. These jurisdictions receive critical grants and technical assistance to assist with the costs of SORNA implementation and maintenance, as

well as support and assistance in their efforts to prevent sexual violence through the implementation of innovative and best practices in the field of sex offender management.

- Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG), authorized by Section 508 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-351), was created to streamline justice funding and grant administration. The Byrne JAG Program allows state, local, and tribal governments to support a broad range of activities to prevent and control crime based on local needs and provides the flexibility to prioritize and direct funding to the areas that demonstrate the greatest need. These activities include: law enforcement programs; prosecution and court programs; prevention and education programs; community corrections programs; drug treatment and enforcement programs; planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; and crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation).
- The Comprehensive School Safety Initiative combines support for research on the root causes of school violence and new strategies and technologies for improving school safety to enable state, local and tribal communities to implement and evaluate innovative strategies to improve school safety. The grants provided by the Initiative may be used to test and evaluate technologies and strategies to improve school safety; develop and update school safety assessments and plans; provide technical assistance or training; and support and assess other programs and technologies that are intended to enhance overall school safety efforts.
- The Community Teams to Reduce the Sexual Assault Evidence Kit Backlog and Improve Sexual Assault Investigations Program. This program will provide grants that support community efforts to develop plans and identify the most critical needs to address sexual assault prevention, investigation, prosecution and services, including addressing their untested sexual assault evidence kits (SAKs) at law enforcement agencies or backlogged crime labs. This program may also be used to support further research by NIJ on issues related to preventing sexual assault and improving the system's response to sexual assault victims.
- The DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities initiative is a comprehensive strategy to maximize the use of DNA and other forensic technology in the criminal justice system. DNA technology is increasingly vital to ensuring accuracy and fairness in the criminal justice system. It can be used to speed the prosecution of the guilty, while protecting the innocent from wrongful prosecution and exonerating those wrongfully convicted of a crime.
- The Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI), authorized through appropriations, partners with state and local policymakers to design policies that reduce prison and jail expenditures by developing state-specific, data-driven policies that save taxpayer dollars and direct some of those savings to strategies that can make communities safer and stronger. The initiative identifies ways to improve the availability of services that can reduce offenders' risk for recidivism, such as housing, substance abuse treatment, and positive social and family support for offenders returning to communities.

- The Drug Court Program provides grants, training and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal governments to support the development, expansion, and enhancement of effective drug courts. The drug courts integrate evidenced-based substance abuse treatment, mandatory drug testing, sanctions and incentives, and transitional services in a judicially supervised court setting with jurisdiction over substance-abusing offenders.
- The Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program (formerly the Mentally Ill Offender Act/Mental Health Courts Program) will provide grants, training, and technical and strategic planning assistance to help state, local, and tribal governments develop multi-faceted strategies that bring together criminal justice, social services, and public health agencies, as well as community organizations, to develop system-wide responses to the needs of mentally ill individuals involved in the criminal justice system.
- The Veterans Treatment Court Program will provide provides grants, training and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal governments to support the creation and development of veterans treatment courts. These courts are a hybrid of existing drug and mental health court programs that use the problem solving courts model to serve veterans struggling with addiction, serious mental illness and/or co-occurring disorders.
- The National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP), authorized by 42 U.S.C. 14601, helps states and territories improve the quality, timeliness, and immediate accessibility of criminal history and related records for use by federal, state, and local law enforcement. These records play a vital role in supporting criminal investigations, background checks related to employment or firearms purchases, and the identification of persons subject to protective orders or wanted, arrested, or convicted for stalking and/or domestic violence. The grants and technical assistance provided by this initiative help states to address the issues of incomplete criminal history records.
- The National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants, authorized by Public Law 110-180, seeks to improve the quality of NICS Grants background checks and eliminate gaps in records that might allow unauthorized individuals to legally purchase firearms. The Act created a grant program to assist state and tribal governments in updating the Federal Bureau of Investigation's NICS with the criminal history and mental health records of individuals who are precluded from purchasing or possessing guns and sharing these records with other jurisdictions.
- The Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE) will expand efforts to test additional models employing swift and certain sanctions. These research efforts will emphasize rigorous evaluation and practices to generate much needed evidence on the effectiveness of "swift and certain accountability" probation models such as HOPE to guide the many state, local, and tribal jurisdictions that are considering implementation of these types of programs.
- The Second Chance Act Program, authorized by Public Law 110-199, builds on the success of OJP's past reentry initiatives by providing grants to establish and expand adult and juvenile offender reentry programs. This program authorizes various grants to government

agencies and nonprofit groups to provide substance abuse treatment, housing, family programming, mentoring, victims support, and other services that can help reduce re-offending and violations of probation and parole.

- The Pay for Success Initiatives (which are funded under the Second Chance Act Program) will allow state, local, and tribal governments to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their social services and criminal justice programs while reducing the cost of these programs and significantly lowering the risk of initial investments to state, local, and tribal grantee jurisdictions.
- OJP administers a number of programs that support the goals and policies of the Attorney General's *Smart on Crime* Initiative, which is an ongoing effort to modernize the criminal justice system. These programs include:
  - The Smart Policing program will assist in reducing and preventing crime by creating transparency and improving police-citizen communications and interactions. It will provide funding to local law enforcement agencies to develop effective and economical solutions to specific crime problems within their jurisdictions. Participating agencies and their research partners will identify a specific crime issue through careful, rigorous analysis and develop strategies and tactics to resolve or mitigate the problem -- resulting in smarter policing and safer neighborhoods.
  - The Smart Prosecution program will provide funding to county and city prosecutors to use local criminal justice data to be smart on crime, developing effective and economical prosecution strategies to specific crime problems in their jurisdictions.
  - The Smart Probation will improve state, local, and tribal probation supervision efforts. The program will also improve probation success rates which would in turn improve public safety, reduce admissions and returns to prisons and jails, and save taxpayer dollars. Funds can be used to implement evidence-based supervision strategies and to create innovative new strategies to improve outcomes for probationers.
- Victims of Trafficking, principally authorized by section 113 of Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-386), empowers local law enforcement to better identify and rescue trafficking victims. An important secondary goal is the interdiction of trafficking in its various forms, whether it is forced prostitution, indentured servitude, peonage, or other forms of forced labor.

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

## 2. Performance and Resource Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE											
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance											
DOJ Goals and Objectives: Goals 2, 3; Objectives 2.1, 2.2, 3.1 and 3.4											
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES		Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2014		FY 2014		FY 2015		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes		FY 2016 Request	
<b>Workload</b>											
Number of solicitations released on time versus planned		55		32		TBD <sup>1</sup>				TBD <sup>1</sup>	
Percent of awards made against plan		90%		93%		TBD <sup>1</sup>				TBD <sup>1</sup>	
Total Dollars Obligated		\$1,171,500		\$1,134,975		\$1,241,000		(\$98,700)		\$1,142,300	
-Grants		\$1,054,350		\$1,008,516		\$1,104,490		(\$87,843)		\$1,016,647	
-Non-Grants		\$117,150		\$126,459		\$136,510		(\$10,857)		\$125,653	
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY											
-Grants		91%		89%		89%		89%		89%	
-Non-Grants		9%		11%		11%		11%		11%	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
			\$1,171,500		\$1,134,975		\$1,241,000		(\$98,700)		\$1,142,300
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2014		FY 2014		FY 2015		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes		FY 2016 Request	
Outcome	Percent of participants who reoffend while participating in the Drug Court program (long-term) <sup>4</sup>	30%		9%		10%		0		10%	
Outcome	Percent of drug court participants who graduate from the drug court program <sup>2</sup>	48%		51%		48%		0		51%	
Outcome	Percent increase in the number of DNA profile uploads into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) system from the previous fiscal year. <sup>3</sup>	5%		TBD <sup>5</sup>		5%		0		5%	
Efficiency	Program costs per drug court graduate	\$11,708		\$6,953		\$11,708		\$0		\$11,708	
Output	Number of participants in RSAT	30,000		TBD <sup>5</sup>		27,000		0		27,000	
<sup>1</sup> The FY 2015 and FY 2016 targets will be established upon appropriation of FY 2015 and FY 2016 funds. <sup>2</sup> This measure is derived as the number of participants enrolled in the program for at least 90 days who did not test positive for the presence of alcohol or illegal substance divided by the total number of participants enrolled in the program for at least 90 days and were tested. <sup>3</sup> This measure was established in FY 2014 <sup>4</sup> This measure is derived by dividing the number of participants no longer in the program due to court or criminal involvement by the number of program participants no longer in the <sup>5</sup> Data will be available March 2015											

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE									
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities – NIJ)									
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3; Objective 3.1									
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014		FY 2015	FY 2016
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Outcome	Percent reduction in DNA backlog casework/offender <sup>1,2</sup>	29%/18%	32.9%	31.5%	N/A <sup>3</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Outcome	Percent increase in the number of DNA profile uploads into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) system from the previous fiscal year. <sup>4,5</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5%	TBD <sup>6</sup>	5%	5%

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

<sup>2</sup> Prior to 2008, data were submitted only for the Convicted Offender Outsourcing Program (COOP). The 2008 and 2009 data combine cumulative hits from the Convicted Offender and/or Arrestee DNA Backlog Reduction Program and the COOP. Target values were updated for 2009 – 2012.

<sup>3</sup> This measure was discontinued in FY 2013 as it does not accurately reflect cases analyzed by NIJ grantees for the requested time period.

<sup>4</sup> This measure was established in FY 2014.

<sup>5</sup> While the number of CODIS uploads does not include all samples affected by federal funds as many samples simply do not yield CODIS eligible profiles, this measure does serve as a reasonable proxy for the impact federal funds have on increasing laboratories capacities.

<sup>6</sup> FY 2014 data will be available March 2015

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (Drug Court Program-BJA)										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goals 3; Objective 3.4										
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014		FY 2015	FY 2016
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.4	Outcome	Percent of participants who reoffend while participating in the Drug Court program <sup>2</sup>	11%	13%	47%	11%	10%	9%	10%	10%
3.4	Outcome	Percent of Drug Court program participants who exhibit a reduction in substance use during the reporting period (annual) <sup>2,4</sup>	75.8%	79%	83% <sup>5</sup>	80%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3.4	Outcome	Percent of Drug Court program participants, enrolled in the program at least 90 days, who tested positive for alcohol or illegal substance <sup>3</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19%	22%	19%	19%
3.4	Outcome	Percent of drug court participants who graduate from the drug court program <sup>1</sup>	53%	43%	46%	52%	54%	51%	51% <sup>7</sup>	51% <sup>7</sup>
3.4	Efficiency	Program cost per drug court graduate <sup>2,6</sup>	\$14,417	\$11,633	\$13,388	\$9,788	\$11,708	\$6,953	\$11,708	\$11,708

N/A = Data unavailable  
<sup>1</sup> This measure was established in FY2005.  
<sup>2</sup> This measure was established in FY2007.  
<sup>3</sup> This measure was established in FY2014.  
<sup>4</sup> This measure will be discontinued in FY 2014. The original drug-testing information included both new and old program participants, making it unclear whether the information was driven by new or old participants. This measure will focus only on participants enrolled in the program at least 90 days, as that is the minimum amount of time to expect a dosage-effect response for drug court participation, and account for program entry.  
<sup>5</sup> This measure is derived as the number of participants enrolled in the program for at least 90 days who did not test positive for the presence of alcohol or illegal substance divided by the total number of participants enrolled in the program for at least 90 days and were tested.  
<sup>6</sup> This measure was calculated based on closed out grants during the fiscal year.  
<sup>7</sup> The FY 2015 target was revised based on trends of BJA actual graduation rates over the last three years. It is BJA's priority to support the implementation and enhancement of drug courts that prioritize high-risk/high-need participants which research has proven result in greater reductions in recidivism and costs, but which also result in slightly lower graduation rates.

Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (Residential Substance Abuse and Treatment Program-BJA)

DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3; Objective 3.4

Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		CY 2010	CY 2011	CY 2012	CY 2013	CY 2014		CY 2015	CY 2016
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.4	Output	Number of participants in RSAT	29,872	29,358	28,695	28,873	27,000	TBD <sup>9</sup>	27,000	TBD
3.4	Outcome	Percent of participants who completed the residential program and have passed drug testing <sup>1,3</sup>	96%	98%	94% <sup>7</sup>	28,873 <sup>8</sup>	N/A <sup>3</sup>	TBD <sup>9</sup>	N/A <sup>3</sup>	N/A <sup>3</sup>
3.4	Outcome	Percent of drug and alcohol tests from residential program participants that were drug and alcohol free <sup>2</sup> .	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	98%	N/A	98%	98%
3.4	Outcome	Percent of participants who completed the aftercare program and have remained arrest-free for 1 year following release from aftercare <sup>1,4</sup>	80%	66%	68% <sup>6</sup>	N/A <sup>4</sup>	N/A <sup>4</sup>	N/A	N/A <sup>4</sup>	N/A <sup>4</sup>
3.4	Outcome	Percent jail based/residential successful completions <sup>2</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	75%	67%	TBD <sup>9</sup>	67%	67%
3.4	Outcome	Percent of jail based/residential participants tested positive for alcohol or illegal substances <sup>2</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	5%	2%	TBD <sup>9</sup>	2%	2%
3.4	Outcome	Percent of participants who successfully completed all requirements of the aftercare portion of the RSAT program <sup>2</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	42%	53%	TBD <sup>9</sup>	53%	53%
3.4	Outcome	Percent of aftercare participants charged with drug or non-drug offense(s) one year after successful completion <sup>2</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	31%	N/A	31%	31%

N/A = Data unavailable

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

<sup>2</sup> This measure was established in 2014

<sup>3</sup> This measure was discontinued in FY 2014. This measure presented two major challenges for grantees to accurately collect and report on the number of participants who successfully complete and tested positive for illegal substance and alcohol abuse on a quarterly basis. The performance measure combined two separate questions into one, which confounds the information grantees report and usually leads to under-reporting on both successful completions and drug testing information. The performance measure requires grantees to collect post-program information on successful participants. Analyses of PMT data and consensus calls with grantees revealed post-program information to be unreliable as many grantees do not have the capacity to accurately track participant activity that extend beyond their program or project period.

<sup>4</sup> This measure was discontinued in CY 2013. This measure presented a challenge for grantees to collect accurate information on post-program participant activity, which revealed a need to revise the existing performance measure to make it easier for them to collect and report on the number of successful completions. Collecting this information prior to participants leaving the programs should provide a more accurate account of the overall program completion for the RSAT program.

<sup>5</sup> This measure will reflect the percentage of participants that were not arrested within one year after completing the program.

<sup>6</sup> This rate is based on data reported for two different sets of measures over different reporting periods. Specifically, grantees reported on measures that were found to be problematic during October 2011–March 2012.

These measures were subsequently revised and grantees began reporting on the revised measures April–September 2012. The data for the two different sets of data were aggregated to determine an overall rate. The calculation for the “old measures” is: number of participants arrest free 1 year after release / number of participants tracked

1 year after release \*100. The calculation for the revised measures is: 1 – (total number of former aftercare participants charged with any drug offense or non-drug offense within 1 years after successfully completing the program / total number of aftercare graduates [successful completers])\*100.

<sup>7</sup> The CY 2012 data is based on two quarters of data (October 2011–March 2012). The measure was removed in April 2012 and revised for CY 2012 2nd quarter reporting (January – March 2012).

<sup>8</sup> For CY 2013, the measure will be the percentage of drug and alcohol tests given to program participants that were drug and alcohol free.

<sup>9</sup> CY 2014 data will be available March 2015

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (Prescription Drug Monitoring Program-BJA)										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3; Objective 3.1										
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		CY 2010	CY 2011	CY 2012	CY 2013	CY 2014		CY 2015	CY 2016
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Outcome	Number of interstate unsolicited reports produced	1,304	979 <sup>1</sup>	413	2,821	1,890	TBD <sup>2</sup>	1,890	1,890
3.1	Outcome	Number of interstate solicited reports produced	196,843	291,618 <sup>1</sup>	733,783	3,400,682	4,151,548 <sup>3</sup>	TBD <sup>2</sup>	3,776,750	3,600,000
N/A = Data unavailable										
<sup>1</sup> BJA began collecting data for this measure January 2010 and used historical data to set the target for the FY 2011 measure										
<sup>2</sup> CY 2014 data will be available May 2015										
<sup>3</sup> CY 2014 target was revised based on quarterly averages over the past two years of data collection.										
<sup>4</sup> CY 2015 target was revised based on quarterly averages over the past two years of data collection. The CY 2015 target is slightly lower than the CY 2014 target to account for closing state awards and new local PDMP awards										
<sup>5</sup> The CY 2016 target is slightly lower than the CY 2015 target to account for closing state awards and new local PDMP awards. The CY 2016 target may be adjusted based on quarterly actual data for CY 2014 and CY 2015 when it becomes available.										

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (Regional Information Sharing Systems - BJA)  
 DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3; Objective 3.1

Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014		FY 2015	FY 2016
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Outcome	Percent increase in inquiries	N/A	N/A	N/A	7%	10%	11%	10%	7%

N/A = Data unavailable

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants) - BJA  
 DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3; Objective 3.1

Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 20109	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014		FY 2015	FY 2016
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Outcome	Successful completion rate for individuals participating in drug-related JAG Programs <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	66%	25%	62%	57% <sup>2</sup>	57%

N/A = Data unavailable

<sup>1</sup> Data are not available for years prior to FY 2013

<sup>2</sup> FY 2015 target was revised as the drug-related JAG programs measure is constructed of completion rates from JAG funded drug court programs, which made up approximately 60% of 2014 JAG drug-related funding, and JAG funded treatment programs, which made up approximately 40% of 2014 JAG drug-related funding. JAG funded drug treatment programs and JAG funded drug courts individually had the same success rate of 62% in 2014. Since these success rates are the same, and the majority of this funding is focused on drug courts, the new target is constructed based on the national average graduation rate for drug courts, which is 57 percent, and the 2013 and 2014 actual graduation rates from drug-related JAG programs as a whole. Note that JAG funding has no requirements for drug related court/program components, so participants served by these grants may be low-risk/low-needs and therefore more likely to succeed compared to programs that focus on high-risk/high-needs populations. This is likely the reason why graduation rates for drug-related JAG programs over the last two years have been higher than the actual graduation rates for the BJA funded drug court programs, since the drug courts serve higher risk/needs populations. Taking that into consideration, this is the reason why drug-related JAG programs and the drug court programs have different targets for 2015.

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (Second Chance Act) - BJA)  
 DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3; Objective 3.1

Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014		FY 2015	FY 2016
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Output	Number of participants in SCA-funding programs <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,252	7,830 <sup>2</sup>	7,047	7,830 <sup>2</sup>	7,830

N/A = Data unavailable

<sup>1</sup> Data are not available for years prior to FY 2012

<sup>2</sup>The target has been reduced to account for decreased appropriations, which has resulted in fewer grantees than in previous years. For example, the number of family-based program grantees decreased by half and co-occurring grantees dropped by 10 percent.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance - (NCHIP – BJS)										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goals 3; Objective 3.1										
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014		FY 2015	FY 2016
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Output	Number of states in Interstate Identification Index (III) System	51	51	51	51	52	51	52	53
3.1	Output	Number of states participating in the FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS)	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
3.1	Output	Number of states participating in the FBI's protection order file	51	52	53	53	54	53	54	54
3.1	Output	Number of states submitting data to the FBI's Denied Persons File and/or other National Instant Criminal Background Check System index files (at least 10 records) <sup>2</sup>	37	39	42	44	43	49	43	46
3.1	Outcome	Percentage of applications for firearms transfers rejected primarily for the presence of a prior felony conviction history	1.5%	N/A <sup>3</sup>	1.2	N/A <sup>4</sup>	2.0%	TBD <sup>7</sup>	2%	2%
3.1	Outcome	Percentage of recent state records which are automated <sup>1</sup>	92%	N/A	94	N/A <sup>5</sup>	96%	TBD <sup>7</sup>	97%	97%
3.1	Outcome	Percentage of records accessible through Interstate Identification Index <sup>1</sup>	74%	N/A	79	N/A <sup>5</sup>	76%	TBD <sup>7</sup>	80%	80%

N/A = Data unavailable

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

<sup>2</sup> The states that submitted data have provided at least 10 records to the FBI's National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) index files.

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

<sup>4</sup> 2013 data will be available in late 2015.

<sup>5</sup> No data is available for FY 2013. Data provided from biannual report of state criminal history information systems.

<sup>6</sup> States include the 50 states, District of Columbia, and the territories

<sup>7</sup> FY 2014 data will be available in 2016

### 3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pursuant to 42 USC § 3732(c) (19), BJS is authorized to provide for improvements in the accuracy, quality, timeliness, immediate accessibility, and integration of State criminal history and related records, support the development and enhancement of national systems of criminal history and related records including the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), and the records of the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), facilitate State participation in national records and

information systems, and support statistical research for critical analysis of the improvement and utilization of criminal history records.

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

Consistent with this authorization, since 1995, BJS has administered the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP). NCHIP helps states and territories to improve the quality, timeliness, and immediate accessibility of criminal history and related records for use by federal, state, and local law enforcement. These records play a vital role in supporting criminal investigations, background checks related to firearm purchases, licensing, employment, and the identification of persons subject to protective orders or wanted, arrested, or convicted for stalking and/or domestic violence. In addition to making grants to states, Tribes, and territories to support the expansion and improvement of electronic criminal history records, BJS also provides technical assistance to participating states to promote their participation in key federal criminal justice information systems.

These information systems, including the FBI's Interstate Identification Index (III), Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS), National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), and National Crime Information Center (NCIC), the National Sex Offender Registry (NSOR), and the National Protection Order File, play a vital role in helping law enforcement investigate crimes, identify criminals, and conduct background checks. NCHIP funds also support state and local implementation of Department-sponsored information sharing tools including automated exchanges of National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) compliant court dispositions, warrants, protection and restraining orders, and a standardized national rap sheet. NCHIP began in 1995 and, to date, has provided nearly \$600 million to States and U.S. Territories for these purposes.

### **NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP)**

The National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS)<sup>4</sup> Improvement Amendments Act of 2007, Pub. L. No. 110-180 (NIAA) was enacted in the wake of the April 2007 shooting tragedy at Virginia Tech. The Virginia Tech shooter was able to purchase firearms from a Federal Firearms Licensee (FFL) because information about his prohibiting mental health history was not available to the NICS, and the system was therefore unable to deny the transfer of the firearms used in the shootings. The NIAA seeks to address the gap in information available to NICS about such prohibiting mental health adjudications and commitments and other prohibiting factors. Filling these information gaps will better enable the system to operate as intended to keep guns out of the hands of persons prohibited by federal or state law from receiving or possessing firearms. The automation of records will also reduce delays for law-abiding gun purchasers. The NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP) does not supplant the NCHIP program. Rather, NARIP grants are to be made in a manner consistent with and in accordance

---

<sup>4</sup> The NICS is administered by the FBI. A NICS check includes a check of three databases maintained by the FBI, including the— 1. Interstate Identification Index (III), a database of criminal history record information; 2. National Crime Information Center (NCIC), which includes information on persons subject to civil protection orders and arrest warrants; 3. NICS Index, which includes the information contributed by federal and state agencies identifying persons prohibited from possessing firearms who are not included in the III or NCIC, such as persons with a prohibiting mental health history or who are illegal or unlawful aliens. If a NICS check identifies a person as falling within a prohibited category, the FBI advises the Federal Firearms Licensee (FFL) that the transfer is "denied." Individuals can appeal denials and seek the correction of any inaccurate or incomplete information in the FBI databases by either applying to the FBI or the federal or state agency that contributed the information to the FBI.

with NCHIP. One major difference from NCHIP is that NARIP grants may only be used for specified purposes that are related to achieving the completeness goals for the records directly related to NICS checks. In addition, the NIAA authorizes a separate grant program for funding that is dedicated to be used by state courts systems (also part of NARIP), which is where most of the disposition information missing from the national repositories originates. Since its inception in 2009, NARIP has provided about \$70 million through about 67 awards to recipients for these purposes.

### **Next Generation Identification (NGI) Assistance Program**

BJS is seeking an appropriation in FY 2016 to help fund law enforcement agency fully implement the FBI's Next Generation Identification (NGI) program. NGI represents a major advancement in the availability of important biometric services and capabilities to the Nation's criminal justice system. Built by the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division, the requirements used to design and construct NGI functionalities were produced from needs expressed by practitioners through an extensive requirements definition process involving state and local crime fighters. NGI involves the use of state-of-the-art multi-modal biometric services that provide not only the traditional ten-print and latent fingerprint search capabilities, but also includes palm print services; rapid by-the-side-of-the-road fingerprint identification; facial recognition investigative services; text-based scars, marks, and tattoo searches, and even iris pattern registration and search services. NGI is being built within the CJIS Division alongside the National Crime Identification Center, the National Sex Offender Registry, Uniform Crime Reporting, and the other CJIS programs. Ultimately, however, NGI is only effective as a national law enforcement resource as permitted by the quality and completeness of the data made available to it by the nation's law enforcement agencies.

For FY 2016, BJS and the CJIS Division propose the creation of a grant program to encourage and assist local, state, and tribal law enforcement and criminal justice agencies take full advantage of these new and enhanced identification and investigation services available through NGI. The NGI Assistance Program would provide technical and financial resources to state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies to encourage full utilization and effectiveness of NGI biometric services. It is envisioned that funding made available through this competitive grant program could be used by recipients to:

- Procure services to program/upgrade existing systems to required level of system compatibility.
- Obtain hardware/software required to support NGI functionality.
- Purchase fingerprint and live scan devices where need(s) are demonstrated through upgrades to existing equipment or acquiring new devices.

The program would also allocate funding for: (a) the supply of essential training and technical services for end-users for the successful capture, storage, transmittal and retrieval of NGI functions; and (b) the development of a national best practices models for biometrics data capture, data integrity and identity assurance. The use of funds would also be pursuant to

guidance issued by the CJIS NGI program office in coordination with BJS. Funding would be awarded to State agencies designated by the Governor's Office to administer law enforcement assistance funds, and would be based on required statewide implementation plans as well as documented state-specific needs and cost estimates. The State agency would be charged with providing sub-grants to local and tribal entities where justified.

Recent performance results include:

*Improved criminal history record system.* Continuous improvement of the Nation's criminal history record information systems through BJS's NCHIP and NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP) programs also contributes to improving OJP's statistical infrastructure and particularly its capacity to study recidivism and evaluate the impact of various grant programs. Such research also helps BJS continuously assess the accuracy and completeness of this information for operational purposes and so helps target the use of record improvement funds.

*Improved accessibility of records:* All states have received funds under NCHIP to upgrade the quality and availability of criminal history record systems. As of calendar year 2012, about 94 million records held by the states were automated, an increase of 5 percent from calendar year 2010. Approximately 74 percent of state-held automated records were accessible to III. As of FY 2014, there are approximately 85.1 million records in III. At the end of 2012, more than 9 out of 10 (94 percent) of recent state records were automated and 79 percent of automated records were accessible for conducting presale firearms and other background checks.

*Full participation in III:* To ensure compatibility, all record enhancements funded under NCHIP are required to conform to FBI standards for III participation. Participation in III is critical since it constitutes the primary system through which the FBI accesses state-held data for NICS checks. In 1989, only 20 states were members of the FBI's III system, which permits instant access to out-of-state data. By year end 1993, 26 states were participants. As of FY 2014, all 50 states and the District of Columbia were members of III indicating that they meet the rigorous standards of the FBI for participation. A total of 18 states are participants in the FBI's National Fingerprint File, a completely decentralized index which makes the sharing of criminal history record information more efficient.

*Automation of records and fingerprint data:* States have used funds to establish Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (AFIS) and to purchase live scan equipment for state and local agencies. AFIS systems enable states to conduct automated searches for records based on fingerprint characteristics and to interface with the FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (IAFIS). As of FY 2014, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and four territories participate in IAFIS, which became operational in July 1999. In addition to ensuring that records are properly matched to the correct offender, AFIS minimizes the time and manpower required for searching fingerprint databases, which facilitates matching of latent prints obtained at a crime scene. Live scan equipment permits law enforcement to take fingerprints without use of inkpads or other similar procedures and electronically transfer fingerprints to the state's AFIS for comparison and matching against state and FBI held prints.

*National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS):* The Brady Act requires that a background check be conducted using the FBI's NICS to identify potential purchasers who are prohibited from purchasing firearms. The NICS is supporting approximately 20 million transactions annually at the presale stage of firearms purchases.

*Domestic violence records and protection orders:* NCHIP has put special emphasis on ensuring that domestic violence-related offenses are included in criminal records. The Federal Gun Control Act as amended prohibits sales of firearms to persons subject to a qualifying domestic violence related protection order or convicted of a qualifying domestic violence misdemeanor. Funds have been awarded specifically for development of state protection order files that are compatible with the FBI's national file to permit interstate enforcement of protection orders and the denial of firearm transfers to prohibited persons subject to a protection order. The NCIC National Protection Order File became operational in May 1997. All 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands submit data to the file, which held nearly 1.6 million records of protection orders.

### **c. Priority Goal**

The Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs contributes to the Violent Crime Priority Goal through two grant programs: NCHIP and NARIP. These programs provide funds to states to encourage them to submit or otherwise make available relevant records to the three databases queried during a firearms-related background check, including the NICS Index. At the federal level, federal agencies are required by the Brady Act, as amended by the NICS Improvement Amendments Act, to share relevant records with the NICS no less than quarterly. The President recently issued a memorandum to federal agencies to ensure compliance with this mandate.

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

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

The DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities initiative, administered by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) through its Office of Investigative and Forensic Science (OIFS), supports programs that enhance the use of DNA technology and other forensic sciences to lead the nation toward more effective solutions for reducing the backlogs of forensic evidence awaiting analysis in crime laboratories. The goal of the initiative is to improve the quality and practice of forensic science through innovative solutions that support research and development, testing and evaluation, and technology for the criminal justice community. NIJ uses an evidence-based strategy, which includes supporting publicly funded forensic laboratories to increase laboratory capacity to analyze forensic evidence. In addition, the initiative supports the development of tools and technologies that will increase laboratory efficiency, and develop and validate new, advanced forensic methods and technologies.

NIJ's Office of Investigative and Forensic Sciences (OIFS) has created a new Grants Management Division, which will work closely with state and local grantees to ensure that the performance measure is understood and accurately reported. In addition, OIFS is currently working with a contractor to create a Performance Measure Tool (PMT) similar to that of BJA to

capture more detailed performance measure data along with including the capabilities for analysis of the data and generation of reports.

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

The DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities initiative supports DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: *Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement*; OJP Strategic Goal 5: *Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice*; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.4: *Increase the capacity and availability of criminal justice and forensic science technologies for maintaining public safety* and is designed, among other things to improve the Nation's capacity to use DNA evidence by eliminating casework and convicted offender backlogs. NIJ developed a new, more refined measure to respond to GAO's recommendations. The new measure, "Percent increase in the number of DNA profile uploads into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) system from the previous fiscal year". This new measure allows NIJ to verify the data requested and accurately reflect the increasing capacity of forensic DNA laboratories. An increase in CODIS profiles uploaded over the previous fiscal year indicates that the capacity of our nation's crime laboratories continues to increase and demonstrates the rising capacity as laboratories utilize their federal DNA capacity enhancement funds. CODIS contains eligible DNA profiles contributed by federal, state, and local participating forensic laboratories. While the number of CODIS uploads does not include all samples affected by federal funds as many samples simply do not yield CODIS eligible profiles, this measure does serve as a reasonable proxy for the impact federal funds have on increasing laboratories capacities. Funds are targeted toward the forensic analysis of all samples identified as urgent priority samples (e.g., samples for homicide and rape/sexual assault cases) in the current backlog of convicted offender DNA samples. Reducing the backlog of DNA samples is crucial in supporting a successful CODIS system, which can solve old crimes and prevent new ones from occurring through more timely identification of offenders.

Planned activities and programs to further these goals include: DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction Program; Research and Development in Forensic Science for Criminal Justice Purposes; Research and Development for Publicly Funded Forensic Science Laboratories to Assess the Testing and Processing of Physical Evidence; Using DNA Technology to Identify the Missing; National Missing and Unidentified Persons System; DNA Arrestee DNA Collection Process Implementation Grants Program; Graduate Research Fellowship Program in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics; Technical Assistance and Other Forensic Activities; Postconviction Testing of DNA Evidence to Exonerate the Innocent; Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner/Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner/Sexual Assault Response Team.

