

U.S. Department of Justice

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

PROGRAM SUMMARIES



February 2016

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Office of Justice Programs (OJP)
Program Summaries

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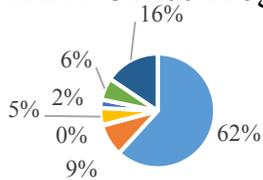
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Names: Adam Walsh Act & National Sex Offender Public Website

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$ 29.5M
Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: + \$8.5M

SMART Office Programs



- SORNA Implementation
- Sex Offender Management
- Fellowships
- National Sex Offender Public Website
- Indian Country Training & Technical Assistance
- Campus Sexual Assault
- OJP Management/Administration

Program Description

Purpose: The Adam Walsh Act funds the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) Implementation program which helps jurisdictions register and monitor sex offenders. The program also supports technology tools that allow cross-jurisdictional information sharing so offenders cannot go “off the grid.” The funding does not just sharpen post-release management of offenders, but seeks to prevent sexual abuse initially.

The National Sex Offender Public Website (NSOPW) is an unprecedented public safety resource that provides the public with access to sex offender data nationwide. NSOPW is a partnership among the U.S. Department of Justice and state, territorial, and tribal governments, working together for the safety of adults and children.

Authorizing Legislation: Adam Walsh Act of 2006 (P.L.109-248)

Administering Agency: Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering and Tracking (SMART Office)

DOJ Strategic Objectives: **2.2** Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations and uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America’s crime victims; and **3.1** Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs

Who Can Apply for Funding: Adam Walsh Act implementation grants are limited to states, territories, and federally recognized tribes who opted in to SORNA. Other SMART Office programs are open to individuals, research institutions, and justice policy organizations.

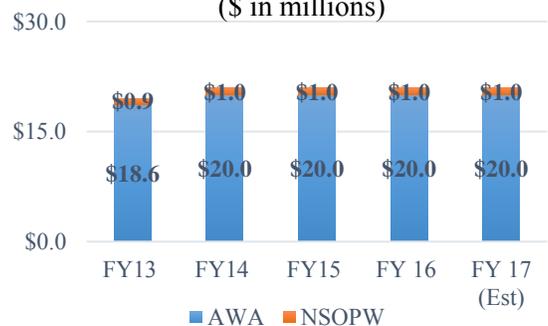
How Funds are Distributed: Through a competitive process, Adam Walsh Act awards are made as grants for up to \$400K for 24 months.

Program Goals:

The goals of SORNA Implementation are to:

1. Create a comprehensive sex offender registration and notification system;
2. Incorporate tribes into the national sex offender registration and notification system; and
3. Inform and protect the public.

Adam Walsh Act (AWA) and the National Sex Offender Public Website (NSOPW) Five Year Budget Authority (\$ in millions)



The goals of the NSOPW and its related resources are to:

1. Provide the public with a free tool to allow for searches of registered sex offenders nationwide;
2. Provide a web-based sex offender registry system to states, tribes and US territories; and
3. Provide better communication and coordination among SORNA jurisdictions' sex offender registry officials.

Accomplishments

Adam Walsh Act Implementation

- With the help of grant funding and technical assistance, 20 states and territories and 90 Indian tribes have improved their systems such that they have substantially implemented SORNA.
- As a result of the SMART office's technology solutions, tribal officials can better access federal law enforcement information-sharing systems.

National Sex Offender Public Website

- NSOPW is the only U.S. government Website that links public state, territorial, and tribal sex offender registries from one national search site. Parents, employers, and other concerned residents can utilize the Website's search tool to identify location information on sex offenders residing, working, and attending school not only in their own neighborhoods but in other nearby states and communities. In addition, the website provides visitors with information about sexual abuse and how to protect themselves and loved ones from potential victimization.
- In 2014, the NSOPW had over six million unique visits and over 62 million page views by people who wanted to better inform themselves and protect their families, businesses, and communities from sex offenders.

Application and Award History

Adam Walsh Act (SORNA) Implementation

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$18.6	\$20.0	\$20.0	\$20.0	\$20.0 requested
Total Funding Awarded [^]	\$14.3	\$13.5	\$11.5	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	57	74	52	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	48	57	43	TBD	TBD

National Sex Offender Public Website

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$0.9	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0 requested
Total Funding Awarded [^]	\$0.8	\$0.9	\$0.9	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	2	1	1	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	1	1	1	TBD	TBD

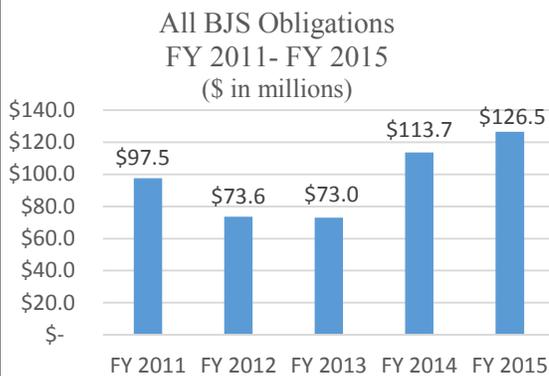
[^] Total Funding Awarded does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

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

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Criminal Justice Statistics Program – “Base” Program for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

Funding: Annual average of \$97.0M
Between FY 2011 and FY 2015, a total of \$484.3M was awarded.*



*Includes funds from Criminal Justice Statistics Program (BJS base) & transfers from other agencies.

Program Description

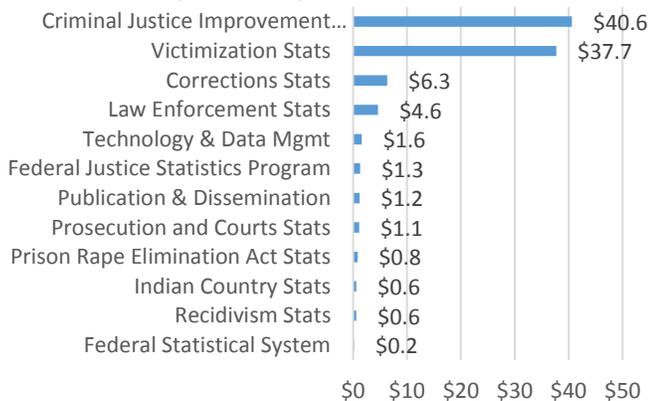
Purposes:

1. To collect, analyze, and disseminate relevant, reliable, and valid statistics on crime and justice systems in the United States;
2. To support improvements to state and local criminal justice information systems; and
3. To participate with national and international organizations to develop and recommend national standards for justice statistics.

Current core BJS data collection programs include:

- [Law Enforcement Statistics;](#)
- [Recidivism, Reentry, and Special Projects;](#)
- [Victimization Statistics;](#)
- [Prosecution and Adjudication Statistics;](#)
- [Corrections Statistics; and](#)
- [Criminal Justice Data Improvement Programs \(NCHIP & NARIP\).](#)

Average Annual Obligations by Program
(\$ in millions)



Authorizing Legislation: The Justice Systems Improvement Act of 1979

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

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

Program Goals:

- Continuity of the nation’s crime statistics -- Reinstating core data collections that have been on hold because of financial constraints will help ensure the ability of researchers to capture current dynamics and track impacts of policy, funding and other changes. Examples include the Arrest Related Deaths program, the National Judicial Reporting Program (to collect data on felony sentencing in state courts), and the State Court Processing Statistics (to track felony defendants from charging until disposition of their cases).
- Enhancements of the statistics -- priorities include:
 1. Permanently establishing the sub-national estimates program of the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) to allow for direct victimization estimates in 22 states and several dozen of the largest metropolitan areas in the nation, in addition to national estimates; expanding the content of the NCVS to address help-seeking behaviors of victims and a deeper understanding of their interactions with the police, as well as residents’ satisfaction with the police.

2. Strategic expansion of the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) through the National Crime Statistics Exchange (NCS-X) Program, a collaborative effort of BJS, the FBI, and law enforcement agencies.
3. Continued expansion and improvement of electronic criminal history records in states, territories, and tribes to promote their participation in key federal criminal justice information systems.

Accomplishments:

Victimization Statistics

- In 2015, BJS completed the Campus Climate Survey Validation Study to better understand the prevalence and incidence of rape and sexual assault on college campuses, and will publish it in early 2016.
- BJS expanded the NCVS to include state and local estimates based on the increasing need for victimization data at subnational levels to help allocate resources for victims and prevention.

Corrections Statistics

- In 2015, BJS released corrections-related reports on: [Veterans in Prison and Jail](#), [Use of Restrictive Housing, Probation and Parole](#), [Drug Offenders in Federal Prisons](#), [Medical Problems of Prisoners and Inmates](#), and more.
- BJS provides online tools that can be used to analyze data on prisoners, parolees, and probationers. Between Nov. 2014-2015, the [prisoners tool](#) had 3,559 user sessions, the [parole tool](#) 827, and the [probation tool](#) 1,498.

Criminal Justice Data Improvement

Since 1993, the number of states participating in National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) Interstate Identification Index grew from 26 to all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Through direct financial and technical assistance to states, the NCHIP and NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP) help ensure an accurate and useful national system of criminal records.

Indian Country Statistics

- The number of tribal law enforcement agencies reporting crime data to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program increased from 12 in 2008 to 158 in 2013 as a result of BJS efforts with the BIA and the FBI.
- A 2015 BJS report, [Jails in Indian Country](#), examined trends from 2000 to 2014, including the number of adults and juveniles held, type of offense, peak population, and expected average length of stay in jail at admission.

Law Enforcement Statistics

In 2015, BJS released three reports with information needed to understand current issues related to law enforcement personnel, organization, and performance:

1. [Police Use of Nonfatal Force, 2002–11](#) contains findings from the Police-Public Contact Survey, the only national source of data on nonfatal force by police as well as citizen views of police use of excessive force.
2. [Local Police Departments, 2013: Equipment and Technology](#) highlights the state of technology use in police departments, including the percentage of agencies that have deployed dashboard and body-worn cameras.
3. [Local Police Departments, 2013: Personnel, Policies, and Practices](#) provides an overview of statistics related to human resource management, including the racial composition of agencies.

Publication and Dissemination

- A total of 33 reports, 22 press releases, two online data tools, 16 solicitations, 84 datasets, 17 web announcements, and 726,632 e-blasts were released in 2015. BJS also responded to 64 Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests, 202 media requests, 979 phone calls, and 1,345 AskBJS emails.
- BJS data products were cited in 745 articles in social science journals and law reviews, 39 times in congressional records and testimonies, in 12 pieces of state legislation, and in 26 federal and 10 state court opinions.

For additional information, please visit: www.bjs.gov.

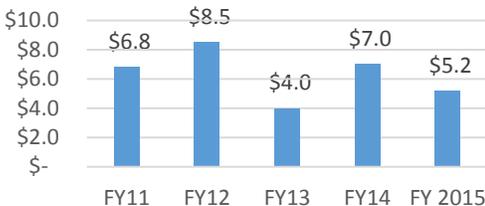
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Criminal Justice Statistics Program -- Corrections Statistics Program

Funding: Annual average of \$6.3M*

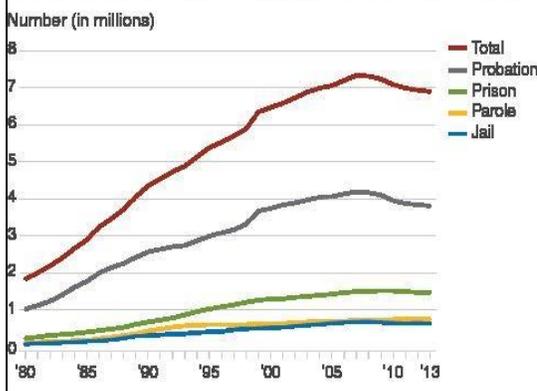
Between FY 2011 and FY 2015, a total of \$31.5M was awarded.

BJS Corrections Statistics Program Obligations FY 2011- FY 2015 (\$ in millions)



*Includes funds from Criminal Justice Statistics Program (BJS base) & transfers federal agencies.

Total adult correctional population, 1980–2013



Source: [BJS Statistic: Total correctional population](#)

Program Description

Purpose: To provide measures on the correctional system in the United States and the population under its supervision.

Most data are annual collections of administrative information from correctional administrators, including basic population counts, offender demographic characteristics, facility capacity, programs, staffing, and resources.

Current BJS corrections data collections include:

- [Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey](#)
- [Annual Survey of Jails](#)
- [Capital Punishment \(annual\)](#)
- [Census of Adult Probation Supervising Agencies \(periodic\)](#)
- [Census of State and Federal Prison Facilities \(periodic\)](#)
- [Deaths in Custody Reporting Program \(annual\)](#)
- [National Corrections Reporting Program \(annual\)](#)
- [National Inmate Survey \(periodic\)](#)
- [National Prisoner Statistics \(annual\)](#)
- [Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country](#)

Authorizing Legislation: The Justice Systems Improvement Act of 1979

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

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

Program Goals:

- In 2016, the Survey of Prison Inmates will begin. This data will help policymakers and prison administrators address an array of criminal justice issues relevant to corrections management.
- Research pre- and post-prison experiences of offenders in state and federal correctional systems by linking BJS corrections records to Census files.
- Design and implement surveys of inmates in local jail facilities as well as surveys on prisoner health and health care costs such as the prevalence of diseases, capacity of facilities to provide services, and access to health care services before and after incarceration.

Accomplishments:

- In 2015, BJS released corrections-related reports on: [Veterans in Prison and Jail](#), [Use of Restrictive Housing, Probation and Parole](#), [Jails in Indian Country](#), [Drug Offenders in Federal Prisons](#), [Medical Problems of Prisoners and Inmates](#), and more.
- For the first time, all 50 states provided data to the National Corrections Reporting Program - the only national database that describes the movement of offenders through the state prison system at the individual level.

- BJS provides online tools that can be used to analyze data on prisoners, parolees, and probationers. The [prisoners tool](#) had 3,559 user sessions between November 2014 and November 2015, the [parole tool](#) had 827 user sessions, and the [probation tool](#) has 1,498 user sessions.

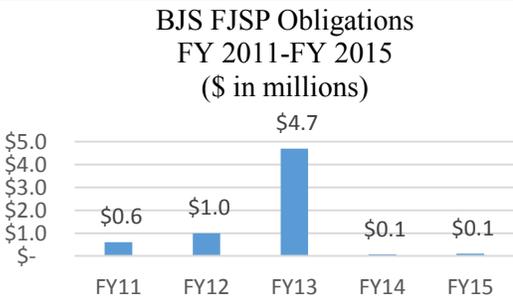
For additional information, please visit: [BJS Corrections Statistics](#).

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Criminal Justice Statistics Program -- Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP)

Funding: Annual average of \$1.3M*

Between FY 2011 and FY 2015, a total of \$6.5M was awarded.



*Includes funds from Criminal Justice Statistics Program (BJS base) & transfers from federal agencies.

Program Description

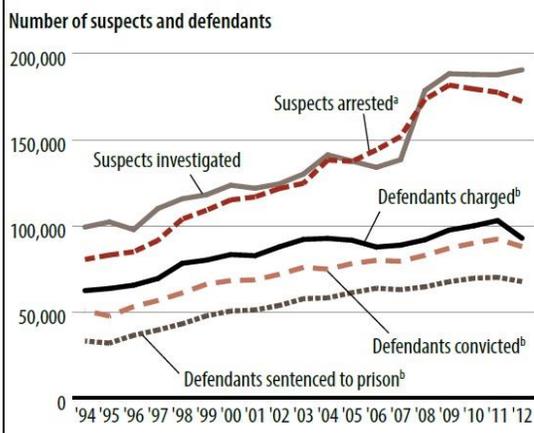
Purpose: To provide comprehensive and detailed information about the federal justice system's processing of criminal cases, including annual data on its workload, activities, and outcomes.

The Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP), which has been ongoing since 1979, also collects information on arrests, prosecution decisions, pretrial detention, court dispositions, sentencing outcomes, corrections, and supervision in the community.

For this program, BJS receives data from—

- [Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts](#) (AOUSC)
- [Drug Enforcement Administration](#) (DEA)
- [Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys](#) (EOUSA)
- [Federal Bureau of Prisons](#) (BOP)
- [U.S. Marshals Service](#) (USMS)
- [U.S. Sentencing Commission](#) (USSC)

Suspects and defendants processed in the federal justice system, 1994–2012



Source: BJS, [Federal Justice Statistics 2011-2012](#)

Authorizing Legislation: The Justice Systems Improvement Act of 1979

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

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

Program Goals:

- In order to respond to the many requests to analyze FJSP data, BJS would like to hire additional staff with necessary expertise to work on research design, analyses, and report preparation.
- BJS's [Federal Justice Statistics Analytical Resource Center](#) will enhance the use of FJSP data, particularly the linking of suspect and defendant records as they are processed.
- FJSP will produce [Standard Analysis Files](#) for use in annual federal statistical tables and special reports, BJS's federal online statistical query tool, and the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data.

Accomplishments:

- In 2015, BJS released its first working paper which described racial disparities by sentence in federal cases and revealed that females and white males received less severe sentences than black males over the 8-year study period. [Federal Sentencing Disparity: 2005–2012](#)
- In 2015, a BJS-funded report was released with recommendations on how FJSP data can be augmented to improve measurement of white-collar crime. [Building a Comprehensive White-Collar Violations Data System](#)

- In 2015, a BJS-funded study was released on how FJSP data can be used to improve measurement of Indian country crimes handled by the federal justice system. [*Examining Indian Country Cases in the Federal Justice System \(2015\)*](#)
- BJS provides an online tool that can be used to analyze federal case processing data. Users can generate various statistics based on title and section of the U.S. Criminal Code in the areas of federal law enforcement, prosecution/courts, and incarcerations. Data are available for the years from 1998 to 2012. The tool had 2,384 user sessions between November 2014 and November 2015. [*Federal Criminal Case Processing Statistics tool*](#)

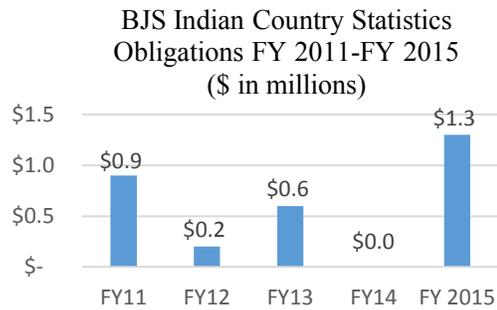
For additional information, please visit: [BJS Federal Justice Statistics Program**](#).**

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Criminal Justice Statistics Program -- Indian Country Statistics

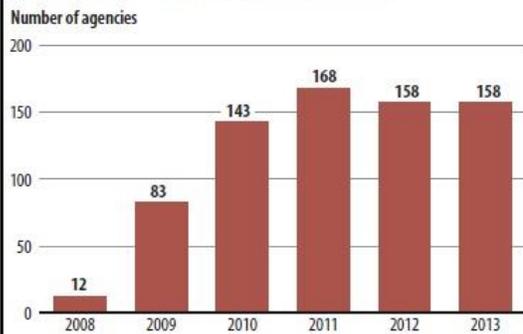
Funding: Annual average of \$601K*

Between FY 2011 and FY 2015, a total of \$3.0M was awarded.



*Includes funds from Criminal Justice Statistics Program (BJS base) & transfers from federal agencies.

Tribal law enforcement agencies reporting to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program that submitted 12 months of complete data, 2008–2013



Source: BJS, [Tribal Crime Data Collection Activities](#).

Program Description

Purpose: To collect and improve data on crime and justice in Indian country. The data will help to improve understanding of the role of federal, state, local, and tribal justice agencies serving the tribal lands, which house nearly 5 million people, a quarter of whom self-identify as American Indian or Alaskan Native.

BJS collects data on Indian Country both through ongoing national data collections as well as targeted collections specifically for Indian Country. Current BJS Indian Country data collections include:

- [Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies](#)
- [National Survey of Tribal Court Systems](#)
- [Census of State and Local Justice Agencies Serving Tribal Lands](#)
- [Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country](#)
- [Federal Justice Statistics Program](#)

Authorizing Legislation: The Justice Systems Improvement Act of 1979 and the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 (TLOA; P.L. 111-211, 124 Stat. 2258, Section 251(b))

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

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

Program Goals: In 2016, BJS will:

- Conduct the National Survey of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies – the first statistical collection focusing solely on tribal law enforcement agencies and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) agencies.
- Conduct the Census of State and Local Justice Agencies Serving Tribal Land – including both law enforcement agencies and prosecutor offices. This program will be the first survey of its kind, filling an important information gap.
- Release the findings of the BJS-funded National Survey of Tribal Court Systems. The report will cover topics including tribal court administration, operations, staffing, caseloads, parole and probation, and information systems. BJS funded a Native-owned research firm to administer the survey.

Accomplishments:

- In 2015, BJS released a report, [Jails in Indian Country](#) examining trends from 2000 to 2014, including the number of adults and juveniles held, type of offense, peak population, and expected average length of stay in jail at admission.
- In 2015, BJS released a report, [Tribal Crime Data Collection Activities](#) detailing its efforts and describing its activities to collect and improve data on crime and justice in Indian country.
- The number of tribal law enforcement agencies reporting crime data to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program increased from 12 in 2008 to 158 in 2013 as a result of BJS efforts with the BIA, FBI, and the tribes. As a result of reporting data to the UCR, a total of \$3.5M was made available to tribal governments through the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program from 2008 to 2015.

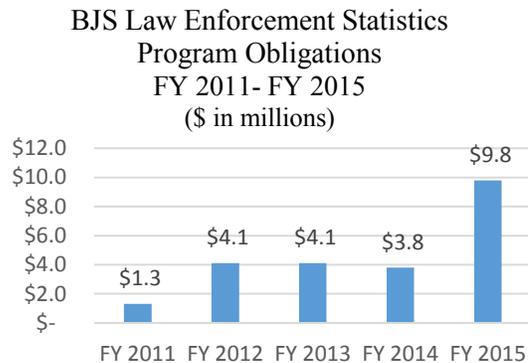
For additional information, please visit: [BJS Indian Country Statistics](#).

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Criminal Justice Statistics Program -- Law Enforcement Statistics Program

Funding: Annual average of \$4.6M*

Between FY 2011 and FY 2015, a total of \$23.1M was awarded.



*Includes funds from Criminal Justice Statistics Program (BJS base) as well as transfers from federal agencies.

Program Description

Purpose: To provide national estimates on key indicators of law enforcement policy, personnel, operations, and performance.

Data are collected from a variety of stakeholders, including law enforcement agencies, police training academies, law enforcement officers, and citizens in the community.

Current data collections include:

- [Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers](#)
- [Census of Publicly Funded Forensic Crime Laboratories](#)
- [Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies](#)
- [Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Survey](#)
- Survey of Law Enforcement Officers in Schools

Authorizing Legislation: The Justice Systems Improvement Act of 1979

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

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

Program Goals:

BJS is redesigning its law enforcement surveys to focus on measuring police performance in order to assess the quality and effectiveness of law enforcement programs. BJS will analyze police practices and performance within a broader framework of community health and public safety to understand the relationships between police performance, crime, and indicators of community well-being.

Accomplishments:

In 2015, BJS released three reports with information needed to understand current issues related to law enforcement personnel, organization, and performance:

1. [Police Use of Nonfatal Force, 2002–11](#) contains findings from the Police-Public Contact Survey, the only national source of data on nonfatal force by police as well as citizen views of police use of excessive force.
2. [Local Police Departments, 2013: Equipment and Technology](#) highlights the state of technology use in police departments, including the percentage of agencies that have deployed dashboard and body-worn cameras.
3. [Local Police Departments, 2013: Personnel, Policies, and Practices](#) provides an overview of statistics related to human resource management, including the racial composition of agencies.

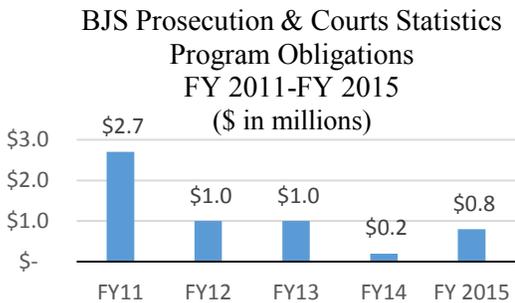
For additional information, please visit: [BJS Law Enforcement Statistics](#)

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OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Criminal Justice Statistics Program -- Prosecution and Courts Statistics Program

Funding: Annual average of \$37.7M*
Between FY 2011 and FY 2015, a total of \$188.7M was awarded.



*Includes funds from Criminal Justice Statistics Program (BJS base) & transfers from federal agencies.

Program Description

Purpose: To provide national data on decision-making and outcomes in criminal and civil cases as well as the organizations that play key roles in the judicial process.

Current prosecution and courts data collections include:

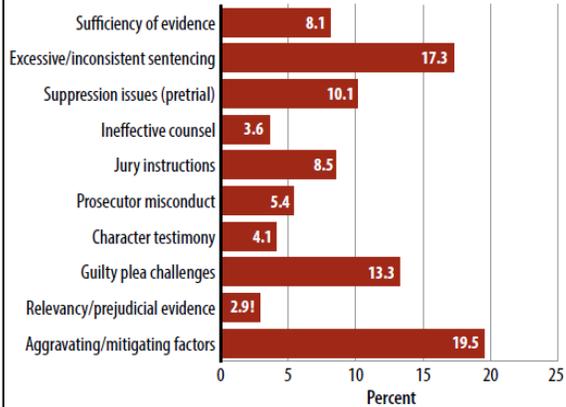
- [State Court Organization](#)
- National Pretrial Reporting Program
- National Survey of Prosecutors
- [National Survey of Indigent Defense Systems](#)
- [National Judicial Reporting Program](#)
- [Juveniles in Criminal Court](#)
- [State Court Processing Statistics](#)
- Federal Justice Statistics System

Authorizing Legislation: The Justice Systems Improvement Act of 1979

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

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

Reversal rates for top 10 issues addressed on appeal, 2010



Program Goals:

- In 2015, BJS launched the [National Survey of Indigent Defense Services](#). This new effort is a nationwide census of all the forms of indigent defense delivered by state and local indigent defender programs, with reports to follow.
- In 2016, BJS will finish data collection for its Juveniles in Criminal Court project. Based on a national sample, these data will document the volume and characteristics of these cases, including charges and dispositions.
- In 2016, BJS plans to design a Survey of State Attorney General Offices to describe the organization, structure, responsibilities, and activities of state attorney general offices including topics of interest such as the criminal prosecution and civil handling of cybercrime and/or human trafficking.

Accomplishments:

- In 2015, BJS released a report that described the characteristics of criminal appeals resolved in state appellate courts in 2010 and provided information on variations from state to state in court structures for handling criminal appeals. [Criminal Appeals in State Courts](#)
- In 2015, BJS initiated the project to revise the National Pretrial Reporting Program by testing alternatives data collection methods to understand pretrial release including the number of defendants released pretrial, the methods of release, and the numbers of released defendants who committed some form of pretrial misconduct. Data were collected from a small sample of counties with an assessment report delivered in late 2015.
- In 2014, BJS released a report that provided data on state government indigent defense expenditures for fiscal years 2008 through 2012, including trends in spending. [State Government Indigent Defense Expenditures, FY 2008-2012](#)

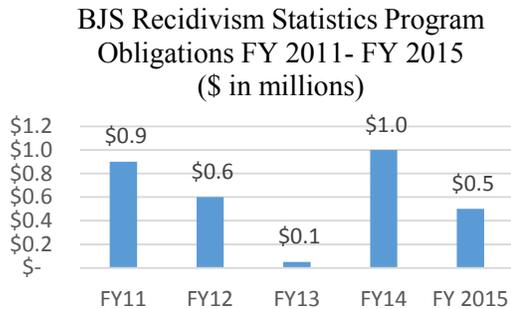
- The Federal Justice Statistics Program provides an [online tool](#) that can be used to analyze suspects and defendants processed across stages of the federal criminal justice system. The tool had 2,384 user sessions between November 2014 and November 2015.

