

U.S. Department of Justice

FY 2021 PERFORMANCE BUDGET

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS



February 2020

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# **I. Overview**

**Department of Justice  
Office of Justice Programs  
FY 2021 Budget Request  
Overview**



**Mission**

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

**Strategy**

OJP accomplishes its mission by providing federal leadership in developing the Nation’s capacity to prevent and reduce crime, enhance public safety, strengthen law enforcement, improve officer safety, expand services for victims of crime, and enforce victims’ rights. OJP works in partnership with the justice community to identify the most pressing crime-related challenges confronting the justice system. OJP and its offices advance proven programs backed by scientific research and evaluation, as well as innovative approaches that are evidence-informed and promise demonstrable results in our communities. OJP works to address public safety needs by supporting law enforcement, prosecution and courts, corrections, and crime reduction programs in state, local, and tribal jurisdictions; assisting victims of crime; providing training and technical assistance to justice practitioners and professionals; and advancing ground-breaking research.

<b>FY 2021 Budget Request At-A-Glance</b>	
FY 2020 Discretionary Enacted:	\$2,315.8 million
FY 2021 Discretionary President’s Budget:	\$1,850.0 million
Discretionary Program Change:	(\$465.8 million)
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FY 2020 Mandatory Enacted:	\$2,764.0 million
FY 2021 Mandatory President’s Budget:	\$2,423.0 million
Mandatory Program Change:	(\$341.0 million)
<b>Total, FY 2021 President’s Budget Request:</b>	<b>\$4,2730.0 million</b>

## **Resources**

For FY 2021, OJP requests \$1,850.0 million in discretionary funding, which is \$465.8 million below the FY 2020 Enacted level. OJP also requests \$2,423.0 million in mandatory funding, which is \$341.0 million below the FY 2020 Enacted level. The FY 2021 President's Budget proposes an \$85.0 million cancellation of prior year discretionary balances (including \$70.0 million from OJP prior year balances and \$15.0 million from COPS prior year balances).<sup>1</sup>

## **Personnel**

The FY 2021 President's Budget proposes to merge the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS Office) along with associated personnel, within OJP. For FY 2021, OJP requests a total 692 positions. The request includes 84 positions transferred from COPS.

## **Organization**

OJP is headed by an Assistant Attorney General (AAG) who leads OJP, sets programmatic priorities for the agency, and ensures the goals of the Administration and the Department are supported. OJP's program offices include Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA); Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS); National Institute of Justice (NIJ); Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP); Office for Victims of Crime (OVC); and Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART Office). The AAG is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. All other OJP program office heads are presidentially appointed.

## **Budget Structure**

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

1. **Research, Evaluation, and Statistics:** Provides grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements for research, development, and evaluation and supports development and dissemination of quality statistical and scientific information.
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 officer safety, violent crime, gang activity, offender recidivism, opioid epidemic and substance abuse, 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 Program:** 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.

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<sup>1</sup> The Budget also proposes a \$1.5 million outgoing transfer to the National Institute of Standards and Technology at the Department of Commerce, which is not reflected in the topline amount.

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 2021 OJP Priorities**

OJP's FY 2021 budget request focuses on the following priorities: 1) reduce violent crime and mass violence; 2) promote officer safety and wellness; 3) combat human trafficking; 4) address the addiction crisis; and 5) support victims of crime.

### **Reduce Violent Crime and Mass Violence**

The FY 2021 President's Budget prioritizes funding for several programs that support jurisdictions facing high levels of violent crime based on the challenges and resources of each community. In addition, the FY 2021 President's Budget proposes funding to assist state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies and criminal justice practitioners in implementing more effective ways to improve school safety and counter mass violence events.

### **Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program**

The FY 2021 President's Budget requests a total of \$411.7 million for the Byrne JAG program, which is the primary source of flexible funding for state, local, and tribal jurisdictions across all components of the criminal justice system, including drug and gang task forces, crime prevention and domestic violence programs, law enforcement, courts, corrections, treatment programs, and justice information sharing initiatives.

State, local, and tribal governments rely on Byrne JAG funding to address critical gaps in their criminal justice systems in order to increase public safety and prevent crime. This could include overtime pay for officers, vehicles and equipment, information sharing system and technology upgrades, and interagency task force operations. A few critical programs funded under JAG include:

- \$40.0 million for the Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) program, a \$20.0 million increase from the FY 2020 Enacted level. This program is a central component of the Department's efforts to reduce violent crime and will provide additional support for PSN activities at the local level. Under this program, grants will be awarded to local law enforcement agencies, outreach and prevention service providers, and researchers to support activities implementing local PSN anti-violence strategies. OJP anticipates awarding funds to all 94 districts using a funding formula that includes crime rate data and other indicators of overall need in order to best target resources.
- \$11.0 million for the Rural Law Enforcement Violent Crime Initiative. This new program will provide site-based awards and training and technical assistance for small law enforcement agencies in the rural regions of the United States to assist them in reducing violent crime, including drug-related crime and all forms of human trafficking. An important focus for this initiative is improving communication and collaboration among

federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies to address the unique criminal justice challenges in the rural regions of the country.

#### National Criminal Records Improvement

The FY 2021 President's Budget requests \$85.0 million for national criminal records improvement programs, a \$6.7 million increase from the FY 2020 Enacted level. The budget request includes \$60.0 million for the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) and \$25.0 million for the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP). Through NCHIP, OJP provides direct awards and technical assistance to states and tribes to improve the quality, timeliness, and immediate accessibility of criminal history records and related information. Complete records require that data from all components of the criminal justice system be integrated and linked, including law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, and corrections. NCHIP assists states to establish the integrated infrastructure that meets the needs of all components. NARIP 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. NARIP was established in the wake of the tragic shootings at Virginia Tech in April 2007, and seeks to address the gap in information available to NICS about prohibiting mental health adjudications, commitments, and other prohibiting backgrounds.

#### STOP School Violence Program

Congress passed the STOP School Violence Act of 2018 to support school safety efforts. Jointly administered by BJA and the COPS Office, this program aims to prevent or mitigate incidents of school violence by promoting coordinated, evidence-based approaches to school safety that encourage collaboration between schools and local law enforcement. The FY 2021 President's Budget requests \$150.0 million for the STOP School Violence Program, a \$25.0 million increase from the FY 2020 Enacted level. The budget request includes \$75.0 million for implementing evidence-based school safety programs grants and \$75.0 million for school security technology and training grants.

#### Research on Countering Mass Violence

The FY 2021 President's Budget includes \$1.0 million for NIJ research into targeted violence events, potentially including the role of online activity in those events, given antecedent participation in anonymous online forums by the offenders responsible for events in El Paso, San Diego, and other domestic and international locations.

#### **Promote Law Enforcement Officer Safety and Wellness**

OJP continues to support the Administration's priority to protect the safety and wellness of the Nation's law enforcement officers.

#### VALOR

The FY 2021 President's Budget includes \$15.0 million for the Officer Robert Wilson III Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officers and Ensuring Officer Resilience and Survivability (VALOR) Initiative, a \$3.0 million increase from the FY 2020 Enacted level. The VALOR Initiative seeks to prevent violence against law enforcement officers and ensure officer safety, resilience, wellness, and survivability following violent encounters during the course of

their duties. The initiative provides multifaceted and innovative training, technical assistance, and specialized programs to state, local, and tribal law enforcement. VALOR is a carveout of the Byrne JAG Program.

### Police Act

The Police Act program aims to improve the safety and resiliency of law enforcement officers, other first responders, and communities nationwide through multidisciplinary training to counter active shooter threats or acts of terrorism against individuals or facilities; and to enhance the ability of law enforcement not only to secure the scene, but to increase the survivability of the event and protect officers and first responders from the long-term effects of exposure to trauma. The FY 2021 President's Budget requests \$13.0 million for this program as a carveout of the COPS Hiring Program; this is a \$3.0 million increase from the FY 2020 Enacted level.

### **Combat Human Trafficking**

Human trafficking is reputed to be one of the most profitable endeavors of organized crime and the fastest growing; an endeavor which enslaves thousands of people within our borders each year and perhaps millions outside those borders. It is a crime of increasing proportions, fully repugnant to American beliefs; a crime that preys on the world's most vulnerable people. The Administration and the Department are committed to combating this serious threat to public safety.

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) authorizes the Attorney General to make grants to develop, expand, or strengthen victim service programs for victims of trafficking and to make grants to States and local law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute trafficking offenses as part of a multidisciplinary approach. Over the past decade, the Department's collaborative response to both identify trafficking victims and hold offenders accountable has evolved, integrating data, research, and best practices into programs that respond to the unique challenges of investigating and prosecuting trafficking crimes and the diverse needs of victims of sex trafficking and labor trafficking.

The FY 2021 request reserves \$80.0 million specifically for comprehensive and specialized victim assistance services programs. This would help ensure robust funding is available to fully support victims in a variety of areas, from transitional housing to employment and education services.

The remaining \$40.0 million is allocated for efforts to investigate and prosecute human trafficking. Funds would be available to provide critical resources to State, local, and tribal law enforcement efforts to track down perpetrators and identify victims, while also helping prosecutors bring these perpetrators to justice.

### Research on Human Trafficking

Developing accurate determinations of the prevalence of human trafficking in the United States is extremely difficult. The FY 2021 President's Budget proposes \$3.0 million for NIJ research into human trafficking. The research will pilot methods to measure smaller targeted, sector-specific prevalence estimates (e.g., domestic minor sex trafficking victims in urban areas; labor trafficking victims in the agricultural sector).

### **Address the Addiction Crisis**

The FY 2021 President's Budget continues to invest in activities to combat the addiction crisis, which has claimed many lives of Americans. The request includes \$352.0 million for programs authorized by the Comprehensive Addiction Recovery Act, including \$160.0 million for OJP's Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program (COSSAP). The budget request continues the expansion in authorized use of these funds to address opioids, stimulants, and other abuse reduction activities, as states in some geographic regions are experiencing a high-rate of overdose deaths due to a deadly combination of cocaine (a stimulant) and fentanyl (an opioid) being sold on the streets. COSSAP aims to reduce the substance abuse and the associated overdose fatalities. In addition, COSSAP supports the implementation, enhancement, and proactive use of prescription drug monitoring programs to support clinical decision-making and prevent the misuse and diversion of controlled substances.

In addition, the FY 2021 President's Budget requests \$9 million for the Opioid-Affected Youth Initiative, which is a carveout of the Delinquency Prevention Program, administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. This program supports the Administration's priority of responding to the opioid epidemic by providing support services to children, youth, families, and communities affected by opioid abuse, including early intervention, prevention and diversion services for opioid-affected youth; and services to families with children linked to opioid abuse.

### **Supporting Victims of Crime**

OJP continues to work to improve the Nation's criminal justice system response to victims.

#### Crime Victims Fund

The FY 2021 President's Budget continues efforts to reform the Crime Victims Fund (CVF) and provide more reliable funding for the program, allowing for long-term program planning that will better serve victims of crime. The program provides formula and non-formula grants to the states to support crime victim compensation and victims' services programs. The FY 2021 request assumes an obligation cap of \$2.3 billion, of which \$498.5 million would be provided to the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW).

#### COPS Programs

The COPS Office administers grants and provides expertise and other assistance in advancing public safety through the implementation of community policing strategies in jurisdictions of all sizes across the country. Community policing is a philosophy that promotes organizational strategies that support the systematic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques to proactively address the immediate conditions that give rise to public safety issues such as crime, social disorder, and fear of crime.

The FY 2021 Budget proposes to transfer these community policing activities to OJP, including \$174.0 million and 84 positions for the COPS Hiring Program (\$99.0 million) and STOP School Violence Act Program (\$75.0 million). This will allow the Department to centralize and strengthen the partnerships it has with state and local law enforcement and to promote

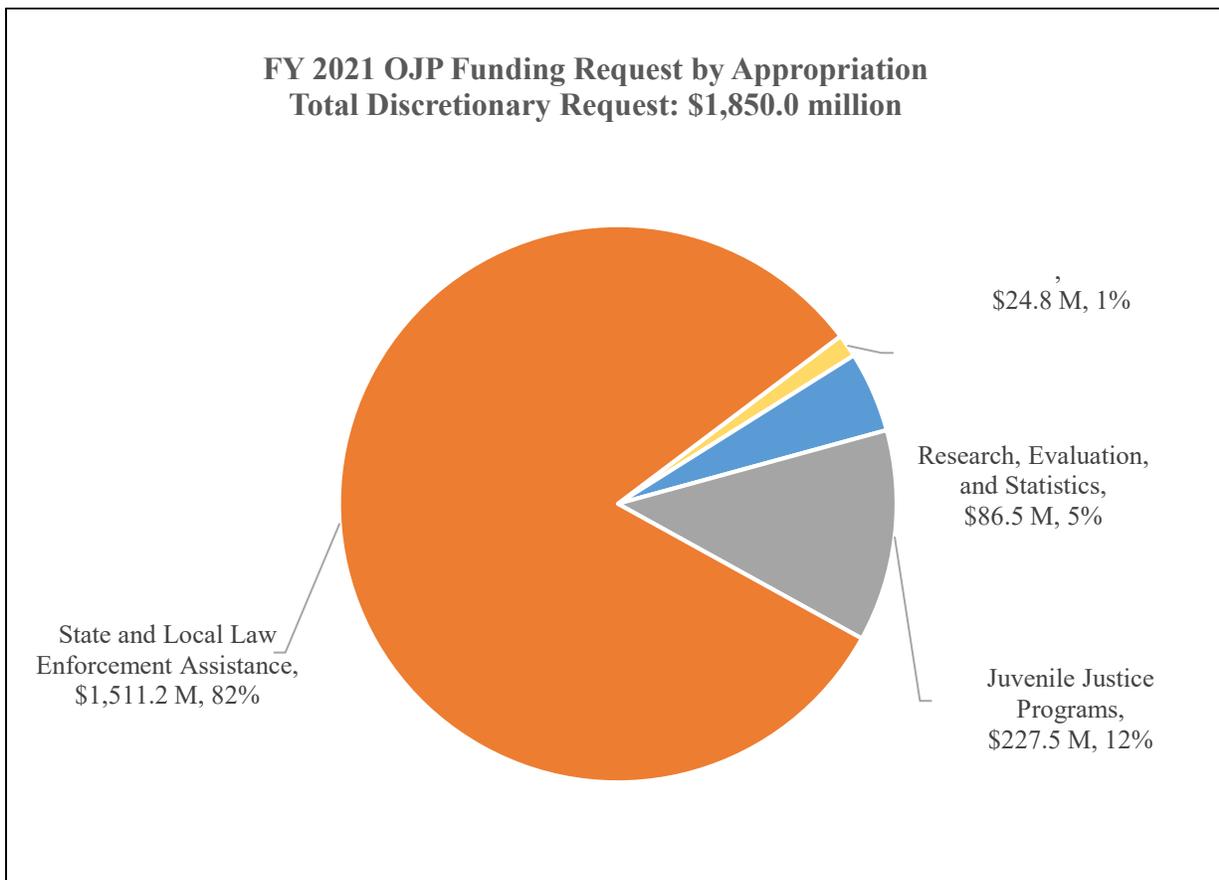
community policing not only through its hiring program, but also through the advancement of strategies for policing innovations and other innovative crime-fighting techniques.

**DOJ Strategic Goals and Objectives**

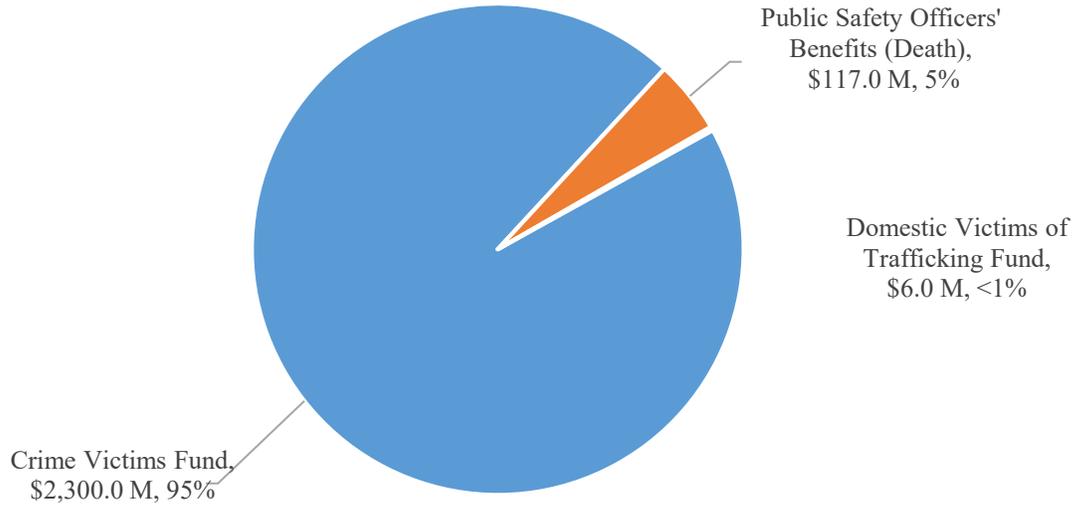
OJP’s programs support DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Reduce Violent Crime and Promote Public Safety; Strategic Objective 3.1: Combat violent crime, promote safe communities, and uphold the rights of victims of crime.

**FY 2021 OJP Funding Request by Appropriation**

The following charts depict OJP’s FY 2021 discretionary and mandatory budget requests by appropriation.



**FY 2021 OJP Funding Request by Appropriation**  
**Total Mandatory Request: \$2,423.0 million**



**Office of Justice Programs  
Funding by Appropriation  
FY 2019 - FY 2021  
(dollars in thousands)**

	<b>FY 2019 Enacted (P.L. 116-9)</b>	<b>FY 2020 Enacted (P.L. 116-93)</b>	<b>FY 2021 President's Budget</b>	<b>FY 2021 President's Budget vs. FY 2020 Enacted</b>
<b>Justice Assistance/Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</b>				
Criminal Justice Statistics Programs	43,000	43,000	43,000	0
<i>NCS-X Implementation Program</i>	5,000	0	0	0
Regional Information Sharing System (RISS)	[COPS]	[COPS]	[SLLEA]	0
Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs	37,000	36,000	43,500	7,500
<i>National Center for Restorative Justice</i>	3,000	[JAG]	0	0
<i>National Center of Forensics</i>	0	2,000	0	(2,000)
<i>Research on Domestic Radicalization</i>	4,000	5,000	[SLLEA]	[(1,000)]
<i>Research on School Violence Prevention and School Safety</i>	1,000	1,000	0	(1,000)
<i>Research on Protect Children Against Online Predatory Behavior</i>	1,000	0	0	0
<i>Research on Countering Mass Violence</i>	0	0	1,000	1,000
<i>Research on Sex Trafficking of Minors</i>	0	1,000	0	(1,000)
<i>Research on Human Trafficking</i>	0	0	3,000	3,000
<b>Subtotal, JA/RES</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>79,000</b>	<b>86,500</b>	<b>7,500</b>
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (SLLEA)</b>				
Adam Walsh Act	20,000	20,000	20,000	0
Body Worn Camera Partnership Program	22,500	22,500	0	(22,500)
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	25,000	27,500	[JAG]	[(2,500)]
<i>NIST Transfer</i>	1,500	1,500	[JAG]	0
Innovations in Community-Based Crime Reduction Program (formerly Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program)	17,000	17,000	0	(17,000)
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)	423,500	547,210	411,700	(135,510)
<i>Bulletproof Vests Partnership</i>	0	[SLLEA]	25,000	0
<i>NIST Transfer</i>	0	[SLLEA]	1,500	0
<i>Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program</i>	5,000	5,500	3,000	(2,500)
<i>Collaborative Mental Health Initiative</i>	0	1,000	0	(1,000)
<i>Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative</i>	8,000	8,000	0	(8,000)
<i>Drug Field Testing and Training</i>	0	2,000	0	(2,000)
<i>Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance</i>	2,000	0	0	0
<i>Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense</i>	2,000	2,000	0	(2,000)
<i>John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program</i>	2,000	2,000	0	(2,000)
<i>Managed Access Systems/     Combating Contraband Cell Phone Use in Prisons</i>	0	2,000	0	(2,000)
<i>Missing Americans Alert Program (Kevin and Avonte's Law) (formerly known as Missing Alzheimers)</i>	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
<i>National Center for Restorative Justice</i>	[RES]	3,000	0	(3,000)
<i>National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs)</i>	2,400	2,400	5,000	2,600
<i>Training to Improve Police-Based Responses to the People with Mental Illness</i>	2,500	2,500	2,500	0
<i>Presidential Nominating Convention Security</i>	0	100,000	0	(100,000)
<i>Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program</i>	15,500	15,500	15,500	0
<i>Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)</i>	20,000	20,000	40,000	20,000
<i>Research on Domestic Terrorism</i>	[RES]	[RES]	4,000	[(1,000)]
<i>Regional Law Enforcement Technology Initiative</i>	3,000	3,000	0	(3,000)
<i>Rural Law Enforcement Violent Crime Initiative</i>	0	0	11,000	11,000

	FY 2019 Enacted (P.L. 116-9)	FY 2020 Enacted (P.L. 116-93)	FY 2021 President's Budget	FY 2021 President's Budget vs. FY 2020 Enacted
<i>Strategies for Policing Innovation (formerly Smart Policing)</i>	7,500	7,500	7,500	0
<i>Innovative Prosecution Solutions Initiative (formerly Smart Prosecution)</i>	8,000	8,000	5,000	(3,000)
<i>VALOR Initiative</i>	12,000	12,000	15,000	3,000
Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act related activities	347,000	378,000	352,000	(26,000)
<i>Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program (COSSAP) (formerly COAP)</i>	157,000	180,000	160,000	(20,000)
<i>Drug Court Program</i>	77,000	80,000	77,000	(3,000)
<i>Justice and Mental Health Collaborations</i>	31,000	33,000	33,000	0
<i>Prescription Drug Monitoring Program</i>	30,000	31,000	30,000	(1,000)
<i>Residential Substance Abuse Treatment</i>	30,000	31,000	30,000	(1,000)
<i>Veterans Treatment Courts</i>	22,000	23,000	22,000	(1,000)
Court Appointed Special Advocate Program (CASA)	12,000	12,000	9,000	(3,000)
COPS Hiring Program	[COPS]	[COPS]	99,000	99,000
<i>Tribal Resources Grant Program</i>	[COPS]	[COPS]	8,000	8,000
<i>Tribal Access Program (TAP)</i>	[COPS]	[COPS]	3,000	3,000
<i>Community Policing Development/Training and Technical Assistance</i>	[COPS]	[COPS]	7,000	7,000
<i>Collaborative Reform Model</i>	[COPS]	[COPS]	0	0
<i>Strategies for Policing Innovation (formerly Smart Policing)</i>	[COPS]	[COPS]	0	0
<i>Regional Information Sharing Systems</i>	[COPS]	[COPS]	10,000	10,000
<i>Police Act</i>	[COPS]	[COPS]	13,000	13,000
<i>Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness</i>	[COPS]	[COPS]	2,000	2,000
DNA Programs	178,000	180,000	152,500	(27,500)
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	130,000	132,000	105,000	(27,000)
<i>DNA Analysis and Capacity Program</i>	120,000	102,000	97,000	(5,000)
<i>Other Federal, State, and Local Forensic Activities</i>	0	19,000	0	(19,000)
<i>Post-Conviction DNA Testing</i>	6,000	7,000	4,000	(3,000)
<i>Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners</i>	4,000	4,000	4,000	0
Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI)	48,000	48,000	47,500	(500)
Economic, High-tech, White Collar and Internet Crime Prevention	14,000	14,000	11,000	(3,000)
<i>Intellectual Property Enforcement Program</i>	2,500	2,500	2,500	0
<i>Digital Investigation Education Program</i>	2,000	2,000	0	(2,000)
Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Act Program	0	2,000	0	(2,000)
Combating Human Trafficking Programs	85,000	85,000	120,000	35,000
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	27,000	28,000	0	(28,000)
Keep Young Athletes Safe Program	2,500	2,500	2,500	0
National Criminal Records Improvement	75,000	78,290	85,000	6,710
<i>National Criminal Records History Improvement Program (NCHIP)</i>	50,000	53,290	60,000	6,710
<i>NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP)</i>	25,000	25,000	25,000	0
National Sex Offender Public Website	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Paul Coverdell Grants	30,000	30,000	10,000	(20,000)
<i>Forensic Support for Opioid and Synthetic Drug Investigations</i>	17,000	17,000	0	(17,000)
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	[JAG]	[JAG]	[JAG]	
Second Chance Act/Offender Re-Entry	87,500	90,000	87,500	(2,500)
<i>Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Grants</i>	5,000	5,000	5,000	0
<i>Pay for Success (discretionary)</i>	7,500	7,500	0	(7,500)
<i>Pay for Success (Permanent Supportive Housing Model)</i>	[5,000]	[5,000]	[0]	[(5,000)]
<i>Innovations in Supervision (formerly Smart Probation)</i>	6,000	6,000	6,000	0

