

U.S. Department of Justice

FY 2018 PERFORMANCE BUDGET

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS



May 2017

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# **I. Overview**



**Department of Justice  
Office of Justice Programs  
FY 2018 Budget Request  
Overview**

**Mission**

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

**Strategy**

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

<b>FY 2018 OJP Budget Request At A Glance</b>	
FY 2017 Continuing Resolution (Discretionary):	\$1,835.0 million (786 positions)
FY 2018 Discretionary Budget Request:	\$1,297.3 million (711 positions)
Discretionary Program Changes:	-\$537.7 million, -75 positions
FY 2017 Continuing Resolution (Mandatory):	\$3,120.0 million
FY 2018 Mandatory Budget Request:	\$3,078.0 million
Mandatory Program Changes:	-\$42.0 million
<b>Grand Total, FY 2018 President's Budget:</b>	<b>\$4,375.3 million</b>

**Resources**

In FY 2018, OJP requests \$1,297.3 million in discretionary funding, which is \$537.7 million below the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution (CR) level. OJP also requests \$3,078.0 million in mandatory funding, which is \$42.0 million below the FY 2017 CR level. The FY 2018 Budget proposes a \$40.0 million cancellation of prior year discretionary balances and a \$1,310 million cancellation of mandatory balances.

**Personnel**

OJP's direct positions for FY 2018 total 711 positions. OJP's FY 2018 request includes a decrease of 75 positions from the FY 2017 CR level.

## **Organization**

An Assistant Attorney General (AAG), who promotes coordination among OJP bureaus and offices, heads OJP. OJP has six bureaus and offices: 1) the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), 2) the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), 3) the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), 4) the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), 5) the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), and 6) the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART). The AAG is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. All other OJP bureau and office heads are presidentially appointed.

## **Budget Structure**

OJP's budget structure is comprised of the following six appropriation accounts:

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

## **FY 2018 OJP Priorities**

OJP's FY 2018 budget request focuses on three key priorities: 1) combating violent crime; 2) increasing law enforcement officer safety; and 3) savings and efficiencies.

### **1. Combating violent crime**

OJP advances this top priority by leveraging partnerships with state, local, and tribal agencies to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers.

In FY 2018, OJP is proposing one enhancement and one new appropriation line item to address this priority. As detailed below, responding to the heroin and opioid crisis and maintaining effective research and statistics are also key focuses for OJP within this priority area.

#### Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) Block Grants

The FY 2018 request includes \$70.0 million for a new PSN Block Grants program, which will build on the work of the Department's ongoing PSN Initiative to create safer neighborhoods through sustained reductions in gang violence and gun crime. DOJ proposes to fund this request by redirecting funding from the programs consolidated under the PSN Block Grants program to support this request, as well as through strategic reductions to other OJP programs. The program relies on partnerships of federal, state, and local agencies led by the U.S. Attorney (USA) in each federal judicial district to enhance the effectiveness of its crime and violence reduction efforts. With only limited restrictions, use of the funds will be locally controlled to address problems that are identified locally.

#### National Crime Reduction Assistance Network

The National Crime Reduction Assistance (NCRA) Network (formerly known as the Violence Reduction Network) is proposed as a new appropriation line item, but builds upon and improves an existing program. This program leverages DOJ resources to reduce violence in some of the country's cities with the highest violent crime rates. The partnership includes OJP, along with the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS Office), the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), and the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS).

#### Heroin and Opioid Crisis

The Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 was signed into law on July 22, 2016, and the first FY 2017 CR provided \$20 million to carry out the authorizations in the Act. In FY 2017, OJP's Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) developed and released solicitations for its new Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Grants Program. This program aims to support cross-system collaboration; develop and implement strategies to reach survivors of non-fatal overdoses and their loved ones; provide treatment and recovery support services; expand diversion and alternative to incarceration programs; expand services in rural or tribal communities; implement and enhance prescription drug monitoring programs; and assess the impact of new strategies. OJP will coordinate awards funded by the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) with awards under this program to help state, local, and tribal jurisdictions integrate PDMP systems and the data they provide into their responses to opioid abuse. OJP will maintain support for complementary programs including Drug Courts and Veterans Treatment Courts, Residential Substance Abuse Treatment, Smart Policing, Smart Prosecution, and Second Chance Act reentry initiatives.

#### Research and Statistics

The FY 2018 President's Budget requests an increase in the Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (RES) set-aside from two percent to three percent. The set-aside amount from OJP discretionary programs supports the base programs of OJP's National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The research and statistics provided by these two agencies are critical to reducing crime.

NIJ research identifies or develops and then promotes crime-reduction policies and strategies that are cost effective. For example, an NIJ-facilitated partnership between law enforcement and researchers in St. Louis reduced firearm assaults by 50 percent compared to control areas using the “hot spot” policing strategy.

Similarly, the collection and analysis of timely, reliable statistics on crime and criminals are essential for effective law enforcement strategies. BJS’s National Crime Victimization Survey, for example, is the nation's primary source of information on criminal victimization and the only way to estimate crime not reported to law enforcement. This large, nationally representative survey has been collecting data since 1973 and is an important tool for tracking changes over time in crime and the justice system. Objective statistics from BJS enable the Department to address whether criminal justice programs and policies are, in fact, reducing crime.

## **2. Increasing law enforcement officer safety**

The Federal Government alone cannot successfully address rising crimes rates, secure public safety, protect and respect the civil rights, or implement best practices in policing. These are, primarily, tasks for state, local, and tribal law enforcement. By strengthening longstanding and productive relationships with these law enforcement partners, OJP will improve public safety for all Americans.

The FY 2018 request safeguards OJP grants to state, local, and tribal law enforcement to ensure greater safety for law enforcement personnel and the people they serve. Critical programs aimed at protecting the life and safety of state and local law enforcement personnel, including the Officer Robert Wilson III Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officers and Ensuring Officer Resilience and Survivability (VALOR) Initiative, the Bulletproof Vest Partnership (BVP) and NIJ base funding, are proposed at levels equal to those under the FY 2017 CR. BVP funding is requested within the Byrne/JAG Program, rather than its own line item in the FY 2018 request.

### VALOR Initiative

The VALOR Initiative supports programs that provide training on officer safety and wellness, facilitate research on law enforcement injuries and fatalities, and prepare officers to handle active shooter situations safely and effectively. This initiative has provided training to over 26,230 law enforcement officers since its creation in 2010 and has received a very positive reception from the law enforcement community.

### Bulletproof Vest Partnership

This program supports the purchase of body armor that has been tested and found compliant with applicable ballistic and stab standards promulgated by NIJ. Since its inception in 1999, over 13,000 jurisdictions have participated in the BVP, and in FYs 2015 and 2016, protective vests were directly attributable to saving the lives of at least 28 law enforcement and corrections officers. Three of those vests were purchased, in part, with BVP funds.

### NIJ Research on Officer Safety

NIJ sets the standards for criminal justice equipment, technology, and strategies from body armor to officer safety and wellness. Since the inception of NIJ’s body armor compliance testing

program in 1975, there has been a 40 percent reduction in police officer line of duty fatalities. Other examples include NIJ studies on the effectiveness of tools to increase the roadside visibility of police officers and their vehicles and NIJ support for the development of web-based tools and public service announcements to help improve the safety of police officers, firefighters, and other emergency responders on the nation's roadways.

### **3. Savings and efficiencies**

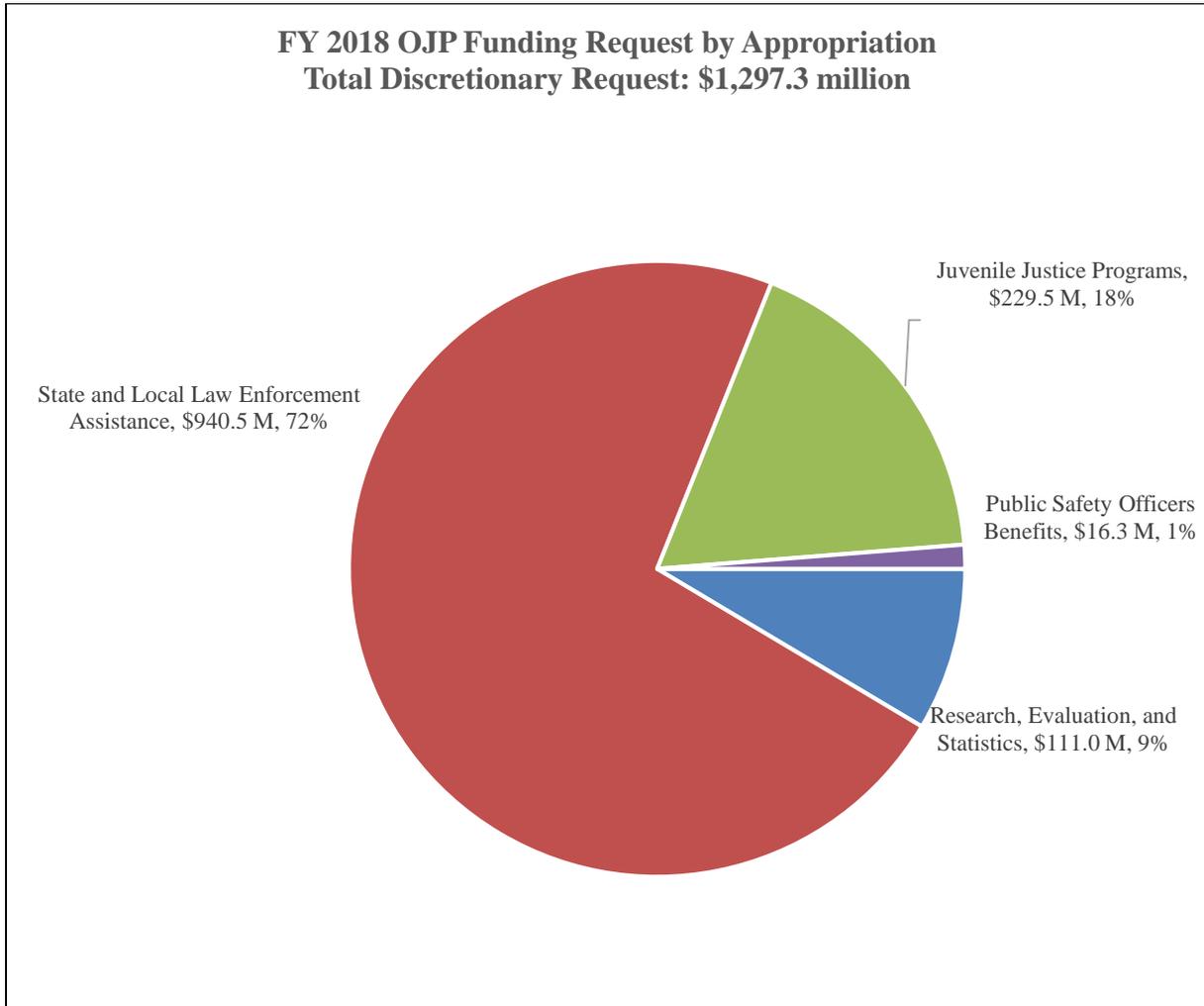
The FY 2018 request saves taxpayer dollars through consolidations, eliminations, and decreases in targeted areas while maintaining FY 2017 CR levels for the majority of its programs.

The request eliminates \$210 million for the State Criminal and Alien Assistance Program, which does not require recipients to use their awards solely for addressing the cost of detaining illegal aliens in state, local, and tribal detention facilities. In addition, this program cannot provide sufficient reimbursement to address state and local concerns. Other large programs are reduced to levels that do not compromise their effectiveness.

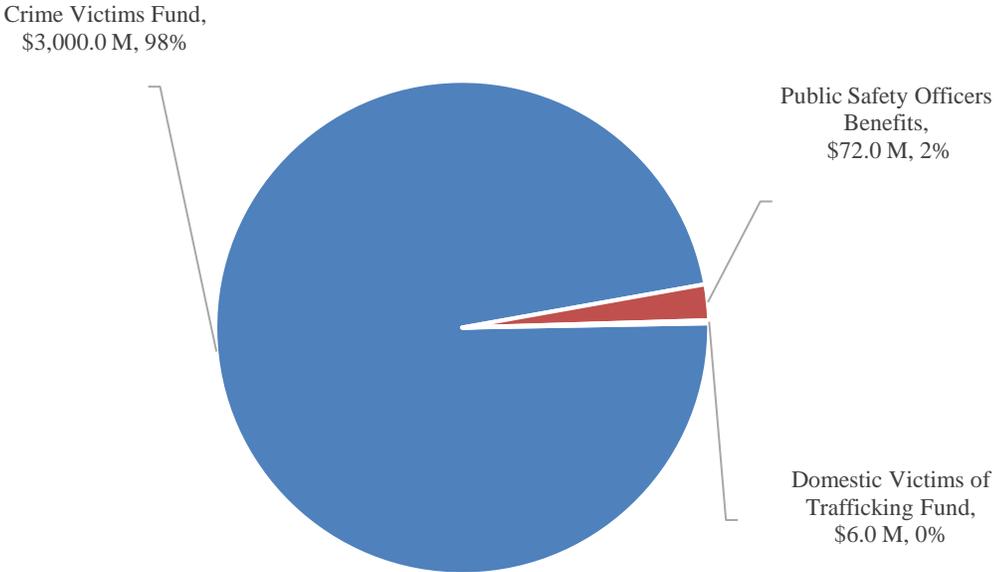
OJP is also continuing its efforts with the other two DOJ grant-making components, the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) and the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), to identify savings and efficiencies across components. OJP is requesting an increase in its Management and Administration funding in FY 2018 from the FY 2017 level to support the upgrade of the Grants Management System (GMS) building on the GrantsNet initiative. This upgrade will advance the efficiency and transparency of OJP's grants, research, and statistical programs through the implementation of business process improvements and commercially-available emerging technologies, and it is critical to OJP's grant management and oversight functions. It will allow OJP to further leverage its grants management system as a shared service among the Department's grant components and will play a vital role in sustaining the grant management and oversight functions for OJP, COPS, and OVW. Also, the implementation of this technological upgrade for GMS will reduce or limit the number of obstacles for the grant making component migration to the DOJ Unified Financial Management System.

**1. FY 2018 OJP Funding Request by Appropriation**

The pie charts below depict OJP's FY 2018 discretionary and mandatory budget requests by appropriation.



**FY 2018 OJP Funding Request by Appropriation**  
**Total Mandatory Request: \$3,078.0 million**



**Office of Justice Programs  
Funding by Appropriation  
FY 2016 - FY 2018**  
(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted (P.L. 114- 113)	FY 2017 C.R. Rate	FY 2018 President's Budget Request	FY 2018 President's Budget vs. FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget vs. FY 2017 C.R. Rate
<b>Justice Assistance/Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</b>					
Criminal Justice Statistics Programs	41,000	40,922	41,000	0	78
Forensic Science	4,000	998	4,000	0	3,002
Transfer - NIST	[3,000]	[0]	[3,000]	[0]	[3,000]
Regional Information Sharing System (RISS)	35,000	34,933	30,000	-5,000	-4,933
Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs	36,000	35,933	36,000	0	67
<b>Subtotal, Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</b>	<b>116,000</b>	<b>112,786</b>	<b>111,000</b>	<b>-5,000</b>	<b>-1,786</b>
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>					
Adam Walsh Act ( <i>funds transferred from CVF in FY 2018 request</i> )	20,000	19,962	20,000	0	38
Body-Worn Camera Partnership Program ( <i>funded under JAG in FY 2018 request</i> )	22,500	22,457	0	-22,500	-22,457
Body-Worn Camera Research and Statistics	5,000	4,990	0	-5,000	-4,990
Bulletproof Vests Partnership ( <i>funded under JAG in FY 2018 request</i> )	22,500	20,960	0	-22,500	-20,960
NIST Transfer ( <i>funds transferred from BPV under JAG in FY 2018 request</i> )	[1,500]	[1,497]	[0]	[-1,500]	[-1,497]
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	15,000	14,971	0	-15,000	-14,971
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)	376,000	375,285	332,500	-43,500	-42,785
Body Worn Camera Partnership Program	[0]	[0]	[22,500]	[22,500]	[22,500]
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	[0]	[0]	[22,500]	[22,500]	[22,500]
Transfer-NIST	[0]	[0]	[[1,500]]	[[1,500]]	[[1,500]]
National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs) ( <i>funded under Paul Coverdell Grants in FY 2018 request</i> )	[2,400]	[2,395]	[0]	[-2,400]	[-2,395]
Research on Domestic Radicalization	[4,000]	[3,992]	[4,000]	[0]	[8]
Smart Policing	[5,000]	[4,990]	[5,000]	[0]	[10]
Smart Prosecution	[2,500]	[2,495]	[4,000]	[1,500]	[1,505]
VALOR Initiative	[15,000]	[14,971]	[15,000]	[0]	[29]
Byrne JAG – Presidential Nominating Conventions	100,000	99,810	0	-100,000	-99,810
Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program	2,500	2,495	2,500	0	5
Community Teams to Reduce the SAK Backlog	45,000	44,914	45,000	0	86
Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Program	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	0
Comprehensive School Safety Initiative	75,000	74,857	20,000	-55,000	-54,857
Court Appointed Special Advocate Program	9,000	8,983	9,000	0	17
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	125,000	124,762	105,000	-20,000	-19,762
DNA Analysis and Capacity Program	[117,000]	[116,778]	[97,000]	[-20,000]	[-19,778]
Post-Conviction DNA Testing	[4,000]	[3,992]	[4,000]	[0]	[8]
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners	[4,000]	[3,992]	[4,000]	[0]	[8]
Children Exposed to Violence <i>funds transferred from CVF in FY 2018 budget request</i>	8,000	7,985	8,000	0	15
Drug Court Program	42,000	41,920	40,000	-2,000	-1,920
Economic, High-tech, Cybercrime Prevention	13,000	12,975	11,000	-2,000	-1,975
Intellectual Property Enforcement Program	[2,500]	[2,495]	[2,500]	[0]	[5]
Indian Country Initiatives ( <i>funded by the 7% Flexible Tribal Grants set aside in the FY 2018 request</i> )	30,000	29,943	0	-30,000	-29,943
John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program	2,000	1,999	0	-2,000	-1,999
Justice and Mental Health Collaboration (formerly Mentally Ill Offender Act Program)	10,000	9,981	10,000	0	19