For additional information, please visit: [BJS Prosecution Statistics](#) and [BJS Courts Statistics](#).

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Criminal Justice Statistics Program -- Recidivism Statistics Program

Funding: Annual average of \$618.2K*
Between FY 2011 and FY 2015, a total of \$3.1M was awarded.



*Includes funds from Criminal Justice Statistics Program (BJS base) & transfers from federal agencies.

Program Description

Purpose: To produce accurate national and state recidivism estimates and to describe the criminal careers of offenders by leveraging criminal history record information.

The current recidivism data collection is [Recidivism of State Prisoners](#). Other BJS efforts support the recidivism program by improving criminal history records (see [National Criminal History Improvement Program](#)).

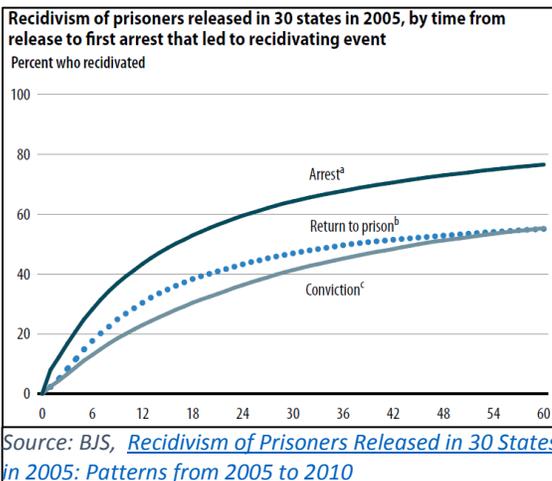
Authorizing Legislation: The Justice Systems Improvement Act of 1979

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

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

Program Goals:

- Continually improve the nation's capability to collect and process criminal history records on a large sample of offenders into databases in order to generate accurate national and state recidivism estimates.
- Identify and improve upon systematic weaknesses, such as missing data, in criminal records information. Support states in improving the accuracy and comprehensiveness of their criminal history records.
- Use recidivism data to examine program outcomes such as recidivism rates of [Bureau of Justice Assistance \(BJA\) Second Chance Act \(SCA\) program participants](#).



Accomplishments:

- The 2015 BJS report [Multistate Criminal History Patterns of Prisoners Released in 30 States](#) examined the interstate criminal history records of persons released from prisons in 30 states in 2005 and the characteristics of offenders whose criminal careers are in multiple states.
- BJS provides an online [Prisoner Recidivism Analysis Tool](#) that allows users to calculate recidivism rates for persons released from state prisons. The tool had 3,559 user sessions between November 2014 and November 2015.
- In a collaborative effort with the FBI, state record repositories, and the International Justice and Public Safety Network, BJS established a system to collect and transform the contents of criminal history records into databases that can be used to generate accurate national and state recidivism estimates.

For additional information, please visit: [BJS Recidivism Statistics](#).

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OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Criminal Justice Statistics Program -- Victimization Statistics

Approximate Funding: Between FY 2011 and FY 2015, a total of \$188.7M was awarded.*

*Includes funds from the Criminal Justice Statistics Program (BJS base) appropriations and any transfers to BJS from other federal agencies.

Program Description

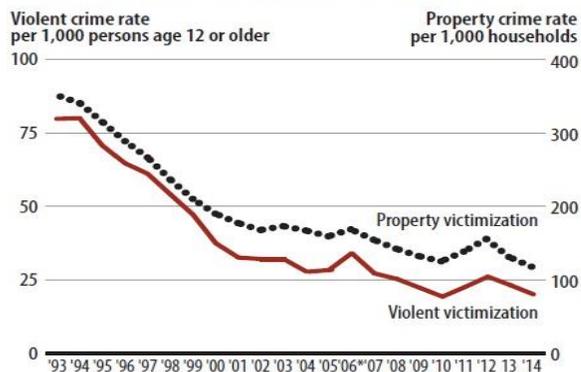
Purpose: To measure criminal victimization and victim help-seeking behaviors in the United States including estimates of level and change of victimization; characteristics of victims, offenders, and incidents; and reporting to law enforcement and victim service providers to inform criminal justice decision-making, policy, and practice.

Authorizing Legislation: The Justice Systems Improvement Act of 1979

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

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

Violent and property victimization, 1993–2014



Program Goals:

1. Expand the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) to include estimates for 22 states and select metropolitan statistical areas, large cities, and counties in addition to the national-level data. This will enhance the utility of the NCVS to the Justice Department, policymakers, and other stakeholders by providing state and local area estimates of crime victimization experiences.
2. Enhance data on the crimes of rape and sexual assault, fraud, and stalking through ongoing research, testing, and development activities.
3. Enhance the quality, accessibility, and relevance of the victimization statistics collections.
4. Create an integrated system of indicators at the local level to include measures of victimization, crimes known to the police, and other measures of community well-being.

Accomplishments: In 2015, BJS:

1. Conducted the NCVS with a nationally representative sample of about 90,000 households, including nearly 160,000 persons, on the frequency, characteristics, and consequences of criminal victimization both reported and not reported to police. In addition, BJS conducted two supplements to the NCVS:
 - o [Police Public Contact Survey](#)
 - o [School Crime Supplement to the NCVS](#)
2. Released the following reports:
 - o [Crime Against Persons with Disabilities, 2009–2013](#),
 - o [Criminal Victimization, 2014](#)
 - o [Rape and Sexual Assault Among College-Age Females, 1995–2013](#)
 - o [Victims of Identity Theft, 2014](#)
3. Developed the next version of the stalking supplement to the NCVS to be fielded in 2016.
4. Continued to test various approaches to generate [state and local estimates](#) with the NCVS.
5. Collaborated with the Office of Violence Against Women (OVW) and the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) on several victim service provider initiatives, including the Census of Victim Service Providers and the [National Survey of Victim Service Providers](#).
6. Completed the [Campus Climate Survey Validation Study](#) to better understand the prevalence and incidence of rape and sexual assault on college campuses. A report will be published in early 2016.

7. Conducted an assessment of the Arrest-Related Deaths (ARD) program and released three reports focusing on the collection's [quality](#) and [coverage](#) in addition to a [technical report](#). BJS is currently conducting a pilot study to examine the use of open source information to identify potential cases of homicides by police to improve coverage. Results from the pilot redesign test are forthcoming in early 2016.
8. Provided two online tools for the public to analyze victimization statistics: [NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool](#) which had 7,812 user sessions between November 2014 and November 2015; and the [Annual Criminal Victimization Tool](#) which had 1,618 user sessions between November 2014 and November 2015.

For additional information, please visit: [BJS Victimization Statistics](#).

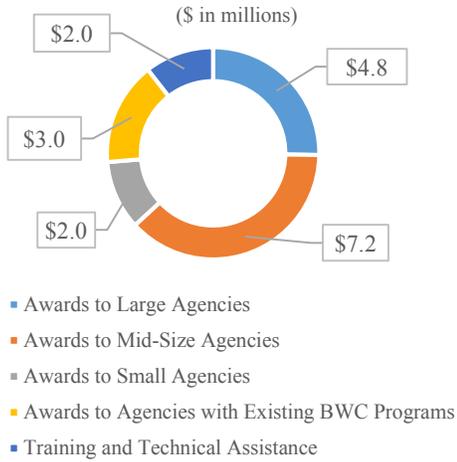
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Body Worn Camera (BWC) Partnership Program

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$30.0M
Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: +\$7.5M

FY 2015 Body Worn Camera Awards



Program Description

Purpose: To strengthen accountability and transparency in law enforcement through the effective deployment and use of body-worn camera (BWC) systems.

Recent research suggests that body-worn cameras could be a useful tool for building and maintaining trust between law enforcement and the communities they serve.

This program provides matching grants to support:

1. Purchase and deployment of BWC systems;
2. Infrastructure needed to support BWC systems; and
3. Training and technical assistance in developing policies for their use.

Authorizing Legislation: Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

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

Who Can Apply for Funding and How Funds are Distributed:

Activity	Who Can Apply for Funding	Award Type	Length of Award	Amounts (Up to)	
Matching Grants	Units of local government and federally recognized Indian tribes	Cooperative agreements	24 months	Large Agencies	\$1.2 M
				Mid-Sized Agencies	\$600k
				Small Agencies	\$250k
				Agencies with Existing BWC Programs	\$250k
Training/Technical Assistance	National and regional public and private entities	Cooperative agreements	24 months	\$2.0 M	

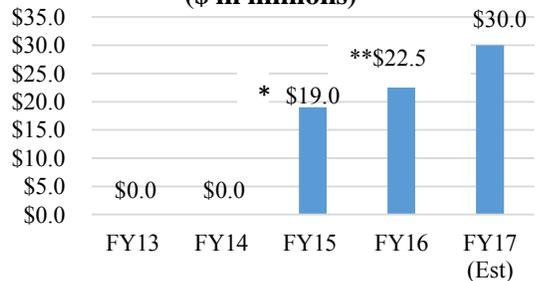
Program Goals:

BJA is committed to helping law enforcement agencies identify the safest and most effective methods for deploying this technology and addressing factors such as privacy, archiving and legal regulations surrounding its use. BJA stands by to guide agencies through what can be a complex process toward more successful adoption of the technology.

Accomplishments:

In May 2015, BJA launched the [National Body Worn Camera Toolkit](#), an online clearinghouse of resources designed to help law enforcement professionals and the communities they serve plan and implement body worn camera programs. The toolkit consolidates and translates research, promising practices,

BWC Partnership Program Five Year Budget Authority (\$ in millions)



*In FY 2015, the program was funded through a portion of the Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) appropriation available for the development and acquisition of new technologies.

** In FY 2016, the program was funded as a carveout of the Community Trust Initiative.

templates and tools that have been developed by subject matter experts.

The National Body Worn Camera Toolkit focuses on procurement; policies; training; implementation; and retention. It includes the perspectives of prosecutors, defenders, advocates and community members.

Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	N/A	N/A	\$19.0*	[\$22.5]***	\$30.0 Requested
Total Funding Awarded	0	0	\$21.3**	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	0	0	318	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	0	0	74	TBD	TBD

*The FY 2015 Body-Worn Cameras Pilot Implementation Program was funded through a portion of the Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) appropriation available for the development and acquisition of new technologies.

** Total amount includes never obligated balances released to BJA for additional funding activities.

*** In FY 2016, this program was funded as a carve-out of the Community Trust Initiative.

For additional information, please visit: [BJA Body Worn Camera Fact Sheet](#) or the [National Body Worn Camera Toolkit](#) website.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS
Program Name: Bulletproof Vest Partnership

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$22.5M*
 Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: No Change

*In FY 2017, this program is requested as a carve-out of the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program.



Body armor, like seatbelts, saves lives.

Program Description

Purpose: To help save the lives of state and local law enforcement officers by providing funds to support the purchase of bulletproof vests by state, local and tribal law enforcement and public safety agencies.

Authorizing Legislation: Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act of 1998

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

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

Who can Apply for Funding: Any recognized unit of general government (states, counties, federally recognized tribes, cities, and local jurisdictions)

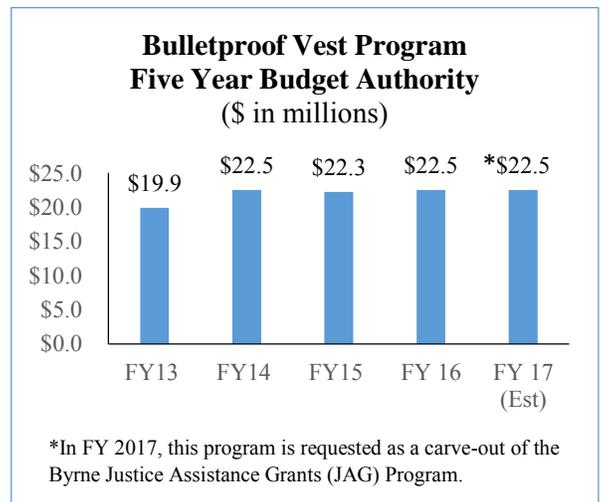
How Funds are Distributed: Reimbursement for up to 50% of the cost for qualifying bulletproof vests for public safety officers, with the remaining cost covered by the 50% match requirement. Since FY 2009, jurisdictions have been able to request a waiver of the match requirement based on financial hardship and receive up to 100% of the cost of each vest submitted for reimbursement. Funds are available for two years from the award announcement. There have not been sufficient funds for BJA to make awards to large jurisdictions since 2012 because of the requirement to fund qualifying units of local government with fewer than 100,000 residents first.

Program Goal:

The BVP supports the purchase of body armor that has been tested and found to comply with applicable ballistic and stab standards promulgated by the National Institute of Justice's (NIJ) Standard 0101.06 Ballistic Resistance of Police Body Armor.

Accomplishments

- Since its inception in 1999, over 13,000 jurisdictions have participated in the BVP.
- Since December 2014, more than 1.2 million vests have been purchased at a cost of approximately \$303 million.
- In FYs 2014 and 2015, protective vests were directly attributable to saving the lives of at least 16 law enforcement and corrections officers (based on data collected by BJA).



Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$19.9	\$22.5	\$22.3	\$22.5	[\$22.5]* Requested
Total Funding Awarded^	\$16.3	\$18.6	\$18.2	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	5,081	4,763	3,975	4,800 Est.	5,000 Est.
Number of Vests	182,215	167,300	170,000 Est.	190,000 Est.	200,000 Est.

*In FY 2017, this program is requested as a carve-out of the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program.

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

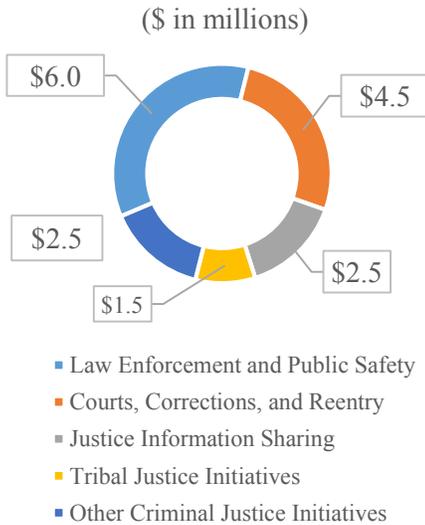
For additional information, please visit: [Bulletproof Vest Partnership](#).

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS
Program Name: Byrne Competitive Grants

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$15.0M
 Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: +\$15.0M

FY 2014 Activities Chart



Program Description

Purpose: To help state, local, and tribal governments develop innovative, evidence-based responses to new crime threats, emerging issues, and persistent crime and public safety challenges.

This flexible source of funding may be used to address:

- Crime prevention
- Law enforcement
- Courts
- Corrections and reentry programs
- Justice information sharing
- Substance abuse prevention to address drug-related criminal activity
- Efforts to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system.

Authorizing Legislation: Created through DOJ appropriations acts

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

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

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

How Funds are Distributed: All grants are awarded through a competitive, merit-based process. The amount awarded varies based on the nature of the projects funded under this program.

Program Goals:

To continue support for new and innovative strategies that address critical issues such as officer safety, mortgage fraud, crime relating to vacant properties, skills training for judges, and efforts to improve court communications.

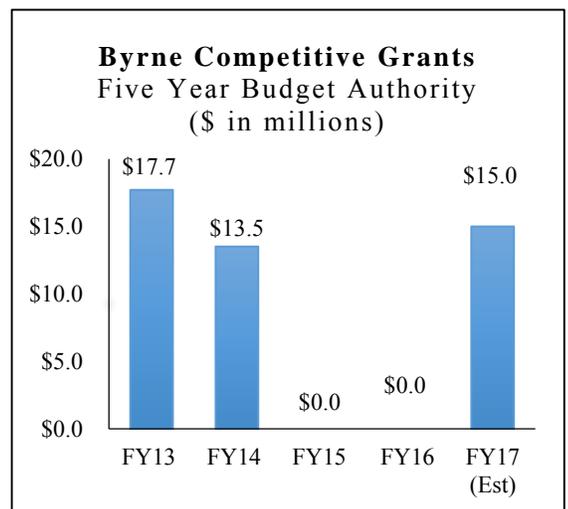
Accomplishments:

Since FY 2009, BJA has used funding from this program to support the *Encouraging Innovation: Field-Initiated Programs* solicitation. Some examples of these projects include:

- Reducing Inmate Use of Cell Phones for Criminal Enterprise through Targeted Enforcement and Information Sharing Strategies
- Preventing Active Shooter Threats on College Campuses
- Risk-Needs-Responsivity Simulation Tool

A number of successful OJP programs, including the Smart Policing program, began with funding from this program.

This program is also a critical source of funding for OJP’s efforts to improve justice information sharing.



Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$17.7	\$13.5	\$0	\$0	\$15.0 Requested
Total Funding Awarded^	\$12.3	\$8.6	N/A	N/A	TBD
Number of Applications	258	243	N/A	N/A	TBD
Number of Awards	35	26	N/A	N/A	TBD

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

For additional information, please visit: [Byrne Competitive Grants Program](#).

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation (BCJI) Program

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$24.0M
 Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: +\$9.0M

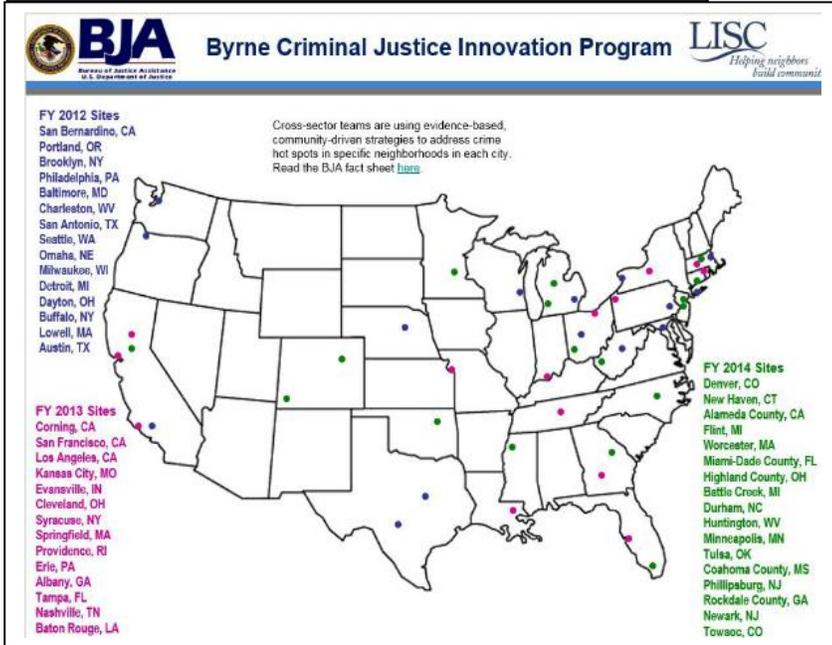
*Request would move the program from a carve-out under the Community Trust Initiative back to a line item appropriation.

Program Description

Purpose: To help local and tribal communities address priority crime problems by creating place-based, community-oriented strategies.

The BCJI program has four core objectives:

1. To better integrate crime control efforts with revitalization strategies;
2. To improve the use of data and research to problem solve and guide program strategy;
3. To increase community and resident engagement in shaping crime prevention and revitalization efforts; and
4. To promote sustainable collaboration with cross-sector partners to tackle problems from multiple angles.

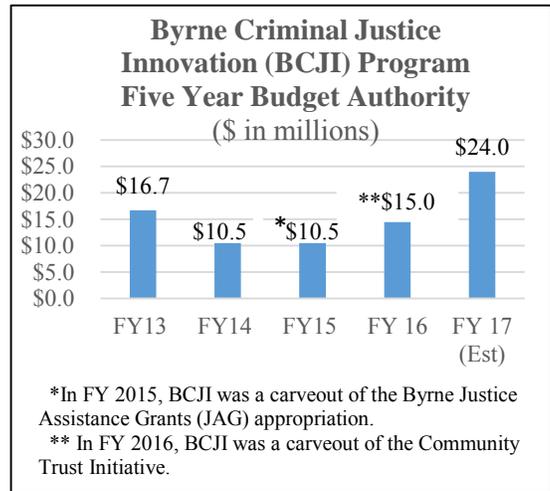


Authorizing Legislation: Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

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

Who can Apply for Funding: Cross-sector partnerships that may include state, local, and tribal governments, non-profit organizations, and criminal and juvenile justice agencies.



How Funds are Distributed:

Category	Award Type	Award Amount	Award Period
Planning	Grants	Up to \$175,000	18 months
Implementation	Grants	Up to \$1,000,000	36 months

Program Goals: The program promotes interagency collaboration and coordination with new and existing partners at the federal, state, local, and tribal levels. It also promotes data-driven, cross-sector strategies to reduce crime and violence and stabilize the neighborhoods. This program is part of the Neighborhood Revitalization Initiative (NRI) and the Promise Zones program.

Accomplishments:

Since 2012, this program has provided funding to 46 of the most distressed neighborhoods across the country, including urban, rural, and tribal communities. Several specific accomplishments include:

- Detroit: 20% reduction in violent crimes in the target area in 2014.
- Milwaukee: 24% reduction in violent crimes around hot spots and 12% reduction in the BCJI target area overall from 2013 to 2014, while violent crime increased by 2.5% citywide.
- Buffalo: 19% reduction in violent crime in the target area from 2013 to 2014.

More highlights of these sites' work and results may be reviewed here:

https://www.bja.gov/Publications/BCJI_Spring-2015-Update.pdf

Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$16.7	\$10.5	[\$10.5]*	[\$15.0]**	\$24.0 Requested
Total Funding Awarded [^]	\$12.4	\$7.1	\$6.9	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	163	138	96	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	14	17	19	TBD	TBD

*In FY 2015, BCJI was a carve-out of the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) appropriation.

** In FY 2016, BCJI was a carve-out of the Community Trust Initiative.

[^] Total Funding Awarded does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

For additional information, please visit: [Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program](#).

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$383.5M
Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: + \$7.5M

FY 2014 Activities Chart

(\$ in millions)



- 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, multi-purpose 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;
- Courts, crime prosecution and indigent defense,
- Crime prevention and education;
- Corrections and community corrections;
- Drug treatment and enforcement;
- Justice system strategic planning;
- Technology for law enforcement and public safety; and
- Crime victim and witness services and programs.

Authorizing Legislation: Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended (42 USC 3758)

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

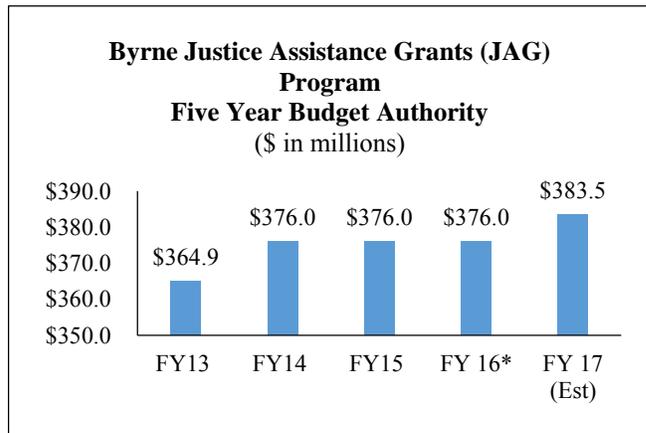
DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs

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 US Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.	Grants available for 4 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 4 years Awards less than \$25,000 for 2 years	Determined by formula based on population and violent crime statistics

Program Goals: BJA encourages grantees to focus on reducing gun violence, equipping law enforcement officers with body-worn cameras, reducing unnecessary incarceration in a manner that promotes public safety, improving mental health services; and implementing quality legal representation for indigent defendants.

In FY 2015, the JAG performance measures were revised to show how grantees are applying evidence-based approaches to their work. This data ultimately will help state, local, and tribal agencies across the country find out about promising crime-reduction approaches.



Accomplishments: On [BJA's Success Stories](#) webpage, there are 43 entries for JAG-funded projects at both the state and local level that have demonstrated success in meeting the objectives and goals of JAG while positively affecting communities.

Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$364.9	\$376.0	\$376.0	\$376.0*	\$383.5 Requested
Total Funding Awarded [^]	\$281.0	\$279.8	\$246.4	TBD	TBD
<i>Formula Grants to States and Territories:</i>					
Funding Awarded	\$194.1	\$189.3	\$168.1	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	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	\$86.9	\$90.5	\$78.3	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	1,083	1,090	999	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	1,083	1,090	999	TBD	TBD

* In FY 2016, there was a carve-out of \$100.0 million to support Presidential Nominating Conventions.

[^]Total Funding Awarded does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

For additional information, please visit: the [Byrne JAG Program](#) or [BJA Success Stories](#).

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS
Program Name: Campus Public Safety Program

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$0M
 Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: No Change

Program Description

Purpose: To improve public safety on college and university campuses across the country from a wide range of threats such as mass shootings, sexual violence, natural disasters, crime and disorder. The vision of the program is safer and stronger campus communities.

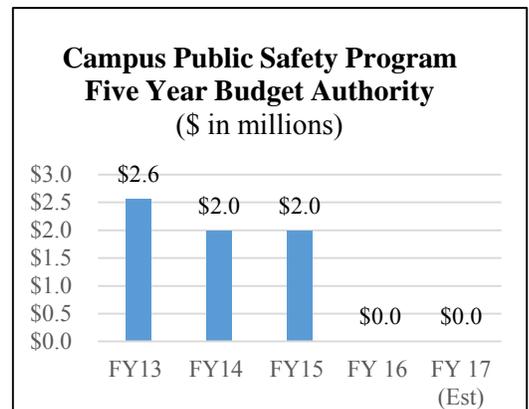
The funds created and maintain a “one-stop shop” for campus public safety information called the National Center for Campus Public Safety (National Center). The National Center supports the field, fosters collaboration, facilitates information sharing, and supports policy development, model practices, operations, and research. The Center is key to improving public safety on campuses nationwide.

Authorizing Legislation: Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

Who can Apply for Funding: National, regional, state, or local public and private entities, including nonprofit and for-profit organizations, faith-based and community organizations, institutions of higher education and units of local government that support campus public safety. For-profit organizations must agree to forgo any profit or management fee.

How Funds are Distributed: Through a competitive process in FY 2013, BJA made one award, a cooperative agreement for \$2.3 million for a 24-month project period. With subsequent appropriations, BJA has provided supplemental funding to maintain, enhance and expand activities of the National Center.



Program Goals: BJA and the National Center work closely to:

- Identify and prioritize the needs of the field by reaching out to key stakeholders;
- Connect existing federal and non-federal resources with the needs of constituents;
- Connect major campus public safety entities with one another, and with federal agencies to facilitate collaboration and coordination around issues of campus public safety; and
- Highlight and promote best and innovative practices specific to campus public safety efforts.

Accomplishments:

The National Center has partnered with the Administration and various stakeholder organizations to provide assistance in the area of campus sexual assault and Clery Act Compliance. The National Center also partnered with the Virginia Center for School and Campus Safety for the 2015 Campus Safety and Violence Prevention Forum held in Portsmouth, Virginia in February.

Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Available	\$2.6 M	\$2.0 M	\$2.0 M	\$0	\$0 Requested
Total Funding Awarded [^]	\$2.3	\$1.8 M	\$1.8 M	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	20	1*	1*	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	1	1	1	TBD	TBD

*Supplemental awards were made.

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

For additional information, please visit: [BJA Campus Public Safety Program](#) and the [National Center for Campus Public Safety](#).