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

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

The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) for State Prisoners Program is a critical aspect of offender reentry programs and addresses the issue of substance abuse and the direct link to public safety, crime, and victimization by providing treatment and services within the

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

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

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

The RSAT program aligns under DOJ Strategic Objective 3.4: *Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society; OJP Strategic Goal 7: Promote efforts that improve the security of person in custody and provide innovative, comprehensive reentry approaches to reduce recidivism and maintain public safety; and OJP Strategic Objective 7.2: Promote innovative and comprehensive reentry approaches to facilitate offenders' successful reintegration into society, consistent with community expectations and standards.* OJP supports effective jail and prison reentry programs that target offenders who are substance abusers; technical violators of supervision conditions; violent and high risk; non-violent but with multiple needs; and those who would otherwise face major obstacles in their reentry back into the community. These programs, which are funded through grants, technical assistance, and training, emphasize collaborative efforts among community-based services and resources; the use of non-profit, faith- and community-based organizations and mentors; and information sharing among law enforcement and other agencies.

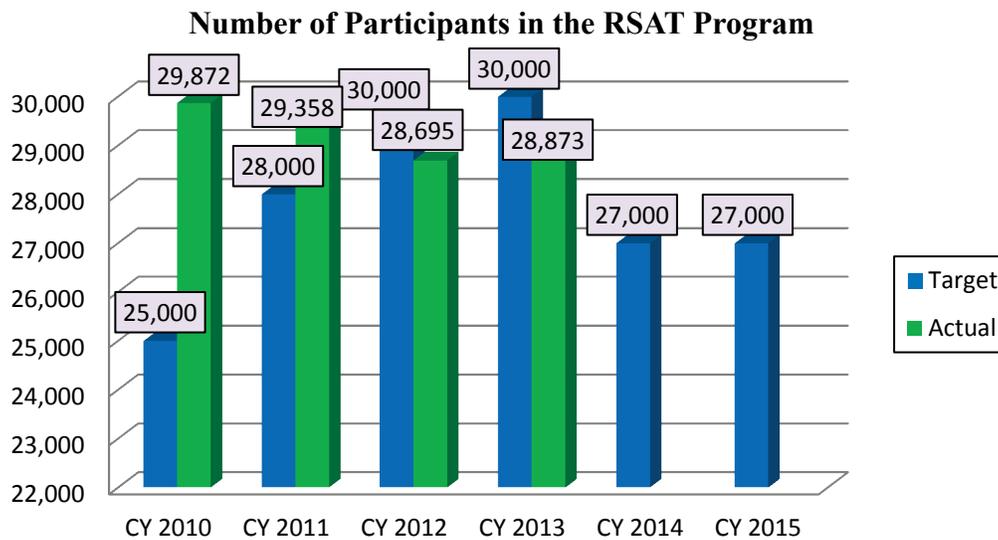
BJA has identified several strategies to strengthen RSAT:

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

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

Data for this measure are reported on a calendar year (CY) basis and, as a result, 2014 data will not be available until March 2015.

The target for CY 2013 was to have 30,000 participants in the RSAT program; however, the actual number of RSAT program participants in CY 2013 was 28,873. There are many contributing factors that lead to an actual number less than the projected target, including reduced appropriations, available local program capacity; the number of offenders eligible for a substance abuse program, available jail/prison staff for program oversight, treatment provider capacity; and security issues.



CY 2014 data will be available March 2015

The CY 2014 and CY 2015 targets are 27,000 individuals, which is based on prior year trends. Targets are estimated from previous year counts provided by grantees. Prior year trends indicate grantees are serving between 27,000 and 29,000 individuals at level funding. Previously submitted numbers are sometimes updated and resubmitted to reflect more accurate actuals when additional reports are received from states.

### **Drug Court Program**

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

The Drug Court program, administered by BJA, was established in 1995 to provide financial and technical assistance to states, state courts, local courts, units of local government, and tribal governments in order to establish drug treatment courts. Drug courts employ an integrated mix of treatment, drug testing, incentives, and sanctions to break the cycle of substance abuse and crime. Since its inception, more than 2,700 drug courts have been established in a number of jurisdictions throughout the country. Currently, every state and two U.S. territories have established or planned one or more drug courts in their jurisdiction.

The need for drug treatment services is tremendous and OJP has a long history of providing resources to break the cycle of drugs and violence by reducing the demand, use, and trafficking of illegal drugs. Twenty-nine percent of the 6.8 million people who reported to the 2012 National Crime Victimization Survey that they had been a victim of violence, believed that the perpetrator was using drugs, alcohol, or both drugs and alcohol. Further, 54 percent of jail inmates were abusing or dependent on drugs, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) 2002 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails. Correspondingly, 53 percent of state inmates, and 45 percent of federal inmates abused or were dependent on drugs in the year before their admission to prison, according to the BJS 2004 Surveys of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities.

The Drug Court program is measured by four performance measures including:

1. The percent of Drug Court participants who reoffend;
2. Percent of Drug Court program participants, enrolled in the program at least 90 days how tested positive for alcohol or illegal substance use;
3. Percent of Drug Court participants who graduate from the drug court program;
4. Program cost per Drug Court graduate.

The four measures point to the program's goal of helping participants successfully complete substance abuse treatment service to address their substance abuse challenges while remaining in the community. BJA emphasizes the risk and needs responsivity principle by advocating for the use of validated risk assessment instruments to ensure those who enroll in a drug court program are most at risk for reoffending and have the highest risk for continued use of illegal substances.

In FY 2014, the Drug Court program exceeded the targets for 2 measures, achieved the target for a third, and did not meet the target for one measure. The target and actual graduation rate for FY 2014 was 51%. BJA will continue to encourage grantees to implement cost effective policies that ensure a large percentage of program participants graduate in an appropriate amount of time with the appropriate dosage of treatment and other services. Six percent of participants in FY 2014 reoffended (i.e., new criminal activity) while in the program, which exceeds the target (10%). The federal cost per Drug Court graduate is \$6,953, which is significantly less (\$4,755 less) than the target of \$11,708. The federal cost per graduate is only a portion of the total cost of a drug court program which may be supplemented by other federal, state, or local funding sources. BJA continues to advocate for policies that increase effectiveness and efficiency for these programs. Finally, the percent of Drug Court program participants, enrolled in the program at least 90 days, who tested positive for alcohol or illegal substance use was 22%, which is higher than the 19% target. BJA encourages grantees to serve high risk/high need participants who are more likely to relapse in their use of drugs or alcohol.

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

The Drug Court program aligns under DOJ Strategic Objective 3.4: *Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society;* OJP Strategic Goal 3: *Improve efforts and coordinated strategies to prevent and treat illegal*

*drug use, and the misuse of licit drugs; and OJP Objective 3.1: Assist state, local, and tribal programs with the prevention and treatment of illegal drug use.*

To influence the efficiency and effectiveness of Drug Court programs, BJA will continue to emphasize that those with highest risk and highest need are to be given the opportunity to participate in Drug Court programs. This will be accomplished through continued collaboration with state and local governments to identify grantees that will benefit from additional training and technical assistance. BJA will also monitor grantee performance by monitoring these and other performance measures. This is accomplished through a combination of grant monitoring and written reports. Finally, BJA will work with drug courts to identify and implement evidence-based treatment models and ensure staff receive specific training to ensure competence with the particular treatment modality selected for the Drug Court program.

The fastest growing category of adult drug courts is the veterans treatment court. BJA has added tremendous value to the field by developing and delivering a new 40 hour curriculum to meet the needs of these newly forming courts and the veterans they serve.

### **Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP)**

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

The Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP), administered by BJA, enhances the capacity of regulatory and law enforcement agencies, and public health officials to collect and analyze controlled substance prescription data and other scheduled<sup>5</sup> chemical products through a centralized database administered by an authorized state agency. The objectives of the PDMP are to build a data collection and analysis system at the state level; enhance existing programs' ability to analyze and use collected data; facilitate the exchange of collected prescription data among states; and assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the programs funded under this initiative. Funds may be used for planning activities or implementation activities.

For both solicited and unsolicited reports, it should be noted that these targets are difficult to predict due to a great deal of variance in these measures. Unsolicited reports pose a greater challenge, as each state has different laws on whether or not unsolicited reports can be generated. The target of solicited reports for CY 2013 was greatly exceeded by over 3 million reports. This measure is greatly impacted by varying laws and policies pertaining to solicited reports in each state. Additionally, it is impacted by the various prescribing practices of doctors, investigative capability of states investigative and regulatory agencies, demand for scheduled drugs, and capabilities of various state level PDMPs to generate solicited reports.

The target for unsolicited reports for CY 2013 also exceeded the target by 2,201 reports. This measure is greatly impacted by varying laws and policies pertaining to unsolicited reports in each state. Some states do not allow unsolicited reporting. As with solicited reports, it is impacted by

---

<sup>5</sup> The Federal Controlled Substance Act, which established five schedules of controlled substances, to be known as schedules I, II, III, IV, and V. Schedules are lists of controlled substances which identify how the substances on each list can be prescribed, dispensed or administered. A substance is placed on a particular schedule after consideration of several factors, including the substance's accepted medical usage in the United States and potential for causing psychological or physical dependence.

the various prescribing practices of doctors, investigative capability of states investigative and regulatory agencies, demand for scheduled drugs, and capabilities of various state level PDMPs to generate solicited reports.

Data for this measure are reported on a calendar year basis and, as a result, 2014 data will not be available until May 2015.

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

PDMP aligns under DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: *Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders, through innovative leadership and programs; OJP Strategic Goal 3: Improve efforts and coordinated strategies to prevent and treat illegal drug use, and the misuse of licit drugs; and OJP Strategic Objective 3.2: Support state, local and tribal law enforcement efforts to prevent and detect the diversion and misuse of licit drugs.* Since nearly all states have an operational program, BJA, through the PDMP program, will continue to encourage states to evolve toward a ‘model’ PDMP which includes all of the best practices as identified by the PDMP Center of Excellence at Brandeis University.

Additionally, BJA is using experience gained from the Data-Driven Multidisciplinary Approaches to Reducing Prescription Drug Abuse initiative, which emphasized the need for broader collaboration, shared access to data, and improved decision making. A PDMP program cannot be successful in a vacuum, and BJA strongly believes that the PDMPs are a critical lynchpin to effective state and local drug abuse strategies. To ensure that the PDMPs reach their maximum potential, PDMP data must be integrated with other data and services to ensure appropriate patient care. This will be accomplished by:

- Expanding the use of PDMP data by providing both prescribers and dispenser with critical and timely information that can improve patient care;
- Providing support for overdose prevention activities by supporting innovative opioid overdose prevention activities;
- Strengthening provider education programs by encouraging the medical community to learn the signs and symptoms of problematic prescription drug use and to practice safe prescribing behavior; and
- Increasing access to substance abuse treatment services.

PDMPs have made significant strides in recent years with the vast majority of states have an operational monitoring program in place. Without addiction treatment and referrals, partnerships with law enforcement and regulatory agencies, and continuing education of prescribers, dispensers and other practitioners, states will continue to face significant challenges even with strong PDMP programs.

## Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants

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

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program, administered by BJA, is the leading source of federal justice funding for state and local jurisdictions. The JAG program focuses on the criminal justice related needs of states, tribes, and local governments by providing these entities with critical funding necessary to support a range of program areas, including law enforcement; prosecution, courts, and indigent defense; crime prevention and education; corrections and community corrections; drug treatment and enforcement; program planning, evaluation, and technology improvement; and crime victim and witness initiatives. The activities conducted under each program area are determined by the SAAs. Activities are meant to be broad in scope, and include elements such as: hiring and maintaining staff, training, overtime hours for personnel, and purchasing equipment and/or supplies. Drug treatment activities include inpatient and/or outpatient treatment, clinical assessment, detoxification, counseling, and aftercare. The targeted performance for FY 2013 was a 20% successful completion rate for drug related programs. JAG programs exceeded this goal by 44 percentage points with a successful completion rate of 64%. For FY 2014, the target of 25% was exceeded by 37 percentage points with a successful completion rate of 62%. To bring the target in-line with national standards, the FY 2015 target has been revised to 57%. At this time no actions are necessary to attain the 2015 target.

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

JAG aligns under *DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs; OJP Strategic Goal 3: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; OJP Strategic Objective 3.1: Increase the Nation's capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation's law enforcement, and criminal and juvenile justice systems.* In order to continue to achieve this target in future years. BJA will continue support these efforts through a continued use of funding priorities for JAG applicants in the solicitation guidance.

## Second Chance Act

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

The Second Chance Act (SCA) of 2007 (Public Law 110-199) reformed the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. The SCA is an investment in programs proven to reduce recidivism and the financial burden of corrections on state and local governments, while increasing public safety. The bill authorizes grants to state and local government agencies and community organizations to provide employment and housing assistance, substance abuse treatment, family programming, mentoring, victim support and other services that help people returning from prison and jail to safely and successfully reintegrate into the community. The legislation provides support to eligible applicants for the development and implementation of

comprehensive and collaborative strategies that address the challenges posed by reentry to increase public safety and reduce recidivism.

While BJA funds six separate Second Chance Act grant programs, for the purposes of this performance measure, data from only two grant programs are used. The first program is the Adult Reentry Program for Adults with Co-Occurring Substance Abuse and Mental Health Disorders. This Second Chance Act grant program provides funding to state and local government agencies and federally recognized Indian tribes to implement or expand treatment both pre- and post-release programs for adult men and women with co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorders. The second program is the Family-Based Prisoner Substance Abuse Treatment Program. This grant program is designed to implement or expand family-based treatment programs for adults in prisons or jails. These programs provide comprehensive substance abuse treatment and parenting programs for incarcerated parents of minor children and also provide treatment and other services to the participating offenders' minor children and family members. Program services are available during incarceration as well as during reentry back into the community.

The total number of participants in Second Chance Act funded programs is a measure of the grant program's goal of helping ex-offenders successfully reenter the community following criminal justice system involvement, by addressing their substance abuse challenges. This measure demonstrates how many ex-offenders have participated in substance abuse-focused reentry services. For FY 2014, the target rate was increased by 10%, to 7,832 participants. In FY 2014, there were 7,047 participants in SCA-funded programs due to a decrease in the number of family-based and co-occurring grantees.

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

*SCA aligns under DOJ Strategic Objective 3.4: Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society; OJP Strategic Goal 6: Promote efforts that improve the security of persons in custody and provide innovative, comprehensive reentry approaches to reduce recidivism and maintain public safety; and OJP Strategic Objective 6.2: Promote innovative and comprehensive reentry approaches to facilitate offenders' successful reintegration into society, consistent with community expectations and standards.*

In order to continue to meet and exceed the established targets, BJA will continue to support and promote the reform and strengthening of America's criminal justice system by expanding the use of reentry programs while maintaining public safety. BJA will continue to provide funding for the implementation of innovative, comprehensive pre- and post-release reentry programs that both reduce ex-offender recidivism and facilitate the successful reintegration of ex-offenders into society.

**D. Juvenile Justice Programs**  
**(Dollars in Thousands)**

<i>Juvenile Justice Programs</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2014 Enacted			\$254,500
2015 Enacted			251,500
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2016 Current Services			251,500
2016 Program Increases			128,900
2016 Program Decreases			(41,000)
2016 Request			\$339,400
<b>Total Change 2015-2016</b>			<b>87,900</b>

<i>Juvenile Justice Programs-Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2014 Enacted			5,798
2015 Enacted			4,170
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2016 Current Services			4,170
2016 Program Increases			5,005
2016 Request			\$9,175
<b>Total Change 2015-2016</b>			<b>5,005</b>

**1. Account Description**

OJP requests \$339.4 million for the Juvenile Justice Programs account, which is \$87.9 million above the FY 2015 Enacted funding level. This account includes programs that support state, local, and tribal community efforts to develop and implement effective and coordinated prevention and intervention juvenile programs. The objectives of these programs are to reduce juvenile delinquency and crime; improve the juvenile justice system so that it protects public safety; hold offenders accountable; assist missing and exploited children and their families; and provide treatment and rehabilitative services tailored to the needs of juveniles and their families.

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

- The Delinquency Prevention Program (formerly Title V: Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants), authorized by 42 U.S.C. 5781 *et seq.*, provides awards through state advisory groups to units of local government for a broad range of delinquency prevention programs and activities to benefit youth who are at risk of having contact with the juvenile justice system.
- The Girls in the Juvenile Justice System program will fund community-based prevention and diversion programs that propose to use evidence-based strategies that target the special needs of status offending girls at risk on currently involved in the juvenile justice system. The program will stress the use of evidence-based practices, including trauma informed screening, assessment and care, designed to increase knowledge regarding “what works” for girls at risk of involvement or already involved in the juvenile justice system.
- The Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program, authorized by 42 U.S.C. 3796ee-10(a), funds block grants to states to support a variety of accountability-based programs. The basic premise underlying the JABG program is that both the juvenile offender and the juvenile justice system are held accountable. For the juvenile offender, accountability means an assurance of facing individualized consequences through which the juvenile offender is made aware of and held responsible for the loss, damage, or injury that the victim experiences.
- The Missing and Exploited Children Program, authorized by the Missing Children’s Assistance Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 5771 as amended) and the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008, is administered by OJJDP, and is the primary vehicle for building an infrastructure to support the national effort to prevent the abduction and exploitation of our nation’s children.
- The Part B Formula Grants by Title II, Part B of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act (42 U.S.C. 5631 *et seq.*), is the core program that supports state, local, and tribal efforts to develop and implement comprehensive state juvenile justice plans. Funding also is available for training and technical assistance to help small, non-profit organizations, including faith-based organizations, with the federal grants process. In addition, the Part B program has worked to improve the fairness and responsiveness of the juvenile justice system and increase accountability of the juvenile offender.

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

## 2. Performance and Resource Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE												
Appropriation: Juvenile Justice DOJ Goals and Objectives: Goals 2 and 3, Objectives 2.1, 2.2, and 3.1												
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES			Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
			FY 2014		FY 2014		FY 2015		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2016 Request	
<b>Workload</b>												
Number of Solicitations Released on Time versus Planned			33		23		TBD <sup>1</sup>				TBD <sup>1</sup>	
Percent of Awards Made Against Plan			90%		87%		TBD <sup>1</sup>				TBD <sup>1</sup>	
Total Dollars Obligated			\$254,500		\$249,555		\$251,500		\$87,900		\$339,400	
-Grants			\$233,760		\$218,117		\$218,805		\$76,473		\$295,278	
-Non-Grants			\$20,740		\$31,439		\$32,695		\$11,427		\$44,122	
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY												
-Grants			92%		87%		87%		87%		87%	
-Non-Grants			8%		13%		13%		13%		13%	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
				\$254,400		\$249,555		\$251,500		\$87,900		\$339,400
TYPE/	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2014		FY 2014		FY 2015		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes		FY 2016 Request	
Long Term/Outcome	2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Percent of youth who offend and reoffend	18%		TBD <sup>2</sup>		15%		-3%		15%	
Annual/Outcome	2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Percent of states and territories that are determined to be in compliance with the four Core Requirements of the JJDP Act of 2002	90%		89%		90%		0		90%	
Annual/Outcome	2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	53%		TBD <sup>2</sup>		55%		0%		55%	
Annual/Outcome	2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Percent of youth who exhibit a desired change in the targeted behavior	71%		TBD <sup>2</sup>		72%		1%		73%	
Annual/Efficiency	3.1	Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	53%		TBD <sup>2</sup>		53%		0%		55%	
Annual/Outcome	3.1	Percent of children recovered within 72 hours of an issuance of an AMBER Alert	90%		96%		90%		0		90%	
<sup>1</sup> FY 2015 and FY 2016 targets will be provided upon appropriation of FY 2015 and FY 2016 funds <sup>2</sup> FY 2014 data will be available March 2015												



PERFORMANCE MEASURES TABLE										
Appropriation: Juvenile Justice										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goals 2 and 3, Objectives 2.1, 2.2, and 3.1										
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014		FY 2015	FY 2016
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
2.1; 2.2 3.1	Outcome	Percent of youth who offend and reoffend (long-term)	2%	8%	11%	7%	15%	TBD <sup>4</sup>	15%	15%
2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Outcome	Percent of states and territories that are determined to be in compliance with the four Core Requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 2002 (annual/long-term) <sup>1</sup>	80%	82%	84%	88%	90%	89%	90%	90%
2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Outcome	Percent of youth who exhibit a desired change in the targeted behavior	85%	80%	76%	71%	71%	TBD <sup>4</sup>	72%	73%
2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Outcome	Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	54%	43%	45%	66%	53%	TBD <sup>4</sup>	53%	55%
2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Efficiency	Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	34%	61%	42%	58%	53%	TBD <sup>4</sup>	55%	55%
3.1	Outcome	Percent of children recovered within 72 hours of an issuance of an AMBER Alert	87%	89%	91.5%	94.9	90%	96%	90%	90%
3.1	Output	Number of forensic exams completed <sup>2,3</sup>	33,096	45,273	49,481	57,762	30,000	65,762	32,000	32,000

N/A = Data unavailable  
<sup>1</sup> FY 2006 through FY 2011 actual values were revised based on a review of the states that were in compliance with the four core requirements  
<sup>2</sup> FY 2005 through FY 2009 actual values were reviewed and revised following implementation of a new Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) performance reporting system.  
<sup>3</sup> This number represents forensic exams conducted on many different electronic devices: computers, cell phones, external storage devices (hard drives, flash drives, etc.), gaming systems, etc.  
<sup>4</sup> FY 2014 data will be available March 2015

### 3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

#### **Juvenile Justice Programs**

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

The Juvenile Justice Programs' purpose is to support state and local efforts to prevent juvenile delinquent behavior and address juvenile crime. Funds support formula, block and discretionary grant programs, research and evaluation, and training and technical assistance to facilitate development of effective programs and strategies in preventing and reducing juvenile risk behavior and offending.

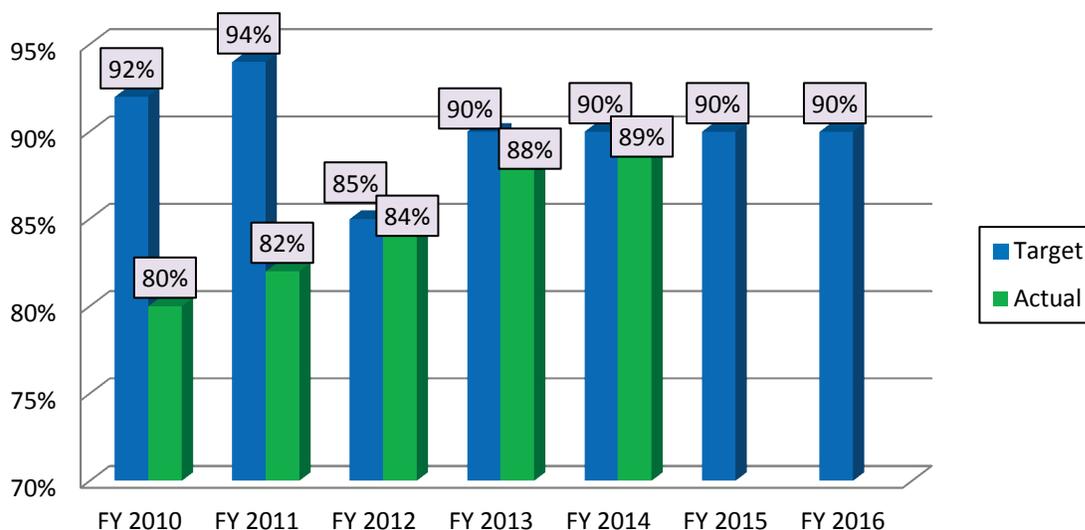
The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act identifies four core requirements with which states must achieve compliance in order to receive their full allocation of formula grant dollars. These four requirements reflect the understanding that juveniles are best served in the community, and should be protected from being placed inappropriately and experiencing the physical and psychological harm that can result from exposure to adult criminal offenders. The four core requirements are:

1. deinstitutionalization of status offenders and non-offenders;
2. sight and sound separation of juveniles and adults;
3. removal of juveniles from jails and lockups; and
4. reduction of the disproportionate representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system.

OJJDP annually determines the compliance of states with these requirements and tracks results on the percent of states and territories that comply with these four core requirements as a performance indicator. Compliance rates can fluctuate from year to year and often reflect changes in funding availability, need for training and technical assistance and reform activities within the specific state. If a state fails to achieve compliance for just one of the four indicators, it is not deemed as "in compliance" for this measure regardless of whether the state may be compliant with the other three core requirements. The threshold for this indicator is intentionally rigorous, as these core requirements are fundamental components of OJJDP's mission.

States receiving Formula Grant funds in 2014 had a core requirements compliance rate of 89%. While this is short of the target (by 1%), it is likely due to recent decreases in funding under this program through appropriations. With an increase requested in Title II B for FY 2016, as well as the new Smart on Juvenile Justice Initiative, OJP anticipates that state compliance rates will increase as more resources will be dedicated to ensuring the core requirements are met, and OJJDP will be able to provide a higher degree of training and technical assistance to states in achieving compliance. The FY 2016 target for state compliance remains at 90 percent.

### Percentage of States in Compliance with the Four Core Requirements

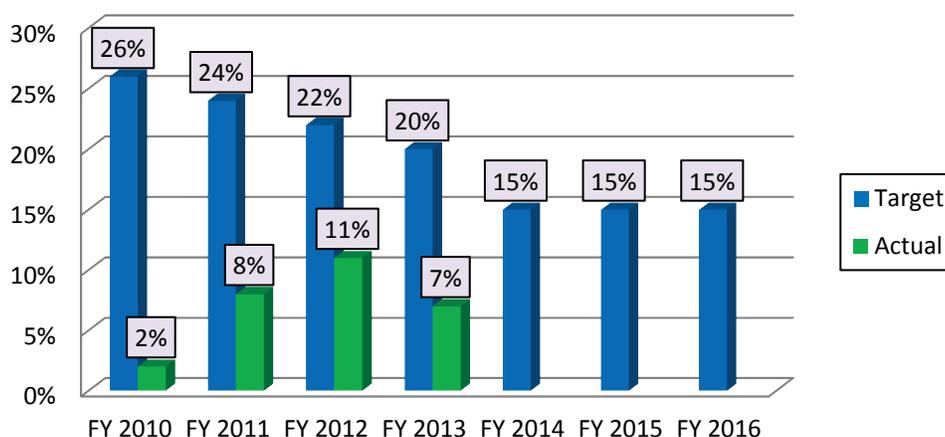


OJP established the measure “Percent of program youth who offend or re-offend<sup>6</sup>” for grants that provide funds for direct service delinquency prevention and intervention programs. These comprise the vast majority of juvenile justice program funds that are issued nationally by OJP and represent thousands of youth that are served by these grant programs. OJJDP established a target of not more than 20 percent of youth offending or reoffending for FY 2013. The actual rate in FY 2013 was 7 percent, surpassing the target of 20 percent. For FY 2015 and 2016, OJP has a target for this measure of 15 percent.

A major way in which OJP intends to address performance for this issue is with greater emphasis in program solicitations and program strategies on evidence-based initiatives. OJP already encourages the use of programs that have been shown to reduce risk factors and offending rates, and intends to add more prescriptive language in solicitations to promote these practices. In addition, OJP plans to utilize existing training, technical assistance and dissemination mechanisms to provide more information about what programs work for reducing youth offending and reoffending.

<sup>6</sup> This refers to an arrest or appearance at juvenile court for a new delinquent offense

### Percentage of Youth Who Offend or Reoffend



FY 2014 data will be available March 2015

#### b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

Programs identified under this account directly support multiple DOJ Strategic Objectives: *DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1: Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2: Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations, uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims; and DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the nation's capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation's law enforcement, criminal, and juvenile justice systems.*

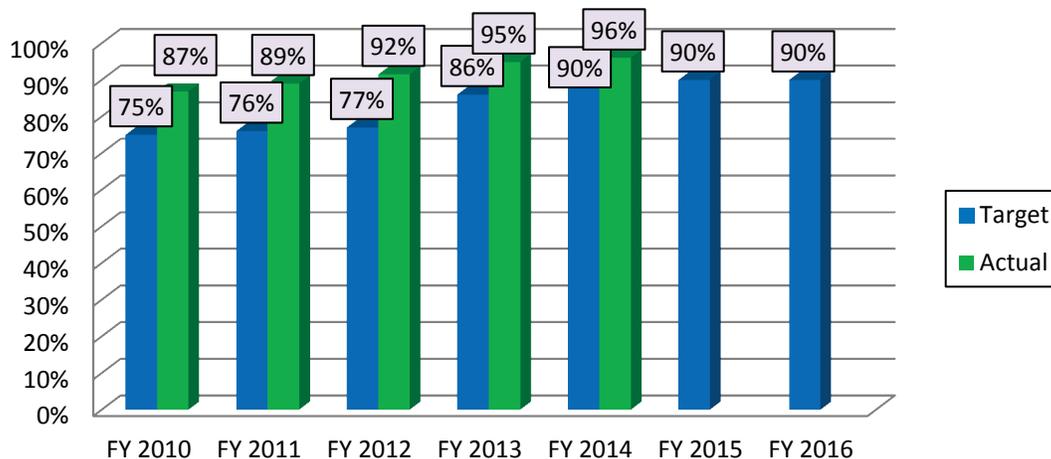
In order to continue to make progress on these performance goals, OJJDP will utilize existing resources through training, technical assistance, and dissemination to provide guidance to states and localities on strategies to achieve and maintain compliance with the core requirements, and to continue to reform their juvenile justice systems based on research outcomes and best practice. OJJDP will also continue to promote the use of evidence-based programming in its grant programs and to encourage grant recipients to strengthen partnerships with research, training and technical assistance resources to ensure their programs reflect the best knowledge and practice.

## AMBER Alert Program

### a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

The America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response (AMBER) Alert program has played an increasingly prominent role in OJP's efforts to protect children from abduction. Over 90 percent of the total number of successful recoveries of abducted children to date has occurred since October 2002, when AMBER Alerts became a coordinated national effort. This progress is attributable to better coordination and training at all levels, increased public awareness, technological advances, and cooperation among law enforcement, transportation officials, and broadcasters. In addition to its successful website ([www.amberalert.gov](http://www.amberalert.gov)), the AMBER Alert program's strategy focuses on: (1) strengthening the existing AMBER Alert system; (2) expanding the scope of the AMBER Alert program; and (3) enhancing communication and coordination. In FY 2014, the percent of children recovered within 72 hours of issuance of an AMBER Alert was 96 percent, 6 percent higher than the target.

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



### b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

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

In order to continue to make progress on these performance goals, OJJDP will utilize existing resources through training, technical assistance, and dissemination to provide guidance to states and localities on strategies to further enhance the existing AMBER Alert system. In addition, OJJDP will continue to promote and strengthen relationships among federal, state, local, tribal and international law enforcement agencies in support of these performance goals.

In FY 2014, DOJ exceed its target of 90 percent for recovering children within 72 hours of an issuance of an AMBER Alert, reaching a recovery rate of 96 percent. For fiscal years 2015 and 2016, DOJ has established the target of recoveries, within 72 hours, at 90 percent. DOJ will accomplish this goal by continuing to promote and strengthen relationships among federal, state, local, tribal and international law enforcement agencies.

**c. Priority Goal**

The Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs contributes to the Vulnerable People Population Priority Goal through the AMBER Alert program. The Office of Justice Programs exceeded its FY 2014 Vulnerable People Priority Goal target of number of children recovered within 72 hours of the issuance of an AMBER by 6% and recovered 96% of missing children. Since its inception, the AMBER Alert program has helped find and safely recover 728 abducted children.

**Internet Crimes Against Children**

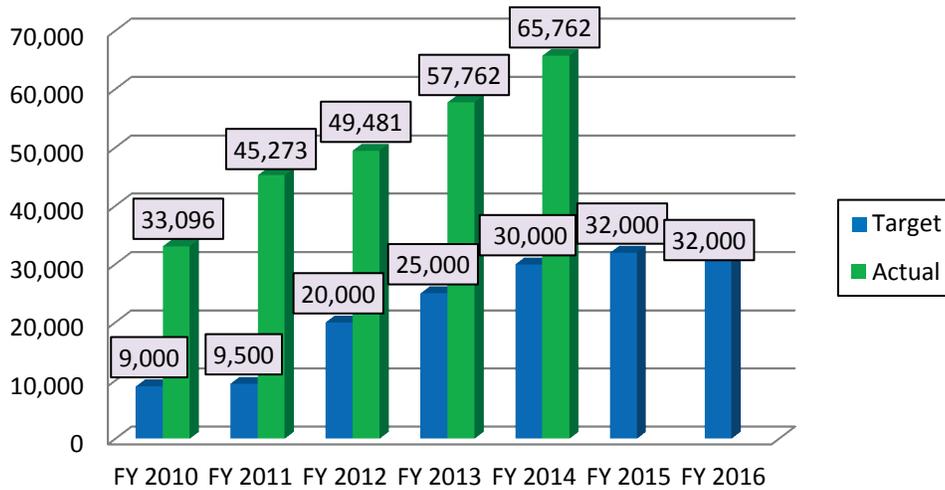
**a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes**

One of OJP's most significant responsibilities is supporting efforts to protect America's children from abuse and exploitation and to investigate crimes against children. In FY 2014, Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Forces, reviewed more than 9,700 complaints of internet predator traveler/child enticement, and made over 8,100 arrests of individuals who sexually exploit children--bringing the arrest total to more than 52,200 since 1998. Continued partnerships with law enforcement agencies to the ICAC initiative account for the significant performance.