	FY 2016 Enacted (P.L. 114-113)	FY 2017 C.R. Annualized Rate	FY 2018 President's Budget Request	FY 2018 President's Budget vs. FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget Request vs. FY 2017 C.R. Annualized Rate
Justice Reinvestment (Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction)	27,500	27,448	22,000	-5,500	-5,448
National Crime Reduction Assistance Network	0	0	5,000	5,000	5,000
National Criminal Records History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	48,000	47,909	53,000	5,000	5,091
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants / NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP)	25,000	24,952	15,000	-10,000	-9,952
National Sex Offender Public Website	1,000	998	1,000	0	2
Paul Coverdell Grants	13,500	13,474	13,000	-500	-474
National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs)	[0]	[0]	[2,400]	[2,400]	[2,400]
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	13,000	12,975	12,000	-1,000	-975
President-Elect Security Costs	0	7,000	0	0	-7,000
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	10,500	10,480	15,500	5,000	5,020
Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) Block Grants (new program in FY 2018)	0	0	70,000	70,000	70,000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	12,000	11,977	12,000	0	23
Second Chance Act/Offender Re-entry	68,000	67,871	48,000	-20,000	-19,871
Children of Incarcerated Parents Grants	[5,000]	[4,990]	[5,000]	[0]	[10]
Pay for Success (discretionary)	[7,500]	[7,486]	[7,500]	[0]	[14]
Pay for Success (Permanent Supportive Housing Model)	[[5,000]]	[[4,990]]	[[5,000]]	[[0]]	[[10]]
Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)	[4,000]	[3,992]	[4,000]	[0]	[8]
Smart Probation	[6,000]	[5,989]	[6,000]	[0]	[11]
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	210,000	209,601	0	-210,000	-209,601
Veterans Treatment Courts	6,000	5,989	6,000	0	11
Victims of Trafficking (funds transferred from CVF in FY2018 budget request)	45,000	44,914	45,000	0	86
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction/ (S&L Gun Crime Prosecution Assistance)	6,500	6,488	0	-6,500	-6,488
<b>Subtotal, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>	<b>1,408,500</b>	<b>1,431,325</b>	<b>940,500</b>	<b>-468,000</b>	<b>-490,825</b>
<b>Juvenile Justice Programs</b>					
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	2,000	1,995	2,000	0	5
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	8,000	7,985	0	-8,000	-7,895
Delinquency Prevention Program (formerly Title V: Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants)	17,500	17,467	17,000	-500	-467
Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal	[500]	[499]	[500]	[0]	[1]
Gang Prevention/Gang and Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Initiatives	[5,000]	[4,990]	[5,000]	[0]	[10]
Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	[2,000]	[1,996]	[2,000]	[0]	[4]
Tribal Youth Program (funded by the 7% Flexible Tribal Grants set aside in the FY 2018 request)	[10,000]	[9,981]	[0]	[-10,000]	[-9,981]
Indigent Defense Initiative-- Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program	2,500	2,495	2,500	0	5
Missing and Exploited Children (funds transferred from CVF in FY 2018 budget request)	72,160	72,023	72,000	-160	-23
Part B: Formula Grants	58,000	57,890	58,000	0	110
Emergency Planning - Juvenile Detention Facilities	[500]	[499]	[500]	[0]	[1]
VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program (funds transferred from CVF in FY2018 budget request)	20,000	19,962	20,000	0	38
Youth Mentoring	90,000	89,829	58,000	-32,000	-31,829
<b>Subtotal, Juvenile Justice Programs</b>	<b>270,160</b>	<b>269,646</b>	<b>229,500</b>	<b>-202,340</b>	<b>-40,146</b>

	FY 2016 Enacted (P.L. 114-113)	FY 2017 C.R. Annualized Rate	FY 2018 President's Budget Request	FY 2018 President's Budget vs. FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget Request vs. FY 2017 C.R. Annualized Rate
<b>Public Safety Officers Benefits (PSOB)</b>					
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program-Disability and Educational Assistance Benefits Programs	16,300	16,269	16,300	0	31
<b>Subtotal, PSOB Discretionary</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>16,269</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Total, OJP Discretionary</b>	<b>1,810,960</b>	<b>1,830,027</b>	<b>1,297,300</b>	<b>-513,660</b>	<b>-532,727</b>
<i>New Flexible Tribal Grants - 7% Set Aside</i>	0	0	90,020	90,020	90,020
<i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics - 3% Set Aside</i>	30,563	0	35,550	4,987	35,550
<b>Public Safety Officers Benefits—Death Benefits (Mandatory)</b>	72,000	72,000	72,000	0	0
<b>Subtotal, PSOB Mandatory</b>	<b>72,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>72,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Crime Victims Fund* (Mandatory)</b>	<b>3,042,000</b>	<b>3,042,000</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>-42,000</b>
Inspector General Oversight	[10,000]	[10,000]	[10,000]	[0]	[0]
Crime Victims Fund - Vision 21	[0]	[0]	[25,000]	[25,000]	[25,000]
Transfer to the Office on Violence Against Women	[379,000]	[0]	[445,000]	[66,000]	[445,000]
Transfer to the Office of Justice Programs	[0]	[0]	[165,000]	[165,000]	[165,000]
Tribal Victims Assistance Grants - 5% set aside	[0]	[0]	[150,000]	[150,000]	[150,000]
Research, Evaluation, and Statistics - 3% set aside	[0]	[0]	[90,000]	[90,000]	[90,000]
<b>Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund (Mandatory)</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total, OJP Mandatory ( PSOB, CVF, and DTVF)</b>	<b>3,120,000</b>	<b>3,120,000</b>	<b>3,078,000</b>	<b>-42,000</b>	<b>-42,000</b>
<b>Grand Total, OJP</b>	<b>4,930,960</b>	<b>4,950,027</b>	<b>4,375,300</b>	<b>-550,660</b>	<b>-584,217</b>
Discretionary Cancellation (from Unobligated Balances)	-40,000	-40,000	-40,000	0	-40,000
Mandatory Cancellation (from Crime Victims Fund)			-1,310,000	-1,310,000	-1,310,000

## **I. Summary of Program Changes**

Summary of Program Changes					
Program Increases					
Item Name	Program Description	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Page
National Crime Reduction Assistance (NCRA) Network	Creates an opportunity for cities to consult directly with DOJ and with national and international practitioners and researchers who have proven track records on how to develop and implement strategies and tactics that will effectively reduce violence.	0	0	5,000	70
National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	Provides support necessary for states and territories to improve the quality, timeliness, and immediate accessibility of criminal history and related records. These records play a vital role in supporting the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) and helping federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement investigate crime and promote public safety.	0	0	5,091	73
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	Helps prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse in state and local confinement facilities. This includes prisons and jails, lockups, community confinement facilities, and juvenile facilities.	0	0	5,020	76
Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) Block Grants (new program in FY 2018)	Improves the capacity of state, local, and tribal law enforcement and criminal justice agencies as well as communities to address gun violence, violent crime and gangs.	0	0	70,000	79
OJP Minor Program Increases (CR Adjustments)	Requests minor program increases to restore 18 discretionary programs to the FY 2016 Enacted level to ensure their continued effectiveness.	0	0	644	83
OJP Management and Administration	Provides personnel and resources to fulfill stewardship obligations, ensure transparency and accountability in the use of federal grant funding, and operate efficiently and effectively.	[0]	[0]	[6,000]	86
<b>Total Program Increases</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>85,755</b>	
Program Eliminations					
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	Reimburses states and localities for part of their prior year costs for incarcerating illegal aliens with at least one felony or two misdemeanor convictions for violations of state or local law. As the Administration is proposing enhancements to federal immigration enforcement efforts, these enhancements will reduce the need for funding to address the financial impact of holding criminal aliens in state, local, and tribal detention facilities.	0	0	-209,601	112
Byrne JAG – Presidential Nominating Conventions	This program provided one-time funding for security costs related to the 2016 nominating conventions; therefore, funding is no longer needed.	0	0	-99,810	112
Indian Country	Assists tribes in improving the functioning of their justice systems and making their communities safer. The proposed 7% tribal set-aside will provide for these needs.	0	0	-29,943	112
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation (BCJI) Program	Supports place-based strategies that combine law enforcement, community policing, prevention, intervention, and treatment, and neighborhood restoration. The PSN Block Grants Program has replaced this program.	0	0	-14,971	112
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	Reduces and prevents youth violence through a wide variety of activities such as street-level outreach, conflict mediation, and the changing of community norms to reduce violence—particularly shootings and killings. The PSN Block Grants Program has replaced this program.	0	0	-7,985	112
President Elect Security	This program provides one-time funding to assist cities in addressing extraordinary costs related to providing security for the President-elect; therefore, this funding is no longer needed.	0	0	-7,000	112
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction	Improves the capacity of state, local, and tribal law enforcement and criminal justice agencies as well as communities to address gun violence, violent crime and gangs. The PSN Block Grants Program has replaced this program.	0	0	-6,488	112

Program Eliminations (cont.)					
Body Worn Camera (BWC) Research and Statistics	Supports research projects focusing on the effectiveness of body worn camera systems. Program eliminated due to higher funding priorities.	0	0	-4,990	112
John R. Justice Loan Repayment Assistance Program	Encourage attorneys to choose careers as prosecutors and public defenders by providing loan repayment assistance through competitive awards to state governments. The program has been ineffective in achieving its goals due to limited funding.	0	0	-1,999	112
<b>Total Program Eliminations</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-382,787</b>	

Program Consolidations					
Body Worn Camera Partnership Program	In FY 2018, this program is requested as a carve out under the Byrne/Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) program.	0	0	-22,457	112
Bulletproof Vest Partnership	In FY 2018, this program is requested as a carve out under the Byrne/Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) program.	0	0	-22,457	112
<b>Total Program Consolidations</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-44,914</b>	

Program Decreases (Discretionary)					
Comprehensive School Safety Initiative	Supports the development of innovative new school safety strategies and technologies. Funds will be used for demonstration programs.	0	0	-54,857	92
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program	Provides flexible grants that are the primary source of federal criminal justice funding for state, local, and tribal jurisdictions.	0	0	-42,785	90
Youth Mentoring Grants	Supports mentoring for youth at risk of educational failure, dropping out of school, or involvement in delinquent activities, including gangs.	0	0	-31,829	110
Second Chance Act	Supports government agencies and nonprofit groups to provide employment assistance, substance abuse treatment, housing, family	0	0	-19,871	108
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities program	Provides a comprehensive strategy to maximize the use of forensic DNA technology in the criminal justice system.	0	0	-19,762	97
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP)	Assists states, territories, and tribes with updating NICS with the criminal history and mental health records of individuals who are precluded from purchasing or possessing guns.	0	0	-9,952	103
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	Provides targeted technical assistance to help units of state, local, and tribal governments analyze data on their criminal justice systems, identify what factors are driving increases in prison and jail populations and develop strategies to reduce costs, improve public safety, and help ex-offenders with the transition back into mainstream society.	0	0	-5,448	100
Regional Information Sharing System	Facilitates information sharing and communications to support member agency investigative and prosecution efforts by providing state-of-the-art investigative support and training to law enforcement agencies nationwide.	0	0	-4,933	106
OJP Minor Program Decreases	Includes minor decreases to the following programs: Economic High-Technology and Cybercrime Prevention, Drug Courts, Paul Coverdell Grants, Missing and Exploited Children, and Delinquency Prevention Program.	0	0	-5,834	112
<b>Total Program Decreases (Discretionary)</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-195,271</b>	
Program Decreases (Mandatory)					
Crime Victims Fund	Supports victim services, provides compensation to victims through formula and competitive awards.	0	0	-42,000	95
<b>Total Program Decreases (Mandatory)</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-42,000</b>	
<b>Total Decreases (Discretionary and Mandatory)</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-664,972</b>	

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

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

*The FY 2018 Budget request of \$4,375,300, 711 Positions, and 711 FTE includes proposed changes in the appropriations language listed and explained below. New language is italicized and underlined and language proposed for deletion is bracketed.*

**RESEARCH, EVALUATION, AND STATISTICS**  
**(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)**

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (*Public Law 90-351*) ("the 1968 Act"); the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (*Public Law 93-415*) ("the 1974 Act"); the Missing Children's Assistance Act (*title IV of Public Law 93-415*)[(42 U.S.C. 5771 et seq.)]; the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–21); the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–405); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) ("the 2005 Act"); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–647); the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (*chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98–473*); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) ("the Adam Walsh Act"); the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–401); subtitle D of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296) ("the 2002 Act"); the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4) ("the 2013 Act"); *the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-198)*; and other programs, [\$116,000,000] \$111,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which—

- (1) \$41,000,000 is for criminal justice statistics programs, and other activities, as authorized by part C [of title I] of the 1968 Act;
- (2) \$36,000,000 is for research, development, and evaluation programs, and other activities as authorized by part B [of title I] of the 1968 Act and subtitle D of title II of the 2002 Act;
- (3) [\$35,000,000] \$30,000,000 is for regional information sharing activities, as authorized by part M [of title I] of the 1968 Act; and
- (4) \$4,000,000 is for activities to strengthen and enhance the practice of forensic sciences, of which \$3,000,000 is for transfer to the National Institute of Standards and Technology to support Scientific Area Committees.

*Note.—A full-year 2017 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 114-254). The amounts included for 2017 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.*

**STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE**  
***(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)***

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–322) ("the 1994 Act"); *title I* of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (*Public Law 90-351*) ("the 1968 Act"); the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–405); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–647) ("the 1990 Act"); the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–164); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) ("the 2005 Act"); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) ("the Adam Walsh Act"); the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–386); the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180); subtitle D of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296) ("the 2002 Act"); *the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor Act of 2001 (Public Law 107-12)*; the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199); the Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–403); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (*chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98–473 ("the 1984 Act")*); [the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–416);] the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4) ("the 2013 Act"); *the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-198)*; and other programs, [\$1,408,500,000]\$940,500,000, of which \$73,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from amounts available for obligation under this Act from the Fund established by section 1402 of the 1984 Act, notwithstanding section 1402(d) of such Act of 1984, and merged with the amounts otherwise made available under this heading, all to remain available until expended as follows—

(1) [\$476,000,000]\$332,500,000 for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program as authorized by subpart 1 of part E [of title I] of the 1968 Act (except that section 1001(c), and the special rules for Puerto Rico under section 505(g) [of title I] of the 1968 Act shall not apply for purposes of this Act), of which, notwithstanding such subpart 1[,]—

(A) \$15,000,000 is for an Officer Robert Wilson III memorial initiative on Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officer Resilience and Survivability (VALOR)[,];

(B) \$4,000,000 is for use by the National Institute of Justice for research targeted toward developing a better understanding of the domestic radicalization phenomenon, and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention[,];

(C) \$5,000,000 is for an initiative to support evidence-based policing[,];

(D) [\$2,500,000] \$4,000,000 is for an initiative to enhance prosecutorial decision-making[,];

(E) \$22,500,000 is for a competitive matching grant program for purchases of body-worn cameras for State, local and tribal law enforcement; and

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

[ \$100,000,000 is for grants for law enforcement activities associated with the presidential nominating conventions, and \$2,400,000 is for the operationalization, maintenance and expansion of the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System ]

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

(2) Of the amounts derived by the transfer and merger from the Fund established by section 1402 of the 1984 Act—

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

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

(C) \$8,000,000 is for an initiative relating to children exposed to violence;

[(4)](3) [ \$42,000,000 ] \$40,000,000 for Drug Courts, as authorized by section 1001(a)(25)(A) [of title I] of the 1968 Act;

[(5)](4) \$10,000,000 for mental health courts and adult and juvenile collaboration program grants, as authorized by parts V and HH [of title I] of the 1968 Act, [ , and the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–416) ] notwithstanding section 2991(e) of such Act of 1968;

[(6)](5) \$12,000,000 for grants for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners, as authorized by part S [of title I] of the 1968 Act;

[(7)](6) \$2,500,000 for the Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program, as authorized by section 426 of Public Law 108–405, and for [grants for] a wrongful conviction review program and related activities;

[(8)](7) [ \$13,000,000 ] \$11,000,000 for a grant program to prevent and address economic, high technology and Internet crime [prevention grants], including as authorized by section 401 of Public Law 110–403;

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

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

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

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

[(13)]~~(8)~~ \$1,000,000 for the National Sex Offender Public Website;

[(14)]~~(9)~~ [\$6,500,000] \$70,000,000 for [competitive and] evidence-based programs to reduce gun crime and gang violence;

[(15)]~~(10)~~ [\$73,000,000] \$68,000,000 for grants to States to upgrade criminal and mental health records *and records systems* for the National Instant Criminal Background Check System: *Provided, That, to the extent warranted by meritorious applications, [, of which no less than \$25,000,000 shall be for] grants made under the [authorities] authority of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180) shall be given priority, and that in no event shall less than \$15,000,000 be awarded under such authority;*

[(16)]~~(11)~~ [\$13,500,000] \$13,000,000 for Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences Improvement Grants under part BB [of title I] of the 1968 Act[;], *of which, notwithstanding such part BB, \$2,400,000 is for the operationalization, maintenance, and expansion of the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System;*

[(17)]~~(12)~~ [\$125,000,000] \$105,000,000 for DNA-related and forensic programs and activities, of which—

(A) [\$117,000,000] \$97,000,000 is for a DNA analysis and capacity enhancement program and for other local, State, and Federal forensic activities, including the purposes authorized under section 2 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–546) (the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program): *Provided, That up to 4 percent of funds made available under this paragraph may be used for the purposes described in the DNA Training and Education for Law Enforcement, Correctional Personnel, and Court Officers program (Public Law 108–405, section 303);*

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

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

[(18)](13) \$45,000,000 for a [grant] program for community-based sexual assault response reform;

[(19)](14) \$9,000,000 for the court-appointed special advocate program, as authorized by section 217 of the 1990 Act;

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

[(21)](15) [~~\$68,000,000~~] \$48,000,000 for offender reentry programs and research, as authorized by the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199), without regard to the time limitations specified at section 6(1) [of such Act] thereof, of which, notwithstanding such Act of 2007, not to exceed—

(A) \$6,000,000 is for a program to improve State, local, and tribal probation or parole supervision efforts and strategies[.];

(B) \$5,000,000 is for Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstrations to enhance and maintain parental and family relationships for incarcerated parents as a reentry or recidivism reduction strategy[.]; and

(C) \$4,000,000 is for additional replication sites employing the Project HOPE [Opportunity Probation with Enforcement] model implementing swift and certain sanctions in probation, parole, or similar settings, and for a research project on the effectiveness of the model: *Provided*, That up to \$7,500,000 of funds made available in this paragraph may be used for performance-based awards for Pay for Success projects, of which up to \$5,000,000 [shall] may be for Pay for Success programs implementing the Permanent Supportive Housing Model: *Provided further, That, with respect to the previous proviso, any funds obligated for such projects shall remain available for disbursement until expended, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1552(a): Provided further, That, with respect to the first proviso (or any other similar projects funded in prior appropriations), any deobligated funds from such projects shall immediately be available for activities authorized under the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-199);*

[(22)](16) \$6,000,000 for a veterans treatment courts program;

[(23)](17) [~~\$13,000,000~~] \$12,000,000 for a program to monitor prescription drugs and scheduled listed chemical products;

[(24)](18) [~~\$10,500,000~~] \$15,500,000 for prison rape prevention and prosecution grants to States and units of local government, and other programs, as authorized by the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–79);

[(25)](19) [~~\$75,000,000~~] \$20,000,000 for the Comprehensive School Safety Initiative: *Provided*, That section [213] 210 of this Act shall not apply with respect to the amount made available in this paragraph; [and]

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

(20) \$22,000,000 for a justice reinvestment initiative, for activities related to criminal justice reform and recidivism reduction;

[ \$15,000,000 is for an Edward Byrne Memorial criminal justice innovation program:]

(21) \$5,000,000 for a program of technical and related assistance to reduce violence in jurisdictions experiencing significant amounts of violent crime; and

(22) \$20,000,000 for the Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Grant Program as authorized by part LL of the 1968 Act, and related activities.