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Capital Case Litigation Initiative (CCLI) and the Wrongful Conviction Review Program

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$2.0M
Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: -\$0.5M

FY 2014 Activities Chart



Program Description

Purpose: The Capital Case Litigation Initiative (CCLI) improves the quality and effectiveness of legal representation in death penalty cases through training for both the prosecutors who represent the public and the defense attorneys who represent indigent defendants in state capital cases.

The Wrongful Conviction Review Program provides high quality legal representation for defendants in post-conviction claims of innocence.

Authorizing Legislation: Innocence Protection Act of 2004 (part of the Justice for All Act of 2004) and current appropriations acts. 42 U.S.C. §§14163 and 14163a

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

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

Who Can Apply for Funding and How Funds are Distributed:

Activity	Who Can Apply for Funding	Award Type	Amounts
Capital Case Litigation Improvement	Public or non-profit organizations, for-profit entities, and institutions of higher education with expertise in capital case defense and providing training on death penalty cases.	Competitive grants for up to 24 months.	\$250,000 - \$300,000
Wrongful Conviction Review Grants	Public and non-profit organizations dedicated to exonerating the innocent, institutions of higher learning, state or local public defender offices, and for-profit and non-profit organizations and for-profit entities with expertise in representing wrongfully convicted defendants.	Competitive grants for up to 24 months.	Up to \$250,000

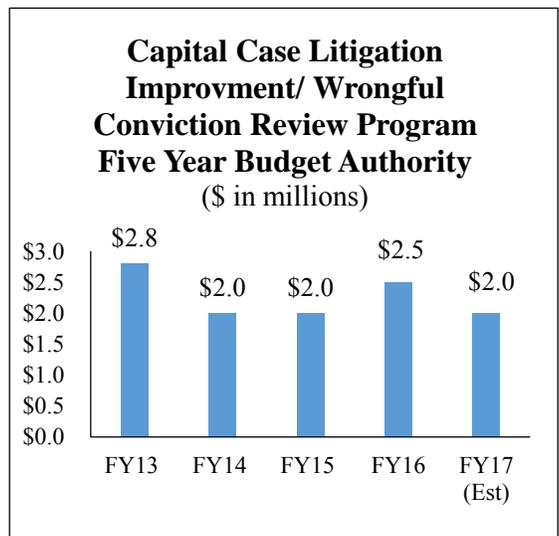
Program Goals:

The goals of Capital Case Litigation Improvement Program are to:

1. Increase the number of prosecutors and defense attorneys trained in capital case procedures and strategies;
2. Improve the quality of legal representation provided to indigent defendants in state capital cases through a state-based training program that serves to improve an “effective system;” and
3. Enhance the ability of prosecutors to effectively represent the public in state capital cases.

The goals of the Wrongful Conviction Review Grants Program are to:

1. Provide quality representation to those who may have been wrongfully convicted of a crime;



2. Alleviate burdens placed on the criminal justice system through costly and prolonged post-conviction litigation; and
3. Identify, whenever possible, the actual perpetrator of the crime to improve litigation representation and reliability of verdicts, and to provide high quality and efficient representation for defendants with post-conviction claims of innocence.

Accomplishments:

- Wrongful Conviction funds have led directly or indirectly to the exoneration of 25 innocent people who were wrongly convicted. More than 20 actual perpetrators have been identified.
- This funding has greatly increased grantees’ ability to screen and investigate claims of innocence more effectively and quickly, eliminating or reducing case backlogs, which were often significant.
- Increased staff support allowed grantees to recruit and supervise more law students and volunteer lawyers to assist in case screening, investigation and litigation, multiplying the impact of the grant funds.
- Grantees have been able to pursue potential cases of wrongful conviction in many remote and/or rural jurisdictions that have historically been underserved by innocence efforts.

Application and Award History

Capital Case Litigation Improvement (CCLI)

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$2.8	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$2.5	\$2.0 requested
Total Funding Awarded [^]	\$0.4	\$0.5	\$0.4	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	6	3	2	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	2	2	1	TBD	TBD

Wrongful Conviction

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	Funded through the CCLI appropriation				
Total Funding Awarded [^]	\$2.0	\$1.2	\$1.4	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	33	5*	30	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	8	5	6	TBD	TBD

*Top scoring applications that were not able to be funded in FY 2013 were funded in FY 2014.

[^]Total Funding Awarded does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

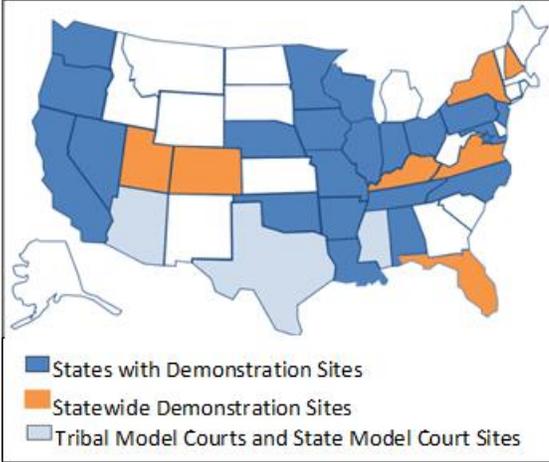
For additional information, please visit: [Capital Case Litigation Initiative \(CCLI\) and the Wrongful Conviction Review Program.](#)

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Child Abuse Training for Judicial and Court Personnel

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$1.5M
Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: -\$0.5M



Program Description

Purpose: To improve the judicial system's handling of child abuse, neglect, and related cases including cases of children who are victims of commercial sexual exploitation and sex trafficking.

The program provides judicial, legal, and social service professionals with training and technical assistance to reduce the length of time children spend in the system.

Authorizing Legislation: The Victims of Child Abuse (VOCA) Act, 42 U.S.C. § 13022

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

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

Who Can Apply for Funding: State courts or judicial administrators and national organizations that have broad membership among juvenile and family court judges and have demonstrated experience in providing training and technical assistance for judges, attorneys, child welfare personnel, and child advocates. For-profit organizations must agree to forgo any profit or management fee.

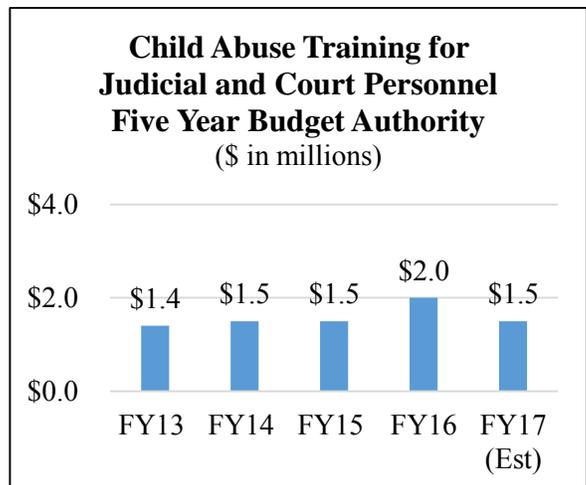
How Funds are Distributed: Through a competitive process, awards are made as cooperative agreements for up to \$1.3M for 12 months. If the awardee demonstrates significant progress toward achieving project goals, OJJDP may, in certain cases, provide supplemental funding for two additional years.

Program Goals:

- Disseminate best practices, innovation, and lessons learned from this project at the national level.
- Design a targeted, multi-tiered approach to training and technical assistance that coordinates national, state, and local initiatives to facilitate systems reform and improve outcomes for victimized children.

Accomplishments:

- Through its evaluations, this program has contributed to the growing evidence base of specific best practices such as early appointment of counsel, alternate dispute resolution, engaging parents, and the practice of one family, one judge.
- The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Justices (NCJFCJ), OJJDP's current training and technical assistance provider, has a diverse network of over 80 demonstration sites and provides training to judges from all over the country, not just those within the identified states.



- In the past year, OJJDP, through NCJFCJ, has conducted 16 trauma audits in 11 states around the country to assess the degree to which environment, practice, and policy are trauma-responsive. OJJDP provides each site with observations and recommendations and follows up to identify which policies and practices have been modified or improved.

Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$1.4	\$1.5	\$1.5	\$2.0	\$1.5 Requested
Total Funding Awarded [^]	\$1.2	\$1.3	\$1.3	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	1	2	3	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	1	2	3	TBD	TBD

[^] Total Funding Awarded does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

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

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Children of Incarcerated Parents (COIP) Demonstration Program

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$5.0M*
Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: No change

*As a carve-out of the Second Chance Act.

Program Description

Purpose: To support the successful and safe transition of young fathers from secure confinement back to their families and communities.



This program aims to:

- Reduce recidivism among young fathers;
- Improve outcomes for young fathers, their children, and family members; and
- Promote responsible fatherhood.

OJJDP makes grants to provide young fathers with supportive mentoring and transitional services in both confinement and in the community, based on and matched to their assessed risks and parenting needs that support their successful reentry.

Authorizing Legislation: Section 211 of the Second Chance Act, P.L. 110-199.

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

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

Who Can Apply for Funding: Nonprofit organizations (including faith-based, tribal, and community nonprofit organizations) and federally recognized Indian tribes

How Funds are Distributed: Through a competitive process, awards are made as grants for up to \$400,000 for an initial 24-month project period with the possibility of no-cost extensions.

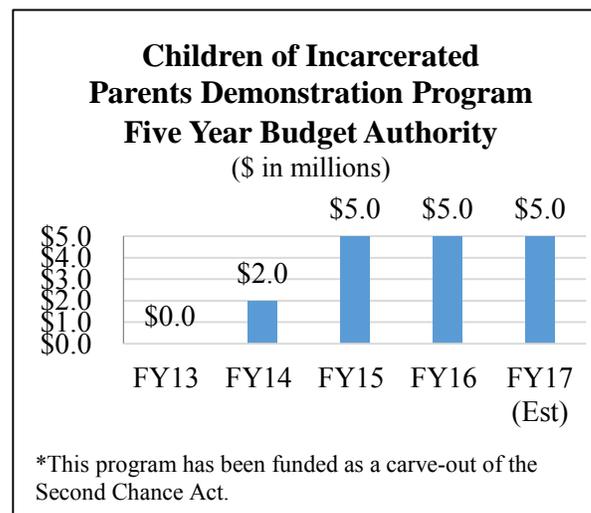
Program Goals:

OJJDP encourages applicants to integrate evidence-based mentoring principles into the mentoring services.

Additionally, the transitional services should include a broad range of activities, such as case management, targeting offender needs that affect recidivism, and strategies that enhance the life skills and future of young fathers and their families to promote responsible fatherhood.

Accomplishments: This was a new program in FY 2014.

Programs funded under this initiative have just begun to provide services. To date, the grantees have completed their initial planning phases and have hired key staff and other personnel required to initiate services.



Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated*	\$0	[\$2.0]	[\$5.0]	[\$5.0]	[\$5.0] Requested
Total Funding Awarded^	\$0	\$1.8	\$4.2	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	0	14	186	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	0	5	12	TBD	TBD

* This program is funded as a carve-out of the Second Chance Act.

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

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

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Children of Incarcerated Parents (COIP) Web Portal

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$0.5M
 Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: + \$0.5M*

*In FY 2017, funding for this program is requested as a separate line item appropriation. In FY 2016, it was a carve-out of the Delinquency Prevention Program at the same amount.

Program Description

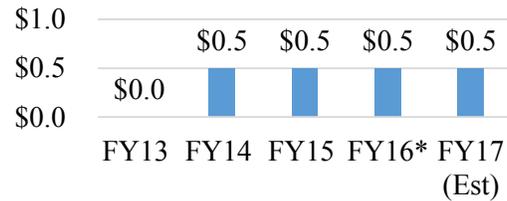
Purpose: To support www.youth.gov, a publicly accessible website that consolidates information regarding federal resources, grant opportunities, best and promising practices, and ongoing government initiatives that address and support children of incarcerated parents and their caregivers.

Administering Agency: Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), after funds transferred via an inter-agency agreement from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP).

DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2: Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations and uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America’s crime victims

How Funds are Distributed: OJJDP transfers the funds to HHS via an inter-agency agreement.

Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal
 (\$ in millions)



*In FY 2016, this program was funded as a carve-out of the Delinquency Prevention Program.

Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$0	\$0.5	\$0.5	[\$0.5]*	\$0.5 requested
Total Funding Awarded	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of Applications	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of awards	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*In FY 2016, this program was funded as a carve-out of the Delinquency Prevention Program.

For additional information, please visit: youth.gov/youth-topics/children-of-incarcerated-parents.

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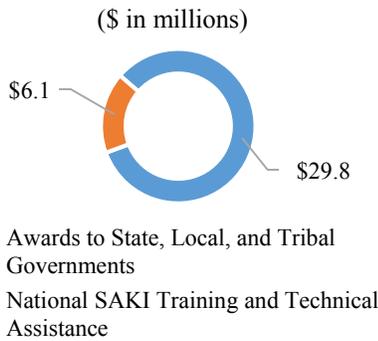
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Community Teams to Reduce the Sexual Assault Evidence Kit Backlog
Also known as the National Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI)

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$41.0M
 Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: - \$4.0M

Anticipated FY 2015 Activities



Program Description

Purpose: To ensure just resolution to sexual assault cases with sexual assault kits (SAKs) in law enforcement custody that have never been submitted to a crime laboratory.

The National Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI) supports the creation of a coordinated community response with a victim-centered approach to build jurisdictions’ capacity to prevent the development of conditions that lead to high numbers of unsubmitted SAKs in the future.

The National SAKI Training and Technical Assistance Program provides direct assistance to jurisdictions that receive funding through SAKI as well as other jurisdictions engaged in reform efforts as resources allow.

Authorizing Legislation: Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) in consultation with the National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

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

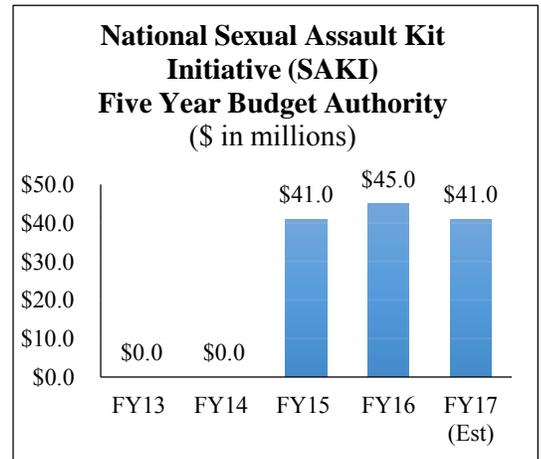
Who Can Apply for Funding and How Funds are Distributed:

Activity	Who Can Apply for Funding	Award Type	Amounts
National Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI)	State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies, prosecutor’s offices, or a governmental non-law enforcement agency acting as fiscal agent for the applicant.	Cooperative agreements	Up to \$2.0 million for 36 months
Training and Technical Assistance	For-profit organizations, nonprofit organizations, faith-based and community organizations, institutions of higher education, and consortiums with demonstrated experience providing national and local-level training and technical assistance. For-profit organizations must agree to waive any profit or fees for services.	Cooperative agreements	Up to \$6.0 million for 36 months

Program Goals:

Planned program outcomes include:

- Reducing the number of unsubmitted sexual assault kits by implementing a comprehensive, multidisciplinary plan to inventory, test, and track sexual assault kits through to final adjudication;
- Improving protocols, technology, and management systems for effective investigation and prosecution of sexual assault kits cases; and
- Improving victim notification protocols to enhance victim services and support victims of sexual assault.



Accomplishments: This was a new program in FY 2015

Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	N/A	N/A	\$41.0	\$45.0	\$41.0 Requested
Total Funding Awarded^	N/A	N/A	\$36.3	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	N/A	N/A	39	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	N/A	N/A	21	TBD	TBD

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

For additional information, please visit: [BJA Community Teams to Reduce the Sexual Assault Evidence Kit Backlog Program](#) and [NIJ Sexual Assault Kits](#).

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS
Program Name: Community-Based Violence Prevention Grants Program

<u>FY 2017 Request</u>	
Total Funding:	\$18.0M
Vs. FY 2016 Enacted:	+\$10.0M
<u>Community-Based Violence Prevention Program Sites</u>	
Baltimore, MD	Camden, NJ
Baton Rouge, LA	Denver, CO
Boston, MA	Detroit, MI
Brooklyn, NY	Kansas City, MO
Los Angeles, CA	Philadelphia, PA
Newark, NJ	Prince George's County, MD
Newport News, VA	Syracuse, NY
Oakland, CA	Washington, DC

Program Description

Purpose: To reduce and prevent youth violence through a wide variety of activities such as street-level outreach, conflict mediation, and the changing of community norms to reduce violence- particularly shootings and killings.

The program helps states and localities support a coordinated and multidisciplinary approach to gang and violence prevention, intervention, suppression, and reentry in targeted communities.

Authorizing Legislation: The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 2002 and the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act (Public Law 113-235; 128 Stat. 2130, 2195).

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

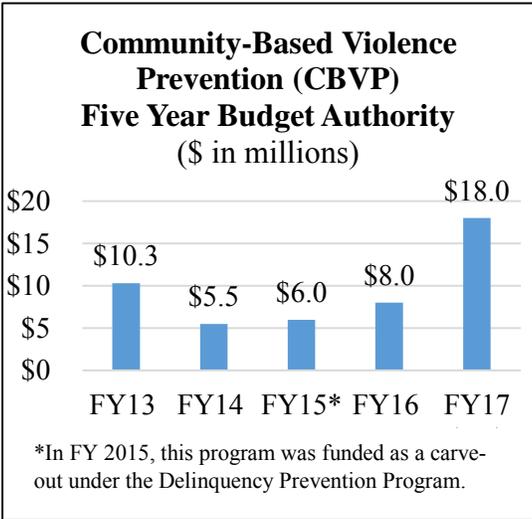
DOJ Strategic Objectives 2.1: Combat the threat, incidence and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers. **2.2:** Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations and uphold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

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

How Funds are Distributed: Through a competitive process, awards are made as grants for between \$250,000 and \$1.5M for a three-year project period.

Program Goals:

- Ensure that grant recipients use the 10 principles for action from OJJDP's [Shared Framework for Reducing Youth Violence and Promoting Well Being](#) in their projects.
- Support each site's transition to long-term sustainability. Deterrence models require long-term support to control violence. Without funding, current efforts would end in the next three to six months and rates of violence and homicide can reasonably be expected to rebound.



Accomplishments:

The 16 Community-Based Violence Prevention programs have reported reductions in gun violence, increases in community engagement, and substantial impacts on community norms regarding gun violence. For example, the average monthly shooting rates in Crown Heights (Brooklyn, NY) decreased by 6%, while shootings increased by 18-28% in three comparison neighborhoods. Other outcomes include 41 instances of mediated conflicts that likely would have resulted in violence.

Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$10.3	\$5.5	*\$6.0	\$8.0	\$18.0 Requested
Total Funding Awarded^	\$9.0	\$4.7	\$5.2	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	83	18	31	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	11	10	31	TBD	TBD

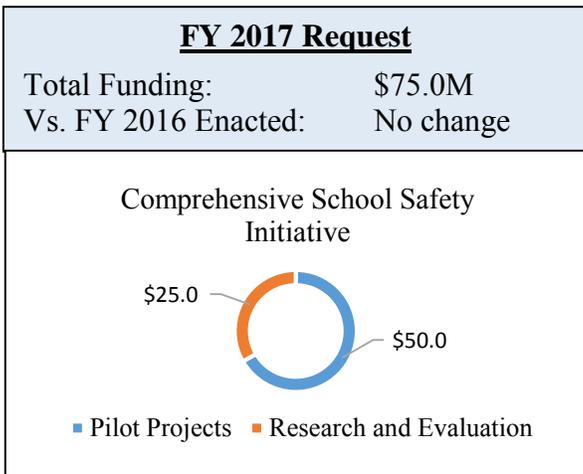
* This program was funded as a carve-out under the Delinquency Prevention Program in FY 2015.

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

For additional information, please visit: [OJJDP's Community-Based Violence Prevention Program](#).

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Comprehensive School Safety Initiative



Program Description

Purpose: To produce practical knowledge to improve the safety of schools and students.

The Comprehensive School Safety Initiative (CSSI) supports a wide-range of school-safety activities, including the purchase of equipment. Every CSSI award involves a scientifically rigorous research strategy designed to produce findings with practical benefits for schools, students, and communities at large.

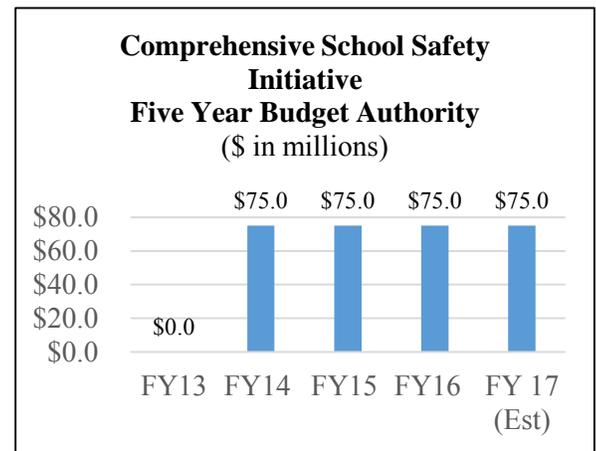
No less than two-thirds of this funding supports pilot projects to test and evaluate school safety strategies. Up to one-third of funding supports research and evaluation on topics such as the root causes for violence in schools.

Authorizing Legislation: Created through Department of Justice appropriation acts

Administering Agency: National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2: Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations and uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America’s crime victims

Who Can Apply: State and local governments, federal agencies, U.S. Territories, federally recognized Indian tribal governments, private and public nonprofit organizations, for-profit organizations, institutions of higher education, and qualified individuals. For-profit organizations must agree to waive any profit or fees for services.



Allocation Method: Through a competitive process, awards are made as follows:

Activity	Type of Award	Funding
Pilot Projects -Developing knowledge about what works to make schools safe	Grants	\$1.0 to \$5.0M for 24-48 months
Research -Causes and consequences of school violence	Grants	Up to \$2.0 million for 24-36 months
Research -Shorter-term studies on school safety	Grants	\$200,000 to \$1.0M for 12-24 months
Pilot Projects -Developing and evaluating a Comprehensive School Safety Framework	Cooperative agreements	Up to \$7.5M for 48-60 months

Program Goals: NIJ encourages applicants to:

- Ensure that proposed programmatic and research activities are developmentally appropriate for the targeted student population.
- Consider interventions that include coordination with diverse partners including local law enforcement, behavioral and mental health professionals, courts, criminal and juvenile justice professionals, as well as parents and youth.

- Avoid disciplinary policies and practices that may be overly harsh or exclusionary, creating what some refer to as a “school-to-prison pipeline” in which relatively minor student misconduct is subject to suspensions, expulsions, and involvement with the justice system.

Accomplishments:

A CSSI-funded project in Virginia is showing positive results from a statewide implementation of student threat assessment teams. These teams were built according to recommendations by the Secret Service in the wake of the Columbine school shootings. Preliminary findings suggest that the threat assessment process has allowed schools to identify and prevent threats; provide services to students while rarely resorting to arrests or expulsions; and produce similar disciplinary outcomes for Blacks, Hispanics, and Whites.

Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013*	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	N/A	\$75.0	\$75.0	\$75.0	\$75.0 Requested
Total Funding Awarded^	N/A	\$63.3	\$69.7	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	N/A	216	132	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	N/A	24**	25	TBD	TBD

* Program was created in FY2014.

^ Total Funding Awarded does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes. Additional awards in the amount of \$5.9 million were made in 2014 through interagency agreements and supplements to existing grants and contracts.

For additional information, please visit: [NIJ’s School Crime and Safety Program](#).

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Program

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$6.0M
Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: -\$3.0M

Spotlight on Success



[Read Ryan's story.](#)

"I would have been lost in foster care without my CASA volunteer."

Program Description:

Purpose: To support and promote court-appointed volunteer advocacy so that every abused and neglected child in the United States can be safe, has a permanent home, and the opportunity to thrive.

This program provides membership, accreditation, and sub-grants to regional, state, and local CASA organizations who represent abused and neglected children in dependency hearings and who partner with other public and private child welfare system stakeholders at the national, regional, state, and local levels.

Authorizing Legislation: The Victims of Child Abuse Act, 42 U.S.C. § 13013

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

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

Who Can Apply for Funding: Public agencies or nonprofit organizations. A successful applicant will be: (1) a national non-profit organization that has broad membership among court-appointed special advocate programs and in providing training and technical assistance to court-appointed special advocate programs; or (2) a local public agency or nonprofit organization that has demonstrated the willingness to initiate, sustain, and expand a court-appointed special advocate program.

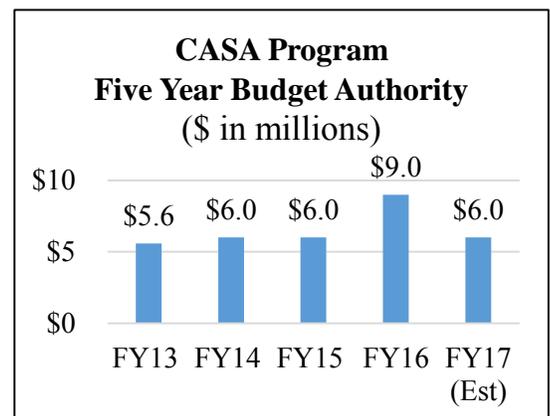
How Funds are Distributed: Through a competitive process, awards are made in the form of cooperative agreements for up to \$5.2M for 12 month periods with possible supplements based on performance.

Program Goals:

- Fund programs that support cultural diversity and competency;
- Improve outcomes for children in the dependency system; and
- Provide effective advocacy for abused and neglected children, including foster care youth.

Accomplishments:

- In 2014, 76,327 CASA/Guardian ad Litem (GAL) volunteers working through 949 programs in 49 states and the District of Columbia contributed more than six million hours of service to 251,165 abused and neglected children.
- Since the inception of the CASA/GAL network, 2.1 million abused and neglected children have benefitted from having a highly trained volunteer advocating for their best interests in the courtroom and in the community.
- The National CASA Association continues work in the area of performance measurement, following recommendations for Child Trends, a leading research center in child development. Currently, the



organization is planning for more robust and meaningful data collection, measurement of outcomes, and the development of an evidence base.

Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$5.6	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$9.0	\$6.0 Requested
Total Funding Awarded [^]	\$4.9	\$5.2	\$5.2	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	2	2	3	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	2	2	3	TBD	TBD

[^] Total Funding Awarded does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

For additional information, please visit the [OJJDP website](http://www.ojjdp.org) or <http://www.casaforchildren.org/>.

A WISE INVESTMENT
One year of CASA/GAL advocacy costs less than one month of foster care.

CASA 1 staff member supports 30 volunteers serving 75 children

CASA/GAL PROGRAMS CHANGE LIVES
A child with a volunteer advocate is more likely to find a safe, permanent home.

A child with a CASA/GAL volunteer is half as likely to re-enter the foster care system.

And, they are more likely to succeed in school and less likely to spend three or more years in care.

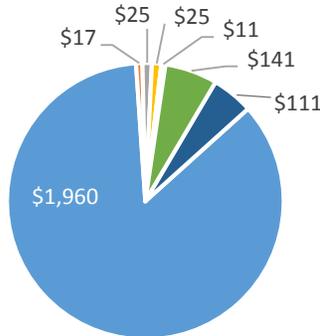
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Crime Victims Fund

FY 2017 Request

Obligation Cap: \$2,000.0M
Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: - \$1,042.0M

FY 2015 Crime Victims Fund Allocations
(\$ in millions)



- Formula Awards to States for Victim Assistance
- Children's Justice Act: Child Abuse in Indian Country
- Transfer to the Executive Office for United States Attorneys for Victim Witness Personnel
- Transfer to the FBI for Victim Witness Personnel
- Victim Notification System (VNS)
- Formula Awards to States for Victim Compensation
- Discretionary (5%) - Demonstration projects and Training and Technical Assistance
- , etc.