	FY 2019 Enacted (P.L. 116-9)	FY 2020 Enacted (P.L. 116-93)	FY 2021 President's Budget	FY 2021 President's Budget vs. FY 2020 Enacted
<i>Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)</i>	4,000	4,500	0	(4,500)
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	243,500	244,000	0	(244,000)
STOP School Violence Act Grant Programs	75,000	75,000	150,000	75,000
<i>Implementing Evidence-Based School Safety Programs (BJA)</i>	75,000	75,000	75,000	0
<i>School Security Technology and Training (COPS)</i>	[COPS]	[COPS]	75,000	[25,000]
Tribal Assistance (formerly Indian Assistance)	37,500	38,000	[7% set-aside]	(38,000)
<b>Subtotal, SLLEA</b>	<b>1,723,000</b>	<b>1,892,000</b>	<b>1,511,200</b>	<b>(380,800)</b>
<b>Juvenile Justice Programs (JJ)</b>				
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	3,000	3,500	2,000	(1,500)
Delinquency Prevention Program (formerly Title V: Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants)	24,500	42,000	17,000	(25,000)
<i>Children Exposed to Violence</i>	8,000	8,000	0	(8,000)
<i>Children of Incarcerated Parents (COIP) Web Portal</i>	500	500	500	0
<i>Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative</i>	[JAG]	[JAG]	0	
<i>Girls in the Juvenile Justice System</i>	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
<i>Prevent Trafficking of Girls</i>	0	2,000	0	(2,000)
<i>Opioid-Affected Youth Initiative</i>	9,000	10,000	9,000	(1,000)
<i>Tribal Youth Program</i>	5,000	5,000	0	(5,000)
<i>Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention</i>	0	0	5,500	5,500
Juvenile Justice Prosecution and Defense Process Improvement Programs (formerly Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program)	[JAG]	[JAG]	2,500	
Missing and Exploited Children	82,000	87,500	85,000	(2,500)
Part B: Formula Grants	60,000	63,000	58,000	(5,000)
<i>Emergency Planning - Juvenile Detention Facilities</i>	500	500	500	0
VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	22,500	27,000	20,000	(7,000)
Youth Mentoring	95,000	97,000	43,000	(54,000)
<i>Mentoring for Youth Affected by the Opioid Crisis</i>	14,000	16,000	0	(16,000)
<b>Subtotal, JJ Programs</b>	<b>287,000</b>	<b>320,000</b>	<b>227,500</b>	<b>(92,500)</b>
<b>Public Safety Officers Benefits (PSOB)</b>				
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program- Disability and Educational Assistance Benefits Programs	24,800	24,800	24,800	0
<b>Subtotal, PSOB Discretionary</b>	<b>24,800</b>	<b>24,800</b>	<b>24,800</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total, OJP Discretionary</b>	<b>2,114,800</b>	<b>2,315,800</b>	<b>1,850,000</b>	<b>(465,800)</b>
<i>New Flexible Tribal Grant - Set Aside (up to 7%)</i>	[0]	[0]	[120,834]	[120,834]
<i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics Set Aside (up to 2.5% in FY 2019 Enacted, 2% in FY 2020 Enacted, 3% in FY 2021 Request)</i>	[39,245]	[42,910]	[52,461]	[9,551]
<b>Public Safety Officers Benefits (PSOB) -- Mandatory</b>	104,000	117,000	117,000	0
<b>Subtotal, PSOB Mandatory</b>	<b>104,000</b>	<b>117,000</b>	<b>117,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>PSOB Total (Discretionary and Mandatory)</b>	<b>128,800</b>	<b>141,800</b>	<b>141,800</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Crime Victims Fund (CVF) (Mandatory) Obligations Cap</b>	<b>3,353,000</b>	<b>2,641,000</b>	<b>2,300,000</b>	<b>(341,000)</b>
<i>CVF Grants</i>	2,677,850	2,063,950	1,779,500	(284,450)
<i>Inspector General Oversight</i>	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
<i>Innovations in Crime Victims Service</i>	0	0	12,000	12,000

	FY 2019 Enacted (P.L. 116-9)	FY 2020 Enacted (P.L. 116-93)	FY 2021 President's Budget	FY 2021 President's Budget vs. FY 2020 Enacted
<i>Tribal Victims Assistance Grants (set aside: up to 5% in FY 2019 Enacted; 5% in the FY 2020 Enacted)</i>	167,650	132,050	115,000	(17,050)
<i>Violence Against Women Act Programs</i>	497,500	435,000	498,500	63,500
<b>Domestic Victims of Trafficking (DVTF)</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>0</b>
	19			
<b>Total, OJP Mandatory (PSOB, CVF, and DVTF)</b>	<b>3,463,000</b>	<b>2,764,000</b>	<b>2,423,000</b>	<b>(341,000)</b>
<b>Total, OJP Discretionary and Mandatory</b>	<b>5,577,800</b>	<b>5,079,800</b>	<b>4,273,000</b>	<b>(806,800)</b>
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	(70,000)	(70,000)	(85,000)	(15,000)
<i>Rescission of OJP Prior Year Unobligated Balances</i>	<i>(70,000)</i>	<i>(70,000)</i>	<i>(70,000)</i>	0
<i>Rescission of COPS Prior Year Unobligated Balances</i>	<i>[COPS]</i>	<i>[COPS]</i>	<i>(15,000)</i>	0
<b>Total OJP Programs Funded Under Violence Against Women</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>1,000</b>
Research on Violence Against Women	3,000	2,500	3,500	1,000
Research on Violence Against Indian Women	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
<b>Total OJP Programs Funded Under Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>38,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(38,000)</b>
Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS)	37,000	38,000	[SLLEA]	0
<b>Total, Transfers-in/Reimbursements</b>	<b>41,000</b>	<b>41,500</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>(37,000)</b>
<b>OJP Grand Total</b>	<b>5,618,800</b>	<b>5,121,300</b>	<b>4,207,500</b>	<b>(913,800)</b>
OJP Rescission (from Unobligated Balances, including from the COPS Program)	(70,000)	(70,000)	(85,000)	(15,000)

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

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

## Summary of Program Changes

<b>Program Increases (Discretionary)</b>					
Item Name	Program Description	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Page
Combating Human Trafficking	Funds for anti-human trafficking efforts, including support for victims of trafficking programs and a new program focusing on trafficking investigations and prosecutions.	0	0	35,000	71
STOP School Violence Act Grant Programs	Assists communities to prevent or mitigate incidents of school violence by promoting coordinated, evidence-based programs that: 1) provide prevention training to school personnel and education to students to protect them from violent school attacks; 2) support development and operation of anonymous threat reporting systems; 3) promote development of school threat assessment and crisis intervention teams; and 4) assist efforts to improve school security through law enforcement training, technology, and implementation of security and deterrent measures.	0	0	25,000	73
National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	Provides support necessary 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 law enforcement investigate crime and promote public safety.	0	0	6,710	76
Research, Development, and Evaluation (NIJ Base Program)	Improves knowledge and understanding of crime and justice issues through science, and provides objective and independent knowledge and tools to reduce crime and promote justice, particularly at the state, local, and tribal levels. Request includes additional funding to support the implementation of a Second Chance Act evaluation per the First Step Act	0	0	7,500	78
Minor Increases	Minor funding increases for OJP programs that result in increases of \$6,500 or less.	0	0	2,500	80
Management and Administration (M&A)	M&A provides resources to fulfill stewardship obligations, ensure transparency and accountability in the use of federal grant funding, and operate efficiently and effectively. Increase is for the OJP leasing initiative.	0	0	[16,000]	82
<b>Total, Discretionary Program Increases</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$76,710</b>	

<b>Program Offsets (Discretionary)</b>					
<b>Item Name</b>	<b>Program Description</b>	<b>Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Dollars (\$000)</b>	<b>Page</b>
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	(135,510)	85
Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program (COSSAP)	Provides financial and technical assistance to states, units of local government, and Indian tribal governments to plan, develop, and implement comprehensive efforts to identify, respond to, treat, and support those impacted by the addiction crisis.	0	0	(20,000)	92
COPS Hiring Program	This program provides funds to bring police officers onboard. The program helps fund entry-level salary and benefits of each newly hired officer position over three years. A total of \$99 million is requested.	0	0	(136,000)	95
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	(27,000)	89
Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grants	Improves the quality of forensic science and medical examiner/ coroner services through laboratory capacity building and backlog reduction programs; training and technical assistance; improved forensic analysis technology; and support for accreditation of medical examiner and coroner office accreditation	0	0	(20,000)	99
Delinquency Prevention Program	Supports evidence-based programs that prevent youth at risk of becoming delinquent and from entering the juvenile justice system and intervene with first-time and non-serious offenders to keep them from further contact with the juvenile justice system.	0	0	(25,000)	101
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	(54,000)	105
Program Eliminations and Shifts	Eliminations and funding shifts of OJP programs, including: State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP), Body Worn Camera Partnership Program, Indian Country Assistance, and Justice Reinvestment Initiative.	0	0	(351,500)	108
Minor Reductions	Minor funding decreases for OJP programs that result in decreases of \$7,000 or less.	0	0	(31,000)	113
<b>Total, Discretionary Program Decreases</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(800,010)</b>	

<b>Program Decrease (Mandatory)</b>					
<b>Item Name</b>	<b>Program Description</b>	<b>Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Dollars (\$000)</b>	<b>Page</b>
Crime Victims Fund	Supports victim services, provides compensation to victims through formula and competitive awards. A total of \$1.8 billion is requested for grants to states and tribes.	0	0	(341,000)	116
<b>Total, Mandatory Program Decrease</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(341,000)</b>	

### **III. Appropriations Language**

**Office of Justice Programs  
Appropriations Language**

The FY 2021 Budget request of \$4,273,000,000, 692 Positions, and 659 FTE includes proposed changes in the appropriations language listed below. New language is *italicized and underlined*, and language proposed for deletion is noted with **[brackets]**.

**RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS**

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (*Public Law 90–351*) ("*title I* of the 1968 Act"); *the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–322)* ("*the 1994 Act*"); the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (*Public Law 93–415*) ("the 1974 Act"); **[ the Missing Children's Assistance Act (34 U.S.C. 11291 et seq.); ]** the **[Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today]***PROTECT 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 (*title II* of Public Law 101–647); the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (*chapter XIV of title II of* Public Law 98–473); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) ("the Adam Walsh Act"); the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–401); subtitle **[D]C** of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296) ("the 2002 Act"); *the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–79)* ("*PREA*"); the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4) ("the *VAW* 2013 Act"); *the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–198)*; *the First Step Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–391)*; *and 28 U.S.C. 530C*; and other programs, **[\$79,000,000]***\$86,500,000*, to remain available until expended of which–

(1) \$43,000,000 is for criminal justice statistics programs, and other activities, as authorized by part C of title I of the 1968 Act; and

(2) **[\$36,000,000]***\$43,500,000* is for research, development, and evaluation programs, and other activities as authorized by part B of title I of the 1968 Act and subtitle **[D]C** of title II of the 2002 Act, *and for activities authorized by or consistent with the First Step Act of 2018*, of which **[\$5,000,000 is for research targeted toward developing a better understanding of the domestic radicalization phenomenon, and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention; \$1,000,000 is for research to study the root causes of school violence to include the impact and effectiveness of grants made under the STOP School Violence Act; \$1,000,000 is for a national study to understand the responses of law enforcement to sex trafficking of minors; and \$2,000,000 is for a national center on forensics]***not less than \$3,000,000 is for research and activities to better understand and*

counter human trafficking, and not less than \$1,000,000 is for research and activities to better understand and counter mass and other targeted violence, such as violence likely to kill or cause serious bodily harm to three or more individuals in public places. (Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2020.)

## 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) ("title I of the 1968 Act"); the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–405); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (title II of Public Law 101–647) ("the 1990 Act"); the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–164) ("the TVPRA of 2005"); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) ("the 2005 Act"); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) ("the Adam Walsh Act"); the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–386) ("the Victims of Trafficking Act"); the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180); subtitle [D]C of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296) ("the 2002 Act"); the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–79) ("PREA"); the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor Act of 2001 (Public Law 107–12); the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199); the Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–403) ("the PRO-IP Act"); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98–473) ("the 1984 Act"); **[ the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–416);** the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4) ("the VAW 2013 Act"); the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–198) ("CARA"); **[ the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–324); Kevin and Avonte's Law (division Q of Public Law 115–141) ("Kevin and Avonte's Law"); the Keep Young Athletes Safe Act of 2018 (title III of division S of Public Law 115–141) ("the Keep Young Athletes Safe Act"); the STOP School Violence Act of 2018 (title V of division S of Public Law 115–141) ("the STOP School Violence Act"); the Fix NICS Act of 2018 (title VI of division S of Public Law 115–141);** the Project Safe Neighborhoods Grant Program Authorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–185) ("the PSN Grant Act of 2018"); **[ the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115–271); and the Second Chance Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–391);** 28 U.S.C. 530C; and 36 U.S.C. 220531 (the "Keep Young Athletes Safe Act"); and other programs, **[\$1,892,000,000]**\$1,511,200,000, to remain available until expended as follows—

(1) [~~\$547,210,000~~]~~\$411,700,000~~ for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program as authorized by *title I of the 1968 Act, including* subpart 1 of part E of *such* title [I of the 1968 Act] (except that section 1001(c), and the special rules for Puerto Rico under section 505(g), of *such* title [I of the 1968 Act] shall not apply for purposes of this Act), of which, notwithstanding such subpart 1 [,]—

(A) [~~\$12,000,000~~]~~\$15,000,000~~ is for [the]an Officer Robert Wilson III [Memorial Initiative] *memorial initiative* on Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement *and Ensuring* Officer Resilience and Survivability (VALOR) [,];

(B) \$7,500,000 is for an initiative to support evidence-based policing [,];

(C) [~~\$8,000,000~~]~~\$5,000,000~~ is for an initiative to enhance prosecutorial decision-making [,];

(D) [~~\$2,400,000~~]~~\$5,000,000~~ is for the operationalization, maintenance and expansion of the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System [,];

(E) \$2,500,000 is for [an]a [academic based ] training initiative to improve police-based responses to people with mental illness or developmental disabilities;

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

(F) \$15,500,000 is 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),] *PREA*;

(G) \$2,000,000 is for [a grant program authorized] *the Missing Americans Alert Program (title XXIV of the 1994 Act, amended* by Kevin and Avonte's Law *of 2018)*;

[, \$3,000,000 is for a regional law enforcement technology initiative,]

(H) [~~\$20,000,000~~]~~\$40,000,000~~ is for [ grants authorized under] the [ Project Safe Neighborhoods] *project safe neighborhoods program, including as authorized by the PSN Grant [ Authorization] Act of 2018 [ (Public Law 115–185)]*;

[, \$2,000,000 is for a grant to provide a drug field testing and training initiative,]

(I) [~~\$5,500,000~~]~~\$3,000,000~~ is for the Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program, as authorized by section 426 of Public Law 108–405 (*title IV of the Justice for All Act of 2004*), [and]or for grants for wrongful conviction review;

[, \$2,000,000 is for grants to States and units of local government to deploy managed access systems to combat contraband cell phone use in prison, \$1,000,000 is for a collaborative mental health and anti-recidivism initiative, \$100,000,000 is for grants for law enforcement activities associated with the presidential nominating conventions, \$2,000,000 is for a program to improve juvenile indigent defense, \$8,000,000 is for community-based violence prevention initiatives, and \$3,000,000 is for a national center for restorative justice];

(J) \$4,000,000 is for research to develop a better understanding of the domestic radicalization phenomenon, and to advance related evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention;

(K) \$25,000,000 is 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; and

(L) \$11,000,000 is for a rural violent crime initiative, including assistance for law enforcement;

[(2) \$244,000,000 for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, as authorized by section 241(i)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1231(i)(5)): *Provided*, That no jurisdiction shall request compensation for any cost greater than the actual cost for Federal immigration and other detainees housed in State and local detention facilities;]

[(3)](2) [~~\$85,000,000~~]\$120,000,000 for victim services programs for victims of trafficking, as authorized by section 107(b)(2) of [~~Public Law 106–386~~] the Victims of Trafficking Act, [for programs authorized under Public Law 109–164] by the TVPRA of 2005, or [programs authorized under Public Law 113–4] by the VAW 2013 Act, and related activities such as investigations and prosecutions;

[(4)](3) [~~\$14,000,000~~]\$11,000,000 for a grant program to prevent and address economic, high technology, white collar, and Internet crime [~~prevention grants~~], including as authorized by section 401 of [~~Public Law 110–403~~] the PRO-IP Act, of which not more than \$2,500,000 is for [~~competitive grants that help State and local law enforcement tackle~~] intellectual property [~~thefts~~]enforcement grants, (including as authorized by such section 401), and \$2,000,000 for a competitive grant program for training students in computer forensics and digital investigation];

[(5)](4) \$20,000,000 for sex offender management assistance, as authorized by the Adam Walsh Act, and related activities;

[(6) \$27,500,000 for the Patrick Leahy Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program, as authorized by section 2501 of title I of the 1968 Act: *Provided*, That \$1,500,000 is transferred directly to the National Institute of Standards and Technology's Office of Law Enforcement Standards for research, testing and evaluation programs;]

[(7)](5) \$1,000,000 for the National Sex Offender Public Website;

[(8)](6) [~~\$78,290,000~~]\$85,000,000 for grants to States to upgrade criminal and mental health records for the National Instant Criminal Background Check System: Provided, That, to the extent warranted by meritorious applications, priority shall be given to applications for awards under the authority of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180), [of which ]and no less than \$25,000,000 shall be [~~for grants made~~]awarded under [~~the authorities of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–~~

180) and Fix NICS Act of 2018] *such authority*;

[(9)](7) [\$30,000,000] \$10,000,000 for Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences Improvement Grants under part BB of title I of the 1968 Act;

[(10)](8) [\$132,000,000] \$105,000,000 for DNA-related and forensic programs and activities, of which—

(A) [\$102,000,000] \$97,000,000 is for the purposes authorized under section 2 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–546) (the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program) *and for forensic activities, notwithstanding the foregoing*: *Provided*, That up to 4 percent of funds made available under this paragraph may be used for the purposes described in *section 303 of the Justice for All Act of 2004* (the DNA Training and Education for Law Enforcement, Correctional Personnel, and Court Officers program) [ (Public Law 108–405, section 303)];

[(B)] \$19,000,000 for other local, State, and Federal forensic activities;]

[(C)] (B) [\$7,000,000] \$4,000,000 is for the purposes described in *section 412 of the Justice for All Act* (the Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Grant Program) [ (Public Law 108–405, section 412)]; and

[(D)] (C) \$4,000,000 is for Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program grants, including as authorized by section 304 of [Public Law 108–405] *the Justice for All Act of 2004*;

[(11)](9) [\$48,000,000] \$47,500,000 for a [grant] *community-based* program [ for *community-based*] *to improve the response to* sexual assault [response re- form], *including assistance for investigation and prosecution of related cold cases*;

[(12)](10) [\$12,000,000] \$9,000,000 for the court-appointed special advocate program, as authorized by section 217 of the 1990 Act;

[(13)] \$38,000,000 for assistance to Indian tribes;]

[(14)](11) [\$90,000,000] \$87,500,000 for offender reentry programs and research, *including* as authorized by the Second Chance Act of 2007 [ (Public Law 110–199) and by the Second Chance Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–391), without regard to the time limitations specified at section 6(1) of such Act], of which, *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[,]; *and*

(B) \$5,000,000 is for [Children] *children* of [Incarcerated Parents Demonstrations] *incarcerated parents demonstration programs* to enhance and maintain parental and family relationships for incarcerated parents as a reentry or recidivism reduction strategy[, and \$4,500,000 is for additional replication sites employing the Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement model implementing swift and certain sanctions in probation, and for a research project on the effectiveness of the model: *Provided*, That up to \$7,500,000 of funds made available in this paragraph may

be used for performance-based awards for Pay for Success projects, of which up to \$5,000,000 shall be for Pay for Success programs implementing the Permanent Supportive Housing Model];

[(15) \$67,500,000 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, \$28,000,000 is for a justice reinvestment initiative, for activities related to criminal justice reform and recidivism reduction, and \$17,000,000 is for an Edward Byrne Memorial criminal justice innovation program;]

[(16)](12) [\$378,000,000]\$352,000,000 for comprehensive opioid abuse reduction activities, including as authorized by CARA, and for the following programs, which shall address opioid, stimulant, and substance abuse reduction consistent with underlying program authorities—

(A) [\$80,000,000]\$77,000,000 for Drug Courts, as authorized by [section 1001(a)(25)(A)]part EE of title I of the 1968 Act;

(B) \$33,000,000 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 title;

(C) [\$31,000,000]\$30,000,000 for grants for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners, as authorized by part S of title I of the 1968 Act;

(D) [\$23,000,000]\$22,000,000 for a veterans treatment courts program;

(E) [\$31,000,000]\$30,000,000 for a program to monitor prescription drugs and scheduled listed chemical products; and

(F) [\$180,000,000]\$160,000,000 for a comprehensive opioid, stimulant, and substance abuse program;

[(17)](13) \$2,500,000 for a competitive grant program as authorized by the Keep Young Athletes Safe Act, 36 U.S.C. 220531;

[(18)](14) [\$75,000,000]\$150,000,000 for [grants to be administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance for purposes] school safety programs, including as authorized [under] by the STOP School Violence Act of 2018 (part AA of title I of the 1968 Act); and

[(19) \$2,000,000 for grants to state and local law enforcement agencies for the expenses associated with the investigation and prosecution of criminal offenses, involving civil rights, authorized by the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Reauthorization Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–325):]

(15) \$99,000,000 is for grants under section 1701 of title I of the 1968 Act for the hiring and rehiring of additional career law enforcement officers under part Q of such title notwithstanding subsection (i) of such section: Provided, That notwithstanding section

1704(c) of such title, funding for hiring or rehiring a career law enforcement officer may not exceed \$125,000 unless the Attorney General grants a waiver from this limitation: Provided further, That section 210(3) of this Act shall not apply to any funds specified under this paragraph (15); Provided further, That notwithstanding such section 1701, of the amount specified at the beginning of this paragraph—

(A) \$13,000,000 is for activities authorized by section 1701(b)(17) (added by the POLICE Act of 2016);

(B) \$10,000,000 is for regional information sharing activities, as authorized by part M of title I of the 1968 Act;

(C) \$8,000,000 is for improving tribal law enforcement, including hiring, equipment, training, anti-methamphetamine activities, and anti-opioid activities;

(D) \$7,000,000 is for community policing development activities in furtherance of the purposes in section 1701;

(E) \$3,000,000 is for tribal access program (TAP) activities; and

(F) \$2,000,000 is for mental health and wellness activities for law enforcement, including as authorized by section 1701(b)(23) (added by the Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act of 2017);

Provided, That balances from any fiscal year for these or any other programs that may have been administered by the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services may be transferred from the Community Oriented Policing Services account to this account[Provided, That, if a unit of local government uses any of the funds made available under this heading to increase the number of law enforcement officers, the unit of local government will achieve a net gain in the number of law enforcement officers who perform non-administrative public sector safety service]. *Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2020.*)

## **JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–415) ("the 1974 Act"); title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Public Law 90–351) ("title I of the 1968 Act"); the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–322) ("the 1994 Act"); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) ("the 2005 Act"); [ the Missing Children's Assistance Act (34 U.S.C. 11291 et seq.);] the [Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploit- ation of Children Today]PROTECT Act[ of 2003] (Public Law 108–21); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (title II of Public Law 101–647) ("the 1990 Act"); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) ("the Adam Walsh Act"); the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–401) ("the 2008 Act"); the Violence

Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4) ("the VAW 2013 Act"); the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–324)[; the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–385)]; the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98–473) ("the 1984 Act"); the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–198); and 28 U.S.C. 530C; and other juvenile justice programs, [\$320,000,000] \$227,500,000, to remain available until expended as follows--

(1) [\$63,000,000]\$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;

(2) [\$97,000,000]\$43,000,000 for youth mentoring [grants]programs;

(3) [\$42,000,000]\$17,000,000 for delinquency prevention, of which, pursuant to sections 261 and 262 of the 1974 Act--

*[(A) \$2,000,000 shall be for grants to prevent trafficking of girls;]*

*[(B) \$5,000,000 shall be for the Tribal Youth Program;]*

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

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

*[(E)](C) [\$10,000,000]\$9,000,000 shall be for an opioid-affected youth initiative; and*

*[(F) \$8,000,000 shall be for an initiative relating to children exposed to violence;]*

*(D) \$5,500,000 shall be for gang and youth violence education, prevention and intervention, and related activities;*

(4) [\$27,000,000]\$20,000,000 for programs authorized by the [Victims of Child Abuse Act of] 1990 Act;

(5) [\$87,500,000]\$85,000,000 for missing and exploited children programs, including as authorized by sections 404(b) and 405(a) of the 1974 Act (except that section 102(b)(4)(B) of the [PROTECT Our Children Act of] 2008 [(Public Law 110–401)]Act shall not apply for purposes of this Act); [and]

(6) [\$3,500,000]\$2,000,000 for child abuse training programs for judicial personnel and practitioners, as authorized by section 222 of the 1990 Act; and

(7) \$2,500,000 for grants and training programs to improve juvenile justice prosecution and defense, of which \$1,250,000 shall be for programs related to juvenile justice prosecution and \$1,250,000 shall be for programs related to juvenile justice 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~~related to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention: *Provided further*, That not more than 2 percent of ~~[the amounts ]~~each amount designated~~[ under paragraphs (1) through (3) and (6)]~~, 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. (*Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2020.*)

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

For payments and expenses authorized under section 1001(a)(4) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, such sums as are necessary (including amounts for administrative costs), to remain available until expended; and \$24,800,000 for payments authorized by section 1201(b) of such Act and for educational assistance authorized by section 1218 of such Act, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 205 of this Act, upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding for such disability and education payments, the Attorney General may transfer such amounts to "Public Safety Officer Benefits" from available appropriations for the Department of Justice as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances: *Provided further*, That any transfer pursuant to the preceding proviso shall be treated as a reprogramming under section ~~[505]~~504 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section. (*Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2020.*)

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

SEC. ~~[212]~~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 ~~2~~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) up to 7 percent of funds made available for grant or reimbursement programs may be transferred to and merged with funds under the heading "State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance", for assistance to Indian tribes, without regard to authorizations for such grant or reimbursement programs.*

SEC. ~~[213]~~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 ~~[2017]~~2018 through ~~[2020]~~2021 for the following programs, waive the following requirements:

(1) For the adult and juvenile offender State and local reentry demonstration projects under part FF of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968~~[ (34 U.S.C. 10631 et seq.)]~~, the requirements under section 2976(g)(1) of such part~~[ (34 U.S.C. 10631(g)(1))]~~.

(2) For grants to protect inmates and safeguard communities as authorized by section 6 of the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003~~[ (34 U.S.C. 30305(c)(3))]~~, the requirements of section 6(c)(3) of such Act.