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

Note.—A full-year 2017 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 114-254). The amounts included for 2017 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

## **JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS** **(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)**

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-415) ("the 1974 Act"); title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-351) ("the 1968 Act"); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-162) ("the 2005 Act"); the Missing Children's Assistance Act (title IV of Public Law 93-415)[(42 U.S.C. 5771 et seq.)]; the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-21); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-647) ("the 1990 Act"); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-248) ("the Adam Walsh Act"); the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-401) ("the 2008 Act"); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98-473)("the 1984 Act"); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113-4) ("the 2013 Act"); the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-198); and other juvenile justice programs, [\$270,160,000]\$229,500,000, of which \$92,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from amounts

available for obligation under this Act from the Fund established by section 1402 of chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98-473 (42 U.S.C. 10601), notwithstanding section 1402(d) of such Act of 1984, and merged with the amounts otherwise made available under this heading, all [,] to remain available until expended as follows—

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

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

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

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

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

(3) [\$17,500,000] \$17,000,000 for delinquency prevention, as authorized by section 505 of the 1974 Act, of which, pursuant to sections 261 and 262 thereof—

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

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

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

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

(4) Of the amounts derived by transfer and merger from the Fund established by section 1402 of the 1984 Act—

(A) \$20,000,000 is for programs authorized by the [Victims of Child Abuse Act of ]1990 Act, except that section 213(e) of the 1990 Act shall not apply for purposes of this Act;

(B) \$72,000,000 is for missing and exploited children programs, including as authorized by sections 404(b) and 405(a) of the 1974 Act (except that section 102(b)(4)(B) of the 2008 Act shall not apply for purposes of this Act);

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

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

[(7)](5) \$2,000,000 for child abuse training programs for judicial personnel and practitioners, as authorized by section 222 of the 1990 Act; and

[(8)](6) \$2,500,000 for [a]grants and training programs to improve juvenile indigent defense:

[*Provided*, That not more than 10 percent of each amount may be used for research, evaluation, and statistics activities designed to benefit the programs or activities authorized: *Provided further*, That not more than 2 percent of the amounts designated under paragraphs (1) through (4) and (7) may be used for training and technical assistance:]

*Provided, That not more than 10 percent of each amount may be used for research, evaluation, and statistics activities related to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention: Provided further, That not more than 2 percent of each amount designated, other than as expressly authorized by statute, may be used for training and technical assistance related to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention: Provided further, That funds made available for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention activities pursuant to the two preceding provisos may be used without regard to the authorizations associated with the underlying sources of those funds: Provided further, That the [two] three preceding provisos shall not apply to grants and projects administered pursuant to sections 261 and 262 of the 1974 Act and to missing and exploited children programs.*

*Note.—A full-year 2017 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 114-254). The amounts included for 2017 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.*

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

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

*Note.—A full-year 2017 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 114-254). The amounts included for 2017 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.*

**GENERAL PROVISIONS – DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**  
**(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)**  
**(INCLUDING CANCELLATION OF FUNDS)**

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

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

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

(3) 7 percent of funds made available for grant or reimbursement programs, excluding amounts excepted or transferred under paragraph (2), may be transferred to and merged with funds

under the heading "State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance", for tribal criminal justice assistance, without regard to the authorizations for such grant or reimbursement programs.

Sec. [214]211. Upon request by a grantee for whom the Attorney General has determined there is a fiscal hardship, the Attorney General may, with respect to funds appropriated in this or any other Act making appropriations for fiscal years [2013]2015 through [2016]2018 for the following programs, waive the following requirements:

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

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

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

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

Sec. [219]214. Discretionary funds that are made available in this Act for the Office of Justice Programs may be used to participate in Performance Partnership Pilots authorized under section 525 of division H of Public Law 114-113, section 526 of division H of Public Law 113-76, section 524 of division G of Public Law 113-235, and such authorities as are enacted for Performance Partnership Pilots in an appropriations Act for fiscal years [2016] 2017 and 2018.

SEC. 215. Of the unobligated balances available from prior year appropriations in the Office of Justice Programs, \$40,000,000 are hereby permanently cancelled: Provided, That no amounts may be cancelled from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

SEC. 216. Notwithstanding any other provision of law:

(a) Of the funds deposited or available in the Fund established by section 1402 of Title II of Public Law 98-473 (42 U.S.C. 10601), \$1,310,000,000 are hereby permanently cancelled.

(b) Of the amounts deposited or available remaining in the Fund after the cancellation in subsection (a) in excess of \$3,000,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until the following fiscal year: Provided, That, notwithstanding section 1402(d) of such Act of 1984, of the amounts available from the Fund for obligations, the following amounts shall be available without fiscal year limitation to the Director of the Office for Victims

of Crime for the following purposes: (1) \$25,000,000 for supplemental victims' services and other victim-related programs and initiatives; and (2) 5 percent for grants and other assistance to Indian tribes to improve services and justice for victims of crime: Provided further, That, notwithstanding section 1402(d) of such Act, of the amounts available from the Fund for obligation, \$10,000,000 shall remain available until expended to the Department of Justice Office of Inspector General for oversight and auditing purposes: Provided further, That up to 3 percent of funds available from the Fund for obligation may be made available to the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, to be used by them for research, evaluation or statistical purposes related to crime victims and related programs.

SEC. 219. Section 642 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1373) is amended as follows—

(a) In subsection (a), by replacing "any government entity or official" with "any government law enforcement entity or official" and by striking all that follows after "from" and inserting the following new paragraphs—

"(1) sending to, or receiving from, the Department of Homeland Security information, including information related to the nationality, citizenship, immigration status, removability, scheduled release date and time, home address, work address, or contact information, of any individual in custody or suspected of a violation of law, provided that such information is relevant to the enforcement of the immigration laws as defined in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17)); or

"(2) complying with any lawful request made by the Department of Homeland Security pursuant to its authorities under section 236, 241, or 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1226, 1231, 1357), including any request to maintain custody of the alien for a period not to exceed 48 hours in order to permit assumption of custody by the Department pursuant to a detainer for, or provide reasonable notification prior to the release of, any individual."

(b) In subsection (b)—

(1) In the introductory clause, by inserting "law enforcement" before "entity" and by replacing "regarding the immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual", with "information, including information related to the nationality, citizenship, immigration status, removability, scheduled release date and time, home address, work address, or contact information, of any individual currently or previously in custody or currently or previously suspected of a violation of law, provided that such information is relevant to the enforcement of the immigration laws as defined in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17))";

(2) In paragraph (1), by replacing "the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service" with "Department of Homeland Security"; and (3) In paragraph (2), by inserting ", collecting, inquiring into, or verifying" after "Maintaining".

(c) In subsection (c)—

(1) By replacing "the Immigration and Naturalization Service" with "the Department of Homeland Security"; and

(2) By replacing "the citizenship or immigration status" with "the nationality, citizenship, or immigration status".

(d) After subsection (c), by inserting the following—

"(d) The Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General may condition a grant or cooperative agreement awarded by the Department of Homeland Security or the Department of Justice to a State or political subdivision of a state, for a purpose related to immigration, national security, law enforcement, or preventing, preparing for, protecting against or responding to acts of terrorism, on a requirement that the recipient of the grant or cooperative agreement agrees that it will—

"(1) Send to the Department of Homeland Security information requested by the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the Secretary's designee, including information related to the nationality, citizenship, immigration status, removability, scheduled release date and time, home address, work address, or contact information, of any individual in custody or suspected of a violation of law, provided that such information is relevant to the enforcement of the immigration laws as defined in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17));

"(2) Exchange, at the request of the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the Secretary's designee, information, including information related to the nationality, citizenship, immigration status, removability, scheduled release date and time, home address, work address, or contact information, of any individual in custody or suspected of a violation of law, with any other Federal, State, or local government law enforcement entity, provided that such information is relevant to the enforcement of the immigration laws as defined in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17));

"(3) Not prohibit or restrict any entity, official, or employee from collecting, inquiring into, or verifying information, including information related to the nationality, citizenship, immigration status, removability, scheduled release date and time, home address, work address, or contact information, of any individual in custody or suspected of a violation of law, provided that such information is relevant to the enforcement of the immigration laws as defined in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17)), and will maintain any such information it may collect, during the period of performance of a grant or cooperative agreement conditioned under this subsection; and

"(4) Comply with any lawful request made by the Department of Homeland Security pursuant to its authorities under section 236, 241, or 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1226, 1231, 1357), including any request to maintain custody

of the alien for a period not to exceed 48 hours in order to permit assumption of custody by the Department pursuant to a detainer for, or provide reasonable notification prior to the release of, any individual."

(e) In the section heading, by replacing "Immigration and Naturalization Service" with "Department of Homeland Security".

(f) The Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General may require States and political subdivisions of States that apply for Federal grants or cooperative agreements from the Department of Homeland Security or the Department of Justice to include a certification that they will comply with subsection (d) in their applications for award. The Secretary or the Attorney General may prescribe the form of the certification for the Federal grants and cooperative agreements awarded by their respective Departments.

(g) The Secretary of Homeland Security and the Attorney General may enforce the provisions of this Section through any lawful means, including by seeking injunctive or other relief from a court of competent jurisdiction.

(h) SEVERABILITY.—The provisions of this section are severable. If any provision of this section, or any application thereof, is found unconstitutional, that finding shall not affect any provision or application of this section not so adjudicated.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS (CJS)

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

Sec. [524] 515. (a) Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available to the Department of Commerce’s Economic Development Administration, Economic Development Assistance Programs, [\$10,000,000]\$47,000,000 are [rescinded] permanently cancelled, not later than September 30, [2016]2018.

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

...

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

...

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

## **Analysis of Appropriations Language**

**Note:** The FY 2018 Budget request uses the FY 2016 enacted appropriations language as the starting point.

### Research, Evaluation, and Statistics

1. Adds language to indicate that the proposed statutory language for this heading references a transfer.
2. Adds clarifying language to legal citations and deletes superfluous information in certain legal citations.
3. Adds legal citation to the recently-enacted Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016.

### State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

1. Adds language to indicate that the proposed statutory language for this heading references a transfer.
2. Adds clarifying language to legal citations and deletes superfluous information in certain legal citations.
3. Adds legal citation to the recently enacted Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016.
4. Includes language to effect the transfer and merger of funds from the Crime Victims Fund to this heading, and to identify the programs/initiatives to be funded with those transferred funds.
5. Deletes language in the "Victims of Trafficking" item that creates a potential ambiguity; greatly simplifies the language.
6. Modifies language of certain items to address potential ambiguities; adds clarifying language to certain items to address potential ambiguities.
7. Within the item concerning National Instant Criminal Background Check System, both sets a minimum amount to be awarded under the authority of the Public Law 110-180, and, as to all funds under the item, creates a specific priority for awards under that Public Law.
8. Creates an individual line item to fund the existing Violence Reduction Network program or a related program to provide technical and other assistance to reduce violent crime in particular types of jurisdictions.
9. Deletes a proviso at the end of the heading that historically has been included here, because it

is unclear what purpose the proviso serves in the specific context of OJP (as opposed to COPS) programs.

### Juvenile Justice Programs

1. Adds clarifying language to legal citations and deletes superfluous information in certain legal citations.
2. Adds legal citation to the recently enacted Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016.
3. Includes language to effect the transfer and merger of funds from the Crime Victims Fund to this heading, and to identify the programs to be funded with those transferred funds.
4. In the first line item, adds a proviso that affords certain protections for juveniles, including a State's ability to continue to keep juveniles in the juvenile justice system until they reach the State's maximum age for extended juvenile court jurisdiction; and treating juveniles that commit certain alcohol- and tobacco-related offenses as "status" offenders. Also, under the proviso, the "valid court order" exception may only be used for juveniles who are under juvenile court jurisdiction for having committed a separate offense.
5. Modifies language of certain items to address potential ambiguities; adds clarifying language to certain items to address potential ambiguities.
6. Clarifies (and simplifies) provisions/provisos pertinent to the use of funds for research and statistics related to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention, and for training and technical assistance related to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention.

### General Provisions

1. Section [213]210. Consistent with apparent intent in previous years, modified to make the section unambiguously clear that the various provisions of sec. 213 apply to all funds appropriated or transferred under the Act for administration by OJP. Increases the set-aside percentage under subsection (2) for research, evaluation, and statistics activities from "up to 2 percent" to "up to 3 percent." Also, creates a set-aside of 7 percent of certain funds for tribal criminal justice assistance.
2. Section [214]211. Updates the references to pertinent fiscal years.
3. Section [219]214. Updates the references to pertinent fiscal years; clarifies legal citations.
4. Section 216. Places the general provision relating to the Crime Victims Funds under the DOJ General Provisions, rather than the General Provisions for CJS. The (sec.216) general provision sets the Crime Victims Fund obligation limit for FY 2018, and sets aside specific amounts both for the DOJ OIG and for OVC supplemental victims' services and other victim-related programs and initiatives, such as OVC's Vision 21 program. Also provides

for five percent of the amount available for obligation (for example, \$150,000,000 if the obligation limit is set at \$3 billion) to be made available to OVC -- for grants and other assistance to Indian tribes to improve services and justice for victims of crime.

5. Section 219. DHS and DOJ are requesting an amendment to 8 U.S.C. 1373 to: 1) expand the scope to prevent State and local government officials from prohibiting or restricting any government law enforcement entity or official from complying with a lawful civil immigration detainer request; and 2) authorize DHS and DOJ to condition certain grants and cooperative agreements on requirements that recipients agree to cooperate with specific Federal immigration enforcement activities and requests.
6. [Section 510]. The provision relating to the Crime Victims Fund is included as section 216.

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

## A. Management and Administration

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Management and Administration</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2016 Enacted	786	707	\$214,617
2017 Continuing Resolution	786	707	214,209
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	-75	-4	0
2018 Current Services	711	711	214,209
2018 Program Increases	0	0	6,000
2018 Program Decreases	0	0	0
2018 Request	711	711	\$220,209
<b>Total Change 2017-2018</b>	<b>-75</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>\$6,000</b>

### 1. Account Description

OJP seeks \$220.2 million for management and administration (M&A) costs, which is an increase of \$6.0 million from the FY 2017 CR level. This requested funding will support new programs and enhanced information technology (IT) requirements in FY 2018, as well as support the necessary management and administrative structure and resources needed to accomplish Administration and Congressional priorities and ensure sound stewardship of OJP's grant programs. OJP's M&A funding is not directly appropriated, but rather is provided as a percentage assessment of program dollars.

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

These funds also support the activities of OJP's Office of Audit, Assessment, and Management (OAAM), established by the 2005 Department of Justice Reauthorization Act (the Act), 42 U.S.C. § 3712h. OAAM has three critical missions: (1) auditing OJP's internal controls to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse; (2) conducting programmatic assessments of OJP's grants and monitoring oversight; and (3) serving as the central source for OJP's grant management policy.

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

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

## 2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE TABLE					
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES	Target	Actual	Projected	Changes	Requested (Total)
	FY 2016	FY 2016	FY 2017	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes	FY 2018 Request
<b>Workload</b>					
Percent of grants closed that are due to closeout	50%	84%	50%	0	50%
Percent of grants financially monitored per plan	95%	110.25%*	95%	0	95%

\* The FY 2016 target for financial monitoring was 899 grants. OJP exceeded the target by monitoring 917 grants.

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

<b><i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</i></b>	<b><i>Perm. Pos.</i></b>	<b><i>FTE</i></b>	<b><i>Amount</i></b>
2016 Enacted			\$116,000
2017 Continuing Resolution Level			117,776
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			-1,996
2018 Current Services			115,780
2018 Program Increases			153
2018 Program Decreases			-4,933
2018 Request			\$111,000
<b>Total Change 2017-2018</b>			<b>-\$6,776</b>

<b><i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics-Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i></b>	<b><i>Direct Pos.</i></b>	<b><i>Estimated FTE</i></b>	<b><i>Amount</i></b>
2016 Enacted			\$4,098
2017 Continuing Resolution Level			1,303
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2018 Current Services			1,303
2018 Program Increases			330
2018 Program Decreases			0
2018 Request			\$1,633
<b>Total Change 2017-2018</b>			<b>\$330</b>

### **1. Account Description**

OJP strives to ensure integrity of, and respect for science – including a focus on evidence-based approaches in criminal and juvenile justice. In FY 2018, OJP requests \$111.0 million for the Research, Evaluation, and Statistics appropriation account, which is \$1.8 million below the FY 2017 CR level. This appropriation account funds the work of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ).