Program Description

Purposes:

1. To provide compensation to victims of crime.
2. To support victim services.
3. To build capacity of service providers to improve responsiveness to the needs of crime victims.

The Crime Victims Fund (CVF) is financed by collections of fines, penalty assessments, and bond forfeitures from defendants convicted of federal crimes. Most collections stem from large corporate cases rather than individual offenders.

Authorizing Legislation: Victims of Crime Act of 1984

Administering Agency: Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)

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

Who Can Apply for Funding: Formula awards are distributed to all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories through their authorized state administering agency. Sub grants are awarded by the state administering agency to units of local government, local private agencies, and federally recognized tribes. Discretionary grants vary by solicitation.

How Funds are Distributed: Formula awards and transfers to other components are made per the statutory funding formula established by the Victims of Crime Act of 1984. Discretionary awards are made through a competitive, merit-based selection process. Award amounts and project periods vary by solicitation.

Program Goals:

- Sustain and expand cutting edge research that generates evidence-based practices and a solid base of victim-related statistical data through such vehicles as the National Crime Victimization Survey, the National Crime Statistics Exchange and the National Survey of Victim Service Providers.
- Direct additional assistance to federal crime victims provided primarily by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and U.S. Attorneys' Offices, especially in Indian Country.

Accomplishments: In FY 2015,

- Funded 170 victim assistance personnel through the Executive Office for U. S. Attorneys. An additional 12 victim specialist positions for Indian Country have been allocated but not filled yet.
- Funded 181 FBI victim specialists, which includes 45 positions across Indian Country.
- Enhanced the Nationwide Automated Victim Information and Notification System (VNS) for investigative, prosecutorial, and corrections components to meet victim notification requirements.
- Served 1,829 victims in Indian Country with Children's Justice Act funding. Compensated 133,868 of victims with Formula Compensation funding.

- As of December 2015, supported 283 sub-grants in FY 2015 to victim service providers with Formula Assistance funding.
- Provided training and technical assistance to 241 organizations and 67,333 individuals.
- Provided support to 52,291 American victims of terrorism or criminal mass violence through the Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve Fund that was set aside from the Crime Victims Fund by Congress following the Oklahoma City bombing.

FY 2015 Recipients of OVC Victim Compensation and Victim Assistance Formula Grant funds

Name of State	FY 2015 Victim Compensation Allocation	FY 2015 Victim Assistance Allocation
ALABAMA	\$ 900,000	\$ 29,522,268
ALASKA	390,000	4,909,151
ARIZONA	1,210,000	40,786,191
ARKANSAS	1,271,000	18,252,952
CALIFORNIA	20,069,000	232,722,931
COLORADO	4,106,000	32,553,473
CONNECTICUT	1,192,000	22,025,182
DELAWARE	776,000	6,099,408
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3,331,000	4,443,304
FLORIDA	4,250,000	119,556,240
GEORGIA	6,684,000	60,929,987
HAWAII	229,000	8,995,706
IDAHO	586,000	10,281,844
ILLINOIS	4,039,000	77,586,941
INDIANA	3,734,000	39,980,472
IOWA	2,071,000	19,095,346
KANSAS	719,000	17,879,815
KENTUCKY	217,000	26,913,399
LOUISIANA	484,000	28,327,109
MAINE	220,000	8,460,239
MARYLAND	1,813,000	36,267,251
MASSACHUSETTS	1,249,000	40,869,523
MICHIGAN	1,695,000	59,808,052
MINNESOTA	718,000	33,159,770
MISSISSIPPI	750,000	18,418,789
MISSOURI	2,410,000	36,789,013
MONTANA	277,000	6,625,856
NEBRASKA	117,000	11,760,309
NEVADA	2,449,000	17,491,274
NEW HAMPSHIRE	223,000	8,440,633
NEW JERSEY	2,384,000	53,992,667
NEW MEXICO	663,000	12,981,609
NEW YORK	9,376,000	118,676,064
NORTH CAROLINA	3,558,000	60,012,054
NORTH DAKOTA	356,000	4,925,609
OHIO	4,857,000	69,888,068
OKLAHOMA	2,558,000	23,709,133
OREGON	1,518,000	24,260,854
PENNSYLVANIA	4,475,000	77,028,140
RHODE ISLAND	549,000	6,814,938
SOUTH CAROLINA	3,940,000	29,421,155
SOUTH DAKOTA	235,000	5,606,032
TENNESSEE	4,408,000	39,696,179

TEXAS	20,523,000	161,830,424
UTAH	2,909,000	18,112,508
VERMONT	250,000	4,249,812
VIRGINIA	911,000	50,330,687
WASHINGTON	4,192,000	42,761,431
WEST VIRGINIA	1,159,000	11,573,723
WISCONSIN	2,459,000	34,957,532
WYOMING	683,000	3,996,005
AMERICAN SAMOA	0	526,270
GUAM	0	1,163,549
N. MARIANA ISLANDS	0	508,112
PUERTO RICO	985,000	21,736,239
VIRGIN ISLANDS	163,000	1,123,431
TOTAL	\$ 141,290,000	\$ 1,958,834,647

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

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OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Crimesolutions.gov

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$3.0M
Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: +\$3.0M



Program Description

Purpose: To provide practitioners and policymakers with a central, credible online source of information about what works in criminal justice, juvenile justice, and crime victim services.

Authorizing Legislation: Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (sections 201 and 202).

Administering Agency: National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

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

Who Can Apply for Funding: The most recent contract action was limited to small businesses. State and local governments, federal agencies, U.S. Territories, federally recognized Indian tribal governments, private and public nonprofit organizations, for-profit organizations, institutions of higher education, and qualified individuals may submit evaluation studies for review to be included in the CrimeSolution.gov evidence clearinghouse.

How Funds are Distributed: NIJ issues two competitive contracts to:

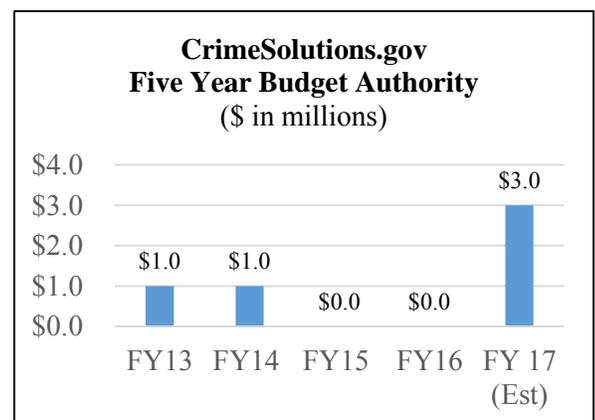
- 1) Coordinate the evidence review process and provide content; and
- 2) Provide website and technical support.

Program Goals:

- Identify programs and practices that are being used and that show promise and merit further exploration.
- Evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of programs.
- Share the results of evidence-based research with criminal justice communities.

Accomplishments:

- CrimeSolutions.gov receives an average of 1,800 visitors per day and is among the most widely used resource of its kind.
- CrimeSolutions.gov helps decision-makers at the federal, state, and local level with research, budgetary, and program development decisions.



For additional information, please visit the NIJ website: <http://www.nij.gov/> or <http://www.crimesolutions.gov/>.

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OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence (CEV)

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$23.0M
 Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: +\$15.0M



Program Description:

Purpose: To address and prevent the exposure of children to trauma and violence —whether as victims or witnesses. More than 60% of kids in the U.S. have been exposed to crime, abuse, and violence – many in their own homes. This exposure to violence can disrupt brain development and increase the risk of serious physical illness, psychological issues, criminal behavior later in life, and becoming part of a cycle of violence. This initiative was created to:

- 1) Prevent children’s exposure to violence;
- 2) Mitigate the negative impact of such exposure when it does occur; and
- 3) Spread awareness about the problem and about effective strategies to ameliorate its harms.

Authorizing Legislation: Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts

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

DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2: Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations and uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America’s crime victims

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

How Funds are Distributed: In FY 2016, OJJDP will issue a competitive solicitation for new youth violence prevention sites. OJJDP will also support training and technical assistance under this program, with a particular focus on enhancing tribal nations’ capacity.

The initial eight sites were selected through a competitive process and received grants as follows:

Grantee	Phase I*	Phase II**		Phase III**	Total
	Oct 2010 - Sept 2011	Oct 2011 – Sept 2013	Oct 2013 – Sept 2014	Oct 2014	
1) Boston, MA	\$160,000	\$2,000,000	\$610,000	\$612,260	\$3,382,260
2) Grand Forks, ND	\$159,967	\$2,000,000	\$610,000	\$612,260	\$3,382,227
3) Shelby County, TN	\$159,099	\$2,000,000	\$610,000	\$612,260	\$3,381,359
4) Cuyahoga County, OH	\$157,873	\$2,000,000	\$610,000	\$612,260	\$3,380,133
5) Portland, ME	\$160,000	\$500,000	\$610,000	\$612,260	\$1,882,260
6) Multnomah County, OR	\$159,349	\$500,000	\$610,000	\$612,261	\$1,881,610
7) Rocky Boy’s Reservation, MT	\$153,210	\$1,000,000	\$360,000	\$300,000	\$1,813,210
8) Rosebud Sioux Tribe, SD	\$159,534	\$1,000,000	\$360,000	\$300,000	\$1,819,534

*Phase I = Needs assessment and strategic planning process

**Phase II & III– Implementation

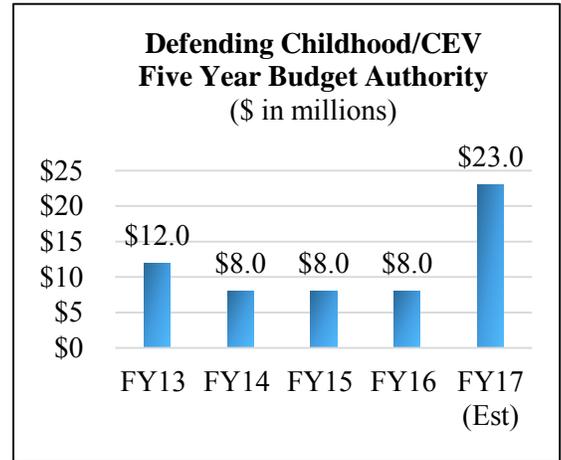
Program Goals:

- OJJDP requires grantees to integrate prevention, intervention, treatment, and community organizing strategies in order to provide a comprehensive continuum of care to children and teens, ages 0 through 17.
- Additionally, OJJDP requires grantees to implement evidence-based strategies as demonstrated through outcome evaluations.

Accomplishments:

From October 2011 through September 2014¹, the Defending Childhood/CEV Program:

- Provided treatment to more than 26,000 individuals;
- Trained almost 10,000 professionals;
- Educated over 150,000 community members; and
- Released over 500 publications and advertisements potentially reaching almost 8 million people.



Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$12.0	\$8.0	\$8.0	\$8.0	\$23.0 Requested
Total Funding Awarded [^]	\$10.7	\$7.0	\$6.8	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	27	26	49	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	19	26	21	TBD	TBD

[^] Total Funding Awarded does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

For more information please visit: www.ojjdp.gov, <http://www.defendingchildhood.org/>, or <http://www.futureswithoutviolence.org/children-youth-teens/defending-childhood-initiative/>.

1. Numbers are based on six sites that participated in the evaluation by the Center for Court Innovation.

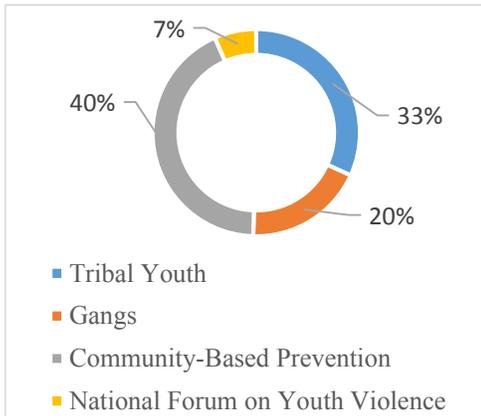
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

**Program Name: Delinquency Prevention Program
(formerly Title V: Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants)**

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$42.0M
Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: +\$24.5M

FY 2015 Activities Chart



Program Description

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

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

This program includes the:

- 1) Tribal Youth Program;
- 2) Gang Prevention Program;
- 3) Community-Based Violence Prevention Program*; and
- 4) National Forum on Youth Violence Program*.

*These two programs were funded as carve-outs under the Delinquency Prevention Program in FY 2015.

Authorizing Legislation: This program is authorized under sections 261 and 262 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended

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

DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2: Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations and uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America’s crime victims

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
Tribal Youth (through CTAS)	Federally recognized tribes and Alaskan Native villages, however, tribes and villages may partner with others as applicable.	Grants	Between \$300k-\$500k for 36 months
Gang Prevention	States, territories, units of local government, federally recognized tribal governments, non-profit and for-profit organizations, and institutions of higher education. For-profit organizations must agree to waive any profit or fees for services.	Cooperative Agreements	Up to \$750K for 36 months
Community-Based Violence Prevention	States, territories, units of local government, and federally recognized tribal governments.	Cooperative Agreements	Up to \$1.5M for 36 months
National Forum on Youth Violence	Units of local government, including state agencies (only if targeted to a local community), and federally recognized tribal governments.	Grants	Up to \$20,000 for 12 months

Program Goals:

- Promote reform through the adoption of evidence-based practices and a developmentally appropriate approach to juvenile justice.

- Promote efforts to strengthen the protective factors that can promote healthy development and insulate youth from risky behavior.

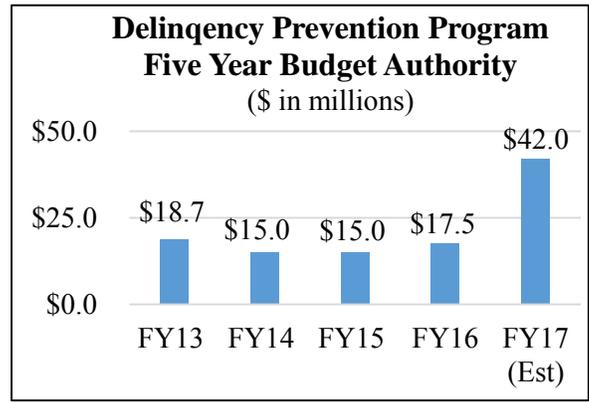
Accomplishments:

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](http://DelinquencyPreventiononCrimeSolutions.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.



Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$18.7	\$15.0	\$15.0	\$17.5	\$42.0 Requested
Total Funding Awarded^	\$13.0	\$12.7	\$12.7	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	150	136	160	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	26*	31**	60***	TBD	TBD

* FY13 – Includes Tribal Youth, Gang Prevention, and Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws awards.

** FY14 – Includes Tribal Youth, Gang Prevention, Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws, Juvenile Justice and Education Collaboration Assistance awards.

***FY15 – Includes Tribal Youth, Gang Prevention, National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention, and Community-Based Violence Prevention awards.

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

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

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: DNA Analysis, Capacity Enhancement, and Other Forensic Activities

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$105.0M
 Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: -\$20.0M

FY 2014 DNA Analysis & other Forensic Activities (\$ in millions)

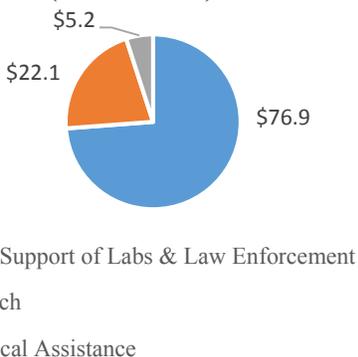


Fig.1: [NIJ Forensic Science Report for FY 2014](#)

Program Description:

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

Authorizing Legislation: Created through Department of Justice appropriation acts

Administering Agency: National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

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

Who Can Apply for Funding: Eligibility varies by solicitation.

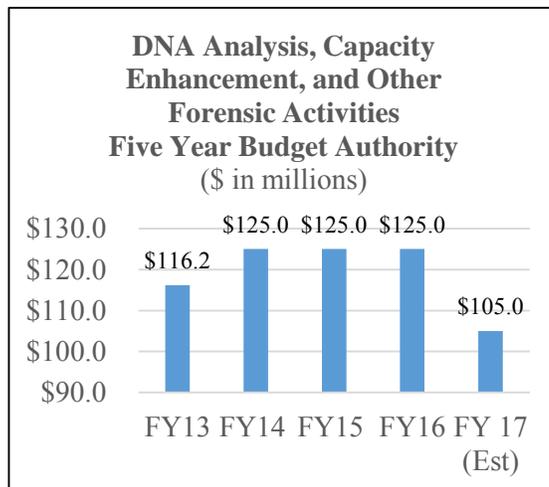
How Funds are Distributed: Award type, term, and amounts vary by solicitation.

Program Goals:

- To increase laboratory capacity and address backlogs;
- To support research and development to advance the field;
- To provide training and technical assistance.

Accomplishments:

- Over 2,000 cases were closed and/or solved through the *Solving Cold Cases with DNA* program. (Since 2005, over 129,000 cases have been reviewed resulting in over 5,000 CODIS uploads and more than 1,900 CODIS hits)
- Through the *Postconviction Testing of DNA Evidence to Exonerate the Innocent* program, over 50,000 cases have been reviewed resulting in 24 exonerations. Two additional exonerations attributed to the program were byproducts rather than direct results of NIJ-funded DNA testing.
- Laboratories funded under the *DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction* program reported processing more than 550,000 cases since 2009. From those cases, over 247,000 DNA profiles have been uploaded to CODIS, resulting in more than 92,000 CODIS hits. In addition, more than 2 million database (convicted offender and arrestee) samples have been uploaded resulting in an additional 26,687 hits.
- Since 2009, through its core team of scientists, NIJ has supported more than 300 research and development awards related to forensic science totaling over \$125 million. These projects have resulted in more than 290 scientific publications, 760 presentations, and 90 technical reports.



Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$116.2	\$125.0	\$125.0	\$125.0	\$105.0 Requested
Total Funding Awarded [^]	\$95.1	\$104.4	\$106.0	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	372	442	338	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	174	194	192	TBD	TBD

[^] Total Funding Awarded does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

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

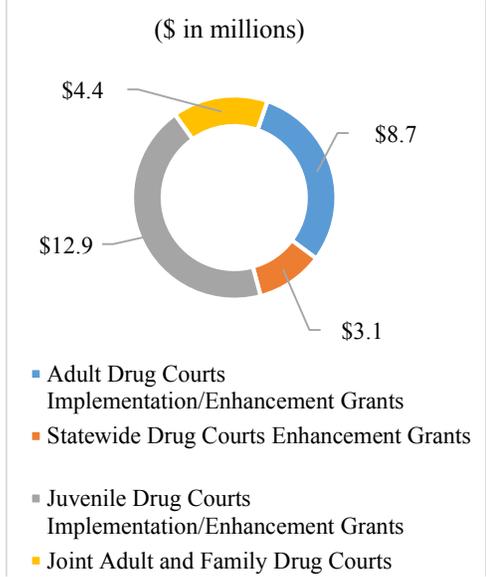
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$42.0M
 Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: No change

FY 2014 Drug Court Activities



Program Description

Purpose: To help state, local, and tribal jurisdictions develop and implement drug courts that integrate substance abuse treatment, mandatory drug testing, sanctions and incentives, and transitional services in a judicially-supervised court setting.

Drug courts are the most researched criminal justice intervention in use today. They have proven to be a solid investment of federal dollars with a 25-year track record of success in diverting drug-addicted individuals from incarceration, reducing their risk of recidivism, and improving public safety and health.

Authorizing Legislation: Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

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

Who Can Apply for Funding: States, state courts, local courts, units of local government, and Indian tribal governments

How Funds are Distributed: Through a competitive process, awards are made as grants as follows:

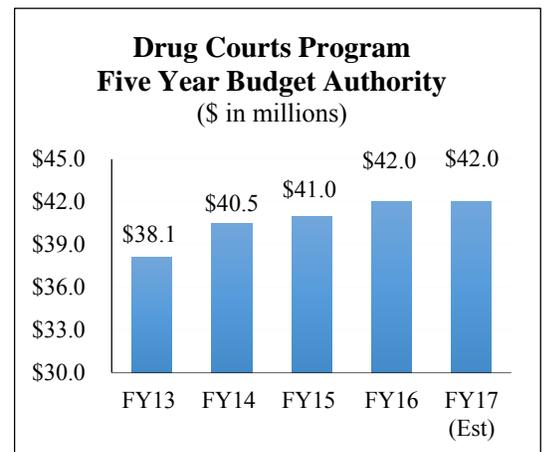
Activity	Award Length	Amounts
Adult Drug Courts Implementation and Enhancement Grants	24-36 months	\$200K - \$350K
Statewide Enhancement	36 months	Up to \$1.5M
Juvenile Drug Courts Implementation and Enhancement Grants	48 months	Up to \$425K
Joint Adult and Family Drug Courts	36 months	\$300K - \$350K

Program Goals:

BJA promotes the timely dissemination of information emerging from research on addiction science, substance abuse treatment and drug courts through BJA and the National Institute of Justice’s (NIJ) joint [Adult Drug Court Research to Practice \(R2P\) Initiative](#).

Accomplishments:

The NIJ Multisite Adult Drug Court Evaluation found that participants reported less criminal activity and were less likely to be rearrested than comparable offenders. The study also found that participants were less likely to report drug use and test positive for drug use than comparable offenders.



Drug courts programs generated an average savings of \$5,680 to \$6,208 per offender overall, largely due to reductions in costs associated with recidivism even though the investment in treatment costs was higher for drug courts participants than it was for comparable offenders.

BJA recently announced 10 new Mentor Adult Drug Courts to serve as hosts for visitors interested in learning first-hand how Drug Courts operate. These courts will also participate in studies on the model as well as for the development, identification, and testing of promising practices. For more information, visit: <http://www.ndci.org/training/visit-mentor-court>

Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$38.1	\$40.5	\$41.0	\$42.0	\$42.0 requested
Total Funding Awarded [^]	\$24.9*	\$23.0	\$23.0	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	248	214	152	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	68	64	63	TBD	TBD

*Includes \$989K in prior year funding.

[^]Total Funding Awarded does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

For additional information, please visit: [BJA Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program](#).

¹ <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/bja/205621.pdf>

² <http://www.nij.gov/topics/courts/drug-courts/pages/research2practice.aspx>

³ <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/bja/197866.pdf>

⁴ http://www.ncjfcj.org/sites/default/files/keyprinciples.final_permplanning.pdf

⁵ <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/bja/188154.pdf>

⁶ <http://nij.gov/topics/courts/drug-courts/pages/madce.aspx>

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Economic, High-tech, and Cyber Crime Prevention (E-Crime)

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$15.0M
Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: + \$2.0M

Program Description

Purpose. To enhance the capacity of state, local, and tribal criminal justice systems to prevent, investigate, and respond to economic, cyber, and high-tech crimes through specialized training and technical assistance.

These training classes are provided both in a classroom setting and online and are supported by the grant funds allowing state, local, territorial, and tribal officers, investigators, and prosecutors to attend the classes at no charge to their agency. These grant funds also provide technical assistance to agencies, upon request, to assist with specific needs or investigative support.

A portion of these funds also support the [Intellectual Property Enforcement Program \(IPEP\)](#).

Authorizing Legislation: Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

DOJ Strategic Objective 1.4: Combat cyber-based threats and attacks through the use of all available tools, strong public-private partnerships and the investigation and prosecution of cyber threat actors.

Who Can Apply for Funding: Nonprofit or for-profit organizations and institutions of higher education, tribal jurisdictions, and units of local government. For-profit organizations must agree to forgo any profit or management fee. Applicants must demonstrate the capacity to provide training and technical assistance nationwide.

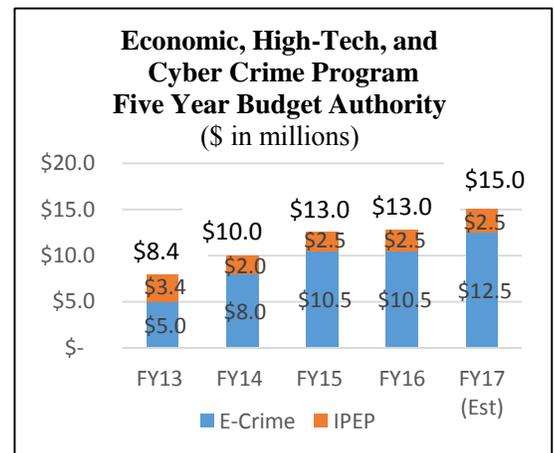
How Funds are Distributed: Through a competitive process, awards are made as grants for up to \$6.0 million for a 12-month project period. Supplemental awards may be made based on the availability of funding, strategic priorities, assessment of the quality of the management of the award (for example, timeliness and quality of progress reports), and assessment of the progress of the work funded under the award.

Program Goals:

- Ensure that small and underserved law enforcement agencies in rural and remote jurisdictions benefit from the trainings.
- Increase the number of online classes to reduce costs for officers to receive training.
- As the amount of digital evidence continues to grow exponentially, encourage law enforcement and prosecutors to work closely together to address the growing use of technology needed for collecting or producing such evidence in connection with preventing economic, high-tech, or internet crime.

Accomplishments: In Fiscal Year 2014:

- Over 60 publications were developed and distributed both in print and downloadable online showing a 15% increase over the previous year.
- 26 classroom style trainings were developed and made available for presentation nationwide. Older classes were removed and newer classes were added based on changes in law, policies, and investigative advances.
- 8,974 students attended and completed online classes which was a 36% increase over the previous year.
- Assisted with over 34,500 technical support activities to include analytical products, in-person sessions, and telephone/email assistance showing a 28% increase over the previous year.



- Developed and implemented the Law Enforcement Cyber Center to provide a comprehensive website for chiefs, officers, investigators, and prosecutors to find resource materials, training announcements, and assistance guidelines for cyber related crimes.

Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount available for E-Crime <i>(after IPEP carve-out)</i>	\$5.0	\$8.0	\$10.5	\$10.5	\$12.5 Requested
Total Funding Awarded [^]	\$4.0	\$6.7	\$6.0	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	1*	1*	10	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	1	1	1	TBD	TBD

*Supplemental awards were made.

[^]Total Funding Awarded does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

For additional information, please visit: the [National White Collar Crime Center](#), the [High-Tech Crime Investigation](#) website, or the [IACP Law Enforcement Cyber Center](#).

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Firearm Locks Distribution and Safe Storage Program

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$0M
 Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: No Change

Program Description

Purpose: To reduce deaths and injuries resulting from unlocked firearms by distributing free firearms locks and educating current or potential firearms owners about precautions they can take to ensure their firearms do not pose a danger to children or the community.

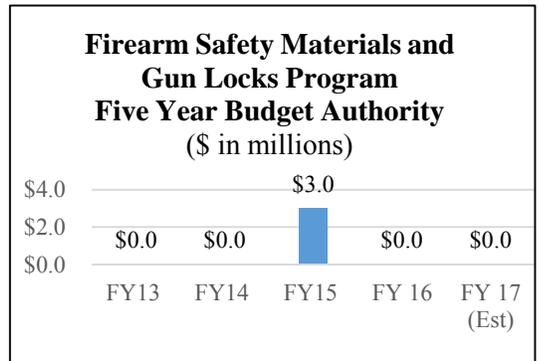
Authorizing Legislation: Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

Who Can Apply for Funding: Nonprofit organizations (including tribal nonprofit or for-profit organizations), for-profit organizations, faith-based and community organizations, institutions of higher education (including tribal institutions of higher education), and consortiums. For-profit organizations must agree to waive any profit or fees for services.