SEC. ~~[217]~~214. Discretionary funds that are made available in this Act for the Office of Justice Programs may be used to participate in Performance Partnership Pilots authorized under ~~[section 526 of division H of Public Law 113–76, section 524 of division G of Public Law 113–235, section 525 of division H of Public Law 114–113, and such authorities as are enacted for Performance Partnership Pilots in an appropriations Act for fiscal years 2019 and 2020]~~*such authorities as have been enacted for Performance Partnership Pilots in appropriations acts in prior fiscal years and the current fiscal year.*

*SEC. 219. Of the unobligated balances available from prior year appropriations to the Office of Justice Programs, including such balances transferred by this Act to an account administered by such Office, \$85,000,000 are hereby permanently cancelled: Provided, That no amounts may be cancelled from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.*

## Analysis of Appropriations Language

**Note:** The FY 2021 Budget uses the FY 2020 enacted appropriations language as the starting point.

### Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (RES)

1. Clarifies legal citations and adopts appropriate formats (followed in all OJP appropriations) for such citations in a formal document such as this. Updates listed authorities and deletes certain legally-redundant citations.
2. Reflects statutory change that re-designated the former subtitle D of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 as the current subtitle C of that title.
3. Within the NIJ carveout from the RES appropriation, adds a reference to the First Step Act of 2018, to ensure that amounts designated for use by NIJ are available for NIJ activities in connection with its statutory role in implementing various aspects of that Act, including its role under title I of that Act (related to an independent review committee).
4. Within the NIJ carveout, deletes existing language (FY 2020 enacted) that designated specific dollar amounts for:
  - research regarding the domestic radicalization phenomenon (see the SLLEA appropriation for a provision concerning funds for such research),
  - research regarding root causes of school violence,
  - study of law enforcement responses to sex trafficking of minors, and
  - a national center on forensics.
5. As second-tier carveouts within the NIJ carveout, designates minimum amounts of the RES appropriation to be available for:
  - research on human trafficking, and
  - research to better understand and counter mass and other targeted violence.

### State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (SLLEA)

1. Clarifies legal citations and adopts appropriate formats (followed in all OJP appropriations) for such citations in a formal document such as this. Updates listed authorities and deletes certain legally-redundant citations.
2. Reflects statutory change that re-designated the former subtitle D of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 as the current subtitle C of that title.
3. As second-tier carveouts from the Byrne JAG carveout:

- designates an amount for research in connection with the domestic radicalization phenomenon (similar to language previously included in the RES appropriation),
  - designates an amount for the bulletproof vest program (previously a first-tier carveout within the SLLEA appropriation), and provides for transfer of a portion of that amount to the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and
  - designates an amount to be used to address violent crime in rural areas.
4. Within existing (FY 2020 enacted) second-tier carveouts from the Byrne JAG carveout:
    - adds language such that amounts designated for the project safe neighborhoods program might be used for successful or promising efforts that may not fall precisely within the scope of the recent PSN Grant Act of 2018, AND
    - adds language such that amounts designated for training to improve police-based responses to mentally-ill individuals might be used in connection with a training program being developed under an OJP award with prior-year funds.
  5. Deletes the following existing (FY 2020 enacted) second-tier carveouts from the Byrne JAG carveout:
    - John R. Justice Program,
    - regional law enforcement technology initiative,
    - drug field testing and training initiative,
    - managed access systems to combat contraband in prisons,
    - collaborative mental health and anti-recidivism initiative,
    - law enforcement activities in connection with presidential nominating conventions,
    - juvenile indigent defense (see the JJ appropriation for a provision concerning funds for a similar program),
    - community-based violence prevention, and
    - a national center for restorative justice.
  6. Deletes an existing carveout for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program.
  7. Clarifies and simplifies the existing citations in the carveout that designates an amount for victim services programs for victims of trafficking; explicitly permits use for related activities such as investigations and prosecutions.
  8. Clarifies and simplifies the language of the carveout that designates an amount to prevent and address economic, high technology, white collar, and Internet crime; deletes a second-tier carveout related to training students.
  9. Within the carveout concerning the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, clarifies (through a proviso) the priority to be given to meritorious applications for awards under the authority of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007.
  10. Within the carveout designating an amount for DNA-related and forensic programs and activities and its associated second-tier carveouts, uses citation format consistent with other citations in the document; adds language to remove potential ambiguity.

11. Within the carveout pertaining to response to sexual assault and associated reform, adds language to remove any ambiguity as to whether the designated amount may be used for related cold cases.
12. Within the SLLEA appropriation, deletes a first-tier carveout for the bulletproof vest program (an amount for that program is designated as a second-tier carveout from the Byrne JAG carveout).
13. Deletes the carveout concerning assistance to Indian tribes within the SLLEA appropriation, in light of the funding to be made available through the proposed amendment of the existing DOJ general provision on OJP-wide set-asides (FY 2020 enacted, sec. 212). The amendment to the general provision adds a new subsection providing for a new set-aside for assistance to Indian tribes.
14. Within the carveout for offender reentry programs, replaces “without regard to” language with “notwithstanding” language to provide a limited flexibility that encompasses the second-tier carveouts. Removes the second-tier carveouts concerning Pay for Success and Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement to allow greater flexibility in allocating funding under the broader Second Chance Act and reentry programs.
15. Deletes carveout regarding police-community relations, including its second-tier carveouts.
16. Within the carveout (and second-tier carveouts) regarding opioid reduction and certain other activities and programs, clarifies citations and adds language to ensure that awards may be made without regard to certain administrative requirements.
17. Within the carveout regarding school violence, adds language such that the amount designated might be used for promising school safety programs that may not fall precisely within the scope of the STOP School Violence Act of 2018. Also, clarifies the legal citation.
18. Deletes the existing carveout regarding grants and the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Reauthorization Act of 2016.
19. Within the SLLEA appropriation, adds a carveout for grants under section 1701 of Part Q of title I of the 1968 Act (“Cops on the Beat”), with second-tier carveouts to designate amounts for various other activities. Includes provisos to ensure that certain administrative requirements and limitations do not apply to the grants under section 1701 or to the second-tier carveouts. Includes proviso that excludes the amounts designated in the carveout (including in the second-tier carveouts) from the new tribal set-aside being added to the existing DOJ general provision concerning OJP-wide set-asides (FY 2020 enacted, sec. 212).

[Note: Because of a technical error in the Department of Justice General Provisions, section numbers are not amended correctly from the Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2020. The section number cited in the language proposed here reflects the corrected amendment, and should be considered an accurate representation of the Budget’s intentions.]

20. At the end of the heading, adds a proviso regarding transfer to the SLLEA account of balances in the Community Oriented Policing Services account from any fiscal year, and use of such transferred balances.

### Juvenile Justice Programs

1. Clarifies legal citations and adopts appropriate formats (followed in all OJP appropriations) for such citations in a formal document such as this. Updates listed authorities and deletes certain legally-redundant citations.
2. Within the existing (FY 2020 enacted) carveout regarding programs authorized by section 221 of the JJDPA (the “1974 Act”), deletes a reference to training and technical assistance focused on specific types of organizations.
3. Within the carveout concerning youth mentoring, modifies language to reflect the more standard “\$XYZ for ... programs” (or “... activities”) format generally used as a matter of course in most other carveouts.
4. Within the carveout concerning delinquency prevention—
  - adds a second-tier carveout that designates an amount for gang and youth violence education, prevention and intervention, and related activities,
  - deletes a second-tier carveout for the Tribal Youth program, as funding would be made available through the proposed amendment of the existing DOJ general provision on OJP-wide set-asides (FY 2020 enacted, sec. 212),
  - deletes second-tier carveouts pertaining to trafficking of girls, the Tribal Youth Program, and an initiative relating to children exposed to violence, and
  - modifies language in the second-tier carveout regarding girls in the juvenile justice system to reflect the more standard format generally used as a matter of course in most other carveouts.
5. Within the JJ appropriation, adds a carveout for juvenile prosecution and juvenile defense improvement programs.
6. Clarifies provisos at the end of the heading that are 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.

### Title II, Department of Justice General Provisions

Note: Because of a technical error in the Department of Justice General Provisions, section numbers are not amended correctly from the Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2020.

The section numbers contained herein offer the corrected amendments, and should be considered an accurate representation of the Budget's intentions.

1. Section 210: Changes the maximum set-aside percentage for OJP research, evaluation, and statistics activities authorized by the general provision from 2 to 3 percent. Adds a new OJP set-aside for assistance to Indian tribes, with a maximum set-aside percentage of 7 percent. Modifies certain existing language to improve clarity.
2. Section 211: Updates the applicable time period to reflect that this is the FY 2021 Act; clarifies the appropriate legal citations.
3. Section 214: Clarifies legal citations and adopts appropriate formats for such citations in a formal document such as this. Updates listed authorities and deletes certain legally-redundant citations.
4. Section 219: Cancels an amount of unobligated balances from prior-year appropriations for OJP (e.g., RES, S&LLEA, JJ) and Community Oriented Policing Services.

#### Crime Victims Fund

1. The FY 2021 President's Budget continues to reflect a Crime Victims Fund (CVF) reform effort. As such, the 2021 budget does not include language to limit CVF availability. Instead, the CVF reform proposal would establish an obligation limitation. The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) will continue to provide formula and non-formula grants to the states to support crime victim compensation and victims services programs. Along with other reforms of the CVF, this provides more reliable funding for the program, allowing for long-term program planning that will better serve victims of crime.

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

## A. Management and Administration

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Management and Administration</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
FY 2019 Enacted	642	611	\$225,000
FY 2020 Enacted	642	616	235,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	50	43	35,338
FY 2021 Current Services	692	659	270,338
FY 2021 Program Change	0	0	16,000
FY 2021 Request	692	659	286,338
<b>Total Change FY 2020-2021</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>51,338</b>

### 1. Account Description

In FY 2021, OJP requests a total of \$286.3 million, 692 positions, and 659 FTE for management and administration (M&A), which is an increase of \$16.0 million from the FY 2021 Current Services level. The requested increase will be used to fund the OJP leasing initiative.

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

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 approximately 8,000 active grants and contracts totaling almost \$13 billion in FY 2019.

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

### 2. Performance Tables – N/A

## B. Research, Evaluation, and Statistics

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
FY 2019 Enacted			\$80,000
FY 2020 Enacted			79,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			79,000
FY 2021 Current Services			79,000
FY 2021 Program Change			7,500
FY 2021 Request			86,500
<b>Total Change FY 2020-2021</b>			<b>7,500</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 2021, the Department requests \$86.5 million for the Research, Evaluation, and Statistics appropriation account, which is \$7.5 million above the FY 2020 Enacted level. This appropriation account funds the work of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ).

#### **BJS**

BJS is the principal federal statistical agency of the Department of Justice as authorized by 34 U.S.C. §§ 10131-10135. BJS’ national 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 2021, OJP requests \$43.0 million for the Criminal Justice Statistics program. With this funding, BJS:

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

NIJ is the research and development arm of the Department of Justice, as authorized by 34 U.S.C. §§ 10121-10123. NIJ enhances the administration of justice and public safety by providing objective, independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to meet the modern

challenges of crime and justice at the state, local, and tribal levels. NIJ products support practitioners and policy makers across the country.

In FY 2021, the Department requests a total of \$43.5 million for NIJ to maintain its commitment to informing criminal and juvenile justice practice and policy by supporting high-quality research, development, and evaluation in the forensic, social, and physical sciences. NIJ embraces 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 BJS and NIJ an important source of funding for building and enhancing basic statistical systems to monitor the criminal justice system and for conducting research to identify best practices within that system.

## 2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE							
Appropriation: Research, Evaluation, and Statistics							
Decision Unit:							
			FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Projected	Changes	Requested (Total)
Total Costs (reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
			80,000	152,628	79,000	7,500	86,500
TYPE	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Target	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2020 Program Changes	FY 2021 Request
Performance Measure:	3.1	Average number of user sessions per month on BJS and BJS-sponsored websites, including datasets accessed and downloaded via the Internet [BJS]	408,021	393,822	420,262	12,607	432,869
Performance Measure:	3.1	Citations of BJS data in social science journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data [BJS]	3,200	1,177	3,200	0	3,200
Performance Measure:	3.1	Number of technologies fielded as a result (in whole or in part) of work funded under the NIJ award [NIJ] <sup>1</sup>	36	31	42	3	45

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
<sup>1</sup> Number of technologies fielded as a result (in whole or in part) of work funded under the NIJ award	2019	FY	Other	Previously reported FY19 Target values was revised to correct a data entry error (from 44 to 36).NIJ missed the FY2019 target due to programmatic challenges inherent to research and development projects, which may manifest in slippage of the period of performance, increased cost, or outright failure. That risk is inherent research and development projects because they explore the unknown.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE												
Strategic Objective	Decision Unit	BJA/ Regional Information Sharing Systems					Appropriation		Research, Evaluations and Statistics			
	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY2018	FY 2019		FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022		
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target		
3.1	Performance Measure	Percent increase in inquiries <sup>2</sup>	0.97%	-8%	-6%	-1%	3%	11%	3%	N/A	N/A	
3.1	Performance Measure	Percentage of conflicts identified from RISSafe <sup>3</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10%	10%	10%	10%	

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
<sup>2</sup> Percentage increase in inquiries	2021, 2022	FY	This measure was discontinued	This measure was retired and will be replaced by in FY 2020.
<sup>3</sup> Percentage of conflicts identified from RISSafe	2020	FY	This measure was established in FY 2019.	This measure is newly established, data collection and reporting effective FY 2020.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE												
Strategic Objective	Decision Unit	NIJ / National Institute of Justice				Appropriation		Research, Evaluations and Statistics				
	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019		FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target	
3.1	Performance Measure	Number of citations of NIJ products in peer reviewed journals	612	719	749	825	700	722	700	750	750	
3.1	Performance Measure	Number of technologies fielded as a result (in whole or in part) of work funded under the NIJ award <sup>/1</sup> (see previous page)	30	28	29	38	36	31	42	45	38	
3.1	Performance Measure	Number of scholarly products that resulted in whole or in part from work funded under the NIJ award	240	277	301	359	350	414	300	325	350	

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE												
Strategic Objective	Decision Unit	BJS / Bureau of Justice Statistics				Appropriation		Research, Evaluations and Statistics				
	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019		FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target	
3.1	Performance Measure	Average number of user sessions per month on BJS and BJS-sponsored websites, including datasets accessed and downloaded via the Internet <sup>/4</sup>	442,554	455,604	454,956	396,137	408,021	393,822	420,262	432,869	432,869	
3.1	Performance Measure	Agency-level response rate <sup>/5</sup>	94%	96%	91%	90.4	98%	TBD	93%	0.95	0.95	
3.1	Performance Measure	Citizen-level response rate <sup>/6</sup>	84%	84%	80%	77.35	90%	TBD	80%	0.8	0.8	
3.1	Performance Measure	Citations of BJS data in social science journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data <sup>/7</sup>	2,728	3,201	3,857	0	3,200	1,177	3,200	3,200	3,200	
3.1	Performance Measure	Congressional record and testimony citing BJS data <sup>/8</sup>	39	33	20	10	50	13	40	10	10	
3.1	Performance Measure	Federal and state court opinions citing BJS data	36	48	27	41	29	31	30	30	30	
3.1	Performance Measure	Number of products that BJS makes available online <sup>/9</sup>	18,104	18,625	18,797	19,899	22,000	21,859	22,500	20,000	20,000	
3.1	Performance Measure	Number of reports issued within one month of the expected release date	7	7	7	7	7	9	7	7	7	
3.1	Performance Measure	Number of requests to seek correction of BJS	2	2	2	3	0	2	1	0	0	

		data in accordance with the BJS Data Quality Guidelines									
3.1	Performance Measure	Number of scheduled data collection series and special analyses to be conducted	28	32	28	30	30	34	30	30	30

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
<sup>14</sup> Average number of user sessions per month on BJS and BJS-sponsored websites, including datasets accessed and downloaded via the Internet	2019	FY	Other	The number of user sessions per month was lower in FY 2019 than projected due to additional changes made to the web analytics methodology to reduce false positives caused by bots accessing pages, as well as to filter out internal users of the site primarily visiting to conduct quality controls reviews.
<sup>15</sup> Agency-level response rate	2019	FY	Data is unavailable	TBD: Data not yet available.
<sup>16</sup> Citizen-level response rate	2019	FY	Data is unavailable	TBD: Data not yet available.
<sup>17</sup> Citations of BJS data in social science journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data	2019	FY	Other	The number of citations in FY 2019 was lower than the target due to a change in methodology that eliminated BJS author searches, which were determined to be inaccurate. The total also decreased in part due to a decrease in the number of reports released during FY19.
<sup>18</sup> Congressional record and testimony citing BJS data	2019	FY	Other	The number of citations in FY 2019 decreased due to a decrease in the number of reports released during that time period
<sup>19</sup> Number of products that BJS makes available online	2019	FY	Other	The number of citations in FY 2019 decreased due to a decrease in the number of reports released during that time period

### 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>
FY 2019 Enacted			\$1,723,000
FY 2020 Enacted			1,892,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
FY 2021 Current Services			1,892,000
FY 2021 Program Change			(380,800)
FY 2021 Request			1,511,200
<b>Total Change FY 2020-2021</b>			<b>(380,800)</b>

#### 1. Account Description

In FY 2021, the Department requests \$1,511.2 million in discretionary funding for the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance account. The FY 2021 discretionary request for this account is a decrease of \$380.8 million below the FY 2020 Enacted level.

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

Key programs funded under this appropriation account include:

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

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

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

- **Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program**

Purpose: Authorized under the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (CARA) of 2016 (P.L. 114-198), this program provides grants and technical assistance to support state, local, and tribal governments in effectively responding to the opioid epidemic.

Description: Grant programs are designed to strengthen law enforcement and community responses to the addiction crisis and provide support for diversion and alternative to incarceration programs for individuals responsible for low-level, non-violent offenses.

- **Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)**

Purpose: Builds on the work of the Department’s ongoing PSN Initiative to create safer neighborhoods through sustained reductions in gang violence and gun crime.

Description: This program will support DOJ’s Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) initiative by increasing support for PSN activities at the local level. Under this program, grants will be awarded to local law enforcement agencies, outreach- and prevention service providers, and researchers to support activities implementing local PSN anti-violence strategies. The PSN Initiative is based on a proven program model that relies on partnerships of federal, state, and local agencies led by the U.S. Attorney in each federal judicial district to enhance the effectiveness of its crime and violence reduction efforts. OJP anticipates awarding funds using a funding formula that includes crime rate data and other indicators of overall need.

- **STOP School Violence Act**

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

Description: Grant funding awarded under this program must be used to support evidence-based programs and will be distributed equitably among the geographic regions of the United States and among urban, suburban, and rural areas. Federal funds awarded under the STOP School Violence Act Program may be used to pay up to 75 percent of the total cost of any project that they support, requiring a 25 percent cash or in-kind match from the grantee.

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

Purpose: To maximize the use of DNA and other forensic technology in the criminal justice system to ensure accuracy and fairness

Description: Grants to states to purchase equipment, conduct analysis and review of data, and upload data into national databases. DNA and forensic science can speed the prosecution of the guilty, protect the innocent from wrongful prosecution, and exonerate those wrongfully convicted of a crime.

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

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

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

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

Purpose: Reduce criminal recidivism by assisting ex-offenders with successful reintegration into their communities following a prison or jail sentence, thus increasing public safety.

Description: The SCA program provides grants to help state, local, and tribal corrections and public safety agencies implement and improve a variety of reentry services including housing, educational and employment assistance, mentoring relationships, mental health services, substance abuse treatment services, and family-support services. A significant body of research indicates properly designed and implemented reentry programs not only help to reduce recidivism, but also improve outcomes for those released from prison or jail. The Second Chance Act was reauthorized in the First Step Act, which became law in December 2018, and seeks to reduce recidivism, refine sentencing laws, and eliminate disproportionate penalties for certain crimes.

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

Purpose: Improves the Nation's safety and security by enhancing the quality and completeness of electronic criminal history record information contributing to the effective implementation of background check systems.

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

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

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

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

- **Adam Walsh Act Implementation Grant Program**

Purpose: Supports state, local, and tribal governments to implement the provisions of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA), Title I of the Adam Walsh Act.

Description: This program provides grants and technical assistance to assist jurisdictions with SORNA implementation and with improving practices to aid in the reduction and prevention of sexual violence.

## 2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE							
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance							
Decision Unit:							
RESOURCES			Target	Actual	Projected	Changes	Requested (Total)
			FY 2019	FY 2019	FY 2020	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2021 Program Changes	FY 2021 Request
Total Costs (reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
			1,723,000	1,408,047	1,892,000	(380,800)	1,511,200
TYPE	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Target	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2020 Program Changes	FY 2021 Request
Performance Measure:	3.1	Percent of participants who reoffend while participating in the Drug Court program (BJA)	9%	4%	5%	0	5%
Performance Measure:	3.1	Percent of drug court participants who graduate from the drug court program (BJA)	55%	55%	55%	0	55%
Performance Measure:	3.1	Number of participants in RSAT (BJA) <sup>/10</sup>	22,000	TBD	22,000	0	22,000
Performance Measure:	3.1	Percent increase in the number of DNA profile uploads into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) system from the previous fiscal year (NIJ) <sup>/11</sup>	6%	6%	8%	2%	10%

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
<sup>/10</sup> Number of participants in RSAT (BJA)	2019	CY	Data is unavailable	TBD: Data will be available in March 2020.
<sup>/11</sup> Percent increase in the number of DNA profile uploads into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) system from the previous fiscal year (NIJ)	2019	FY	Other	FY 2019 reported target value was revised to correct for a data entry error (from 10% to 6%).

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE											
Strategic Objective	Decision Unit		BJS (NCHIP Program)				Appropriation		State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance		
	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019		FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target
3.1	Performance Measure	Number of states in Interstate Identification Index (III) System	51	51	51	51	52	52	52	52	52
3.1	Performance Measure	Number of states participating in FBI's Next Generation Identification (NGI) system <sup>/12</sup>	55	55	55	55	56	55	56	56	56
3.1	Performance Measure	Number of states participating in the FBI's protection order file	53	53	53	53	53	53	54	54	54
3.1	Performance Measure	Number of states submitting data to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System Index (NICS Index) (at least 10 records)	48	49	49	52	52	52	53	53	53

3.1	Performance Measure	Percentage of applications for firearms transfers rejected for the presence of a prior felony conviction history <sup>/13</sup>	1.5%	TBD	TBD	TBD	2.0%	TBD	2.0%	1.8%	1.8%
3.1	Performance Measure	Percentage of recent state records which are automated <sup>/14</sup>	N/A	96.0%	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	98.0%	N/A	98.0%
3.1	Performance Measure	Percentage of records accessible through Interstate Identification Index <sup>/15</sup>	NA	86.0%	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	86.0%	N/A	86.0%

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
<sup>/12</sup> Number of states participating in the FBI's Next Generation Identification (NGI) system	2019	FY	Other	The target was not met by one. One territory is still not fully participating in NGI.
<sup>/13</sup> Percentage of applications for firearms transfers rejected primarily for the presence of a prior felony conviction history	2016-2019	FY	Data is unavailable	TBD: Data not yet available.
<sup>/14</sup> Percentage of recent state records which are automated	2015, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021	FY	Data is unavailable	N/A: Data only available on even years; TBD: FY18 data not yet available
<sup>/15</sup> Percentage of records accessible through Interstate Identification Index	2015, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021	FY	Data is unavailable	N/A: Data only available on even years; TBD: FY18 data not yet available

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE												
Strategic Objective	Decision Unit	NIJ (DNA Program)					Appropriation	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance				
	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019		FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target	
3.1	Performance Measure	Percent increase in the number of DNA profile uploads into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) system from the previous fiscal year <sup>/11</sup> See previous page	0	9%	7%	7%	6%	6%	8%	10%	8%	

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE												
Strategic Objective	Decision Unit	BJA (Drug Court Program)					Appropriation	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance				
	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019		FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target	
3.1	Performance Measure	Percent of participants who reoffend while participating in the Drug Court program	2%	5%	4%	4%	9%	4%	5%	5%	4%	
3.1	Performance Measure	Percent of Drug Court program participants, enrolled in the program at least 90 days, who tested positive for	23%	26%	27%	24%	22%	24%	22%	22%	25%	

		alcohol or illegal substance									
3.1	Performance Measure	Percent of drug court participants who graduate from the drug court program	53%	56%	48%	52%	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%
3.1	Performance Measure	Program cost per drug court graduate <sup>/16</sup>	NA	\$9,366	\$3,892	\$4,888	\$11,708	\$2,100	N/A	NA	NA

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
<sup>/16</sup> Program cost per drug court graduate	2020, 2021, 2022	FY	This measure was discontinued	This measure is being retired. The BJA-funded portion of a Drug Court Program is often only a small percentage of the funding that supports a drug court. Since BJA does not collect data on the other funding sources of its grantees in a systematic way, this measure is not a true reflection of the cost per drug court graduate.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE											
Strategic Objective	Decision Unit	BJA (Prescription Drug Monitoring Program)	Appropriation				State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance				
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target
3.1	Performance Measure	Number of interstate unsolicited reports produced (CY) <sup>/17</sup>	1,890	3,033,593	903,010	2,037,807	1,000,000	TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A
3.1	Performance Measure	Number of interstate solicited reports produced (CY) <sup>/18</sup>	3,776,750	63,840,510	132,430,898	130,086,361	8,600,000	TBD	N/A	NA	NA
3.1	Performance Measure	Percent of grantees with a registered prescriber rate above 65% in their state PDMPs (Fiscal Year) <sup>/19</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	58%	50%	70%	75%

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
<sup>/17</sup> Number of interstate solicited reports produced	2019, 2020, 2021, 2022	CY	Data unavailable; this measure was discontinued	CY 2019 value is not available. This measure is being retired effective FY 2020.
<sup>/18</sup> Number of interstate unsolicited reports produced	2019, 2020, 2021, 2022	CY	Data unavailable; this measure was discontinued	CY 2019 value is not available. This measure is being retired effective FY 2020.
<sup>/19</sup> Percent of grantees with a registered prescriber rate above 65% in their state PDMPs	2020	FY	New Measure	This measure was established in FY 2020.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE											
Strategic Objective	Decision Unit	BJA (Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants)				Appropriation	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance				
	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY2018	FY 2019		FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target
3.1	Performance Measure	Successful completion rate for individuals participating in drug-related JAG Programs <sup>/20</sup>	63%	62%	63%	47%	59%	45%	59%	59%	59%