BJS is the principal federal statistical agency of the Department of Justice as authorized by 42 U.S.C. §§ 3731-3735. BJS' national statistical collections support the Administration's focus on data-driven approaches to reduce crime.

The Criminal Justice Statistics Program is the base program of BJS. In FY 2018, the President's Budget requests \$41.0 million for the Criminal Justice Statistics program. With this funding, BJS:

1. Collects, analyzes, publishes, and disseminates statistical information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government; and

2. Provides technical and financial support to state governments in developing capabilities in criminal justice statistics and improving their criminal history records and information systems.

Current core BJS programs provide statistics on:

- victimization;
- corrections;
- law enforcement;
- federal justice systems;
- prosecution and adjudication (courts);
- criminal histories and recidivism; and
- tribal communities.

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

In FY 2018, NIJ will maintain its commitment to informing criminal justice practice and policy by supporting high-quality research, development, and evaluation in the forensic, social, and physical sciences. NIJ's program plan for FY 2018 embraces four important goals:

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

Additionally, OJP expects to continue ongoing projects supported through a discretionary funding set-aside of up to three percent from OJP programs to augment research, evaluation, and statistics to assess existing programs to ensure their alignment with administration priorities, such as officer safety and crime reduction. This set-aside provides NIJ and BJS an important source of funding for building and enhancing basic statistical systems to monitor the criminal justice system and for conducting research to identify best practices within that system.

## 2. Performance Tables

<b>PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE</b>											
Appropriation: Research, Evaluation, and Statistics											
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES		Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2016		FY 2016		FY 2017 Continuing Resolution Level		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2017 Program Changes		FY 2018 Request	
<b>Workload</b>											
Percent of solicitations released on time		75%		75%		75%				TBD	
Percent of awards made against plan		90%		67%		90%				TBD	
Total Dollars Obligated		\$111,000		\$141,326		\$112,786		-\$1,786		\$111,000	
-Grants		\$95,460		\$87,673		\$69,968		-\$1,107		\$68,820	
-Non-Grants		\$15,540		\$53,653		\$42,818		-\$679		\$42,180	
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY											
-Grants		86%		62%		62%		62%		62%	
-Non-Grants		14%		38%		38%		38%		38%	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
		\$111,000		\$141,326		\$112,786		-\$1,786		\$111,000	
TYPE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2016		FY 2016		FY 2017		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2017 Program Changes		FY 2018 Request	
Long Term Outcome	Average number of user sessions per month on BJS and BJS-sponsored websites, including datasets accessed and downloaded via the Internet [BJS]	550,000		445,604		463,500		22,850		483,350	
Annual Outcome	Citations of BJS data in social science journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data [BJS]	1,700		3,201		2,900		300		3,200	
Annual Outcome	Number of technologies fielded as a result (in whole or in part) of work funded under the NJ award [NIJ]	30		28		32		16		48	

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
Percent of solicitations released "on time" versus planned	2018	FY	Target not available	Targets will be established upon the appropriation of funds
Percent of awards made against plan	2018	FY	Target not available	Targets will be established upon the appropriation of funds

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE									
Office/Program		BJS/Bureau of Justice Statistics		Performance Report and Performance Plan targets					
Appropriation		Research, Evaluations and Statistics		FY					
Type	Performance Measure	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Actual	2017 Target	2018 Target
Outcome	Average number of user sessions per month on BJS and BJS-sponsored websites, including datasets accessed and downloaded via the Internet	472,884	482,056	422,519	442,554	450,000	455,604	463,500	483,350
Output	Agency-level response rate	98%	94%	91%	N/A	98%	N/A	98%	98%
Output	Citizen-level response rate	86.4%	87%	88%	84%	95%	84%	90%	90%
Outcome	Citations of BJS data in social science journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data	1,121	2,255	2,480	2,728	1,700	3,201	2,900	3,200
Outcome	Congressional record and testimony citing BJS data	17	13	13	18	18	33	40	40
Outcome	Federal and state court opinions citing BJS data	11	26	43	25	25	48	30	30
Outcome	Index of operational efficiency	21.582	22.17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Outcome	Number of products that BJS makes available online	16,461	17,728	18,078	18,104	19,000	18,625	20,000	22,000
Output	Number of reports issued within one month of the expected release date	16	20	7	7	7	7	7	7
Outcome	Number of requests to seek correction of BJS data in accordance with the BJS Data Quality Guidelines	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Outcome	Number of scheduled data collection series and special analyses to be conducted	19	33	24	28	28	32	25	25

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
Index of operational efficiency	2014, 2015, 2016	FY	Data not available	This measure is undergoing revalidation

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE									
Office/Program		NIJ/National Institute Of Justice		Performance Report and Performance Plan targets and actuals					
Appropriation		Research, Evaluations and Statistics		FY					
Type	Performance Measure	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Actual	2017 Target	2018 Target
Outcome	Number of citations of NIJ products in peer reviewed journals	298	293	485	612	137	719	650	700
Outcome	Number of technologies fielded as a result (in whole or in part) of work funded under the NIJ award	38	25	31	30	30	28	32	48
Outcome	Number of scholarly products that resulted in whole or in part from work funded under the NIJ award.	N/A	N/A	93	240	315	277	350	375

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE									
Office/Program		BJA/Regional Information Sharing Systems		Performance Report and Performance Plan targets and actuals					
Appropriation		Research, Evaluations and Statistics		FY					
Type	Performance Measure	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Actual	2017 Target	2018 Target
Outcome	Percent increase in inquiries	NA	7%	7%	0.97%	7%	-8%	7%	7%

### C. State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

*(Dollars in Thousands)*

<i>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2016 Enacted			\$1,408,500
2017 Continuing Resolution			1,431,325
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			1,497
2018 Current Services			1,432,822
2018 Program Increases			85,413
2018 Program Decreases			-577,735
2018 Request			\$940,500
<b>Total Change 2017-2018</b>			<b>-\$490,825</b>

<i>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance - Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2016 Enacted			\$18,627
2017 Continuing Resolution			15,830
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2018 Current Services			15,830
2018 Program Increases			0
2018 Program Decreases			-1,481
2018 Request			\$14,349
<b>Total Change 2017-2018</b>			<b>-\$1,481</b>

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

OJP requests \$940.5 million for the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance account, which is \$490.8 million below the FY 2017 CR level.

State, local, and tribal law enforcement and criminal justice professionals are responsible for most of the nation's day-to-day crime prevention and control activities. The programs supported by this account help OJP partners throughout the nation prevent and reduce the incidence of violent crime; improve law enforcement officer safety; address drug-related crime and substance abuse; and identify innovative solutions to crime- and justice system-related challenges. These programs include a combination of formula and discretionary grant programs, coupled with robust training and technical assistance activities designed to build up the crime fighting and criminal justice capabilities of OJP's state, local and tribal partners.

Key programs funded under this appropriation account include:

- **Adam Walsh Act Program**

Purpose: To support the efforts of jurisdictions that are implementing the provisions of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA), Title I of the Adam Walsh Act

Description: This program provides grants and technical assistance to assist jurisdictions with SORNA implementation, as well as assistance in improving sex offender management practices to help communities prevent sexual violence.

- **Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)**

Purpose: To support a broad range of activities by state, local, and tribal governments to prevent and control crime based on local needs.

Description: This formula program provides both state and local governments with formula grant award determined based on population and FBI violent crime statistics. These formula grants support a broad range of criminal justice and public safety activities, including: (1) law enforcement programs; (2) prosecution and court programs; (3) prevention and education programs; (4) community corrections programs; (5) drug treatment and enforcement programs; (6) planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; and (7) crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation).

- **Community Teams to Address the Sexual Assault Kit (SAK) Backlog**

Purpose: To address a common gap in response to rape and sexual assault at the state, local, and tribal levels by promoting timely resolution of cases associated with sexual assault kits (SAKs) that have never been submitted or are backlogged at crime labs for forensic DNA testing.

Description: This program awards grants to support community efforts to identify critical needs in the areas of sexual assault prevention, investigation, prosecution and victims services and the implement strategies to address these needs. These strategies typically include plans for expediting the analysis of untested evidence kits. This program also provides training and technical assistance designed to improve the justice system's response to rape and sexual assault cases throughout the nation.

- **National Crime Reduction Assistance (NCRA) Network**

Purpose: To offer a comprehensive approach to accessing DOJ training, technical assistance, and expertise to support the development of innovative violence reduction strategies in the nation's most violent cities.

Description: OJP and its federal partners invite cities to participate in this new program based on analysis of quantitative and qualitative criminal justice data. This program will build on previous Violence Reduction Network efforts. Cities that accept this invitation begin a two-year engagement with the NCRA Network. Each city develops a data-driven approach to addressing its unique violence reduction needs during the first year of its engagement. During the second year, the cities draw on the training, technical

assistance, and expertise of OJP and its federal agency partners to help them implement their strategies.

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

Purpose: To improve the nation's safety and security by enhancing the quality of electronic criminal history record information and by ensuring the nationwide implementation of effective background check systems.

Description: NCHIP provides grants, training, and technical assistance that help states and territories to improve the quality, timeliness, and immediate accessibility of criminal history and related records. These records play a vital role in supporting the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) and helping federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement investigate crime and promote public safety.

- **Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Program**

Purpose: To prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse in all state, local, and tribal confinement facilities by helping correctional facilities implement the national PREA standards and monitor the incidence of sexual misconduct in their facilities.

Description: This program provides grants and training and technical assistance to help state, local, and tribal governments ensure their detention and correctional facilities comply with the National PREA standards. It also supports the collection of national-level statistics used to monitor the incidence of prison rape and related sexual offenses.

### 3. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE											
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance											
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES		Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2016		FY 2016		FY 2017		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2018 Program Changes		FY 2018 Request	
<b>Workload</b>											
Percent of solicitations released on time		75%		69%		75%				TBD	
Percent of awards made against plan		90%		95%		90%				TBD	
Total Dollars Obligated		\$1,241,000		1,113,199		\$1,431,325		-\$480,825		\$950,500	
-Grants		\$1,129,310		912,740		\$1,173,687		-\$394,277		\$779,410	
-Non-Grants		\$111,690		200,459		\$257,639		-\$86,549		\$171,090	
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY											
-Grants		91%		82%		82%		82%		82%	
-Non-Grants		9%		18%		18%		18%		18%	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
			\$1,241,000		\$1,113,199		\$1,431,325		-\$480,825		\$950,500
TYPE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2016		FY 2016		FY 2017		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2018 Program Changes		FY 2018 Request	
Outcome	Percent of participants who reoffend while participating in the Drug Court program (long-term) <sup>4</sup>	10%		5%		11%		0		11%	
Outcome	Percent of drug court participants who graduate from the drug court program <sup>2</sup>	51%		56%		51%		0		51%	
Efficiency	Program costs per drug court graduate	\$11,708		\$9,366		\$11,708		\$0		\$11,708	
Output	Number of participants in RSAT	27,000		20,400		27,000		-2,000		25,000	
Outcome	Percent increase in the number of DNA profile uploads into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) system from the previous fiscal year. <sup>3</sup>	5%		9%		7%		0		5%	

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
Percent of solicitations released on time versus planned	2018	FY	Target not available	Targets will be established upon the appropriation of funds
Percent of awards made against plan	2018	FY	Target not available	Targets will be established upon the appropriation of funds

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE									
Office/Program	BJA/Drug Court Programs		Performance Report and Performance Plan targets and actuals						
Appropriation	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance		FY						
Type	Performance Measure	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Actual	2017 Target	2018 Target
Outcome	Percent of participants who reoffend while participating in the Drug Court program	47%	11%	9%	2%	10%	5%	11%	11%
Outcome	Percent of Drug Court program participants, enrolled in the program at least 90 days, who tested positive for alcohol or illegal substance	NA	NA	22%	23%	19%	26%	22%	22%
Outcome	Percent of drug court participants who graduate from the drug court program	46%	52%	51%	52%	51%	56%	51%	51%
Efficiency	Program cost per drug court graduate	\$13,388	\$9,788	\$6,953	NA	\$11,708	\$9,366	\$11,708	\$11,708

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE									
Office/Program	BJA/Prescription Drug Monitoring Program		Performance Report and Performance Plan targets and actuals						
Appropriation	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance		CY						
Type	Performance Measure	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Actual	2017 Target	2018 Target
Outcome	Number of interstate unsolicited reports produced	413	2,821	26,376	1,890	1,890	12,240,291	2,500	16,208
Outcome	Number of interstate solicited reports produced	733,783	3,400,682	4,640,553	3,776,750	3.6M	564,371,623	4M	8.6M

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE									
Office/Program	BJA/Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants	Performance Report and Performance Plan targets and actuals							
Appropriation	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	FY							
Type	Performance Measure	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Actual	2017 Target	2018 Target
Outcome	Successful completion rate for individuals participating in drug-related JAG Programs	NA	66%	62%	63%	57%	62%	57%	57%

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE									
Office/Program	BJA/Second Chance Act	Performance Report and Performance Plan targets and actuals							
Appropriation	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	FY							
Type	Performance Measure	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Actual	2017 Target	2018 Target
Output	Number of participants in SCA-funding programs	NA	8,252	7,047	6,006	7,830	6,222	6,000	6,000

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
Number of participants in SCA-funding programs	2016, 2017	FY	Other	Targets were revised. The SCA targets are constructed considering trends in the data and funding levels. The number of SCA participants is trending down and considering the discontinuance of the SCA family-based program, the SCA target is revised downward by 30%.

<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE</b>									
<b>Office/Program</b>		NIJ/National Institute Of Justice		Performance Report and Performance Plan targets and actuals					
<b>Appropriation</b>		Research, Evaluations and Statistics		FY					
<b>Type</b>	<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>2012 Actual</b>	<b>2013 Actual</b>	<b>2014 Actual</b>	<b>2015 Actual</b>	<b>2016 Target</b>	<b>2016 Actual</b>	<b>2017 Target</b>	<b>2018 Target</b>
Outcome	Percent increase in the number of DNA profile uploads into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) system from the previous fiscal year.	N/A	N/A	27%	7%	5%	9%	10%	5%

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE									
Office/Program	BJA/RSAT		Performance Report and Performance Plan targets and actuals						
Appropriation	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance		CY						
Type	Performance Measure	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Actual	2017 Target	2018 Target
Output	Number of participants in RSAT	28,695	28,873	26,815	24,162	27,000	20,400	27,000	25,000
Outcome	Percent of drug and alcohol tests from residential program participants that were drug and alcohol free	N/A	N/A	N/A	95%	98%	94%	98%	95%
Outcome	Percent jail based/residential successful completions	N/A	75%	72%	74%	67%	68%	70%	70%
Outcome	Percent of jail based/residential participants tested positive for alcohol or illegal substances	N/A	5%	4%	5%	2%	5%	2%	5%
Outcome	Percent of participants who successfully completed all requirements of the aftercare portion of the RSAT program	N/A	42%	38%	47%	53%	28%	47%	47%
Outcome	Percent of participants that successfully completed aftercare who were arrested on a new charge	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10%	7%	10%	10%

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE									
Office/Program		BJS/NCHIP		Performance Report and Performance Plan targets					
Appropriation		State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance		FY					
Type	Performance Measure	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Actual	2017 Target	2018 Target
Output	Number of states in Interstate Identification Index (III) System	51	51	51	NA	53	N/A	53	53
Output	Number of states participating in the FBI's Next Generation Identification (NGI)	55	55	55	NA	55	N/A	55	55
Output	Number of states participating in the FBI's protection order file	53	53	53	NA	54	N/A	54	54
Output	Number of states submitting data to the FBI's Denied Persons File and/or other National Instant Criminal Background Check System index files (at least 10 records)	42	44	49	52	46	49	53	53
Outcome	Percentage of applications for firearms transfers rejected primarily for the presence of a prior felony conviction history	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%	TBD	2%	TBD	1.7%	2%
Outcome	Percentage of recent state records which are automated	94%	N/A	95%	N/A	97%	TBD	N/A	98%
Outcome	Percentage of records accessible through Interstate Identification Index	79%	N/A	81%	N/A	80%	TBD	N/A	82%

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
Percentage of applications for firearms transfers rejected primarily for the presence of a prior felony conviction history	2015	FY	Data is unavailable	Data will be available January 2018
Percentage of applications for firearms transfers rejected primarily for the presence of a prior felony conviction history	2016	FY	Data is unavailable	Data will be available January 2019
Percentage of recent state records which are automated	2016	FY	Data is unavailable	Data will be available January 2018
Percentage of recent state records which are automated	2017	FY	Data is unavailable	Data provided from biennial report of state criminal history information systems.
Percentage of records accessible through Interstate Identification Index	2016	FY	Data is unavailable	Data will be available January 2018
Percentage of records accessible through Interstate Identification Index	2017	FY	Data is unavailable	Data provided from biennial report of state criminal history information systems.

**D. Juvenile Justice Programs**

*(Dollars in Thousands)*

<i>Juvenile Justice Programs</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2016 Enacted			\$270,160
2017 Continuing Resolution			269,646
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2018 Current Services			269,646
2018 Program Increases			158
2018 Program Decreases			-40,304
2018 Request			\$229,500
<b>Total Change 2017-2018</b>			<b>-\$40,146</b>

<b><i>Juvenile Justice Programs -Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i></b>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2016 Enacted			\$6,152
2017 Continuing Resolution			2,982
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2018 Current Services			2,982
2018 Program Increases			488
2018 Program Decreases			0
2018 Request			\$3,470
<b>Total Change 2017-2018</b>			<b>\$488</b>

**1. Account Description**

OJP requests \$229.5 million for the Juvenile Justice Programs account, which is \$40.1 million below the FY 2017 CR level. This account supports programs that help state, local, and tribal governments address juvenile crime and delinquency, and assist children victimized by crime and abuse. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) programs also promote efforts to improve the functioning of the juvenile justice system; hold juvenile offenders accountable for their actions; and provide appropriate reentry services for youth returning to their communities after detention in secure correctional facilities.