How Funds are Distributed: Through a competitive process, in FY 2015 one award was made as a cooperative agreement for \$2.4M for a 24-month project period. BJA also entered into an Inter-Agency Agreement with the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) for \$200,000 to conduct an evaluation of the program.

Program Goals: The NIJ evaluation will inform BJA on how to increase the use of simple safety devices among gun owners—both current and new owners and owners in different settings (e.g., urban, suburban, and rural). The research will also provide insight into the effectiveness of partnerships and the most effective organizations who should be involved in implementing interventions to address firearm safety. Pending the outcome of the evaluation, additional funding for this program is not being requested.



Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Available	\$0	\$0	\$3.0	\$0	\$0 Requested
Total Funding Awarded [^]	N/A	N/A	\$2.6	N/A	N/A
Number of Applications	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	N/A
Number of Awards	N/A	N/A	1*	N/A	N/A

*Additionally, BJA entered into an Inter-Agency Agreement with the National Institute of Justice (NIJ).

[^]Total Funding Awarded does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

For additional information, please visit: <http://safefirearmsstorage.org/> and the [BJA Solicitation](#).

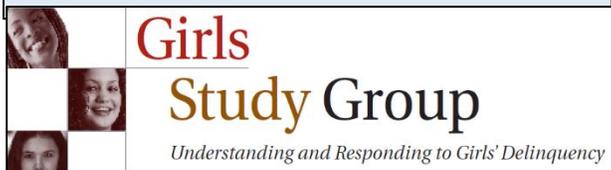
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OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS
Program Name: Girls in the Juvenile Justice System
(Also known as the National Girls Initiative)

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$2.0M
 Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: No change*

*In FY 2017, this program is requested as a separate line-item appropriation in the budget. In FY 2016, the program was a carve-out of the Delinquency Prevention Program.



Program Description

Purpose: To provide programming specific to the needs of girls in the juvenile justice system through responses and strategies that consider gender and the special needs of girls, including trauma informed screening, assessment, and care.

Activities are designed to increase knowledge regarding “what works” for girls at risk of involvement or already involved in the juvenile justice system.

The National Girls Initiative provides grants that support community-based prevention and diversion programs for status-offending girls, school-based programs for high-risk elementary and middle-school girls, mentoring programs specifically for girls, girls’ group homes, and dedicated probation officers.

Authorizing Legislation: Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts

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

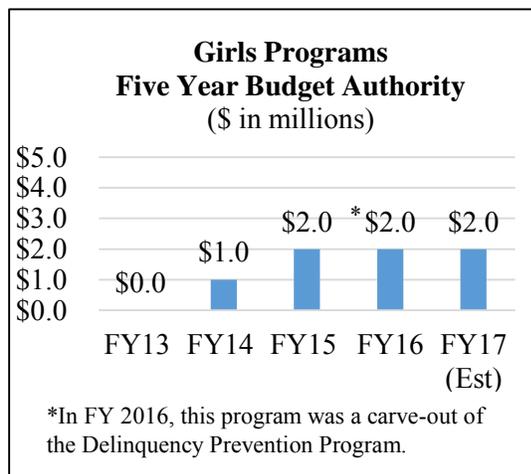
DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2: Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations and uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America’s crime victims

Who Can Apply for Funding: States, territories, units of local government, federally recognized tribal governments, nonprofit and for-profit organizations (including tribal organizations), and institutions of higher education (including tribal institutions of higher education). For-profit organizations must agree to waive any profit or fees for services.

How Funds are Distributed: Through a competitive process, awards are made in the form of grants for up to 36 months.

Program Goals: OJJDP supports programs that:

- Integrate family, community, and systems of care (i.e. mental health);
- Promote healing from trauma caused by physical and sexual abuse;
- Promote the personal development of girls’ individual strengths;
- Support on-going, positive relationships between girls and older women; and
- Promote the placement of girls that do not pose a public safety risk in non-residential treatment facilities close to their homes and provide small gender-responsive, culturally competent residential facilities for girls who do pose a public safety risk.



Accomplishments:

Through the National Girls Initiative, OJJDP:

- Made Innovation Awards to three Girls Coalitions (Iowa Commission on the Status of Women, Connecticut Juvenile Justice Alliance, and the San Francisco Alliance for Girls) to:
 - Collaborate with state juvenile justice specialists, state advisory groups, local governments, and tribal councils to develop community-based, gender-specific, trauma-informed programs for girls in their states and localities;
 - Reduce arrests and detention for girls for status offenses, violation of protection orders or warrants and other technical violations, simple assault, domestic violence, and domestic minor sex trafficking; and
 - Implement gender-specific, culturally-responsive, trauma informed services for girls.
- Created a public/private partnership with the NoVo Foundation to support four additional Girls Coalitions (Hawaii Girls Court, Southwest Key, National Compadres, Pittsburgh Center for Law and Justice).

Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$0	\$1.0	\$2.0	*[\$2.0]	\$2.0 Requested
Total Funding Awarded [^]	\$0	\$0.9	\$1.7	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	0	3	8	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	0	3	7	TBD	TBD

*In FY 2016, this program was a carve-out of the Delinquency Prevention Program.

[^] Total Funding Awarded does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

For additional information, please visit: [OJJDP Girls Delinquency](#).

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS
Program Name: Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$5.4M
 Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: +\$2.9M



Figure 1: From DC Public Defender Service (<http://www.pdsdc.org/>)

Program Description:

Purpose: To assess and improve the quality of indigent defense services for juveniles in the U.S.

This program provides funding and other resources to:

- Develop effective, well-resourced model juvenile indigent defender offices;
- Develop and implement standards of practice and policy for the effective management of such offices; and
- Provide cost-effective and innovative training for the juvenile indigent defense bar and court-appointed counsel working on behalf of juvenile indigent defendants, particularly in rural, remote and underserved areas.

Authorizing Legislation: Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts

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

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

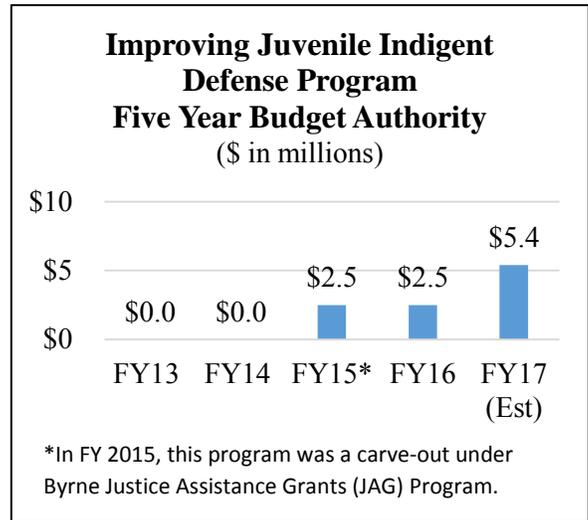
Who Can Apply for Funding and How Funds are Distributed: Through a competitive process, awards are made as follows:

Category	Who Can Apply for Funding	Award Type	Award Amounts	Award Period
Planning Grants	States, territories, units of local government, and federally recognized tribal governments	Grant	Up to \$125K	12 months
Defender Resource Centers	Non-profit and for-profit organizations, and institutions of higher education. Includes tribal organizations and institutions of higher education. For-profit organizations must agree to forgo any profit or management fee.	Cooperative Agreement	Up to \$500K	36 months
Training & Technical Assistance		Cooperative Agreement	Up to \$1.28M	24 months

Program Goals:

The program promotes collaboration among critical stakeholders, including juvenile defenders, defender supervisors, juvenile court judges, policy makers, mental health professionals, juvenile justice agency leaders, community advocates, state level decision-makers, juvenile probation, schools, prosecutors, police, youth and family serving organizations, detention and corrections organizations, and others to encourage their participation in educational programs on adolescent development, trauma informed care, and other topics impacting the effective assistance of counsel.

Accomplishments: This was a new program in 2015.



Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$0	\$0	[\$2.5]*	\$2.5	\$5.4 Requested
Total Funding Awarded^	\$0	\$0	\$2.2	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	0	0	12	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	0	0	8	TBD	TBD

* In FY 2015, this program was a carve-out under Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG).

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

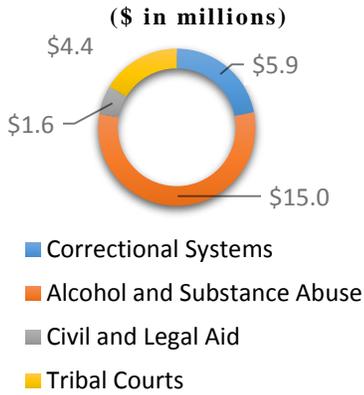
For additional information, please visit: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/>.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS
Program Name: Indian Country Initiatives

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: 7%
 Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: + \$84.0M

**FY 2014 BJA
 Indian Country Activities**



Program Description

Purpose: To assist tribes in improving the functioning of their justice systems and making their communities safer. Programs include:

1. Tribal Justice System Infrastructure: To renovate justice system facilities on tribal lands used for the rehabilitation and incarceration of offenders subject to tribal jurisdiction.
2. Alcohol and Substance Abuse: To plan, implement, or enhance tribal justice strategies to address crime issues related to alcohol and substance abuse.
3. Civil and Legal Assistance: To strengthen and improve the representation of all defendants in tribal court criminal proceedings and indigent litigants in civil cases under tribal jurisdiction.
4. Tribal Courts Assistance: To develop, implement, and enhance tribal judicial systems.

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

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

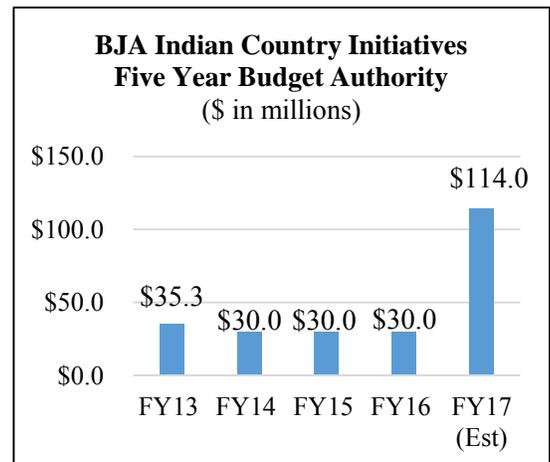
Who Can Apply for Funding and How Funds are Distributed: Through a competitive process, awards are made as grants as follows:

Program	Who Can Apply for Funding	Amounts per grant
Tribal Justice System Infrastructure Program	Federally Recognized Tribal Governments	Approximately \$1.0M
Alcohol and Substance Abuse	Federally Recognized Tribal Governments	Between \$250K and \$750K
Tribal Courts	Federally Recognized Tribal Governments	Between \$250K and \$750K
Tribal Civil and Criminal Legal Assistance (TCCLA)	Non-profit organizations, defined as 501(c)(3) by Internal Revenue Code, including tribal enterprises and educational institutions are eligible.	Up to \$875K

Program Goals:

BJA seeks to support tribes in:

- Developing culturally specific alternatives to incarceration;
- Ensuring that tribal jails comply with standards on such issues such as inmate classification, health services, sanitation, preventative maintenance, discipline, grievance procedures, offender services and activities, and staffing.
- Applying national jail standards to facility construction and maintenance.
- Developing data-driven, comprehensive programming including the use of validated risk assessments.



Accomplishments: Examples include:

- **Alcohol and Substance Abuse:** Funded the Safe Disposal Program in the Pueblo of Isleta to reduce prescription drug abuse. The Isleta police department collected three times the amount of unused prescription drugs as in the past and partnered with the Albuquerque police to use their approved furnace to safely and cleanly incinerate the drugs.
- **Tribal Courts:** Funded a mobile court bus for the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe to serve the residents of their vast 2.8 million-acre reservation. Without access to transportation, individuals were failing to appear in court and being fined repeatedly for contempt leading to large debts.
- **Tribal Civil and Criminal Legal Assistance Program:** BJA hosted a dialogue with tribes and released a publication entitled, [Tribal Law and Order Act: Enhanced Sentencing Authority – Tribal Code Development Considerations Quick-Reference Overview & Checklist](#). BJA continues to fund the Tribal Law and Order Resource Center website, tloa.ncai.org/, a one-stop website for information on TLOA activities.

Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$35.3	\$30.0	\$30.0	\$30.0	\$114.0 requested
Total Funding Awarded^	\$25.1	\$24.2	\$20.7	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	219	223	192	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	48	53	35	TBD	TBD

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

For additional information, please visit:

- [Tribal Justice Systems Infrastructure;](#)
- [Alcohol and Substance Abuse;](#)
- [Tribal Courts;](#)
- [Tribal Civil and Criminal Legal Assistance;](#) or
- [Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitations \(CTAS\).](#)

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Indigent Defense Initiative --Answering Gideon’s Call

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$5.4M
Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: +\$5.4M

Program Description

Purpose: To ensure that our criminal justice system is fair and equitable by improving public defense. As required by the United States Constitution, no person should face potential time in jail without first having the aid of a lawyer with the time, ability and resources to present an effective defense.

This program provides funding and resources to support changes in state and local criminal court practices:

- Direct hiring of defense attorneys;
- Specialized training and technical assistance to court-appointed counsel and public defenders;
- Support for creation of systems for delivery of public defense that meet the ABA’s Ten Principles of Public Defense Delivery Systems;
- Resources to support the Right to Counsel (R2C) National Campaign; and
- Support to build strong leadership in public defender offices around the country.

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

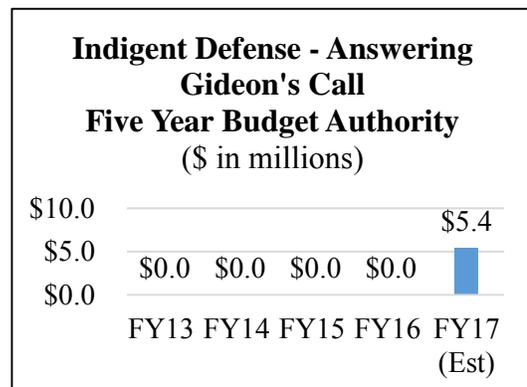
DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs

Who Can Apply for Funding and How Funds are Distributed: Through a competitive process, BJA makes the following awards:

Activity	Who Can Apply for Funding	Award Type	Amount & Length
Smart Defense	State or local government agencies, independent boards or commissions, state or local public defender organizations, and other organizations, including nonprofit organizations (including tribal nonprofit organizations)	Grants	Up to \$400,000 for 24 months
Training and Technical Assistance	Private nonprofit organizations (including faith-based, and community organizations), public universities, and colleges	Cooperative agreements	Up to \$720,000 for 36 months

Program Goals:

1. Smart Defense. BJA funds state and local jurisdictions to work with researchers to build the knowledge base for providing and improving public defense services.
2. Training and technical assistance. BJA addresses public defense needs and gaps as they present at different levels in each state. BJA’s current defense initiatives are listed on the [BJA Adjudication webpage](#) (In the Overview, select “Read More”).



Accomplishments:

BJA is supporting reform in:

- Michigan, Nevada, Utah and Mississippi by engaging state Supreme Court judges and state legislators to assess what defense services are currently being provided and establish state standards on what is needed.
- Colorado, Wisconsin, and New Jersey by replicating the Kentucky Defender manual on pretrial advocacy with support from the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers (NACDL). All of the public defenders in each state will be trained on how to advocate for pretrial release based on a validated risk assessment tool with the goal to improve public safety by getting the correct risk mitigation strategy for each defendant.
- Rhode Island and Tennessee by conducting workload studies to identify offices’ needs in providing effective assistance of counsel.

Additionally, another BJA-funded partner, Gideon’s Promise (GP), has recently:

- Partnered with public defender offices across the country to build a community of attorneys to drive public defense reform. The comprehensive model for change emphasizes client-centered values, ongoing trial advocacy training, mentoring, leadership development, and community building.
- Established the Law School Partnership Project, enlisting 19 top law schools to support graduates to work at public defender offices to transform their systems through a 3-year training and mentoring program.
- Trained chief defenders and senior lawyers from public defender offices in how to integrate the GP model into their offices/states. In 2015, 77 chiefs from across the country attended the program/training.

Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5.4 requested
Total Funding Awarded	\$1.3*	\$0.5*	\$0	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	7	2**	0	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	3	2	0	TBD	TBD

*Funded under Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program

**Supplements were given to current grantees based on quality and progress of work funded.

For additional information, please visit: [BJA Adjudication webpage](#).

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Intellectual Property Enforcement Program

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$2.5M*
Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: No change
*Carve-out from Economic, High-tech, Cybercrime Prevention Program



Program Description

Purpose: To prevent and prosecute intellectual property (IP) crimes by improving the capacity of state and local criminal justice systems.

IP crimes include violations of copyrights, patents, trademarks, trade secrets, and other forms of intellectual property both in the United States and abroad.

This grant program supports grantee efforts to:

- Establish task forces to conduct investigations, forensic analyses, and prosecutions;
- Educate the public and law enforcement professionals about IP crime to prevent, deter, and identify criminal violations of IP laws; and
- Acquire equipment to conduct investigations and forensic analysis of evidence.

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

DOJ Strategic Objective 2.4: Investigate and prosecute corruption, economic crimes, and transnational organized crime.

Who Can Apply for Funding: State, local, federally-recognized Indian tribal governments, and municipal law enforcement agencies, to include law enforcement agencies within institutions of higher education (including tribal institutions of higher education), and prosecutors.

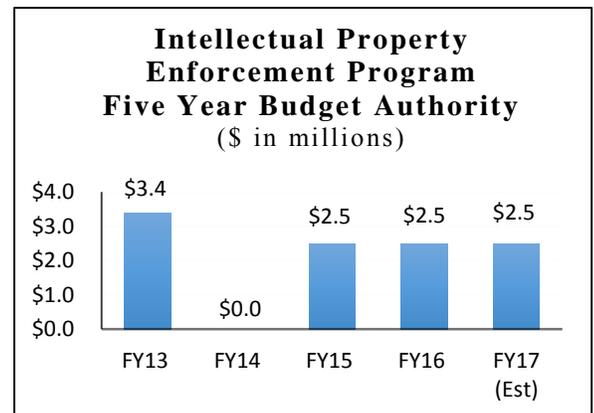
How Funds are Distributed: Awards are made as grants for up to \$400,000 for a 24-month project period through a competitive process.

Program Goals:

To increase effective collaboration and coordination between state and local law enforcement, prosecutors, multi-jurisdictional task forces, the FBI, and United States Attorneys' Offices. Under this program, grantees are required to establish and maintain such collaborations.

Accomplishments: Grantees of this program have:

- Arrested 4,822 individuals for violation of IP laws;
- Disrupted or dismantled 2,472 piracy/counterfeiting organizations;
- Seized \$367.2 million in counterfeit property, other property, and currency in conjunction with IP enforcement operations; and
- Trained over 1,500 investigators and prosecutors about IP in over 60 classes held in 41 states.



Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	[\$3.4]	[\$0.0]	[\$2.5]	[\$2.5]	[\$2.5] Requested
Total Funding Awarded^	\$3.1	\$2.0**	\$2.2	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	11*	25	22	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	11	4	10	TBD	TBD

* Prior year highest scoring unfunded applicants only.

** Funded with Economic High-tech and Cyber Crime Prevention funds.

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

For additional information, please visit: [BJA Intellectual Property Enforcement Program](#).

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS
Program Name: John R. Justice (JRJ) Program

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding*: \$0M
Vs. FY 2016 Request: \$0M
*Request would eliminate program.

Program Description

Purpose: To encourage qualified attorneys to choose careers as prosecutors and public defenders by providing loan repayment assistance through formula awards to state governments.

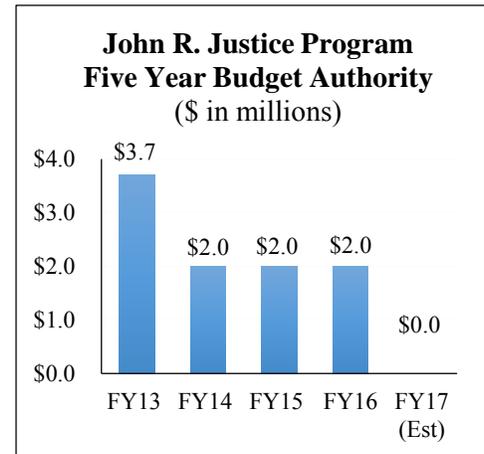
Authorizing Legislation: John R. Justice Prosecutors and Defenders Incentive Act of 2008 (42 USC 3797cc-21(j))

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

Who Can Apply for Funding: A single government agency designated to administer JRJ loan repayment programs by the governor of each state and territory or the mayor of the District of Columbia.

How Funds are Distributed: Awards are computed on a formula basis that provides each applicant with a minimum base funding level and then distributes remaining funds in proportion to each applicant's share of the national population.

Program Goals: This program is recommended for elimination.



For additional information, please visit: [John R. Justice Program](#).

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OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$14.0M
Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: +\$4.0M

FY 2014 Activities Chart

(\$ in millions)



Program Description

Purpose: To improve system-wide responses to mentally ill individuals in the criminal justice system. This program provides support to state, local, and tribal governments to develop and implement strategies that bring together criminal justice, social services, and public health agencies.

Authorizing Legislation: Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-416)

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

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

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

How Funds are Distributed: Through a competitive process, awards are made as grants as follows:

Activity	Award Period	Amounts (Up to)
Collaborative County Approaches – (Analysis and Planning)	24 months	\$150K
Implementation	36 months	\$250K
Expansion/Improvements	24 months	\$200K

Federal funds may cover no more than 80% of the total project costs. Grantees must match the other 20%.

Program Goals:

BJA emphasizes evidence-based strategies such as programs that address employment, housing, and education needs of the target population.

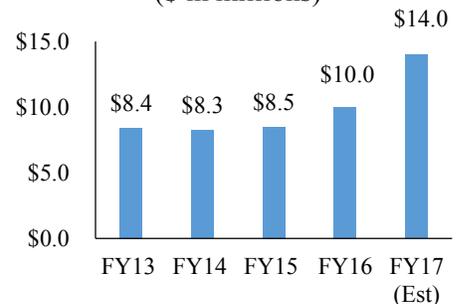
Accomplishments:

An [NIJ-funded evaluation](#) found that participants in two New York City mental health courts are significantly less likely to re-offend than similar offenders handled in the traditional court system. Today, more than 150 mental health courts exist, and more are being planned.

With BJA support, the Council of State Governments Justice Center has launched a free, online multimedia resource with the information teams need to plan, implement, sustain, or simply learn about mental health courts based on research and best practices from the field.

**Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program
Five Year Budget Authority**

(\$ in millions)



Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$8.4	\$8.3	\$8.5	\$10.0	\$14.0 Requested
Total Funding Awarded [^]	\$7.3	\$7.3	\$7.4	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	244	244*	172	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	34	36	31	TBD	TBD

*FY 2014 awards were made from a pool of unfunded FY 2013 applications.

[^] Total Funding Awarded does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

For additional information, please visit: [Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program](#).

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI)

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$30.0M
Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: + \$2.5M

Program Description

Purpose: To support states and tribes to examine their corrections-related spending, manage and allocate criminal justice populations more cost-effectively, and reinvest the savings in evidence-based strategies that reduce unnecessary incarceration and improve public safety.

The program provides grants and technical assistance that enable state and tribal grantees to conduct this data-driven analysis.

Authorizing Legislation: Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

DOJ Strategic Objective 3.3: Provide for the safe, secure, humane, and cost-effective confinement of detainees awaiting trial and/or sentencing, and those in the custody of the federal prison system



Figure 1: JRI Process Map

Who Can Apply for Funding and How Funds are Distributed:

Activity	Who Can Apply for Funding	Award Type	Amounts
State and Tribal Justice Reform Grants	State governments and federally recognized Indian tribal governments	Competitive discretionary grants available for 36 months	\$1.75M per award
Training Technical Assistance, and Evaluation	National nonprofit organizations with expertise needed to assist states with JRI process	Cooperative agreements	Varies depending on tasks

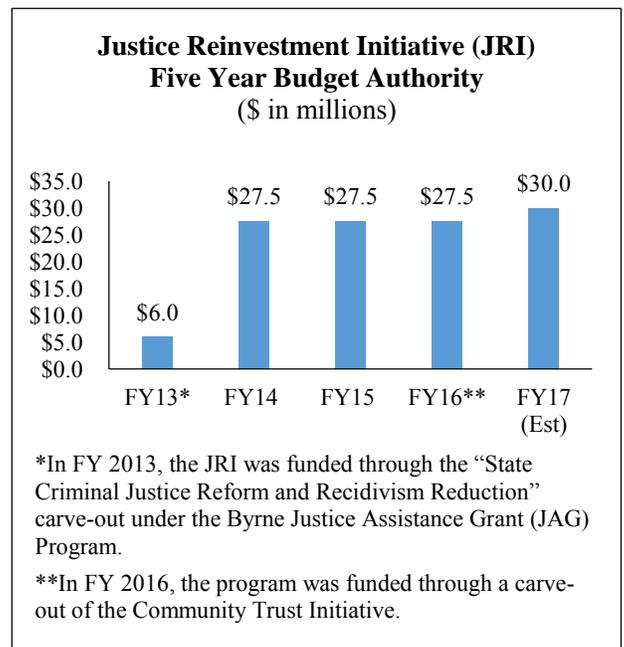
Program Goals:

In addition to reducing prison populations, this program encourages states to embrace a culture of greater collaboration, data-driven decision-making, and increased use of evidence-based practices. Each grantee must establish a governmental working group with bipartisan and inter-branch representation.

Accomplishments:

27 states across the nation are a part of the Justice Reinvestment Initiative. Some examples of JRI successes include:

- South Carolina has saved \$12.5 million while increasing public safety;
- Georgia’s prison population has decreased by 8%, saving over \$20 million alone in direct payments for counties to hold state prisoners in local jails;
- Kentucky's pretrial reforms have saved counties roughly \$25 million; and
- North Carolina's prison population decreased almost 5.6 percent between December 2011 and June 2013, allowing the state to close 10 prisons and use some of the savings to add 175 probation and parole officers.



For more information on success stories, please see:

https://www.bja.gov/programs/justicereinvestment/success_stories.html

Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	[\$6.0]*	\$27.5	\$27.5	[\$27.5]**	\$30.0 Requested
Total Funding Awarded^	\$4.9	\$22.7	\$20.9	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	6	12	21	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	4	10	11	TBD	TBD

* In FY 2013, the JRI was funded through the “State Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction” carve-out under the Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program.

** In FY 2016, the program was funded through a carve-out of the Community Trust Initiative.

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

For additional information, please visit: [Justice Reinvestment Initiative \(JRI\)](#).

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

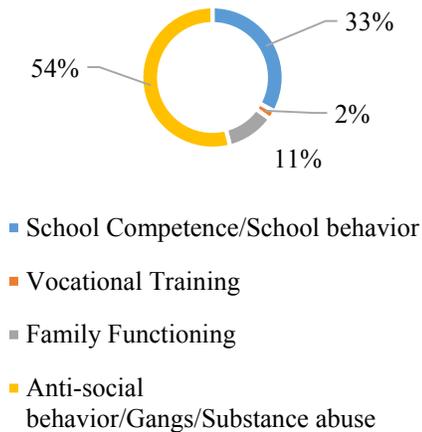
Program Name: Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$30.0M
Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: + \$30.0M

FY 2013* JABG-Funded Activities

*This was the only year the program was funded.



Program Description

Purpose: To encourage states and units of local government to implement accountability-based programs and services and strengthen the juvenile justice system.

States and sub-grantees must spend their JABG funds on programs in [17 distinct purpose](#) areas defined by Congress. The purpose areas encompass four types of activities:

- 1) Hiring staff;
- 2) Training staff;
- 3) Building infrastructure (expanding or renovating the physical facilities or developing information-sharing mechanisms that enable the juvenile and criminal justice systems, schools, and social services agencies to make more informed decisions regarding the early identification, control, supervision, and treatment of juveniles who repeatedly commit serious delinquent or criminal acts); and
- 4) Implementing direct service programs (e.g., specialty courts, restorative justice programs, programs that use graduated sanctions, and assessment services).