Additionally, the growing popularity of peripheral media storage devices coupled with tremendous success in utilizing certain investigative techniques have increased the volume of computers and digital media examinations.

In FY 2014, there were 65,762 forensic exams completed, 35,762 more than the target.

### Number of forensic exams completed



#### b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

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

In order to continue to make progress on these performance goals, OJJDP will utilize existing resources through training, technical assistance, and dissemination to provide guidance to states and localities on strategies to further enhance efforts to protect America’s children from abuse and exploitation. One strategy will be to address these crimes against children through the utilization of investigative techniques to increase the volume of computers and digital media examinations conducted by the ICACs and their affiliate agencies. In addition, OJJDP will continue to promote and strengthen relationships among federal, state, local, tribal and international law enforcement agencies in support of these performance goals.

**E. Public Safety Officers' Benefits**  
**(Dollars in Thousands)**

<i>Public Safety Officers' Benefits</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2014 Enacted			\$97,228
2015 Enacted			87,300
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2016 Current Services			87,300
2016 Program Increases			29,000
2016 Program Decreases			0
2016 Request			\$116,300
<b>Total Change 2015-2016</b>			<b>29,000</b>

<i>Public Safety Officers' Benefits-Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2014 Enacted			2,215
2015 Enacted			1,447
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2016 Current Services			1,447
2016 Program Increases			1,697
2016 Request			\$3,144
<b>Total Change 2015-2016</b>			<b>1.697</b>

**1. Account Description**

OJP requests \$116.3 million for the Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) appropriation account, which is \$29.0 million above the FY 2015 Enacted funding level. The estimated mandatory appropriation request is \$100.0 million. This account provides benefits to public safety officers who are killed or permanently disabled in the line of duty and to their families and survivors. This program represents a unique partnership among the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ); state and local public safety agencies; and national organizations. In addition to administering payment of benefits authorized by 42 U.S.C. 3796 as amended, OJP works closely with national law enforcement and first responder groups, educating public safety agencies regarding the initiative and offering support to families and colleagues of fallen law enforcement officers and firefighters.

The key programs included under this appropriation account are:

- **PSOB Death Benefits**, a one-time financial benefit to survivors of public safety officers whose deaths resulted from injuries sustained in the line of duty, which is funded as a mandatory appropriation.
- **PSOB Disability Benefits**, a one-time financial benefit to public safety officers permanently and totally disabled by catastrophic injuries sustained in the line of duty, which is funded as part of the discretionary appropriation.

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

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

## 2. Performance and Resource Tables

<b>PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE</b>										
Appropriation: Public Safety Officers' Benefits (Mandatory, Education, and Disability - BJA)										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3, Objective 3.1										
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES	Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
	FY 2014		FY 2014		FY 2015		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2016 Request	
<b>Workload</b>										
Number of claims processed	N/A <sup>1</sup>		892		N/A <sup>1</sup>				N/A <sup>1</sup>	
Total Dollars Obligated	\$97,228		\$101,946		\$87,300		\$29,000		\$116,300	
-Claims	\$84,588		\$84,226		\$72,459		\$24,070		\$96,529	
-Other Services	\$12,640		\$17,720		\$14,841		\$4,930		\$19,771	
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY										
-Claims	87%		83%		83%		83%		83%	
-Other Services	13%		17%		17%		17%		17%	
Total Costs and FTE	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
(reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		\$97,228		\$101,946		\$87,300		\$29,000		\$116,300

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

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

**F. Crime Victims Fund**  
**(Dollars in Thousands)**

<i>Crime Victims Fund</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2014 Enacted			\$745,000
2015 Enacted			2,361,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2016 Current Services			2,361,000
2016 Program Increases			0
2016 Program Decreases			(1,361,000)
2016 Request			\$1,000,000
<b>Total Change 2015-2016</b>			<b>(1,361,000)</b>

<i>Crime Victims Fund-Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2014 Enacted			16,972
2015 Enacted			39,145
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2016 Current Services			39,145
2016 Program Decreases			(12,113)
2016 Request			\$27,032
<b>Total Change 2015-2016</b>			<b>(12,113)</b>

**1. Account Description**

OJP requests an obligation limitation of \$1.0 billion for the Crime Victims Fund (CVF), which is approximately \$1.4 billion below the FY 2015 Enacted level. Unlike other OJP appropriation accounts, CVF is financed by collections of fines, penalty assessments, and bond forfeitures from defendants convicted of federal crimes. Most collections stem from large corporate cases rather than individual offenders.

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

In accordance with the statutory distribution formula (authorized by the Victims of Crime Act [VOCA] of 1984, as amended), programs and funding for FY 2016 are distributed as follows:

- Improving Services for Victims of Crime in the Federal Criminal Justice System – Congressionally-mandated set-asides. Program funds support 170 victim assistance personnel via the Executive Office for U. S. Attorneys and 134 victim specialists via the

Federal Bureau of Investigation, which includes 43 positions across Indian Country, to provide direct assistance to victims of federal crime. Program funds also enable the enhancement of computer automation for investigative, prosecutorial, and corrections components, via the Nationwide Automated Victim Information and Notification System (VNS), to meet the victim notification requirements specified in the Attorney General Guidelines. VNS is implemented by the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Bureau of Prisons, FBI, U.S. Postal Inspection Service, and DOJ's Criminal Division.

- Improving the Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Cases – *Children's Justice and Assistance Act Programs in Indian Country*. The program helps tribal communities improve the investigation, prosecution and overall handling of child sexual and physical abuse in a manner that increases support for and lessens trauma to the victim. The programs fund activities such as revising tribal codes to address child sexual abuse; providing child advocacy services for children involved in court proceedings; developing protocols and procedures for reporting, investigating, and prosecuting child abuse cases; enhancing case management and treatment services; offering specialized training for prosecutors, judges, investigators, victim advocates, multidisciplinary or child protection teams, and other professionals who handle severe child physical and sexual abuse cases; and developing procedures for establishing and managing child-centered interview rooms. Funding is divided between the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (which receives 85 percent of the total for state efforts), and OVC (which receives the remaining 15 percent for tribal efforts). Up to \$20.0 million must be used annually to improve the investigation, handling, and prosecution of child abuse cases.
- Implementation of the Vision 21 initiative. The goal of the Vision 21 initiative is to permanently alter the treatment of crime victims in America. OVC recognizes a need for a better way to respond to crime victims. Vision 21 will help to expand the knowledge base about crime victimization and effective responses. OVC will work with the states to modernize and expand the victim assistance data reporting system. Funding would also be used to provide evidence-based training for practitioners who serve victims and to support demonstration projects to address key or emerging victim issues within the state. Examples of the types of projects that could be funded include evidence based on-line State Academies and programs that provide services to underserved and unserved victims of crime.

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

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

Annually, OVC awards each state at 60 percent of the total amount the state paid to victims from state funding sources two years prior to the year of the federal grant award. If the

amount needed to reimburse states for payments made to victims is less than the 47.5 percent allocation, any remaining amount is added to the Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program funding.

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

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

states for victim compensation; 2) supplemental grants to states for victim assistance; and 3) direct reimbursement and assistance to victims of terrorism occurring abroad.

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

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

## 2. Performance and Resource Tables

### PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE

Appropriation: Crime Victims Fund DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 2, Objective 2.2										
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES			Target	Actual	Projected	Changes		Requested (Total)		
			FY 2014	FY 2014	FY 2015	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2016 Request		
<b>Workload</b>										
Number of Solicitations Released on Time versus Planned			10	18	TBD <sup>1</sup>			TBD <sup>1</sup>		
Percent of Awards Made Against Plan			90%	102%	90%			90%		
Total Dollars Obligated			\$745,000	\$751,898	\$2,361,000	(\$1,361,000)		\$1,000,000		
-Grants			\$685,400	\$634,724	\$1,986,240	(\$1,143,240)		\$840,000		
-Non-Grants			\$59,600	\$117,174	\$377,760	(\$217,760)		\$160,000		
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY										
-Grants			92%	84%	84%	84%		92%		
-Non-Grants			8%	16%	16%	16%		8%		
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
				\$745,000		\$751,898		\$2,361,000		\$1,361,000
										\$1,000,000
TYPE	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2014	FY 2014	FY 2015	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2016 Request		
Long Term/ Outcome	2.2	Ratio of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services to the total number of victimizations	0.233	TBD <sup>2</sup>	0.241	0.008		0.249		
Long Term/ Outcome	2.2	Ratio of Crime Victims Fund compensation dollars allocated to total economic loss incurred by victims of crime	0.0169	TBD <sup>2</sup>	0.0178	0.0009		0.0187		
Annual/ Output	2.2	Number of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services	4.86M	TBD <sup>2</sup>	5.01M	0.15 M		5.16M		
Annual/ Outcome	2.2	Percent of violent crime victims that received help from victim agencies	14%	TBD <sup>2</sup>	14.51%	.01%		14.02%		
<sup>1</sup> The FY 2015 and FY 2016 targets will be established upon appropriation of FY 2015 and FY 2016 funds. <sup>2</sup> FY 2014 data will be available October 2015										

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

Appropriation: Crime Victims Fund

DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 2, Objective 2.2

Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014		FY 2015	FY 2016
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
2.2	Outcome	Ratio of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services to the total number of victimizations	0.192	0.163 <sup>6</sup>	.131	.153	0.233	TBD <sup>2</sup>	0.241	0.249
2.2	Outcome	Ratio of Crime Victims Fund compensation dollars allocated to total economic loss incurred by victims of crime	0.0114	0.0139	.1182	.012	0.0169	TBD <sup>2</sup>	0.0178	0.0187
2.2	Outcome	Percent of violent crime victims that received help from victim agencies	19%	8.6% <sup>1</sup>	50.9%	57.4%	14%	TBD <sup>2</sup>	14.5%	14.02%
2.2	Output	Number of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services	3.6M	3.8M	3.5M	3.5M	4.86M	TBD <sup>2</sup>	5.01M	5.16M

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

<sup>2</sup> FY 2014 data will be available October 2015.

### 3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

#### Crime Victims Fund

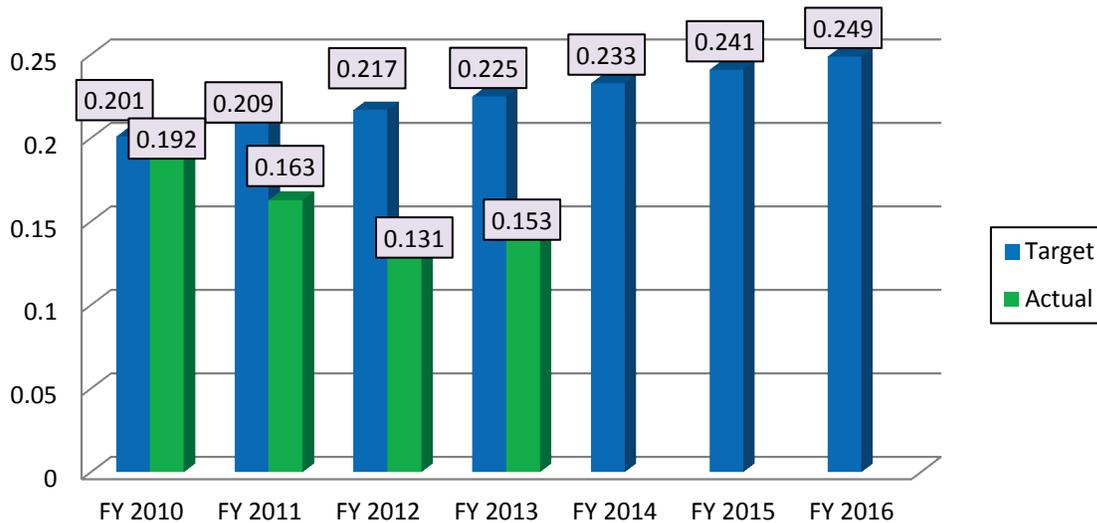
##### a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

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

CVF programs continue to provide federal funds to support victim compensation and assistance programs across the Nation. CVF’s performance was reflected in the performance measure, “Ratio of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services to the total number of victimizations.” In FY 2013, OVC achieved an actual ratio of 0.131, which was 67 percent of the target of 0.225. This performance reflected an increased level of funding available for victim assistance formula awards, even though the target was not met as VOCA allocations and the number of victims served are subject to fluctuation. The measures regarding the compensation and assistance formula grant programs are largely dependent upon the actions of the state administering agencies.

VOCA allocations and the number of victims served are subject to fluctuate.

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



FY 2014 data will be available October 2015

##### b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

CVF programs support DOJ Strategic Goal 2.2: *Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2: Prevent and intervene in crimes*

*against vulnerable populations; uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims; OJP Strategic Goal 2: Protect vulnerable populations, especially children, from victimization and improve services to victims of crime; and OJP Strategic Objective 2.3: Improve services for crime victims through capacity-building; evidence-based support and assistance; and compensation.*

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

With respect to Victims of Trafficking funds, OVC's program is multi-faceted and implemented through victim service providers (VSPs). OVC VSPs will continue to provide services to U.S. citizens, domestic and foreign nationals, male, and female, and transgender adults and minors, victims of sex and labor trafficking. OVC will receive a significantly increased level of funding for the FY 2015 Services for Victims of Human Trafficking (HT) Program. This funding will be used to make competitive awards to support VSPs that provide comprehensive or specialized services to victims of HT. Funds also will be used to support the work of the OVC Training and Technical Assistance Center to provide comprehensive training and technical assistance to OVC-funded VSPs. Additionally, funds will be used for continued support of OVC's Trafficking Information Management Systems, which is used to gather performance measurement data from the OVC grantees.

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

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Management and Administration</b>
Strategic Goals:	N/A
Strategic Objectives:	N/A
Budget Appropriation:	N/A
Organizational Program:	All OJP Bureaus and Program Offices
Ranking:	N/A
Program Increase:	Positions <b>46</b> FTE <b>23</b> Dollars <b>+13,716,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests an increase of \$13.7 million, 46 positions and 23 FTE to support new programs; provide stronger grants financial oversight and audit resolution capability; and support OJP's workforce strategy. This increase is essential for OJP's efforts to fulfill its stewardship obligations, ensure transparency and accountability in the use of federal grant funding, and improve the efficiency and productivity of its day-to-day operations.

### Justification

The GAO Report, *DOJ Workforce Planning: Grant-Making Components Should Enhance the Utility of Their Staffing Models* (GAO-13-92), released on Dec 14, 2012, recommended that Department of Justice components develop and implement a strategy for using their staffing models to inform workforce planning and budget development. Consistent with the GAO's recommendation, OJP has developed and implemented a comprehensive strategy for incorporating the analysis from its staffing model to inform this FY 2016 Budget request for positions associated with programmatic increases as well as mission critical grants programmatic and financial oversight, assessment, audit resolution, training, and technical assistance.

Of the requested amount, \$7.0 million will be used for oversight and training requirements for the Administration's Community Policing Initiative (\$90.0M), which includes Smart Policing (\$20.0M); Procedural Justice-Building Community Trust and Justice (\$20.0M); Body Worn Camera Partnership Program (\$30.0M); and the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Collaborative Reform Initiative (\$20.0M) to provide for the anticipated need stemming from the Task Force findings. This initiative will be carried out via reimbursable agreement with COPS. This initiative aims to balance both needs – identifying best practices and additional technology – while maintaining a commitment to improve safety of both police officers and citizens and lead to better practices through increased transparency, accountability, and legitimacy.

The requested positions will directly support new FY 2016 programs, provide for increased grants financial oversight and monitoring, and other essential OJP infrastructure requirements as outlined in the following table.

<b>Program Name</b>	<b>Requested Positions</b>
Other Mission Critical Infrastructure	19
OJP-wide Grants Financial Management & Oversight	17
Next Generation ID Assistance Program <i>(new)</i>	3
Answering Gideon’s Call <i>(new)</i>	1
BJS (Base): National Public Defenders Reporting Program: Design and Testing <i>(new)</i>	1
BJS (Base): National Survey of Public Defenders <i>(new)</i>	1
Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense <i>(new)</i>	1
NIJ Base – Collecting Digital Evidence <i>(new)</i>	1
NIJ (Base): Social Science Research on Indigent Defense <i>(new)</i>	1
Smart on Juvenile Justice <i>(new)</i>	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>

*Other Mission Critical Infrastructure*

OJP requires **19 positions** to support its efforts to provide innovative, evidence-based approaches to help state, local, and tribal jurisdictions address criminal and juvenile justice issues and assist crime victims; ensure sound stewardship, programmatic and financial management, and effective oversight of OJP’s grant programs in order to carry out statutory mandates; and efficiently award billions of dollars in grant funds appropriated by Congress annually.

OJP’s current and emerging mission critical priorities include:

- Supporting state, local, and tribal criminal and juvenile justice practitioners and victim assistance providers through innovative partnerships based on shared responsibilities;
- Expanding current knowledge about what works through collecting, analyzing and publishing objective and independent statistical information on crime and conducting scientific research and evaluations on justice programs;
- Disseminating knowledge through training and technical assistance;
- Overseeing effective grants management;
- Making strategic investments in IT systems; and
- Promoting accountability and stewardship.

The types of positions required include:

- Enhanced statistical support for generating evidence about OJP’s grant making programs; statistical resources to fill information gaps; grant management, coordination and performance resources for statistical programs; 4) information dissemination and

technological resources; and 5) fuller participation of the Bureau of Justice Statistics in the federal statistical system.

- Given the increased complexity of OJP's programmatic workload, the business infrastructure of OJP needs to evolve as well. New positions are necessary to ensure OJP has the internal infrastructure to meet the growing demands of the OJP workforce, grantees and external stakeholders, and Department and Administration priorities, including providing increased capacity to analyze and use workforce and workload data (i.e., predictive analysis and decision support tools); building capacity for appropriate and enhanced oversight over the hundreds of millions of dollars in OJP's active contractual services portfolio; adding capacity to mitigate risk due to single points of failure (i.e., payroll processing, benefits administration, printing service); and managing effective and necessary employee development programs. To meet these demands, OJP requires additional positions such as contract specialists, budget analysts, data analysts, HR specialists/assistant, and building and facilities managers.
- In response to a 2012 Government Accountability Office (GAO) Report, in FY 2016, one of OJP's goals is to increase the number of program assessments, including conducting program assessments for the Office on Violence Against Women and expanding grant monitoring oversight activities. OJP also plans to establish an enterprise risk management program to enhance efforts to monitor and address risks associated with OJP's operational, strategic, programmatic, and financial activities.
- OJP has a need to increase IT staff with specialized skill sets. The source of increased demand includes government-wide, Departmental or OJP initiatives, such as Data.gov; Cloud 1<sup>st</sup>; mobility; records and knowledge management; data analytics; Security: ID Management, audit and risk management; shared service; etc. Additional IT staff in the areas of security and risk management, project management, operations and network specialists, solution architects, and development and mobility specialists are required to accomplish mandates for increased transparency, greater public interaction and cost reductions.

#### *OJP-wide Grants Financial Management and Oversight*

OJP requires **17 positions** in FY 2016 to increase capacity to mitigate financial risk through enhanced grant financial oversight and monitoring, increased coordination of financial and programmatic monitoring, and grantee financial training and technical assistance. As federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement, criminal justice, juvenile justice, and victims services professionals seek to strengthen existing programs and develop effective responses to emerging criminal justice challenges, OJP's oversight and stewardship responsibilities are becoming more complex and more important.

Bureau of Justice Statistics (Base): National Survey of Public Defenders and National Public Defenders Reporting Program: Design and Testing and the Next Generation ID Assistance Program

OJP requires **two positions** to support statistical activities related to two new indigent defense programs, which will be administered by BJS: (1) National Public Defenders Reporting Program (NPDRP): Design and Testing; and (2) National Survey of Public Defenders (NSPD).

- NPDRP would use administrative data systems from state and county public defenders offices nationwide to develop annual statistics on public defenders' caseloads, case types, and case outcomes. Information would be gathered which would allow BJS to determine how feasible it is to build out and implement the NPDRP nationwide. (1 Pos)
- NSPD will document the educational backgrounds, work experience, work environment, and workloads, as well as assess the quality of service delivery and the training needs of professionals working at various levels within public defender offices. (1 Pos)
- OJP requires three positions in FY 2016 to support the new Next Generation ID (NGI) Assistance Program. NGI represents a major advancement in the availability of important biometric services and capabilities to the Nation's criminal justice system. Built by the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services Division, the requirements used to design and construct NGI functionalities were produced based on needs expressed by practitioners through an extensive requirements definition process involving state and local crime fighters. The program will help NGI services grow in effectiveness as the participating agencies increase the capture and submission of their operational data via established standards, protocols, and best practices. Full national implementation of NGI will help protect citizens from violent crime and terrorism.

Answering Gideon's Call

OJP requires **one position** in FY 2015 to support the new Answering Gideon's Call program, which supports indigent defense services. The program aims to encourage state and local criminal court culture change as it relates to indigent defense; ensuring that no person faces potential time in jail without first having the aid of a lawyer with the time, ability and resources to present an effective defense, as required by the United States Constitution. This program will be administered by BJA.

OJJDP: Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program and Smart on Juvenile Justice

OJP requires **one position** to support the Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program, which is designed to develop effective, well-resourced model juvenile indigent defender offices; and develop and implement standards of practice and policy for the effective management of such offices. The program will also provide cost-effective and innovative training for the juvenile indigent defense bar and court-appointed counsel working on behalf of juvenile indigent defendants, particularly in rural, remote and underserved areas.

OJP requires **one position** to support this program that will provide incentive grants to assist states that use Juvenile Accountability Block Grants program funds for evidence-based juvenile

justice realignment to foster better outcomes for system-involved youth. OJP is increasingly aware of the growing body of research on effective community-based approaches to juvenile crime and will use this program to build on the progress made by a number of states that have recently embraced comprehensive juvenile justice reforms that protect public safety, hold offenders accountable, improve youth outcomes, and reduce the taxpayer burdens associated with out-of-home placement. This program will be administered by OJJDP.

*National Institute of Justice (Base): Collecting Digital Evidence and Social Science Research on Indigent Defense*

OJP requires **one position** to support a new research and technology development solicitation focused on creating tools that will enable criminal justice practitioners to identify, acquire, analyze, preserve, and report on data of probative value from large-scale computer systems and networks. Collecting digital evidence from large-scale computer systems and networks is especially challenging due to the diversity of system configurations, operating systems, applications, and hardware in use; the volatile and unpredictable nature of data stored in these systems; and the sheer volume of data stored in large-scale networks and systems.

OJP requires **one position** to conduct research activities related to indigent defense services. Funding for this program will support a comprehensive program of research to include evaluations of current strategies for indigent defense, as well as research and development to generate new research-based strategies for strengthening and safeguarding indigent defense in the U.S.

**Impact on Performance**

The personnel included in this request will enable OJP and the Department to carry out their financial stewardship and transparency obligations, ensure that federal grant funding is used efficiently and improve the efficiency of OJP operations. This request ensures that there will be enough personnel in place to manage, monitor, and support important new programs and oversee OJP's portfolio of programs and grants, as well as avoid duplication of effort and improve efficiencies amongst the Department's grant-making agencies.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	agt/ atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/ atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/ atty	FTE	\$(000)
702		609	\$187,332	717		699	\$194,227	717		706	\$199,701

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Social Science, Psychology, and Welfare Group (0100-0199)	146	1	146		
Clerical and Office Services (0300-0399)	146	3	438		
Accounting and Budget (0500-0599)	146	17	2,482		
Mathematics/Computer Science (1500-1599)	146	6	876		
Other	146	19	2,774		
<b>Total Personnel*</b>		46	6,716		

\*Amounts may not add due to rounding.

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
<b>Total Non-Personnel</b>			7,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services	717		706	199,701	0	199,701		
Increases	46		23	13,716	0	13,716		
<b>Grand Total</b>	763		729	213,417	0	213,417		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Part B Formula Grants</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Objective 5.1
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	1 of 38
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$14,500,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$70.0 million for the Title II Part B Formula Grants Program, an increase of \$14.5 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. The Title II Part B Formula Grants Program is the core program that supports state, local, and tribal efforts to improve the fairness and responsiveness of the juvenile justice system and to increase accountability of the juvenile offender. All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and five territories are eligible to apply for Title II Part B funds, which are distributed on a formula basis and administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP).

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

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

### Justification

In the 40 years of its existence, OJJDP has sponsored several research studies that have established that young offenders need to be treated differently than adults. Well-established medical research indicates that an adolescent's brain will continue to grow and develop until she or he is about 25 years old. This research also established that youthful offenders lack the same mental acuity of adults in decision-making processes and impulse control. Therefore, youth necessarily should be treated differently in the justice system. This is the founding principle upon which the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (JJDP Act) was enacted. The JJDP Act authorizes formula grant funding to support states' efforts to comply with four core requirements that protect youth who come into contact with the justice system and to

improve their chances of a positive outcome if they do enter the system. These formula grant dollars fund programs serve over 250,000 at-risk youth per year and allow appropriate youth to stay in their communities rather than face secure detention. If detaining the youth is necessary, these funds can be used to ensure they are held pursuant to the core requirements of the JJDP Act.

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

### Impact on Performance

The ultimate goal of OJJDP's work is to keep youth from entering the juvenile justice system in the first place—that is, prevention. OJJDP formula and block grants support states' efforts to develop alternatives to confinement and to develop and implement screening and assessment tools. Research has shown that detention and incarceration rarely rehabilitate young offenders. Moreover, costs to incarcerate youth average \$88,000 annually, an “investment” that does not pay as recidivism averages 55 percent. This contrasts with alternatives to incarceration that cost as little as \$4,000 per year but realize real gains with recidivism averaging 22 percent.

The states have made significant progress toward achieving the goals of the JJDP Act. Since its enactment, the detention of status offenders has decreased by 97.9 percent, from 171,076 to 3,581. Instances of youth held with adults have decreased 99 percent, from 81,810 to 836. Instances of youth held in adult jails or lockups have decreased 97.8 percent from 154,618 to 3,353. While much progress has been made, the continued slow pace of economic recovery in many states has caused large reductions in state funded juvenile justice investments. The loss of investment in progressive, evidence-based policies and best practices has slowed, and in some cases, reversed reforms as States are unable to fund the policies and programs that are necessary to further systemic improvements. States require more funds up front to begin the reform process. For example, they cannot maintain development of community based alternatives and diversion programs without resources. In addition, states need to be able to support comprehensive mental health and addiction services and they need to support alternatives to school suspension and expulsion.

An increase in funding to the Title II Part B Formula Grants Program will support state and local efforts to plan, establish, operate, coordinate, and evaluate projects to improve juvenile justice systems and increase the availability and types of prevention and intervention programs as well as to reduce the racial disparities through reforms to the mechanisms by which States and localities adjudicate, divert and incarcerate youth.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$55,500				\$55,500				\$55,500

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (Change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$14,500		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (Change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services					\$55,500	\$55,500		
Increases					\$14,500	\$14,500		
Grand Total					\$70,000	\$70,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Smart on Juvenile Justice Initiative</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Objective 5.1
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	3 of 38
Program Increase*:	Positions <b>0 FTE 0</b> Dollars <b>+\$30,000,000</b>

(\*Note: 1 position is requested within the Management and Administration narrative justification.)

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$30.0 million for the Smart on Juvenile Justice Initiative, which is \$30.0 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. This program will provide incentive grants and training and technical assistance to support the successful implementation of juvenile justice reform at the state and local levels to encourage reinvestment of cost savings into juvenile justice prevention and further reform. This program is administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and supports the goals and policies of the Attorney General's *Smart on Crime* Initiative.

Funds under this initiative will be used to support:

- Incentive Grants to states. OJJDP will make competitive awards for up to ten states to support state and local costs associated with implementation of recently enacted reforms.
- Training and Technical Assistance (TTA). OJJDP will competitively select up to four national organizations (or partnership of organizations) to provide targeted and intensive training and technical assistance to the identified states to support the implementation of these reforms, with the long term goal of reinvesting the cost savings into early intervention, diversion and community based programming. The selected training and technical assistance provider(s) will be responsible for assisting the identified state policy leaders and agency staff with implementing policy changes.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This initiative will support *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal and international levels, and DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and*

*strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal and international law enforcement; as well as OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice system to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice, and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the nation's capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation's law enforcement, criminal and juvenile justice systems.*

### Justification

OJJDP is committed to promoting systemic reform through the adoption of evidence-based practices and a developmentally appropriate approach to juvenile justice. In addition, OJJDP is increasingly aware of the growing body of research on effective community-based approaches to juvenile crime and the limited effect that secure placement has on reducing juvenile offending and recidivism.

A number of states<sup>7</sup> have recently embraced or are in the process of pursuing comprehensive juvenile justice reforms that seek to protect public safety, hold offenders accountable, improve youth outcomes, and reduce the taxpayer burdens associated with out-of-home placement. In addition to improving both public safety and outcomes for youth, these states are seeking ways that these reforms can be self-financing, through a redistribution of spending from more expensive facility costs to early intervention, diversion and community based programs.

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

- MacArthur Foundation's Models for Change Initiative
- Annie E. Casey Foundation's Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)
- Haywood E. Burns Institute
- Center for Children's Law and Policy (CCLP)
- Georgetown University Center for Juvenile Justice Reform
- The Pew Charitable Trusts
- Vera Institute
- Ford Foundation
- Casey Family Foundation
- Open Society Foundation

To ensure that these reforms achieve their potential, they must be implemented properly. This requires intensive training and technical assistance, as well as some funds for local and statewide implementation/realignment activities. This initiative will cover a broad range of activities and services to facilitate the effective implementation of state juvenile justice reforms, with the overall goal of sustained change and promotion of a developmentally appropriate approach to juvenile justice nationally.

---

<sup>7</sup> For example, since the summer of 2013, Hawaii and Kentucky have been working to adopt significant juvenile corrections reform via state legislation. Hawaii's HB 2489 and 2490 and Kentucky's SB 200 are projected to reduce their states' out-of-home population, avert millions of dollars in otherwise anticipated correctional spending, and reduce recidivism and protect public safety by strengthening diversion and community-based options.

### Impact on Performance

The goal of this program is to support the successful implementation of juvenile justice reform at the state and local levels.

Objectives include:

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

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (Change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$30,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (Change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services					\$0	\$0		
Increases					\$30,000	\$30,000		
Grand Total					\$30,000	\$30,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Delinquency Prevention (previously Title V: Incentive Grants)</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 2
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2 OJP Strategic Objective 2.2
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	4 of 38
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$27,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$42.0 million for delinquency prevention, an increase of \$27.0 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. This program is authorized under sections 261 and 262 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974.

Delinquency prevention funds provide awards to a variety of eligible entities for a broad range of delinquency prevention programs and activities to benefit youth who are at risk of having contact with the juvenile justice system.

Within the requested increase for this line item, \$10.0 million is for the Juvenile Justice and Education Collaboration Assistance (JJECA) initiative, an effort that builds on prior evidence-based, data-driven work done by the Departments of Justice, Education and Health and Human Services. The JJECA initiative is designed to keep students in school, engaged in learning, and out of the juvenile justice system by promoting positive and supportive discipline policies and practices, professional development, and collaborative decision-making among the full range of school community stakeholders, notably those in the justice, education and health sectors. Positive and supportive student discipline encompasses a constellation of programs and practices that promote positive behavior while preventing negative or risky behavior, and has been shown to increase school safety without increasing suspensions and expulsions.

The cross-sector partnerships facilitated through the JJECA are simultaneously some of the most crucial and the most challenging means of ensuring better educational and social outcomes for all youth – most especially at-risk youth. Attendees at the October 2014 National Leadership Summit on School Discipline and Climate - including Chief Justices and State Education agency leads - indicated the need for more support of cross-sector collaborations designed to keep young people productively engaged in learning and out of court. The proposed FY 2016 funds would not only allow for support of twice as many jurisdictions as in FY 2014, but would also allow

for a doubling of funds towards training and technical assistance – a crucial means of ensuring that: 1) the My Brother’s Keeper effort to coordinate TTA to the nation’s most high-risk school districts is sustained, and 2) jurisdictions can draw upon resources that will help them to better coordinate across systems to keep kids actively engaged in learning, and prevent juvenile delinquency. We will work to ensure collaboration between schools, law enforcement and the courts. This collaboration is key to the success of the program. For example, it will support needed diversion so that kids are not fed into the courts from the schools for minor, developmentally appropriate misbehavior.