Key programs funded under this appropriation account include:

- Missing and Exploited Children (MEC) Program**  
Purpose: To support and enhance the response to missing children and their families.  
Description: This program supports the infrastructure for national efforts to prevent and respond to the abduction and exploitation of America’s children. The MEC program supports the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Program, National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, AMBER Alert Program, and other activities such as Missing Children’s Day.

- **Part B Formula Grants**

Purpose: To support state and local programs designed to prevent and address juvenile crime and delinquency, as well as improve the juvenile justice system.

Description: This program awards formula grants to states, which then issue awards and subawards to agencies and organizations at the local and tribal level. Grantees may use these awards and subawards to: 1) support the development and implementation of comprehensive state juvenile justice plans; 2) improve the fairness and responsiveness of the juvenile justice system and ensure juvenile offender accountability; and 3) fund training and technical assistance to help small, non-profit and faith-based organizations with the federal grants process.

- **Victims of Child Abuse (VOCA) – Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program**

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

Description: This program provides training and technical assistance to professionals involved in investigating, prosecuting, and treating child abuse. It also supports the development of Children's Advocacy Centers and multidisciplinary teams that prevent the inadvertent re-victimization of an abused child by the justice and social service systems.

## 2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE											
Appropriation: Juvenile Justice											
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES		Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2016		FY 2016		FY 2017		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2017 Program Changes		FY 2018 Request	
<b>Workload</b>											
Percent of Solicitations Released on Time		75%		71%		75%				TBD	
Percent of Awards Made Against Plan		90%		81%		90%				TBD	
Total Dollars Obligated		\$251,500		\$226,665		\$269,646		-\$40,146		\$229,500	
-Grants		\$231,380		\$216,715		\$258,860		-\$38,540		\$220,320	
-Non-Grants		\$20,120		\$9,950		\$10,786		-\$1,606		\$9,180	
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY											
-Grants		92%		96%		96%		96%		96%	
-Non-Grants		8%		4%		4%		4%		4%	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
			\$251,500		\$226,665		\$269,646		-\$40,146		\$229,500
TYPE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2016		FY 2016		FY 2017		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2017 Program Changes		FY 2018 Request	
Outcome	Percent of youth who offend and reoffend	15%		8%		15%		-1%		15%	
Outcome	Percent of states and territories that are determined to be in compliance with the four Core Requirements of the JJDP Act of 2002	90%		84%		90%		-2%		90%	
Outcome	Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	55%		71%		56%		+3%		59%	
Outcome	Percent of youth who exhibit a desired change in the targeted behavior	73%		68%		74%		1%		73%	
Efficiency	Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	55%		60%		56%		1%		57%	
Outcome	Percent of children recovered within 72 hours of an issuance of an AMBER Alert	90%		95%		92%		0		92%	

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
Percent of solicitations released on time versus planned	2018	FY	Target not available	Targets will be established upon the appropriation of funds
Percent of awards made against plan	2018	FY	Target not available	Targets will be established upon the appropriation of funds

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE									
Office/ Program		OJJDP/Juvenile Justice Programs			Performance Report and Performance Plan targets				
Appropriation		Juvenile Justice			FY				
Type	Performance Measure	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Actual	2017 Target	2018 Target
Outcome	Percent of youth who offend and reoffend	11%	7%	7%	7%	15%	8%	15%	15%
Outcome	Percent of states and territories that are determined to be in compliance with the four Core Requirements of the JJDP Act of 2002	84%	88%	89%	93%	90%	84%	90%	90%
Outcome	Percent of youth who exhibit a desired change in the targeted behavior	76%	71%	80%	66%	73%	68%	74%	73%
Outcome	Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	45%	66%	64%	59%	55%	71%	56%	59%
Efficiency	Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	42%	58%	63%	65%	55%	60%	56%	57%
Outcome	Percent of children recovered within 72 hours of an issuance of an AMBER Alert	91.5%	93.5%	96%	94%	90%	95%	92%	92%
Output	Number of forensic exams completed	49,481	57,762	65,762	59,674	32,000	71,939	32,000	32,000
Outcome	Percent of tribal youth participating in federally-funded, tribally-controlled programs who demonstrate improved outcomes (i.e., change in targeted behaviors).	N/A	N/A	N/A	73%	75%	77%	75%	75%
Outcome	Percent of tribal youth participating in federally-funded, tribally-controlled programs who offend and/or reoffend.	N/A	N/A	N/A	13%	15%	8%	15%	7%

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

**(Dollars in Thousands)**

<i>Public Safety Officers' Benefits</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2016 Enacted*			\$133,801
2017 Continuing Resolution			88,269
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2018 Current Services			88,269
2018 Program Increases			31
2018 Program Decreases			0
2018 Request			\$88,300
<b>Total Change 2017-2018</b>			<b>\$0</b>

\* In FY 2016, the PSOB Death Benefits program received \$45.501 million in supplemental mandatory funding.

<i>Public Safety Officers' Benefits – Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2016 Enacted			\$1,878
2017 Continuing Resolution			976
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2018 Current Services			976
2018 Program Increases			359
2018 Program Decreases			0
2018 Request			\$1,335
<b>Total Change 2017-2018</b>			<b>\$359</b>

### **1. Account Description**

OJP requests \$88.3 million for the Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) appropriation account (both mandatory and discretionary), which is \$31,000 above the FY 2017 CR level. The mandatory appropriation request is \$72.0 million. The discretionary appropriation request is \$16.3 million.

In FY 2016, the PSOB Death Benefits program received \$45.5 million in supplemental mandatory funding. This program provides benefits to the families and other survivors of public safety officers killed or fatally injured in the line of duty, as well as to public safety officers permanently disabled in the line of duty.

This program represents a unique partnership between DOJ; state and local public safety agencies; and national organizations. In addition to administering payment of benefits, OJP works closely with national law enforcement and first responder groups, educating public safety agencies regarding the initiative and offering support to families and colleagues of fallen law enforcement officers and firefighters.

The key programs included under this appropriation account are:

- **PSOB Death Benefits**, a one-time financial benefit to survivors of public safety officers whose deaths resulted from injuries sustained in the line of duty, which is funded by a mandatory appropriation. In FY 2017, the PSOB death benefit is \$343,589.
- **PSOB Disability Benefits**, a one-time financial benefit to public safety officers permanently and totally disabled by catastrophic injuries sustained in the line of duty, which is funded through discretionary appropriations. The FY 2017 PSOB disability benefit is also \$343,589.
- **PSOB Education Benefits**, which provide financial support for higher education expenses (such as tuition and fees, books, supplies, and room and board) to the eligible spouses and children of public safety officers killed or permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty, which is funded through discretionary appropriations.

## 2. Performance Tables

<b>PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE</b>										
Appropriation: Public Safety Officers' Benefits (Mandatory, Education, and Disability – BJA)										
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES	Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
	FY 2016		FY 2016		FY 2017		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2017 Program Changes		FY 2018 Request	
<b>Workload</b>										
Number of claims processed	N/A		384		N/A				N/A	
Total Dollars Obligated	\$87,300		\$98,514		\$88,269		\$31		\$88,300	
-Claims	\$75,951		\$87,518		\$78,559		\$28		\$78,587	
-Other Services	\$11,349		\$10,996		\$9,710		\$3		\$9,713	
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY										
-Claims	87%		89%		89%		89%		89%	
-Other Services	13%		11%		11%		11%		11%	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
		\$87,300		\$98,514		\$88,269		\$31		\$88,300

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
Number of claims processed	2016, 2017, 2018	FY	Target unavailable	OJP is unable to target the expected number of public safety claims to be processed

## **F. Crime Victims Fund**

**(Dollars in Thousands)**

<i>Crime Victims Fund</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2016 Enacted			\$3,042,000
2017 Continuing Resolution			3,042,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2018 Current Services			3,042,000
2018 Program Increases			0
2018 Program Decreases			-42,000
2018 Request			\$3,000,000
<b>Total Change 2017-2018</b>			<b>-\$42,000</b>

<i>Crime Victims Fund –Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimated FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2016 Enacted			\$40,370
2017 Continuing Resolution			33,643
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2018 Current Services			33,643
2018 Program Increases			11,718
2018 Program Decreases			0
2018 Request			\$45,361
<b>Total Change 2017-2018</b>			<b>\$11,718</b>

### **1. Account Description**

OJP requests an obligation limitation of \$3.0 billion for the Crime Victims Fund (CVF), which is \$42 million below the FY 2017 CR level. Unlike other OJP appropriation accounts, CVF is financed by collections of fines, penalty assessments, and bond forfeitures from defendants convicted of federal crimes. Most collections stem from large corporate cases rather than individual offenders.

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

Funding for FY 2018 will be distributed in accordance with the statutory distribution formula (authorized by the Victims of Crime Act of 1984, as amended) in addition to the requested programs as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VOCA victim assistance funds to support community-based organizations that serve crime victims such as: domestic violence shelters; rape crisis centers; child abuse programs; and victim service units in law enforcement agencies, prosecutors’ offices, hospitals, and social service agencies.

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

- Discretionary Grants/Activities Program – National Scope Training and Technical Assistance and Direct Services to Federal, Tribal and Military Crime Victims: VOCA authorizes OVC to use up to five percent of funds remaining in the CVF, after statutory set-asides and grants to states, to support:
  - National scope training and technical assistance;
  - Demonstration projects and programs;

- Program evaluation;
- Compliance efforts;
- Fellowships and clinical internships;
- Training and special workshops for presentation and dissemination of information resulting from demonstrations, surveys, and special projects;
- Compliance monitoring related to guidelines for fair treatment of crime victims and witnesses issued under the Victim and Witness Protection Act as well as the Attorney General's Guidelines for Victim and Witness;
- Services and training, in coordination with federal, military, and tribal agencies, to improve the response to the needs of crime victims;
- Coordination of victim services provided by the federal government with victim services offered by other public agencies and nonprofit organizations; and
- Direct services to federal crime victims, including financial support for emergency services to victims of federal crime.

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

- Tribal Set-Aside – Five percent of the obligation cap (\$150 million) will be set-aside for grants and assistance to Indian tribes to improve services and justice for victims of crime.
- Violence Against Women Programs - \$445.0 million will be transferred to the the Office on Violence Against Women to support Violence Against Women Act programs.
- State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs: \$73 million will be transferred to the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance account for the Adam Walsh Act (\$20.0 million); Children Exposed to Violence (\$8.0 million); and Victims of Trafficking (\$45.0 million).
- Juvenile Justice Programs: \$92.0 million will be transferred to the Juvenile Justice account for Missing and Exploited Children (\$72.0 million); and Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program (\$20.0 million).
- Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve Fund (*Statutory special fund*) – The Director of OVC is authorized to set aside up to \$50.0 million in the Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve to meet the immediate and longer-term needs of terrorism and mass violence victims by providing: 1) supplemental grants to states for victim compensation; 2) supplemental grants to states for victim assistance; and 3) direct reimbursement and assistance to victims of terrorism occurring abroad. The Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve Fund is in addition to the \$3 billion obligation cap.

## 2. Performance Tables

<b>PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE</b>											
Appropriation: Crime Victims Fund											
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES		Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2016		FY 2016		FY 2017		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2017 Program Changes		FY 2018 Request	
<b>Workload</b>											
Percent of Solicitations Released on Time		75%		71%		75%				TBD	
Percent of Awards Made Against Plan		90%		95%		90%				TBD	
Total Dollars Obligated		\$2,361,000		2,351,806		\$3,042,000		-\$42,000		\$3,000,000	
-Grants		\$2,172,120		2,187,757		\$2,829,060		-\$39,060		\$2,790,000	
-Non-Grants		\$188,880		173,243		\$212,940		-\$2,940		\$210,000	
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY											
-Grants		92%		93%		93%		93%		93%	
-Non-Grants		8%		7%		7%		7%		7%	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE	\$000	FT E	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
			\$2,361,000		\$2,361,000		\$3,042,000		-\$42,000		\$3,000,000
TYPE	Performance Measure	FY 2016		FY 2016		FY 2017		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2017 Program Changes		FY 2018 Request	
Long Term/ Outcome	Ratio of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services to the total number of victimizations	0.249		0.398		0.249		0		0.249	
Long Term/ Outcome	Ratio of Crime Victims Fund compensation dollars allocated to total economic loss incurred by victims of crime	0.0187		0.068		0.019		0		0.019	
Annual/ Output	Number of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services	5.16M		7.81M		5.16M		0		5.16M	
Annual/ Outcome	Percent of violent crime victims that received help from victim agencies	14.02%		59.9%		14.02%		-.02%		14%	

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
Percent of solicitations released on time versus planned	2018	FY	Target not available	Targets will be established upon the appropriation of funds
Percent of awards made against plan	2018	FY	Target not available	Targets will be established upon the appropriation of funds

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE									
Office/Program		OVC/Crime Victims Programs		Performance Report and Performance Plan targets					
Appropriation		Crime Victims Fund		FY					
Type	Performance Measure	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Actual	2017 Target	2018 Target
Outcome	Ratio of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services to the total number of victimizations	0.131	0.153	0.155	0.180	0.249	0.398	0.249	0.249
Outcome	Ratio of Crime Victims Fund compensation dollars allocated to total economic loss incurred by victims of crime	0.118	0.012	0.011	0.0325	0.019	0.068	0.019	0.019
Outcome	Percent of violent crime victims that received help from victim agencies	51%	57%	48.2%	59.3%	14%	59.9%	14.02%	14%
Output	Number of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services	3.5M	3.5M	3.5M	3.7M	5.16M	7.81M	5.16M	5.16M

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2016 Enacted			\$6,000
2017 Continuing Resolution			6,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2018 Current Services			6,000
2018 Program Increases			0
2018 Program Decreases			0
2018 Request			\$6,000
<b>Total Change 2017-2018</b>			<b>\$0</b>

<i>Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund –Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimated FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2016 Enacted			\$0
2017 Continuing Resolution			66
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2018 Current Services			66
2018 Program Increases			
2018 Program Decreases			-51
2018 Request			\$15
<b>Total Change 2017-2018</b>			<b>-\$51</b>

**1. Account Description**

OJP requests \$6.0 million for the mandatory Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund (DTVF). This fund is financed by collections of assessments against defendants convicted of trafficking-related offenses under federal law and an annual \$5.0 million funding transfer from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

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

## 2. Performance Tables

<b>PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE</b>											
Appropriation: Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund											
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES		Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2016		FY 2016		FY 2017		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2017 Program Changes		FY 2018 Request	
<b>Workload</b>											
Percent of Solicitations Released on Time		0		0		0					
Percent of Awards Made Against Plan		N/A		N/A		N/A					
Total Dollars Obligated		\$0		\$0		\$6,000		-\$5,000		\$1,000	
-Grants		\$0		\$0		TBD		TBD		TBD	
-Non-Grants		\$0		\$0		TBD		TBD		TBD	
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY											
-Grants		N/A		N/A		N/A		TBD		TBD	
-Non-Grants		N/A		N/A		N/A		TBD		TBD	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$6,000	FTE	-\$5,000	FTE	\$1,000
			\$0		\$0		\$6,000		\$0		\$6,000
TYPE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2015		FY 2015		FY 2016		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes		FY 2017 Request	
Output	Number of programs and activities developed or enhanced to improve outcomes for child and youth victims of sex and labor trafficking	N/A		N/A		N/A		TBD		TBD <sup>1</sup>	

<sup>1</sup>The DVTF measure was established in FY 2016; FY 2017 grantee data will be used to establish the baseline

Office/Program		OVC/ Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund		Performance Report and Performance Plan targets					
Appropriation		Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund		FY					
Type	Performance Measure	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Actual	2017 Target	2018 Target
Output	Number of programs and activities developed or enhanced to improve outcomes for child and youth victims of sex and labor trafficking	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA	TBD	N/A	TBD	TBD

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
Number of programs and activities developed or enhanced to improve outcomes for child and youth victims of sex and labor trafficking	2016, 2017, 2018	FY	Target not available	The DVTF measure was established in FY 2016; FY 2017 grantee data will be used to establish the baseline

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

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>National Crime Reduction Assistance (NCRA) Network</b>
Budget Decision Unit(s):	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)
Program Increase:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>+\$5,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

The FY 2018 President’s Budget requests \$5.0 million for the National Crime Reduction Assistance (NCRA) Network, an increase of \$5.0 million from the FY 2017 CR level. This program allows the Department of Justice (DOJ) to leverage lessons learned from previous experiences with violence reduction programs and consult with local governments on their violence reduction needs through a unified, DOJ approach. The NCRA Network will also improve collaboration and information sharing on violence reduction efforts and help local governments coordinate their use of existing DOJ violence reduction efforts in a strategic, “all hands” approach.

This program began in FY 2014 as the “Violence Reduction Network (VRN)” using funding provided from the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) program. This request establishes a new line item to ensure reliable funding for this successful program.

### Justification

Sites are selected for and invited to participate in this program by the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) and its federal partners. (These partners include the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Drug Enforcement Administration, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, United States Marshals Service, and the Executive Office for United States Attorneys.) Sites are chosen based on analysis of quantitative and qualitative criminal justice data and direct consultation with DOJ experts in justice statistics and violent crime reduction strategies.

Each site participating in the Network develops a data-driven approach to addressing its unique violence reduction needs and then draws on training, technical assistance, and expertise of the Network’s federal partners to help it implement this strategy. The sites are strongly encouraged to adopt evidence-based policies and programs that will help them address violence in a strategic and systematic fashion. Training and technical assistance provided through this program focuses on improving each sites performance in seven crucial areas of crime fighting: 1) improving collaboration with federal partners; 2) expanding the use of crime analysis; 3) preventing and responding to gun violence; 4) enhancing state, local, and tribal interagency cooperation; 5) enhancing law enforcement and criminal justice technology to support violence reduction efforts; 6) enhancing the effectiveness of investigations; and 7) setting goals and measuring progress to ensure the effectiveness of violence reduction efforts.