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
<sup>/20</sup> Successful completion rate for individuals participating in drug-related JAG Programs	2019	FY	Other	The success rate is below the target because one-third of the total participants in drug-related JAG programs are from one jurisdiction with an 11% success rate. If that outlier is removed from the calculation, the success rate for the remaining JAG programs is 62%, which exceeds the target for 2019.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE											
Strategic Objective	Decision Unit	BJA (Second Chance Act)				Appropriation	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance				
	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY2018	FY 2019		FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target
3.1	Performance Measure	Number of participants in SCA-funding programs <sup>/21</sup>	6,006	6,222	5,352	5,042	4,356	2,538	N/A	N/A	N/A
3.1	Performance Measure	Percent of participants from the SCA Co-Occurring program completing the program that were successful <sup>/22</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60%	60%	60%	20%

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
<sup>/21</sup> Number of participants in SCA-funding programs	2019, 2020, 2021, 2022	FY	Other, This measure was discontinued	Actual falls below Target. This program has shifted focus away from primarily using resources toward providing programming to re-entering individuals and toward building up institutional capacity and organization-wide processes (for instance, screening and potential assessments of all inmates within a correctional facility for substance use and mental health issue, improving organization-wide corrections and supervision practices, etc.). This measure is being retired effective FY 2020.
<sup>/22</sup> Percent of participants from the SCA Co-Occurring program completing the program that were successful	2020	FY	This measure was established in FY 2020	This new measure replaces the older measure of the number of program participants.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE											
Strategic Objective	Decision Unit	BJA (Tribal Program)				Appropriation		State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance			
	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY2018	FY 2019		FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target
3.1	Performance Measure	Number of individuals in Indian Country that are receiving substance abuse treatment services (in-patient or out-patient), including Healing-to-Wellness Court <sup>/23</sup>	0	783	553	518	500	429	N/A	N/A	N/A
3.1	Performance Measure	Graduation/completion rate of program participants in a Drug Court/Healing-To-Wellness/Treatment program <sup>/24</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	35%	38%	43%	45%	43%

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
<sup>/23</sup> Number of individuals in Indian Country that are receiving substance abuse treatment services (in-patient or out-patient), including Healing-to-Wellness Court	2020, 2021, 2022	FY	This measure was discontinued	This measure is being replaced by the measure below.
<sup>/24</sup> Graduation/completion rate of program participants in a Drug Court/Healing-To-Wellness/Treatment program	2020	FY	This measure was established	This measure was established in FY 2020 and replaces the one above.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE											
Strategic Objective	Decision Unit	BJA (Project Safe Neighborhoods [PSN])				Appropriation		State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance			
	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY2018	FY 2019		FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target
3.1	Performance Measure	Number of grants made to state and local law enforcement agencies to promote police/community partnerships for crime reduction <sup>/25</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	86	94	93	93	93	93

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
<sup>/25</sup> Number of grants made to state and local law enforcement agencies to promote police/community partnerships for crime reduction	2019, 2020	FY	Other	The FY 2020 target accounts for the guidance in the FY 2018 solicitation (which marks the program's conversion to formula) that states that while there are 94 districts, there are only 93 U.S. Attorneys and one formula award will be made per U.S. Attorney.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE											
Strategic Objective	Decision Unit	BJA (RSAT Program)	Appropriation				State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance				
	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		CY 2015	CY 2016	CY 2017	CY2018	CY 2019		CY 2020	CY 2021	CY 2022
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target
3.1	Performance Measure	Number of participants in RSAT <sup>/26</sup>	24,162	24,029	19,628	22,483	22,000	TBD	22,000	22,000	30,000
3.1	Performance Measure	Percent of drug and alcohol tests from residential program participants that were drug and alcohol free <sup>/27</sup>	N/A	94%	92%	93%	95%	TBD	95%	93%	93%
3.1	Performance Measure	Percent jail based/residential successful completions <sup>/28</sup>	N/A	68%	69%	68%	70%	TBD	70%	70%	68%
3.1	Performance Measure	Percent of jail based/residential participants tested positive for alcohol or illegal substances <sup>/29</sup>	N/A	5%	8%	7%	5%	TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A
3.1	Performance Measure	Percent of participants who successfully completed all requirements of the aftercare portion of the RSAT program <sup>/30</sup>	N/A	28%	51%	62%	47%	TBD	47%	47%	50%
3.1	Performance Measure	Percent of participants that successfully completed aftercare who were arrested on a new charge <sup>/31</sup>	0%	7%	N/A	0%	10%	TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
<sup>/26</sup> Number of participants in RSAT	2019	CY	Data unavailable	TBD: Data not yet available
<sup>/27</sup> Percent of drug and alcohol tests from residential program participants that were drug and alcohol free	2019	CY	Data unavailable	TBD: Data not yet available
<sup>/28</sup> Percent jail based/residential successful completions	2019	CY	Data unavailable	TBD: Data not yet available
<sup>/29</sup> Percent of jail based/residential participants tested positive for alcohol or illegal substances	2019, 2020, 2021, 2022	CY	Other; this measure was discontinued	TBD: FY 19 Data not yet available; reporting on this measure will conclude in FY 2020
<sup>/30</sup> Percent of participants who successfully completed all requirements of the aftercare portion of the RSAT program	2019	CY	Data unavailable	TBD: Data not yet available
<sup>/31</sup> Percent of participants that successfully completed aftercare who were arrested on a new charge	2019, 2020, 2021, 2022	CY	Other, this measure was discontinued	TBD: FY 19 Data not yet available; reporting on this measure will conclude in FY 2020

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE												
Strategic Objective	Decision Unit	BJA (Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Program [COAP])					Appropriation		State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance			
	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY2018	FY 2019		FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target	
3.1	Performance Measure	Percent of individuals that received services (recovery support or substance abuse treatment) who do not experience a subsequent overdose within the 6 months following their referral into the program <sup>/32</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6%	90%	90%	90%	

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
<sup>/32</sup> Percent of individuals that received services (recovery support or substance abuse treatment) who do not experience a subsequent overdose within the 6 months following their referral into the program	2019, 2020	FY	This measure was established in FY 2019; other	Data will be available later this year; FY 2020 target was revised to correct error.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE												
Strategic Objective	Decision Unit	BJA (Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program)					Appropriation		State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance			
	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY2018	FY 2019		FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target	
3.1	Performance Measure	Percent of participants who were tested that did not test positive for the presence of alcohol or illicit substances during the reporting period <sup>/33</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	74%	76%	76%	76%	

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
<sup>/33</sup> Percent of participants who were tested that did not test positive for the presence of alcohol or illicit substances during the reporting period	2019	FY	This measure was established in FY 2019	Data will be available later this year.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE												
Strategic Objective	Decision Unit	OJJDP (Drug Court Program)					Appropriation		State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance			
	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY2018	FY 2019		FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target	
3.1	Performance Measure	Percent of participants successfully completing program requirements (e.g. Graduation Rate) <sup>/34</sup>	45%	52%	50%	45%	50%	TBD	50%	52%	52%	

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
<sup>/34</sup> Percent of participants successfully completing program requirements (e.g., Graduation Rate for the Drug Court Program)	2019	CY	Data unavailable	TBD: Data not yet available until March.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE											
Strategic Objective	Decision Unit	OJJDP (Second Chance Act)				Appropriation	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance				
	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY2018	FY 2019		FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target
3.1	Performance Measure	Percent of participants successfully completing program requirements (e.g. Graduation Rate) <sup>/35</sup>	45%	52%	50%	45%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
<sup>/35</sup> Percent of participants successfully completing program requirements (e.g., Graduation Rate for the Second Chance Act Program)	2015-2018; 2019-2022	CY	This measure was discontinued in FY 2019.	Some reported actual values are revised to correct for previous errors N/A: This measure was discontinued.

## D. Juvenile Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Juvenile Justice Programs</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
FY 2019 Enacted			\$287,000
FY 2020 Enacted			320,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
FY 2021 Current Services			320,000
FY 2021 Program Change			(92,500)
FY 2021 Request			227,500
<b>Total Change FY 2020-2021</b>			<b>(92,500)</b>

### 1. Account Description

In FY 2021, the Department requests \$227.5 million in discretionary funding for the Juvenile Justice Programs account. The FY 2021 discretionary request for this account is a decrease of \$92.5 million below the FY 2020 Enacted 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: Supports and enhances the response to missing children and their families.

Description: This program supports the infrastructure for national efforts to prevent and respond to the abduction and exploitation of America's children. The MEC program supports the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Program, National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, and the AMBER Alert Program.

- **Part B Formula Grants**

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

Description: This program awards formula grants to states, which then issue awards and subawards to agencies and organizations at the local and tribal levels. Grantees may use these funds 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) support training and technical assistance to help small, non-profit and faith-based organizations with the federal grants process.

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

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

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

- **Youth Mentoring Program**

Purpose: To reduce juvenile delinquency, gang involvement, academic failure, victimization, and school dropout rates through one-on-one, group, and/or peer mentoring.

Description: Through this program, OJJDP increases the capacity of state and local jurisdictions and tribal governments to develop, implement, expand, evaluate, and sustain youth mentoring efforts that incorporate evidence-based findings of best practices and principles.

## 2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE							
Appropriation: Juvenile Justice							
Decision Unit:							
RESOURCES			Target	Actual	Projected	Changes	Requested (Total)
			FY 2019	FY 2019	FY 2020	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2021 Program Changes	FY 2021 Request
Total Costs (reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
			287,000	274,733	320,000	(92,500)	227,500
TYPE	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	CY 2019	CY 2019	CY 2020	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2020 Program Changes	FY 2021 Request
Performance Measure:	3.1	Percent of children recovered within 72 hours of an issuance of an AMBER Alert	92%	92%	92%	0	92%

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE											
Strategic Objective	Decision Unit	OJJDP (Juvenile Justice Programs)				Appropriation	Juvenile Justice Programs				
	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019		FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target
3.1	Performance Measure	Percent of youth who offend and reoffend <sup>/36</sup>	7%	8%	12%	3%	15%	TBD	15%	15%	15%
3.1	Performance Measure	Percent of states and territories that are determined to be in compliance with the four Core Requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDA) <sup>/37</sup>	93%	84%	91%	N/A	90%	79%	90%	90%	90%
3.1	Performance Measure	Percent of youth who exhibit a desired change in the targeted behavior <sup>/38</sup>	66%	64%	60%	67%	73%	TBD	73%	73%	73%
3.1	Performance Measure	Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs <sup>/39</sup>	59%	64%	70%	65%	59%	TBD	60%	60%	60%
3.1	Performance Measure	Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs <sup>/40</sup>	65%	63%	65%	68%	57%	TBD	58%	58%	58%
3.1	Performance Measure	Percent of children recovered within 72 hours of an issuance of an AMBER Alert	94%	95%	96%	95%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%
3.1	Performance Measure	Number of forensic exams completed	59,674	77,171	84,794	84,948	32,000	85,783	55,000	55,000	55,000

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
<sup>36</sup> Percent of youth who offend and reoffend	2019	CY	Data is unavailable	TBD: Data not yet available
<sup>37</sup> Percent of states and territories that are determined to be in compliance with the four Core Requirements of the JJDP Act of 2002	2019	CY	Data is unavailable	TBD: Data not yet available; performance revision due to reauthorization to “Percent of states and territories that are determined to be in compliance with the four Core Requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP Act)”.
<sup>38</sup> Percent of youth who exhibit a desired change in the targeted behavior	2019	CY	Data is unavailable	TBD: Data not yet available
<sup>39</sup> Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	2019	CY	Data is unavailable	TBD: Data not yet available
<sup>40</sup> Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	2019	CY	Data is unavailable	TBD: Data not yet available

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE											
Strategic Objective	Decision Unit	OJJDP (Tribal Youth Programs)	Appropriation				Juvenile Justice				
	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY2018	FY 2019		FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target	
3.1	Performance Measure	Percent of tribal youth participating in federally-funded, tribally-controlled programs who demonstrate improved outcomes (i.e., change in targeted behaviors) <sup>41</sup>	73%	73%	81%	72%	75%	TBD	75%	75%	75%
3.1	Performance Measure	Percent of tribal youth participating in federally-funded, tribally-controlled programs who offend <sup>42</sup>	13%	12%	8%	10%	7%	TBD	7%	TBD	7%
3.1	Performance Measure	Percent of program youth who exhibit a desired change in targeted behavior (substance abuse) during the reporting period <sup>43</sup>	90%	91%	93%	65%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
<sup>41</sup> Percent of tribal youth participating in federally-funded, tribally-controlled programs who demonstrate improved outcomes (i.e., change in targeted behaviors)	2019	CY	Data not available	TBD: Data not yet available
<sup>42</sup> Percent of tribal youth participating in federally-funded, tribally-controlled programs who offend	2019	CY	Data not available	TBD: Data not yet available
<sup>43</sup> Percent of program youth who exhibit a desired change in targeted behavior (substance abuse) during the reporting period	2019	CY	Data not available	TBD: Data not yet available

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE												
Strategic Objective	Decision Unit	OJJDP (Tribal healing-to wellness court)				Appropriation		Juvenile Justice				
	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY2018	FY 2019		FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target	
	Performance Measure	Overall graduation rate of tribal healing-to wellness court/tribal drug court participants <sup>/44</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	40%	41%	TBD	

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
<sup>/44</sup> Overall graduation rate of tribal healing-to wellness court/tribal drug court participants	2019	CY	Data not available	N/A: This new measure was in FY 2019. TBD: Data not yet available

## E. Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
FY 2019 Enacted			\$128,800
FY 2020 Enacted			141,800
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
FY 2021 Current Services			141,800
FY 2021 Program Change			0
FY 2021 Request			141,800
<b>Total Change FY 2020-2021</b>			<b>0</b>

### 1. Account Description

In FY 2021, the Department requests \$141.8 million for the Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) appropriation account (both mandatory and discretionary), which is equal to the FY 2020 Enacted level. This program provides benefits to the families and other survivors of public safety officers killed or fatally injured in the line of duty, as well as to public safety officers permanently disabled in the line of duty.

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

The key programs included under this appropriation account are:

- **PSOB Death Benefits**, a one-time financial benefit to survivors of public safety officers whose deaths resulted from injuries sustained in the line of duty, which is funded by a mandatory appropriation. In FY 2019, the PSOB death benefit was \$359,316. In FY 2020, the PSOB death benefit is \$365,670.
- **PSOB Disability Benefits**, a one-time financial benefit to public safety officers permanently and totally disabled by catastrophic injuries sustained in the line of duty, which is funded through discretionary appropriations. In FY 2019, the disability benefit was \$359,316. In FY 2020, the PSOB disability benefit is \$365,670.
- **PSOB Education Benefits**, which provide financial support for higher education expenses (such as tuition and fees, books, supplies, and room and board) to the eligible spouses and children of public safety officers killed or permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty, which is funded through discretionary appropriations. In FY 2019, the PSOB education benefit was up to \$1,224 per month. In FY 2020, the PSOB education benefit is up to \$1,228 per month.

## 2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE							
Appropriation: Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB – Mandatory, Education, and Disability)							
Decision Unit: BJA							
RESOURCES			Target	Actual	Projected	Changes	Requested (Total)
			FY 2019	FY 2019	FY 2020	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2021 Program Changes	FY 2021 Request
Total Costs (reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			\$000 128,800	\$000 143,169	\$000 141,000	\$000 0	\$000 141,000
TYPE	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2019	FY 2019	FY 2020	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2020 Program Changes	FY 2021 Request
Performance Measure:	3.1	Number of claims processed <sup>/45</sup>	N/A	460	N/A	0	N/A

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
<sup>/45</sup> Number of claims processed	2019, 2020, 2021, 2022	FY	Target unavailable.	OJP is unable to target the expected number of public safety claims to be processed.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE												
Strategic Objective	Decision Unit	BJA (PSOB Program)					Appropriation	Public Safety Officers Benefits				
	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY2018	FY 2019		FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target	
3.1	Performance Measure	Number of claims processed <sup>/45 see above</sup>	386	384	368	N/A	N/A	460	N/A	N/A	N/A	

## F. Crime Victims Fund

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Crime Victims Fund</i>	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
FY 2019 Enacted			\$3,353,000
FY 2020 Enacted			2,641,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
FY 2021 Current Services			2,300,000
FY 2021 Program Change			(341,000)
FY 2021 Request			2,300,000
<b>Total Change FY 2020-2021</b>			<b>(341,000)</b>

### 1. Account Description

In FY 2021, the Department's budget requests \$2.3 billion for the Crime Victims Fund (CVF), which is a decrease of \$341.0 million below the FY 2020 Enacted level. The CVF is financed by collections of fines, penalty assessments, and bond forfeitures from defendants convicted of federal crimes. Most of the account's resources are the result of large corporate cases rather than individual offenders.

Of the \$2.3 billion total:

- \$498.5 million will be provided to the Office on Violence Against Women;
- \$12 million will be used for Innovations in Crime Victims Services (formerly Vision 21);
- \$115 million will be for Tribal victims assistance grants; and
- \$10 million will be provided on a reimbursable basis to the Office of the Inspector General.

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

- Improving Services for Victims of Crime in the Federal Criminal Justice System (Statutory set-aside). Program funds support:
  - Victim assistance personnel through the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys;
  - Victim specialists via the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to provide direct assistance to victims of federal crime; and

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

Up to \$27.0 million to be used annually to improve the investigation, handling, and prosecution of child abuse cases. Funding would be available to both the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (which receives up to \$17 million for state efforts), and OVC (which receives up to \$10 million for tribal efforts).

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

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

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

Currently, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the territory of Guam have victim compensation programs. State

compensation programs will continue to reimburse victims for crime related expenses authorized by VOCA as well as cover limited program administrative costs and training.

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

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

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

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

- Non-Formula Grants/Activities Program – *National Scope Training and Technical Assistance and Direct Services to Federal, Tribal and Military Crime Victims*: VOCA authorizes OVC to use up to 5 percent of funds remaining in the CVF, after statutory set-asides and grants to states, to support:
  - National scope training and technical assistance;
  - Demonstration projects and programs;
  - Program evaluation;
  - Compliance efforts;
  - Fellowships and clinical internships;
  - Training and special workshops for presentation and dissemination of information resulting from demonstrations, surveys, and special projects;
  - Compliance monitoring related to guidelines for fair treatment of crime victims and witnesses issued under the Victim and Witness Protection Act as well as the Attorney General's Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance;
  - Services and training, in coordination with federal, military, and tribal agencies, to improve the response to the needs of crime victims;
  - Coordination of victim services provided by the Federal Government with victim services offered by other public agencies and nonprofit organizations; and
  - Direct services to victims of federal crime, including financial support for emergency services.

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

- Tribal Set-Aside: Up to \$115.0 million will be set-aside for grants and assistance to tribes to improve services and justice for victims of crime.
- Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve Fund (*Statutory special fund*): The Director of OVC is authorized to set aside up to \$50.0 million in the Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve to meet the immediate and longer-term needs of terrorism and mass violence victims by providing: 1) supplemental grants to states for victim compensation; 2) supplemental grants to states for victim assistance; and 3) direct reimbursement and assistance to victims of terrorism occurring abroad. The Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve Fund is in addition to the \$2.3 billion in CVF funding provided under the annual mandatory appropriation for crime victims programs.
- Child Pornography Victims Reserve (*Statutory special fund*): This new CVF reserve fund was authorized by the Amy, Vicky, and Andy Child Pornography Victim Assistance Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-299), which became law in December 2018. Under the provisions of this act, the Director of OVC is authorized to set aside up to \$10.0 million in balances from the CVF to support the Child Pornography Victims Reserve. The Reserve will award defined restitution payments of \$35,000 (adjusted annually for inflation) to qualifying victims of child pornography offenses as defined in the Act.

Funding for the Child Pornography Reserve Fund is available in addition to the \$2.3 billion in CVF funding provided under the annual mandatory appropriation for crime victims programs. Special financial assessments authorized by the Amy, Vicky, and Andy Child Pornography Victim Assistance Act against defendants convicted of child pornography offenses will also be deposited in the Child Pornography Victims Reserve to fund restitution payments.

## 2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE							
Appropriation: Crime Victims Fund							
Decision Unit: OVC							
RESOURCES			Target	Actual	Projected	Changes	Requested (Total)
			FY 2019	FY 2019	FY 2020	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2021 Program Changes	FY 2021 Request
Total Costs			\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
(reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			3,353,000	2,855,320	2,641,000	(341,000)	2,300,000
TYPE	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2019	FY 2019	FY 2020	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2020 Program Changes	FY 2021 Request
Performance Measure:	3.1	Number of victims of a violent crime that receive services through the Victim Assistance program	5M	6,578,459	5M	0	5M

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

Strategic Objective	Decision Unit		OVC (Crime Victims Fund Program)				Appropriation		Crime Victims Fund			
	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY2018	FY 2019		FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target	
3.1	Performance Measure	Number of victims served by EOUSA/FBI <sup>/46</sup>	N/A	N/A	NA	N/A	35,000	TBD	35,000	35,000	35,000	
3.1	Performance Measure	Number of Victim Notification System notifications made <sup>/47</sup>	N/A	N/A	16.9M	14.1M	15M	TBD	15M	15M	15M	
3.1	Performance Measure	Number of victims served through Vision 21, tribal, and other non-formula programs <sup>/48</sup>	N/A	N/A	NA	39,089	6,000	TBD	35,000	35,000	28,000	
3.1	Performance Measure	Percent of programs utilizing evidence-based practices in their work	N/A	N/A	22%	43%	20%	34%	20%	35%	35%	
3.1	Performance Measure	Amount of Crime Victims Compensation Program compensation dollars paid	N/A	N/A	\$333M	\$412M	\$325M	\$400M	\$325M	\$350M	\$350M	
3.1	Performance Measure	Number of Crime Victims Compensation Program claims paid	N/A	N/A	227,815	246,623	225,000	235,314	225,000	225,000	225,000	
3.1	Performance Measure	Number of victims of a violent crime that receive services through the Victim Assistance program	N/A	N/A	5,090,479	5,836,452	5M	6,578,459	5M	5M	5.5M	
3.1	Performance Measure	Percent of all victim service organizations at least partially funded through Victim Assistance	N/A	N/A	NA	55%	20%	55%	20%	50%	40%	
3.1	Performance Measure	Percent of sub-awards using Victim Assistance funding for new or expanded programs	N/A	N/A	26%	30%	25%	27%	25%	25%	25%	
3.1	Performance Measure	Number of victims provided with emergency services or compensation <sup>/49</sup>	N/A	N/A	NA	0	5,000	9,412	5,000	5,000	5,000	

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
<sup>46</sup> Number of victims served by EOUSA/FBI	2019	FY	Data is unavailable	TBD: Data not yet available
<sup>47</sup> Number of Victim Notification System notifications made	2019	FY	Data is unavailable	TBD: Data not yet available
<sup>48</sup> Number of victims served through Vision 21, tribal, and other non-formula programs	2019	FY	Data is unavailable	TBD: Data not yet available at the time of reporting
<sup>49</sup> Number of victims provided with emergency services or compensation	2019	FY	Others	Figure may contain duplicates

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

**(Dollars in Thousands)**

<i>Domestic Victims of Trafficking Fund</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
FY 2019 Enacted			\$6,000
FY 2020 Enacted			6,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
FY 2021 Current Services			6,000
FY 2021 Program Change			0
FY 2021 Request			6,000
<b>Total Change FY 2020-2021</b>			<b>0</b>

**1. Account Description**

In FY 2021, the Department requests \$6.0 million for the mandatory Domestic Victims of Trafficking Fund (DVTF), which is equal to the FY 2020 Enacted level. This fund is financed by collections of assessments against defendants convicted of trafficking-related offenses under federal law and an annual \$5.0 million funding transfer from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

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

## 2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE							
Appropriation: Domestic Victims of Trafficking Fund							
Decision Unit: OVC							
RESOURCES			Target	Actual	Projected	Changes	Requested (Total)
			FY 2019	FY 2019	FY 2020	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2021 Program Changes	FY 2021 Request
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
			6,000	5,653	6,000	0	6,000
TYPE	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2019	FY 2019	FY 2020	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2020 Program Changes	FY 2021 Request
Performance Measure:	3.1	Number of programs and activities developed or enhanced to improve outcomes for child and youth victims of sex and labor trafficking	10	8	10	15	25

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE											
Strategic Objective	Decision Unit	OVC (Domestic Trafficking Victim's Fund Program)					Appropriation	Domestic Trafficking Victim's Fund			
	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019		FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target
3.1	Performance Measure	Number of programs and activities developed or enhanced to improve outcomes for child and youth victims of sex and labor trafficking <sup>50</sup>	N/A	N/A	10	53	10	8	10	25	25

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
<sup>50</sup> Number of programs and activities developed or enhanced to improve outcomes for child and youth victims of sex and labor trafficking	2019	FY	Other	The number of programs & activities developed depends on the funding availability and needs, which vary annually. Thus, the number of programs was less than the target in FY 2019.