In FY 2014, DOJ awarded four School Justice Collaboration Program grants in Youngstown (OH), Philadelphia (PA), Las Vegas (NV) and Clearwater (FL) to help juvenile and family courts build effective and productive relationships with their local school district and law enforcement. Additionally, DOJ provided funding in FY 2014 for a School Justice Collaboration Program National Training and Technical Assistance provider for the selected jurisdictions which is also intended to play a key role in coordinating the provision of technical assistance through the *Collaborative for Prevention in Schools* – a My Brother’s Keeper deliverable of the Departments of Education, Justice and HHS (SAMHSA) – intended to ensure targeted technical assistance is directed to school districts with the highest rates of suspension and expulsion and/or the largest disparities in the application of school discipline.

#### Support of the Department’s Strategic Goals

This program supports DOJ’s Strategic Goal 3: *Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels*; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1: *Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers*; OJP Strategic Goal 2: *Protect vulnerable populations, especially children, from victimization and improve*; OJP Objective 2.2: *Reduce the impacts of children’s exposure to violence*

This increase will help support critical programming for juvenile offenders, and support the implementation of graduated approaches at the state and local level. In addition, this increase will support an enhancement in the use of evidence-based programs, as well as the development of additional strategies and initiatives that can be tested for effectiveness.

#### Justification

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

#### Impact on Performance

To track progress on grants that provide funds for direct service delinquency prevention and intervention programs, OJJDP measures grantees on the “Percent of program youth who offend

or re-offend.” OJJDP established a target of not more than 18 percent offending or reoffending for 2013. The actual rate in 2013 was 7 percent, surpassing the target. For FY 2016, OJP has a target for this measure of 15 percent.

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

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

OJJDP modified the targets for these two measures to account for the increased request. In FY 2013, 66 percent of grantees reported implementing one or more evidence-based programs or practices; and 58 percent of funds were allocated to grantees that implemented one or more evidence-based programs or practices. The targets for both measures will remain at 55% for 2016.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$15,000				\$15,000				\$15,000

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$27,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000		
Increases				\$0	\$27,000	\$27,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$42,000	\$42,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Procedural Justice – Building Community Trust</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Objective 3.1 OJP Objective 5.1
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	5 of 38
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$20,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$20.0 million for a Procedural Justice – Building Community Trust Program. This program focuses on enhancing procedural justice, reducing bias, and supporting racial reconciliation in the criminal and juvenile justice systems and furthers the Department's mission to ensure public safety and the fair and impartial administration of justice for all Americans. This program, which will be administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), will provide grants and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal courts and juvenile and criminal justice agencies to support innovative efforts to improve perceptions of fairness in the juvenile and criminal justice systems and build community trust in these institutions.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

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

### Justification

A substantial portion of the U.S. population has contact with the criminal justice system each year. According to the BJS Police-Public Contact Survey, in 2008, approximately 40 million U.S. residents age 16 or older had contact with the police in the preceding 12 months.<sup>8</sup> In the same year, almost seven million persons aged 12 and over reported being the victims of a crime

---

<sup>8</sup> Eith, Christine and Durose, Matthew R. Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Contacts between police and the public, 2008." Lastmodified October 01, 2011. Accessed February 3, 2014. <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpp08.pdf>.

to the police.<sup>9</sup> Contact with the criminal justice system, as either victim or offender, is particularly prevalent for communities of color. A recent study showed that one-half of all young men of color have at least one arrest by age 23<sup>10</sup>, and African Americans are substantially more likely to be the victims of violent crimes than whites, Asians, or Hispanics/ Latinos.<sup>11</sup> Every one of these contacts is a potential opportunity to build personal and public confidence in the criminal and juvenile justice systems and enhance community efficacy and safety, or alternatively, to cause tension and erode public trust in the institutions charged to maintain law and order.<sup>12</sup>

Research on procedural justice and community trust shows that people, both youth and adults, who perceive that they are treated fairly and respectfully by police, report positive impressions of law enforcement, even when the interaction results in a sanction. This phenomenon extends to people who have not had personal contact with law enforcement but are influenced by their understanding of the experiences of people they know and by media reports. Individual experiences with and perceptions of law enforcement can in turn shape broader community responses and either support or inhibit informal controls theorized to be more effective in improving public safety than direct police intervention.

There are other reasons to be attentive to procedural justice and community trust and the related concepts of implicit bias and racial reconciliation. Unjust interactions by police can be civil rights violations, lead to wrongful convictions, and harm crime victims. If police are distrustful of the communities they serve, it is more difficult for them to protect and serve effectively. Officer safety may even be improved in communities where citizens and police share a commitment to mutual trust and fairness.

There is a clear and large-scale opportunity to seize this moment and develop ambitious plans to improve relationships between police – as well as other justice system participants – and communities of color. President Obama put forth the concept for this initiative in his [speech to the nation](#) on July 19, 2013:

“...precisely because law enforcement is often determined at the state and local level, I think it would be productive for the Justice Department, governors, mayors to work with law enforcement about training at the state and local levels in order to reduce the kind of mistrust in the system that sometimes currently exists... When I was in Illinois, I passed racial profiling legislation, and it actually did just two simple things. One, it collected data on traffic stops and the race of the person who was stopped. But the other thing was it resourced us training police departments across the state on how to think about potential racial bias and ways to further professionalize what they were doing.

---

<sup>9</sup> Less than 42 percent of crime victims reported their victimizations to the police. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal victimization in the United States, 2008 statistical tables." Last modified March 01, 2010. Accessed February 3, 2014. <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cvus08.pdf>.)

<sup>10</sup> Brame, Robert, Bushway, Shawn D., Paternoster, Ray and Turner, Michael G. "Demographic patterns of cumulative arrest prevalence by ages 18 and 23." *Crime & Delinquency*. (2014). DOI: 10.1177/0011128713514801 (accessed February 3, 2014).

<sup>11</sup> Truman, Jennifer, Langton, Lynn and Planty, Michael. Bureau of Justice Statistics. "Criminal Victimization, 2012." Last modified September 24, 2013. Accessed February 3, 2014. <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/ascii/cv12.txt>.

<sup>12</sup> Horowitz, Jake. "Making every encounter count: Building trust and confidence in the police." *NIJ Journal*. (2007): 8-11.

And initially, the police departments across the state were resistant, but actually they came to recognize that if it was done in a fair, straightforward way that it would allow them to do their jobs better and communities would have more confidence in them and, in turn, be more helpful in applying the law. And obviously, law enforcement has got a very tough job. So that's one area where I think there are a lot of resources and best practices that could be brought to bear if state and local governments are receptive. And I think a lot of them would be. And let's figure out are [if] there [are] ways for us to push out that kind of training.”

A multi-faceted approach to enhance community trust can help repair the relationship between law enforcement and communities – particularly communities of color – when it includes three key concepts: 1) procedural justice, 2) bias reduction, and 3) racial reconciliation. The links among these elements create an environment for effective partnerships between the police (and criminal and juvenile justice systems) and the citizens they serve. This collaboration will provide an incentive to identify and solve problems collaboratively to transform the community and improve public safety.

#### Impact on Performance

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

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$20,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$20,000	\$20,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$20,000	\$20,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Byrne Competitive Grants</b>
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Objective 5.1
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	6 of 38
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$15,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$15.0 million to restore funding for the Edward Byrne Memorial Competitive Grants program, an increase of \$15.0 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. This program supports the implementation of evidence-based and data-driven strategies on issues of national significance, as well as builds state, local, and tribal capacity for criminal justice planning and program development.

The Byrne Competitive program is administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and funds critical demonstration, training, technical assistance, and other unmet needs of the criminal justice system. This program provides flexible funding to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, provide assistance to victims of crime (other than compensation), prevent or combat juvenile delinquency through national training and technical assistance initiatives addressing the most urgent needs, and build capacity in the criminal justice field. It also supports local demonstrations of promising programs that can be replicated nationally. BJA works with criminal justice professionals throughout the nation each year to identify critical, emerging and unmet needs, which can then be addressed through Byrne Competitive funds. This approach allows OJP to be as responsive as possible to emerging needs and gaps in the criminal justice field.

Grants from the Byrne Competitive program may be used to support activities associated with:

- Preventing crime;
- Enhancing local law enforcement;
- Enhancing local courts;
- Enhancing local corrections and offender reentry;
- Facilitating justice information sharing efforts;
- Advancing substance abuse prevention and reducing substance abuse-related crime; and
- Enhancing the functioning of the justice system.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

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

### Justification

The Byrne Competitive Program was funded at \$13.5 million in FY 2014, but received no funding in FY 2015. The loss of funding for this program in FY 2015 has seriously affected OJP's efforts to identify and test the next generation of evidence-based law enforcement and criminal justice programs, and promote their implementation at the state, local and tribal levels. The Byrne Competitive Program has traditionally been used to fund mission critical demonstration, training, technical assistance, and evidence-based programs for which there are few (or no) alternative funding sources. This program is a crucial funding tool that allows BJA to lead national training and technical assistance initiatives that strategically target important criminal justice needs and local demonstrations of promising programs that can be replicated nationally.

BJA works with the field each year to identify critical, emerging and unmet needs, such as improving law enforcement and community relationships, addressing respect and unconscious bias, and other emerging needs and gaps in the criminal justice field. The Byrne Competitive Program is the primary source of funding used to address these emerging needs and support the highly successful Field Initiated Grant Program, which allows OJP's state, local, and tribal partners the opportunity to propose cutting edge criminal justice projects of national significance. An evaluation by the Center of Court Innovation has found the BJA Field Initiated Grant Program to be responsible for spurring unparalleled innovation in field of criminal justice.

Projects funded under the Byrne Competitive Program are critical and rooted in evidence and innovation. This program provides a flexible source of funding that is critical to OJP's efforts to help state, local, and tribal governments develop innovative, evidence-based responses to new crime threats, emerging issues, and persistent crime and public safety challenges.

### Impact on Performance

This program supports DOJ's Strategic Goal 3: *Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels.*

The goal of the Byrne Competitive Program is to:

- Improve the functioning of the criminal justice system;
- Improve the capacity of local criminal justice systems; and
- Provide for national support efforts, such as training and technical assistance projects to strategically address needs.

Funds can be used for national scope replication, expansion, enhancement, training, and technical assistance programs. The Byrne Competitive Program is critical to OJP's ability to partner with the field in ensuring that cutting edge criminal justice strategies are supported and made available to the field through replication of effective, innovative, and evidence-driven programs.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$13,500				\$0				\$0

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel	N/A	N/A	\$15,000	N/A	N/A

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 1
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1 OJP Strategic Objective 1.2
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	7 of 38
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$29,500,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$29.5 million for the Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation (BCJI) Program. Congress did not provide a line item appropriation for this program in FY 2015, but did provide \$10.5 million to support BCJI through a carveout under the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants Program. This request restores the line item appropriation at a level of \$19.0 million above what was provided in FY 2015.

This program is a central component of the Administration's Promise Zone Initiative: A focus on high-poverty communities where the federal government will work with local leadership to invest and engage more intensely to create jobs, leverage private investment, increase economic activity, reduce violence and expand educational opportunities. BCJI is also a core program within a set of federal programs focused on place-based strategies and interventions to revitalize neighborhoods and reduce crime; these interagency efforts are closely coordinated among federal partners.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

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

### Justification

While the crime rate in the United States is at a 30-year low, some jurisdictions still experience increases in overall crime or specific types of crime. In some urban places, for example, a disproportionate amount of all crime jurisdiction-wide occurs in "microplaces" (a city block or even smaller). In urban, rural, and tribal communities, small geographic areas can drive large proportions of calls for service and crime incidents (in urban areas, as much as 30 to 80 percent).

Research supported by the National Institute of Justice over the past 20 years suggests that crime clustered in small areas, or “crime hot spots,” accounts for a disproportionate amount of crime and disorder in many communities. In many of these crime “hot spots,” the crime is chronic and can last over decades. Hot spots often are places where there are other indicators of community distress, including limited economic and public services infrastructure to support community residents. In order to effectively address these high crime hot spots, local and tribal leaders need assistance to plan and to implement the most effective use of criminal justice resources, including a steady source of funding and assistance to collect and analyze data, engage community residents in problem solving and trust building, and identify and implement evidence-based and innovative strategies to target the drivers of crime.

The FY 2016 Budget request will help the BCJI Program continue its participation in the Administration’s Promise Zones and place-based programming initiatives, which support interagency collaborative efforts to revitalize high-poverty communities by creating jobs, attracting private investment, increasing economic activity, improving affordable housing, expanding educational opportunity, and reducing violent crime. Promise Zones are a key strategy in the Administration’s new Ladders of Opportunity Initiative, which is aimed at giving millions of hard-working Americans in high-poverty communities a leg up into the middle class. Key rungs on the Ladders of Opportunity include raising the minimum wage, increasing access to high-quality preschool, redesigning America’s high schools, and promoting fatherhood and marriage.

BCJI was developed in close partnership the Administration’s interagency Neighborhood Revitalization Initiative (NRI), which is a place-based approach to help neighborhoods in distress transform themselves into neighborhoods of opportunity with coordinated assistance from the Departments of Housing and Urban Development, Justice, Education, Treasury, and Health and Human Services. Implementation of BCJI continues to be coordinated with these partner agencies and strategies are being developed to integrate BCJI activities with those of programs administered by other NRI partners (such as the Neighborhood Stabilization, Rental Assistance Demonstration, and Stronger Economies Together programs) to make the program most useful for communities seeking to transform public safety in their communities, focusing especially on violent and other serious crime.

Coordinated with other revitalization efforts through the Promise Zones initiative will help BCJI achieve better public safety outcomes in troubled communities while also contributing to larger interagency efforts to build overall social and economic capacity of these communities to deter future crime. Many persistent crime and public safety challenges (such as violent crime, including gun violence and gang activity) cannot be addressed by law enforcement alone. A critical pillar of the BCJI Program is neighborhood empowerment, as community leaders and residents are often in the best position to motivate, implement, and sustain change over time. These problems require a coordinated interagency approach that enables law enforcement, schools, social services agencies, and community organizations to address both the public safety problem and its underlying causes.

### Impact on Performance

The additional funding requested above will support this program's goal, which is to reduce crime and improve community safety as part of a comprehensive strategy to advance neighborhood revitalization. This goal is accomplished by engaging with and supporting communities to:

- Enable localities and partners to undertake a coordinated and comprehensive set of strategies to address public safety problems and their underlying causes;
- Encourage collaboration across governmental agencies and various community stakeholders and neighborhood residents;
- Enhance their capacity to assess and target crime issues using data driven and evidence informed approaches to reduce crime; and
- Promote organizational and resource efficiency by maximizing resources and improving intergovernmental communication, which is especially critical in the current fiscal climate.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$10,500				\$0				\$0

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$29,500		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$29,500	\$29,500		
Grand Total				\$0	\$29,500	\$29,500		

## V. Program Increases by Item

**Item Name:** **Body-Worn Camera Partnership Program**

Strategic Goals: DOJ Strategic Goal 3  
OJP Strategic Goal 5

Strategic Objectives: DOJ Objective 3.1  
OJP Objective 5.1

Budget Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

Organizational Program: Bureau of Justice Assistance

Ranking: 8 of 38

Program Increase: Pos 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$30,000,000

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$30.0 million in dedicated funding for the new Body-Worn Camera (BWC) Partnership Program as part of the Administration's Community Policing Initiative. The BWC Partnership Program, which will be administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), will award competitive grants to support the purchase, deployment, and maintenance of body-worn cameras for law enforcement and the data storage infrastructure needed to support the use of these cameras. This program will also provide training and technical assistance to support the use of BWCs as part of a comprehensive, community-based problem solving strategy to help maintain or improve relationships between law enforcement and members of the public they serve.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

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

### Justification

Recent events have highlighted the importance of building and maintaining trust between law enforcement and public safety professionals and the communities they serve, as well as the consequences that can result from breakdowns in these relationships. Recent research suggests that effective deployment and use of body-worn cameras by American law enforcement agencies could be a useful tool for building and maintaining public trust.

Law enforcement agencies across the country and worldwide are using body-worn cameras as a promising tool to improve law enforcement interactions with the public. Evidence indicates that the presence of body-worn cameras can assist in de-escalating conflicts, resulting in more constructive encounters between the police and members of the community. Body-worn cameras provide a visual and audio record of interactions. In the event of a crime, confrontation, or use-of-force incident, cameras capture empirical evidence in an inalterable record of events protecting the citizens' and the officers' honor. Preliminary research based on studies of multiple implementations and scenarios show that departments deploying body-worn cameras receive fewer public complaints, file fewer use-of-force reports, and show a reduction in adjudicated complaints resulting in a decrease of settlements.

The promising findings associated with BWC adoption must be counterbalanced with the complex technology implementation, policy, and privacy challenges they introduce to police departments. Leading police membership organizations (such as the Police Executive Research Forum and International Association of Chiefs of Police) and federal agencies (such as the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services) have produced helpful guidance related to the complex privacy, officer safety, and policy issues involved in implementing this rapidly evolving technology.

BWCs cannot by themselves resolve long standing conflicts between police and the communities they serve. Rather, BWCs are an important tool that should be part of a jurisdiction's holistic problem solving and community engagement strategy.

### **Requiring a Comprehensive, Problem Solving Approach**

The BWC Partnership Program will play a critical role in the creation, implementation, and evaluation of problem solving approaches that incorporate BWCs into officer practice in selected jurisdictions. Applicants to this competitive program will be required to:

- Identify the specific need for implementation of BWCs, including:
  - Demonstrate a full understanding of officer complaints and use-of-force practices represented in their jurisdiction;
  - Demonstrate a need to leverage Digital Multimedia Evidence (DME) for to help inform adjudication of cases; and
  - Demonstrate a partnership with associated agencies and advocacy groups necessary to effectively utilize DME and promote the program objectives.
- Address common implementation challenges as referenced in:
  - The 2014 COPS report *Implementing a Body-Worn Camera Program* (available at <http://www.justice.gov/iso/opa/resources/472014912134715246869.pdf>);
  - The 2014 OJP Diagnostic Center report *Police Officer Body-Worn Cameras: Assessing the Evidence* (available at <https://ojpdiagnosticcenter.org/sites/default/>

<files/spotlight/download/Police%20Officer%20Body-Worn%20Cameras.pdf>);  
and

- The 2012 NIJ National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center (NLECTC) report A Primer on *Body-Worn Cameras for Law Enforcement* (available at <https://www.justnet.org/pdf/00-Body-Worn-Cameras-508.pdf>).
- Successfully meet program selection and functional requirements.
- Provide data and cost analysis to include equipment, storage, and maintenance as it relates to the expected number of units deployed.
- Ensures appropriate training occurs for officers, administrators and associated agencies requiring access to DME.
- Estimate the commitment of time and track actual time required of DME, by hours and incident counts, expected to collect for future comparative and costs analysis.
- Implement policies and tracking mechanisms that address legal liabilities related to freedom of information requests; storing, retaining, redacting DME; and expunging unneeded DME.
- Develop privacy policies addressing BWC issues involving civil rights, domestic violence, juvenile and victim's groups.

### **Demonstration Program Components**

OJP will use the \$30 million requested for the BWC Partnership Program to support matching awards to assist state, local, and tribal jurisdictions in implementing BWC systems (Category 1) and training and technical assistance to support these efforts (Category 2):

#### Category 1: Agencies implementing or Expanding In-Car and Body Worn Camera initiatives

- Large jurisdictions (those with more than 1,000 officers) will be able to apply for up to \$1.4 million;
- Mid-sized jurisdictions (those with 250 to 1,000 officers) will be able to apply for up to \$500,000 in funding;
- Small jurisdictions (those with less than 250 officers) will be able to apply for up to \$250,000 in funding; and
- Agencies with established BWC systems that wish to expand their efforts will be able to apply for up to \$500 per additional BWC.

Agencies receiving these awards will be subject to a 50 percent matching requirement and will only be able to apply for up to half of the full cost of implementing their BWC systems and the data storage systems required to support them. Jurisdictions receiving awards will be able to count costs associated with the salaries of personnel dedicated to managing and

developing policies governing the use of BWC systems and associated data storage systems, as well as associated equipment purchases and data storage, retrieval, and redaction costs toward satisfying this requirement. Program funds are expected to support necessary collaboration with other justice officials to include, but not limited to, courts, prosecution, and defense counsel to help ensure the implementation of effective programs. OJP also expects agencies to use program funds to engage and inform the public, victim's advocacy groups, as well as privacy and civil liberty advocates.

Based on the President's Budget request and current plans for this program, OJP estimates that this program will make approximately 89 awards intended to benefit more than 55,000 officers in FY 2016.

#### Category 2: Training and Technical Assistance

- OJP also anticipates making one award to support training and technical assistance (TTA) to help jurisdictions receiving awards under Category 1 successfully implement the BWC systems. The TTA program will employ a network of subject matter experts who will be available to assist in developing problem solving strategies and adopting BWC technology.

OJP will encourage agencies to implement BWCs with uniformed officers as fully as possible when the local matching requirement is considered. The average agency is expected to receive approximately \$700 per officer for full deployment of BWCs to patrol officers, who make up approximately 65 percent of sworn law enforcement personnel. This amount should cover approximately half of typical camera and data storage costs for two years.

#### Impact on Performance

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

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

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$30,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$30,000	\$30,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$30,000	\$30,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Byrne Incentive Grants</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Objective 3.1 OJP Objective 5.1
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	9 of 38
Program Increase:	Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$15,000,000

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$15.0 million for the new Byrne Incentive Grants Program. This program, which will be administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), will make supplemental incentive awards to state and local Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program grantees who decide to commit a portion of their JAG funding to supporting strategies, activities, and interventions that have a strong evidence base or are promising, and will be coupled with rigorous evaluation to determine their effectiveness. By encouraging adoption of evidence-based and outcome-oriented practices and rigorous evaluation of new programs at the state, local, and tribal levels, the Byrne Incentive Grant Program will encourage innovation, help grantees accomplish more with the limited funding available to them, and help generate important knowledge for the field of criminal justice.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

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

### Justification

The JAG Program, authorized under Public Law 109-162, is the leading source of federal justice funding to state and local jurisdictions. It provides states, tribes, and local governments with critical funding necessary to support a range of program areas including law enforcement, prosecution and courts, crime prevention and education, corrections and community corrections, drug treatment and enforcement, planning, evaluation, technology improvement, and crime

victim and witness initiatives. By encouraging JAG grantees to choose to use a part of their funding to adopt proven programs and practices and evaluate new programs to objectively measure their effectiveness, OJP will be taking an important step toward its goal of bringing the benefits of effective, evidence-based programs to all American communities.

The Byrne Incentive Grants Program will make supplementary awards to states and localities proposing to use Byrne JAG grant funds for evidence-based programs. In order to qualify for an award from the Byrne Incentive Grants Program, applicants will be required to commit to using a portion of their JAG funding to support proven or promising, evidence-based programs and strategies that address their local criminal justice needs. These incentive grants will serve as inducements for states and localities to use JAG funds (as well as state and local funds) to implement proven or promising public safety strategies and will not be used to penalize or reduce JAG funds for states and localities that decline to use funding for evidence-based purposes.

BJA proposes to incentivize evidence-based practices and programs in areas such as:

- Policing/law enforcement;
- Information sharing;
- Crime analysis;
- Indigent defense/public defender services;
- Prosecution and adjudications;
- Forensics;
- Gun violence reduction;
- Program evaluation;
- Justice and mental health;
- Re-entry and recidivism reduction; and
- New field initiated efforts.

#### Impact on Performance

The program is expected to positively impact the performance of JAG funded initiatives and bolster the return on federal investment by encouraging grantees to apply their JAG funds to supporting evidence-based criminal justice practices and/or programming. The definition of evidence-based practices and/or programs will be broad and will include promising practices when coupled with an evaluation.

By using evidence-based practices and/or programs, applicants will move away from less effective programs and develop and implement new and innovative approaches to some of the most pressing issues in the criminal justice system. Grantees will be actively encouraged to evaluate their programs and practices in order to measure effectiveness. Grants will also be examined for replicability in other jurisdictions, and information about successful approaches will be shared among participants and other BJA stakeholders. As a side benefit, the program will bolster partnerships between the state funding agencies and key state practitioners by promoting program evaluation and interest in evidence-based programs.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$15,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Objective 5.1
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	10 of 38
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$12,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$388.0 million for the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program, an increase of \$12.0 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. The JAG Program, administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), supports a broad range of activities to prevent and control crime based on local needs. These include law enforcement programs; prosecution and court programs; prevention and education programs; community corrections programs; drug treatment and enforcement programs; planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; and crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation). This increase will support formula-based and discretionary grants to state, local, and tribal law enforcement and criminal justice agencies to help the improve public safety and strengthen their criminal justice systems.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

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

### Justification

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program, authorized under Public Law 109-162, is the primary source of flexible formula and discretionary grant funding for state, local, and tribal jurisdictions. This funding supports all components of the criminal justice system, from multijurisdictional drug and gang task forces to crime prevention and domestic violence programs, courts, corrections, treatment, and justice information sharing initiatives.

Projects funded by JAG awards address crime through direct services to individuals and communities and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of state, local and tribal criminal justice systems.

The following discretionary programs are carve-outs of the Byrne JAG Program:

- The VALOR Initiative supports a wide range of multi-level training that will promote a culture of safety within agencies and personnel—and, ultimately, save officers’ lives by helping them better prepare themselves for the unique dangers of their profession. Since its inception, VALOR has trained close to 8,000 law enforcement professionals throughout the nation and continues to receive high praise and feedback from the law enforcement community. During this same time, DOJ and VALOR worked tirelessly to disseminate trainings to promote officer safety and increase officer safety awareness with the goal of reducing the number of fatalities from previous years. The VALOR trainings consist of Regional Training Sessions, Executive Briefings, On-Line Training, Specialized Training and Train-the-Trainer workshops. (*\$15.0 million*)
- The Smart Policing program will assist in reducing and preventing crime by creating transparency and improving police-citizen communications and interactions. It will provide grant funding and technical assistance to local law enforcement agencies to help them develop effective and economical solutions to specific crime problems within their jurisdictions. Participating agencies and their research partners will identify a specific crime issue through careful, rigorous analysis and develop strategies and tactics to resolve or mitigate the problem -- resulting in smarter policing and safer neighborhoods. (*\$20.0 million*)
  - The Smart Policing: Body-Worn Camera (BWC) Problem Solving Demonstration Program will build knowledge on the use of BWC as part of comprehensive, community based problem solving strategies to improve relationships between law enforcement and criminal justice agencies and the communities they serve. This program will support both demonstration grants and program evaluation efforts to identify best practices and build the evidence base on BWC programs to support the decision making of communities interested in launching or expanding these programs.
- The Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Assistance Program will provide training and technical assistance to support state, local, and tribal efforts to counter violent extremism at the local level as part of the Administration’s CVE Initiative. (*\$2.0 million*)
- The Smart Prosecution program will provide grant funding and technical assistance to county and city prosecutors to use local criminal justice data to be smart on crime, developing effective and economical prosecution strategies to specific crime problems in their jurisdictions. (*\$5.0 million*)
- The State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training (SLATT) program provides specialized training for law enforcement personnel in combating terrorism and extremist criminal

activity in the U.S. by providing the tools necessary for state and local law enforcement officers to understand, detect, deter, and investigate acts of terrorism by both international and domestic, or homegrown, terrorists. (*\$2.0 million*)

- The State and Local Assistance Help Desk and Diagnostic Center provides assistance in identifying, assessing, and implementing evidence-based strategies to combat crime and improve public safety at the state, tribal, or local levels. It helps communities use local data to “diagnose” and assess the nature of the local challenge, and then recommends evidence-based options that would be best suited for addressing the local challenge. The Center’s value lies in its ability to offer real-time diagnosis in partnership with justice policymakers and practitioners who are committed to achieving system-wide change. (*\$2.0 million*)
- The Bulletproof Vest Partnership (BVP) program reimburses state, local, and tribal law enforcement and public safety agencies for the purchase of body armor, paying up to 50 percent of the cost of vests purchased for qualifying public safety officers, as well as supporting the vital work of the Body Armor Safety Initiative. All body armor purchased with BVP funding must comply with safety and performance standards established by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). (*\$22.5 million*)

#### Impact on Performance

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

This increase in funding will provide additional resources to help state, local, and tribal law enforcement and criminal justice agencies support ongoing programs, develop and implement innovative responses to new criminal justice and public safety challenges, and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their criminal justice systems.

For further discussion of the JAG Program, please refer to the Performance, Resources, and Strategies section under the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance appropriation account on page 98.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$376,000				\$376,000				\$376,000

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$12,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$376,000	\$376,000		
Increases				\$0	\$12,000	\$12,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$388,000	\$388,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention</b>
Strategic Goal:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 1
Strategic Objective:	DOJ Objective 2.1 OJP Objective 1.1
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	11 of 38
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$4,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$4.0 million for the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention program (the Forum) as an independent line item program, an increase of \$3.0 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. In FY 2015, \$1.0 million was provided for this initiative as a set-aside within the Delinquency Prevention Program. This program, administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, creates cost-efficient means for participating localities to share challenges and promising strategies with each other and to explore how federal agencies can better support local efforts to address youth violence.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

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

### Justification

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

police, superintendent of schools, US Attorney, and other key stakeholders (e.g. local foundations and community and faith-based organizations).

The Forum operates on three key principles:

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

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

In FY 2012, the Forum expanded from six sites to ten with Camden, N.J., Minneapolis, Philadelphia, and New Orleans competitively selected to join the Forum. In FY 2014, the Forum expanded again from ten sites to 15. Seattle, Long Beach, Louisville, Baltimore and Cleveland were competitively selected to join the Forum and will complete their comprehensive youth prevention plans in the summer of 2015. In FY 2014, DOJ also provided supplemental grant funds to the ten existing Forum sites to support sustainability of the core youth violence work to include activities under the school-wide Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS) component in Forum locality schools. These additional resources will be utilized in support of the existing sites and as a means to share the experiences of the Forum cities with other communities across the nation that is struggling with the issue of youth violence.

#### Impact on Performance

An increase of \$4.0 million in funding will allow for continued expansion support, enhanced services and the expanded provision of technical assistance. In FY 2016, OJJDP anticipates expanding the Forum by up to five new cities, to maintain continuation funding support to cities in cohorts 2 and 3 (9 sites) and ensure technical assistance support for up to 21 cities through network-wide activities.

The National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention initiative is designed to promote greater coordination and effectiveness in violence prevention efforts across community and organizational systems, including law enforcement, juvenile and criminal courts, schools, social services, mental health, and a wide variety of neighborhood and community-based organizations.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$1,000				\$0				\$0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$4,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services					\$0	\$0		
Increases					\$4,000	\$4,000		
Grand Total					\$4,000	\$4,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 2
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2 OJP Strategic Objective 2.2
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	12 of 38
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$15,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$23.0 million for the Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence Initiative, an increase of \$15.0 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. This initiative builds on what has been learned from research and programs serving juvenile offenders and crime victims supported by agencies throughout the Department of Justice (DOJ). The Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence Program is administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, in partnership with the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and the Office on Violence Against Women, and is coordinated with the Department of Health and Human Services.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

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

OJJDP has supported the Department's Strategic Goal 2, and specifically improving the effectiveness of juvenile justice systems, through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) program as well as the Title II B Formula Grants program. This initiative will both advance effective practices at the state, local, and tribal levels and increase our knowledge and understanding of the problems arising from children's exposure to violence and how the criminal and juvenile justice systems can develop more coordinated policy responses to help these children avoid the negative consequences associated with exposure to violence.

### Justification

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

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

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

The Attorney General's Task Force on Children Exposed to Violence submitted a comprehensive set of recommendations for preventing children's exposure to violence and improving the criminal and juvenile justice systems' ability to identify and respond to children who are exposed to violence to the Attorney General in December of 2012.