Authorizing Legislation: Part R of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796ee et seq.).

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

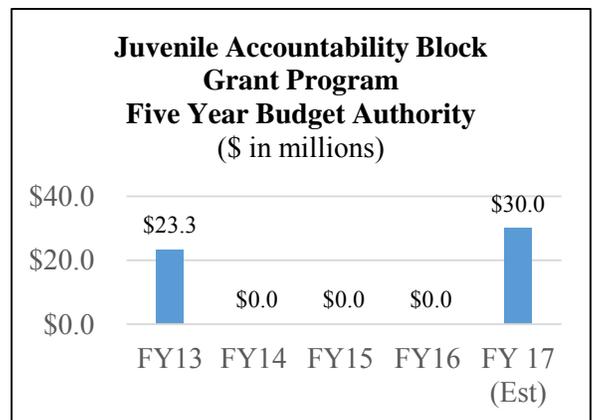
DOJ Strategic Objective 3.4: Reform and strengthen America’s criminal justice system by targeting the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society

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

How Funds are Distributed: The appropriated amount is distributed to all states, territories, and the District of Columbia through a formula based on population size.

Program Goals:

OJJDP encourages grantees to increase their capacity to efficiently track juveniles through the system, and provide enhanced options such as restitution, community service, victim-offender mediation, and other restorative justice sanctions that reinforce the mutual obligations of an accountability-based juvenile justice system.



Accomplishments:

Some examples of success stories and how states have used these funds include:

- Probation: Idaho used JABG funds to serve 2,662 juveniles on probation (about half of Idaho’s one-day juvenile probationer count). Only 255 of these youth committed a new offense (9.5%).

- Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders: Hawaii funded three programs in three counties to divert 2,280 youth charged with status offenses and first time violations away from locked detention and to the Honolulu Juvenile Justice Center. There, youth received intake services that included follow ups after 30 to 60 days, and were also referred to counseling services.

Application and Award History

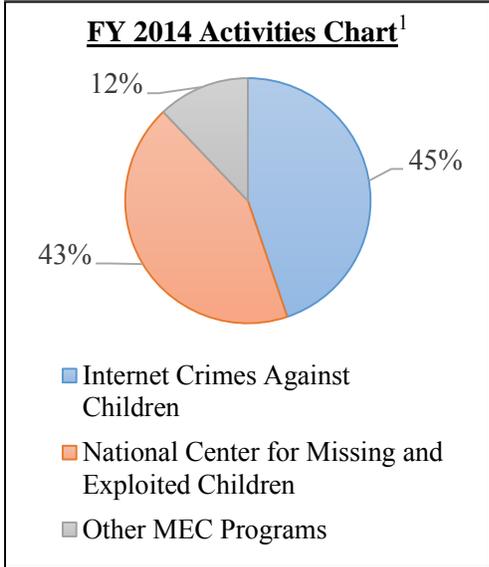
(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$23.3	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30.0 Requested
Total Funding Awarded [^]	\$19.2	\$0	\$0	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	69	0	0	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	69	0	0	TBD	TBD

[^] Total Funding Awarded does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

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

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS
Program Name: Missing and Exploited Children (MEC) Program

FY 2017 Request
 Total Funding: \$67.0M
 Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: - \$5.2M



Program Description

Purpose: To support and enhance the response to missing children and their families. Funds support:

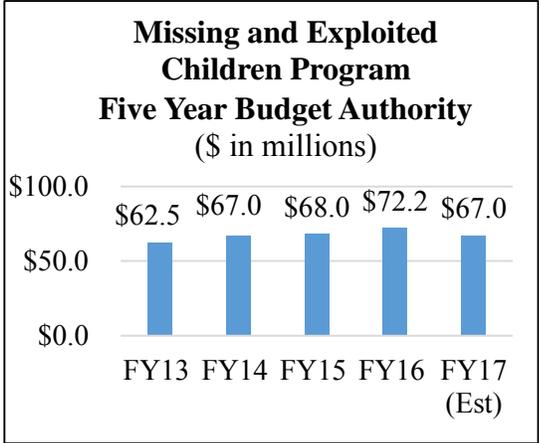
1. Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Program – to enhance the investigative response in missing and exploited children cases;
2. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children - to enhance information sharing among regional nonprofit organizations and state missing children clearinghouses as well as law enforcement agencies;
3. Amber Alert Program - a partnership between law-enforcement agencies, broadcasters, transportation agencies, and the wireless industry, to activate urgent bulletins in the most serious child-abduction cases; and
4. Other MEC program activities – to support training and technical assistance, research, and other activities such as Missing Children's Day.

Authorizing Legislation: Section 406 of the Missing Children's Assistance Act (42 U.S.C 5775) and the Protect Our Children Act of 2008.

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

DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2: Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations and uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America’s crime victims

Who Can Apply for Funding: Public agencies, including state agencies, units of local government (including federally recognized Indian tribal governments), public universities and colleges, and nonprofit and for-profit organizations(including faith-based, tribal, and community organizations). For-profit organizations must agree to forgo any profit or management fee. The only exception is the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children which is by invitation only.



How Funds are Distributed: Through a competitive process, awards are made as cooperative agreements for 12 month periods. Based on the availability of funds and determination of successful performance, OJJDP may provide continuation funding for as many as two additional

12- month increments. Awards amounts vary by program. See [OJJDP Award Information](#) for more information.

Program Goals:

- Disseminate best-practices and cutting edge information and technology (via training and technical assistance) to investigators, prosecutors, child protection agencies, children’s advocacy centers, and services providers on how best to respond to missing and/or child exploitation issues.
- Assist state and local governments as well as non-governmental organizations in developing a multidisciplinary response to child victimization issues.

Accomplishments:

- Since the program’s creation, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children’s Missing Children’s Division has assisted in the recovery of more than 200,000 missing children.
- Amber Alert has been responsible for the successful return of 767 children since the program’s inception. In 2014, 95% of children recovered as a result of Amber Alert were returned within 72 hours.
- ICAC task forces, which cover all 50 states, have conducted more than 66,000 investigations which resulted in the arrest of more than 8,300 individuals.

Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$62.5	\$67.0	\$68.0	\$72.2	\$67.0 Requested
Total Funding Awarded [^]	\$55.1	\$58.4	\$59.4	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	108	95	85	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	75	78	84	TBD	TBD

[^] Total Funding Awarded does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

For additional information, please visit: amberalert.gov, icactaskforce.org, or missingkids.com.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS
Program Name: Missing Persons with Alzheimer's Program

<u>FY 2017 Request</u>	
Total Funding:	\$0
Vs. FY 2016 Enacted:	No Change

Program Description

Purpose: To support law enforcement in locating and responding to the needs of missing persons with Alzheimer's and related dementia.

Authorizing Legislation: Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts

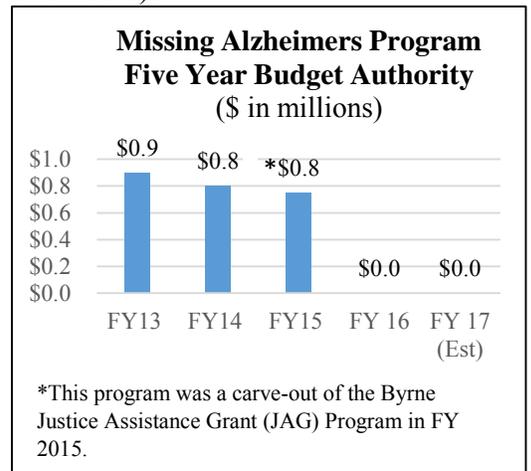
Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

Who Can Apply for Funding: Local law enforcement agencies (city, county, or federally recognized tribal) serving communities with a significant percentage of the population being 65 years of age or older.

How Funds are Distributed: Through a competitive process, awards are made as grants for up to \$120,000 for 24 months. Applicants are required to provide a minimum match equal to 25 percent of a qualified, full-time, law enforcement agency staff person's annual hours (not less than 520 hours).

Program Goals: Through its grantees, BJA has reached its goal of assisting law enforcement in addressing missing persons with Alzheimer's. BJA grantees are successfully moving forward, without additional federal funds, in assisting law enforcement and caregivers for those persons with Alzheimer's and related dementia.

Accomplishments: Products produced include pocket guides, training videos, evaluative questions to ask caregivers, model policies, training keys, podcasts, and [protocols](#) for a comprehensive approach for law enforcement and community partners to proactively prevent persons with Alzheimer's disease from wandering and to locate those who are reported missing.



Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$0.9	\$0.8	\$0.8*	\$0	\$0 Requested
Total Funding Awarded^	\$0.8	\$0.7	\$0.7	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	2	3	11	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	2	2	6	TBD	TBD

*This program was a carve-out of the Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program in FY 2015.

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

For additional information, please visit: related [BJA Publications](#), related [IACP Resources](#), or the BJA-funded [Project Lifesaver](#).

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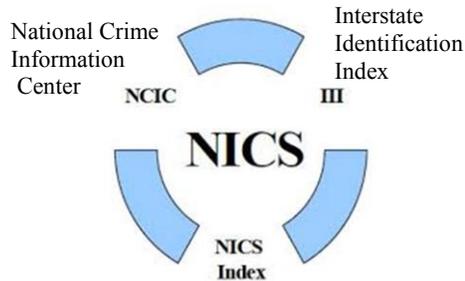
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$50.0M
Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: +\$2.0M

NCHIP supports multiple criminal history record databases and systems used to run a “NICS” background check:



Program Description

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

Authorizing Legislation: The Crime Identification Technology Act of 1998 (CITA), Pub. L. No. 105-251, 112 Stat.1871 (1998), codified at 42 USC Section 14601 et seq, as well as several other statutory provisionsⁱ

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

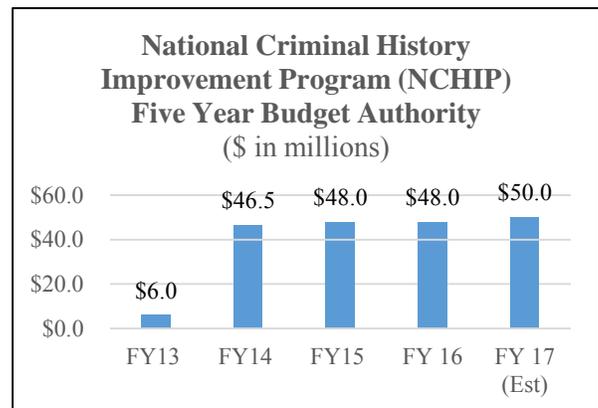
DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1: Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers

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 18 months. Funds are also allocated for national initiatives.

Program Goals: BJS is supporting states' efforts to:

1. Replace old and outdated systems so they can continue electronically contributing critical information such as fingerprint-based arrests, prosecutor and court dispositions, protection orders, etc. Modern well-functioning systems are essential to ensuring accurate, timely, and complete records.
2. Integrate systems to improve access to and exchange of information among criminal justice agencies, including law enforcement, courts, prosecutors, and corrections.
3. Ensure that comprehensive data are available to support background checks on persons employed or licensed for sensitive positions such as in airports, government facilities, law enforcement agencies, or with vulnerable populations including children, the elderly, or the disabled.



Accomplishments

- **Increased participation in national system:** Since 1993, the number of states participating in NCHIP's Interstate Identification Index (III) grew from 26 to all 50 states and the District of Columbia. There are over 88 million fingerprint-supported criminal history records accessible through III and available at the time of a background check.

- **National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS):** Developed, in part, through NCHIP funding, the NICS now supports about 20 million checks annually at the presale stage of firearms purchases.
- **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.

Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$6.0	\$46.5	\$48.0	\$48.0	\$50.0 Requested
Total Funding Awarded [^]	\$8.9*	\$27.4	\$34.2	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	40	42	39	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	37	40	38	TBD	TBD

* The Bureau of Justice Assistance transferred funds to BJS to supplement FY2013 awards.

[^] Total Funding Awarded does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

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

ⁱ The NCHIP program implements the grant provisions of: (1) The Crime Identification Technology Act of 1998 (CITA), Pub. L. No. 105-251, 112 Stat.1871 (1998), codified at 42 USC Section 14601 et seq.; (2) The Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (Brady Act), Pub. L. No. 103-159, 107 Stat.1536 (1993), codified as amended at 18 U.S.C. Section 921 et seq.; (3) The National Child Protection Act of 1993 (NCPA), Pub. L. No. 103-209, 107 Stat. 2490 (1993), codified as amended at 42 U.S.C. Sections 3759, 5101 note, 5119, 5119a, 5119b, 5119c; (4) those provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Omnibus Act), Pub. L. No. 90-351, 82 Stat. 197 (1968), codified as amended at 42 U.S.C. Section 3711 et seq., as amended; and the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Violent Crime Control Act), Pub. L. No.103-322, 108 Stat. 1796 (1994), codified as amended at 42 U.S.C. Section 13701 et seq.; which pertain to the establishment, maintenance, analysis, or use of criminal history records and criminal record systems; (5) relevant requirements of the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act, Pub. L. No. 103-322, 108 Stat. 2038, Megan's Law, Pub. L. No. 104-145, 110 Stat. 1345, and the Pam Lychner Sexual Offender Tracking and Identification Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-236, 110 Stat. 3093; and Title 1 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006, Pub L. 109-248; (6) The Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-386, 114 Stat. 1464 (2000), and related laws pertaining to the identification, collection, analysis and interstate exchange of records relating to domestic violence and stalking (including protection orders); (7) The Violence Against Women Act of 1994, codified as amended at 42 U.S.C. Section 14031 et seq.; (8) The Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-162, 119 Stat 2960 (2006); and (9) relevant requirements of the Tribal Law and Order Act, Pub. L. No. 111-211, 124 Stat 2299, Section 251(b)(1) (2010).

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS
Program Name: National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention

FY 2017 Request		
Total Funding:	\$4.0M	
Vs. FY 2016 Enacted:	+ \$4.0M	
Forum cities		
Baltimore, MD	Boston, MA	Camden, NJ
Chicago, IL	Cleveland, OH	Detroit, MI
Long Beach, CA	Louisville, KY	Memphis, TN
Minneapolis, MN	New Orleans, LA	Philadelphia, PA
Salinas, CA	San Jose, CA	Seattle, WA

Program Description

Purpose: To support local efforts to reduce youth violence and build local capacity. The Forum operates on three key principles:

1. Multidisciplinary partnerships are key to tackling this complex issue - police, educators, public health and other service providers, faith and community leaders, parents, and kids, must all be at the table.
2. Communities must balance and coordinate their prevention, intervention, enforcement, and reentry strategies.
3. Data and evidence- driven strategies must inform efforts to reduce youth violence in our country.

These three principles are critical to directing and leveraging limited resources in order to make a long-standing impact.

Authorizing Legislation: Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts

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

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

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

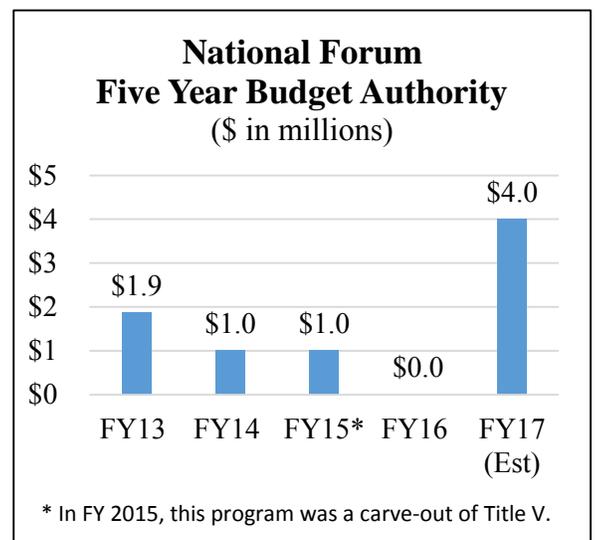
How Funds are Distributed: Through a competitive process, participating cities receive awards for up to \$20,000 for 12 months to cover the costs of travel and training. Subject to performance, need, and availability of funds, OJJDP may provide supplemental funding for as many as two additional 12-month increments.

Program Goals:

- The Forum requires the commitment, support, and leadership of the Mayor, Chief of Police, Superintendent of Schools, and U.S. Attorney in participating sites.
- Forum cities receive capacity building awards to support strategy implementation and training and technical assistance to enhance their programs.

Accomplishments:

- Nine out of the initial ten Forum cities reported reductions in homicides and juvenile violent crime during 2014. In one Forum city, violent crime decreased by 22% in that year. Nonfatal shootings have also dropped from previous years in these cities.



- Some cities report changes in quality-of-life measures such as increased school retention, better police practices, passage of state legislation to leverage resources, and passage of local tax measures.
- An [independent assessment](#) of the initial 10 participating cities National Forum was completed in 2012.

Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$1.9	\$1.0	\$1.0*	\$0	\$4.0 Requested
Total Funding Awarded [^]	\$1.5	\$0.9	\$0.9	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	12	15	28	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	12	18	8	TBD	TBD

* In FY 2015, this program was a carve-out of the Title V Program.

[^] Total Funding Awarded does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

For additional information, please visit: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/> or <http://youth.gov/youth-topics/preventing-youth-violence/about-national-forum>.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs)

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$3.5M
Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: +\$3.5M

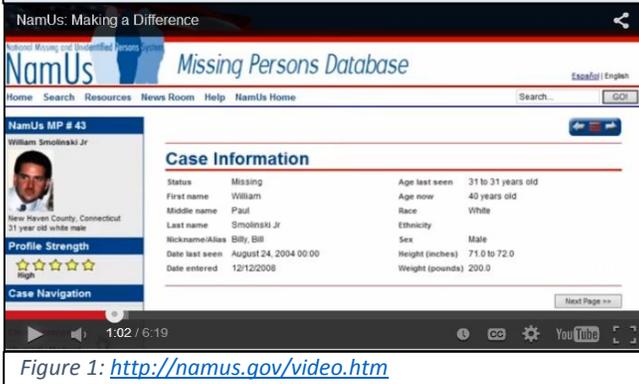


Figure 1: <http://namus.gov/video.htm>

Program Description

Purpose: To locate and identify missing persons and previously unidentified human remains. On any given day, 80,000-90,000 individuals are actively listed as missing persons with law enforcement.

The volume of these cases poses a significant challenge to law enforcement, medical examiners, coroners, and family members searching to locate missing loved ones.

The National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs) is a national centralized repository and resource center that was created to improve access to information combining online case repositories with case management, forensic analyses and analytical resources.

NamUs has three databases:

1. **Missing Persons** – information can be entered by anyone, but is verified before appearing in the system. Users can print missing persons posters, receive free biometric collection and testing assistance, and link to state clearinghouses, medical examiner and coroner offices, law enforcement agencies, victim assistance groups, and pertinent legislation.
2. **Unidentified Persons** – information entered by medical examiners and coroners about people who have died and whose bodies have not been identified. Anyone can search this database using characteristics such as sex, race, distinct body features and even dental information.
3. **Unclaimed Persons** - information about deceased persons who have been identified by name, but for whom no next of kin or family member has been identified or located to claim the body for burial or other disposition. Only medical examiners and coroners may enter cases in the unclaimed persons database, but it is searchable by the public using a missing person's name and year of birth.

Authorizing Legislation: Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts

Administering Agency: National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

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

Who Can Apply for Funding and How Funds are Distributed: Through a competitive process, an initial award was made for up to \$2.5M for a 12-month period. Supplements have been made available depending on resources, strategic priorities, and satisfactory completion of each phase, stage, or task associated with the award. For the initial competitive solicitation, eligibility included states, territories, units of local government, federally recognized Indian tribal governments, nonprofit organizations, and institutions of higher education.

Program Goals:

Current funding is barely sufficient for the management of NamUs. Additional funding is needed to maximize NamUs' capabilities, including:

- Expanding the capabilities of NamUs to handle “critical incidents” such as mass shootings, a bombing, or natural disasters. Reconciliation and reunification of persons injured or displaced is a challenge for state and local agencies during mass casualty, large-scale, or multi-state incidents.
- Increasing training and outreach since the success of NamUs is highly dependent on stakeholder input and involvement.
- Evaluating evolving needs and assessing national trends with respect to vulnerable populations such as cognitively impaired missing adults, sex trafficking victims, substance abusers, and migrants.
- Effectively gathering and processing data analytics, especially information generated from advancing technology related to biometrics.

Accomplishments:

- NamUs has helped to resolve over 1,150 missing person cases and over 600 unidentified person cases.
- The NamUs Missing Persons website (www.findthemissing.org) alone has received over 14 million visitors who have contributed over 24,500 missing person reports; and its Unidentified Persons website (www.identifyus.org) has received over 4.6 million visitors and contains almost 13,000 unidentified person reports, with new cases being added in weekly.
- NamUs has been the recipient of numerous awards including the Excellence in Technology Award from the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) (2009); an Apex Award for a NamUs video (2009); Computerworld Honors Laureate (2010); the August Vollmer Excellence in Forensic Science Award from the IACP (2011); the Samuel J. Heyman Service to America Medal (2011); and the Paul H. Chapman Award from the Foundation For Improvement of Justice Inc. (2012).

Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3.5M
Total Funding Awarded*	\$2.2M	\$3.7M	\$5.0M	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards**	1	1	1	1	TBD

*The creation, expansion, and management of the NamUs program has been supported by other appropriations available to NIJ.

** Supplemental awards were made in these fiscal years.

For additional information, please visit: [NIJ Missing Persons](#) or [NamUs.gov](#).

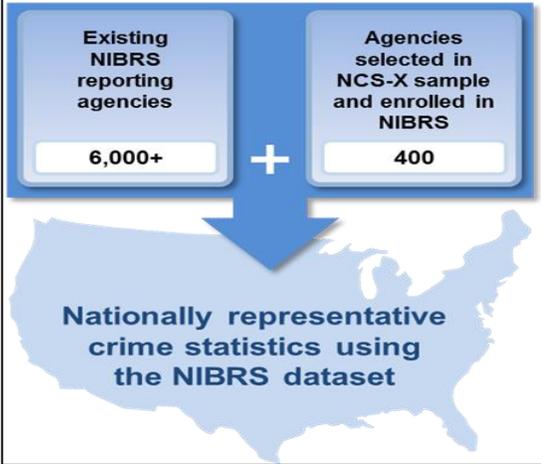
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: BJS National Crime Statistics Exchange Initiative (NCS-X)

Funding:

Since FY 2012, BJS has obligated \$13.7M to support NCS-X.*

*Includes funds from the Criminal Justice Statistics Program (BJS base) and transfers other federal agencies.



Source: BJS, [National Crime Statistics Exchange](#)

Program Description

Purpose: To help law enforcement, policymakers, and criminal justice planners make informed decisions by providing the most detailed nationally representative crime statistics possible.

The FBI’s National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) collects detailed incident-based data from law enforcement agencies, but not all agencies participate (approximately 6,500 out of 18,000).

By enrolling an additional scientifically selected 400 agencies, BJS will be able to generate detailed national estimates of the volume and characteristics of crimes known to law enforcement.

For this program, BJS partners with—

- [Federal Bureau of Investigation](#)
- [Integrated Justice Information Systems \(IJIS\) Institute](#)
- [International Association of Chiefs of Police \(IACP\)](#)
- [National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics](#)
- [Police Executive Research Forum](#)
- [RTI International](#)

Authorizing Legislation: The Justice Systems Improvement Act of 1979

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

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

Who Can Apply for Funding: In FY 2015, eligible applicants were limited to state Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) agencies to establish a NIBRS reporting component or to expand an existing program to include additional law enforcement agencies in the state. See the title page and appendix of the [solicitation](#) for more details.

How Funds are Distributed:

Category	Award Type	Project Period	Award Amounts
Planning	Cooperative Agreement	Maximum of 12 months	Varies based on needs; awards ranged from \$200,000 to \$635,000 (with a mean award amount of \$390,000)
Implementation	Cooperative Agreement	Maximum of 36 months	Varies based on needs; awards ranged from \$340,000 to \$925,000 (with a mean award amount of \$630,000)

Program Goals:

- In FY 2015, BJS funded state agencies as the first step to NCS-X implementation because they:
 - Certify agencies in their state for adherence to NIBRS standards;
 - Validate the data for errors before submitting to the FBI;
 - Train local law enforcement agencies in their state on proper reporting procedures; and
 - Audit their local agencies to ensure they are following reporting requirements.

- In FY 2016, BJS plans to support the selected local law enforcement agencies to begin collecting and submitting NIBRS data as well as training and technical assistance to help them with the process.

Accomplishments:

- In a [joint statement of support](#) in September 2015, the IACP, along with the Major Cities Chiefs Association, the National Sheriffs Association, and the Major County Sheriffs Association, endorsed the NCS-X program and the overall expansion of NIBRS among local law enforcement agencies.
- An NCS-X Executive Steering Committee, co-chaired by the director of BJS and the assistant director of the FBI’s Criminal Justice Information Services Division, was established to review program design and implementation to ensure the maximum benefit to state and local agency participants and key stakeholders.

Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10.0 requested
Total Funding Awarded*	\$2.0M	\$2.5M	\$1.8M	\$7.4M	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	3	1**	1**	15	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	1	1	1	14	TBD	TBD

* Funding for NCS-X from FY 2012 to FY 2015 came from BJS base funds and a transfer of funds via interagency agreement with the Office for Victims of Crime.

** In FY 2013 and FY 2014, supplemental awards were made to the FY 2012 award that funded a feasibility and cost estimation study for NCS-X.

For additional information, please visit: [National Crime Statistics Exchange](#).

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

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

<u>FY 2017 Request</u>	
Total Funding:	\$5.0M
Vs. FY 2016 Enacted:	-\$20.0M
Federal Prohibitions on Purchasing Firearms:	
1.	Convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term greater than one year;
2.	Fugitive from justice;
3.	Unlawful user or addiction to any controlled substance;
4.	Adjudicated as a mental defective or involuntarily committed to a mental institution;
5.	Illegal/unlawful alien;
6.	Dishonorable discharge;
7.	Renounced U.S. citizenship;
8.	Subject to domestic violence restraining order;
9.	Convicted of misdemeanor domestic violence; or
10.	Under indictment for a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year.

Program Description

Purpose: To keep guns out of the hands of those prohibited by federal or state law from purchasing or possessing firearms.

This is accomplished by supporting states and federally recognized tribes in their efforts to improve the completeness, automation, and transmittal of records to state and federal systems. The automation of records also reduces delays for law-abiding gun purchasers.

Authorizing Legislation: The National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Improvement Amendments Act of 2007, Pub. L. 110-180

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

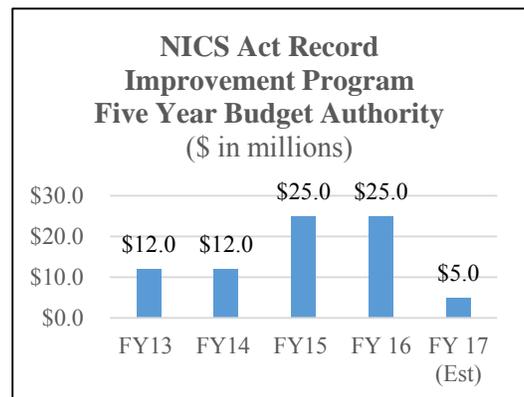
DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1: Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violence crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers.

Who can Apply for Funding: States that are able to provide a reasonable estimate of records subject to the NICS Improvement Amendments Act's (NIAA) completeness requirements to the Attorney General. The state must also implement a program permitting persons who have had firearm purchase rights restricted for mental health reasons to have such rights restored. This program must be approved by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) to be eligible for funding. Federally recognized Indian tribes are also eligible applicants.