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

**Item Name:** **Combating Human Trafficking**

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

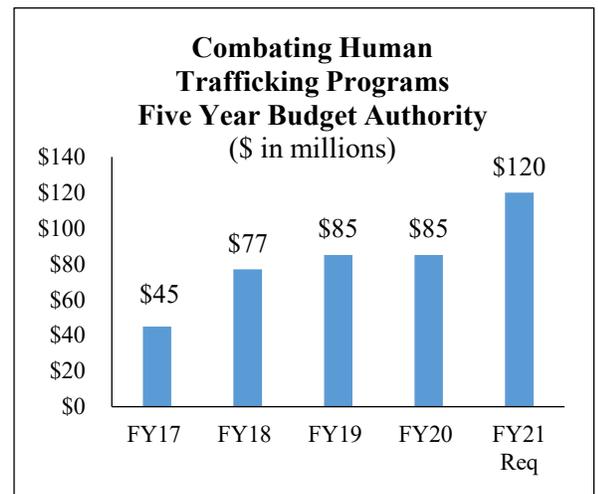
**Strategic Goal:** DOJ Strategic Goal 3

**Strategic Objective:** DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1

**Organizational Program:** Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)  
Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

**Program Increase:** Dollars: **+\$35,000,000, for a total of \$120,000,000**  
Positions: **0** FTE: **0**

**Justification:** The FY 2021 President’s Budget requests \$120.0 million for Combating Human Trafficking programs, which is a \$35.0 million increase over the FY 2020 Enacted level. Human trafficking is reputed to be one of the most profitable endeavors of organized crime and the fastest growing; an endeavor which enslaves thousands of people within our borders each year and perhaps millions outside those borders. It is a crime of increasing proportions, fully repugnant to American beliefs; a crime that preys on the world’s most vulnerable people. The Administration and the Department are committed to combating this serious threat to public safety.



The Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) authorizes the Attorney General to make grants to develop, expand, or strengthen victim service programs for victims of trafficking and to make grants to States and local law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute trafficking offenses as part of a multidisciplinary approach. Over the past decade, the Department’s collaborative response to both identify trafficking victims and hold offenders accountable has evolved, integrating data, research, and best practices into programs that respond to the unique challenges of investigating and prosecuting trafficking crimes and the diverse needs of victims of sex trafficking and labor trafficking.

The FY 2021 request reserves \$80.0 million specifically for comprehensive and specialized victim assistance services programs. This would help ensure robust funding is available to fully support victims in a variety of areas, from transitional housing to employment and education services.

The remaining \$40.0 million is allocated for efforts to investigate and prosecute human trafficking. Funds would be available to provide critical resources to State, local, and tribal law enforcement efforts to track down perpetrators and identify victims, while also helping prosecutors bring these perpetrators to justice.

**Budget Request:**

Funding: +\$35.0 million, for a total of \$120.0 million

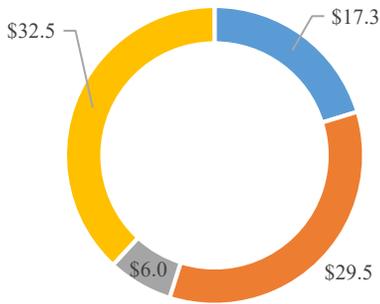
	<b>Pos</b>	<b>Agt/ Atty</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Total (\$000)</b>	<b>FY 2022 Net Annualization (change from 2021) (\$000)</b>	<b>FY 2023 Net Annualization (change from 2022) (\$000)</b>
FY 2019 Enacted	0	0	0	85,000		
Y 2020 Enacted	0	0	0	85,000		
FY 2021 Current Services	0	0	0	85,000		
<i>Decreases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Personnel				+35,000		
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$120,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**  
**Program Increase: STOP School Violence Act Program**

**Funding**

FY 2021 Request: \$150.0M  
 FY 2020 Enacted: \$125.0M

**FY 2019 Stop School Violence Act Program Activities**



- STOP School Violence Prevention and Mental Health Training Program (BJA)
- STOP School Violence Threat Assessment and Technology Reporting Program (BJA)
- STOP School Violence Training and Technical Assistance Program (BJA)
- School Violence Prevention Program (COPS)

**Program Description**

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

The STOP School Violence Act is jointly administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS Office).

BJA supports the following areas:

1. Providing prevention training to school personnel and education to students to protect them from violent school attacks; training will also be supported for school administrators in responding to mental health driven violence at schools;
2. Supporting development and operation of anonymous reporting systems through mechanisms such as cyber applications, hotlines, and websites; and
3. Promoting the development and operation of school threat assessment and crisis intervention teams, in conjunction with the community and law enforcement.

The COPS Office oversees the following areas under this program:

1. Supporting state, local, and tribal efforts to improve security at schools and on school grounds through coordination with law enforcement;
2. Training for law enforcement officers to prevent student violence;
3. Installation of security equipment and deterrent measures such as metal detectors, locks, camera systems, and lighting; and
4. Implementation of technology to expedite notification of law enforcement during an emergency.

**Administering Agencies:** Bureau of Justice Assistance and Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

**DOJ Strategic Goal and Objective**

**DOJ Strategic Goal 3:** Reduce Violent Crime and Promote Public Safety

**Strategic Objective 3.1:** Combat violent crime, promote safe communities, and uphold the rights of victims of crime

## Who Can Apply for Funding and How Funds are Distributed:

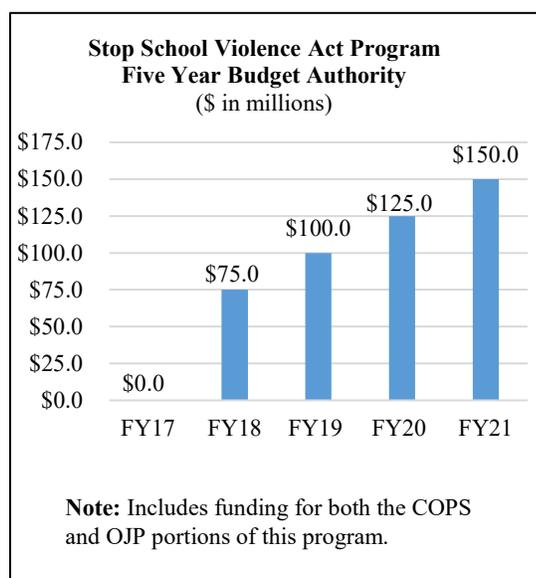
Activity	Who Can Apply for Funding	Award Type	Length of Award	Amounts (Up to)
STOP School Violence Prevention and Mental Health Training Program (BJA)	States, units of local government, and federally recognized Indian tribes	Competitive discretionary grants	36 months	\$100,000 to \$1,000,000 (depending on size of jurisdiction)
STOP School Violence Threat Assessment and Technology Reporting Program (BJA)	States, units of local government, and federally recognized Indian tribes	Competitive discretionary grants	36 months	\$100,000 to \$1,000,000 (depending on size of jurisdiction)
School Violence Prevention Program (COPS)	States, units of local government, and federally recognized Indian tribes	Competitive discretionary grants	24 months	\$500,000

### Program Goals

- To provide training to teachers and education to students with the intent to prevent student violence, as well as to provide specialized training for school officials in responding to related mental health crises that may precipitate violent attacks in schools.
- To improve security at schools and on school grounds through evidence-based school safety programs making use of physical security measures, technology, and coordination with local law enforcement.

### Accomplishments

- During FY 2019, BJA made 43 awards totaling \$17.4 million to support school violence prevention efforts through its STOP School Violence Prevention and Mental Health Training solicitation.
- BJA also made 68 awards, totaling \$29.5 million to support the development of school threat assessment and reporting programs under its STOP School Violence Technology and Threat Assessment Solutions for Safer Schools solicitation.
- Applications under both of these solicitations grouped applications by the type of applicant (states, local governments, or Native American tribes) and population size to ensure that funding was distributed equitably and reached as many communities as possible.
- The 111 BJA awards were made to jurisdictions in 29 states of which 20 percent rural, 20 percent suburban, 26 percent urban, 26 percent to states, one award to tribal, and one award to the territory of Puerto Rico.
- Also during FY 2019, BJA created the STOP School Violence Training and Technical Assistance (TTA) Program to deliver training and technical assistance to STOP awardees; increase their knowledge, skills, and capacity; and build their capability to implement evidence-based programs, along with increasing the amount of information provided to stakeholders and serving as a resource for school safety. BJA made one award of approximately \$6.0 million under this solicitation to the Regents of the University of Michigan.
- During FY 2019, the COPS Office made 103 awards totaling \$33.0 million to support school violence prevention efforts through its School Violence Prevention Program (SVPP) solicitation.



- The 103 SVPP awards were made to jurisdictions in 42 states (45 percent rural, 22 percent suburban, 32 percent urban, and one percent to states). The most common elements of awarded projects included camera systems, target hardening equipment (access controls, doors, locks, etc.), and technology (panic alarms, radios, etc.).
- Based on information provided by successful FY 2019 SVPP applicants, more than 6,000 schools and nearly four million students will be impacted by the funded school safety improvements.

### Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019^^	FY 2020	FY 2021 Request
<b>BJA STOP School Violence Prevention and Mental Health Training &amp; Threat Assessment and Technology Reporting Programs</b>					
Amount Available for Funding	\$0.0^	\$47.5^	\$63.5^	\$75.0	\$75.0
Total Funding Awarded	\$0.0	\$46.9	\$52.9	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	0	213	157	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	0	183	112	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	0%	85%	71%	TBD	TBD
<b>COPS Office School Violence Prevention Program</b>					
Amount Available for Funding	\$0.0^	\$25.0^	\$33.0^	\$50.0	\$75.0
Total Funding Awarded	\$0.0	\$24.5	\$32.5	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	0	202	598	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	0	91	103	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	0%	45%	17%	TBD	TBD

**Note:** This program was authorized and received its first appropriation in FY 2018.

^Amount does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

^^Amounts reflect the FY 2019 transfer of \$8.0 million from BJA to the COPS Office.

### FY 2021 Increase Justification

The FY 2021 President’s Budget requests \$150.0 million for the STOP School Violence Program, an increase of \$25.0 million above the FY 2020 Enacted level. This investment continues the Administration’s efforts to improve school safety and protect students.

- \$75.0 million will be allocated to the Prevention Training and Response to Mental Health Crisis Program and the Threat Assessment and Technology Reporting Program (administered by BJA).
- \$75.0 million will be allocated to the School Violence Prevention Program (overseen by the COPS Office).

In recent decades, school violence has emerged as a national phenomenon that can happen in any community at any time. State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies and school districts have continued to seek more effective ways to address school violence. In response, BJA and the COPS Office launched their respective STOP School Violence Act programs in FY 2018. The additional funding requested would allow the Department to better meet the demand for awards to support and implement school safety strategies, projects, and trainings. Grant funding awarded under this program must be used to support evidence-based programs and will be distributed equitably among the geographic regions of the U.S. and among urban, suburban, and rural areas. Federal funds awarded under the STOP School Violence Act Program may be used to pay up to 75 percent of the total cost of any project that they support, requiring a 25 percent cash or in-kind match from the grantee.

**For additional information, please visit: BJA’s [STOP School Violence Program](#) and the COPS Office’s [STOP School Violence Prevention Program](#).**

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**  
**Program Increase: National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)**

**Funding**

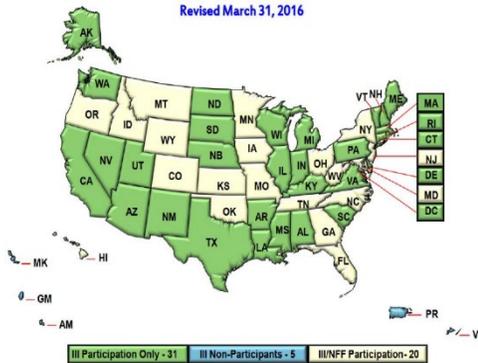
FY 2021 Request: \$60.0M  
 FY 2020 Enacted: \$53.3M

**Program Description**

**Purpose:** To support states and federally recognized Indian tribes to enhance the quality, completeness, and accessibility of criminal history record information and ensure the nationwide implementation of effective criminal justice and noncriminal justice background check systems to improve the nation's safety and security.

**Interstate Identification Index (III)  
 National Fingerprint File (NFF)**

Revised March 31, 2016



The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) is authorized to provide for improvements in the accuracy, quality, timeliness, immediate accessibility, and integration of state criminal history and related records, support the development and enhancement of national systems of criminal history and related records including the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) and the records of the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), facilitate state participation in national records and information systems, and support statistical research for critical analysis of the improvement and utilization of criminal history records.

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Statistics

**DOJ Strategic Goal and Objective**

**DOJ Strategic Goal 3:** Reduce Violent Crime and Promote Public Safety

**Strategic Objective 3.1:** Combat violent crime, promote safe communities, and uphold the rights of victims of crime

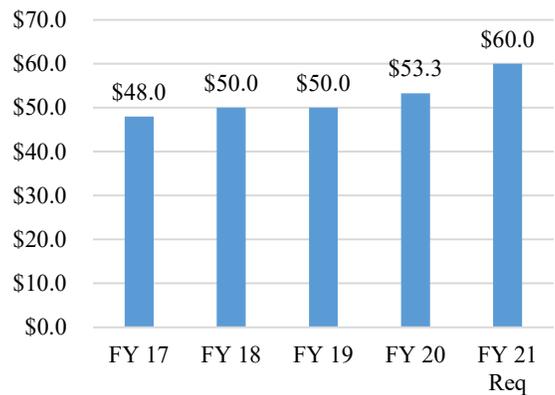
**Who can Apply for Funds:** States and federally recognized Indian tribes. Only the agency designated by the governor to administer the NCHIP program can apply from each state.

**How Funds are Distributed:** The distribution of NCHIP funding is competitively awarded based on need rather than population or other formula-based methodology. Awards are made for up to 24 months. Funds are also allocated for national initiatives.

**Program Goals:**

- Support the replacement of old and outdated criminal record systems so states and tribes can electronically contribute critical information such as fingerprint-based arrests, prosecutor and court dispositions, and protection orders, using modern well-functioning systems to ensure accurate, timely, and complete records.
- Support the integration of systems to improve access to and exchange of information among criminal justice agencies, including law enforcement, courts, prosecutors, and corrections.

**National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)  
 Five Year Budget Authority  
 (\$ in millions)**



- Support the development of comprehensive data for 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.

**Accomplishments:**

- **Increased participation in Interstate Identification Index (III):** Since 1993, the number of states participating in the FBI’s III grew from 26 to all 50 states and the District of Columbia. There are over 98 million fingerprint-supported criminal history records accessible through III and available at the time of a background check. An average of 30 million of such exchanges occur monthly for criminal justice and noncriminal justice purposes.
- **National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS):** Developed, in part, through NCHIP funding, the NICS now supports over 26 million record checks annually at the presale stage of firearms purchases. The number of electronically available records checked at the time of a firearm background check was about 104 million at year-end 2018, the latest data available from the FBI.
- **Domestic Violence and Protection Orders:** States can submit data and flag criminal history records showing convictions for domestic violence or protection orders against people. All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and two territories are submitting records of active protection orders to the NCIC Protection Order File. As of September 30, 2019, the NCIC Protection Order file contained over 1.9 million active orders. An additional 75,600 protection orders were available for firearm-related background checks in the NICS Indices.

**Application and Award History**

(\$ in millions)	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021 Request
Amount Appropriated	\$48.0	\$50.0	\$50.0	\$53.3	\$60.0M
Total Funding Awarded	\$31.9	\$43.2	\$49.4	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	43	41	40	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	41	41	39	TBD	TBD

**FY 2021 Increase Justification**

The FY 2021 President’s Budget requests \$60.0 million for this program, an increase of \$6.7 million above the FY 2020 Enacted level. This funding increase will support the Administration’s efforts to counter mass violence by assisting state, local, and tribal governments in improving their electronic criminal history records systems. These systems play a critical role in providing data for firearms purchaser background checks, helping law enforcement investigations, and supporting prosecution and sentencing determinations.

NCHIP provides funding to support states’ efforts to maintain and modernize their electronic criminal history records systems and improve the amount and quality of data accessible through federal, state, and local law enforcement information systems. NCHIP makes a vital contribution to the success of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS). For states that may be ineligible to receive grants under the NICS Act Records Improvement Program (NARIP), which focuses directly on improving NICS data, NCHIP funding can allow these states to lay a foundation for future efforts to improve NICS-related records and become eligible for NARIP funding.

**For additional information, please visit:** [National Criminal History Improvement Program \(NCHIP\)](#)

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**  
**Program Increase: Research, Development, and Evaluation –**  
**“Base” Program for the National Institute of Justice (NIJ)**

**Funding**

FY 2021 Request: \$43.5M  
 FY 2020: \$36.0M

Note: The FY 2020 appropriations included \$5.0M for domestic terrorism research. For FY 2021, \$4.0M is requested for this purpose as a carveout in the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants program.

**Program Description**

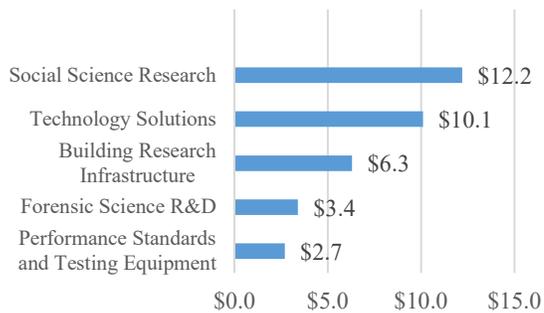
The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) — the research, development, and evaluation arm of the Department of Justice — is dedicated to improving knowledge and understanding of crime and justice issues through science.

With its “base” funding, NIJ:

1. Encourages and supports research, development, and evaluation to further understanding of:
  - Causes and correlates of crime and violence;
  - Methods of crime prevention and control; and
  - Criminal justice system responses to crime and violence.
2. Contributes to the improvement of the criminal justice system and its responses to crime, violence, and delinquency.

**Administering Agency:** National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

**Average Annual Obligations by Category  
 Funded With NIJ Base Funding**  
 (\$ in millions)



**DOJ Strategic Goal and Objective**

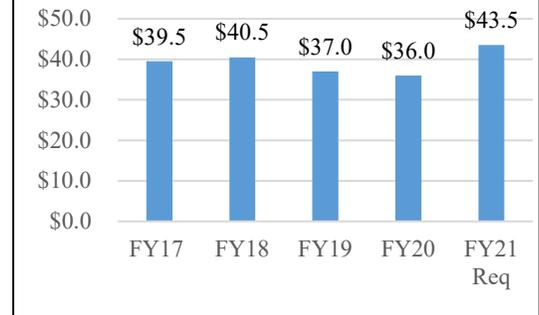
**DOJ Strategic Goal 3:** Reduce Violent Crime and Promote Public Safety

**Strategic Objective 3.1:** Combat violent crime, promote safe communities, and uphold the rights of victims of crime

**Program Goals**

- Increase research efforts and create new programs focused on advancing technology and developing innovative strategies that have measurable impact.
- Strengthen grant programs by integrating NIJ’s expertise in the social and behavioral sciences, forensic sciences and technology.
- Develop new multimedia strategies, particularly web-based approaches, to provide practitioners, policy makers, and researchers ready access to the scientific evidence needed to address criminal justice issues and to improve criminal justice policy and practice in an accurate and easily understandable format.
- Foster greater collaboration and coordination with federal science agencies to leverage their strengths and ensure a more fair and just criminal justice system, minimizing redundancy in efforts and investments.

**Research, Development, and  
 Evaluation Program**  
**Five Year Budget Authority**  
 (\$ in millions)



## **Accomplishments**

- NIJ-funded research led to the introduction of modern police body armor the most important safety equipment used by the Nation’s law enforcement officers.
- NIJ published 59 performance standards, most of which were the first of their kind, including [Ballistic Resistance of Police Body Armor](#) and [Criminal Justice Offender Tracking Systems](#).
- NIJ used “sentinel events” to learn from errors in the criminal justice system since negative outcomes such as wrongful convictions, improper officer-involved shootings, and mistaken prison releases are rarely caused by a single act—but rather are “sentinel events” that signal underlying system weaknesses.
- NIJ supported [CrimeSolutions.gov](#), the national clearinghouse of evaluation research showing what works, what does not work, and what is promising across criminal and juvenile justice programs and practices.
- NIJ leads the federal government’s research efforts to combat human trafficking as well as to develop strategies to prevent individuals from becoming committed to terrorist ideologies.
- In FY 2019, NIJ funded an evaluation of Project Safe Neighborhoods the U.S. Department of Justice’s signature crime reduction initiative. NIJ scientists were also heavily involved in development of a new risk assessment system for the Federal Bureau of Prisons as required by the First Step Act of 2018.
- NIJ-funded research in the use of computers for crime analysis and mapping laid the groundwork for the present, near-pervasive adoption of crime analysis technology. NIJ is the only federal agency investing in and supporting the development of the robotic systems that are now used in the majority of U.S. forensic DNA laboratories.
- NIJ funded the development of the Rapid DNA systems now being used in certain forensic laboratories.
- In FY 2019, NIJ initiated a collaborative effort with the DoD Combating Terrorism Technical Support Office to develop a new class of ballistic resistant material for use in police and military body armor.

## **FY 2021 Increase Justification**

In FY 2021, the President’s Budget requests \$43.5 million for Research, Development, and Evaluation Program, an increase of \$7.5 million above the FY 2020 Enacted level. NIJ will continue to support a wide range of criminal justice-related research, technology development, and program evaluation efforts in FY 2021. The requested increase would allow NIJ to expand its research portfolio in several high priority areas including: 1) reentry and policing strategies to reduce violent crime; 2) officer safety, health, and wellness; and 3) potential applications of artificial intelligence (AI) technology for criminal justice and public safety purposes.

Included in the request is \$3 million for NIJ research on human trafficking. The research will pilot methods to measure smaller targeted, sector-specific prevalence estimates (e.g., domestic minor sex trafficking victims in urban areas; labor trafficking victims in the agricultural sector). The request also includes \$1 million for NIJ research into targeted violence events, potentially including the role of online activity in those events, given antecedent participation in anonymous online forums by the offenders responsible for events in El Paso, San Diego, and other domestic and international locations. In addition, the FY 2021 President’s Budget requests \$4 million for Research on Domestic Terrorism as a carveout under the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) program instead of under the Research, Development, and Evaluation Program.

**For additional information, please visit the [NIJ website](#).**

**Item Name:** OJP Minor Program Increases

**Budget Appropriation:** State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance  
Juvenile Justice Programs

**Strategic Goal:** DOJ Strategic Goal 3

**Strategic Objective:** DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1

**Organizational Program:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)  
National Institute of Justice (NIJ)  
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

**Program Increase:** Dollars **+\$2,500,000, for a total of \$2,500,000**  
Positions: **0** FTE: **0**

Description of Item

The FY 2021 budget request includes minor funding increases for three OJP programs that are carveout programs of the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) program, one program that is a carveout of the Delinquency Prevention Program, and the Juvenile Justice Prosecution and Defense Process Improvement Programs. These minor program changes result in a net increase of \$2.5 million above the FY 2020 Enacted level for these programs, as shown below:

Appropriations Account/Program (in thousands)	Administered By	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget Request	FY 2021 President's Budget vs. FY 2020 Enacted
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>				
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants				
National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs)	NIJ	[2,400]	[5,000]	[2,600]
VALOR Initiative	BJA	[12,000]	[15,000]	[3,000]
<b>Subtotal, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Juvenile Justice Programs</b>				
Delinquency Prevention Program				
Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention	OJJDP	[0]	[5,000]	[5,000]
Juvenile Justice Prosecution and Defense Process Improvement Programs (formerly Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program)	OJJDP	0	2,500	2,500
<b>Subtotal, Juvenile Justice Programs</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$2,500</b>	<b>\$2,500</b>
<b>Total, Minor Program Increases</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$2,500</b>	<b>\$2,500</b>

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

The \$2.6 million increase for the *National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs)* will assist NIJ in meeting the growing costs of maintaining and operating this program as more cases continue to be entered into the system and the demand for forensic, analytic, and victim services provided through this program increases. NamUs assists criminal justice professionals in finding missing persons and identifying unidentified human remains in coordination with medical examiners and coroners. This funding will allow NIJ to continue to improve the capabilities of NamUs to help find the missing, identify unidentified decedents, deliver services to victims' families, and improve data collection in American Indian and Alaska Native cases.

The \$3.0 million increase for the VALOR Initiative will provide additional support for a variety of law enforcement officer safety and wellness programs. The Department has demonstrated its unwavering support for law enforcement by providing training to over 56,000 officers nationwide. In addition, the VALOR Initiative will support the Administration’s efforts to counter mass and other targeted violence by providing Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training to assist law enforcement officers who are responsible for interacting with mentally ill individuals.

Although youth violence has decreased nationwide over the past decade, gun and gang violence are still all too prevalent. The \$5.0 million request for the Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention program will enable OJJDP to focus resources on communities with high rates of youth gang violence and support the implementation of the OJJDP Comprehensive Gang Model, as well as provide additional support services to build protective factors in targeted youth (such as job training, specialized education services, substance abuse/mental health treatment, mentoring, after school activities, and School Resource Officers).

The \$2.5 million request for Juvenile Justice Prosecution and Defense Process Improvement Programs will establish a funding line for these programs under the Juvenile Justice Programs appropriations account. This funding will enable OJJDP to expand its existing Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program to address the needs of both juvenile prosecutors and defense attorneys handling cases in juvenile court. (In FY 2020, the Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program, which is limited to serving juvenile defense attorneys, was funded at \$2.0 million as a Byrne JAG program carveout under the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance appropriation.)

**Budget Request:**

Funding: +\$2.5 million, for a total of \$2.5 million

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2022 Net Annualization (change from 2021) (\$000)	FY 2023 Net Annualization (change from 2022) (\$000)
FY 2019 Enacted	0	0	0	0		
FY 2020 Enacted	0	0	0	0		
FY 2021 Current Services	0	0	0	0		
<i>Increases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Personnel				2,500		
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$2,500	0	0

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Management and Administration (M&amp;A)</b>
Budget Appropriation:	All OJP Bureaus and Offices
Strategic Goal:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3
Strategic Objective:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1
Organizational Program:	All OJP Bureaus and Offices
Program Increase:	Dollars [ <b>+\$16,000</b> ] for a total of [ <b>\$286,338</b> ] Positions: <b>+0</b> FTE: <b>+0</b>

**Justification:** The FY 2021 President’s Budget requests \$286.3 million, 692 positions, and 659 FTE for management and administration (M&A), an increase of \$16.0 million from the FY 2021 current services level. OJP’s M&A funding supports the management and administrative structure and provides resources needed to accomplish OJP’s mission and Administration and congressional priorities and ensure sound stewardship of OJP’s grant programs. 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 of approximately 8,000 active grants, totaling almost \$13 billion in FY 2019. The budget request seeks to streamline grant administration, management, and oversight functions. In FY 2021, M&A funding will also support the:

1. OJP Leasing Initiative
2. COPS Office Transfer

OJP Leasing Initiative

OJP’s current lease expires on October 31, 2021. OJP is working with DOJ’s Justice Management Division (JMD), the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the General Services Administration (GSA) to develop an advance procurement plan for OJP’s future lease space. This joint effort will prevent interruption of OJP’s operations, ensure a smooth transition to OJP’s new space (if necessary), and promote the efficient, cost-effective administration of its grant programs.