Since FY 2014, NCRA (then known as VRN) has worked with 15 cities from across the country to address a variety of violence reduction goals. This request will support the expansion of the

NCRA to five to eight new sites and will fund training and technical assistance providers who will work directly with all sites to:

- Provide customized training and technical support;
- Establish crime gun intelligence centers;
- Support consultations with subject matter experts;
- Facilitate peer-to-peer visits to help participants learn about best practices; and
- Provide assistance in enhancing justice information sharing and crime analysis.

The requested funding will also support the work of a strategic site liaison and a crime analyst for each site to support the development and implementation of their violence reduction strategies, as well as enhanced support for crime analysis.

Each site is assigned a federal program office and a law enforcement champion representing the Network's federal partner agencies who will assist sites in collaborating with their agencies and accessing appropriate technical assistance from the DOJ.

#### Impact on Performance

Wilmington, Delaware (one of the first sites where DOJ tested the NCRA Network model) achieved the following outcomes:

- Priority focus on improving homicide investigations;
- Homicide clearance rates increased by 55% in 2016;
- Increased the number of felony arrests involving a firearm by 33%;
- 11% reduction in gun-related homicides in 2016 compared to 2015; and
- Established a Real Time Crime Center, allowing the Wilmington police department to map calls for service and crime in real time.

The request will support expansion of NCRA Network to reach more communities, like Wilmington, striving to address persistently high rates of violent crime.

Through September 30, 2017, OJP will conduct a diagnostic assessment of each new site, develop a resource delivery plan for the new sites, track the delivery and effectiveness of training and technical assistance, and assess the implementation of DOJ resources to supplement the site's current violent crime strategy. As part of its training and technical assistance to each participating site, OJP will help the sites develop sustainability plans and resource strategies to help them continue their violence prevention efforts beyond their participation in the NCRA Network.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2016 Enacted				FY 2017 Continuing Resolution				FY 2018 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$5,000

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Full-year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Annualization	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2018 Request	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Annualization	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Personnel							

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2018 Request (\$000)	FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$5,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0
Increase				\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000
Grand Total				\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000

### Affected Crosscut(s):

State and Local

Violent Crime

## V. Program Increases by Item

**Item Name:** **National Criminal History Records Improvement Program (NCHIP)**

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

**Organizational Program:** Bureau of Justice Statistics

**Program Increase:** Positions **0** FTE **0** Dollars **+\$5,091,000**

### Description of Item

The FY 2018 President's Budget requests \$53.0 million for the National Criminal History Records Improvement Program (NCHIP), an increase of \$5.1 million from the FY 2017 CR level. NCHIP helps states, tribes, and territories improve the quality, timeliness, and accessibility of criminal history records for use by law enforcement. For states that still cannot meet the eligibility criteria for the NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP), NCHIP can provide vital immediate support for efforts to improve the availability and quality of records vital to NICS as well as other efforts to improve criminal history records more broadly.

With this program, BJS is supporting states' efforts to:

1. Modernize Systems. Modern well-functioning systems are essential to ensuring accurate, timely, and complete records. With NCHIP funds, states are replacing old and outdated systems so they can electronically contribute critical information such as fingerprint-based arrests, prosecutor and court dispositions, and protection orders.
2. Integrate Systems. Law enforcement, courts, prosecutors, and corrections need to be able to access and exchange criminal history records.
3. Support background checks for sensitive employment. Comprehensive data from criminal history records needs to be available to support background checks on persons employed or licensed for sensitive positions such as in airports, government facilities, law enforcement agencies, or with vulnerable populations including children, the elderly, or the disabled.

### Justification

All states, the District of Columbia, and territories have received NCHIP funds. Before the program began in 1995, only 26 states participated in the Interstate Identification Index (III). Today, all states and the District of Columbia participate and there are over 91 million fingerprint-supported criminal history records accessible through III and available at the time of a background check. Similarly, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and two territories are submitting records of active protection orders to the NCIC Protection Order File. Also, developed, in part, through NCHIP funding, the NICS now supports over 23 million checks annually at the presale stage of firearms purchases.

Not all criminal history records (i.e. most misdemeanor convictions) and civil protection orders meet the federal firearm purchase prohibitions, which would require entry into the NICS Index. However, they are still very relevant and important to other non-firearm related background checks such as determining suitability for employment, for prosecuting and sentencing decisions, community supervision conditions, and determining probation and parole status.

A summary of NCHIP awards by state as well as FY 2016 NCHIP awarded activities can be found on the [BJS website](#).

#### Impact on Performance

The additional \$5.1 million requested will enable more local law enforcement agencies and courts in states across the country to receive funds through the designated state agency to automate hard copy fingerprint cards and criminal history records of arrests and dispositions to improve the timeliness and accuracy of background checks for both criminal justice and noncriminal justice purposes.

**Funding**

**Base Funding**

FY 2016 Enacted				FY 2017 Continuing Resolution				FY 2018 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	\$48,000	0	0	0	\$47,909	0	0	0	\$47,909

**Personnel Increase Cost Summary**

Type of Position/Series	Full-year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Annual- ization	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2018 Request (\$000)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Annual- ization	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Personnel							

**Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary**

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2018 Request (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$5,091

**Total Request for this Item**

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$47,909	\$47,909
Increase				\$0	\$5,091	\$5,091
Grand Total				\$0	\$53,000	\$53,000

**Affected Crosscut(s):**

Violent Crime  
State and Local  
Indian Country

## V. Program Increases by Item

**Item Name:** **Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program**

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

Organizational Program: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

Program Increase: Positions **0** FTE **0** Dollars +**\$5,020,000**

### Description of Item

The FY 2018 President's Budget requests \$15.5 million for the Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program, an increase of \$5.0 million from the FY 2017 CR level. The Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program was created to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse in state and local confinement facilities. This includes prisons and jails, lockups, community confinement facilities, and juvenile facilities. All are required to meet the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) [standards](#) for the following activities: prevention planning, response planning, training and education, screening for risk, reporting, investigations, discipline, medical and mental care, data collection, audits and corrective action, and state compliance.

### Justification

#### PREA Grant Program

The PREA Statute requires DOJ to support state, local, and tribal jurisdictions in implementing and enhancing zero tolerance cultures related to sexual abuse and sexual harassment in confinement facilities. In order to support a PREA data collection at the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the Bureau of Justice Assistance's (BJA) PREA Grant Program was suspended in FY 2016. In FY 2018, BJA will support a PREA Grant Program that focuses on the PREA implementation needs of local confinement facilities with less than 500 beds. Out of at least 8,000 prisons, jails, community-based facilities and juvenile facilities nationwide that have obligations under the PREA Statute and Standards, only approximately 2,000 have been audited thus far. Since most of these completed audits were of state prisons and large jails, BJA expects that many thousands of smaller jails at the local level need support preparing for and conducting PREA audits, which are allowable uses of PREA Grant Program funds. This program will provide strategic, targeted training and technical assistance to these facilities and the agencies that oversee them, as well as resources to support specific PREA implementation activities. BJA expects the program to serve dozens of smaller, local facilities across the nation each year.

#### National Inmate Survey

The PREA Statute also requires the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) to conduct a comprehensive statistical review and analysis of the incidence and effects of prison rape each calendar year. To obtain the most accurate estimates possible, BJS collects and analyzes data from administrative records of confinement facilities, and periodically conducts comprehensive, facility-level analyses of the incidence and effects of sexual abuse and sexual harassment of inmates, residents, and detainees. In FY 2018, BJS plans to complete the National Inmate Survey by conducting direct surveys of inmates in local jails. Continuing data collection and analysis

will allow BJS and BJA to examine the effects of PREA implementation on the incidence of sexual abuse and sexual harassment in the nation's correctional facilities.

#### *PREA Resource Center*

Since its inception in 2010, the PREA Resource Center (PRC), in close collaboration with BJA, has successfully implemented the one-of-a-kind PREA Audit Function with nearly 900 DOJ-certified auditors nationwide. Currently, the PRC is working to establish an audit quality oversight process that enhances the effectiveness of PREA audits. Additionally, the PRC provides training and technical assistance to law enforcement and corrections stakeholders on strategies to implement the PREA Standards while serving as a central repository for best practices. Without the PRC, BJA would not be able to carry out DOJ's PREA implementation responsibilities, as defined in the PREA Statute and Standards.

#### *Impact on Performance*

The FY 2018 President's Budget requests an additional \$5.0 million to ensure that OJP can accomplish its PREA mandates, particularly the PREA grant program, the National Inmate Survey, and the PREA Resource Center.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2016 Enacted				FY 2017 Continuing Resolution				FY 2018 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	\$10,500	0	0	0	\$10,480	0	0	0	\$10,480

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Full-year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Annualization	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2018 Request	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Annualization	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Personnel							

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2018 Request (\$000)	FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$5,020		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$10,480	\$10,480
Increases				\$0	\$5,020	\$5,020
Grand Total				\$0	\$15,500	\$15,500

### Affected Crosscut(s):

State and Local  
Civil Rights

## V. Program Increases by Item

**Item Name:** Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) Block Grants

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

**Organizational Program:** Bureau of Justice Assistance

**Program Increase:** Positions **0** FTE **0** Dollars **+\$70,000,000**

### Description of Item

The FY 2018 President's Budget requests \$70 million for the new Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) Block Grants program. This program builds on the previous work of DOJ's PSN Initiative to create safer neighborhoods through sustained reductions in gang violence and gun crime. The program relies on partnerships of federal, state, and local agencies led by the local U.S. Attorney (USA) to enhance the effectiveness of its crime and violence reduction efforts.

With only limited restrictions, use of the funds will be locally controlled. This program will award funding to support each participating PSN team to one of the participating state, local, or tribal agencies to help ensure that these teams focus on significant, locally identified crime and public safety challenges.

Within the general PSN Grants program framework, the USA will be responsible for establishing a collaborative PSN team of federal, state, and local law enforcement and other community members to implement gang violence and gun crime enforcement; violence prevention and intervention initiatives; and community outreach within the district. Each PSN team will be required to produce a strategic plan that lays out its analysis of crime and public safety problems in its jurisdiction and violence reduction strategies to address these problems. These plans will also include a description of the each team's strategy development and modification process; organizational changes and innovations that will be implemented through each strategy; and an explanation of each team's plans for collaboration between law enforcement agencies and researchers.

Addressing juvenile justice and delinquency issues is a vital part of any overall solution to gang violence and gun crime. To encourage PSN teams to address these issues, BJA will require that 10% of PSN be used for juvenile justice projects. OJP's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) will collaborate with BJA on the juvenile justice component of the program.

The PSN Block Grants Program awards will be determined by an evidence-based funding formula. BJA is working to develop the formula, which may include items such as the five-year average violent crime rate over national average, percentage change in violent crime year-over-year, National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) entries, and other related crime data.

### Justification

Although the nation's overall rate of violent crime remains at historically low levels, violent crime is a significant problem in certain geographic regions and large metropolitan areas. The FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) data confirms that from 2014 to 2015, the violent crime rate in the U.S. increased by more than 3 percent – the largest one-year increase since 1991. The murder rate increased by 11 percent – the largest one-year increase since 1968. The FBI data also identifies a 4 percent increase in rape, as well as aggravated assaults, during that same period.

To address these threats to public safety, BJA will build on the existing PSN Initiative with enhanced funding to support more concentrated efforts in those jurisdictions with the most significant crime problems. BJA will require several important components as part of the PSN Block Grants program in order to build and implement a sound strategy around eradicating gang violence and gun crime. These components include:

- *Partnerships* - The PSN program is focused on strengthening partnerships between federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to identify and reduce gun crime and gang violence. PSN is also focused on increasing the partnerships with many elements of the local community. Coordinated by the USA's Office, the PSN team typically includes federal and local prosecutors; federal law enforcement agencies (ATF, DEA, FBI, and U.S. Marshals); state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies and probation and parole agencies; and community groups.
- *Strategic Planning, Crime Analysis, and Research Integration* - PSN is a problem-solving program, based on a strategic planning process in which jurisdictions define the specific components of their gun crime and gang violence problems with the help of proactive data analysis and research. These jurisdictions then develop a strategic plan that includes focused strategies to target these problems through law enforcement, prosecution, community outreach, and violence prevention and intervention initiatives.
- *Training* - A core component of the PSN approach to reducing violence and crime is providing training opportunities to PSN teams to assist them in the effective implementation of the critical components identified in their strategic plans.
- *Outreach* – All PSN teams will develop and implement outreach strategies designed to send a deterrent message to those who are likely to commit a gun crime or become involved in gang violence, accompanied by assistance to promote alternatives to criminal activity, such as education, employment, or involvement in reentry or violence prevention programs. The inclusion of community partners, service providers, the faith community, and other local partners may provide additional resources to support violence prevention and intervention programs.
- *Accountability and Data-driven Efforts* - PSN teams will collect and analyze data that focuses on measuring outcomes, such as reductions in gun crime, reductions in gang violence, and expansion of prosecution for violent criminal offenses. The success of PSN will be measured by the reduction in violent crime resulting from this program.

- *Mandatory Research Partner* – The PSN Block Grants program will require the inclusion of a local research partner to assist each PSN team in analyzing local crime and public safety problems and help it develop a proactive plan for gun crime and gang violence reduction. Including a research component will help PSN teams clearly identify issues to be addressed and focus its resources on the most significant public safety problems and places most affected by violent crime. The inclusion of the research partner will also promote ongoing assessment of crime and public safety to provide feedback to the teams on the effectiveness of their efforts.
- *Complete the Violence Reduction Assessment Tool (VRAT)* – The PSN Block Grants program will also encourage all PSN teams to use the Violence Reduction Assessment Tool (VRAT) to help them develop their violence reduction strategies. The VRAT is a planning and support instrument that allows communities to assess their capacity for effective violence reduction program implementation and identify actions that will increase their capacity to adopt and implement evidence-based programs and practices.

#### Impact on Performance

The new PSN program will also require reporting on detailed performance measures, including, but not limited to:

- Focus of the PSN strategy
- Which PSN strategies are being employed (e.g., focused deterrence, increased federal prosecution, increased State/local prosecution, public outreach)
- Impact of the PSN program (i.e., increases/decreases in violent crime, gun crime and/or gang violence)
- Homicide (total)
- Aggravated Assault (total)
- Armed Robbery (total)
- Local prosecution filings for homicides, aggravated assaults, and robbery
- Federal prosecution - defendant filings for firearms-related cases (sections 922 and 924)
- Firearms seized
- Firearms successfully traced
- NIBIN hits

**Funding**

**Base Funding**

FY 2016 Enacted				FY 2017 Continuing Resolution				FY 2018 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	\$6,500	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0

**Personnel Increase Cost Summary**

Type of Position/Series	Full-year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Annualization	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2018 Request	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Annualization	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Personnel							

**Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary**

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2018 Request (\$000)	FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$70,000		

**Total Request for this Item**

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0
Increases				\$0	\$70,000	\$70,000
Grand Total				\$0	\$70,000	\$70,000

**Affected Crosscut(s):**

Gangs  
 Project Safe Neighborhoods  
 State and Local  
 Violent Crime

## V. Program Increases by Item

### Item Name: **Minor OJP Program Increases (CR Adjustments)**

Budget Decision Unit(s): Research, Evaluation, and Statistics  
 State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance  
 Juvenile Justice Programs  
 Public Safety Officers Benefits

Organizational Programs: Bureau of Justice Assistance  
 Bureau of Justice Statistics  
 National Institute of Justice  
 Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention  
 Office for Victims of Crime  
 Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking

Program Increase: Positions **0** FTE **0** Dollars +**\$644,000**

#### Description of Item

The FY 2018 President's Budget requests minor program increases totaling \$644,000 to 18 discretionary programs spread across four different appropriations accounts. These minor funding increases will restore funding for these programs to the FY 2016 Enacted level to ensure their continued effectiveness. OJP is requesting increases for the following programs:

#### ***Minor Program Increases (CR Adjustments):***

(dollars in thousands)	<b>FY 2017 CR (Annualized Rate)</b>	<b>FY 2018 President's Budget Request</b>	<b>FY 2018 Request vs. FY 2017 CR</b>
<b>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics:</b>			
Criminal Justice Statistics Program	40,922	41,000	78
Forensic Science	3,992	4,000	8
Research, Development and Evaluation Programs	35,933	36,000	67
<b>Subtotal, Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</b>	<b>80,847</b>	<b>81,000</b>	<b>153</b>
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance:</b>			
Adam Walsh Act	19,962	20,000	38
Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program	2,495	2,500	5
Community Teams to Reduce the SAK Backlog	44,914	45,000	86
Court Appointed Special Advocate Program	8,983	9,000	17
Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence	7,985	8,000	15
Justice and Mental Health Collaborations (formerly Mentally Ill Offender Act Program)	9,981	10,000	19
National Sex Offender Public Website	998	1,000	2
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	11,977	12,000	23
Veterans Treatment Courts	5,989	6,000	11
Victims of Trafficking	44,914	45,000	86
<b>Subtotal, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>	<b>158,198</b>	<b>158,500</b>	<b>302</b>

(dollars in thousands)	<b>FY 2017 CR (Annualized Rate)</b>	<b>FY 2018 President's Budget Request</b>	<b>FY 2018 Request vs. FY 2017 CR</b>
<b>Juvenile Justice Programs:</b>			
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	1,995	2,000	5
Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program	2,495	2,500	5
Part B: Formula Grants	57,890	58,000	110
Victims of Child Abuse (VOCA) - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	19,962	20,000	38
<b>Subtotal, Juvenile Justice Programs</b>	<b>82,342</b>	<b>82,500</b>	<b>158</b>
<b>Public Safety Officers Benefits:</b>			
PSOB Disability and Educational Assistance Benefits (discretionary)	16,269	16,300	31
<b>Subtotal, Public Safety Officers Benefits</b>	<b>16,269</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Total, OJP Minor Program Decreases</b>	<b>\$337,656</b>	<b>\$338,300</b>	<b>\$644</b>

**NOTE:** Funding levels for the Forensic Sciences program in FY 2017 are shown on a pre-transfer basis in order to accurately show the full program change between the FY 2017 CR level and the FY 2018 President's Budget request.