*In FY 2013, DOJ provided supplemental grant funds to the eight demonstration site grants, previously awarded in FY 2011 and 2012, to enhance their existing strategic plans to support training, technical assistance, and continued implementation of comprehensive plans for preventing, mitigating, and responding to children exposed to violence in their communities, families, and schools. A supplemental award also was made to enhance training and technical assistance efforts for the Defending Childhood sites; as well as develop a national public education campaign to increase the awareness of children's exposure to violence nationwide.*

*In FY 2014, DOJ provided additional supplemental grant funds to the eight demonstration site grants to sustain and institutionalize activities addressing children's exposure to violence. The eight sites have been working to improve prevention, intervention, and response systems for children and their families through expanded partnerships to create comprehensive service delivery systems. Supplemental funding is being used to assist sites with leveraging existing resources and partnerships to better position them to sustain the activities currently supported under the award. In FY 2014, DOJ also granted a supplemental award to continue development of a law enforcement toolkit on children's exposure to violence designed to enhance law enforcement's capacity to respond to children and families exposed to violence through identification and trauma-informed response to violent events.*

The FY 2016 request will provide increased funding to support the following activities:

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

#### Impact on Performance

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

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

This increase will enable OJJDP to direct resources to those individuals and communities in greatest need, and to ensure that children that are exposed to violence receive immediate and

effective services and interventions. In recognition of the importance of utilizing evidence-based programming, OJJDP currently reports performance data in support of the following measures:

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

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

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$8,000				\$8,000				\$8,000

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$15,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$8,000	\$8,000		
Increases				\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$23,000	\$23,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Second Chance Act</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 7
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.3 OJP Strategic Objective 7.2
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	13 of 38
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$52,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$120.0 million for the Second Chance Act (SCA) program, an increase of \$52.0 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. This program, authorized by Public Law 110-199, builds on the success of OJP's past reentry initiatives by providing grants to establish and expand adult and juvenile reentry programs. SCA authorizes grants to government agencies, tribes and nonprofit groups to provide substance abuse treatment, housing, family programming, mentoring, victims support, and other services that address those at most risk for re-offending and committing violations of probation and parole. It also supports the National Reentry Resource Center (NRRC), which provides training and technical assistance services to hundreds of state, local, and tribal justice practitioners and policymakers to guide and improve local reentry efforts.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

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

### Justification

Improving the nation's prisoner reentry programs is one of the Administration's top criminal justice priorities and an urgent challenge for many state, local, and tribal jurisdictions. The rapid growth of prison and jail populations, the rising costs of maintaining prisons and jails to house this population, and the growing focus on implementing corrections programs that effectively

reduce recidivism are forcing many state and local governments to look for new options that will control costs while still ensuring public safety.

Approximately 2.2 million people were incarcerated in federal, state, and local prisons and jails in 2013, a rate of 1 out of every 110 adults.<sup>13</sup> Ninety-five percent of the incarcerated population will return to their communities.<sup>14</sup> After three years of declines, the state prison population increased in 2013 despite decreases in the overall incarcerated population. These prisons remain at near all-time high levels and face crowding and resource challenges. Accordingly, state spending on corrections has remained high. Over the last 25 years, state corrections expenditures have increased significantly—from \$12 billion in 1988 to more than \$55 billion in 2013.<sup>15</sup>

In addition to the pressures created by large prison populations and rising costs, many state, local, and tribal governments are still struggling to rebound from fiscal crises linked to the economic downturn. As they look for ways to improve offender outcomes, reduce recidivism, and control corrections costs, improving reentry programs has become imperative as means of reducing the churn of repeat offenders. The funding provided by the Second Chance Act supports the development and implementation of innovative, evidence-based reentry programs, evaluation of new reentry programs to identify promising new approaches and best practices, and training and technical assistance to help state, local, and tribal governments improve the effectiveness of their existing programs.

Nearly doubling the Second Chance Act Program funding will enable OJP not only to continue its current level of support for existing SCA programming (including mentoring, alternatives to incarceration, treatment, half-way houses and day reporting centers), but also to promote innovative new programs and approaches to reentry. These innovative programs and approaches may include testing, replicating, and scaling up new models for improving justice system efficiency and recidivism outcomes through the Pay for Success initiatives and new programs aimed at addressing the needs of specific populations, such as the pretrial release population and the justice system population with behavioral health disorders.

OJP has added to the national conversation and has added invaluable assistance to the field by supporting research, synthesizing, and delivery of information on what works in reentry and recidivism reduction. Its model is to provide incentives to the criminal justice and fields that encourage them to change and adjust business practice and service delivery to reflect what the research says works. In FY 2012, BJA - in partnership with the Department of Health and Human Services' Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and major correctional and behavioral health associations - released a major new report, *Adults with Behavioral Health Needs under Correctional Supervision: A Shared Framework for Reducing Recidivism and Promoting Recovery*. This report introduced an evidence-based framework for prioritizing scarce resources based on assessments of individuals' risk of committing a future crime and their treatment and support needs. The report also outlines the principles and practices

---

<sup>13</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics Correctional Populations in the United States, 2013 (Dec. 2014), <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpus13.pdf>.

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.bjs.gov/content/reentry/reentry.cfm>

<sup>15</sup> National Association of State Budget Officers, State Expenditure Report: Examining Fiscal 2012-2014 State Spending (2014), <http://www.nasbo.org/sites/default/files/State%20Expenditure%20Report%20%28Fiscal%202012-2014%29S.pdf>.

of the substance abuse, mental health, and corrections systems and proposes a structure for state and local agencies to build collaborative responses.

In 2013, BJA, in partnership with the Department of Labor and the Annie E. Casey Foundation, released a white paper entitled [\*Integrated Reentry and Employment Strategies Whitepaper: Reducing Recidivism and Promoting Job Readiness\*](#). With mounting research, it is clear there are significant benefits for communities in helping men and women that have been in prison, jail, or on probation or parole find employment. This project was undertaken to address the challenge that service providers cannot successfully serve every adult on probation or leaving prison or jail who needs a job due to limited resources and the large size of the probation and reentry populations. Some individuals require intensive services and programming, while others perform better with lighter interventions and supervision. The white paper helps workforce development, corrections and reentry policymakers, system administrators, and practitioners collaboratively determine whether resources are focused on the right people, with the right interventions, at the right time.

In 2014, BJA released a report entitled [\*How Effective Is Correctional Education, and Where Do We Go from Here?: The Results of a Comprehensive Evaluation\*](#). Key findings included that adult inmates who participate in correctional education programs had a 43 percent lower chance of recidivating than those who did not - a reduction in the risk of recidivating of 13 percentage points. Providing correctional education can be cost-effective when it comes to reducing recidivism. Another key finding was that the odds of obtaining employment post release among inmates who participated in correctional education was 13 percent higher than for those who did not.

Demand from the field remains high for Second Chance Act program funding, as demonstrated by only 16 percent of applications submitted in FY 2014 receiving funding, and well over \$1.5 billion requested since Second Chance Act funding was first appropriated. In a 2013 publication titled [\*Reentry Matters: Strategies and Successes of Second Chance Act Grantees Across the United States\*](#), BJA documented the impact these SCA-funded reentry initiatives can have by focusing on areas vital to successful reintegration back into the community, including employment, education, mentoring, and substance abuse and mental health treatment.

This requested funding increase will allow OJP to help its state, local, and tribal partners build reentry program capacity and meet more of the large demand for adult mentoring and juvenile reentry programming, and will expand employment, behavioral health and educational programs funded, all based on the evidence compiled and documented in the contributions documented above.

Within the FY 2016 request for SCA, the Department requests:

- \$10 million (an increase of \$4.0 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level) for the Smart Supervision Program to improve state, local, and tribal probation supervision efforts. At yearend 2013, an estimated 4,751,400 adults were under supervision in the community either on probation or parole—the equivalent of about 1 out of every 51 adults in the United States. Many people on supervision do not successfully complete their community

supervision.<sup>16</sup> The Smart Supervision Program seeks to improve probation and parole success rates and reduce crime committed by those under probation and parole supervision, which would in turn improve public safety, reduce admissions and returns to prisons and jails, and save taxpayer dollars. Funds can be used to implement evidence-based supervision strategies and to create innovative new strategies to improve outcomes for probationers. This funding request supports the *National Drug Control Strategy's* goals relating to “Integrate Treatment for Substance Use Disorders into Health Care and Expand Support for Recovery” as well as DOJ’s role in the interagency activities of the Federal Reentry Council.

- \$5.0 million for the Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Grant program. According to the BJS, in 2007, an estimated 1.7 million children under the age of 18 had a parent in prison, an increase of almost 80 percent since 1991. The negative consequences for children with an incarcerated parent can be substantial, including financial instability, changes in family structure, shame, and social stigma. However, research also shows that supporting healthy and positive relationships between these vulnerable children, who are the innocent bystanders of adult decisions, and their families has the potential to mitigate negative outcomes. Grants will be used to enhance and maintain parental and family relationships for incarcerated parents as a reentry/recidivism reduction strategy.

#### Impact on Performance

The increase in funding will promote the goals of SCA to reduce the rate of recidivism, including among the pre-trial release population; and increase support of state and local efforts to implement innovative and evidence-based programs that help individuals transition from prison or jail to the community and reintegrate into society safely and successfully.

For further discussion of SCA, please refer to the Performance, Resources, and Strategies section under the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance appropriation account on page 98.

---

<sup>16</sup>Probation and Parole in the United States, 2013, Bureau of Justice Statistics, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ppus13.pdf>.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$67,750				\$68,000				\$68,000

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$52,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$68,000	\$68,000		
Increases				\$0	\$52,000	\$52,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$120,000	\$120,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Justice Reinvestment Initiative</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 7
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.3 OJP Strategic Objective 7.2
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	14 of 38
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$17,500,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$45.0 million for the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI), an increase of \$17.5 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. This initiative will provide targeted technical assistance to help units of state, local, and tribal governments analyze data on their criminal justice systems, identify what factors are driving prison and jail population growth and develop strategies to reduce costs, improve public safety, reduce unnecessary confinement, and help ex-offenders with the transition back into mainstream society. In addition, funding will be used to award implementation grants to the jurisdictions that have adopted significant policy and legislative changes resulting from in-depth data analyses and consensus-based recommendations. Funding will be used to provide incentive grants to participating states to encourage investments in evidence-based criminal justice activities.

The JRI also supports the work of the blue ribbon Charles Colson Task Force on Federal Corrections, launched in December 2014, which is charged with finding practical, data-driven approaches to addressing overcrowding in federal prisons while reducing recidivism and improving offender accountability and public safety.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

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

## Justification

Approximately 2.2 million people were incarcerated in federal, state, and local prisons and jails in 2013, a rate of 1 out of every 110 adults.<sup>17</sup> After three years of declines, the state prison population increased in 2013, despite decreases in the overall incarcerated population. These prisons remain at near all-time high levels and face crowding and resource challenges. Accordingly, state spending on corrections has remained high. Over the last 25 years, state corrections expenditures have increased significantly—from \$12 billion in 1988 to more than \$55 billion in 2013.<sup>18</sup>

Local jails face similar challenges. Despite an overall decrease in the estimated jail population (down 13,300), many local jails remain overcrowded. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics' *Census of Jail Facilities, 2006*, there are over 3,200 jails throughout the United States, the vast majority of which are operated by county governments.<sup>19</sup> Each year, these jails will release more than 13 million people back into the community. Local jails interact with a high volume of individuals with relatively short periods of confinement. Various local government agencies and community organizations work with diverse populations entering the jail and reentering the community. The local justice system has an opportunity to collaborate with local community and social services systems to create alternatives to hold offenders accountable and connect them with services to address underlying needs. Communities can be safer and smarter, allocating their limited public safety budgets to programs and approaches that work.

Justice Reinvestment refers to a data-driven model that:

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

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

---

<sup>17</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics Correctional Populations in the United States, 2013 (Dec. 2014), <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpus13.pdf>.

<sup>18</sup> National Association of State Budget Officers, State Expenditure Report: Examining Fiscal 2012-2014 State Spending (2014), <http://www.nasbo.org/sites/default/files/State%20Expenditure%20Report%20%28Fiscal%202012-2014%29S.pdf>.

<sup>19</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Jail Facilities, 2006 (Dec. 2011), <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cjf06.pdf>.

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

- Five states (Alabama, Michigan, Nebraska, Utah, and Washington) are currently receiving assistance with initial data analysis and policy recommendation development.
- In the past year, two states (Idaho and Mississippi) have passed broad legislative criminal justice reform packages, have been approved for implementation and sustainability assistance by BJA and the JRI Steering Committee, and are currently developing detailed implementation plans and requests for implementation funding.
- An additional ten states (Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Kansas, Louisiana, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and West Virginia,) previously passed legislative criminal justice reform laws, have developed implementation plans, and have been approved for funding by BJA to promote reform and the generation of savings eligible for reinvestment. Georgia and North Carolina provide good examples of outcomes states can achieve through JRI assistance:
  - Since North Carolina passed its Justice Reinvestment Act in 2011, the prison population has decreased by almost 3,400 people. North Carolina has closed 10 prisons and used some of the savings to add 175 probation and parole officers and invest in intervention and treatment programs. Now, a substantially greater number of people with felony convictions are exiting prison to supervision—rather than straight to the street—and the number of probationers revoked to prison has fallen by half since the law was passed. At the same time, North Carolina has experienced an 11 percent drop in the crime rate.
  - Similarly, Georgia passed legislation in 2011. By the end of FY 2014, instead of growing by 8 percent as projected, Georgia's prison population is now down by 8 percent. The state has saved over \$20 million alone in direct payments to the counties for holding state prisoners in local jails. Overall, prison admissions have decreased, helping to reduce racial disparity—while prison commitments of white males dropped 1.5%, commitments of black males dropped 19% from 2009 to 2013.
- Seventeen local jurisdictions are currently implementing local JRI reforms, including improving risk assessment tools, expanding jail diversion and alternative-to-jail programs, streamlining case processing, increasing access to reentry services and treatment, and building data capacity and implementing evidence-based practices.<sup>20</sup>
- In partnership with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), JRI funding is supporting implementation efforts in three states that recently passed

---

<sup>20</sup> Lindsey Cramer et al., *The Justice Reinvestment Initiative: Experiences from the Local Sites* (Nov. 2014), Urban Institute: Washington, DC, available at <https://www.bja.gov/Publications/UI-JRI-Local-Sites.pdf>.

sweeping juvenile justice reforms: Georgia, Hawaii, and Kentucky. It is anticipated that two additional states—South Dakota and West Virginia—will be poised for implementation assistance in the coming year, and that the demand for this assistance is growing.

With the increased level of funding requested in FY 2016, OJP will establish a goal of accepting more states into the JRI, as well as moving state from policy development to implementation. Implementation assistance helps jurisdictions with technical and procedural aspects of implementing the JRI policy changes and supports development of accountability systems (e.g., high-level oversight councils, implementation teams, robust performance measures, and sustainability plans) to track progress toward goals, including reinvesting savings generated by reforms.

OJP established its first JRI incentive grant program in FY 2014 for JRI states that can demonstrate fidelity to the JRI model (including documenting actual reinvestment). Current and future JRI states are eligible to receive grants of up to \$1.75 million and tailored technical assistance through this program to incentivize reinvestment and the implementation of evidence-based practices and programs that support justice system reforms that increase public safety and decrease recidivism, such as:

1. Targeting local sites to achieve greater impact;
2. Promoting the use of evidence-based programs and strategies by third-party treatment and programming providers;
3. Enhancing paroling authorities' use of evidence-based policy, practice, and decision-making;
4. Creating or expanding the continuum of pretrial options in one or more jurisdictions;
5. Developing and piloting measures and analyses that account for population characteristics including crime type, risk level, and criminal history;
6. Establishing or enhancing performance incentive funding programs to encourage successful integration of evidence-based practices in community supervision;
7. Piloting or scaling up swift, certain and fair responses to supervision violations; and
8. Other high-performing strategies that further the state's justice reinvestment goals.

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

### Impact on Performance

The increase in funding of \$17.5 million will be used to support the goal of this program, which is to develop a data-driven approach to reduce spending on corrections and reinvest identified savings in evidence-based strategies designed to increase public safety and hold offenders accountable. States and localities using the Justice Reinvestment approach collect and analyze data on drivers of criminal justice populations and costs, identify and implement changes that address costs and achieve better outcomes, and measure both the fiscal and public safety impacts of those changes.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$27,500				\$27,500				\$27,500

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$17,500		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$27,500	\$27,500		
Increases				\$0	\$17,500	\$17,500		
Grand Total				\$0	\$45,000	\$45,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative</b>
Strategic Goal:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 1
Strategic Objective:	DOJ Objective 2.1 OJP Objective 1.1
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	15 of 38
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$18,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$18.0 million for this important program as an independent line item, an increase of \$12.0 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. In FY 2015, \$6.0 million was provided for this initiative as a set-aside within the Delinquency Prevention Program. The Community-Based Violence Prevention (CBVP) Initiative assists localities and state programs that support coordinated and multi-disciplinary approaches to gang prevention, intervention, suppression, and reentry in targeted communities. This initiative, administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), aims to enhance and support evidence-based direct service programs that target both youth at-risk of gang membership, as well as, gang involved youth. Additionally, this initiative will support programs that reduce and prevent other forms of youth violence through a wide variety of activities such as street-level outreach, conflict mediation, and the changing of community norms to reduce violence, particularly shootings.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program supports DOJ's Strategic Goal 2: *Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law enforcement*; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1: *Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers*; OJP Strategic Goal 1: *Enhance state, local and tribal efforts to prevent and respond to violent crime and acts of terrorism*; OJP Objective 1.1: *Prevent and respond to youth and gang violence*.

OJJDP has supported the Department's Strategic Goal 2, and specifically community and youth violence, through various initiatives designed to address youth and community violence, including the current Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative, the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention, the Gang and Youth Violence Prevention program, and the Children's Exposure to Violence program. While each of these initiatives has an overall objective of addressing and reducing violence, individually they specifically target elements of

the violence and community capacity to prevent and address the impact of the violence. This increase helps address a gap, which exists in the overall violence prevention work, specifically the development, testing and utilization of evidence-based and data-driven programs and strategies. The additional resources will be targeted to enhancing the use of evidence-based programs, as well as the development of additional strategies and initiatives that can be tested for effectiveness.

#### Justification

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

CBVP is adapted from the best violence reduction work in several cities and the public health research of the last several decades. Evaluation research has identified programs that have demonstrated effectiveness in reducing the impact of risk factors. These efforts have identified that responses must be comprehensive, long-term strategic approaches that contain the spread of gang activity, protect those youth who are most susceptible, and mitigate risk factors that foster gang activity. The four-pronged approach of effective anti-gang strategies includes: targeted suppression of the most serious and chronic offenders; intervention with youthful gang members; prevention efforts for youth identified as being at high risk of entering a gang; and implementation of programs that address risk and protective factors and target the entire population in high-crime, high-risk areas.

Additional public health research conducted over the last decade shows success in those programs, which have focused not only on managing incidents of serious youth violence and gang violence, but also those that include proactive interventions to prevent further retaliatory acts of youth or gang violence.

Starting in FY 2010, DOJ has made competitive annual CBVP awards across the country to address gang and gun violence in selected jurisdictions. In FY 2014 however, DOJ instead provided supplemental sustainability funding to six CBVP demonstration programs (Washington, D.C., Brooklyn, Denver, Boston, Baltimore, Oakland) that are replicating effective evidence-based models and practices in youth-focused violent crime prevention and control.

This increase would allow for enhanced support of evidence-based direct service programs for youth at-risk of gang membership/gang involvement and programs that reduce and prevent other forms of youth violence through a variety of activities such as street-level outreach, conflict mediation, and changing community norms (e.g. public service campaigns and community rallies). Key to this initiative is supporting implementation fidelity of the evidence-based models in the localities implementing this initiative. The increase would allow for expansion of violence reduction efforts to other parts of the city/jurisdictions as well as closer alignment with the

National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention. Through these activities, the increase will significantly impact the primary performance goal to coordinate existing community-based violence prevention and intervention programs and strategies that are attempting to replicate models and strategies to reduce violence.

#### Impact on Performance

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

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

This increase also will enable OJJDP to direct resources to more communities experiencing the highest levels of violence, and to improve coordination across all OJP violence prevention and intervention initiatives by targeting resources more efficiently and strengthening the use of evidence based programs and practices. OJJDP currently reports performance data in support of the following measures:

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

The targets for these two measures have been modified to account for the increased request. In FY 2014, over 90% of CBVP grantees are implementing one or more evidence-based programs or practices. The targets for both measures were increased by 2 percent for 2016 (to 55 percent).

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	agt/atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$5,500				\$0				\$0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (Change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$18,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (Change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$18,000	\$18,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$18,000	\$18,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Criminal Justice Statistics Program (Base)</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 6
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Objective 6.2
Budget Appropriation:	Research, Evaluation, and Statistics
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Statistics
Ranking:	16 of 38
Program Increase*:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$20,400,000</b>

(\*Note: 2 positions are requested within the Management and Administration narrative justification.)

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$61.4 million for the Criminal Justice Statistics program, an increase of \$20.4 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. This program is administered by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), whose mission is to collect, analyze, publish, and disseminate information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government.

Of the \$61.4 million requested, \$6.0 million will be used for the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) Sample Boost for Subnational Estimates program. The purpose is to provide for a permanent increase to the NCVS household sample in up to 22 states to allow for the production of estimates of victimization for states and select metropolitan statistical areas, large cities, and counties. The requested increase also includes \$2.5 million for two indigent defense initiatives: 1) \$1.0 million is for a National Survey of Public Defenders, and 2) \$1.5 million is for a National Public Defenders Reporting Program.

### National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) Sample Boost (\$6.0 million)

BJS has been using the NCVS to produce national-level estimates of crime since the early 1970s. Local social and economic conditions, often thought to be related to crime levels and types, may not reflect national conditions, suggesting that the national crime trend is of little relevance to local areas. Local stakeholders would find the survey data much more useful if statistics could be produced at the subnational level as a means to reflect local crime conditions. The NCVS can then be used for:

1. Description - describe the level, nature, and change of crime across place and time for key estimates for victimization, safety, disorder, and perceptions of police performance;

2. Research and Evaluation - examine which programs, policies, and practices work at reducing crime, reaching and serving victims, and modifying other measures of community well-being and safety; and
3. Research allocation - consideration for the allocation of resources based on alternative measures of crime, targeting underserved populations, and for crimes not often reported to the police.

### Indigent Defense

Attorney General Eric Holder has said, “Millions of people in the United States cannot get legal help that is often critical to their well-being and freedom. Fifty million Americans qualify for federally funded civil legal aid, yet more than half of those who seek help are turned away due to lack of resources. In the criminal justice system, public defenders handle caseloads that far exceed recommended limits, jeopardizing their ability to provide representation that meets even constitutionally minimum standards.” Reflecting the AG’s comments, DOJ established the Access to Justice (ATJ) Initiative in March 2010 to address the access-to-justice crisis in the criminal and civil justice system. ATJ’s mission is to help the justice system efficiently deliver outcomes that are fair and accessible to all, regardless of wealth and status. ATJ is guided by three principles:

1. Promoting Accessibility — eliminating barriers that prevent people from understanding and exercising their rights.
2. Ensuring Fairness — delivering fair and just outcomes for all parties, including those facing financial and other disadvantages.
3. Increasing Efficiency — delivering fair and just outcomes effectively, without waste or duplication.

To translate these principles into action, ATJ pursues strategies to leverage and better allocate justice resources, and works to:

- Advance new statutory, policy, and practice changes that support development of quality indigent defense and civil legal aid delivery systems at the state and federal level;
- Promote less lawyer-intensive and court-intensive solutions to legal problems; and
- Expand research on innovative strategies to close the gap between the need for, and the availability of, quality legal assistance.

#### *1. National Survey of Public Defenders (\$1.0 million)*

Funding is also requested for a National Survey of Public Defenders (NSPD), which supports the objectives of the ATJ Initiative, which aims to assess and improve the quality of indigent defense services in the U.S. This work will document the educational backgrounds, work experience, work environment, and workloads, as well as assess the quality of service delivery and the training needs of professionals working at various levels within public defender offices. This will be accomplished by surveying a nationally-representative sample of line staff and supervisors and linking their responses with data on local crime. Once developed, the survey could be institutionalized (e.g., repeated every five years) to monitor change in this important and often overlooked component of the U.S. justice system. The proposed project would be a collaborative effort with representatives of the public defender, prosecutor and judicial

communities (and national associations of the same) to identify core data elements that should be included in this survey of capabilities and needs. Once designed, the survey could be set to a nationally-representative sample of public defender offices or to state-based samples that could be used to identify local area characteristics.

The NSPD will be designed to obtain the views of public defenders on the ATJ principles and the data will be used to inform DOJ's strategies for improving indigent defense. There is virtually no nationally-representative or reliable subnational data on the backgrounds, work experience, work environment, and workloads, of public defenders as well as how these are related to the quality of service delivery and the training needs, of professionals working at various levels within public defender offices. The NSPD would provide the first-ever, comprehensive, national assessment of these issues and the data from the NSPD would describe conditions, indicate needs, and provide a basis for developing programs to meet public defenders' needs for training, needs to improve the work environment, and to improve the quality of justice for indigent defendants.

## 2. *National Public Defenders Reporting Program (\$1.5 million)*

Funding is also sought for National Public Defenders Reporting Program (NPDRP) another initiative that will support the objectives of the Department's Access to Justice Initiative, to conduct development and pilot testing work on the design of a. The NPDRP would use administrative data systems from state and county public defenders (PDs) offices nationwide to develop annual statistics on PDs' caseloads, case types, and case outcomes. By building the NPDRP on existing administrative data systems, BJS would have a flexible statistical system that is capable of producing statistics for reliably measured attributes of cases, such as capital cases versus other types of felony cases; defendant attributes such as race, age or sex; and case outcomes such as acquittal or type and length of sentence imposed. Prior BJS efforts on indigent defense obtained aggregate statistics from PD offices that could not be broken down by case attributes.

Consistent with the AG's concerns about public defenders' caseloads and capacity to manage workloads consistently are a set of professional guidelines and standards for representing indigent defendants that have been developed by the American Bar Association (ABA) and the National Legal Aid and Defender Services. Critical among the standards are two related to caseloads, which in turn are related to the quality of justice. One of these two standards, for example, is that defense counsel workload should be controlled to permit the rendering of quality representation. Another is that when caseload is sufficiently high, the public defense delivery system should consist of both a defender office and members of the private bar.

As BJS has reported previously, however, state and county public defenders offices are insufficiently staffed to meet the caseload standards recommended by the ABA. Among the 22 state-level public defenders offices in 2007, only 1 of 22 state offices had a sufficient number of attorneys to meet caseload guidelines (*Lynn Langton and Don Farole, State Public Defender Programs, 2007, Bureau of Justice Statistics*). In some of these state offices, the shortfall in attorneys relative to caseload was 50%. Among all 22 state offices, to meet caseload standards, the offices would have had to increase the number of litigating attorneys by about a third.

Similarly, among the more than 500 county-based public defenders offices, only 27% had a sufficient number of attorneys to meet the ABA caseload standards. To meet the standards, county offices would, on average, needed to have increased their litigating attorney staff by more than one-third (Langton and Farole, County-Based and Local Public Defender Offices, 2007). Both the AG's statement and the ABA standards indicate that caseloads that exceed the capacities of public defenders offices damage the fair and equitable administration of justice.

#### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

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

#### Justification

*NCVS Sample Boost.* The goal for the NCVS Sample Boost is to develop a more robust understanding of patterns and trends in criminal victimization across place and time. For example, in the short term, BJS could begin producing reports examining the relationship between NCVS rates of unreported crime and Uniform Crime Report crime rates in large cities; looking at rates of intimate partner violence and mandatory arrest policies; and examining the relationship between victimization and various community-level characteristics, such as changes in demographic composition, that could theoretically be related to variations in state, metropolitan area, and city victimization rates. BJS anticipates a large demand for these types of subnational estimates and is developing a strategic plan for how each of the different types of estimates can be disseminated. Timely, accessible, standardized, and transparent production of reports, tables, maps, figures, data files, and other products is critical to ensuring the utility of such estimates, and the success of the NCVS subnational program.

*Indigent Defense.* Over the past 30 years, BJS has conducted periodic surveys on indigent defense systems, about every ten years, and has produced seven reports on indigent defense—the last report was released in 2010. Over time, BJS has expanded the scope of its coverage of indigent defense to include both statewide systems and county-based public defenders systems. BJS's current effort, the National Survey of Indigent Defense Systems (NSIDS) is in the field now with data collection to be completed by the summer of 2015. This work expands coverage to include assigned counsel and contract attorneys. These efforts have focused on obtaining information about the organization and operation of offices (e.g., authorities appointing the offices, staffing, population served, criteria used to determine whether defendants qualify for public counsel, and costs) and aggregate statistics on caseloads. By combining these two sources of information, BJS has begun to develop measures of the extent to which defenders' services offices are able to meet professional guidelines embodied standards developed by the American Bar Association, the National Legal Aid and Defender Association, and other entities. Prior BJS efforts have relied on establishment surveys to describe the organization of public defenders offices, the aggregate caseloads, and to make some overall comparisons of defenders services'

needs relative to professional guidelines for the provision of indigent defense. However, these data cannot provide the information needed to assess the needs of individual public defenders or describe the work environment from their perspective. This type of information is of very high value for building a foundation for understanding if, and if, how, the quality of justice delivered may vary with differences in the background, skills and training of public defenders. This high-value information can be used to address core principles of the Department of Justice's mission, such as equitable justice.

### *National Public Defenders Reporting Program*

Prior BJS efforts have relied on establishment surveys that can only obtain aggregate data on caseloads and case outcomes. BJS has been able to use these data to describe the organization of public defenders offices, the aggregate caseloads, and to make some comparisons defenders services' needs relative to professional guidelines for the provision of indigent defense. However, the aggregate data obtained from these surveys limits the extent to which BJS can analyze case composition, case processing time, and other attributes of cases that are related to the professional guidelines and standards, and the aggregate data cannot be used to assess how workload may be related to important case dispositions or sentencing outcomes. By comparison, if successful, the NPDRP data will provide for richer descriptions of the work of public defenders and will allow for comparisons of case outcomes across offices and in relation to workload and other constraints.

In addition, other BJS data can be compared with the NPDRP data to compare case outcomes across types of attorney involved in the provision of indigent defense. This type of information is of very high value for building a foundation for understanding if, and if, how, justice outcomes may vary by type of attorney. This high-value information can be used to address core principles of the Department of Justice's mission, such as equitable justice. Since the NPDRP data would be drawn from existing information systems, once the system is established it will pose relatively little burden on respondents, who simply have to provide an extract of data from their systems. A once-written computer program can be applied to the information system on a recurring basis to generate the data to be delivered to BJS. Similarly, once BJS has converted data from PD offices into a common format in a reliable database, BJS can produce statistics in a much timelier manner, saving up to six months of data processing time by comparison to the establishment survey approach.

### Impact on Performance

#### *National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) Sample Boost*

Boosting the NCVS sample in 22 states that account for about 80% of the violent victimization in the U.S. will allow for the production of direct state and Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSA) victimization estimates including violent and property crime; the percentage of crime not reported to the police; and incident-based characteristics such as number and rate of crimes committed with weapons, resulting in injury or involving domestic relationships. These incident-based estimates are independent from police statistics and provide a more complete picture of the local crime conditions and the percentage of victims receiving assistance from the police and victim service providers.

In addition to producing victimization estimates for subnational areas, the boosted sample will allow BJS to develop additional questions for victims and non-victims to produce a more comprehensive set of community-level crime indicators and serve as an assessment for local police and criminal justice services. These indicators can be organized into three groupings: 1) measures of nuisance crimes, disorder, and community conditions; 2) citizens' perceptions of fear and safety and their response to problems; and 3) citizens' perceptions of police performance and legitimacy. Extending the NCVS by geography will provide information as to how crime varies by differences and changes in community conditions. No national standardized collections have or can address critical issues related to policing strategies, citizen trust, fear, and violence. Rather than relying solely on the police-based crime rate, these community indicators will develop a better understanding of the risk and experience of crime and criminal justice response, particularly from the police.

The requested increase will be used to enhance the utility of the NCVS to the Department, policymakers, and other stakeholders by providing opportunities for research and evaluation for state and local area crime problems, programs, and services. Once integrated with the estimates from local police-based statistics, victim service providers, and measures of community conditions and populations, the NCVS subnational estimates will provide a more complete picture of the changing level and nature of crime and the criminal justice response. Without the funding, BJS would not be able to support the ongoing production of state and local area estimates of victimization. This will impact BJS's capacity to serve the Office for Victims of Crime in determining needs for victim services; to evaluate Bureau of Justice Assistance programs and their impacts on crime at a state and local level; and to provide information to local police departments about citizen satisfaction.

#### *National Survey of Public Defenders*

Funding for the National Survey of Public Defenders would fill an important gap in BJS's current coverage of the criminal justice system by providing statistics on public defenders nationwide. In conjunction with other BJS statistical programs, such as the National Judicial Reporting Program, which obtains information about other types of counsel in criminal case processing, BJS will be able to use the results of this survey to compare outcomes of cases handled by public defenders with varying backgrounds and training. These findings would be helpful in documenting the specific training needs of the public defender community both nationally and possibly with states.