Based on staffing trends over the past several years and an extensive workspace usage study conducted in coordination with GSA and OMB, OJP is exploring possibilities for reducing its current real estate footprint through improved technology and more efficient use of space. If OJP does choose to relocate its offices, it will need to acquire an appropriate new office space, customize that space to meet OJP’s needs and mission, and plan an efficient and systematic relocation. The request of \$16.0 million will support a variety of associated real and personal property costs, including:

- Construction costs,
- Furniture and contingency management efforts,
- Relocation and infrastructure needs,

- IT costs, and
- Leasing and GSA management (including overhead fees).

OJP will continue to consider emerging trends to ensure that the new space will fully support OJP’s mission and meets the needs of its employees and stakeholders.

COPS Office Transfer

Currently, the COPS Office administers grants and provides expertise and other assistance in advancing public safety through the implementation of community policing strategies in jurisdictions of all sizes across the country. In FY 2021, these community policing activities will be transferred to OJP, which provides leadership to federal, state, local and tribal systems, by disseminating state-of-the-art knowledge and practices across America by providing grants for the implementation of crime fighting strategies. Because most of the responsibility for crime control and prevention falls to law enforcement in states, cities, and neighborhoods, OJP has developed partnerships with state, local, and tribal law enforcement. The transfer of community policing activities to OJP will allow the Department to centralize and strengthen the partnerships it has with its colleagues in state, local, and tribal law enforcement and to promote community policing not only through its hiring programs but also through the advancement of strategies for policing innovations and other innovative crime-fighting techniques

**Budget Request:**

Resources: +0 positions, +0 FTE, and +\$16.0 million, for a total of 692 positions, 659 FTE, and \$286.3 million

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2022 Net Annualization (change from 2021) (\$000)	FY 2023 Net Annualization (change from 2022) (\$000)
FY 2019 Enacted	642	34	611	[225,000]		
FY 2020 Enacted	642	34	616	[235,000]		
FY 2021 Current Services Level	692	42	659	[270,338]		
<i>Increases:</i>						
Personnel						
Non-Personnel				[16,000]		
Grand Total	692	42	659	[286,338]	0	0

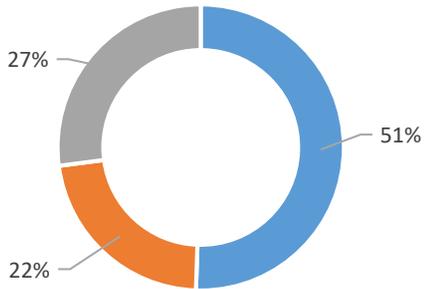
**VI. Program Decreases by Item**

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**  
**Program Decrease: Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program**

**Funding**

FY 2021 Request: \$411.7M  
 FY 2020 Enacted: \$547.2M

**FY 2019 Activities Chart**



- Formula Grants to States and Territories
- Formula Grants to Local Governments and Indian Tribes
- Byrne JAG Program Carve-outs

**Program Description**

**Purpose:** To improve the functioning of the criminal justice system through flexible, multipurpose formula grants to states, local governments, and Indian tribes. The awards support a wide range of criminal justice and public safety initiatives, including:

- Law enforcement
- Prosecution and courts
- Crime prevention and education
- Corrections and community corrections
- Drug treatment and enforcement
- Program planning, evaluation, and technology
- Crime victim and witness programs
- Mental health programs and related law enforcement and corrections programs

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

**DOJ Strategic Goal and Objective**

**DOJ Strategic Goal 3:** Reduce Violent Crime and Promote Public Safety

**Strategic Objective 3.1:** Combat violent crime, promote safe communities, and uphold the rights of victims of crime

**Who Can Apply for Funding and How Funds Are Distributed:**

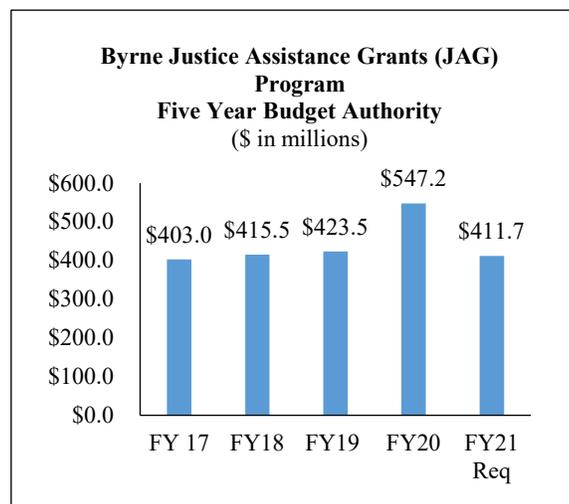
Activity	Who Can Apply for Funding	Award Type	Amounts
Formula Grants to States	States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa	Grants available for four years	Determined by formula based on population and violent crime statistics
Formula Grants to Local Governments and Indian Tribes	Units of local government and federally recognized Indian tribes.	Awards more than \$25,000 for four years Awards less than \$25,000 for two years	Determined by formula based on population and violent crime statistics

## **Program Goals**

In 2019, BJA encouraged states, territories, units of local government (including tribal government) to fund projects focused on addressing challenges in the areas of reducing violent crime, officer safety and wellness, rural law enforcement, and responding to the addiction crisis. The use of funding towards compliance with the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) was mandatory for direct recipients if the entity was not already certified as compliant by the FBI.

## **Accomplishments**

The [JAG Activity Report](#) is based on data submitted by grantees through BJA’s Performance Measurement Tool (PMT) and highlights award data, including information about how funds were allocated and used. An updated report is under development and will be posted in early 2020.



[BJA’s Success Stories webpage](#) currently features projects that grantees have indicated have demonstrated success or shown promise in reducing crime and positively impacting communities. This web page is a valuable resource for states, localities, territories, tribes, and criminal justice professionals who seek to identify and learn about JAG and other successful BJA-funded projects advancing innovation, crime reduction, and evidence-based practices.

## **Application and Award History**

(\$ in millions)	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021 Request
Amount Available for Funding	\$403.0	\$415.5	\$423.5	\$547.2	\$411.7
Total Funding Awarded <sup>^</sup>	\$254.4	\$256.0	\$252.9	TBD	TBD
<i>Formula Grants to States and Territories:</i>					
Funding Awarded	\$174.5	\$176.8	\$175.2	TBD	TBD
Number of Eligible Applicants	56	56	56	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	56	56	56	TBD	TBD
<i>Formula Grants to Local Governments and Indian Tribes:</i>					
Funding Awarded	\$79.2	\$79.2	\$77.7	TBD	TBD
Number of Eligible Applicants	1,131	1,148	1,138	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	937	881	873	TBD	TBD

<sup>^</sup> Does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes

## **FY 2021 Decrease Justification**

In FY 2021, the President’s Budget requests \$411.7 million for the Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) program, a net decrease of \$135.5 million from the FY 2020 Enacted level. The funding decrease will not have significant

impact on this program's overall performance as the majority of the decrease is associated with the elimination of one-time funding of \$100.0 million for FY 2020 Presidential Nominating Convention Security grants. The Byrne JAG program plays an essential role in supporting state, local, and tribal law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in their efforts to reduce violent crime and make communities safer. The FY 2021 President's Budget request provides an appropriate level of funding for JAG formula grants to state, local and tribal criminal justice agencies, as well as supporting key programs traditionally funded as JAG program carveouts.

The FY 2021 President's Budget proposes significant investments in the following Byrne JAG carveouts:

- Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) (\$40.0 million, a \$20.0 million increase). Under this program, grants will be awarded to local law enforcement agencies, outreach- and prevention service providers, and researchers to support activities implementing local PSN anti-violence strategies. The PSN Initiative is based on a proven program model that relies on partnerships of federal, state, and local agencies led by the U.S. Attorney in each federal judicial district to enhance the effectiveness of its crime and violence reduction efforts. OJP anticipates awarding funds to all 94 districts using a funding formula that includes crime rate data and other indicators of overall need.
- Rural Law Enforcement Violent Crime Initiative (\$11.0 million, a new program). This new program will provide site-based awards and training and technical assistance for small law enforcement agencies in the rural regions of the United States to assist them in reducing violent crime, including drug-related crime and all forms of human trafficking. An important focus for this initiative is improving communication and collaboration among federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies to address the unique criminal justice challenges in the rural regions of the country.

In addition, the FY 2021 President's Budget proposes to increase and shift existing programs to Byrne JAG. More information about these changes is available in the Minor Increases and Program Consolidations papers.

- Bulletproof Vests Partnership (\$25.0 million, shifts from standalone program within the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance appropriation)
- Domestic Terrorism Research (\$4.0 million, shifts from the Research, Evaluation, and Statistics appropriation)
- National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs) (\$5.0 million, a \$2.6 million increase)
- VALOR Initiative (\$15.0 million, a \$3.0 million increase)

Funding is continued at FY 2020 levels for four existing Byrne JAG carveout programs:

- Missing American's Alert Program (Kevin and Avonte's Law) (\$2.0 million)
- Training to Improve Police Based Responses to People with Mental Illness (\$2.5 million)
- Strategies for Policing Innovation (\$7.5 million)
- Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program (\$15.5 million)

The FY 2021 President's Budget reduces funding for three existing Byrne JAG carveout programs. Additional information about these changes can be found in the Minor Decreases paper.

- Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program (\$2.5 million decrease)
- Innovative Prosecution Solutions Initiative (formerly Smart Prosecution) (\$3.0 million decrease)

The FY 2021 President's Budget does not request funding for several existing Byrne JAG carveout programs, including one-time awards, to ensure adequate funding is available to support JAG formula grants. Additional information about these changes can be found in the Program Eliminations paper.

- Collaborative Mental Health Initiative (\$1.0 million)
- Combating Contraband Cell Phone Use in Prisons (\$2.0 million)
- Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative (\$8.0 million)
- Drug Field Testing and Training (\$2.0 million)
- John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program (\$2.0 million)
- Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense (\$2.0 million, shifted to the Juvenile Justice appropriation)
- National Center for Restorative Justice (\$3.0 million)
- Presidential Nominating Convention Security Grants (\$100.0 million)
- Regional Law Enforcement Technology Initiative (\$3.0 million)

**For additional information, please visit the [Byrne Justice Assistance Grants](#) web page.**

## OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

### Program Decrease: DNA Analysis, Capacity Enhancement, and Other Forensic Activities

#### Funding

FY 2021 Request: \$105.0M  
 FY 2020 Enacted: \$132.0M

The FY 2021 Request includes:

- (1) \$97M for DNA Analysis, Capacity Enhancement, and Other Forensic Activities,
- (2) \$4M for Post-conviction DNA Testing, and
- (3) \$4M for Sexual Assault Forensic



#### Program Description:

**Purpose:** To improve the quality and practice of forensic science.

**Administering Agency:** Office of Justice Programs (OJP)

#### DOJ Strategic Goal and Objective

**DOJ Strategic Goal 3:** Reduce Violent Crime and Promote Public Safety

**Strategic Objective 3.1:** Combat violent crime, promote safe communities, and uphold the rights of victims of crime

**Who Can Apply for Funding:** Eligibility varies by solicitation.

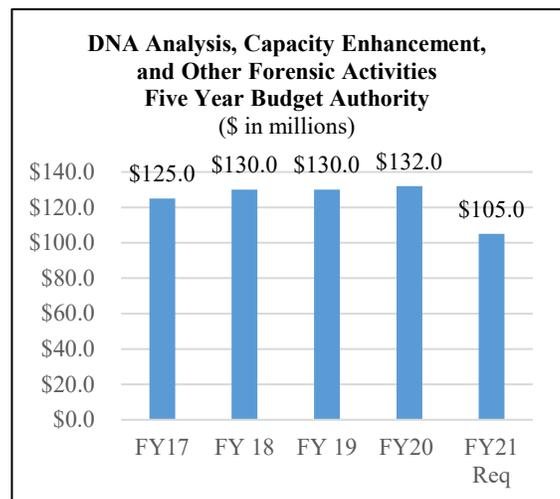
**How Funds are Distributed:** Award type, term, and amounts vary by solicitation.

#### Program Goals

- To increase laboratory capacity for the reduction of backlogs.
- To fund research and development to support the development of accurate, reliable, cost effective and rapid methods for the identification and analysis of physical evidence.
- To provide technical assistance to state, local, and tribal law enforcement in the analysis and use of forensic evidence in criminal investigations.

#### Accomplishments

- OJP administers eight highly impactful programs with the appropriated funds for ‘DNA and other forensic activities’ to address backlogs of DNA evidence, provide technical support to state and local law enforcement, and to strengthen the accuracy and reliability of forensic methods.
- In FY 2019, 75 percent of the \$120 million appropriated for ‘DNA and other forensic activities’ was made available directly to forensic laboratories to increase capacity and decrease backlogs of DNA evidence. While the demand for DNA testing continues to increase, federal grants have resulted in increased productivity at our nation’s forensic laboratories. Labs have reported processing over one million cases and more than 3.4 million database (convicted offender and arrestee) samples, which have allowed law enforcement to apprehend perpetrators and seek justice for victims.
- In addition, funding is provided to assist state, local, and tribal grantees in addressing specific forensic challenges, build state and local capacity to analyze and use forensic evidence in criminal cases, and advance understanding of the forensic sciences.



- Five percent of the funding has been made available for grants to state and local law enforcement agencies to inventory, track, and report sexual assault kits. Since its inception in FY 2016, OJP has provided funding to 16 different jurisdictions.
- Since FY 2017, OJP has provided critical grant funding to 43 coroners and medical examiners offices to achieve accreditation and help jurisdictions recruit forensic pathologists to cope with the significant rise in deaths due to the opioid crisis.
- Although OJP has received a separate appropriation for the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs), OJP has augmented the program with other available resources. In FY 2020, OJP plans to use funding from the ‘DNA and other forensic activities’ appropriation to supplement the NamUs program.
- Through the Postconviction Testing of DNA Evidence program, over 109,000 cases have been reviewed in 29 states, with DNA testing contributing to 52 exonerations. The cumulative time served for all of the exonerees under this program exceeds 1,000 years.
- Beginning in FY 2019, five percent of the funding has been made available for grants to state and local prosecuting agencies, states (including territories), units of local government, and federally recognized Indian tribal governments (that perform law enforcement functions) to support the prosecution of violent crime cold cases.
- OJP also uses this funding for the Forensic Technology Center of Excellence (FTCoE) program, which provides testing, evaluation, technology assistance for crime laboratories, forensic service providers, law enforcement and other criminal justice agencies to combat crime.

### Application and Award History

#### **DNA Analysis, Capacity Enhancement, and Other Forensic Activities**

(\$ in millions)	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021 Request
Amount Available for Funding <sup>^</sup>	\$104.0 <sup>^</sup>	\$109.0 <sup>^</sup>	\$109.0 <sup>^</sup>	\$121.0	\$97.0
Total Funding Awarded	\$104.0	109.0	\$109.0	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	216	206	191	TBD	TBD

#### **Postconviction DNA Testing**

(\$ in millions)	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021 Request
Amount Available for Funding <sup>^</sup>	\$3.3 <sup>^</sup>	\$5.4 <sup>^</sup>	\$5.4 <sup>^</sup>	\$7.0	\$4.0
Total Funding Awarded	\$3.3	\$5.4	\$5.4	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	6	9	11	TBD	TBD

#### **Sexual Assault Forensic Examination Programs**

(\$ in millions)	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021 Request
Amount Available for Funding <sup>^</sup>	\$4.0 <sup>^</sup>	\$3.6 <sup>^</sup>	\$3.6 <sup>^</sup>	\$4.0	\$4.0
Total Funding Awarded	\$4.0	\$3.6	\$3.6	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	7	6	7	TBD	TBD

<sup>^</sup> Amount does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

### **FY 2021 Decrease Justification**

The FY 2021 President's Budget requests \$105.0 million for DNA Analysis, Capacity Enhancement, and Other Forensic Activities, a decrease of \$27.0 million below the FY 2020 Enacted level. This program will continue to support forensic laboratory capacity enhancement and backlog reduction programs, research into the latest developments in forensic science and evidence analysis, and training and technical assistance to enhance state, local, and tribal evidence analysis capabilities.

The President's Budget provides sufficient funding to continue core program activities. No significant impact is expected, as the program will undertake efforts to ensure that funds are prioritized for use to address the cohort of DNA evidence representing the most serious of crimes, including rape and sexual assault.

The President's Budget prioritizes funding for programs that address the most urgent national priorities, such as reducing violent crime and combating human trafficking. In order to achieve these investments, the Budget reallocates funding from other programs to preserve fiscal responsibility.

**For additional information, please visit: [Forensics](#).**

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

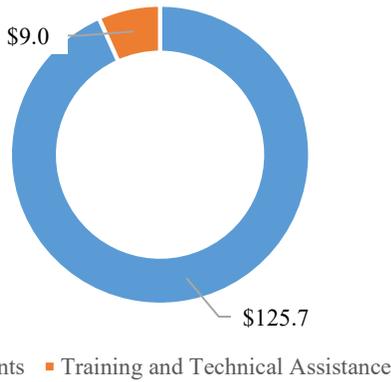
**Program Decrease: Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program (COSSAP)**

**Funding**

FY 2021 Request: \$160.0M  
 FY 2020 Enacted: \$180.0M

**FY 2019 Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Program Awards**

(\$ in millions)



**Program Description**

**Purpose:** This program provides grants and technical assistance to help state, local, and tribal governments respond effectively to the addiction crisis. Grant programs are designed to reduce substance abuse and the number of overdose fatalities, as well as to mitigate the impacts on crime victims by supporting comprehensive, collaborative initiatives.

In FY 2020, authorized uses of Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Program (COAP) funds were expanded to address opioid, stimulant, and other substance abuse reduction activities. The program was renamed as Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program (COSSAP).

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

**DOJ Strategic Goal and Objective**

**DOJ Strategic Goal 3:** Reduce Violent Crime and Promote Public Safety

**Strategic Objective 3.1:** Combat violent crime, promote safe communities, and uphold the rights of victims of crime

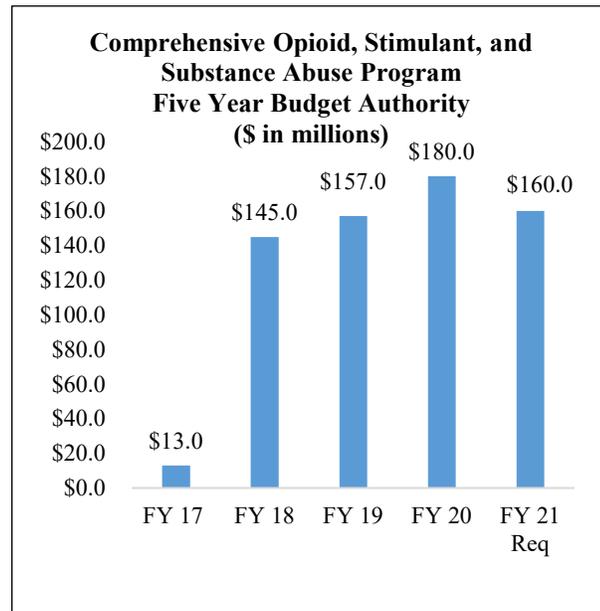
**Who Can Apply for Funding and How Funds are Distributed:**

Activity	Who Can Apply for Funding	Award Type	Length of Award	Amounts (Up to)
Grants	Units of local government, state agencies and federally recognized Indian tribes (varies by category)	Competitive discretionary grants	36 months	Local and tribal governments: Up to \$1.2 million
				States: Up to \$6.5 million
Training/ Technical Assistance	National and regional public and private entities	Cooperative agreements	24 months	Varies depending on the task

Grant funds in both categories may be used to develop, implement, or expand a combination of the allowable use activities described below, or be concentrated on one, so long as the proposed budget is appropriate and justified:

- Prebooking or postbooking treatment alternative-to-incarceration programs that serve individuals at high risk for overdose or substance abuse.

- A variety of multidisciplinary overdose prevention, response, and diversion and referral models, led by law enforcement and other first responders.
- Evidence-based treatment, such as medication-assisted treatment (MAT), as well as recovery support services including transitional or recovery housing and peer recovery as part of a comprehensive response strategy.
- Court-based intervention programs or family court programming to prioritize and expedite treatment and recovery services to individuals at high risk for overdose. Funding is available under other BJA solicitations to implement or enhance an adult drug court and/or a veterans treatment court. As such, implementing or enhancing these court models is not an allowable funding activity under this solicitation.



### **Program Goals**

The program aims to respond to the addiction crisis by reducing substance abuse and the number of overdose fatalities, as well as by mitigating the impacts on crime victims by supporting comprehensive, collaborative initiatives.

### **Accomplishments**

- In FY 2019, a total of 77 awards were made in accordance with the Administration’s priorities to strengthen communities, promote safety and combat the addiction crisis.
- Between FY 2017 and FY 2019:
  - 85 grant awards established or expanded pre-arrest or post-arrest diversion programs for individuals who commit low level, non-violent offenses. This includes establishing a coordinated multi-disciplinary response team that includes law enforcement and other first responders, treatment providers, and/or peer recovery specialists;
  - 55 grant awards established or expanded court-based or prosecutor-based programs for low-level, non-violent offenders;
  - 52 grant awards implemented or expanded evidence-based treatment in jails and prisons and support services upon reentry; and
  - 9 grant awards, co-funded by BJA and the Office for Victims of Crime, provided support for children impacted by the addiction crisis to help children cope with trauma and build resiliency.
- Building the evidence base for substance abuse interventions is a priority for BJA. Forty-seven percent of all COAP grantees in FY 2017, FY 2018, and FY 2019 included a research partner in their project.
- Among the FY 2017 and FY 2018 grantee cohort:
  - 5,706 people (friends and family of opioid users, overdose survivors, general public) have received training on the use of naloxone.
  - Grantees referred 5,517 individuals to recovery support services. An additional 670 family members and friends of overdose survivors have been referred to services. Eighty-six percent of opioid users that have

been in contact with these programs and have been referred to recovery support services started receiving those services, and 59 percent remained engaged for more than 30 days.

- Grantees referred 2,364 individuals to abuse treatment services. Eighty-two percent of those individuals were assessed for a substance use disorder. Of those assessed as having a treatment need, 62 percent started receiving substance use treatment services and 67 percent of those individuals remained in treatment for more than 30 days.
- The COAP Resource Center was established as the hub for accessing resources, gathering information about the grantee program, and initiating TTA requests. Both grantees and non-grantees may request TTA through the COAP Resource Center. In FY 2019, over 900 TTA requests were processed. In FY 2019, there were 22,400 unique visitors to the COAP Resource Center website with over 85,000 page views. The COAP TTA providers delivered 62 webinars in FY 2019 and hosted 10 in-person trainings.

### Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021 Request
Amount Available for Funding	\$11.9 <sup>^</sup>	\$134.8 <sup>^</sup>	\$141.4 <sup>^</sup>	\$180.0	\$160.0
Total Funding Awarded	\$11.6	\$129.8	\$141.1	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	141	146	112	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	27	133	77	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	19%	91%	69%	TBD	TBD

<sup>^</sup> Amount does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

### **FY 2021 Decrease Justification**

The FY 2021 President’s Budget requests \$160.0 million for the Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program (COSSAP), a decrease of \$20.0 million below the FY 2020 Enacted level. However, the requested funding will still allow OJP to address the expected demand for COSSAP grant funding and continue the strides made in combating the addiction crisis.

The FY 2021 budget request proposes to maintain funding for COSSAP at just above the FY 2019 Enacted level. The Department is confident that the current momentum for the program can be maintained at the proposed resource level. Nationwide, the number of fatal drug overdoses is decreasing, helped in part by the previous success of COSSAP. With nearly all of the States receiving some grant funding, the Department believes that the demand for new applicants will not be increasing over the current level in a meaningful amount. However, the expansion of the program to more comprehensively address the addiction crisis will allow OJP to better meet the needs of communities, particularly the needs of rural areas and federally recognized tribes.

**For additional information, please visit the [COSSAP](#) website.**

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**  
**Program Decrease: Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Hiring Program (CHP)**

**Funding**

FY 2021 Request: \$99.0M\*  
 FY 2020 Enacted: \$235.0M

\*Includes funding for carveout programs supported by CHP.

**Program Description**

**Purpose:** This program aims to increase the capacity of law enforcement agencies to implement community policing strategies that strengthen partnerships for safer communities and enhance law enforcement’s capacity to prevent, solve, and reduce crime through funding for additional officers. CHP provides funding for entry-level salary and benefits of newly hired or rehired (as a result of layoffs) community policing officer positions over 3 years.

In addition to the hiring program described above, the CHP supports six carveout programs:

- 1) Community Policing Development
- 2) Regional Information Sharing System program (administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance)
- 3) POLICE Act Program/ Preparing for Active Shooter Situations (PASS)
- 4) Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act Program
- 5) Tribal Resources Grant Program
- 6) Tribal Access Program

(Please refer to individual summaries for additional information on the carveout programs cited above.)