Justification

OJP understands the importance of making small adjustments to promote efficient use of the limited funding available to support state, local, and tribal law enforcement and justice assistance programs. These increases will allow OJP to continue its current level of activity for these proven programs through FY 2018 and resolve any needs that could not be addressed while the FY 2017 CR was in effect.

Impact on Performance

These increases will help these programs maintain their performance at current levels.

**Funding**

**Base Funding**

FY 2016 Enacted				FY 2017 Continuing Resolution				FY 2018 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	\$338,300	0	0	0	\$337,656	0	0	0	\$337,656

**Personnel Increase Cost Summary**

Type of Position/Series	Full-year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Annual- ization	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2018 Request (\$000)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Annual- ization	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Personnel							

**Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary**

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2018 Request (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$644

**Total Request for this Item**

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$337,656	\$337,656
Increase				\$0	\$644	\$644
Grand Total				\$0	\$338,300	\$338,300

**Affected Crosscut(s):**

Adam Walsh Act  
 Civil Rights  
 Crimes Against Children  
 Drugs  
 Prisoner Reentry/Second Chance Act  
 Sex Tourism  
 State and Local

## V. Program Increases by Item

**Item Name:** OJP Management and Administration (M&A)

Budget Decision Unit(s): All OJP Bureaus and Offices

Organizational Program: All OJP Bureaus and Offices

Program Increase: Positions **711** FTE **711** Dollars +**\$6,000,000**

### Description of Item

The FY 2018 President's Budget requests \$220.2 million and 711 positions to support Office of Justice Programs' (OJP) management and administration (M&A) costs. This request is an increase of \$6.0 million, and a decrease of 75 positions from the FY 2017 CR levels. M&A funding is not directly appropriated to OJP. Instead, estimated funding requirements are identified in the President's Budget request, refined subsequent to receiving the annual appropriation, and assessed against OJP grant programs.

M&A funding supports OJP's operations, grants oversight, and administrative costs; including salaries and benefits for OJP's federal staff, IT and telecommunications systems and infrastructure (grants management system, financial system, cyber security safeguards, etc.), rent, and contracts for goods and services essential to OJP's mission. Sufficient M&A is critical to accomplishing Administration and congressional priorities.

Making awards each year is only a part of OJP's overall responsibility. In a given year, OJP's oversight responsibilities and M&A costs arise from not only the grants, cooperative agreements, contracts, and other assistance awarded in that year, but also those remaining active from prior years. OJP's M&A funding provides for essential stewardship and internal control of almost 7,200 active grants totaling almost \$10 billion. Ensuring sound stewardship and proper management of awards is a continuous process that requires programmatic and financial monitoring, training and technical assistance, outreach, auditing, etc., throughout the multi-year life cycle of awards. OJP must monitor all active awards to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of billions of taxpayer dollars.

The Department's Office of the Inspector General (OIG) has identified grant management as one of the Department's top management challenges since 2000. The OIG's FY 2016 *Top Management and Performance Challenges Facing the Department of Justice* report states, "The OIG's work illustrates that the Department must improve its oversight of its contract and grant award and monitoring efforts to guard against waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement, and to ensure the most efficient and effective use of taxpayer funds."

As of April 2017, OJP is engaged in 24 active General Accounting Office (GAO) reviews and 15 active OIG program audits, and such activities are likely to continue. Providing complete and accurate information to the GAO and OIG, and following up to implement all recommendations, requires a substantial level of ongoing effort by OJP staff.

As part of the Administration's commitment to promoting efficiency in the Federal Government, the Department has adjusted its components' authorized staffing levels. As a result, OJP's FY 2018 authorized position level will be 711. OJP anticipates adjusting its staffing levels as necessary through attrition.

#### Justification

OJP's existing grants management system is built upon an outdated architecture that has become increasingly prone to service interruptions, thus negatively affecting the efficient and effective management of the grant making process. The \$6.0 million requested increase in M&A funding will support the upgrade of the Grants Management System (GMS), building on the GrantsNet initiative. It will advance the efficiency and transparency of OJP's grants, research, and statistical programs through the implementation of business process improvements and commercially available emerging technologies, and it is critical to OJP's grant management and oversight functions. These upgrades will allow OJP to leverage its grants management system as a shared service among the Department's grant components and will play a vital role in sustaining the grant management and oversight functions for OJP, the Community Oriented Policing Services, and the Office on Violence Against Women. Also, the implementation of this technological upgrade for GMS will reduce or limit the number of obstacles for the grant making component migration to the DOJ Unified Financial Management System.

OJP is statutorily required to maintain an effective grant management system for DOJ grant programs (including COPS). Section 1158 (e) of the Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-162), states as follows: "GRANT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.—The Director shall establish and maintain, in consultation with the chief information officer of the Office, a modern, automated system for managing all information relating to the grants made under the programs covered by subsection (b)."

#### Impact on Performance

M&A funding represents less than two percent of the total taxpayer investment in all OJP's grant and payment programs in any given year. However, it is vital to the success of OJP's mission and the accountability and transparency required for its grant and payment programs. This request ensures there will be enough personnel and funding to manage, monitor, and support OJP's important programs and improve OJP's grants and financial management capabilities through the initiative to upgrade GMS.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2016 Enacted				FY 2017 Continuing Resolution				FY 2018 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
786	0	707	\$214,617	786	0	707	\$214,209	786	0	707	\$214,209

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Full-year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Annualization	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2018 Request	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Annualization	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Personnel							

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2018 Request (\$000)	FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$6,000		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	786	0	707	\$0	\$214,209	\$214,209
Increases	-75	0	4	\$0	\$6,000	\$6,000
Grand Total	711	0	711	\$0	\$220,209	\$220,209

### Affected Crosscut(s):

N/A

## **VI. Program Decreases by Item**

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)</b>
Budget Decision Unit(s):	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Program Decrease:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>-\$42,785,000</b>

### Description of Item

The FY 2018 President's Budget requests \$332.5 million for the Byrne JAG program, a decrease of \$42.8 million from the FY 2017 CR level (this difference excludes the carve out for Presidential Nominating Conventions provided in FY 2016 and extended under the CR). The JAG Program supports a broad range of activities to prevent and control crime, including: law enforcement programs; prosecution and court programs; prevention and education programs; community corrections programs; drug treatment and enforcement programs; planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; and crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation).

In FY 2018, six programs will be funded as carve outs totaling \$73 million under the Byrne JAG program:

- Body Worn Camera Partnership Program (\$22.5 million);
- Bulletproof Vest Partnership (\$22.5 million);
- Research on Domestic Radicalization (\$4 million);
- Smart Policing (\$5 million);
- Smart Prosecution (\$4 million); and
- Officer Robert Wilson III Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officers and Ensuring Officer Resilience and Survivability (VALOR) Initiative (\$15 million).

### Justification

The Department understands the importance of Byrne JAG grants to state, local, and tribal governments. In FY 2016, this program made more than 1,060 formula grants awards totaling more than \$263.7 million to state, local, and tribal jurisdictions. These agencies use JAG funds to cover a wide variety of costs such as overtime pay for officers; vehicles and equipment; information sharing system and technology upgrades; and interagency task force operations. OJP is continuing its effort to develop performance measures for this program to help grantees determine the most effective uses for their JAG funding among the many different activities they can support under this program.

The requested decrease - which will reduce overall JAG funding by approximately eleven percent from 2017 funding levels - will enable the Department to redirect federal resources to reduce violent crime – including support for the new Project Safe Neighborhoods Block Grants program – and improve officer safety. This redirection of resources will ultimately benefit state, local, and tribal jurisdictions by reducing the amount of violence and crime they must address.

**Funding**

**Base Funding**

FY 2016 Enacted				FY 2017 Continuing Resolution				FY 2018 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	\$376,000	0	0	0	\$375,285	0	0	0	\$375,285

**Personnel Decrease Cost Summary**

Type of Position/Series	Full-year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Annual- ization	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2018 Request (\$000)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Annual- ization	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Personnel							

**Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary**

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2018 Request (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$42,785

**Total Request for this Item**

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$375,285	\$375,285
Decreases				\$0	-\$42,785	-\$42,785
Grand Total				\$0	\$332,500	\$332,500

**Affected Crosscut(s):**

Drugs

State and Local

Violent Crime (VALOR and Smart Policing)

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Comprehensive School Safety Initiative</b>
Budget Decision Unit(s):	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	National Institute of Justice
Program Decrease:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>-\$54,857,000</b>

### Description of Item

The FY 2018 President's Budget requests \$20.0 million for the Comprehensive School Safety Initiative, a decrease of \$54.9 million below the FY 2017 CR level. Since FY 2014, with total appropriations of approximately \$300 million, the Comprehensive School Safety Initiative (the Initiative) has supported a wide-range of activities, including developing innovative new school safety strategies and technologies. Every award involves a scientifically rigorous research strategy designed to produce findings with practical benefits for schools, students, and communities at large. The Initiative engages educators, researchers, law enforcement, mental and behavioral health professionals and others in developing and testing solutions to the most challenging safety issues faced by schools and students.

No less than two-thirds of this funding has supported pilot projects to test and evaluate school safety strategies. Up to one-third of funding has supported research and evaluation on topics such as the root causes for violence in schools.

Since FY 2014, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) has launched a comprehensive portfolio of pilot projects and research with over 75 active projects supporting the development and evaluation of school safety interventions in over 3,000 schools across the nation. These include 17 projects funded at a total of over \$46 million examining the role and function of law enforcement in schools, including new approaches to training and collaborating with school resource officers. Twenty-eight projects with a total value over \$98 million are focused on improving school safety by building knowledge and testing interventions related to students' mental and behavioral health. The Initiative also includes projects on a host of other school safety issues such as anonymous tip lines, school safety assessments, emergency operations planning, safe passages to school, school discipline, teacher sexual misconduct, strategies for training teachers to prevent bullying, and using social media to detect threats related to gang involvement.

In each year from FY 2014 to FY 2017, NIJ has emphasized different priority topics as identified by emerging research findings and challenges described by educators, law enforcement, mental health professionals, and others in the field. For example, in FY 2015, NIJ funded three projects that are developing and testing comprehensive approaches to school safety in Georgia, Colorado, Oregon, and Illinois. In FY 2016, NIJ funded longitudinal research projects in Tennessee and California that will provide answers about factors that affect both school safety and community violence in high crime communities. In FY 2017, NIJ plans to emphasize the development of innovative school safety approaches and research on school safety in tribal settings.

Funded projects under this Initiative generally include project periods that range from three to five years in duration. Projects initially funded in FY 2014 had start dates in 2015 and are beginning to end in 2017. Findings from these studies, and those that follow, will inform funding priorities and expectations in FY 2018.

In FY 2018, NIJ will dedicate the \$20 million to school safety pilot projects that are informed by research, align with a comprehensive approach to school safety, and include a rigorous evaluation component. Based on research activities to date and interaction with stakeholders, NIJ intends to produce an initial framework for a comprehensive approach to school safety. This framework will be published on the NIJ website in 2017 and will inform the awards made under this Initiative in FY 2018. Development of the comprehensive school safety framework will continue as ongoing projects produce additional findings. The overall objective is to produce a research-based framework that can improve school safety with broad applicability to K-12 public schools across the nation.

#### Justification

The total request of \$20.0 million is sufficient to sustain the effectiveness of the program. The Comprehensive School Safety Initiative has been robustly funded by Congress for the past several years. The proposed funding reduction will sustain this program's core activities, while allowing the Department of Justice to direct funding to key priorities such as reducing violent crime and improving officer safety.

## Funding

### Base Funding

<i>FY 2016 Enacted</i>				<i>FY 2017 Continuing Resolution</i>				<i>FY 2018 Current Services</i>			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	\$75,000	0	0	0	\$74,857	0	0	0	\$74,857

### Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Full-year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Annual- ization	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2018 Request (\$000)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Annual- ization	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Personnel							

### Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2018 Request (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$54,857

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$74,857	\$74,857
Decrease				\$0	-\$54,857	-\$54,857
Grand Total				\$0	\$20,000	\$20,000

### Affected Crosscut(s):

N/A

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Crime Victims Fund</b>
Budget Decision Unit:	Crime Victims Fund
Organizational Program:	Office for Victims of Crime
Program Decrease:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>-\$42,000,000</b>

### Description of Item

In FY 2018, the President's Budget requests an annual obligation limitation of \$3.0 billion for the Crime Victims Fund (CVF), a decrease of \$42.0 million below the FY 2017 CR level. The CVF was established by the Victims of Crime Act of 1984. It is financed by collections of fines, penalty assessments, and bond forfeitures from defendants convicted of federal crimes. Most collections stem from large corporate cases rather than individual offenders.

The 1984 Act establishes a formula for the distribution of funds to cover the following purposes:

1. Formula grants to states to support crime victim compensation and victims services;
2. Direct assistance to federal crime victims primarily through the FBI and US Attorneys; and
3. A small amount of funding for:
  - National scope training and technical assistance to victims services professionals;
  - Efforts to enhance the capacity of victims services programs; and
  - Efforts to promote innovation and build the evidence base regarding "what works" in the field for victims services and compensation programs.

The FY 2018 request includes \$2.2 billion for states to support victim assistance and victim services formula grants. Transfers in the amounts of \$445 million to the Office on Violence Against Women and \$165 million to the Office of Justice Programs for discretionary programs will serve crime victims. The OJP programs include the Adam Walsh Act (\$20 million), Children Exposed to Violence (\$8 million), Missing and Exploited Children (\$72 million), Victims of Child Abuse – Improving Investigation and Prosecution Program, and the Victims of Trafficking Program (\$45 million). The request also creates a five percent set-aside for tribal governments (or \$150 million) to improve services and justice for Native American victims of crime.

### Justification

Due to high funding levels in recent years, a slight decrease in the obligation limitation will not affect the strong level of support needed for crime victims across the country. Similarly, the transfers for other victim-related programs will not decrease the effectiveness of OVC programs and will support funding needs within the Department for victim-related programs.

**Funding**

**Base Funding**

FY 2016 Enacted				FY 2017 Continuing Resolution				FY 2018 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	\$3,042,000	0	0	0	\$3,042,000	0	0	0	\$3,042,000

**Personnel Decrease Cost Summary**

Type of Position/Series	Full-year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Annualization	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2018 Request (\$000)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Annualization	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Personnel							

**Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary**

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2018 Request (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$42,000

**Total Request for this Item**

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$3,042,000	\$3,042,000
Decrease				\$0	-\$42,000	-\$42,000
Grand Total				\$0	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000

**Affected Crosscut(s):**

State and Local  
Indian Country

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

**Item Name:** DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities

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

**Organizational Program:** National Institute of Justice

**Program Decrease:** Positions **0** FTE **0** Dollars **-\$19,762,000**

### Description of Item

The FY 2018 President's Budget requests \$105.0 million for the DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities program, a decrease of \$19.8 million from the FY 2017 CR level. This program supports National Institute of Justice (NIJ) efforts to reduce crime and improve public safety by improving the quality and practice of forensic science. More specifically, the program supports DNA analysis and laboratory capacity enhancement, as well as forensic research, development, and evaluation.

The delays in analyzing forensic evidence at forensic laboratories can result in delays in justice. Serial offenders continue victimizing and individuals who have not committed the crime for which they have been charged or convicted may be incarcerated.

NIJ funding has resulted in many forensic DNA cases being analyzed as well as forensic cases being uploaded to the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS), the FBI's software program that operates databases of DNA profiles.

Despite cases analyzed and improvements made with these funds, backlogs persist due to the ever-increasing demand for analysis. As the value of DNA evidence continues to be recognized more and more widely, more evidence gets collected and submitted to laboratories for analysis.<sup>1</sup>

For example, technologies that allow for increasing sensitivity of forensic DNA technologies enable a greater number of full DNA profiles to be developed and entered into CODIS from old, degraded, or otherwise unviable samples. Previously, either no DNA profile or only a partial profile would have been the result. Advanced technologies in forensic DNA analysis generated from research and development have shown the value in testing all types of evidence from violent crimes, property crimes, unsolved homicides and sexual assaults, potential wrongful convictions, and unidentified human remains.

As of February 2017, the FBI reports that CODIS has produced over 365,634 hits assisting in more than 350,653 investigations.<sup>2</sup> Laboratories funded under the *DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction* program have reported processing more than 550,000 cases. From those cases, over 247,000 DNA profiles have been uploaded to CODIS, resulting in more than 92,000 CODIS hits. In addition, more than two million database (convicted offender and arrestee) samples have been uploaded resulting in an additional 26,687 hits.

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<sup>1</sup> NIJ Special Report: Making Sense of DNA Backlogs, 2012 – Myths vs. Reality  
<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/243347.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.fbi.gov/services/laboratory/biometric-analysis/codis/ndis-statistics>

### Justification

Each year, NIJ considers how to allocate the DNA-related funds based on the needs of the forensic science community; the demand to increase capacity and reduce the backlog of DNA evidence awaiting testing in laboratories; NIJ Technology Working Group recommendations; results from studies and new findings; and NIJ's strategic priorities.

The majority of the funding directly supports publicly funded laboratories, police departments, and law enforcement agencies. Approximately a quarter supports the research, development, testing, and evaluation that has created and will continue to create the significant improvements in the field needed to address backlogs.

The total request of \$105.0 million is sufficient to sustain the effectiveness of the program. The decrease will enable the Department to redirect resources to programs focused on reducing violent crime and improving officer safety. This redirection will ultimately benefit state, local, and tribal jurisdictions by reducing the amount of crime they must address.

**Funding**

**Base Funding**

FY 2016 Enacted				FY 2017 Continuing Resolution				FY 2018 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	\$125,000	0	0	0	\$124,762	0	0	0	\$124,762

**Personnel Decrease Cost Summary**

Type of Position/Series	Full-year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Annualization	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2018 Request (\$000)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Annualization	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Personnel							

**Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary**

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2018 Request (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$19,762

**Total Request for this Item**

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$124,762	\$124,762
Decrease				\$0	-\$19,762	-\$19,762
Grand Total				\$0	\$105,000	\$105,000

**Affected Crosscut(s):**

State and Local

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI)</b>
Budget Decision Unit(s):	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Program Decrease:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>-\$5,448,000</b>

### Description of Item

The FY 2018 President's Budget requests \$22.0 million for the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI), a decrease of \$5.4 million from the FY 2017 CR level. This program, administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), provides targeted technical assistance to help units of state, local, and tribal governments analyze data on their criminal justice systems and identify what factors are driving prison and jail population growth. The information then is used to develop strategies to increase public safety by focusing on and expanding investment in proven corrections and public safety programs, including prioritizing resources to prevent serious and violent crime. In addition, this program awards grants to help participating jurisdictions implement significant policy and legislative changes identified through JRI data analyses and sustain successful JRI strategies to encourage further commitment to these efforts.