#### *National Public Defenders Reporting Program*

Funding for the National Public Defenders Reporting Program would provide a mechanism to monitor changes in public defenders' offices workload and progress towards or deviation from ABA standards for quality of indigent defense services. By measuring attributes of cases, such as processing time, changes in attorney case assignments, and others, the data generated by the NPDRP also can be used to address ATJ's principles of fairness, as these types of measures indicate the efficiency of defenders offices delivery of justice. Finally, the NPDRP data also can be used as a platform for comparative research about indigent defense services, another ATJ objective.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	agt/ atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/ atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/ atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$45,000				\$41,00				\$41,000

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$20,400		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services					\$41,000	\$41,000		
Increases					\$20,400	\$20,400		
Grand Total					\$61,400	\$61,400		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Research, Development, and Evaluation (Base)</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goals 6
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Objective 3.1 OJP Objective 6.1
Budget Appropriation:	Research, Evaluation, and Statistics
Organizational Program:	National Institute of Justice
Ranking:	17 of 38
Program Increase*:	Pos 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$16,500,000

(\*Note: 1 position is requested within the Management and Administration narrative justification.)

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$52.5 million for the Research, Development, and Evaluation program, an increase of \$16.5 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. This program is administered by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), whose mission is to improve knowledge and understanding of crime and justice issues through science, and to provide objective and independent knowledge and tools to reduce crime and promote justice, particularly at the state, local, and tribal levels.

Within the \$16.5 million requested increase, 5.0 million will fund the Collecting Digital Evidence Initiative in order to improve the means to conduct digital forensics of large-scale computer systems and networks; \$3.0 million will fund Social Science Research on Indigent Defense, which will include evaluations of current strategies for indigent defense, as well as research and development to generate new research-based strategies for strengthening and safeguarding indigent defense in the U.S.; \$2.7 million will support Civil Legal Research, which will be managed by NIJ, in coordination with the Department's Access-to-Justice (ATJ) Initiative Office; and \$5.8 million will support NIJ's base set of programs, which support criminal justice-focused social, physical, and forensic science research.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

*This program of research supports DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the Federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs; OJP Strategic Goal 6: Develop and disseminate research and statistics that inform criminal and juvenile justice policy and improve outcomes; OJP Strategic Objective: Develop innovative social, forensic, and*

*physical sciences research and rigorous program evaluation that support and advance criminal and juvenile justice policy and decision-making.*

NIJ has supported DOJ's Strategic Goal 3 through a wide program of criminal justice-focused research, development, and evaluation across the social/behavioral, forensic, and physical sciences. The increase for NIJ's base would expand these research activities and strengthen NIJ's dissemination activities to more effectively inform criminal justice policy and practice. In addition, this requested funding will support research on indigent defense.

In the past, NIJ has supported a few research studies investigating indigent defense and defender practices. For example, our work has examined models for criminal defense services, mental health care provided to indigent defendants, and the early representation by defense counsel and its impact on case processing and outcomes. These past studies have contributed to *OJP Strategic Goal 6* as well as the *OJP Strategic Objective 6.1* to develop innovative social science research that will advance criminal and juvenile justice policy and decision making. The requested increase would ensure a continuous research effort on indigent defense that would build a cumulative body of research knowledge to inform policy and practice.

Currently, NIJ's ability to examine the broad area of civil justice is limited by its authorizing statutes; it can conduct research on civil justice issues only when they "bear directly and substantially" on or are "inextricably intertwined with" criminal justice issues and criminal justice administration (42 U.S.C. 3789n). As part of the FY 2016 Budget proposal, the Department is requesting new appropriations language that will ensure NIJ has the necessary authority to successfully carry out the new civil justice-related programs mentioned above.

#### Justification

NIJ's report "High Priority Criminal Justice Technology Needs," published in 2010, identifies an "improved capability to use and process digital evidence," which include computer networks that are among the highest priority technology needs of the criminal justice community.

Large-scale computer systems and computer networks are often identified as the source of digital evidence in criminal justice investigations that range from combating terrorism to economic crimes. Network forensics offers some significant challenges when compared to computer forensics. These systems entail diverse configurations, operating systems, applications, connectivity, hardware, and components. Network data are more volatile and unpredictable. Then there is the sheer volume of data to deal with, often comprising gigabytes a day. As the prevalence of these systems increases, state and local criminal justice practitioners need improved tools to conduct network forensics (e.g., investigate network traffic, capture packets, incoming/outgoing connections, etc.).

NIJ proposes to release a solicitation in FY 2016 for research and technology development of solutions that will enable criminal justice practitioners with the capability of identifying, preserving, acquiring, analyzing, and reporting data of probative value from large-scale computer systems and networks. NIJ anticipates that this effort will take three to five years to introduce these solutions into practice. This effort will be coordinated with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Department of Defense's (DOD) Cyber Crime Center, the National

Institute of Standards and Technology, and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)'s Science and Technology Directorate.

In the face of uncertainty about “what works” (and what works *best*) in terms of providing indigent defense, states have put in place an array of provisions regarding indigent defense, which are unclear. Which strategies are effective and which may be seriously weakened by flaws (that are largely unmeasured and often undetected) is reduced to guesswork. Research in the area of indigent defense is sparse, providing little evidence to resolve even simple questions regarding the relative effectiveness of competing defense systems or provisions. The result is widespread uncertainty and competing “anecdotal” notions about which strategies are best. In short, the field faces a crisis of confidence, hampered by an overwhelming lack of empirical evidence.

The Social Science Research on Indigent Defense program will provide grants to eligible entities and individuals on a competitive basis through solicitations for research and evaluation. An important objective of this research will be to stimulate partnerships among social scientists, legal experts, and indigent defense practitioners who examine, in a scientifically rigorous way, issues relevant to access to counsel and effective assistance of counsel. The program supports DOJ's ATJ Initiative, which is designed to address the access-to-justice crisis in the criminal and civil justice system. ATJ's mission is to help the justice system efficiently deliver outcomes that are fair and accessible to all, regardless of wealth and status. The ATJ staff work within DOJ, across federal agencies, and with state, local, and tribal justice system stakeholders to increase access to counsel and legal assistance and to improve the justice delivery systems that serve people who are unable to afford lawyers.

Attorney General Eric Holder has expressed his commitment to direct every available resource to find and implement effective solutions to service the needs of indigent defendants, and to enlist new partners in the work of improving the ability to serve those in desperate need of access to quality representation and legal services. By using science to test “what works” and to develop and evaluate new strategies, procedures, and policies, NIJ will provide evidence-based outcomes for improving how indigent defense is organized, provided, and safeguarded. This evidence, founded in rigorous, high quality, independent research, helps to position the Department of Justice to deliver on what some have called the greatest need in the criminal justice system: “*the need to know.*”

ATJ pursues three strategies to leverage and better allocate justice resources:

1. Expand research on innovative strategies to close the gap between the need for, and the availability of, quality legal assistance.
2. Advance new statutory, policy, and practice changes that support development of quality indigent defense and civil legal aid delivery systems at the state and Federal level; and
3. Promote less lawyer-intensive and court-intensive solutions to legal problems.

The Civil Legal Research Initiative will coordinate the Department's efforts to develop a better understanding of the policy issues related to civil legal aid issues and improve research and data

collection to provide legal professional and policy makers with more timely and detailed data to support their efforts to improve the nation's civil legal assistance programs.

### Impact on Performance

The performance goal of each of NIJ's research programs is to build a cumulative body of basic and applied research knowledge to inform and improve criminal justice policy and practice. Research reports, peer-reviewed publications, and archived research data are measurable outputs of the research program and of progress toward that goal.

The Collecting Digital Evidence from Large Scale Computer Systems and Networks Initiative fits under the Attorney General's Targeted Critical Investment Needs for Digital Evidence. The Department of Justice needs to maintain a scientific effort on digital evidence to make sure that we remain prepared for the sources and forms of digital evidence that is continuously evolving. At the same time, the proliferation of digital evidences suggests that adding capacity in the form of additional personnel and storage is unlikely to keep pace with the volume. Periodic technological breakthroughs will be necessary to keep the supply of justice system's digital evidence capabilities matched to the demand for digital evidence storage, processing, and analysis. The Department of Justice's investments in the scientific advancement of digital evidence is a critical need.

Research on indigent defense will provide evidence-based answers to practical, persistent questions regarding indigent defense, including:

- Assessment of competing strategies to limit costs and enhance benefits of indigent defense approaches;
- Effective strategies to minimize errors in justice through effective defense counsel;
- Causes and consequences of decisions to waive counsel;
- Effects of added indigent defense services on case outcomes;
- Assessment of training for defense counsel, and its impact on case outcome; and
- Best strategies to enhance access to justice throughout the U.S.

The Collecting Digital Evidence from Large Scale Computer Systems and Networks Initiative fits under the Attorney General's Targeted Critical Investment Needs for Digital Evidence. The Department of Justice needs to maintain a scientific effort on digital evidence to make sure that we remain prepared for the sources and forms of digital evidence that is continuously evolving. At the same time, the proliferation of digital evidences suggests that adding capacity in the form of additional personnel and storage is unlikely to keep pace with the volume. Periodic technological breakthroughs will be necessary to keep the supply of justice system's digital evidence capabilities matched to the demand for digital evidence storage, processing, and analysis.

Possible performance measures include:

- Number of new fielded digital forensic technologies
- Number of new patents and technological prototypes produced
- Number of articles published in the scientific press

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$40,000				\$36,000				\$36,000

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$16,500		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$36,000	\$36,000		
Increases				\$0	\$16,500	\$16,500		
Grand Total				\$0	\$52,500	\$52,500		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Indigent Defense: Achieving the Constitutional Right to Counsel: Answering Gideon's Call</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Objective 5.2
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	18 of 38
Program Increase*:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$5,400,000</b>

(\*Note: 1 position is requested within the Management and Administration narrative justification.)

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$5.4 million for a new initiative "Achieving the Constitutional Right to Counsel: Answering Gideon's Call." This program, administered by OJP's Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), will provide funding and other resources to support changes in state and local criminal court practices related to indigent defense; ensuring that no person faces potential time in jail without first having the aid of a lawyer with the time, ability and resources to present an effective defense, as required by the United States Constitution.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program directly supports DOJ's Strategic Goal 3: *Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels*, Objective 3.1: *Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs*; OJP Strategic Goal 5: *Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice*, Objective 5.2: *Improve the effectiveness and fair administration of justice through support for the nation's courts, corrections system, and indigent defense*. This initiative supports the objectives of the DOJ Access to Justice (ATJ) efforts to assess and improve the quality of indigent defense services in the U.S. This initiative will help state, local, and tribal courts, prosecutors, and public defenders address persistent problems that undermine effective legal representation for indigent defendants and support a comprehensive approach to providing all criminal defendants effective legal representation

### Justification

The two most persistent problems in indigent defense have been the lack of state funding and oversight of indigent defense delivery systems. The 1963 Supreme Court ruling in *Gideon vs.*

*Wainwright* upheld the right of the accused to have a proper defense and mandated that state courts appoint attorneys for defendants who could not afford to retain counsel on their own. Many of the most populous states, such as Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York and Texas, have delegated the responsibility of providing indigent defense to individual counties. This practice has created a patchwork of different indigent defense systems that has created problems, such as significantly differing levels of defense provision from county to county. For example, a recent study into the New York indigent defense system was commissioned by then New York Chief Judge Judith Kaye. It found that New York's fragmented system of county-operated and largely county-financed indigent defense services fails to satisfy the state's constitutional and statutory obligations to protect the rights of the indigent accused and that the amount of monies currently allocated within the state for the provision of constitutionally-mandated indigent defense is inadequate, resulting in excessive caseloads, an inability to hire full-time defenders, a lack of adequate support services, and minimal client contact and investigation. The study also revealed a significant statewide disparity between the resources available to public defenders and those enjoyed by prosecutors.

In addition, many jurisdictions have reduced funding for their indigent defense systems due to state budget crises. In February, 2012, the New Orleans Parish public defender's office was forced to lay off 10 percent of its staff of lawyers along with other employees, impose salary cuts for managers and supervisors, and cut off payments to private attorneys who work on death penalty cases and conflict cases where the public defender's office cannot represent a client. In Kentucky, the statewide public defender's office lost 1.5 percent of its funding in 2011, resulting in public defenders managing caseloads of more than 470 per lawyer compared to caseloads of 456 per lawyer before the 2011 funding cuts. California's Sacramento County laid off 34 public defenders in FY 2011 and expected the layoffs to continue into FY 2012 and 2013, leading a 50 percent staff reduction.<sup>21</sup>

Excessive caseloads also are a persistent problem around the country. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Census of Public Defender Offices, almost three out of every four county-funded public defender offices have attorney caseloads that exceed nationally recognized maximum caseload standards. The maximum annual caseload recommended by the American Bar Association and the President's National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals is only 150 felony cases or 400 misdemeanor cases per full time attorney. In Florida, for example, the annual felony caseload of individual public defenders increased to 500 felonies per year while the average for misdemeanor cases rose to an astonishing 2,225. In Tennessee, six attorneys handled over 10,000 misdemeanors annually, spending on average less than one hour per client.

The Achieving the Constitutional Right to Counsel: Answering Gideon's Call program will address the range of challenges listed above through the following activities:

Support the Right to Counsel Task Force. BJA is working with a group of core partners to establish a Right to Counsel task force, which is a model for promoting engagement currently used by BJA in its work on pretrial justice reform. This model was developed in response to Attorney General Eric Holder's call for national pretrial justice reform at the Department of

---

<sup>21</sup> [http://www.abajournal.com/news/article/public\\_defenders\\_feeling\\_budget\\_pinch\\_450-per-lawyer\\_caseloads/](http://www.abajournal.com/news/article/public_defenders_feeling_budget_pinch_450-per-lawyer_caseloads/)

Justice's 2011 National Symposium on Pretrial Justice. The Pretrial Justice Working Group (PJWG) convened in October 2011 and has actively worked to promote greater awareness of pretrial justice issues, promote information exchange, and encourage evidence-based pretrial justice policymaking. The PJWG has documented a number of successes in its annual reports, including the expanded use of citation in lieu of custodial arrest in states such as Maryland and Kentucky, and a growing number of sites (such as Wisconsin and Colorado) testing an evidence-based approach to citation release by using field risk assessments to help law enforcement offices determine whether an arrestee is an appropriate candidate for citation.

Like the PJWG, the Right to Counsel task force will develop its subcommittee structure based on the needs identified by task force members. It will provide a network to provide support for reform, engage and educate stakeholder groups, leverage private/public funds, and continue the momentum established by the Attorney General's Gideon's 50th Anniversary Summit. The group will follow the PJWG's example of establishing annual goals for each subcommittee and issuing an annual report to document its activities and successes.

Continue Support for Training and Leadership. Many public defenders join the profession intent on serving as strong advocates for their clients, but the pressure of high caseloads and a consequent inability to investigate the facts of all of their cases (as discussed above) can lead to a high percentage of cases being pled out without an opportunity to test the prosecution's theory or facts. New and current public defenders would benefit greatly from ongoing training and development opportunities to help them understand the challenges they face, identify evidence-based solutions and best practices that would benefit their offices, and provide the leadership needed to promote effort to ensure effective legal representation for their clients. This program will provide:

- A three-year training and mentoring program for new public defenders and assigned counsel;
- On-going training for existing public defenders and assigned counsel;
- Support for leadership development among public defenders;
- Developing trainers and mentors at the state and local level;
- Encouraging the interest of future public defenders by working with law schools; and
- A joint training for prosecution and defense modeled on BJA's Capital Litigation Improvement Program joint training curriculum.

Engage the Judiciary, and Other Stakeholders. Public defenders cannot drive systems reforms without the support of other system stakeholders, including judges and prosecutors. Indeed, in many places, such as the states of Alabama and Nevada, the leadership of the judiciary has driven comprehensive reform. The opposition of judges to reform efforts, on the other hand, can be harmful to the provision of effective counsel. Multi-disciplinary reform efforts have proven successful in Michigan, Utah and Mississippi. Through trainings, webinars and other outreach, this project would focus on engaging the judiciary and other actors in the criminal justice system in order to strengthen state and local indigent defense systems. Examples of successful past efforts in this area include education sessions for state legislatures, judges, prosecutors and other

criminal justice system officials about current challenges in the area of right to counsel issues, survey and research on state and local practices to ensure effective assistance of counsel, sharing information on what is working in other jurisdictions and promoting best practices where available.

Provide Targeted Technical Assistance and Demonstration Sites under BJA's Smart Defense Initiative to Improve Public Defense Delivery Systems. This program will also help state and local courts and public defense systems measure their performance against established standards of justice, such as the ABA's Ten Principles of a Public Defense Delivery System ([http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/administrative/legal\\_aid\\_indigent\\_defendants/ls\\_sclaid\\_def\\_tenprinciplesbooklet.authcheckdam.pdf](http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/administrative/legal_aid_indigent_defendants/ls_sclaid_def_tenprinciplesbooklet.authcheckdam.pdf)). BJA will provide technical assistance and funding to demonstration sites and other jurisdictions' to help them assess their current performance and implement changes needed to protect defendants' right to counsel and support the effective functioning of the criminal justice system.

#### Impact on Performance

This new initiative seeks to improve public defense delivery systems and ensure the effective assistance of counsel to all individuals in criminal cases by providing: funding to support direct hiring of defense attorneys, specialized training and technical assistance to court-appointed counsel or public defenders, support for creation of systems for delivery of public defense that meet the ABA's Ten Principles of Public Defense Delivery Systems, and help to build strong leadership in public defender offices around the country.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$5,400		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$5,400	\$5,400		
Grand Total				\$0	\$5,400	\$5,400		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Indigent Defense: Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Objective 5.2
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	19 of 38
Program Increase*:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$5,400,000</b>

(\*Note: 1 position is requested within the Management and Administration narrative justification.)

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$5.4 million for the Indigent Defense: Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program as an independent line item, an increase of \$2.9 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. In FY 2015, \$2.5 million was provided for this initiative as a set-aside within the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants program. This program supports the objectives of the Department of Justice's (DOJ) Access to Justice (ATJ) Initiative to assess and improve the quality of indigent defense services in the U.S. This program will provide funding and other resources to develop effective, well-resourced model juvenile indigent defender offices; and develop and implement standards of practice and policy for the effective management of such offices. The program will also provide cost-effective and innovative training for the juvenile indigent defense bar and court-appointed counsel working on behalf of juvenile indigent defendants, particularly in rural, remote and underserved areas.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program supports *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice, and OJP Strategic Objective 5.2: Improve the effectiveness and fair administration of justice through support for the nation's courts, corrections system, and indigent defense.*

OJJDP has provided limited support to the Department's Strategic Goal 3, and specifically to improving indigent defense in the juvenile justice system, through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) program as well as the Title II Part B Formula Grants program. States and

localities may use funds in these two formula programs to support juvenile indigent defense activities, and OJP has also used training and technical assistance set-aside dollars to support the National Juvenile Indigent Defense Clearinghouse. This increase will ensure a dedicated source of funding for these crucial services and will promote due process and the fair administration of justice for youth.

### Justification

The role of the juvenile defender is highly complex and specialized. Since the United States Supreme Court's ruling in *In re Gault*, 387 U.S. 1 (1967) which established that children have the right to counsel in delinquency proceedings, there has been controversy regarding the scope and breadth of that right. One thing remains constant—children, most of all, need access to competent counsel when they come before the court system.

Despite the overwhelming professional consensus that the right to counsel is crucial to the fair administration of justice, many low-income youth are thwarted in accessing that right. According to OJJDP's *Survey of Youth in Residential Placement* (SYRP), only 42 percent of youth in custody report that they have a lawyer. The SYRP also reports that only a minority of youth in custody have requested contact and only 13 percent requested and actually received access to a lawyer.

Adolescent brain development research is a critically useful tool in determining standards of effective assistance of counsel to juveniles. Recent research on adolescent brain development shows that the juvenile brain is not fully developed in areas of reasoning and judgment. Juvenile justice professionals are re-examining prevailing practices involving juveniles to determine what changes are needed relating to adolescent psychosocial and brain development. This issue represents a critical training need for juvenile indigent defense counsel.

### **Enhancing Youth Access to Justice**

OJJDP will enhance youth's access to justice and counsel. Juvenile defense delivery systems differ across the country and include state, city, and local public defender offices, private practice, and law school clinics. These varied systems are faced with significant barriers that include insufficient resources, denial of access to qualified legal counsel, late appointment of counsel, and lack of understanding of the role of youth's counsel in juvenile delinquency proceedings. As a result, in FY 2013, OJJDP funded the National Juvenile Defender Center (NJDC) to engage national experts and key stakeholder organizations in a series of structured dialogues designed to elicit new ideas and strategies for supporting state juvenile indigent defense reform.

OJJDP will support systemic improvements informed by recommendations gathered from the NJDC, by developing a competitive demonstration grant program that will provide grants to states and tribal jurisdictions to engage in the development and implementation of a collaborative juvenile indigent defense system utilizing standards provided by the NJDC to increase state coordination with juvenile defense delivery.

States and tribal jurisdictions will develop a collaborative model and statewide Juvenile Defense Resource Centers to enhance the provision of quality legal representation for youth involved

with the juvenile justice system. The model program will promote collaboration among critical stakeholders, including juvenile defenders, defender supervisors, juvenile court judges, policy makers, mental health professionals, juvenile justice agency leaders, community advocates, state level decision-makers, juvenile probation, schools, prosecutors, police, youth and family serving organizations, detention and corrections organizations, and others concerned with the fair administration of justice, to encourage their participation in educational programs on adolescent development, trauma informed care, and other topics impacting the effective assistance of counsel. Law school clinics, public defenders and the private attorneys will be encouraged to partner with service providers to facilitate their young clients' access to legal services addressing employment, educational, housing, health care, criminal record expungement, and reentry or aftercare needs. In addition, states or tribal jurisdictions will convene a diverse juvenile indigent defense system task force to develop and finalize comprehensive statewide or tribal indigent defense system reform strategic plans that will foster systematic improvements like decreasing waiver of counsel, increasing representation at detention hearings, creating state-level juvenile defender positions, ending indiscriminate shackling, developing strategies to significantly reduce the prosecution of youth in adult court, establishing post-disposition advocacy addressing collateral consequences, reducing disproportionate minority confinement, and institutionalizing specialized juvenile defense practice and training programs.

### **Juvenile Defender Center of Excellence on Children's Exposure to Violence and Adolescent Development**

The vast majority of children involved in the juvenile justice system have survived exposure to violence and are living with the trauma of those experiences. For the juvenile justice system, and juvenile defenders in particular, to fulfill its "rehabilitative" purpose, trauma has to be understood at all critical junctures of the system. A national Juvenile Justice Center of Excellence on Children Exposed to Violence is needed to provide education and technical assistance to defenders on adolescent development, the developing brain, new advancements in neuroscience, and the impact of trauma caused by exposure to violence. The Center would:

- Provide training and technical assistance to states, tribal jurisdictions and local communities in making trauma-informed screening, assessment, and care the standard in juvenile justice services;
- Train juvenile and criminal justice professionals on the negative impact of transferring youth who have experienced trauma to the adult system; and
- Create a network of juvenile justice and health professionals available to provide specialized education and technical assistance to States, Tribes, and local communities.

Given the current deficiencies of juvenile indigent defense, a new vision of juvenile defense is urgently needed. Systemic changes are necessary to achieve this vision. Without well-trained and well-resourced juvenile defenders, there is no practical realization of due process for youth. This request reflects funding choices made to reflect priorities of the Administration, as well as OJP's commitment to ensuring funding for the nation's most important priorities, like indigent defense.

### Impact on Performance

This increase will directly address the need for state and national standards of practice for juvenile defender offices that address issues such as leadership training, staff recruitment, employment, retention, supervision, training, evaluation, management, caseload and workload. In addition, the initiative will provide demonstration funds for the establishment of model juvenile defense offices in geographically diverse jurisdictions (including one urban, two suburban regionals, two rural regionals and one tribal program) across the United States. The overall goal is to improve and develop areas of specialization within the practice of juvenile defense, and to improve the overall quality of juvenile indigent defense by providing specialized training and technical assistance to court-appointed counsel or juvenile defenders. Training and technical assistance also will be provided on how to develop and implement cost-effective and innovative training platforms (e-learning, distance learning, webinars, etc.) on topics such as the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA), adolescent brain development, expungement of juvenile records, re-entry, school discipline, mental health, family engagement, cross-systems youth, improved special education advocacy, disability, and other issues.

OJJDP will develop performance measures that support DOJ Strategic Goal 3, Objective 3.1 and 5.2.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$5,400		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$5,400	\$5,400		
Grand Total				\$0	\$5,400	\$5,400		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) Program</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 1
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1 OJP Strategic Objective 1.1
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	20 of 38
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$30,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$30.0 million to restore funding for the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) program, an increase of \$30.0 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. This program, which is authorized pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 3796ee et seq., funds block grants to states to support a variety of accountability-based programs. The basic premise underlying the JABG program is that both the juvenile offender and the juvenile justice system are held accountable. For the juvenile offender, accountability means an assurance of facing individualized consequences through which the juvenile offender is made aware of and held responsible for the loss, damage, or injury that the victim experiences. For the juvenile justice system, accountability is a cornerstone of policy and practice. By consistently applying developmentally appropriate sanctions and responses that are trauma-informed and healing-focused, the youth justice system strives to foster individual responsibility while protecting public safety and enhancing the quality of life in neighborhoods across the nation.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program supports DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1: *Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers; OJP Strategic Goal I: Enhance state, local and tribal efforts to prevent and respond to violent crime and acts of terrorism; OJP Objective 1.1: Prevent and respond to youth and gang violence.*

OJJDP has supported the Department's Strategic Goal 2, and specifically improving the effectiveness of juvenile justice systems, through the JABG program as well as the Part B Title Formula Grants program. This increase will help support critical programming for juvenile offenders, and to support the implementation of graduated approaches at the state and local level. In addition, this increase will support an enhancement in the use of evidence-based programs, as well as the development of additional strategies and initiatives that can be tested for effectiveness.

Since 1998, OJJDP has helped states and units of local government implement accountability-based programs through the JABG program. The JABG program awards federal formula/block grants to the states and works to encourage states and units of local government to implement accountability-based programs and services and strengthen the juvenile justice system. States must pass 75 percent of these funds through to units of local government. States may apply for a waiver of the pass-through requirement if they demonstrate that they bear the primary financial burden (at least 25 percent) for administering the juvenile justice system. Some examples of success stories and how states have used these funds include:

- Probation (Idaho): Idaho used funds to serve 2,662 juveniles on probation (about half of Idaho's one-day juvenile probationer count). Only 255 of these youth committed a new offense (9.5 percent).
- Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (Hawaii): Hawaii funded three programs in three counties to divert 2,280 youth charged with status offenses and first time violations away from locked detention and to the Honolulu Juvenile Justice Center. There, youth received intake services that included follow ups after 30 to 60 days, and were also referred to counseling services.
- Diversion (New York): In FY 2009, NY funded two new school-based arrest diversion projects in Syracuse and Utica, to divert from arrest youth who have committed non-serious, illegal acts at school. During the grant period, 70 youth were successfully served and diverted from a potential arrest.
- Juvenile Justice System Improvement (Wisconsin): Wisconsin provided funding to help a county pursue evidence-based system reforms. Over the course of the grant period, this county learned how to develop and/or use effective assessment tools, trained staff in motivational interviewing and case planning, implemented aggression replacement training and made many policy and practice changes. As a result, the county has reduced its youth incarceration rate by 85 percent, significantly reducing costs and reserving its secure detention beds for youth who are a risk to community safety.

#### Justification

The JABG program provides funds to states to support programs that promote accountability for juvenile offenders and systems.

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

#### Impact on Performance

The goal of the JABG program is to promote the use of accountability based sanctions for juvenile offenders and systems, and to encourage a graduated program of responses in addressing youth offending. The JABG purpose areas fall into four broad types of activities: staffing, staff

training, facility operation and construction, and direct service programming. It is anticipated that this increase will enable states to direct resources to more communities and to enhance the use of evidence based programming.

To track progress on grants that provide funds for direct service delinquency prevention and intervention programs, OJJDP measures grantees on the “Percent of program youth who offend or re-offend<sup>1</sup>”. OJJDP established a target of not more than 18 percent offending or reoffending for 2014. The actual rate in 2014 was 11 percent, surpassing the target. For FY 2016, OJP has a target for this measure of 15 percent.

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

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

OJJDP modified the targets for these two measures to account for the increased request. In FY 2014, 58 percent of grantees reported implementing one or more evidence-based programs or practices; and 64 percent of funds were allocated to grantees that implemented one or more evidence-based programs or practices. The target for both of these measures in FY 2016 is 55 percent, up 2 percent from past targets.

<sup>1</sup> This refers to an "arrest or appearance at juvenile court for a new delinquent offense."

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$30,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$30,000	\$30,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$30,000	\$30,000		

## V. Increase Requests by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Public Safety Officers' Death Benefits Program (Mandatory)</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 2
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Objective 2.2 OJP Objective 2.3
Budget Appropriation:	Public Safety Officers' Benefits
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	21 of 38
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$29,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$100.0 million in mandatory appropriations for the Public Safety Officers' Death Benefits (PSOB) Program, an increase of \$29.0 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. This program provides a one-time financial benefit to survivors of public safety officers whose deaths resulted from injuries sustained in the line of duty. This program is administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA).

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This initiative will support *DOJ Strategic Goal 2: Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2: Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations and uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims; OJP Strategic Goal 2: Protect vulnerable populations, especially children, from victimization and improve services to victims of crime; and OJP Objective 2.3: Improve services for crime victims through capacity-building; evidence-based support and assistance; and compensation.*

The PSOB Death Benefits program supports the Department's goals and objectives by providing death benefits to the survivors of fallen law enforcement officers, firefighters, and other first responders.

### Justification

This funding will provide additional resources to support payment of benefits for the growing numbers of claims being filed with the PSOB Program and make adjustments for the increase in the PSOB death benefit amount that is mandated by the program's authorizing statute. PSOB death benefits are adjusted annually for inflation as measured by the core Consumer Price Index (CPI). Since the program's creation in 1976, additional types of "public safety officers" have become eligible for PSOB death benefits. PSOB death benefits have also been expanded to

cover deaths that did not occur directly in the line of duty resulting from duty-related “injuries” such as heart attacks, strokes, and vascular ruptures. Each approved death claim for injuries in FY 2015 resulted in a benefit amount of approximately \$339,000. This funding will also help OJP address the growing number of PSOB death benefits claims filed on behalf of police officers, firefighters and other first responders whose deaths resulted from participation in response, recovery, and clean-up efforts related September 11 terrorist attacks. OJP is currently reviewing approximately 125 (estimated at \$50.0 million) of these claims and is working closely with medical experts to facilitate the review of such claims in the future.

The increase in PSOB claims is directly correlated to the number of public safety officer deaths. Current data shows that law enforcement officer deaths are on the rise, as evidenced by an officer fatality report issued on December 30, 2014. The report, put out by the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, confirmed that, based on preliminary figures, 126 law enforcement officers died in the line of duty in 2014, a 24 percent increase over deaths in 2013 (see link to report below). Of these, 50 officers were shot and killed—a 56 percent increase over 2014—with 15 officers killed in ambush attacks, making it the fifth consecutive year that ambush attacks were the number one cause of felonious fatalities for law enforcement officers. (<http://www.nleomf.org/newsroom/news-releases/eoy-report-2014.html>). If this trend continues into FY 2015, OJP will need these additional resources to fully address death benefits claims.

#### Impact on Performance

In FY 2014, OJP obligated death benefits payments totaling approximately \$67 million. This increase request will ensure that the PSOB Program has adequate funding to sustain this level of benefits claims in FY 2016. In FY 2015, the benefit award increased to approximately \$339,000. Assuming a similar adjustment for FY 2016 would require an overall increase in spending.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$80,928				\$71,000				\$71,000

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$29,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$71,000	\$71,000		
Increases				\$0	\$29,000	\$29,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program (formerly the Mentally Ill Offender Act/Mental Health Courts Program)</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 3
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Objective 3.4 OJP Objective 3.1
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	23 of 38
Program Increase:	Pos 0 FTE 0 Dollars <b>+\$5,500,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$14.0 million for the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program (formerly the Mentally Ill Offender Act/Mental Health Courts Program), an increase of \$5.5 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. This program will provide grants, training, and technical and strategic planning assistance to help state, local, and tribal governments develop multi-faceted strategies that bring together criminal justice, social services, and public health agencies, as well as community organizations, to develop system-wide responses to the needs of mentally ill individuals involved in the criminal justice system.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This initiative will support *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and International Levels*; *DOJ Strategic Objective 3.4: Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society*; *OJP Strategic Goal 3: Improve efforts and coordinated strategies to prevent and treat illegal drug use and the misuse of licit drugs*; and *OJP Objective 3.1: Assist state, local, and tribal programs with the prevention and treatment of illegal drug use*.

The Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program supports the Department's goals and objectives by providing all components of the criminal justice system (including law enforcement, courts, corrections, and community corrections) with appropriate mental health and substance abuse treatment options for people with mental illness or a co-occurring disorder who become involved with the criminal or juvenile justice system.

The Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program also supports the Attorney General's *Smart on Crime* Initiative Goals: Pursue Alternatives to Incarceration for Low-level, Non-violent Crimes and Improve Reentry to Curb Repeat Offenses and Re-victimization. The diversion, mental health courts, expanded reentry programming, Crisis Intervention Teams (CIT) training and other problem solving strategies that will be promoted by this program provide communities with effective, evidence-based programs and strategies for addressing the multiple challenges posed by mentally ill individuals involved in the justice system.

### Justification

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

Traditional criminal justice and court processes were not designed to address the underlying social and psychosocial issues that lead these cases to the criminal justice system and all too often, the courtroom. The Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program will help interested jurisdictions create effective responses that address the challenges posed by mentally ill individuals at each stage of the criminal justice process, from first encounters with law enforcement through reentry from prison or jail to the community. This request will enable the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) to help its state, local, and tribal partners reduce recidivism, improve health outcomes for justice-involved populations with mental illness, and reduce costs to state and local justice systems by improving access to expanded healthcare coverage options under the Affordable Care Act.

OJP will give priority to funding applications that are evidence-based, tailored for the target population they will serve, and incorporate evidence-based practices in the development or enhancement of their program. This program will be coordinated with OJP's Second Chance Act programs, as well as with the National Institute of Corrections, the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention (OJJDP), and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), to ensure effective and efficient use of justice assistance funding.

The funding provided through this request will also enable OJP to expand training for CIT for police departments throughout the country. CIT is an innovative approach which trains police officers to identify and appropriately respond to persons with serious mental illness in the community with an emphasis on crisis intervention, defusing potentially volatile situations, and identifying community-based treatment and alternatives to arrest for non-violent persons. There are currently over 2,800 CIT programs nationwide that are built on local partnerships between law enforcement agencies, mental health providers and advocates. These programs involve

individuals living with mental illnesses and families at all levels of decision-making and planning. CITs provide law enforcement-based crisis intervention training for assisting individuals with mental illness and a forum for partner organizations to coordinate diversion from jails to mental health services. In many communities, CITs have served as a springboard for a broader collaboration between the criminal justice and mental health systems. With over 17,000 law enforcement agencies throughout the country, demand for this training continues to remain high.

### Impact on Performance

This program supports a comprehensive national initiative that encourages research-based continuums of local justice system responses for mentally ill offenders and problem solving strategies for addressing community crime problems and other priority offender populations. The increase in funding will support expansion of collaborative approaches and training for Crisis Intervention Teams (CIT) for police departments throughout the country.

Objectives include:

- Increase public safety;
- Increase access to mental health and other treatment services for individuals with mental illnesses or co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders;
- Encourage early intervention and maximize diversion opportunities ;
- Promote training for justice and treatment professionals; and
- Facilitate communication, collaboration, and the delivery of support services among justice professionals, treatment and related service providers, and governmental partners.

Mental health courts have been found to be cost effective. A 2008 evaluation of the Anchorage, Alaska Mental Health Court (ACRP) found that participants in the court had fewer incarcerations and psychiatric hospital visits as well as shorter lengths of stay in jails or psychiatric hospitals than a comparison group, generating a net total of \$97,685 in savings over the evaluation period against a comparison group. The evaluation additionally found that the average daily cost to operate the ACRP was \$19.82 while the average daily cost of incarceration was \$121.60, producing a substantial cost savings. The cost savings of the ACRP were estimated at \$706,390 which is two and one-half times greater than the annual operations costs of the program at \$293,000<sup>22</sup>.

Similarly, the 2011 evaluation of Kalamazoo Mental Health Recovery Court and the 2012 Michigan Statewide Mental Health Court Outcome Evaluation found that participants in the courts had significantly fewer jail stays, lower utilization of emergency services (emergency

---

<sup>22</sup> Honby Zeller Associates, Inc. "Outcomes from the Last Frontier: An Evaluation of the Anchorage Mental Health Court." The Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority, May 2008.  
[http://www.mhtrust.org/layouts/mhtrust/files/documents/reports\\_studies/ACRP%20Report%20FINAL1.pdf](http://www.mhtrust.org/layouts/mhtrust/files/documents/reports_studies/ACRP%20Report%20FINAL1.pdf)

room, psychiatric hospital, crisis residential), and decreased lengths of stay compared to before they entered the program, resulting in cost savings to the community<sup>23</sup>.

Nashua, NH officials reported that the Hillsborough County's Community Connections Mental Health Court diverted 235 people from jail and into treatment programs in 2010—averting an estimated 12,000 days in jail, which translated to \$60,000 in savings. The following year, more than 28,000 days were avoided, saving the county over \$141,000 in medication costs.

The requested increase will support expansion of collaborative approaches that improve criminal justice outcomes for individuals with mental illnesses or co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders and reduce criminal justice costs.

---

<sup>23</sup> Kothari, Catherine. "Evaluation of Kalamazoo Mental Health Recovery Court." Kothari Consulting, LLC: October 2011; Sheryl Kubiak et al. "Statewide Mental Health Court Outcome Evaluation Aggregate Report." Michigan Department of Community Health, September 2012. [http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdch/Statewide\\_MHC\\_Evaluation\\_-\\_Aggregate\\_Report\\_Final\\_103112\\_w\\_seal\\_407300\\_7.pdf](http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdch/Statewide_MHC_Evaluation_-_Aggregate_Report_Final_103112_w_seal_407300_7.pdf).)

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$8,250				\$8,500				\$8,500

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$5,500		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$8,500	\$8,500		
Increases				\$0	\$5,500	\$5,500		
Grand Total				\$0	\$14,000	\$14,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Next Generation Identification (NGI) Assistance Program</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 1
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1 OJP Strategic Objective 1.4
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Statistics
Ranking:	25 of 38
Program Increase*:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$5,000,000</b>

(\*Note: 3 positions are requested within the Management and Administration narrative justification.)

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$5.0 million for the state and local law enforcement agency implementation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Next Generation Identification (NGI) program, an increase of \$5.0 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. NGI represents a major advancement in the availability of important biometric services and capabilities to the Nation's criminal justice system. Built by the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division, the requirements used to design and construct NGI functionalities were produced based on needs expressed by practitioners through extensive requirements involving state and local crime fighters. The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) and the CJIS Division propose the creation of a grant program to encourage and assist local, state, and tribal law enforcement and criminal justice agencies to take full advantage of these new and enhanced identification and investigation services available through NGI. The program will help NGI services grow in effectiveness as the participating agencies increase the capture and submission of their operational data via established standards, protocols, and best practices. Full national implementation of NGI will help protect citizens from violent crime and terrorism.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program supports DOJ Strategic Goal 2: *Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law*; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1: *Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers*; OJP Strategic Goal I: *Enhance state, local and tribal efforts to prevent and respond to violent crime and acts of terrorism*; and OJP Objective 1.4: *Improve the safety and security of law enforcement, first responders, and victim assistance communities through innovative technology and trauma-informed resources.*

### Justification

NGI involves the use of state-of-the-art multi-modal biometric services that provide not only the traditional ten print and latent fingerprint search capabilities, but also includes palm print services; rapid (by-the-side-of-the-road) fingerprint identification; facial recognition investigative services; text-based scars, marks, and tattoo searches, and even iris pattern registration and search services. NGI is being built within the CJIS Division alongside the National Crime Identification Center (NCIC), the National Sex Offender Registry, Uniform Crime Reporting, and the other CJIS programs. Ultimately, however, NGI is only effective as a national law enforcement resource as permitted by the quality and completeness of the data made available to it by the nation's law enforcement agencies.

OJP and CJIS propose to collaborate in development and implementation of an NGI Assistance Program which would provide technical and financial resources to state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies to encourage full utilization and effectiveness of NGI biometric services. It is envisioned that funding made available through this competitive grant program could be used by recipients to:

- Procure services to program/upgrade existing systems to required level of system compatibility.
- Obtain hardware/software required to support NGI functionality.
- Purchase fingerprint and live scan devices where need(s) are demonstrated through upgrades to existing equipment or acquiring new devices.

The OJP/CJIS program would also allocate funding for:

- The supply of essential training and technical services for end-users for the successful capture, storage, transmittal and retrieval of NGI functions; and
- The development of a national best practices models for biometrics data capture, data integrity and identity assurance.

The use of funds would also be pursuant to guidance issued by the CJIS NGI program office in coordination with OJP. Funding would be awarded to state agencies designated by the Governor's Office to administer law enforcement assistance funds, and would be based on required statewide implementation plans as well as documented state-specific needs and cost estimates. The state agency would be charged with providing sub-grants to local and tribal entities where justified.

From an investment perspective, at approximately \$1.2 billion, NGI represents the largest information technology development project in history of the Department of Justice. In order to maximize that investment and enable the nation's investigators to fully utilize the NGI system and the information it contains, a coordinated law enforcement assistance program is crucial. The proposed OJP/CJIS NGI collaboration builds upon the existing partnership these entities already have with federal, state, local, and tribal agencies through the CJIS Advisory Policy Board and the Compact Council. These entities have been significantly involved in the design, development, and implementation of NGI. Continued support for the partnership is critical to full NGI implementation across the user community.

### Impact on Performance

The goal of this initiative is to fully implement NGI services pursuant to a proposed statewide plan. The foundation of national biometric services for decades has been the ten print and latent fingerprint comparison services provided by the FBI's IAFIS. Those national services take a leap forward with NGI providing major enhancements to those existing programs and introducing new modalities of identification with high investigative value. These enhancements will only become truly effective when they are embraced and fulfilled through data submission from state, local, tribal and federal law enforcement, criminal justice, and homeland security agencies. Thus, the key outcome of this initiative will be the collection and transmission of new state, local, and/or tribal data being submitted to NGI through the state's criminal record repository.

For further discussion of the NGI Program, please refer to the Performance, Resources, and Strategies section under the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance appropriation account on page 89.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$5,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 7
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.4 OJP Strategic Objective 7.2
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	26 of 38
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$6,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President’s Budget requests \$10.0 million for Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE), an increase of \$6.0 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. Project HOPE, administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) in consultation with the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), will expand efforts to replicate the Hawaii Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE) model, and to implement additional models employing swift, certain, and fair (SCF) sanctions. These model development and implementation efforts will utilize training and technical assistance protocols and resources developed during the HOPE demonstration field experiment (DFE), which employed a randomized control trial (RCT) to generate much needed evidence on the effectiveness of “swift, certain, and fair accountability” models. OJP will use the knowledge generated from this research effort to implement HOPE in multiple locations with fidelity to the program model.

This funding initiative will also use promising results from other SCF programs (Texas Supervision With Intensive enForcemenT (SWIFT), 24/7 Sobriety, Alaska’s Probation Accountability and Certain Enforcement (PACE), and Washington Intensive Supervision Program (WISP)) to translate implementation knowledge to help the field to improve the outcomes of probationers and parolees. This investment will continue to support the generation of evidence that will help jurisdictions interested in the HOPE and other SCF models make informed decisions about whether this model will meet their needs. This funding may also be used to conduct process and outcome evaluations to assess program implementation and effectiveness.

### Support of the Department’s Strategic Goals

This program supports *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the Federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ’s Strategic Objective 3.4: Reform and strengthen America’s criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of*

*diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society; OJP Strategic Goal 7: Promote efforts that improve the security of persons in custody and provide innovative, comprehensive reentry approaches to reduce recidivism and maintain public safety; and OJP Strategic Objective 7.2: Promote innovative and comprehensive reentry approaches to facilitate offenders' successful reintegration into society, consistent with community expectations and standards.* This program will increase the effectiveness of expanding diversion programs and aiding inmates reentering into society by testing the success of the approach with several different populations and understanding the longer term impact the program has on offenders no longer under supervision.

### Justification

OJP seeks to generate new evidence about the potential efficacy of an innovative and promising approach in the field. Hawaii's Project HOPE program has used swift, certain, and fair sanctions to reduce probationers' violations and help probationers abstain from illegal drug use. An NIJ-funded evaluation of Hawaii's Project HOPE<sup>24</sup> found that, compared with probationers in a control group, after one year the Project HOPE probationers were:

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

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

Other initiatives using a HOPE/SCF model that have shown promise include Texas' SWIFT, 24/7 Sobriety in South Dakota, and PACE in Alaska. The Texas SWIFT program, which also focuses on probationers, used progressive sanctions including a court admonishment, community service hours, increased reporting requirements, additional fines, and jail time. The evaluation of SWIFT showed that compared to a matched comparison group, subjects in SWIFT were significantly less likely to violate the terms of their probation, were half as likely to be revoked, and were half as likely to be convicted for new crimes (Snell, 2007)<sup>25</sup>.

24/7 Sobriety, initiated in South Dakota in 2005, was created in reaction to the state having the highest rates of drunken driving and roadside fatalities in the United States. 24/7 Sobriety required individuals arrested for or convicted of alcohol-involved offenses to submit to Breathalyzer tests twice per day or wear an alcohol monitoring bracelet at all times. Positive tests resulted in swift and certain, though modest, penalties, such as a day or two in jail. The approach was based on the idea that the certainty and rapidity, rather than the severity, of the

---

<sup>24</sup> Hawken, A. and Kleiman, M. 2009. *Managing Drug Involved Probationers with Swift and Certain Sanctions: Evaluating Hawaii's HOPE*. Submitted to the United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.

<sup>25</sup> Snell, C. (2007). Fort Bend County Community Supervision and Corrections Special Sanctions Court Program. Unpublished Evaluation Report. Fort Bend County, Texas.

punishment would more effectively deter problem drinking. A study by Kilmer et al. (2013)<sup>26</sup> found strong support for the hypothesis that frequent alcohol testing with swift, certain, and modest sanctions could reduce problem drinking and improve public health outcomes.

In 2010, Alaska implemented the PACE program, based on HOPE's critical elements: warning hearings, frequent drug tests, a streamlined judicial process, and swift, certain, and fair sanctions for probationers who failed their random drug tests. Preliminary results from the experimental design suggested reductions in positive drug tests (Carns & Martin, 2011)<sup>27</sup>. Failed drug test rates dropped from 25 percent during the 3 months prior to enrollment to 9 percent in the 3 months following enrollment. In the same period of comparison, the portion of participants with any failed or missed tests dropped from 68 percent to only 20 percent (Carns & Martin, 2011).

Finally, in 2013, Grommon, et al.<sup>28</sup> conducted a randomized control trial to study the relapse and recidivism outcomes of parolees who were frequently and randomly drug tested with consequences for use. The authors sample consisted of 529 offenders released on parole in a large urban county in a Midwestern industrialized state. Grommon, et al. (2013) found that frequent monitoring of drug use with randomized testing protocols, immediate feedback, and certain consequences was effective in lowering rates of relapse and recidivism. These findings lend support to the use of random testing with swift, certain, and fair sanctions with parolees.

*Swift* and *certain* sanctions for violating terms of supervision sends a consistent message to offenders about personal responsibility and accountability, and research has shown that this response to infractions improves the perception that the sanction is *fair* and the immediacy is a vital tool in shaping behavior.

### Impact on Performance

Preventing and controlling crime is critical to ensuring the strength and vitality of democratic principles, the rule of law, and the fair administration of justice. Domestically, since state and local law enforcement are responsible for most crime control, prevention, and response in the United States, the Federal government is most effective in these areas when it develops and maintains partnerships with criminal justice practitioners in the Nation's states, cities, and neighborhoods to support innovation, evaluation and replication of proven interventions. This program addresses this goal by using information from the HOPE DFE and from the Hawaii HOPE evaluation, which was effective at controlling crime and reducing drug use in Hawaii, to assist jurisdictions who are interested in developing or enhancing their HOPE/SCF efforts.

In FY 2016, additional funding is sought to support additional sites who may be interested in developing or enhancing their HOPE/SCF efforts. In addition, the HOPE program will build capacity by working with up to a total of 10 sites to support the strengthening of relationships to support the cooperation and long-term commitment of the state or local judicial, penal,

---

<sup>26</sup> Kilmer B, Nicosia N, Heaton P, and Midgette G. (January 2013). Efficacy of Frequent Monitoring with Swift, Certain, and Modest Sanctions for Violations: Insights from South Dakota's 24/7 Sobriety Project, American Journal of Public Health, Vol. 103, No. 1, pp. e37-e43 (EP-51155, [http://www.rand.org/pubs/external\\_publications/EP51155.html](http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP51155.html)).

<sup>27</sup> Carns, T. W., & Martin, S. (2011). Anchorage PACE probation accountability with certain enforcement: A preliminary evaluation of the Anchorage pilot PACE project. Alaska Judicial Council.

<sup>28</sup> Grommon, E., Cox, S.M., Davidson, W.S., & Bynum, T.S. (2013) Alternative models of instant drug testing: evidence from an experimental trial. Journal of Experimental Criminology, 9:145-168.

enforcement, probation, and parole systems. The funding also will be used to develop and test a portfolio of training materials that can then be shared with the field to support replication where the intervention is found to have effectiveness.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$4,000				\$4,000				\$4,000

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$6,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$4,000	\$4,000		
Increases				\$0	\$6,000	\$6,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository (CrimeSolutions.gov)</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 6
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Objective 3.1 OJP Objective 6.2
Budget Appropriation:	Research, Evaluation and Statistics
Organizational Program:	National Institute of Justice
Ranking:	29 of 38
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+3,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$3.0 million to restore funding for the Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository (CrimeSolutions.gov), an increase of \$3.0 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. CrimeSolutions.gov, which will be administered by OJP's National Institute of Justice (NIJ), provides practitioners and policymakers with a credible, online source for evidence-based information on "what works" and what is promising in criminal justice, juvenile justice, and crime victim services policy and practice.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

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

### Justification

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

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

CrimeSolutions.gov is a searchable online database with profiles of nearly 300 evidence-based programs covering a range of justice-related topics, including corrections; courts; crime prevention; substance abuse; juveniles; law enforcement; technology and forensics; and victims. CrimeSolutions.gov receives an average of 1,800 visitors per day and is among the most widely used resource of its kind.

### Impact on Performance

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

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

In FY 2016, CrimeSolutions.gov staff will look into improving the usefulness of the data it provides by:

- Developing a system of rating programs with multiple outcomes, like preventing drug use and violent crimes. Most evidence rating systems (including the current CrimeSolutions.gov ratings) combine multiple outcomes into a single overall program rating. A new “multiple outcomes” rating system would provide policy makers and practitioners with more precise information about what works *for what specific outcome*.
- Integrating into CrimeSolutions.gov the ratings of research from other evidence clearinghouses by calculating rating “crosswalks” with clearinghouses such as the “What Works” in Reentry Clearinghouse developed by the Council of State Governments Justice Center and the Urban Institute, the Campbell Collaboration (C2), an international research network; the University of Colorado’s Blueprints for Violence Prevention; and

the Washington State Institute for Public Policy's (WSIPP) work rating program and cost effectiveness. Important work on this has already begun: CrimeSolutions.gov and OJJDP's Model Programs Guide have already achieved rating "harmonization" so that ratings on the two sites are identical.

- Incorporating more reviews to address evaluations of technologies and their implementation in the criminal and juvenile justice systems.
- Incorporating more reviews to address forensic technologies and techniques and the impacts of advances in the forensic sciences on the criminal and juvenile justice systems.
- Expanding reviews of program principles included in the Practices module of CrimeSolutions.gov, and exploring how to extend this work to evidence about broader criminal justice policy issues.

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

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$1,000				\$0				\$0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$3,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services					\$0	\$0		
Increases					\$3,000	\$3,000		
Grand Total					\$3,000	\$3,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Research on Domestic Radicalization and Violent Extremism</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 6
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Objective 3.1 OJP Objective 6.1
Budget Appropriation:	Research, Evaluation, and Statistics
Organizational Program:	National Institute of Justice
Ranking:	30 of 38
Program Increase:	Pos 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$4, 000,000

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$4.0 million for the Domestic Radicalization and Violent Extremism (DRVE) program. This request establishes an independent line item appropriation at a level that is equal to what was provided as a carveout under the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants program in FY 2015. The requested funding is for research targeted toward developing a better understanding of the domestic radicalization and violent extremist phenomena, and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention. This program is administered by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), whose mission is to improve knowledge and understanding of crime and justice issues through science, and to provide objective and independent knowledge and tools to reduce crime and promote justice, particularly at the state, local, and tribal levels.

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

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program supports DOJ's Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, international levels; DOJ Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs; OJP Strategic Goal 6: Develop and disseminate research and statistics that inform criminal and juvenile justice policy and improve outcomes; and OJP Strategic Objective 6.1: Develop innovative social, forensic, and physical sciences research and

rigorous program evaluation that advance criminal and juvenile justice policy and decision-making

### Justification

This request will continue an existing Congressional set-aside within the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants Program, while expanding the substantive scope of the existing program. Starting in FY 2012, Congress has provided NIJ with a set-aside of \$4 million in funding for “research targeted toward developing a better understanding of the domestic radicalization phenomenon, and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention.” After a lengthy review of the existing research; discussions with other DOJ components; consultations with other federal agencies and discussions with representatives from state and local agencies; and three years of solicited research, it was determined that the program should expand its focus to all phases of violent extremism, not just radicalization, as it occurs in the United States.

Since 2002, NIJ has invested in dozens of research projects focused on violent extremism as it impacts state and local criminal justice agencies and the communities they serve. The program has invested in the formation of violent extremism databases, the evaluation of law enforcement responses to violent extremism, the assessment of high risk targets for violent extremism, the links between violent extremism and other forms of crime, and the organization, culture and structure of violent extremism.

Since 2012, NIJ has focused its research investments in this area on developing a better understanding of domestic radicalization to violent extremism and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention of radicalization in the United States. The DRVE focuses on answering three major questions: 1) What are the primary drivers of radicalization to violent extremism, and how do these drivers vary across cohorts (e.g., by grievance, by age, by socioeconomic categories, etc.)?; 2) How is radicalization to violent extremism analogous to other forms of extreme violence, such as mass casualty events and gangs?; and 3) What policy choices and/or programmatic interventions reduce or prevent radicalization, to induce disengagement from violent extremism, or to ensure de-radicalization and desistance? For each of these questions, a crucial aspect of the answer is to detail the role of criminal justice agencies and their community partners in all aspects of a comprehensive effort to counter violent extremism (CVE).

The newly expanded program will continue the focus on radicalization to violent extremism in the United States, but will expand to revisit the topics NIJ explored prior to 2012. Of particular interest to NIJ’s stakeholders are studies of the potential risk associated with domestic terrorist organizations, the shifting nature of targets and how best to secure them, the links between domestic violent extremist organizations and criminal entities such as organized crime and transnational gangs, and the future risk of cyberterrorism. The program will coordinate with other funding agencies (e.g., Department of Homeland Security) and the intelligence community (e.g., the National Counterterrorism Center) to avoid repetition of effort and to ensure maximum utility from research investments.

### Impact on Performance

The performance goal of each of NIJ's research programs is to build a cumulative body of basic and applied research knowledge to inform and improve criminal justice policy and practice. Research reports, peer-reviewed publications, and archived research data are measurable outputs of the research program and of progress toward that goal. This initiative will provide a consistent level of funding that will support building a cumulative body of research knowledge in understanding domestic radicalization and violent extremist phenomena, and advance evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (Change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$4,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (Change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$4,000	\$4,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$4,000	\$4,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Countering Violent Extremism Program</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 1
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Objective 2.1 OJP Objective 1.4
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	31 of 38
Program Change:	Pos 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$6,000,000

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$6.0 million for the new Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Program, an increase of \$6.0 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. This program, which will be administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), is part of an Administration strategy to support the development and implementation of community-led pilot programs designed to prevent various forms of violent extremism. The pilot programs will emphasize identifying the root causes and warning signs of violent extremism and developing a strategic program to prevent individuals from ever becoming violent extremists. This program will focus on preventing violent criminal acts and make a clear distinction between preventing criminal acts and safeguarding civil rights, civil liberties, and freedoms of speech, religion, thought, and belief.

The CVE Program will award funding to up to 10 communities through a competitive process that considers a number of factors, including each applicant's descriptions of the scope of its community's problems and needs. The program will involve close collaboration between community stakeholders and U.S. Attorney Offices (USAOs), with the USAOs playing a vital leadership role. The program will support pilot programs seeking to prevent terrorism and radicalization; gang violence; and sovereign citizen and other extremist groups that advocate acts of violence or hate crimes on the basis of race, religion, nationality, or political beliefs. The focus will be on community-led (grassroots efforts) prevention, using evidence-based curriculum, training, and data – when available – for communities to address the root causes of violent criminal extremism. Pilot sites selected to receive awards will be required to include a program evaluation component in their strategy to identify programmatic challenges and lessons learned for possible replication of these programs in other communities.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

The CVE Program supports DOJ Strategic Goals 2: *Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law*; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1: *Combat the threat,*

*incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers; OJP Strategic Goal 1: Enhance state, local and tribal efforts to prevent and respond to violent crime and acts of terrorism; and OJP Strategic Objective 1.4: Support state, local, and tribal efforts to prevent and reduce acts of terrorism.* Through the development of a strategic prevention model that is community-led, pilot sites will work to identify, address, and prevent individuals from becoming violent extremists, thereby preventing the possibility of extreme violent criminal behavior from occurring in our nation's communities.

### Justification

Violent extremism – terrorist radicalization; gang recruitment and initiation; extremist groups that condone and encourage ideologically motivated violent criminal behavior in the name of race, religion, or political and social beliefs – continues to be an emerging issue in the United States. The CVE Program is strongly supported by USAOs who are seeing the need for a community-led program to address this emerging issue on a first-hand basis.

A March 2012 report prepared by the University of Maryland's National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) looked at the organizational dynamics of far-right hate groups and found that of the 275 groups that were analyzed, 21 percent of them had members who had committed at least one violent criminal act.<sup>29</sup> The study also found that as these groups grew in size or age, the likelihood increased that members would become involved in violence.<sup>30</sup> A 2011 White House report/document, *Empowering Local Partners to Prevent Violent Extremism in the United States*, states, "In recent history, our country has faced plots by neo-Nazis and other anti-Semitic hate groups, racial supremacists, and international and domestic terrorist groups; and since the September 11 attacks, we have faced an expanded range of plots and attacks in the United States inspired or directed by al-Qa'ida and its affiliates and adherents as well as other violent extremists."<sup>31</sup> Although it cannot be assumed that all ideologically-motivated and extremist groups and their members are violent in nature, the ideology behind some of them may cause extreme radicalization in some individuals, which may lead them to commit or attempt a violent criminal act for the sake of their ideologies. This program's goal will be to prevent that extreme radicalization from occurring.

According to a September 17, 2014 Committee on Homeland Security press release, the United States estimates that approximately 15,000 foreign fighters have flown to Syria; over 100 of them are Americans.<sup>32</sup> U.S. authorities are seeing an increase in radicalized Westerners wanting to travel abroad. Additionally, U.S. authorities have uncovered over 70 homegrown violent Jihadist plots or attacks since 9/11. Many of those radicalized individuals were radicalized, at least in part, by online propaganda.<sup>33</sup> This program will seek to address criminal radicalization regardless of ethnicity or religion.

---

<sup>29</sup> <http://www.start.umd.edu/research-projects/terrorism-and-extremist-violence-united-states-tevus-database>

<sup>30</sup> Ibid.

<sup>31</sup> [http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/empowering\\_local\\_partners.pdf](http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/empowering_local_partners.pdf)

<sup>32</sup> <http://homeland.house.gov/press-release/fbi-dhs-nctc-heads-agree-isis-recruitment-and-radicalization-americans-dangerous-and>

<sup>33</sup> Ibid.

### Impact on Performance

To date, there has not been a concerted national community-led effort and focus on combating violent extremism in the United States. Communities throughout the nation are experiencing issues/events where community members are becoming radicalized while in the United States and are becoming known to authorities because of their criminal activities or plans. This pilot initiative will provide communities with funding and assistance in developing and implementing a strategy to prevent violent extremism from occurring in the first place by countering the influence of extremist groups; thereby reducing incidences of violent crimes in our communities.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$6,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	6,000	\$6,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$6,000	\$6,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>National Missing and Unidentified Persons System</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 6
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Objective 3.1 OJP Objective 6.1
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	National Institute of Justice
Ranking:	33 of 38
Program Increase:	Pos 0 FTE 0 Dollars <b>+\$2,400,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$2.4 million for the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs) Program, an increase of \$2.4 million above the FY 2015 Enacted level. NamUs is a national centralized repository and resource center for missing persons and unidentified decedent cases; its online system of databases can be searched by medical examiners, coroners, law enforcement officials, and the general public trying to locate missing persons or identify unknown human remains. The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is continuing its role to complete the development and upgrading of NamUs and fully implement the system expansion. The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) is seeking a dedicated appropriation to sustain NamUs operations and enhance its functionality.

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

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

### Justification

On any given day, there are over 90,000 missing persons known to law enforcement agencies in the United States. The NamUs system works to help resolve missing persons' cases by assisting state and local law enforcement and the families and loved ones of these missing persons upload and upgrade information and biometrics on their cases into the centralized online databases that

make up NamUs. Currently, there are approximately 10,000 missing persons' cases in the system from all over the country.

NamUs also assists criminal justice professionals in identifying unknown human remains. Prior to the creation of NamUs, the medical examiner and coroner communities did not have a mechanism for storing biometric data collected from thousands of unidentified human bodies found throughout the United States. NamUs provides the medical examiner and coroner communities with a case management system that creates a searchable repository of data on unidentified persons' cases; it also allows other medical examiners and coroners' offices to share data with the law enforcement community. NamUs is still gathering data on unidentified persons cases from all over the country; there are approximately 10,000 unidentified persons' cases currently entered into the system.

NamUs advances investigative innovation by leveraging the online accessibility of its databases to cross jurisdictional boundaries and simplifying the sharing of information between law enforcement agencies, medical examiners' and coroners' offices, and the general public. New cases can be added by law enforcement, medical examiners or coroners' offices, or the general public; be verified by case managers; and become visible and searchable across the country in a very short time. By breaking down barriers to communication among these key groups, the potential for solving missing persons' cases is enhanced and investigative workload is reduced.

Although portions of NamUs have been in place since 2007, its overall impact on missing persons and unidentified persons cases is just beginning to be felt. NamUs was designed with the help of experts with years of experience in missing persons and unidentified persons' investigations, who helped NIJ create an innovative, highly useable system that can not only assist in resolving current cases, but can also provide a forum for stakeholders in missing persons and unidentified persons' cases from all over the country to collaborate with each other.

This request will support the day-to-day operation of the NamUs databases and provide the funding needed to expand the functionality and services provided by the NamUs system. OJP will continue its ongoing efforts to enhance NamUs through technology upgrades, expanded use of biometric data (such as DNA, dental records, fingerprints, and anthropologists' reports), and improvements to the system's automated information processing capabilities. OJP is also exploring what role NamUs might fill in the area of critical incident response.

#### Impact on Performance

OJP seeks to ensure that NamUs continues to be a free online system of databases with the relevant and timely information needed by medical examiners, coroners, law enforcement officials, and the general public trying to resolve these cases. OJP will maximize the use of forensic services to assist in solving these cases, including but not limited to: acquisition and analysis of DNA, coordination/collection of family reference samples, anthropological and odontological review and evaluation, and fingerprint examination. Further, NamUs funding will continue to support identification of missing persons and/or unidentified human remains, across all of the U.S.'s jurisdictions, by entering data, locating data, and upgrading existing data in the NamUs system.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$2,400		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$2,400	\$2,400		
Grand Total				\$0	\$2,400	\$2,400		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Civil Legal Aid Competitive Grant Program</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Objective 3.1 OJP Objective 5.1
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	34 of 38
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$5,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President’s Budget requests \$5.0 million for a Civil Legal Aid Competitive Grant Program. This program, which will be administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) in collaboration with the Department’s Access to Justice Initiative (ATJ), will provide funding, training, and technical assistance to incentivize civil legal aid planning processes and system improvements, supporting innovative efforts to improve and expand civil legal assistance services at the state, local, and tribal levels.

### Support of the Department’s Strategic Goals

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

### Justification

Many Americans who appear in court to address significant life-altering events — such as foreclosure proceedings, child custody cases, or immigration hearings — do so without a lawyer. Although more than 50 million Americans technically qualify for federally funded legal assistance, over half of those who seek such assistance are turned away due to lack of funding. The cost of quality legal representation in civil cases and the lack of funding for civil legal assistance create a substantial “justice gap” for low- and moderate-income people in civil court proceedings.

Studies conducted by the Legal Services Corporation and other legal services organizations demonstrate that current federal funding for civil legal aid programs allows most of them to meet

only 20 percent of the civil legal needs of low-income Americans. Furthermore, these statistics describe only those below the poverty line and do not reflect the tens of millions of moderate income Americans who also cannot afford a lawyer. These findings are reinforced by the findings of an American Bar Foundation study, *Access Across America*, which concludes no state has a truly integrated civil legal assistance “system” capable of helping all relevant legal services providers to coordinate their client intake and services.