**DOJ Strategic Goal and Objective**

**DOJ Strategic Goal 3:** Reduce Violent Crime and Promote Public Safety

**Strategic Objective 3.1:** Combat violent crime, promote safe communities, and uphold the rights of victims of crime

**Who can Apply for Funding and How Funds are Distributed:**

Activity	Who can apply for funding	Award type	Length of award	Amounts (up to)
25% local match required unless waived based on fiscal need	U.S. state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies with primary law enforcement authority	Grant	36 months (one-year officer retention required after 36 months)	\$125,000 per officer position, unless waived based on fiscal need

**Program Goals**

When used to promote community policing, increased law enforcement capacity has been shown to help police gather information about crime and disorder problems, understand the nature of the problems, and solve specific

crimes. Moreover, law enforcement agencies are more effective when they adopt policies and practices that promote fairness, legitimacy, and positive community partnerships. CHP goals are to:

- Enhance the capacity of law enforcement agencies to implement community policing strategies.
- Promote partnerships between law enforcement agencies and community stakeholders for the purpose of crime reduction and related problem solving.
- Encourage law enforcement agencies to consider organizational changes that will enhance their capacity to implement community policing strategies to address violent crime and support public safety.

**Accomplishments**

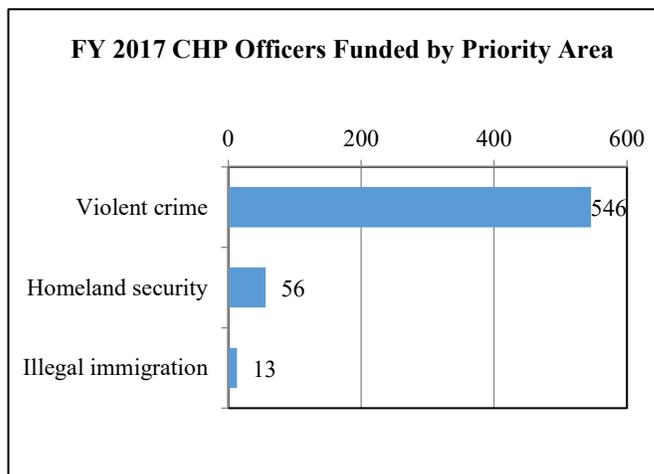
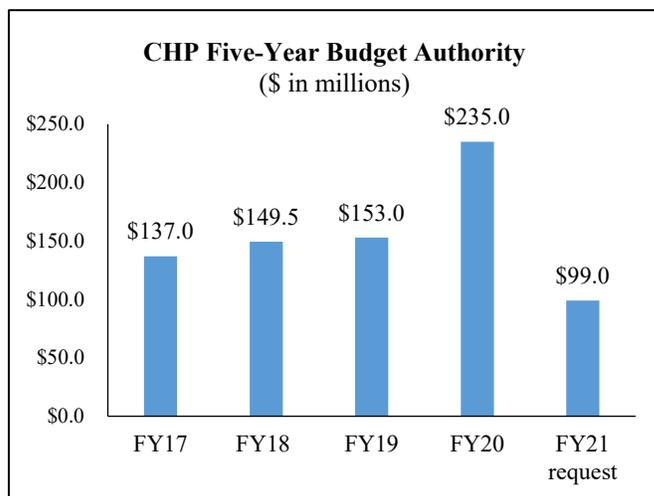
**Capacity building:** Since 1994, COPS hiring programs have funded 130,000 law enforcement officer positions. According to progress reports submitted to the COPS Office by grantees, the programs have increased the capacity of agencies to effectively perform community policing. This involves identifying where changes are required within an organization and how to best effect those changes through knowledge, skills, and learning experiences.

**Partnerships:** As of December 2019, active CHP grantees reported 1,228 active partnerships with various community stakeholders for the purpose of advancing community policing practices. The types of partners reported by CHP grantees represent a wide cross section of the affected communities. Some of the most common partners include the following:

- Educational institutions
- Faith-based organizations
- Community groups and home associations
- Mental health professionals and advocates
- Substance abuse professionals and advocates
- Civic and business organizations

**Organizational change:** As of December 2019, active CHP grantees cited 815 examples where positive organizational changes have been successfully implemented or are in progress. Changes are tracked in two broad categories: agency management and personnel management. These changes are intended to help sustain and institutionalize community partnerships and proactive problem-solving efforts. Some of the most common changes reported include the following:

- Creating or enhancing an agency’s mission, vision, and goals to reflect the core values of community policing
- Recruitment and hiring practices that reflect an orientation toward community engagement



- Training programs that teach and test community engagement and problem-solving skills
- Performance measurement systems that include community policing and violent crime control metrics
- Increased level and frequency of communication with community members on crime problems

**Application and Award History**

(\$ in millions)	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021 Request
Amount available for funding	\$137.0 <sup>^</sup>	\$149.5 <sup>^</sup>	\$153.0 <sup>^</sup>	\$235.0 <sup>^</sup>	\$56.0
Total funding awarded	\$98.5	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Number officers requested	3,094	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Number of officers funded	802	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

<sup>^</sup> Total funding excludes amounts used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes. For FY 2021, the total funding request for the CHP (hiring program only) is shown.

**FY 2021 Decrease Justification**

The FY 2021 President’s Budget transfers the COPS Hiring Program (CHP) to OJP and requests \$99.0 million for this program, which is a reduction of \$136.0 million from the FY 2020 Enacted level. CHP subsidizes local police departments by funding a portion of entry-level salaries and benefits for newly hired or rehired police officers over three years. In FY 2021, six programs will be funded as carveouts under this program:

- Community Policing Development - \$7.0 million
- Regional Information Sharing Systems - \$10.0 million
- POLICE Act Program - \$13.0 million
- Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness - \$2.0 million
- Tribal Resources Grant Program - \$8.0 million
- Tribal Access Program (TAP) - \$3.0 million

The proposal for the COPS Hiring Program in FY 2021 includes a maximum award cap of \$125,000 and institutes a 25 percent local match requirement for all grantees. At the conclusion of 36 months of federal funding for each awarded officer position, the agency must retain the additional COPS-funded officer position(s) with state or local funds for a minimum of 12 months. With the \$56.0 million available for CHP after accounting for program carveouts, the request level will fund approximately 450 community policing officer positions. This amount assumes no waivers of the 25 percent local match and/or \$125,000 salary cap (per officer position).

**Program Carveouts:**

**Community Policing Development (CPD):** This program develops the capacity of law enforcement to implement community policing strategies by providing resources to develop and implement innovative crime and violence reduction initiatives; to capture those experiences about effective law enforcement and community policing practices and outcomes so that they can be shared across the law enforcement profession; and to support new, creative approaches to preventing crime and promoting safe communities. The CPD Program is a competitive solicitation, open to all public governmental agencies, profit and nonprofit institutions, institutions of higher

education, community groups, and faith-based organizations. The FY 2021 President's Budget requests \$7 million for this program, which is an increase of \$0.5 million above the FY 2020 Enacted level.

**Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS):** This program, administered by OJP, supports federal, state, local, territorial, and tribal law enforcement agencies and other criminal justice agencies through six regional RISS centers by providing the following services:

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

The FY 2021 President's Budget includes \$10 million for the RISS program, which is a decrease of \$28 million from the FY 2020 Enacted level. The proposed decrease for RISS would have an impact on the level of services that could be provided to law enforcement and the organizational structure of RISS, but efficiencies will be explored and implemented in an effort to minimize these as much as possible. For example, the six regional centers that make up RISS also have the option to leverage other federal grant funding and charge user fees to support operations.

While RISS does offer a range of justice information sharing and investigative support services, only part of these resources are focused on addressing national priorities, such as violent and drug-related crime. A number of other federal agencies also support programs, initiatives, and systems that provide services similar to those offered by RISS.

**POLICE Act Program:** This program aims to improve the safety and resiliency of law enforcement officers, other first responders, and communities nationwide through multidisciplinary training to counter active shooter threats or acts of terrorism against individuals or facilities; and to enhance the ability of law enforcement not only to secure the scene, but to increase the survivability of the event and protect officers and first responders from the long-term effects of exposure to trauma. The FY 2021 President's Budget includes \$13.0 million for this program, which is an increase of \$3.0 million above the FY 2020 Enacted level.

**Law Enforcement Mental Wellness Initiative:** This program will help law enforcement agencies establish or enhance mental health care services for their officers and deputies by making grants available to initiate pilot programs that support peer mentoring, annual mental health checks, crisis hotlines, and the delivery of other critical mental health and wellness services. It will also support the development of resources for the mental health providers who deliver tailored, specific services to law enforcement based on the unique challenges they face. The FY 2021 President's Budget includes \$2.0 million, which is a decrease of \$3.0 million below the FY 2020 Enacted level.

**For additional information, please visit: [COPS Hiring Program](#) and [Riss.net](#).**

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**  
**Program Decrease: Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grants Program**

<b>Funding</b>	
FY 2021 Request:	\$10.0M
FY 2020 Enacted:	\$30.0M

Coverdell funds may be used for forensic science or medical examiner/coroner:

- ✓ Personnel
- ✓ Computer hardware and software
- ✓ Laboratory equipment
- ✓ Supplies
- ✓ Accreditation
- ✓ Education, training, and certification

**Program Description**

**Purpose:** To help improve forensic science and medical examiner/coroner services. These services are often crucial to the outcome of criminal cases.

The Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grants Program (“Coverdell”) provides assistance to states and units of local government for the following purposes:

1. Carry out all or a substantial part of a program intended to improve the quality and timeliness of forensic science or medical examiner services, including purchasing updated equipment and software, using funds for accreditation and certification of the laboratory and analysts, and completing a process improvement evaluation and implementation plan.
2. Eliminate a backlog in the analysis of forensic science evidence, including evidence in many forensic disciplines: firearms examination; latent prints; toxicology; controlled substances; forensic pathology; questioned documents; and trace evidence.
3. Train, assist, and employ forensic laboratory personnel as needed to analyze forensic evidence.
4. Implement technology or methodology that addresses emerging forensic science issues (such as statistics, contextual bias, and uncertainty of measurement) and emerging forensic science technology (such as high throughput automation, statistical software, and new types of instrumentation).
5. Educate and train forensic pathologists (to address the shortage of qualified, certified pathologists).
6. Fund medicolegal death investigation systems to facilitate accreditation of medical examiner and coroner offices and certification of medicolegal death investigators.

**Administering Agency:** Office of Justice Programs (OJP)

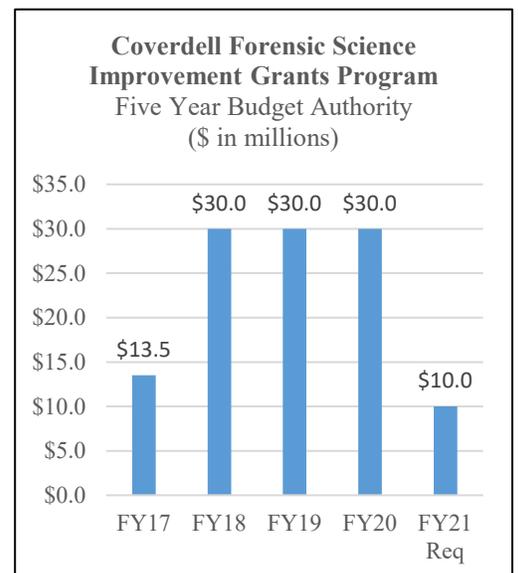
**DOJ Strategic Goal and Objective**

**DOJ Strategic Goal 3:** Reduce Violent Crime and Promote Public Safety

**Strategic Objective 3.1:** Combat violent crime, promote safe communities, and uphold the rights of victims of crime

**Who Can Apply for Funding:** States and units of local government.

**How Funds are Distributed:** As of FY 2017, 85 percent of the total funding provided for the Coverdell program in each fiscal year is awarded to states through a formula grant process on the basis of population. The remaining 15 percent of funding is awarded to state and units of local government through a competitive, peer-reviewed grants process. Prior to FY 2017, the split was 75:25.



## **Program Goals**

- Support forensic scientists to receive needed training to comply with certification requirements, as well as for forensic science service provider facilities to obtain and retain accreditation.
- Support smaller jurisdictions to acquire current technology that they otherwise could not afford, and larger jurisdictions to meet continually growing demands.
- Support laboratories in modernizing and maintaining needed analytical equipment and instrumentation.
- Support laboratories and medical examiner-coroners with resources to battle the escalating addiction crisis.

## **Accomplishments**

- In FY 2018 and FY 2019, more than 50 percent of available Coverdell funding was made available to specifically target the challenges the opioid crisis has brought to the forensic science community.
- Forensic service providers at the state and local levels were awarded essential funding for labs to seek, attain, and/or maintain accreditation; for personnel to receive training and or certification; and for labs to update, replace, or add to their existing equipment, among other forensic science service provider needs.

## **Application and Award History**

<b>(\$ in millions)</b>	<b>FY 2017</b>	<b>FY 2018</b>	<b>FY 2019</b>	<b>FY 2020</b>	<b>FY 2021 Request</b>
Amount Available for Funding	\$10.7 <sup>^</sup>	\$27.2 <sup>^</sup>	\$27.4 <sup>^</sup>	\$30.0	\$10.0
Total Funding Awarded	\$10.6	\$27.0	\$27.4	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	180	170	140	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	62	77	81	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	34%	45%	58%	TBD	TBD

<sup>^</sup>Amount does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

## **FY 2021 Decrease Justification**

The FY 2021 President's Budget requests \$10.0 million for the Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grants Program, a decrease of \$20.0 million below the FY 2020 Enacted level. The FY 2021 request is sufficient to continue the program's core mission and ensure a reliable funding stream to support state and local medical examiners' and coroners' offices.

The FY 2021 President's Budget does not request funding for the Forensic Support of Opioid and Synthetic Drug Investigations carveout of \$17.0 million that was enacted in FY 2020. Eliminating this carveout frees grantees to allocate funding to those activities that best meet their jurisdictions' needs, since drug-related forensic evidence analysis is already an allowable activity under this program.

The President's Budget prioritizes funding for programs that address the most urgent national priorities, such as reducing violent crime and combating human trafficking. In order to achieve these investments, the Budget reallocates funding from other programs to preserve fiscal responsibility.

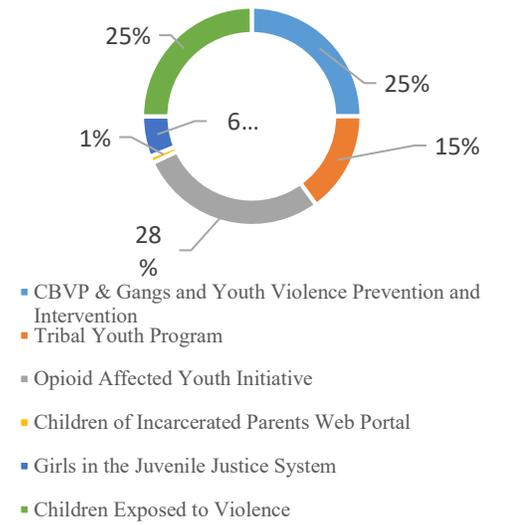
**For additional information, please visit the [OJP website](#).**

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**  
**Program Decrease: Delinquency Prevention Program**

**Funding**

FY 2021 Request: \$17.0M  
 FY 2020 Enacted: \$42.0M

**FY 2019 Activities Chart**



**Program Description**

**Purpose:** To prevent youth at risk of becoming delinquent and from entering the juvenile justice system and to intervene with first-time and non-serious offenders to keep them from further contact with the juvenile justice system.

The goal is to reduce the likelihood that youth will become serious and violent offenders as adults, reducing potential victimizations and the burden of crime on society.

In FY 2019, this program included funding for the following carveout programs:

- Children Exposed to Violence
- Children of Incarcerated Parents (COIP) web portal
- Opioid Affected Youth Initiative
- Tribal Youth
- Girls in the Juvenile Justice System

The Community Based Violence Prevention Program (CBVP) was funded as a separate line item in 2019, however, funds were blended with delinquency prevention funds for violence prevention programming.

**Administering Agency:** Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

**DOJ Strategic Goal and Objective**

**DOJ Strategic Goal 3:** Reduce Violent Crime and Promote Public Safety

**Strategic Objective 3.1:** Combat violent crime, promote safe communities, and uphold the rights of victims of crime

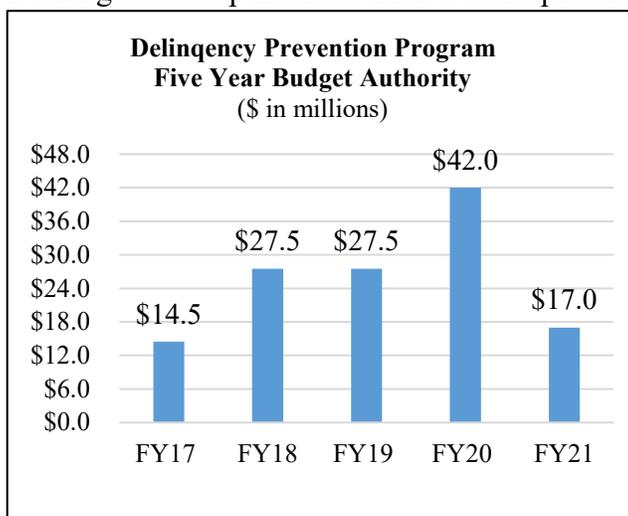
**Who Can Apply for Funding and How Funds are Distributed:** Through a competitive process, awards are made as follows:

Program	Who Can Apply for Funding	Award Type	Award Amount & Length
CBVP	Funds support state (including territories), units of local government, federally recognized tribal government law enforcement agencies non-profit or for profit organizations, and institutions of higher learning.	Grants	\$230K - \$500K for 36 months

Program	Who Can Apply for Funding	Award Type	Award Amount & Length
Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal	Funds support “www.youth.gov”, a publicly accessible website that consolidates information regarding federal resources, grant opportunities, best and promising practices, and ongoing government initiatives that address and support children of incarcerated parents and their caregivers.	Interagency Agreement with HHS	Up to \$450K for 12 months
Opioid-Affected Youth Initiative	Funds support states (including territories), units of local government, and federally recognized tribal governments as determined by the Secretary of the Interior to implementing data-driven strategies and programs for youth impacted by opioid abuse.	Cooperative Agreement	Up to \$1M for 36 months
Tribal Youth Program (CTAS (Purpose Area #9))	Funds support the development and implementation of youth programs for youth of federally recognized tribes.	Grant	Up to \$400K for three years

### Program Goals

- Prevent and intervene in youth and community gun and gang violence to enhance public safety.
- Promote reforms in the juvenile justice system nationwide through the adoption of evidence-based practices and a developmentally appropriate approach to youth.
- Incentivize states, tribes, and localities to implement prevention and intervention programs for girls vulnerable to trafficking and who are most likely to enter the juvenile justice system.
- Support and enhance tribal efforts to prevent and reduce delinquency and strengthen the juvenile justice system for American Indian and Alaska Native youth.
- Support states, local communities, and tribal jurisdictions in their efforts to develop and implement effective programs for children, youth, and at-risk juveniles and their families who have been impacted by the opioid crisis and drug addiction.
- Provide planning and implementation support to eligible communities that demonstrate their readiness to develop or put a comprehensive gang suppression strategic plan into action, based on a multilateral data-driven strategy.



### Accomplishments

Through this program, OJJDP has identified:

- 56 effective programs and practices;
- 127 promising programs and practices; and
- 124 programs and practices which have no demonstrated effect.

These evaluations, available at [Delinquency Prevention on CrimeSolutions.gov](https://www.crimesolutions.gov), help inform practitioners and policy makers about what works, what doesn't, and what's promising in redirecting youth who are considered at-

risk for delinquency or who have committed a delinquent offense from deeper involvement in the juvenile justice system.

In FY 2019, OJJDP awarded –

- nine grants totaling over \$3.0 million under the Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation Purpose Area 9 - Tribal Youth Program to federally recognized tribes to develop and implement programs that support and enhance tribal efforts to prevent and reduce juvenile delinquency and strengthen a fair and beneficial juvenile justice system response for American Indian and Alaska Native youth.
- \$6.9 million across seven sites, to develop data-driven coordinated responses for identifying and addressing challenges resulting from opioid abuse that are impacting youth and community safety.
- \$830,531 in continuation funding to the National Gang Center (NGC) to provide national leadership, information, training, and technical assistance on gang prevention and intervention; develop services and products that target youth gangs and street gang members of all ages; and support comprehensive, community-based anti-gang initiatives that include gang prevention, intervention, enforcement, and reentry.
- Nearly \$3.2 million across ten sites under the Supporting Victims of Gang Violence Grant Program. This program supports the efforts of eligible applicant organizations to increase the availability of direct support services for victims of gang-related violence and to develop or enhance the responses to children and youth exposed to gang-related violence in their homes, schools, and communities.
- \$2.0 million across four sites under the Youth Gang Desistance/Diversion Grant Program. This program supports the efforts of eligible applicant jurisdictions struggling with high levels of youth gang violence to implement one or more components of the OJJDP Comprehensive Gang Model as part of a community- and data-driven desistance/diversion response to gang-related crime and violence. This initiative aims to reduce violent crime, gangs, and youth victimization; and enhance public safety in communities through desistance/diversion opportunities for youth at risk of becoming gang involved or continuing in the gang lifestyle.
- Nearly \$1.4 million across six sites under the Youth Gang Suppression Implementation Grants Program. The purpose of this program is prevent or reduce gang violence by implementing suppression strategies outlined in the OJJDP Comprehensive Gang Model as part of a community- and data-driven response to gang-related crime and violence. This initiative aims to reduce violent crime, gangs, and youth victimization while enhancing public safety in communities through a comprehensive approach that emphasizes gang suppression efforts for gang-involved youth or youth at risk of gang involvement.

### Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021 Request
Amount Available for Funding	\$12.1 <sup>^</sup>	\$24.8 <sup>^</sup>	\$22.1 <sup>^</sup>	\$42.0	\$17.0
Total Funding Awarded	\$12.0	\$22.1	\$22.0	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	48	119	169	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	15 <sup>1/</sup>	38 <sup>2/</sup>	30 <sup>3/</sup>	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	31%	32%	18%	TBD	TBD

<sup>^</sup> Amount does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

<sup>1/</sup> FY 2017 – Includes awards from the following programs: Gang and Youth Violence Prevention, Girls in the Juvenile Justice System, Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal, and Community-Based Violence Prevention.

<sup>2/</sup> FY 2018 – Includes awards from the following programs: Gang and Youth Violence Prevention, Girls in the Juvenile Justice System, Tribal Youth, Opioid Affected Youth Initiative, Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal, and Community-Based Violence Prevention. A select number of FY 2018 Gang and Youth Violence Prevention funded grants have not been released to grantees due to concerns regarding compliance with federal immigration laws and ongoing litigation related to these matters.

<sup>3/</sup> FY 2019 – Includes awards from the following programs: Children Exposed to Violence, Girls in the Juvenile Justice System, Tribal Youth, Opioid Affected Youth Initiative, and Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal.

### **FY 2021 Decrease Justification**

In FY 2021, the President’s Budget requests \$17.0 million for the Delinquency Prevention Program, a decrease of \$25.0 million below the FY 2020 Enacted level. The President’s Budget request for this program is sufficient to support this program’s core activities, including the Opioid-Affected Youth Initiative and the Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention program, at their current level of activity.

Much of the decrease in funding for this program results from the elimination of three FY 2020 carveouts: the Tribal Youth Program, the Prevent Trafficking of Girls Program, and the Children Exposed to Violence Initiative.

- No funding is requested for the Tribal Youth Program since this will be supported by the up to seven percent tribal justice assistance set aside under the FY 2021 request.
- No funding is included for the Prevent Trafficking of Girls Program, as those activities will be incorporated under the existing Girls in the Juvenile Justice System program.
- No funding is requested for the Children Exposed to Violence program in FY 2021 as these activities can be supported by other OJP violent crime reduction efforts, including Youth Mentoring and STOP School Violence Act programs, in the FY 2021 request.

The President’s Budget prioritizes funding for programs that address the most urgent national priorities, such as reducing violent crime and combating human trafficking. In order to achieve these investments, the Budget reallocates funding from other programs to preserve fiscal responsibility.

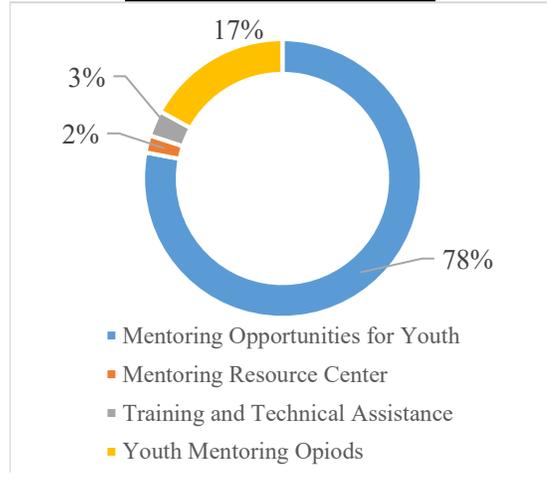
**For additional information, please visit: <http://www.ojjdp.gov>.**

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS  
Program Decrease: Youth Mentoring**

**Funding**

FY 2021 Request: \$43.0M  
FY 2020 Enacted: \$97.0M

**FY 2019 Activities Chart**



**Program Description**

**Purpose:** To reduce juvenile delinquency, gang involvement, academic failure, victimization, and school dropout rates through one-on-one, group, and peer mentoring.

Through this program, OJJDP increases the capacity of state and local jurisdictions and Indian tribal governments to develop, implement, and expand youth mentoring efforts that incorporate evidence-based findings of best practices and principles. In addition, OJJDP funds training and technical assistance and research to support these mentoring programs nationwide.