Approximately 2.2 million people were incarcerated in federal, state, and local prisons and jails in 2015.<sup>3</sup> Despite decreases in the nation-wide incarcerated population, many prison populations remain near all-time high levels and face crowding or resource challenges, and state spending on corrections has remained high. Over the last 30 years, state corrections expenditures have increased exponentially—from \$15.6 billion in 1986 to more than \$58 billion estimated for 2016, a significant rise even accounting for inflation.<sup>4</sup> Yet recidivism remains high as well, indicating opportunity for greater returns on states' public safety investments.

OJP administers JRI as a public-private partnership to increase return on public safety investments in collaboration with the Pew Charitable Trusts and technical assistance partner organizations selected through competitive solicitations. In FY 2016, 21 states were actively participating in JRI, including Alabama and North Carolina:

- Alabama passed its Justice Reinvestment Act in May 2015. As of December 2016, Alabama's prison population has declined by 8% (or 2,223 beds) since enactment, rather than remaining dangerously overcrowded at 195% of capacity.
- Similarly, since North Carolina passed its legislation in 2011, the prison population has decreased by almost 3,600 people. North Carolina has closed 11 prisons and used some of the savings to add 175 probation and parole officers and invest in intervention and treatment programs. A substantially greater number of people with felony convictions

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<sup>3</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics, Correctional Populations in the United States, 2015 (Dec. 2016), <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpus15.pdf>.

<sup>4</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics, State Prison Expenditures, 2001 (2004), <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/spe01.pdf>; National Association of State Budget Officers, State Expenditure Report: Examining Fiscal 2012-2014 State Spending (2014), <http://www.nasbo.org/reports-data/state-expenditure-report>.

are exiting prison to supervision (instead of unsupervised release) and the number of probationers revoked to prison has fallen by half. At the same time, North Carolina has experienced a 19.5 percent drop in the crime rate.

Justification

The total request of \$22.0 million is sufficient to sustain the effectiveness of the program. The decrease will enable the Office of Justice Programs to redirect resources to programs focused on reducing violent crime and improving officer safety. This redirection will ultimately benefit state, local, and tribal jurisdictions by reducing the level of crime they must address.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2016 Enacted				FY 2017 Continuing Resolution				FY 2018 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	\$27,500	0	0	0	\$27,488	0	0	0	\$27,448

### Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Full-year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Annual- ization	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2018 Request	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Annual- ization	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Personnel							

### Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2018 Request (\$000)	FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$5,448		

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$27,448	\$27,448
Decreases				\$0	-\$5,448	-\$5,448
Grand Total				\$0	\$22,000	\$22,000

### Affected Crosscut(s):

Prisoner Reentry  
Second Chance Act  
State and Local

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

**Item Name:** National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP)

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

Organizational Program: Bureau of Justice Statistics

Program Decrease: Positions **0** FTE **0** Dollars **-\$9,952,000**

### Description of Item

The FY 2018 President's Budget requests \$15.0 million for the for the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP), a decrease of \$10.0 million from the FY 2017 CR level. This program provides grants to assist states, state court systems, and tribal governments in updating NICS with the criminal history and mental health records of individuals who are precluded from purchasing or possessing guns. This program, established in the wake of the tragic shootings at Virginia Tech in April 2007, focuses on addressing the gap in information available to NICS about prohibiting mental health adjudications, commitments and other prohibiting factors.

Many jurisdictions continue to struggle with meeting the statutory eligibility requirements mandated by the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act of 1993. Currently, 31 states qualify for funding under this program. Although the Department is doing all that it can to help the states qualify for funding under the NICS Grants Program, progress is stalling, especially in states where meeting the NICS eligibility criteria requires changes in state laws and regulations.

### Justification

The total request of \$15.0 million is sufficient to sustain the effectiveness of the program. The limited eligibility contributes to difficulty obligating all available funds for this program. By reducing the request for NARIP to the level that can more likely be obligated, more resources are available for the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) (see Program Increase paper). Unlike NARIP, all states, territories, and tribes are eligible for NCHIP. Additionally, NCHIP funds can support all activities that would be done under NARIP as well as a broader range of efforts to improve the quality, timeliness, and accessibility of criminal history and related records.

For example, not all criminal history records (i.e. most misdemeanor convictions) and civil protection orders meet the federal firearm purchase prohibitions which would require entry into the NICS database. However, they are still very relevant and important to other non-firearm related background checks such as determining suitability for employment, for prosecuting and sentencing decisions, community supervision conditions, and determining probation and parole status.

There are other areas where NCHIP funding supports states' record improvement efforts that are not necessarily directly connected to more records being made available to NICS, but they directly affect the quality and completeness of available records. Examples include:

1. State database enhancements/system re-writes/upgrades;
2. State participation in the FBI's Next Generation Identification (NGI) program;
3. Full state participation in the Interstate Identification Index (III), the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact (Compact) and the National Fingerprint File (NFF) which increase the interstate accessibility and timeliness of criminal history records; and
4. Criminal history record audits, data quality assessments, and training.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2016 Enacted				FY 2017 Continuing Resolution				FY 2018 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	\$25,000	0	0	0	\$24,952	0	0	0	\$24,952

### Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Full-year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Annual- ization	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2018 Request (\$000)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Annual- ization	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Personnel							

### Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2018 Request (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$9,952

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$24,952	\$24,952
Decreases				\$0	-\$9,952	-\$9,952
Grand Total				\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000

### Affected Crosscut(s):

Violent Crime  
State and Local  
Indian Country

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

**Item Name:** **Regional Information Sharing System (RISS)**

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

**Organizational Program:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

**Program Decrease:** Positions **0** FTE **0** Dollars **-\$4,933,000**

### Description of Item

The FY 2018 President's Budget requests \$30.0 million for the Regional Information Sharing System (RISS), a decrease of \$4.9 million from the FY 2017 CR level. RISS supports federal, state, local, territorial, and tribal law enforcement agencies and other criminal justice agencies through six regional centers by providing the following services:

- A secure online information and intelligence sharing network;
- Officer safety information and deconfliction services;
- Investigative and analytical support services;
- Loans of specialized investigative equipment and confidential investigative funds; and
- Training, conferences, and publications designed to assist RISS users in investigating and prosecuting regional, national, and transnational criminal activity.

### Justification

The Department remains fully committed to supporting the RISS Program and law enforcement information sharing. However, this decrease will enable OJP to redirect funding to important priorities such as addressing violent crime and improving officer safety. While the decrease may have some impact on the activities within this program, other programs will be funded that will significantly improve law enforcement efforts in FY 2018.

**Funding**

**Base Funding**

FY 2016 Enacted				FY 2017 Continuing Resolution				FY 2018 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	35,000	0	0	0	34,933	0	0	0	34,933

**Personnel Decrease Cost Summary**

Type of Position/Series	Full-year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Annual- ization	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2018 Request (\$000)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Annual- ization	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Personnel							

**Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary**

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2018 Request (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$4,933

**Total Request for this Item**

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$34,933	\$34,933
Decrease				\$0	-\$4,933	-\$4,933
Grand Total				\$0	\$30,000	\$30,000

**Affected Crosscut(s):**

Counterterrorism  
 Drugs  
 Gangs  
 Indian Country  
 Intelligence and Information Sharing  
 State and Local

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Second Chance Act Program</b>
Budget Decision Unit(s):	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)
Program Decrease:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>-\$19,871,000</b>

### Description of Item

The FY 2018 President's Budget requests \$48.0 million for the Second Chance Act (SCA) program, a decrease of \$19.9 million from the FY 2017 CR level. The SCA program improves public safety by helping individuals returning from prison or jail successfully reintegrate into the community, thus reducing rates of criminal recidivism. It provides grants to help state, local, and tribal corrections and public safety agencies implement and improve a variety of reentry services including housing, educational and employment assistance, mentoring relationships, mental health services, substance abuse treatment services, and family-support services.

### Justification

Improving prisoner reentry programs is an ongoing challenge for many state, local, and tribal jurisdictions. A significant body of research indicates properly designed and implemented reentry programs can play an important part in reducing criminal recidivism and improving outcomes for those released from prison or jail.

The FY 2018 President's Budget request must balance its support for reentry programs with the need to increase investment in initiatives to reduce violent crime and improve law enforcement officer safety. The Bureau of Justice Assistance will work with its grantees to seek greater cost efficiencies and coordination to ensure that all of its programs operate more cost effectively.

**Funding**

**Base Funding**

FY 2016 Enacted				FY 2017 Continuing Resolution				FY 2018 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	\$68,000	0	0	0	\$67,871	0	0	0	\$67,871

**Personnel Decrease Cost Summary**

Type of Position/Series	Full-year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Annual- ization	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2018 Request (\$000)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Annual -ization	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Personnel							

**Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary**

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2018 Request (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$19,871

**Total Request for this Item**

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$67,871	\$67,871
Decreases				\$0	-\$19,871	-\$19,871
Grand Total				\$0	\$48,000	\$48,000

**Affected Crosscut(s):**

Drugs  
Prisoner Reentry and Second Chance Act  
State and Local

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Youth Mentoring</b>
Budget Decision Unit(s):	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)
Program Decrease:	Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b> Dollars <b>-\$31,829,000</b>

### Description of Item

The FY 2018 President's Budget requests \$58.0 million for the Youth Mentoring program, a decrease of \$31.8 million from the FY 2017 CR level. This program supports mentoring for youth at risk of educational failure, dropping out of school, or involvement in delinquent activities, including gangs.

Research indicates that well-implemented mentoring can be a useful strategy in working with at-risk and high-risk youth to promote positive outcomes across social, emotional, behavioral, and academic areas of development. In short, mentoring can help youth succeed in school, work and life. The Youth Mentoring program includes solicitations geared toward supporting national and community organizations that directly serve youth through mentoring, target specific populations of youth, and enhance the capacity of other organizations to implement best practices in recruitment, training and mentoring support.

### Justification

The Department of Justice remains fully committed to supporting its Youth Mentoring program. However, this commitment must be balanced with the need to fund a variety of other state, local, and tribal justice assistance priorities. The proposed decrease in the Youth Mentoring program will enable the Department to redirect funding to other important priorities such as addressing violent crime and improving officer safety. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention will work with its grantees to seek greater cost efficiencies and coordination to ensure that all of its juvenile justice programs operate more cost effectively.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2016 Enacted				FY 2017 Continuing Resolution				FY 2018 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	90,000	0	0	0	89,829	0	0	0	89,829

### Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Full-year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Annual- ization	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2018 Request (\$000)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Annual -ization	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Personnel							

### Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2018 Request (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$31,829

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$89,829	\$89,829
Decrease				\$0	-\$31,829	-\$31,829
Grand Total				\$0	\$58,000	\$58,000

### Affected Crosscut(s):

N/A

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

**Item Name:** OJP Program Eliminations, Consolidations, and Minor Funding Reductions

**Budget Decision Unit(s):** State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance  
Juvenile Justice Programs

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

**Program Decreases:** Positions **0** FTE **0** Dollars **-\$433,535,000**

### Description of Item

The FY 2018 President's Budget requests program eliminations, program consolidations, and minor funding reductions for several programs, generating a total discretionary funding decrease of \$433.5 million. Of this total, \$382.8 million results from the elimination of nine programs; \$44.9 million results from the consolidation of two programs into the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants program; and \$5.8 million results from minor funding reductions to six additional programs.

These proposed program eliminations, consolidations and minor reductions will enable OJP to improve the efficiency of its existing programs and redirect resources to programs addressing DOJ priorities such as reducing violent crime and improving officer safety.

### ***Program Eliminations:***

(dollars in thousands)	FY 2017 CR (Annualized Rate)	FY 2018 President's Budget Request	FY 2018 Request vs. FY 2017 CR
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance:</b>			
Body Worn Cameras –Research and Statistics	4,990	0	-4,990
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	14,971	0	-14,971
Byrne JAG – Presidential Nominating Conventions	99,810	0	-99,810
Indian Assistance	29,943	0	-29,943
John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program	1,999	0	-1,999
President Elect Security	7,000	0	-7,000
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	209,601	0	-209,601
Violent Gun and Gang Crime Reduction	6,488	0	-6,488
<b>Subtotal, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>	<b>374,802</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-374,802</b>
<b>Juvenile Justice Programs:</b>			
Community Based Violence Prevention Initiative	7,985	0	-7,985
<b>Subtotal, Juvenile Justice Programs</b>	<b>7,985</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-7,985</b>
<b>Total, OJP Program Eliminations</b>	<b>\$382,787</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>-\$382,787</b>

**Program Consolidations:**

(dollars in thousands)	FY 2017 CR (Annualized Rate)	FY 2018 President's Budget Request	FY 2018 Request vs. FY 2014-17 CR
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance:</b>			
Body Worn Camera Partnership Program	22,457	0	-22,457
Bulletproof Vest Partnership	22,457	0	-22,457
<b>Total, OJP Program Consolidations</b>	<b>\$44,914</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>-\$44,914</b>

NOTE: Both of these programs will be funded as carve outs under the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) program in FY 2018.

**Minor Funding Reductions:**

(dollars in thousands)	FY 2017 CR (Annualized Rate)	FY 2018 President's Budget Request	FY 2018 Request vs. FY 2017 CR
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance:</b>			
Drug Courts	41,920	40,000	-1,920
Economic, High-tech, Cybercrime Prevention	12,975	11,000	-1,975
Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Grants	13,474	13,000	-474
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	12,975	12,000	-975
<b>Subtotal, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>	<b>81,344</b>	<b>76,000</b>	<b>-5,344</b>
<b>Juvenile Justice Programs:</b>			
Delinquency Prevention Program	17,467	17,000	-467
Missing and Exploited Children Program	72,023	72,000	-23
<b>Subtotal, Juvenile Justice Programs</b>	<b>89,490</b>	<b>89,000</b>	<b>-490</b>
<b>Total, OJP Minor Program Decreases</b>	<b>\$170,834</b>	<b>\$165,000</b>	<b>-\$5,834</b>

Justification

The Department understands the difficult fiscal climate and is committed to ensuring that its programs make the best possible use of the resources entrusted to it. The FY 2018 request proposes the following program eliminations, consolidations, and funding reductions to ensure that adequate funding is available to address the Administration's top law enforcement and criminal justice priorities.

**Program Eliminations:**

The FY 2018 President's Budget proposes to eliminate discretionary funding for the following:

- Body Worn Cameras – Research and Statistics. The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and National Institute of Justice (NIJ) already have several research projects under way focusing on the effectiveness of body worn camera systems; no additional research investments are needed at this time.
- Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation program, Violent Gun and Gang Crime Reduction program, and the Community Based Violence Prevention Initiative. The work of these programs will be consolidated with and enhanced under the Department's new Project Safe Neighborhoods Block Grants program.

- Byrne JAG – Presidential Nominating Conventions. This program was provided by Congress in FY 2016 as one-time funding for security costs related to the 2016 nominating conventions; therefore, funding is no longer needed.
- Indian Assistance. This program will be replaced by a new seven percent discretionary funding set aside for flexible tribal justice assistance grants included in the President’s Budget.
- John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program. The program has been ineffective in achieving its goals due to limited funding.
- President Elect Security. Congress provided this funding to OJP in FY 2016 as one-time funding to assist cities in addressing extraordinary costs related to providing security for the President-elect; therefore, this funding is no longer needed.
- State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP). This program does not require recipients to use SCAAP awards solely for the purpose of addressing the cost of detaining illegal aliens in state, local and tribal detention facilities and cannot provide sufficient reimbursement to fully address state and local concerns. In 2016, the reimbursement rate was about 17 cents on the dollar, with just four States – California, Florida, New York, and Texas – receiving over two-thirds of available funds. Further, the program has no performance metrics or programmatic requirements associated with the funds to improve public safety. Eliminating this program will allow the Administration to invest in border enforcement and border security initiatives that will more effectively address the public safety threats posed by criminal aliens.

***Program Consolidations:***

Appropriated line item funding for the Body Worn Camera Partnership and Bulletproof Vest Partnership programs is eliminated in the FY 2018 request. However, these programs will be funded as carve outs under the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) program at levels consistent with the FY 2017 CR levels (\$22.5 million each). This consolidation will encourage law enforcement agencies across the country to consider body armor and body worn cameras purchases along with decisions on other equipment purchases supported by JAG funds.

***Minor Funding Reductions:***

The Department understands the need to make small adjustments to its existing programs to help the Administration address the nation’s top priorities while maintaining fiscal discipline. Making these adjustments will help the Administration increase federal investment in national defense, border security, and crime reduction without significant cuts to effective justice assistance programs.

The funding requests for the programs listed in the Minor Program Reductions table above are sufficient to sustain their current levels of activities through FY 2018. OJP does not expect these reductions to have significant impacts on the performance of any of the programs listed above.

**Funding**

**Base Funding**

FY 2016 Enacted				FY 2017 Continuing Resolution				FY 2018 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	\$592,660	0	0	0	\$598,535	0	0	0	\$598,535

**Personnel Decrease Cost Summary**

Type of Position/Series	Full-year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Annual- ization	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2018 Request (\$000)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Annual -ization	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)
Total Personnel							

**Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary**

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2018 Request (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$433,535

**Total Request for this Item**

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$165 000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$598,535	\$598,535
Decreases				\$0	-\$433,535	-\$433,535
Grand Total				\$0	\$165,000	\$165,000

**Affected Crosscut(s):**

Crimes Against Children  
 Drugs  
 Economic Fraud  
 Gangs  
 Immigration  
 Indian Country  
 Southwest Border Enforcement  
 State and Local  
 Violent Crime

## **VII. Exhibits**