These failures have many consequences, such as:

- People who need help accessing housing, public schools, personal safety, healthcare, employment and other Department concerns, too often do not get it.
- Inefficiencies from escalating numbers of self-represented litigants compound budget woes for our courts, creating delays and additional burdens for both state and federal courts.
- Federal, state, local, and tribal governments lose out on economic benefits from providing legal assistance to people who cannot afford it by preventing harm and financial waste such as domestic violence or unnecessary evictions. For example, helping victims obtain child custody arrangements and child support payments that enable them to leave abusive relationships has the potential to significantly reduce incidents of domestic violence.

#### Impact on Performance

The Civil Legal Aid Competitive Grants Program can be used to promote a “race to the top” for access to civil legal justice that would challenge state, local, and tribal governments to develop truly integrated civil legal aid systems. These systems will leverage existing legal aid nonprofits, state courts, local bar associations, technology innovations, law schools, and pro bono programs to develop innovative models that make use of public/private collaboration. By requiring an evaluation of each project funded by this program, OJP will also further the Administration’s efforts to use evidence-based decision-making to improve results. This program offers the Department an opportunity to provide national leadership in the area of civil legal aid programs and help state, local, and tribal grantees to adapt their own blueprint for building integrated civil justice assistance systems in their jurisdictions through the lessons learned.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$5,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000		

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>OJP Minor Program Increases</b>
Strategic Goals:	Multiple (see chart)
Strategic Objectives:	Multiple (see chart)
Budget Appropriation:	Research, Evaluation, and Statistics State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance National Institute of Justice
Ranking:	37 of 38
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$10,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget is requesting \$10.0 million in minor increases to four programs. These small adjustments will support efforts to address Department and Administration. The proposed increases are detailed below:

(dollars in thousands)	DOJ Strategic Goal & Objective	OJP Strategic Goal & Objective	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget Request	FY 2016 Request vs. FY 2015 Enacted
<b>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</b>					
Forensic Science	Goal 3; Obj. 3.1	Goal 6; Obj. 6.2	4,000	6,000	2,000
<b>Subtotal, RES</b>			<b>4,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance:</b>					
Economic, High-technology and Cybercrime Prevention	Goal 3; Obj.3.1	Goal 4; Obj. 4.1	13,000	15,000	2,000
National Criminal History Records Improvement Program	Goal 3; Obj.3.1	Goal 6; Obj. 6.2	48,000	50,000	2,000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	Goal 3; Obj.3.4	Goal 7; Obj. 7.2	10,000	14,000	4,000
<b>Subtotal, SLLEA</b>			<b>71,000</b>	<b>79,000</b>	<b>8,000</b>
<b>Total, OJP Minor Increases</b>			<b>\$75,000</b>	<b>\$85,000</b>	<b>\$10,000</b>

### Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

The table above summarizes the alignment of these programs with the strategic goals and objectives of DOJ and OJP.

### Justification

The FY 2016 President's Budget request encourages innovation and evidence-based policies and programs throughout the justice system, and addresses the nation's most important criminal justice and public safety challenges.

Promoting the development and implementation of evidence-based policies and practices throughout the criminal and juvenile justice system is one of OJP's most important priorities. Evidence-based programs have the potential to help OJP's state, local, and tribal partners improve the efficiency and effectiveness of existing programs, develop innovative solutions to persistent criminal justice challenges, and improve outcomes. The increases requested for the Forensic Science and Economic, High-technology and Cybercrime Prevention Programs will provide additional support for activities to strengthening the practice of forensic sciences and responding to the growing threats of economic crime and cybercrime.

Electronic criminal history records play a vital role in supporting criminal investigations, background checks related to firearm purchases, licensing, employment, and the identification of persons subject to protective orders or wanted, arrested, or convicted for stalking and/or domestic violence. The increase requested for the National Criminal History Records Improvement Program (NCHIP) will provide additional funding to help states and territories improve the quality, timeliness, and immediate accessibility of criminal history and related records for use by federal, state, and local law enforcement.

Addressing substance abuse among incarcerated offenders is an important priority for state and local corrections systems and an important component in efforts to develop successful reentry programs. The increase requested for the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program will provide additional resources to help state and local governments develop and implement residential substance abuse treatment programs in their correctional and detention facilities and to create and maintain community-based aftercare services for offenders.

### Impact on Performance

The proposed increases to these programs will ensure that these programs have the resources needed to support effective operations, focus resources on programs that address high-priority criminal justice issues, and promote the development of evidence-based programs to improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system.

For further discussion of the NCHIP Program, please refer to the Performance, Resources, and Strategies section under the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance appropriation account on page 87.

For further discussion of the RSAT Program, please refer to the Performance, Resources, and Strategies section under the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance appropriation account on page 92.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$73,500				\$75,000				\$75,000

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$10,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$75,000	\$75,000		
Increase				\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$85,000	\$85,000		

## **VI. Program Decreases by Item**

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Youth Mentoring</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 2
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2 OJP Strategic Objective 2.2
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	2 of 38
Program Decrease:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE 0 Dollars <b>-\$32,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$58.0 million for the Youth Mentoring program, a decrease of \$32.0 million below the FY 2015 Enacted level. The Youth Mentoring program, administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), supports mentoring for youth at risk of educational failure, dropping out of school, or involvement in delinquent activities, including gangs.

### Justification

Mentoring is a process which uses relationships to teach, impart, or institute changes in behaviors or attitudes. Research indicates that, when well-implemented, mentoring can be a useful strategy in working with at-risk and high risk youth to promote positive outcomes across social, emotional, behavioral and academic areas of youth development and mentoring helps youth succeed in school and work and life. The Youth Mentoring Program includes solicitations geared toward supporting national and community organizations that directly serve youth through mentoring, target specific populations of youth, and enhance the capacity of other organizations to implement best practices in the areas of recruitment, training, and mentoring support.

The Administration and Congress share concern about the current state of the nation's economy. This Budget request reflects the President's commitment to cutting the deficit and restoring fiscal sustainability. This is a significant challenge, which required the Administration to make very difficult funding decisions across the federal government, including redirecting resources from some existing programs to address the most urgent national priorities.

As part of OJP's ongoing commitment to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of its grant programs, OJJDP will work with its grantees to seek greater cost efficiencies and coordination to ensure all of its juvenile justice programs operate more cost effectively.

### Impact on Performance

High-risk and at-risk populations are often underserved due to location, shortage of mentors, special physical or mental challenges, and other reasons. The goals of this initiative are to:

- Provide funding to state, local, community, and national organizations to propose the enhancement or expansion of initiatives that will assist in the development and maturity of community-based programs to provide quality mentoring services to high-risk populations; and
- Build the capacity of tribes to develop and implement culturally-sensitive mentoring activities on tribal reservations by strengthening and expanding existing mentoring activities in reservation communities that seek to increase participation of tribal youth in interactions with tribal adult mentors.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$88,500				\$90,000				\$90,000

### Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$32,000		

### Total Decrease for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$90,000	\$90,000		
Decrease				\$0	-\$32,000	-\$32,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$58,000	\$58,000		

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Objective 3.1 OJP Objective 5.4
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	National Institute of Justice
Ranking:	22 of 38
Program Decrease:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>-\$20,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$105.0 million to support DNA and other forensic science activities, a decrease of \$20.0 million below the FY 2015 Enacted level. Administered by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), funding will support DNA analysis and laboratory capacity enhancement, as well as forensic research, development, and evaluation that directly supports NIJ efforts to provide knowledge and tools to reduce crime and improve public safety through the implementation of programs that improve the quality and practice of forensic science. The greatest portion of the funding for this program is used to address the backlog of unanalyzed DNA samples and biological evidence from crime scenes, arrestees, and convicted offenders, as well as to assist law enforcement with solving cold cases and supporting efforts to identify missing and unidentified dead. Funds for DNA analysis have been and continue to be used to perform DNA analysis on sexual assault kits submitted to a forensic laboratory. Of the total requested amount, OJP will direct \$20 million toward reducing the backlog of sexual assault kits. Overall, OJP provides capacity building grants, training, and technical assistance to state and local governments and supports innovative forensic science research.

In addition to this funding, the President's Budget requests \$41.0 million for the Community Teams to Reduce the Sexual Assault Evidence Kit Backlog and Improve Sexual Assault Investigations Program, which will provide grants that support community efforts to develop plans and identify the most critical needs to address sexual assault prevention, investigation, prosecution and services, including addressing sexual assault kits (SAKs) at law enforcement agencies that have never been submitted to a crime laboratory.

### Justification

The Administration and Congress share concern about the current state of the nation's economy. This Budget request reflects the President's commitment to cutting the deficit and restoring fiscal sustainability. This is a significant challenge, which required the Administration to make very difficult funding decisions across the Federal government, including redirecting resources from some existing programs to address the most urgent national priorities.

### Impact on Performance

This initiative directly aligns with *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; DOJ's Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.4: Increase the capacity and availability of criminal justice and forensic science techniques for maintain public safety.*

No significant impact is expected, as the program will undertake efforts to ensure that funds are prioritized for use to address the cohort of DNA evidence representing the most serious of crimes, including rape and sexual assault.

For further discussion of the DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities, please refer to the Performance, Resources, and Strategies section under the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance appropriation account on page 91.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$125,000				\$125,000				\$125,000

### Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$20,000		

### Total Decrease for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$125,000	\$125,000		
Decrease				\$0	-\$20,000	-\$20,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$105,000	\$105,000		

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

**Item Name:** **VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse**

**Strategic Goals:** DOJ Strategic Goal 2  
OJP Strategic Goal 2

**Strategic Objective:** DOJ Objective 2.2  
OJP Strategic Objective 2.2

**Budget Appropriation:** Juvenile Justice Programs

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

**Ranking:** 24 of 38

**Program Decrease:** Positions **0** FTE **0** Dollars **-\$8,000,000**

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$11.0 million for the Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse, a decrease of \$8.0 million below the FY 2015 Enacted level. This program, administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), provides training and technical assistance to professionals involved in investigating, prosecuting, and treating child abuse. This program also supports the development of Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs) and/or multi-disciplinary teams (MDTs) designed to prevent the inadvertent revictimization of an abused child by the justice and social service systems in their efforts to protect the child.

### Justification

The National Children's Alliance is the national non-profit membership organization of CACs that implements standards for accreditation and provides funding to local CAC programs and state chapter organizations. The National Children's Advocacy Center, the nation's first CAC, provides education, training and professional services to promote excellence in child abuse response systems and serves as a national and international model for CACs.

Four Regional Children's Advocacy Centers are funded to assist in the development and expansion of local CACs and provide training, technical assistance, and other services to communities establishing multi-disciplinary programs. The four regional CACs will continue to be supported in FY 2016, however the funding levels would be reduced. The National Center for the Prosecution of Child Abuse provides a national training and technical assistance program for prosecutors and allied criminal justice professionals instrumental to the criminal prosecution of child abuse cases. OJJDP has administered funding for Victims of Child Abuse Act (VOCA) Programs since 1994.

The Administration and Congress share concern about the current state of the nation's economy. This Budget request reflects the President's commitment to cutting the deficit and restoring fiscal

sustainability. This is a significant challenge, which required the Administration to make very difficult funding decisions across the federal government, including redirecting resources from some existing programs to address the most urgent national priorities.

As part of OJP's ongoing commitment to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of its grant programs, OJJDP will work with its grantees to seek greater cost efficiencies and coordination to ensure all of its juvenile justice programs operate more cost effectively.

### Impact on Performance

The goals of this program are to:

1. Train criminal justice system professionals on innovative techniques for investigating, and prosecuting child abuse cases;
2. Promote a multidisciplinary approach to coordinating the investigations and prosecution of child abuse cases, thereby limiting the number of necessary pre-trial interviews for child victims, as well as to better assure the accuracy of each interview;
3. Increase the number of communities utilizing a Children's Advocacy Center approach to the investigation, prosecution and treatment of child abuse cases;
4. Assist communities in developing child-focused programs designed to improve the resources available to children and families;
5. Provide support to non-offending family members;
6. Enhance coordination among community agencies, professionals, and provide medical support to health care and mental health care professionals involved in the intervention, prevention, prosecution, and investigation systems that respond to child abuse cases; and
7. Improve the quality of child abuse prosecution by providing specialized training and technical assistance to prosecutors.

No negative impact is expected on performance.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$19,000				\$19,000				\$19,000

### Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$8,000		

### Total Decrease for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$19,000	\$19,000		
Decrease				\$0	-\$8,000	-\$8,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$11,000	\$11,000		

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Victims of Trafficking</b>
Strategic Goal:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.2
Strategic Objective:	OJP Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.2
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Office for Victims of Crime Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	27 of 38
Program Decrease:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>-\$31,750,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$10.5 million for the Victims of Trafficking Program, a decrease of \$31.8 million below the FY 2015 Enacted level. This program supports ongoing collaborative efforts to identify, rescue, and assist victims of human trafficking across the United States. The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) administers a Victims of Trafficking grant program focused on supporting comprehensive and specialized victim services for trafficking victims. The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and OVC jointly administer another Victims of Trafficking grant program, which provides grants to state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies and victim service organizations. OVC and BJA coordinate awards to law enforcement and victim services providers located in the same geographic areas to support the development of ongoing human trafficking task forces capable of addressing the full range of public safety and criminal justice issues surrounding human trafficking.

### Justification

In addition to the funding provided through the Victims of Trafficking Program, the FY 2016 Budget request includes an additional \$10.0 million under the Crime Victims Fund (CVF) to support enhanced services for domestic victims of trafficking. OVC and BJA will continue to work with their state, local, and tribal partners to promote more effective responses to trafficking and provide training and technical assistance to help communities throughout the nation respond to the challenges surrounding human trafficking in all of its forms. OJP will carefully coordinate anti-trafficking activities supported by both programs to help their state, local, and tribal partners make efficient use of all funding for anti-trafficking programs and reach as many victims as possible.

### Impact on Performance

These programs enhance partnerships between the federal and local law enforcement and victim service providers via enhanced information sharing and usage. The program will also include training to identify, investigate, and rescue victims of human trafficking.

Broad outcome goals for the human trafficking initiatives include 1) conducting proactive investigations of sex and labor trafficking in coordination with local, state, regional, and federal law enforcement and regulatory agencies; 2) identifying victims of all forms of human trafficking and offering a range of services to meet their needs; and 3) enhancing each community's capacity to identify and report trafficking crimes.

From the inception of the program in January 2003 through June 2013, OVC grantees provided services to 5,756 victims of trafficking. For the one year period of July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013, a total of 1,911 victims were served by the 32 victim service providers that were funded during that year. Of the 1,911 clients, 324 victims were identified and served through the OVC/BJA human trafficking task force initiative. Most of the grantees manage very diverse caseloads of human trafficking victims. Sixty percent of the victims served are foreign national and 40% were U.S. citizens. The number of U.S. citizens, served through these programs increased 25% from the previous year. The majority of victims served have been female victims of sex trafficking; however, 29% of the involved labor trafficking, and 19% (358) of all victims served were male.

In addition to providing direct services, OVC grantees across each grant program worked to enhance the community's capacity to identify and respond appropriately to victims of trafficking. From July 1, 2012, to June 30, 2013, grantees trained 47,617 professionals representing law enforcement, immigration attorneys, victim service providers, medical and mental health professionals, and faith-based and other community-based organizations.

Performance measurement data has not yet been completely aggregated for FY 2014 and FY 2015; however, due to the increased numbers of grants awarded in FY 2014 and FY 2015, OVC and BJA expect a significant increase in the numbers of victims identified and served.

No negative impact is expected on performance or outcomes.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$14,250				\$42,250				\$42,250

### Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$31,750		

### Total Decrease for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$42,250	\$42,250		
Decrease				\$0	-\$31,750	-\$31,750		
Grand Total				\$0	\$10,500	\$10,500		

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Crime Victims Fund</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 2
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Objective 2.2 OJP Objective 2.3
Budget Appropriation:	Crime Victims Fund
Organizational Program:	Office for Victims of Crime
Ranking:	28 of 38
Program Decrease:	Pos 0 FTE 0 Dollars <b>-\$1,361,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

The Administration is very appreciative of the one-time increase provided for the Crime Victims Fund (CVF) in FY 2015. In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests an annual obligation limitation of \$1.0 billion for the CVF, a decrease of \$1.4 billion below the FY 2015 Enacted level. Of the \$1.0 billion requested for the Crime Victims Fund obligation limitation in FY 2016, \$45.0 million will support the Office for Victims of Crimes' (OVC) Vision 21 initiative, of which \$20.0 million will support Vision 21 programs serving tribal victims of crime. In addition, \$10.0 million will support enhanced services for domestic victims of human trafficking.

OVC uses funding from the CVF to provide formula grants to the states to support crime victim compensation and victims services programs. The fund also supports victim services at the federal level, and provides a small amount of discretionary funding for national scope training and technical assistance to victims services professionals, efforts to enhance the capacity of victims services programs, and related efforts to promote innovation and build the evidence base regarding "what works" in the field for victims services and compensation programs.

### Justification

The 2016 Budget level maintains support for victim compensation and victim service programs, and allows OVC to assist victims services providers in using the \$2.3 billion provided to support CVF programs in FY 2015 in an effective and responsible manner, as well as to ensure that sufficient balances will be available in the CVF in future years to support victims and their families.

### ***Vision 21***

Even as the victim assistance field struggles to continue its current level of service, many service providers are having difficulty adapting to the changing needs of the victims they serve. OVC's ground-breaking 2013 report, *Vision 21: Transforming Victim Services*, outlines the inability of most providers to meet the challenges of serving victims in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Implementing the recommendations for change included in the Vision 21 report is a priority for OJP and the

Administration. With the Vision 21 funding appropriated in FY 2014, OVC initiated a number of innovative efforts that will cease without continued funding. The provision of discretionary Vision 21 funding enables OVC to support vital programming that cannot be supported under the current VOCA statutory framework. OVC proposes the following uses for the \$45.0 million requested in FY 2016 for Vision 21 implementation:

- Partnering with the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, and major victim stakeholder groups to develop a research agenda to prioritize work to address critical gaps in victim-related statistical data, research on evidence-based practices, and program evaluation (approximately \$8.0 million).
- Providing continuation funding for a discretionary grant program that supports wraparound legal assistance networks to provide comprehensive legal assistance to all victims of crime (approximately \$3.5 million).
- Continuing and expanding a discretionary grant program that awards grants to states to fund technology that enhances service delivery capacity, increases provider access to state-of-the-art training, promotes comprehensive strategic planning to support the development of victims service providers, expands critical data collection for program evaluation, streamlines administrative burdens on programs, and reaches more crime victims in new, innovative ways (approximately \$6.0 million).
- Supporting continuation of a discretionary grant program that enables OVC to provide operational funding to national organizations that serve victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, child victimization, and other crimes at the national and international levels (approximately \$7.5 million).

#### ***Vision 21 – Tribal Assistance***

- Implementing a discretionary grant program supporting cutting edge programming in Indian Country that goes beyond funding services to develop community capacity and sustainability of programs (approximately \$20.0 million).

#### ***Domestic Victims of Trafficking***

This program will fill specific gaps in services for U.S. citizen and legal permanent residents of the U.S. who become victims of human trafficking, particularly in the areas of case management, mental health, substance abuse services, and shelter. This funding will allow OVC to support services to victims in need of safety, support, and trauma-informed care. This request also supports DOJ's efforts to address the goals outlined in the multi-agency *Federal Strategic Action Plan on Services to Trafficking Victims in the United States*. Without additional resources, the Department and the victims services field at large will continue to have difficulty in meeting the needs of trafficking victims, especially trafficked children identified through current federal efforts such as the Innocence Lost and Project Safe Childhood task forces. (\$10.0 million)

### ***Antiterrorism and Emergency Reserve***

Finally, OVC seeks an expansion of statutory authority implementing the Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve Fund (AER) to allow OVC to provide help not only in response to criminal incidents of mass violence or terrorism, but also to other crime victimization emergency situations involving large numbers of victims. This expansion would allow OVC to access the AER to assist state and communities in such cases. This expanded authority could also be used in the aftermath of a natural or manmade disaster to support crime-related assistance such as relocation for domestic violence victims and their children from uninhabitable shelters. The FY 2016 Budget request includes proposed general provisions language to implement this expanded authority.

### **Impact on Performance**

The Crime Victims Fund supports the *Attorney General's Priority Goal: Protecting the Most Vulnerable Members of Society* by directing discretionary funding to innovative, cutting edge programming that support the goals and recommendations of OVC's Vision 21 strategy. This request will support programs in Indian Country that emphasize the development of community capacity and sustainable programs, as well as a new discretionary grant program for organizations that serve victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, child victimization, and other crimes at the national level, through Vision 21 funding.

In addition, the CVF supports the *Attorney General's Smart on Crime Initiative Goal: 'Surge' Recourses to Violence Prevention and Protecting the Most Vulnerable Members of Society*. By promoting implementation of the Vision 21 strategy and innovative victims assistance programs that support its goals, OVC will direct additional resources to state, local, and tribal victims services providers to help them address a number of urgent high priority issues, such as violent crime in Indian Country, human trafficking, and sexual assault.

OVC provides compensation and services for victims and their survivors from the CVF. Some four million victims annually receive hope and help, primarily through CVF funding streams that support direct assistance to victims and compensation for financial losses associated with the victimization. CVF funds support a broad range of victim services, from emergency food and shelter to crisis counseling and advocacy. The beneficiaries of these services include victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and child maltreatment, among others—although the needs of such victims exceed presently available resources.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$745,000				\$2,361,000				\$2,361,000

### Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$1,361,000		

### Total Decrease for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$2,361,000	\$2,361,000		
Decrease				\$0	-\$1,361,000	-\$1,361,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000		

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 6
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Objective 6.2
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Statistics
Ranking:	32 of 38
Program Decrease:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>-\$20,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$5.0 million for the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants Program, a decrease of \$20.0 million below the FY 2015 Enacted level. Administered by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), this program provides grants to assist states, state court systems, and tribal governments in updating NICS with the criminal history and mental health records of individuals who are precluded from purchasing or possessing guns. This program, established in the wake of the tragic shootings at Virginia Tech in April 2007, focuses on addressing the gap in information available to NICS about prohibiting mental health adjudications, commitments and other prohibiting factors.

### Justification

Many jurisdictions continue to struggle with meeting the eligibility requirements mandated by the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act of 1993. Currently, only 27 states qualify for funding under this program. BJS continues to work closely with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) to assist states in improving their participation in the NICS system. Although the Department is doing all that it can to help the states qualify for funding under the NICS Grants Program, progress has been limited, especially in states where meeting the NICS eligibility criteria requires changes in state laws and regulations.

The National Criminal History Records Improvement Program (NCHIP) helps states, tribes, and territories improve the quality, timeliness, and immediate accessibility of criminal history and related records for use by federal, state, and local law enforcement. Although its focus is considerably broader than that of the NICS Grants Program, NCHIP funding can be used to support criminal history records improvement activities that support NICS. For states that are still having difficulty meeting NICS eligibility criteria, NCHIP funding can provide vital immediate support for efforts to improve the availability and quality of records vital to NICS.

The Administration and Congress share concerns about the nation's fiscal health and the need to use federal resources in the most efficient manner possible. This Budget request reflects the President's commitment to cutting the deficit and restoring fiscal sustainability. In light of the fiscal constraints facing the Department and OJP, increasing funding for NCHIP was identified as the best option for helping OJP's state local, and tribal partners improve the availability and quality of the electronic criminal history records supporting the NICS system.

Impact on Performance

This decrease is not expected to have a significant impact on the Department's Violent Crime Priority Goal given the increase in funding for the National Criminal History Improvement Program, which will further strengthen the national background check system by assisting states and tribes in finding ways to make more records available to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), especially mental health records.

For further discussion of NICS grants program, please refer to the Performance, Resources, and Strategies section under the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance appropriation account on page 88.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$12,000				\$25,000				\$25,000

### Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$20,000		

### Total Decrease for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$25,000	\$25,000		
Decrease				\$0	-\$20,000	-\$20,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000		

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>OJP Program Eliminations</b>
Strategic Goals:	Multiple (see chart)
Strategic Objectives:	Multiple (see chart)
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance Office for Victims of Crime
Ranking:	35 of 38
Program Decrease:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>-\$58,500,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests the elimination of discretionary funding for several programs, totaling \$58.5 million to concentrate funding on supporting core justice assistance grant programs, promoting evidence-based programs and practices throughout the justice system, and addressing the nation's most important criminal justice challenges (such as improving victims services and promoting improvements in state, local, and tribal indigent defense programs).

(dollars in thousands)	DOJ Strategic Goal & Objective	OJP Strategic Goal & Objective	FY 2015 Enacted Level	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 vs. FY 2015 Enacted
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance:</b>					
Indian Country Initiatives	Goal 3; Obj.3.1	Goal 5; Obj. 5.3	30,000	0	-30,000
John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grants	Goal 3; Obj.3.1	Goal 5; Obj. 5.2	2,000	0	-2,000
National Center for Campus Public Safety	Goal 2; Obj.2.1	Goal 1; Obj. 1.2	2,000	0	-2,000
Paul Coverdell Grants	Goal 3; Obj.3.1	Goal 5; Obj. 5.4	12,000	0	-12,000
Vision 21	Goal 2; Obj.2.3	Goal 2; Obj.2.3	12,500	0	-12,500
<b>Subtotal, SLLEA</b>			<b>\$58,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-\$58,500</b>
<b>Total, OJP Program Eliminations</b>			<b>\$58,500</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>-\$58,500</b>

### Justification

It is essential that OJP continue to support robust research and evaluation programs, encourage the continued development of evidence-based programs, and maintain funding for programs vital to our state, local, and tribal partners in the criminal justice system. Funding priority programs like Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG), Second Chance, as well as Research and Statistics ensures that these programs can continue their critical work.

The President's Budget provides \$45.0 million for implementing the Office for Victims of Crime's Vision 21 strategic plan from within the amount provided under the Crime Victims Fund obligation limitation. Therefore, OJP is not requesting any discretionary funding for Vision 21 activities in FY 2016.

The FY 2016 Budget requests a seven percent set aside from OJP discretionary grant and reimbursement programs to support tribal justice assistance programs in place of the Indian Country Initiatives line item. Based on the FY 2016 request, this set aside would provide \$114.4 million to support flexible justice assistance grants to help Indian tribes and Native Alaskan communities address their unique law enforcement, criminal justice, and public safety challenges.

The President's Budget is requests no funding for the National Center for Campus Public Safety. The Center, which was funded for the first time in FY 2013, received appropriations in FY 2013 and 2014. The available balances on FY 2013 and 2014 awards from this program, combined with the additional funding Congress provided in FY 2015, is sufficient to support the Center's activities through the end of FY 2016.

#### Impact on Performance

The elimination of these programs during this time of fiscal restraint will allow OJP to continue to focus limited resources on the programs most likely to fulfill OJP's goals and objectives.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$58,500

### Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$58,500		

### Total Decrease for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$58,500	\$58,500		
Decrease				\$0	-\$58,500	-\$58,500		
Grand Total				\$0	\$0	\$0		

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>OJP Minor Program Decreases</b>
Strategic Goals:	Multiple (see chart)
Strategic Objectives:	Multiple (see chart)
Budget Appropriation:	Research, Evaluation, and Statistics State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance National Institute of Justice Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	36 of 38
Program Decrease:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>-\$38,750,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget is requesting minor decreases to six programs, totaling \$38.8 million. These small adjustments will help OJP focus its limited resources on Administration, Congressional, and Department budgetary priorities such as responding to violent extremism, improving community policing, restoring funding for vital juvenile justice and research programs, and promoting evidence-based programs. The proposed decreases are detailed below:

(dollars in thousands)	DOJ Strategic Goal & Objective	OJP Strategic Goal & Objective	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget Request	FY 2016 Request vs. FY 2015 Enacted
<b>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</b>					
Regional Information Sharing System	Goal 3; Obj.3.1	Goal 5; Obj. 5.1	30,000	25,000	-5,000
<b>Subtotal, RES</b>			<b>30,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>-5,000</b>
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>					
Bulletproof Vest Partnership	Goal 2; Obj 2.1	Goal 1; Obj 1.3	22,250	0	-22,250
Drug Courts	Goal 3; Obj.3.4	Goal 3; Obj. 3.1	41,000	36,000	-5,000
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	Goal 3; Obj.3.1	Goal 3; Obj. 3.2	11,000	9,000	-2,000
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	Goal 3; Obj.3.4	Goal 7; Obj. 7.1	13,000	10,500	-2,500
Veterans Treatment Courts	Goal 3; Obj.3.4	Goal 3; Obj. 3.1	5,000	4,000	-1,000
<b>Subtotal, SLLEA</b>			<b>92,250</b>	<b>59,500</b>	<b>-10,500</b>

(dollars in thousands)	DOJ Strategic Goal & Objective	OJP Strategic Goal & Objective	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget Request	FY 2016 Request vs. FY 2015 Enacted
<b>Juvenile Justice Programs</b>					
Missing and Exploited Children	Goal 2; Obj.2.2	Goal 2; Obj.2.1	68,000	67,000	-1,000
<b>Subtotal, JJP</b>			<b>68,000</b>	<b>67,000</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
<b>Total, OJP Minor Increases</b>			<b>\$190,250</b>	<b>\$151,500</b>	<b>-\$38,750</b>

Justification

In order to fund innovative programs, ensure adequate funding for vital research and evidence-based programs, and address emerging criminal justice priorities, it is essential for OJP to focus its FY 2016 Budget request on these priorities. The decreases requested above were necessary to provide funding for important criminal and juvenile justice priorities and were carefully considered to ensure they would have no significant negative effects on these programs.

The Bulletproof Vest Partnership initiative reimburses state, local, and tribal law enforcement and public safety agencies for the purchase of body armor, paying up to 50 percent of the cost of vests purchased for qualifying public safety officers. The FY 2016 request replaces the line item appropriation for this program with a \$22.5 million carveout under the Byrne Justice Assistance Grant program, which is an increase of \$250,000 above the FY 2015 Enacted level.

The small reductions to the Drug Courts and Veterans Treatment Courts Programs proposed in the FY 2016 Budget will enable the Department to offset its proposed \$5.5 million increase to the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program (formerly the Mentally Ill Offender Program). This adjustment is being proposed in response to a growing interest among OJP's state, local, and tribal partners in evidence based programs to assist mentally ill individuals involved in the justice system and growing demand for funding to support such programs.

Impact on Performance

These decreases are will have no significant impacts on these programs in FY 2016 and will allow OJP to focus its limited resources on the programs most likely to address shared Administration, DOJ, and OJP priorities and to improve outcomes for OJP's state, local and tribal partners.

For further discussion of the Regional Information Sharing System, please refer to the Performance, Resources, and Strategies section under the Research Evaluation and Statistics appropriation account on page 72.

For further discussion of the Drug Court and Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs, please refer to the Performance, Resources, and Strategies section under the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance appropriation account on pages 94-96.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$165,000				\$168,000				\$168,000

### Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$16,500		

### Total Decrease for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$168,000	\$168,000		
Decrease				\$0	-\$16,500	-\$16,500		
Grand Total				\$0	\$151,500	\$151,500		

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)</b>
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Objective 5.1
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	38 of 38
Program Decrease:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>-\$185,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2016, the President's Budget requests no funding for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP), a decrease of \$185.0 million below the FY 2015 Enacted level. SCAAP provides partial reimbursement to states and localities for prior year costs of incarcerating illegal aliens (both those with known status and those with undetermined status – “unknowns” – although at different rates of reimbursement) with at least one felony or two misdemeanor convictions for violations of state or local law, and who are incarcerated at least four consecutive days.

### Justification

SCAAP reimburses state and localities for corrections costs associated with holding criminal aliens and does not promote reforms or offer strategies or tools that will help participating jurisdictions reduce corrections costs or improve public safety.

Continuing the President's strategy, the FY 2016 Budget proposes to consolidate existing programs into larger, more flexible programs that offer state, local, and tribal grantees greater flexibility in using grant funding and developing innovative approaches to their criminal justice needs. This request concentrates funding on programs that promote the adoption and use of proven, evidence-based programs throughout state, local, and tribal criminal justice systems. New programs included in the Budget address urgent unmet criminal justice needs or contribute to the development of new evidence-based programs and greater understanding of the nation's law enforcement and criminal justice challenges.

### Impact on Performance

No negative impact is expected as a result of this program elimination.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$180,000				\$185,000				\$185,000

### Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

### Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$185,000		

### Total Decrease for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$185,000	\$185,000		
Decrease				\$0	-\$185,000	-\$185,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$0	\$0		

## **VII. Exhibits**