**Administering Agency:** Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

**DOJ Strategic Goal and Objective**

**DOJ Strategic Goal 3:** Reduce Violent Crime and Promote Public Safety

**Strategic Objective 3.1:** Combat violent crime, promote safe communities, and uphold the rights of victims of crime

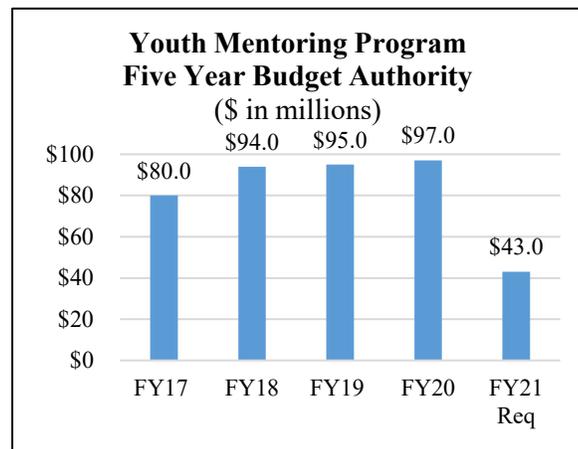
**Who Can Apply for Funding and How Funds are Distributed:** Through a competitive process, awards are made as follows:

Category	Who Can Apply for Funding	Award Type	Award Amounts	Award Period
1. Mentoring Opportunities for Youth	Category 1: National Mentoring (Organizations with subawardees in 45 or more states)	Grant	Various	Up to 36 months
	Category 2: Multi-State Mentoring (Organizations with subawardees in at least 5 and fewer than 45 states)	Grant	Up to \$4M	Up to 36 months
	Category 3: Mentoring Youth Involved in the Juvenile Justice System (Organizations including nonprofit and for-profit organizations, and tribal nonprofit and for-profit organizations)	Grant	Up to \$500K	Up to 36 months
	Category 4: Mentoring Strategies for Youth Impacted by Opioids – Project Sites (Organizations including nonprofit and for-profit organizations, and tribal nonprofit and for-profit organizations)	Grant	Up to \$500K	Up to 36 months
	Category 5: Statewide and Regional Mentoring Initiative for Youth Impacted by Opioids (Limited to national organizations, as defined in Category 1, states and territories, and federally recognized tribal governments as determined by the Secretary of the Interior)	Grant	Up to \$1.25M	Up to 36 months

Category	Who Can Apply for Funding	Award Type	Award Amounts	Award Period
2. Training and Technical Assistance	Nonprofit and for-profit organizations (including tribal nonprofit and for-profit organizations) and institutions of higher education (including tribal institutions of higher education)	Cooperative Agreement	Up to \$2M	12 months

### Program Goals

- To improve outcomes (such as improved academic performance and reduced school dropout rates) for youth at-risk or involved with the juvenile justice systems, and reduce negative outcomes (including delinquency, substance use, and gang participation) through mentoring.
- To support innovative research and evaluation-based efforts that respond to gaps and needs of the mentoring field and examine strategies to improve and increase mentor recruitment.



### Accomplishments

- In 2019, OJJDP funded 33 awards to mentoring programs totaling more than \$81.0 million under five categories of funding. Awards were made to national mentoring organizations like Big Brothers Big Sisters of America, Boys and Girls Clubs of America and the National Association of Police Athletic/Activities Leagues to name a few. Also, numerous local community organizations like Community Youth Network, Coordinated Care Services, Inc., and Face to Face Enrichment Center were awarded.
  - OJJDP awarded \$15.0 million to organizations focused on providing mentoring for youth impacted by opioids. Programs range from large national programs like National 4-H to local/regional organizations such as Eluna, Citizens for Safe Yakima Valley Communities, and Pima Prevention Partnership.
- OJJDP also awarded \$2.0 million to MENTOR: the National Mentoring Partnership to serve as OJJDP’s National Mentoring Resource Center.
- In 2018 (the most recent year for which data is available), OJJDP funded active mentoring which served over a quarter of a million youth. Of these youth:
  - Eighty-six percent were matched with a mentor.
  - Seventy-one percent exhibited a positive change in behavior (e.g., grade point average, social support, and social competence).
  - Only 0.1 percent offended between 6 and 12 months after program completion.
- In addition, 90 percent of OJJDP funded mentoring programs reported implementing evidence based programs or practices.

### Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021 Request
Amount Available for Funding	\$66.4 <sup>^</sup>	\$85.4 <sup>^</sup>	\$86.0 <sup>^</sup>	\$97.0	\$43.0
Total Funding Awarded	\$66.4	\$81.0	\$86.0	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	176	89	151	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	29	39	34	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	16%	40%	23%	TBD	TBD

<sup>^</sup> Amount of appropriation minus funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

#### **FY 2021 Decrease Justification**

The FY 2021 President’s Budget requests \$43.0 million for the Youth Mentoring program, a decrease of \$54.0 million below the FY 2020 Enacted level. 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 President’s Budget prioritizes funding for programs that address the most urgent national priorities, such as addressing violent crime and combating human trafficking. In order to achieve these investments, the Budget reallocates funding from other programs to preserve fiscal responsibility. OJJDP will work with its grantees to seek greater efficiencies and enhance coordination to ensure that its juvenile justice programs are operating effectively.

The FY 2021 budget request does not continue the \$16.0 million carveout enacted in FY 2020 for the Mentoring for Youth Affected by the Opioid Crisis. The wide range of activities authorized under the Youth Mentoring program already includes mentoring programs for at-risk youth such as those affected by or involved in opioid abuse. Eliminating this carveout simplifies program administration for grantees and allows them greater freedom in allocating their grant funding to meet the needs of the communities they serve.

**For additional information, please visit: [www.ojjdp.gov/programs/mentoring.html](http://www.ojjdp.gov/programs/mentoring.html) and [www.nationalmentoringresourcecenter.org](http://www.nationalmentoringresourcecenter.org).**

**Item Name:** OJP Program Eliminations and Shifts

**Budget Appropriation:** Research, Evaluation, and Statistics  
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance  
Juvenile Justice Programs

**Strategic Goal:** DOJ Strategic Goal 3

**Strategic Objective:** DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1

**Organizational Program:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)  
National Institute of Justice (NIJ)  
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

**Program Decrease:** Dollars: **-\$351,500,000, for a total of \$0**  
Positions: **0** FTE: **0**

Description of Item

The FY 2021 budget request proposes to eliminate or shift \$351.5 million in funding from 25 OJP line items and funding carveouts (see table below).

Appropriations Account/Program	Administered By	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	FY 2021 President's Budget vs. FY 2020 Enacted
<b>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</b>				
Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs				
National Center of Forensics	NIJ	[ 2,000 ]	[ 0 ]	[ (2,000) ]
Research on Domestic Radicalization <sup>2/</sup>	NIJ	[ 5,000 ]	[ 0 ]	[ (5,000) ]
Research on School Safety	NIJ	[ 1,000 ]	[ 0 ]	[ (1,000) ]
<b>Subtotal, Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>				
Body Worn Camera Partnership Program	BJA	22,500	0	(22,500)
Innovations in Community-Based Crime Reduction Program (formerly Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program)	BJA	17,000	0	(17,000)
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants				
Collaborative Mental Health Initiative	BJA	[ 1,000 ]	[ 0 ]	[ (1,000) ]
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	OJJDP	[ 8,000 ]	[ 0 ]	[ (8,000) ]
Drug Field Testing and Training	BJA	[ 2,000 ]	[ 0 ]	[ (2,000) ]
Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense <sup>2/</sup>	OJJDP	[ 2,000 ]	[ 0 ]	[ (2,000) ]
John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program	BJA	[ 2,000 ]	[ 0 ]	[ (2,000) ]
Managed Access Systems/ Combating Contraband Cell Phone Use in Prisons	BJA	[ 2,000 ]	[ 0 ]	[ (2,000) ]
National Center for Restorative Justice	BJA	[ 3,000 ]	[ 0 ]	[ (3,000) ]
Presidential Nominating Convention Security	BJA	[100,000]	[0]	[ (100,000) ]
Regional Law Enforcement Technology Initiative	BJA	[ 3,000 ]	[ 0 ]	[ (3,000) ]

Appropriations Account/Program	Administered By	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	FY 2021 President's Budget vs. FY 2020 Enacted
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (continued)</b>				
POLICE Act Program <sup>1/, 2/</sup>				
POLICE Act Program (COPS Hiring Program carveout)	COPS	[ 10,000 ]	[ 13,000 ]	[ 3,000 ]
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities				
Other Federal, State, and Local Forensic Activities <sup>2/</sup>	OJP	[ 19,000 ]	[ 0 ]	[ (19,000) ]
Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Act Program	BJA	2,000	0	(2,000)
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	BJA	28,000	0	(28,000)
Second Chance Act				
Pay for Success (discretionary)	BJA	[ 7,500 ]	[0]	[ (7,500) ]
Pay for Success (Permanent Supportive Housing Model)	BJA	[[ 5,000 ]]	[[0]]	[[ (5,000) ]]
Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement	BJA	[ 4,500 ]	[0]	[ (4,500) ]
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	BJA	244,000	0	(244,000)
Tribal Assistance <sup>2/</sup>	BJA	38,000	0	(38,000)
<b>Subtotal, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>		<b>\$351,500</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(\$351,500)</b>
<b>Juvenile Justice Programs</b>				
Delinquency Prevention Program				
Children Exposed to Violence	OJJDP	[ 8,000 ]	[0]	[ (8,000) ]
Prevent Trafficking of Girls	OJJDP	[ 2,000 ]	[0]	[ (2,000) ]
Tribal Youth Program <sup>2/</sup>	OJJDP	[ 5,000 ]	[0]	[ (5,000) ]
<b>Subtotal, Juvenile Justice Programs</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Total, Program Eliminations</b>		<b>\$351,500</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(\$351,500)</b>

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

<sup>1/</sup> In FY 2020, funding for this program is included under COPS. The FY 2021 President's Budget proposes to transfer the COPS Office and community policing activities to OJP.

<sup>2/</sup> The FY 2021 President's Budget proposes to shift funding for the following: Research on Domestic Radicalization, Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense, POLICE Act program, Tribal Assistance, Tribal Youth Program, and Other Federal, State, and Local Forensic Activities.

The President's Budget prioritizes funding for programs that address the most urgent national priorities, such as reducing violent crime and combating human trafficking. In order to achieve these investments, the Budget reallocates funding from other programs to preserve fiscal responsibility.

***Program Eliminations:***

The FY 2021 President's Budget proposes to eliminate discretionary funding for the following:

- National Center for Forensics, Collaborative Mental Health Initiative, Drug Field Testing and Training, Managed Access Systems, National Center for Restorative Justice, and Regional Law Enforcement Technology Initiative: These carveouts are unnecessary since OJP already has the authority to fund the activities supported by these programs. In addition, many of these programs partially duplicate the work of other OJP programs. In FY 2021, the Department proposes eliminating these carveouts to allow OJP maximum flexibility in allocating its limited research and grant program funding to address Administration priorities, such as reducing violent crime, , serving victims of crime, and addressing human trafficking.

- Research on School Safety: Since FY 2014, OJP has made significant investments in school safety research through the Comprehensive School Safety Initiative (FY 2014-2017) and the STOP School Violence programs (FY 2018-present). Eliminating this carveout will allow NIJ greater flexibility in allocating its limited funding among its many research responsibilities and supporting additional research in priority areas such as human trafficking and targeted violence reduction strategies.
- Body Worn Camera Partnership Program: This program provides grants and assistance to support the purchase and deployment of body-worn camera (BWC) systems by state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies and the development of policies and infrastructure to support these systems. The program prohibits grantees from using their funding to pay for information technology infrastructure and data storage to support their BWC systems (a significant part of the overall cost of these systems), which limits the ability of some grantees to adopt these systems on an ongoing basis. Overall demand for funding under this program has slowly declined over the past few years as individual law enforcement agencies have either adopted BWC systems or determined that these systems are not appropriate for their needs. The Department proposes to redirect some of this program's funding to other violent crime reduction and officer safety and wellness programs.
- Innovations in Community-Based Crime Reduction Program and Community Based Violence Reduction Initiatives: These programs support efforts to address violent crime in designated high-crime areas through place-based, community-oriented strategies. Under the FY 2021 budget request, funding for these program will be redirected to support proven violent crime reduction strategies, such as Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN), to ensure efficient use of federal funds.
- John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program: This program, which makes annual formula-based awards to all interested states, has proven ineffective in achieving its goals due to limited funding. The Department proposes to redirect this funding towards the most urgent national priorities, such as reducing violent crime and combating human trafficking.
- Presidential Nominating Convention Security Grants: In FY 2020, Congress provided one-time funding of \$100 million within the Byrne JAG program to assist cities hosting the 2020 Presidential nominating conventions cover related security costs. These funds are non-recurred.
- Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Act Program: The activities that can be funded under this program could also be supported by other OJP grant funding, such as either state or local Byrne Justice Assistance Grants formula awards. OJP proposes to redirect the funding originally dedicated to this highly specialized program to support other priority efforts to reduce violent crime and combat human trafficking.
- Justice Reinvestment Initiative: OJP has provided funding and technical assistance for state-level JRI initiatives and supported evaluation of the JRI model since FY 2010. The Department is proposing to eliminate this program in order to redirect its funds to proven crime-fighting strategies, such as Project Safe Neighborhoods, and other grant programs that will effectively assist the nation's communities in reducing violent crime and drug abuse at the local level.
- Pay for Success: This program has been funded since FY 2014; however, OJP typically receives a small number of applications and relatively few inquiries regarding Pay for Success grant funding. Given the strong competition for funding under other Second Chance Act solicitations (many of which typically fund only 20 to 35 percent of eligible applications), eliminating this carveout would allow greater flexibility in allocating funding under the broader Second Chance Act and reentry programs for which there is greater demand.

- Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement: This program assists state, local, and tribal governments in developing and implementing community supervision programs based on the Hawaii Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE) model and other approaches that emphasizes the use of “swift, certain, and fair” (SCF) sanctions for violating conditions of probation. In FY 2021, no funding is requested for this program. State, local, and tribal governments can seek grant funding to implement SCF-based community supervision programs under the Second Chance Act Program provided they meet its requirements.
- State Criminal Alien Assistance Program: 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. The reimbursement rate in FY 2019 was 26 cents on the dollar, which was an increase from the previous three years. Four states – California, Florida, New York, and Texas – typically receive 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 violent crime reduction and border security initiatives that will more effectively address the public safety threats posed by criminal aliens.
- Children Exposed to Violence: No funding is requested for this program in FY 2021 as the goals of these activities can be supported by other OJP violent crime reduction efforts, including Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) and STOP School Violence Act programs, in the FY 2021 request.
- Prevent Trafficking of Girls Program: No funding is included for this program as those activities will be incorporated under the existing Girls in the Juvenile Justice System and Youth Mentoring programs in addition to the services available to victims of human trafficking included in the FY 2021 request.

***Program Shifts:***

The FY 2021 President’s Budget proposes to shift discretionary funding among appropriated line items or appropriation accounts for the following:

- Research on Domestic Radicalization: Funding for this research program is being shifted to the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance appropriations account in the FY 2021 budget request. The FY 2021 budget proposes to fund this program as a \$4.0 million carveout under the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) program.
- Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense: The FY 2021 President’s Budget proposes to shift funding for this program to the Juvenile Justice Programs appropriation. The request is for \$2.5 million for the Juvenile Justice Prosecution and Defense Process Improvement Programs. The FY 2021 request is for an increase of \$500,000 above the FY 2020 Enacted level, and will allow OJP to expand the program to address the needs of both prosecutors and defense attorneys handling cases in juvenile court.
- POLICE Act Program: The FY 2021 President’s Budget proposes funding this program as a \$13.0 million carveout under the COPS Hiring Program.
- Other Federal, State, and Local Forensics Activities: Funding for this activity is consolidated with the “DNA Analysis and Capacity Program” appropriations line item as historically proposed and enacted.

- Tribal Assistance and Tribal Youth Program: The FY 2021 President’s Budget requests an up to seven percent discretionary funding set aside to support tribal law enforcement and justice assistance grant programs. This set aside replaces the Tribal Assistance (\$38.0 million) appropriations line item and Tribal Youth Program (\$5.0 million) funding carveout enacted in FY 2020.

**Budget Request:**

Funding: -\$351.5 million for a total of \$0

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2022 Net Annualization (change from 2021) (\$000)	FY 2023 Net Annualization (change from 2022) (\$000)
FY 2019 Enacted	0	0	0			
FY 2020 Enacted	0	0	0	351,500		
FY 2021 Current Services	0	0	0	351,500		
<i>Decreases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Personnel				(351,500)		
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	0	0

**Item Name:** OJP Minor Program Decreases

**Budget Appropriation:** State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance  
Juvenile Justice Programs

**Strategic Goal:** DOJ Strategic Goal 3

**Strategic Objective:** DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1

**Organizational Program:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)  
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

**Program Decrease:** Dollars **-\$26,000,000, for a total of \$421,000,000**  
Positions: 0 FTE: 0

**Justification:** The FY 2021 President’s Budget proposes minor funding decreases (of \$7 million or less per program) for 19 OJP line items and funding carveouts totaling \$31 million.

Appropriations Account/Program (in thousands)	Administered By	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President’s Budget Request	FY 2021 President’s Budget vs. FY 2020 Enacted
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>				
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants				
Bulletproof Vest Partnership	BJA	[27,000]*	[25,000]	[(2,500)]
Transfer-NIST		[[1,500]]*	[[1,500]]	[[0]]
Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program	BJA	[5,500]	[3,000]	[(2,500)]
Innovative Prosecution Solutions Initiative (formerly Smart Prosecution)	BJA	[8,000]	[5,000]	[(3,000)]
Research on Domestic Radicalization	NIJ	[5,000]*	[4,000]	[(1,000)]
Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act-related Activities				
Drug Courts Program	BJA	80,000	77,000	(3,000)
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	BJA	31,000	30,000	(1,000)
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	BJA	31,000	30,000	(1,000)
Veterans Treatment Courts	BJA	23,000	22,000	(1,000)
Court Appointed Special Advocate Program	OJJDP	12,000	9,000	(3,000)
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities				
Post-Conviction DNA Testing	NIJ	[7,000]	[4,000]	[(3,000)]
Economic, High-tech, White Collar and Internet Crime Prevention	BJA	14,000	11,000	(3,000)
Digital Investigation Education Program	BJA	[2,000]	[0]	[(2,000)]
Second Chance Act	BJA/OJJDP	90,000	87,500	(2,500)
Sexual Assault Kit Initiative	BJA	48,000	47,500	(500)
<b>Subtotal, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>		<b>\$329,000</b>	<b>\$314,000</b>	<b>(\$15,000)</b>

Appropriations Account/Program (in thousands)	Administered By	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget Request	FY 2021 President's Budget vs. FY 2020 Enacted
<b>Juvenile Justice Programs</b>				
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	OJJDP	3,500	2,000	(1,500)
Delinquency Prevention Program				
Opioid-Affected Youth Initiative	OJJDP	[10,000]	[9,000]	[(1,000)]
Missing and Exploited Children	OJJDP	87,500	85,000	(2,500)
Part B: Formula Grants	OJJDP	63,000	58,000	(5,000)
Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	OJJDP	27,000	20,000	(7,000)
<b>Subtotal, Juvenile Justice Programs</b>		<b>\$181,000</b>	<b>\$165,000</b>	<b>(\$16,000)</b>
<b>Total, Minor Program Decreases</b>		<b>\$510,000</b>	<b>\$479,000</b>	<b>(\$31,000)</b>

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

\*The Bulletproof Vest Partnership program was funded as an independent line item in the FY 2020 Enacted budget. The Research on Domestic Radicalization was funded as an independent line item within the Research, Evaluation, and Statistics appropriation in the FY 2020 Enacted budget.

In general, these minor decreases result from the Department's efforts to balance funding priorities with the need to hold the overall FY 2021 President's Budget request to a fiscally responsible level. As the Administration continues to increase investment in efforts to combat violent crime and human trafficking, some resources have been redirected to ensure that other priorities, such as improving officer safety and serving victims of crime, are adequately funded. These small funding adjustments are not expected to result in any significant reduction in the current level of activity for these programs.

- Bulletproof Vest Partnership (BVP): The FY 2021 budget request reduces funding for this program from \$27.5 million to \$25.0 million, and also requests the program be funded as a carveout within the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) program.
- Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (CARA) Activities: Funding has grown rapidly for programs authorized by CARA, including the Drug Courts, Prescription Drug Monitoring Program, Residential Substance Abuse Treatment, and Veterans Treatment Courts, since the enactment of CARA in 2016. Overall enacted funding for OJP's CARA related programs grew from \$103.0 million in FY 2016 to \$378.0 million in FY 2020. The proposed funding adjustments will not interrupt any of OJP's current efforts to help state, local, and tribal jurisdictions combat the ad crisis.
- Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program, Innovative Prosecution Solutions Initiative (formerly Smart Prosecution), Research on Domestic Radicalization, Court Appointed Special Advocate Program, Post-Conviction DNA Testing, Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI), Second Chance Act, and Opioid-Affected Youth Initiative: The FY 2021 President's Budget proposes to support these programs at levels consistent with historical funding levels, resulting in minor decreases with little to no impact on program performance expected.
- Economic, High-technology, White Collar and Internet Crime Prevention: Most of the FY 2021 funding reduction proposed results from the proposed elimination of the Digital Investigation Education Program funding carveout. Eliminating this carveout will assist OJP in focusing this program on its core mission – helping state, local, and tribal law enforcement investigate and respond to white collar, electronic, and online crime.

- Child Abuse Training for Judicial and Court Personnel Program: The FY 2021 President’s Budget requests \$2.0 million for this program, a decrease of \$1.5 million below the FY 2020 Enacted level. This reduction would keep funding at a level slightly above the FY 2018 and FY 2017 levels. The reduction will have no significant negative effects on this program.
- Missing and Exploited Children Program: The FY 2021 President’s Budget requests \$85.0 million for this program, a decrease of \$2.5 million below the FY 2020 Enacted level. Funding for the program has grown from \$72.5 million in FY 2017 to \$87.5 million in FY 2020. The proposed minor funding adjustment will not have a significant impact on the level of support OJP provides to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children or the nation’s Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) task forces.
- Part B Formula Grants: This program supports state and local efforts to increase prevention and intervention programs for youth, ensure appropriate accountability for delinquent behavior, and improve the juvenile justice system. The \$5 million reduction requested in the FY 2021 President’s Budget will bring overall funding for Part B Formula Grants in line with enacted funding levels seen between FYs 2015 and 2017 (with total enacted funding levels of between \$55 million and \$58 million per year).
- Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program: This program enhances the effectiveness of the investigation and prosecution of child abuse cases through training and technical assistance to criminal justice child welfare professionals. It also supports the development of Children’s Advocacy Centers (CACs) and multi-disciplinary teams to more effectively address child abuse. The FY 2021 President’s Budget requests \$20.0 million for the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Program, a decrease of \$7.0 million below the FY 2020 Enacted level.

**Budget Request:**

Funding: -\$31.0 million, for a total of \$479.0 million

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2022 Net Annualization (change from 2021) (\$000)	FY 2023 Net Annualization (change from 2022) (\$000)
FY 2019 Enacted	0	0	0	486,000		
FY 2020 Enacted	0	0	0	510,000		
FY 2021 Current Services	0	0	0	510,000		
<i>Decreases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Personnel				(31,000)		
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$479,000	0	0

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Crime Victims Fund</b>
Budget Appropriation:	Crime Victims Fund
Strategic Goal:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3
Strategic Objective:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1
Organizational Program:	Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)
Program Decrease:	Dollars: <b>-\$341,000,000, for a total of \$2,300,000,000</b> Positions: <b>0</b> FTE: <b>0</b>

**Justification:** The FY 2021 President’s Budget requests an annual obligation limitation of \$2.3 billion for the Crime Victims Fund (CVF), a decrease of \$341.0 million from the FY 2020 Enacted level. The CVF was established by the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (“1984 Act”). It is financed by collections of fines, penalty assessments, and bond forfeitures from defendants convicted of federal crimes. Most collections stem from large corporate cases rather than individual offenders. The CVF is administered by the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC).

Programs supported by the 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. The 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.

In FY 2017, the CVF received a historic level of receipts deposited to the Fund—\$6.6 billion, nearly double the previous record-setting level of receipts (\$3.6 billion in FY 2014). Conversely, in both FY 2018 and FY 2019 the CVF received near-historically low levels of receipts (\$445 million in FY 2018; \$495 million in FY 2019). This volatility has created difficulty in creating an accurate predictive model for CVF receipts.

Despite these lower receipt levels, spending out of the CVF hit a historic high in FY 2018 at \$4.4 billion, before falling to \$3.4 billion in FY 2019. The low levels of receipts in these years combined with historically high spending levels have significantly decreased the balance of the Fund itself, and raised significant questions regarding the viability of the Fund itself absent reform.

The FY 2021 request therefore continues to seek CVF reform through an authorizing proposal that would amend the 1984 Act and establish a \$2.3 billion obligation cap for the CVF. Of this amount, \$498.5 million would be provided to the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) and the remaining \$1.8 billion would be administered by OVC.

To address concerns regarding the long-term solvency of the Fund, the Budget amends the proposed reform included in the FY 2020 President’s Budget to establish a new mechanism to constrain spending when the balance of the CVF falls below a certain point starting in FY 2022. This will prevent the Fund from spending out the entirety of its balances in the event receipt levels continue to be lower than historical averages.

While the proposed spending level in FY 2021 is a reduction overall from levels seen in recent years, it more closely aligns to the historic average of receipts and is intended to provide a sustainable long-term path. The CVF reform effort would eliminate use of the CVF to offset discretionary spending above legally established spending caps, and would provide more reliable funding for the program, allowing for long-term program planning that will better serve victims of crime. The current proposal does not seek to cap annual receipts into the account as proposed in the FY 2020 President’s Budget.

Of the \$1.8 billion administered by OVC:

- over \$1.6 billion will be for states and territories to support victim assistance services and victim compensation formula grants,
- up to \$115.0 million will be set-aside for tribal victims assistance programs;
- \$12 million will be used for Innovations in Crime Victims Services (formerly Vision 21); and
- \$10 million will be provided on a reimbursable basis to the Office of the Inspector General for oversight and auditing purposes.

**How Funds are Distributed:** The 1984 Act establishes a formula for the distribution of funds to cover the following purposes:

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

**Budget Request:**

Funding: -\$341.0 million, for a total of \$2.3 billion

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2022 Net Annualization (change from 2021) (\$000)	FY 2023 Net Annualization (change from 2022) (\$000)
FY 2019 Enacted	0	0	0	\$3,353,000		
FY 2020 Enacted	0	0	0	\$2,641,000		
FY 2021 Current Services	0	0	0	\$2,641,000		
<i>Decreases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Personnel				-341,000		
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$2,300,000	0	0

## **VII. Exhibits**