How Funds are Distributed: Awards are made as cooperative agreements for 24-month periods. BJS provides funding based on need and the extent to which the projects proposed address program priorities.

Program Goals: BJS seeks to further improve:

- Record automation and transmittal to state and federal repositories;
- Submission of domestic violence-related records (Convictions for misdemeanor crimes of domestic violence and restraining or protection orders); and
- Submission of prohibiting mental health adjudications and commitments to state and federal repositories.



Accomplishments:

- State-submitted records in the NICS Index have increased over 363%, from just over 1.1 million records in January 2008, to over 5.1 million records at the end of 2014.
- State submission of mental health records has increased nearly 763%, from about 410,000 records in the beginning of 2008 to over 3.5 million records as of December 31, 2014.

- Several states have enacted promising practices, which involve identifying, collecting, maintaining, automating, and transmitting information that determines whether a person is prohibited by federal or state law from possessing or receiving a firearm, and that improves the availability of these records to national systems. Some practices focus on how to improve reporting of mental health information, while others address how to determine relevant records and how to facilitate broader national coordination.

Application and Award History

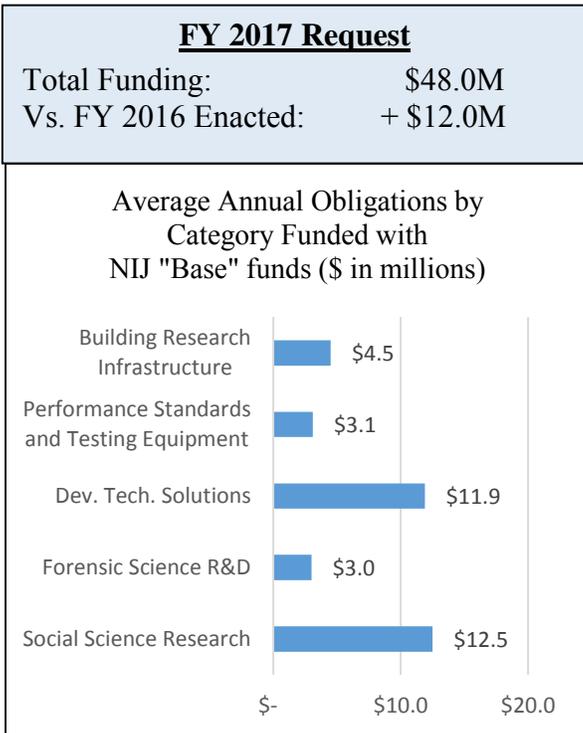
(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$12.0	\$12.0	\$25.0	\$25.0	\$5.0 Requested
Total Funding Awarded [^]	\$10.2	\$11.4	\$22.7	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	17	18	22	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	15	17	22	TBD	TBD

[^] Total Funding Awarded does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

For additional information, please visit: [BJS NICS Act Record Improvement Program](#).

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Research, Development, and Evaluation (NIJ “Base”)



Program Description

Purposes: The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) exists to:

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

These funds are used to conduct research and development, including the development of new or improved approaches, techniques, systems, and technologies.

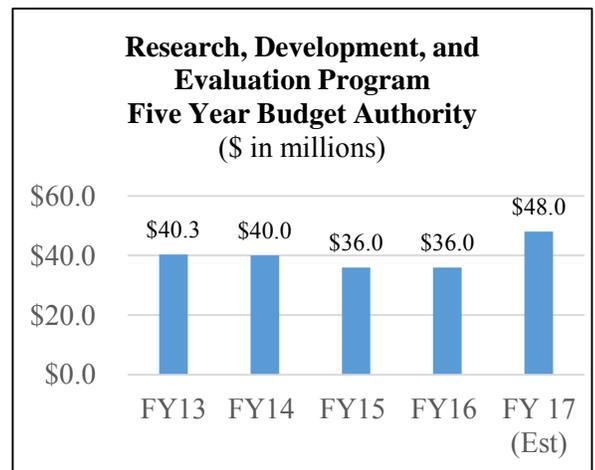
Authorizing Legislation: Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (sections 201 and 202); the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (sections 231-233).

Administering Agency: National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

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

Program Goals:

- Increase research efforts and create new programs focused on advancing technology and developing innovative programmatic strategies that have measurable impact.
- Strengthen grant programs by integrating NIJ’s vast expertise in the social and behavioral sciences, forensic sciences, and science 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.



Accomplishments:

- Modern policing is, in large measure, the result of NIJ-funded research. NIJ investments led, for example, to the introduction of modern police body armor, community policing, understanding officer safety and

wellness, and improved death investigations. 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; while NIJ-funded research laid the ground work for today's pervasive use of DNA-technology to solve crimes.

- NIJ established and continues to support the nation's criminal justice research infrastructure; specifically
 - Established [CrimeSolutions.gov](https://www.crimesolutions.gov) a clearinghouse of evaluation research, showing what works, what does not work, and what is promising across criminal and juvenile justice issues, polices and practice.
 - Established the [National Archive of Criminal Justice Data](#) which holds over 2,000 research datasets available for analysis. This archive facilitates research in criminal justice and criminology through the preservation, enhancement, and sharing of electronic data resources.
 - Established the [National Criminal Justice Reference Service library](#) and [abstracts database](#), which contains more than 220,000 collection records and 60,000-plus online resources.

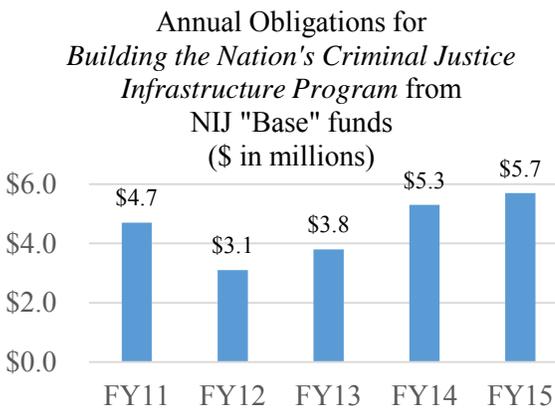
For additional information, please visit the [NIJ website](#).

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs (NIJ “Base”) –

Activity: *Building the Nation’s Criminal Justice Research Infrastructure*

Funding: Annual average of \$4.5M
Between FY 2011 and FY 2015, a total of \$22.6M was awarded.



Program Description

Purpose: To ensure that the nation will continue to have high quality scientific research on crime, crime control, and the fair administration of justice into the future.

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) achieves this purpose through:

- 1) Engagement and support of researchers, particularly scholars, in scientific endeavors relevant to producing objective, evidence-based solutions to criminal justice challenges; and
- 2) Dissemination of evidence and practical solutions in response to the challenges of crime and justice.

Authorizing Legislation: Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968

Administering Agency: National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

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

Program Goals:

- Increase the number of researchers across a wide-range of disciplines working to provide objective, evidence-based solutions to criminal justice challenges; in large extent through fellowship programs such as the NIJ Graduate Research Fellowship program and Visiting Fellows.
- Use 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.

Accomplishments:

- Established CrimeSolutions.gov a clearinghouse of evaluation research, showing what works, what does not work, and what is promising across broad expanses of criminal and juvenile justice issues, polices and practice.
- Established the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, which holds over 2,000 research datasets available for analysis. This archive facilitates research in criminal justice and criminology through the preservation, enhancement, and sharing of electronic data resources.
- Established the National Criminal Justice Reference Service library and abstracts database, which contains more than 220,000 collection records and 60,000-plus online resources.
- Established the only federal grant program that provides funding to institutions of higher education, specifically to sponsor doctoral dissertation research in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) as well as the social and behavioral science, to addresses criminal justice challenges.

For additional information, please visit the NIJ website.

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OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Research, Development, and Evaluation Program (NIJ “Base”) –
Activity: *Developing Performance Standards and Testing Equipment to Meet the Requirements of Criminal Justice Agencies*

Funding: Annual average of \$3.1M
Between FY 2011 and FY 2015, a total of \$15.6M was awarded.

Annual Obligations for
*Developing Performance
Standards and Testing Equipment
Program* from NIJ "Base" Funds
(\$ in millions)



Program Description

Purpose: To ensure that the unique equipment used by criminal justice agencies is safe and reliable and performs according to established minimum and evidence-based standards.

Examples include body armor, metal detectors, license plate readers, and dash cams.

Authorizing Legislation: Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (sections 201 and 202); the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (sections 231-233).

Administering Agency: National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

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

Program Goals:

NIJ seeks to engage with other federal and private-sector standards development organizations to develop needed standards to:

1. Leverage investments;
2. Reduce the need for federal investment; and
3. Speed the introduction of established standards.

Accomplishments:

- 40% reduction in police officer line of duty fatalities since 1975 due to NIJ’s body armor compliance testing program.
- Approximately 150 models of body armor are tested annually, with follow-on inspection of approximately 80 models in the United States and abroad.
- More than 6,000 models of body armor have been tested since 1987.
- NIJ has published 59 performance standards since 1972, many of them -- such as standards for police body armor and the protective ensembles worn by bomb disposal technicians -- were the first of their kind in the world.
- A standard for electronic systems that monitor offenders under supervision in the community is currently being developed and is expected to be released by the end of the 2nd Qtr. of FY2016.

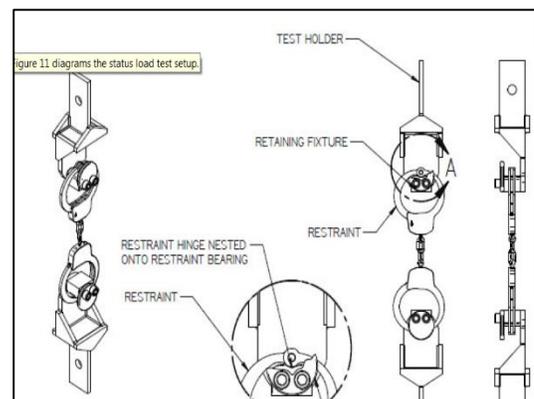


Image from [NIJ Standards for Wrist & Ankle Restraints](#)

For additional information, please visit [NIJ Technology](#) or [NIJ Creating Standards](#).

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OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

**Program Name: Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs (NIJ “Base”) –
Activity: Developing Technology Solutions to Criminal Justice Challenges**

Funding: Annual average of \$11.9M
Between FY 2011 and FY 2015, a total of \$59.5M was awarded.

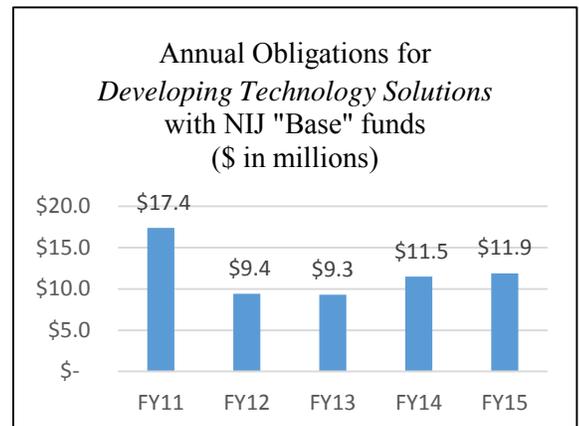
Program Description

Purpose: To provide criminal justice agencies safer, more effective, and more efficient technologies through technology research and development (R&D), test and evaluation.

Authorizing Legislation: Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (sections 201 and 202); the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (sections 231-233).

Administering Agency: National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

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



Program Goals: NIJ seeks to:

- Base its technology research and development efforts on rigorous program development and evaluation beginning with identifying criminal justice agencies’ highest priority technology needs; and
- Engage with other federal and private sector science agencies to develop needed technology solutions to leverage investments and infrastructure, thereby, increasing the impact of NIJ’s finite resources and speeding the introduction of needed technology solutions to the field.

Accomplishments:

- NIJ investments led to the introduction of modern police body armor.
- 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 research demonstrated that conducted energy devices, such as the TASER, are safe and effective when used by trained officers in accordance with sound policies in the 2011 “[Study of Deaths Following Electro-Muscular Disruption](#).”
- NIJ-funded research also laid the groundwork for the National Information Exchange Model, which today makes it possible for public safety agencies to share critical data.

Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
Amount Appropriated*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Funding Awarded**	\$8.8	\$10.0	\$10.6	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	62	52	48	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	20	22	20	TBD	TBD

*Not appropriated separately. This activity is supported with NIJ “Base” funds.

** Reflects only funds awarded via grant or cooperative agreement. Does not include funds awarded via other mechanism (e.g., contract; Inter-Agency Reimbursable Agreement).

For additional information, please visit: [NIJ Technology Research](#).

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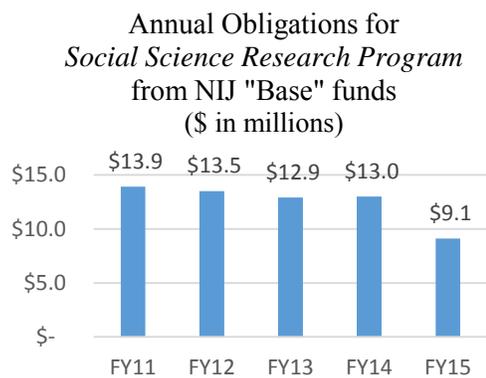
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs (NIJ “Base”) –

Activity: Social Science Research and Evaluation

Funding: Annual average of \$12.5M

Between FY 2011 and FY 2015, a total of \$62.4M was awarded.



Program Description

Purpose: To identify policies and programs that reduce and prevent crime and promote the fair administration of justice. Scientific studies are developed and conducted with outside researchers who often collaborate with criminal justice practitioners.

Authorizing Legislation: Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (sections 201 and 202).

Administering Agency: National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

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

Who Can Apply For Funding: State and local governments, federal agencies, U.S. territories, federally recognized Indian tribal governments, private and public nonprofit organizations, for-profit organizations, institutions of higher education, and qualified individuals. For-profit organizations must agree to waive any profit or fees for services.

Program Goals:

1. To understand the causes of crime to more effectively predict, prevent, and control it;
2. To develop, test, and evaluate ways to limit deaths and injuries of officers and suspects using technology and social science methods;
3. To strengthen evidence-based services to victims of crime and develop knowledge on violence and victimization that reduces and prevents violence and improves the quality of life for individuals, families, and communities;
4. To identify the components of a successful reentry program for different populations of offenders; and
5. To identify science-based policies and practices that reduce incarceration while maintaining public safety and holding offenders accountable.

Accomplishments:

- Smart Policing – NIJ facilitated successful partnerships between researchers and practitioners including the University of Missouri and the City of St. Louis police department. Using a “hot spot” policing technique in randomly-designated areas, they were able to reduce firearms assaults by 50% compared to control areas.
- Understanding bullying - Through research on the impact of family conflict/abuse and delinquency on the perpetration of bullying, sexual harassment, and dating violence in early adolescence, the Nation’s criminal justice practitioners better understand that sibling aggression and having delinquent friends predicts bullying behavior.
- Using “sentinel events” to address weaknesses in the criminal justice system - “Bad” outcomes such as wrongful convictions or mistaken prison releases are rarely caused by a single act or slip-up but rather are “sentinel events” that signal underlying weaknesses in the system. NIJ has pilot-tested sentinel events reviews in three jurisdictions and preliminary evidence suggests that the process can generate useful

recommendations for reform that may strengthen the system and prevent similar errors from occurring in the future. A national symposium on NIJ’s Sentinel Events Initiative is being planned for 2016.

Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Funding Awarded**	\$11.9	\$10.7	\$11.1	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	323	268	379	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	37	37	23	TBD	TBD

*Not appropriated separately. This activity is supported with NIJ “Base” funds.

** Reflects only funds awarded via grant or cooperative agreement. Does not include funds awarded via other mechanism (e.g., contract or Inter-Agency Reimbursable Agreement).

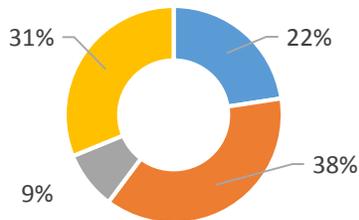
For additional information, please visit: <http://www.nij.gov/>.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS
Program Name: Part B Formula Grants Program
(Also known as Title II)

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$75.0M
 Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: + \$17.0M

FY 2014 Part B Activities



- Diversion/Intervention/Detention Alternatives
- Core Requirements (DSO, Jail Removal, Separation, DMC)
- Prevention Programs
- Planning, System Improvement, SAGs

Program Description

Purpose: To support state and local efforts that increase prevention and intervention programs as well as improvements to the juvenile justice system.

To receive funds, applicants must agree to comply with the core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act. These [core requirements](#) are designed to ensure that treatment of juvenile offenders and at-risk youth is safe, effective and fair.

Authorizing Legislation: Title II, Part B of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-273, 42 U.S.C. § 5601 et seq.)

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

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

Who Can Apply for Funding: All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories through their authorized state administering agency. Subgrants are awarded by the state administering agency to units of local government, local private agencies, and federally recognized tribes.

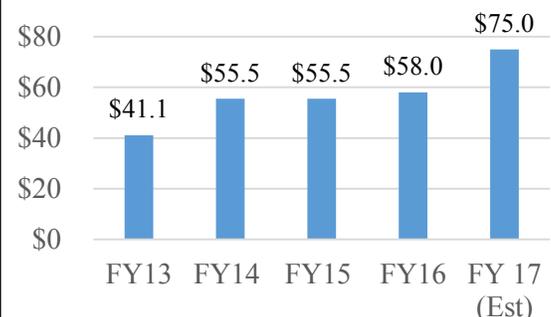
How Funds are Distributed: Awards are made as grants using a [formula](#) based on population (See the [annual Title II allocation by state](#)). Grantees can use no more than 10% of the award for planning and administration, with a 100% match for those dollars.

Program Goals:

Through this program, OJJDP encourages:

- Joint problem solving between schools and the juvenile justice system to reduce referrals of students to court for non-serious behaviors.
- Concerted efforts to reduce racial disparities in their juvenile justice systems and focus on the disproportionate contact of minority youth with the justice system.
- Programs that support state compliance with the Prison Rape Elimination Act [standards](#).

**Part B Formula Grants
 Five Year Budget Authority**
 (\$ in millions)



Accomplishments:

- Since the passage of the JJDP Act of 1974, detention of minor status offenders (truant, run-aways, etc.) has decreased by 98%. Instances of youth held with adults have decreased by 99%.
- In FY 2014, states reported that over 250,000 at-risk youth were directly served with these grant dollars. In addition:
 - 42% of grantees reported using one or more evidence based programs or strategies with their funds;
 - 86% of program youth served by formula grant funded programs exhibited a desired change in a target behavior (such as improved school attendance) during the reporting period; and
 - Only 9% of program youth offended or re-offended during the reporting period.

These additional funds can be the difference between states being able to both adequately monitor their compliance activities and provide sub-grants, and having to make a choice between the two.

Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$41.0	\$55.5	\$55.5	\$58.0	\$75.0 Requested
Total Funding Awarded [^]	\$35.2	\$46.9	\$46.8	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	142	156	135	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	86	133	122	TBD	TBD

[^] Total Funding Awarded does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

For additional information, please visit: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/> or the [list of awards by fiscal year](#).

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grants Program

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$0
Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: -\$13.5M

Program Description

Purpose: To help improve the quality and timeliness of forensic science and medical examiner-coroner services. Among other things, funds may be used to eliminate a backlog in the analysis of forensic evidence such as firearms and fingerprints, and to train and employ forensic laboratory personnel.

Authorizing Legislation: Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (sections 201 and 202), Part BB, codified at 42 U.S.C. & 3797j-3797o (the Coverdell law).

Administering Agency: National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

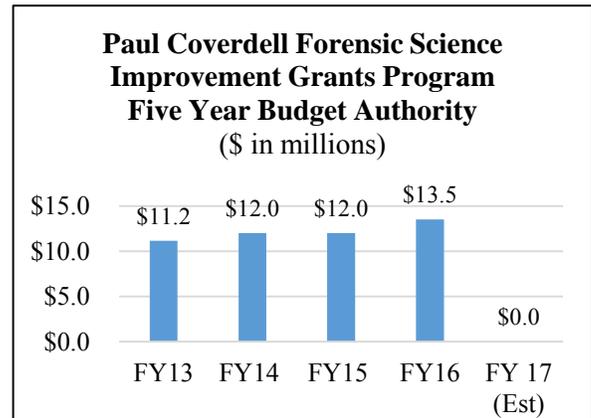
DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs

Who Can Apply for Funding: States and units of local government. States may be eligible for both “base” (formula) and competitive funds. Units of local government within states may be eligible for competitive funds and may apply directly to NIJ. Any state application for funding must be submitted by the Coverdell State Administering Agency.

Allocation Method: Seventy-five percent of the total funding provided for Coverdell program in each fiscal year is awarded to states through a formula grant process on the basis of population. The remaining 25% of funding is awarded to state and units of local government through a competitive, peer-reviewed grants process.

Program Goals:

None. This program is recommendation for elimination.



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

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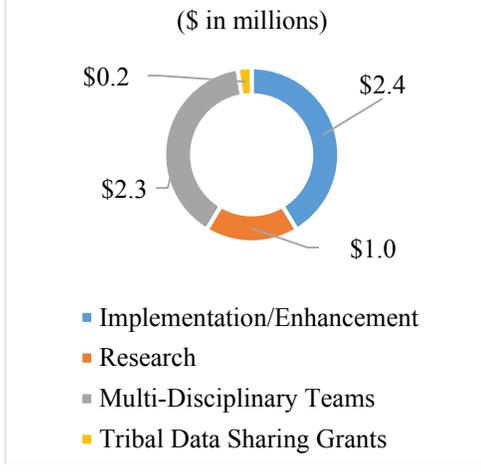
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP)

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$12.0M
 Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: -\$1.0M

FY 2014 Activities Chart



Program Description

Purpose: To prevent prescription drug abuse by building the capacity of regulatory and law enforcement agencies as well as public health officials to collect and analyze prescription data through a centralized database administered by an authorized state agency. Grant funds can be used by state, local and federally-recognized tribal governments to plan, implement, enhance, or evaluate Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMPs).

The program allows for state discretion based on state laws and preferences while encouraging the replication of promising practices and information-sharing. The program now includes tribal participation.

Authorizing Legislation: Created through Department of Justice appropriation acts

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

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

Who Can Apply for Funding and How Funds are Distributed:

Activity	Who Can Apply for Funding	Award Type	Amounts
Implementation and Enhancement	State governments with legislation to support a PDMP	Grants	Up to \$500k for 24 months
Research Partnerships	States and units of local governments with operational PDMPs	Cooperative agreements	Up to \$750k for 36 months
Multi-Disciplinary Teams	States and units of local governments with operational PDMPs	Grants	Up to \$500k for 24 months
Tribal Data Sharing Grants	Federally recognized Indian tribal governments	Cooperative agreements	Up to \$150k for 24 months

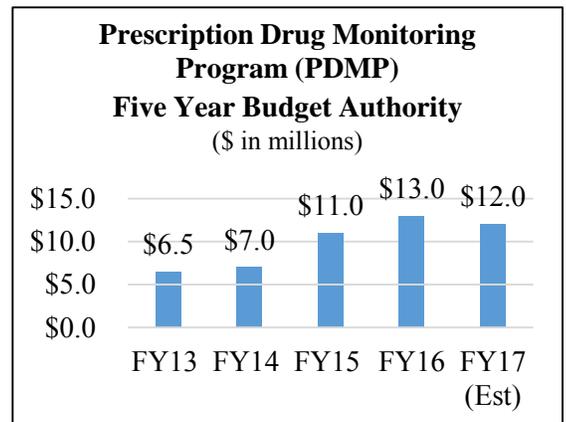
Program Goals:

Many PDMPs are not yet able to share information with other PDMPs which presents a critical gap in the effectiveness of the system. BJA aims for all states to participate in its national information sharing initiative by 2019. BJA also aims for 25% of tribes to participate by 2019.

Additionally, BJA aims to reduce the variations that exist in the type of information collected, who is allowed to access the data and under what circumstances, and the requirements for use and reporting.

Accomplishments:

PDMPs have been shown to reduce the supply and abuse of prescription drugs. Currently, 49 states have an operational PDMP; Missouri has pending legislation to authorize a PDMP. The District of Columbia has enacted legislation but does not have an operational PDMP.



Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$6.5	\$7.0	\$11.0	\$13.0	\$12.0 Requested
Total Funding Awarded [^]	\$5.7	\$6.2	\$9.6	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	31	29	35	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	16	16	19	TBD	TBD

[^] Total Funding Awarded does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

For additional information, please visit: [Prescription Drug Monitoring Program](#).

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program

Program Description

Purpose: To prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse in state and local confinement facilities, including prisons and jails, lockups, community confinement facilities, and juvenile facilities.

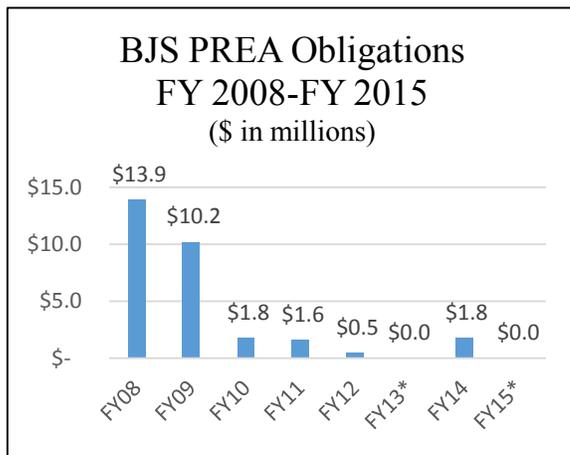
Such facilities are required to meet the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) [standards](#) for the following activities: prevention planning, response planning, training and education, screening for risk, reporting, investigations, discipline, medical and mental care, data collection, audits and corrective action, and state compliance.

Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

The PREA Management Office (PMO) within BJA is responsible for nationwide implementation of the PREA standards. This includes:

- Providing training and technical assistance to support implementation of PREA standards in jurisdictions across the country including BJA's competitive PREA Demonstration Grant Program recipients;
- Leading the Department of Justice PREA Working Group which issues guidance to the field on questions related to the standards;
- Creating and overseeing all aspects of the PREA Audit Function. This includes implementing a PREA Audit Quality Oversight Process to enhance the effectiveness of audits of confinement facilities across the nation and working closely with diverse internal and external stakeholder groups to support and enhance implementation of the PREA standards.

BJA also established the National PREA Resource Center (PRC) through a competitively awarded cooperative agreement. The PRC and the PMO have worked collaboratively to define PREA auditor qualifications, develop and implement a comprehensive PREA auditor training curriculum, and create an online auditor candidate application process. Only auditors who have been certified by the Department may audit facilities. To date, the Department has trained approximately 900 audit candidates, and certified over 730 PREA auditors nationwide.



Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

BJS provides comprehensive statistical review and analysis of the incidence and effects of prison rape for each calendar year. The review must include, but is not limited to, the identification of the characteristics of both victims and perpetrators of prison rape and prisons with a high incidence of rape. BJS collects data from administrative records of the facilities as well as direct self-reports from inmates to get the most accurate estimates possible. PREA data collections include -

1. [Survey of Sexual Victimization](#) - annual collection
2. [National Inmate Survey](#) - last conducted in 2011-2012
3. [National Survey of Youth in Custody](#) - last conducted in 2012

Authorizing Legislation: 2003 Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) (Public Law 108-79)

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

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

Who Can Apply for Funding and How Funds are Distributed:

Program	Who Can Apply for Funding	Award Type	Award Amount
Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)			
Demonstration Projects	States, units of local governments, and federally recognized Indian tribes	Competitive Grants	\$250K - \$500K for 24 months
Technical Assistance - National PREA Resource Center (PRC)	Non-profit organizations that guide correctional/ criminal justice programs and policy initiatives with a national focus and impact	Competitive Cooperative agreements	Up to \$10.0 million for 24 months
Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)			
Survey of Sexual Victimization (annual administrative data collection)	Census Bureau	Inter-agency agreement	Up to \$2.0 million for two to three year periods.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Inmate Survey (Adults) National Survey of Youth in Custody (Juveniles) 	For-profit (commercial) and non-profit organizations. For-profit organizations are not allowed to make a profit as a result of this award or to charge a management fee for the performance of this award.	Competitive Cooperative agreements	Multi-year based on need and available funds

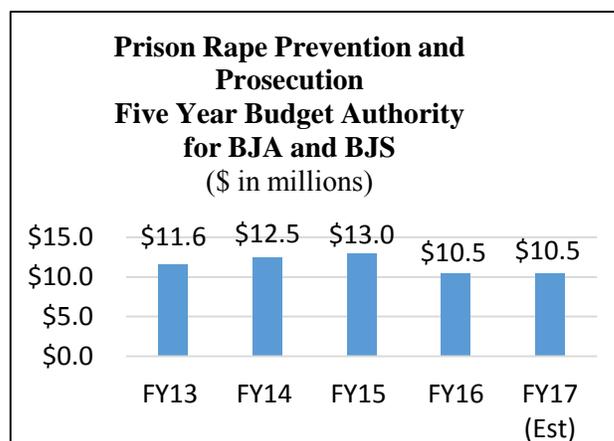
Program Goals:

BJA:

- Increase awareness of the problem of sexual harassment, abuse, and assault in all confinement facility types covered under the PREA standards;
- Provide resources to develop comprehensive programs, strategies, and policies that will enhance state, local, or tribal government's abilities to achieve compliance with the PREA standards and eliminate sexual abuse; and
- Continue to support and enhance the PREA audit function

BJS:

- In FY 2016, issue a competitive solicitation to complete the National Study of Youth in Custody with data collections in 2017 and 2018.
- In FY 2017, issue a competitive solicitation to complete the National Inmate Survey of adults.
- Continue the annual Survey of Sexual Victimization based on administrative data.



Accomplishments:

BJS:

- In January 2016, BJS released two reports:
 - *Sexual Victimization Reported by Juvenile Correctional Authorities, 2007-12* which presents counts of nonconsensual sexual acts, abusive sexual contacts, staff sexual misconduct, and staff sexual harassment, including the number and characteristics of victims and perpetrators, location, time of day, nature of the injuries, impact on the victims, and sanctions imposed on the perpetrators.
 - *Survey of Sexual Violence in Juvenile Correctional Facilities, 2007-12 - Statistical Tables*, which presents allegations and substantiated incidents of nonconsensual sexual acts, abusive sexual contacts, staff sexual misconduct, and staff sexual harassment.

- In 2014, the American Association for Public Opinion Research selected BJS and its contractors, RTI International, Westat, NORC at the University of Chicago, and the U.S. Census Bureau, for its Policy Impact Award for its work developing a multi-mode approach of victim self-report surveys and administrative records.
- In 2014, BJS released the report [Sexual Victimization Reported by Adult Correctional Authorities, 2009–11](#) which showed a statistically significant increase in allegations in 2011 over both 2010 and 2009. About half (52%) of the substantiated incidents of sexual victimization in 2011 involved only inmates, while the other half (48%) involved staff with inmates.
- During 2014, BJS issued estimates of the prevalence of sexual victimization among transgender inmates. [Sexual Victimization in Prisons and Jails Reported by Inmates, 2011–12: Supplemental Tables.](#)
- In 2016, BJS will release further analyses of data collected in the 2012 National Survey of Youth in Custody, including the report, *Facility and Individual-level Correlates of Youth Sexual Victimization, 2012* to identify the key facility and individual-level factors related to sexual victimization of youth in custody.

BJA:

- Creation and implementation of an unprecedented, comprehensive PREA Audit Function to assess compliance with PREA standards including the development of tools for PREA auditors to support their work.
- Creation of a PREA Audit Quality Oversight Process to increase the effectiveness and enhance the credibility of the PREA Audit Function.
- Issuance of ongoing interpretive guidance in the form of frequently asked questions by the DOJ PREA Working Group related to the PREA standards.
- Development of numerous resources to support implementation of the PREA standards, including training curricula, webinars, and resource guides. These are available on the [PRC website](#).

Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated for PREA (both BJA & BJS)	\$11.6	\$12.5	\$13.0	\$10.5	\$10.5 requested

Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

Total Funding Awarded [^]	\$10.7	\$9.3	\$11.4	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	56	61	36	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	21	23	15	TBD	TBD

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

Total Funding Awarded [^]	\$0	\$1.8	\$0	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	N/A	N/A*	N/A	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	N/A	N/A*	N/A	TBD	TBD

* In FY 2014, this amount was transferred to the Census Bureau through an inter-agency agreement to cover three years of data collections.

[^] Total Funding Awarded does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes

For additional information, please visit: [BJS Prison Rape Elimination Act Statistics](#).

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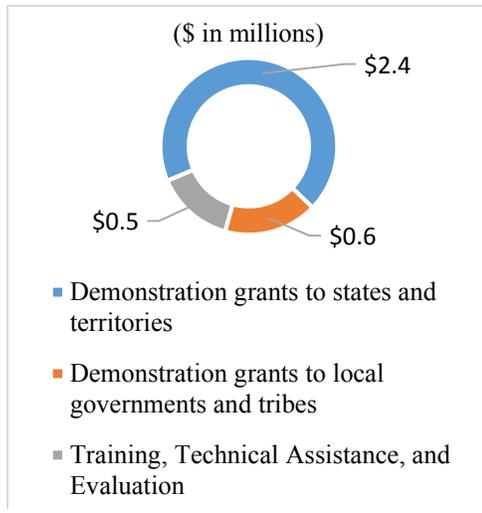
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Swift, Certain, and Fair/Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$10.0M
Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: +\$6.0M

FY 2015 Activities Chart



Program Description

Purpose: To reduce violations of parole and probation through the use of “swift, certain, and fair” (SCF) sanctions.

One of the most successful SCF models is Hawaii’s Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE) program which has significantly reduced recidivism, prevented crime, and improved outcomes for individuals under community supervision.

This program supports state, local, and tribal governments to test the HOPE and other SCF community supervision models through randomized control trials. The purpose is to help other state, local and tribal jurisdictions determine which programs may best address a significant driver of their justice system costs, drug-involved offenders cycling in and out of the system.

Authorizing Legislation: Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), in consultation with the National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

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

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

How Funds are Distributed: Awards are made as cooperative agreements for up to \$400,000 for a 24-month project period. All grants are awarded through a competitive, merit-based process.

Program Goals:

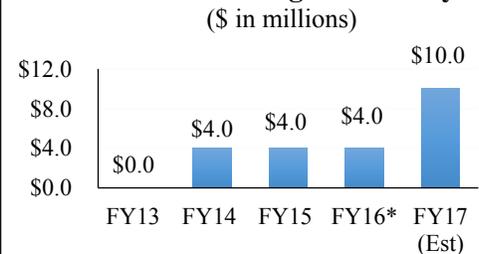
In addition to reducing recidivism, these models are intended to:

- Enhance the offenders’ perception that their supervision decisions are fair and consistently applied and the consequences are transparent;
- Promote and increase collaboration among agencies and officials who work in community corrections and related fields; and
- Improve the outcomes of individual probationers.

Accomplishments: An NIJ-funded evaluation of Hawaii’s Opportunity Probation with Enforcement model ¹ found that, after one year, the HOPE probationers – compared with probationers in a control group – were:

- 55% less likely to be arrested for a new crime;
- 72% less likely to use drugs;
- 61% less likely to skip appointments with their supervisory officer; and
- 53% less likely to have their probation revoked.

SCF/Project HOPE Five Year Budget Authority



*In FY 2016, this program was a carve-out of the Second Chance Act Program.

¹ Hawken, A. and Kleiman, M. 2009. *Managing Drug Involved Probationers with Swift and Certain Sanctions: Evaluating Hawaii’s HOPE*. Submitted to the United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.

As a result, HOPE probationers served 48% fewer days in prison, on average, than the control group.

Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$0	\$4.0	\$4.0	[\$4.0]*	\$10.0 Requested
Total Funding Awarded^	\$0	\$3.1	\$3.3	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	0	10	10	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	0	7	6	TBD	TBD

* In FY 2016, this program was a carve-out of the Second Chance Act Program.

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

For additional information, please visit the BJA-funded [Swift, Fair, and Certain Resource Center](#).

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) Program

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$116.3M
 Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: +\$28.0M



Program Description

Purpose: To provide financial assistance to:

1. Survivors of public safety officers whose deaths resulted from injuries sustained in the line of duty;
2. Public safety officers permanently and totally disabled by injuries sustained in the line of duty; and
3. Eligible spouses and children of public safety officers killed or permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty to help with higher education expenses (such as tuition and fees, books, supplies, and room and board).

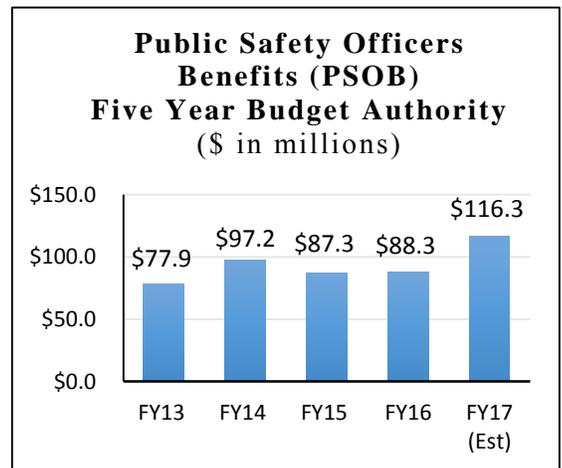
Authorizing Legislation: The Public Safety Officers' Benefits Act of 1976, Public Law 94-430

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

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

Who Can Apply for Funding: Eligible beneficiaries include but are not limited to the, surviving spouse, children, PSOB designee, life insurance beneficiary, surviving parents, adult children (death claims), and injured public safety officers (disability claims)

How Funds are Distributed: A thorough claim process is required to determine eligibility. The FY 2016 amount of the one-time PSOB benefit is \$339,881 for eligible deaths and disabilities occurring on or after October 1, 2015. The amount of the monthly PSOB educational assistance benefit on or after October 1, 2015 is \$1,021.



Claim and Benefit History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated for the PSOB Discretionary Program (Disability and Educational Assistance)	\$16.0	\$16.3	\$16.3	\$16.3	\$16.3 Requested
PSOB Mandatory (Death Benefits)	\$61.9	\$80.9	\$71.0	\$72.0	\$100.0 Requested
Total PSOB Amount	\$77.9	\$97.2	\$87.3	\$88.3	\$116.3 Requested
Number of Claims Filed (Disability and Death)	384	390	350	TBD	TBD
Number of Claims Approved (Disability and Death)	208	251	267	TBD	TBD

For additional information, please visit: [Public Safety Officers' Benefits](#).

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OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS)

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$25.0M
Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: -\$10.0M

FY 2014 Activities Chart

(\$ in millions)



- Awards to the Regional RISS Centers
- RISS Information Sharing and Network Technology Support
- Collaboration Support and Technical Assistance

Program Description

Purpose: To enable multi-jurisdictional information sharing across law enforcement and criminal justice agencies at all levels to resolve criminal cases while promoting officer safety.

This program supports federal, state, local, territorial, and tribal law enforcement agencies and other criminal justice agencies through the 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.

Authorizing Legislation: Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 USC 3796h(d)) as amended

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

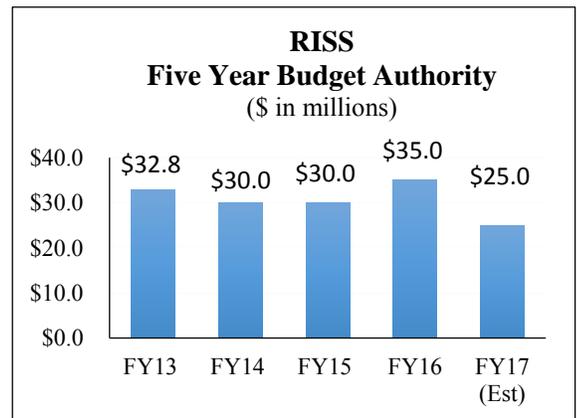
DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs

Who Can Apply for Funding: The six regional RISS Centers and the RISS Technology Support Center

How Funds are Distributed: Discretionary grants are awarded on an annual basis based the number of users each regional center serves, anticipated needs for the coming year, and overall RISS Program funding levels.

Program Goals:

- 1) Recruit more law enforcement agencies – particularly small agencies that would benefit tremendously from the RISS resources such as analysts, equipment, information-sharing, and trainings. Currently, RISS has about 9,000 member agencies but there are over 15,000 agencies in the country.
- 2) Work in conjunction with other national data sources to create a nationwide subject deconfliction search capability to allow law enforcements agencies to know when other agencies are investigating the same subject (individual, type of crime, etc.). Currently, only event deconfliction exists on a nationwide basis which is limited to a particular time, date, and location.
- 3) Annually, RISS aims to increase the number of search requests for information by 3%.



Accomplishments:

- RISS staff responded to over 184,000 requests for intelligence research support.
- Responded to 5.6 million requests through the automated federated search tool.

- Produced over 32,000 analytical products –such as link charts, telephone toll analysis, and crime scene diagrams – to support criminal investigations. RISS also provides computer forensics and video and audio enhancement services at some centers.
- Loans over 4,500 pieces of specialized equipment annually to agencies which could not afford to buy it.
- Increased to 26 (from 19) in FY 2011 the number of RISS Watch Centers where dedicated staff identify conflicts in law enforcement operations and inform officers.
- Sponsored or co-sponsored 952 training opportunities and helped train over 44,000 individuals.
- RISS and partner organizations announced in mid-2015 the integration of the three nationally-recognized event deconfliction systems¹ to create a single nationwide event deconfliction capability for officer safety.

Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$32.8	\$30.0	\$30.0	\$35.0	\$25.0 Requested
Total Funding Awarded [^]	\$29.6	\$27.0	\$27.0	TBD	TBD
Awards to Regional RISS Centers:					
1. Mid Atlantic –Great Lakes (MAGLOCLN)	\$4.6	\$4.4	\$4.1	TBD	TBD
2. Mid-States (MOCIC)	\$2.7	\$4.0	\$3.8	TBD	TBD
3. New England (NESPIN)	\$3.2	\$3.1	\$2.9	TBD	TBD
4. Rocky Mountain (RMIN)	\$4.6	\$4.3	\$4.1	TBD	TBD
5. “Regional” Southern States (ROCIC)	\$4.5	\$4.4	\$4.2	TBD	TBD
6. Western States (WSIN)	\$4.6	\$4.4	\$4.3	TBD	TBD
Award to RISS Information Sharing and Network Technology Support Center	\$3.6	\$2.0	\$3.5	TBD	TBD
Award to RISS Collaboration Support and Technical Assistance	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$0.0	TBD	TBD

[^] Total Funding Awarded does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

For additional information, please visit: <http://www.riss.net/>.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Research and Evaluation on Domestic Radicalization to Violent Extremism

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$4.0M
Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: No change*

*In FY 2017, this program is requested as a separate line-item appropriation. It has been a carve-out under the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program.

Program Description

Purpose: To help prevent or counter violent extremism by supporting research that answers the following questions:

- What common threads exist among cases of domestic radicalization to violent extremism?
- How does the process occur in the United States, and how can we prevent and counter it?
- Why do people adopt radical beliefs, and why do some people choose to engage in violence to further those beliefs while others do not?
- How are U.S. communities responding to radicalization, and what works to prevent violent extremism?

Authorizing Legislation: Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts

Administering Agency: National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

DOJ Strategic Objective 1.1: Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur by integrating intelligence and law enforcement efforts to achieve a coordinated response to terrorist threats

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

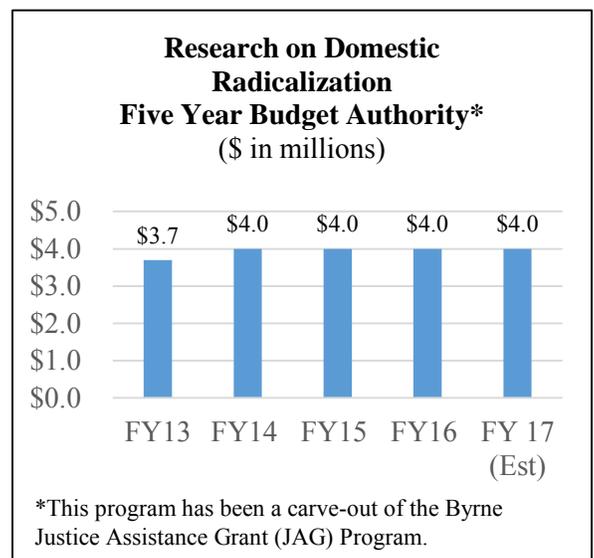
How Funds are Distributed: Through a competitive process, awards are made as grants for up to \$750,000 for a 12- to 36-month project period.

Program Goals:

- The program is shifting away from basic research on what drives radicalization to the evaluation of promising practices to address these drivers. It is anticipated that the bulk of FY 2017 Domestic Radicalization to Violent Extremism funding will go towards such evaluations.
- NIJ is also working with international partners such as the United Kingdom Home Office and Public Safety Canada. The primary reason is to share research projects and findings. For example, in July 2015, these three organizations held a combined research conference in Washington, DC.

Accomplishments:

- Research teams have provided initial briefings and interim findings to many components of DOJ including the FBI.
- The teams are supporting the development of pilot studies in Los Angeles, Minneapolis, and Boston.



Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated*	[\$3.7]	[\$4.0]	[\$4.0]	[\$4.0]	\$4.0 Requested
Total Funding Awarded^	\$3.0	\$3.5	\$3.6	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	22	32	34	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	6	6	4	TBD	TBD

*This program has been a carve-out of the Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program. In FY 2017, it is requested as a separate line-item.

^ Total Funding Awarded does not include funds used for Management & Administration, Peer Review, or for other purposes identified in the DOJ Spend Plans.

For additional information, please visit: [NIJ Domestic Radicalization Research](#).

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS
Program Name: Research on Violence Against Indian Women

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$1.0M*
 Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: No change

*This program is funding through the appropriation to DOJ's Office on Violence Against Women, but is administered by the National Institute of Justice.



Program Description

Purposes:

1. To identify factors that place American Indian and Alaska Native women at risk for domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and murder.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of federal, state, tribal, and local responses to violence against American Indian and Alaska Native women.
3. Propose recommendations to improve effectiveness of these responses.

Authorizing Legislation: Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (sections 201 and 202); the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (sections 231-233) and Title IX, Section 904(a) of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (VAWA 2005), Public Law No. 109-162 (codified at 42 U.S.C. & 3796gg-10 note), as amended by Section 907

Administering Agency: National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

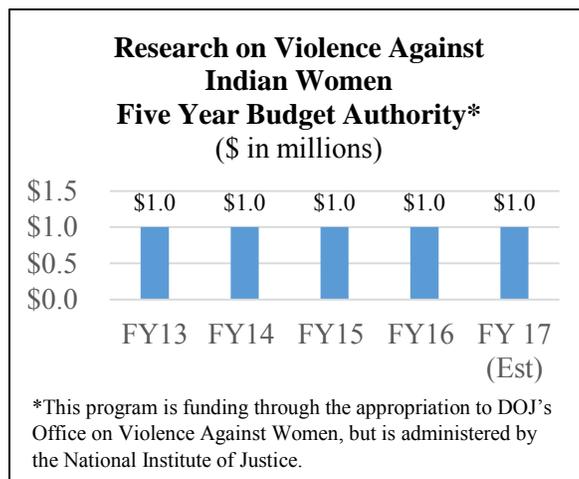
DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs

Who Can Apply for Funding: Government and non-government organizations, including tribal, public or private agencies or organizations, public and private institutions of higher educations, and individuals. For-profit organizations must agree to waive any profit or fees for services.

How Funds are Distributed: Through a competitive process, awards are made as grants, cooperative agreements, or contracts, as appropriate.

Program Goals:

- To improve the Nation's understanding of the programs, services, and policies needed by American Indian and Alaska Native women.
- To improve understanding about American Indian and Alaska Native women's experiences with and opinions of the services they receive from seeking those services.
- To educate and inform policymakers and the public about the public safety and health issues that affect American Indian and Alaska Native women.



Accomplishments:

The capstone of this portfolio is the National Baseline Study. This 42-month study is the first-of-its-kind to examine domestic violence, sexual assault, and staking committed against American Indian and Alaska Native women living in Indian country and Alaska Native villages. Through the study, the Nation will, for the first time, gain critical data about the magnitude of violence and victimization and services needed in tribal communities. The study is being conducted in geographically dispersed tribal communities across the United States, with the primary aim to provide an accurate national victimization rate of violence committed against American Indian and Alaska Native women. Data collection began in 2015 and will continue into 2017, with study findings released in late fall of 2017.

For additional information, please visit: [NIJ Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native Women Research Program](#).

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT)

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$14.0M
Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: + \$2.0M



Figure 1: 32 women graduated from a Residential Substance Abuse Treatment program at the Utah State Prison — a joyous moment of achieving sobriety and vowing to make better decisions in the future.

Program Description

Purpose: To break the cycle of drugs and violence by reducing the demand for, use, and trafficking of illegal drugs.

According to recent research on substance abuse in correctional facilities, 78% (1.5 million) of drug-involved inmates in America's prisons and jails met the medical criteria for alcohol or substance addiction, but only 11.2% receive any type of treatment services.

Only 16.6% of correctional facilities throughout the U.S. offered treatment in specialized settings, which can produce better outcomes.

This program provides support to state, local, and tribal governments to develop residential and aftercare services that emphasize partnerships between correctional staff and the treatment community that help substance-involved inmates break the cycle of addiction.

Authorizing Legislation: Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322)

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

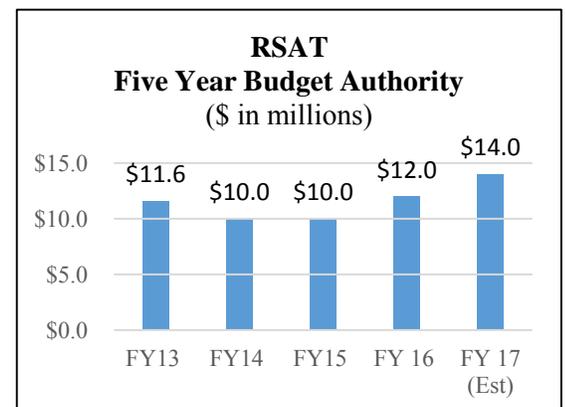
DOJ Strategic Objective 3.4: Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society

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

How Funds are Distributed: Each state is allocated a base amount of 0.4 percent of total funds available. The remaining funds are divided based on the same ratio of each state's prison population to the total prison population of all states. Awards are made in the fiscal year of the appropriation and may be expended during the following 3 years, for a total of 4 years.

Program Goals:

- Ensure that RSAT participants receive aftercare services coordinated between the correctional treatment program and other social service and rehabilitation programs, such as education and job training, parole supervision, halfway houses, self-help, and peer group programs.
- Ensure that states coordinate RSAT activities with any Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration- (SAMHSA) funded state and/or local programs that address this target population.



- Limit residential programs to inmates with 6 to 12 months remaining in their confinement so they can be released after completing the program instead of returning to prison.
- Jail-based programs are encouraged to separate the treatment population from the general correctional population and design the program on effective, evidence-based practices.

Accomplishments:

- In 2013, 28,873 individuals benefited from the RSAT program. In 2014, 26,865 individuals benefited from the RSAT program. Participation has decreased along with reduced appropriations.
- Championed the introduction of Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT) as an essential component of successful re-entry for inmates with alcohol and opioid use disorders. Jails and prisons with model best practice programs have been showcased through national webinars, on-site training sessions, and a national meeting of prison, jail and juvenile correctional practitioners across the country.
- Produced a Medication-Assisted Treatment Reentry Training video and manual that provide detailed descriptions of best practice MAT re-entry programming, model policies, practices and forms.
- Conducted the 4th national RSAT practitioner/administrators conference with attendance from more than 50 state and territories represented. Attendees were able to hear from White House Office of National Drug Control Policy Leadership and other federal government staff on new correctional treatment initiatives, share best practices of what works in the field, and learn from the treatment experts on how to prepare RSAT clients for successful community reentry.

Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$11.6	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$12.0	\$14.0 Requested
Total Funding Awarded [^]	\$10.9	\$8.9	\$8.9	TBD	TBD
Number of Participants	28,873	26,865	27,000 Est.	27,000 Est.	27,000 Est.

[^] Total Funding Awarded does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

For additional information, please visit: [BJA Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program](#), the [RSAT Training and Technical Assistance website](#), or the list of [FY 2015 RSAT Allocations by State](#).

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

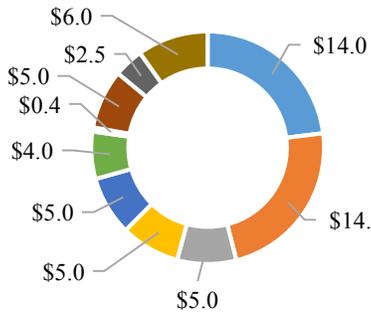
Program Name: Second Chance Act (SCA) Program

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$100.0M
Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: +\$32.0M

FY 2014 Activities Chart

(\$ in millions)



- 1. Treatment of Co-Occurring Disorders
- 2. Re-entry Demonstration Program
- 3. Family-based Substance Abuse Treatment
- 4. Mentoring Re-entry Program
- 5. Statewide Recidivism Reduction Program
- 6. Technology Career Training Program
- 7. State, Tribal, and Local Reentry Courts
- 8. Pay for Success Housing (Transfer to HUD)
- 9. Pay for Success Discretionary
- 10. Smart Probation

Program Description

Purpose: To reduce recidivism and increase public safety by helping individuals returning from prison or jail successfully reintegrate into the community.

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

In addition to the regular Second Chance Act (SCA) grant programs, there are three carve-outs under SCA:

- Pay for Success Permanent Housing – This funding is transferred to and administered by Housing and Urban Development (HUD);
- Pay for Success Discretionary; and
- Smart Probation (See Smart Probation Program Summary).

Pay for Success (PFS) provides an alternative way to achieve Second Chance Act objectives by partnering with philanthropic and private investors who provide up-front capital and are reimbursed only when outcomes are achieved and verified.

Authorizing Legislation: Second Chance Act of 2007 (42 USC 797w(o))

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

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

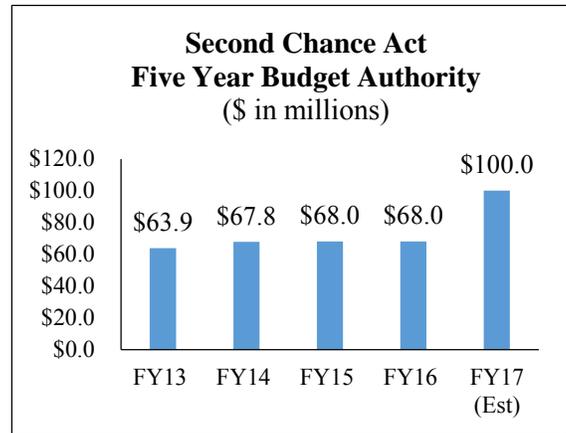
Who Can Apply for Funding and How Funds are Distributed: Through a competitive process, awards are made as grants as follows:

Activity	Who Can Apply for Funding	Length	Amounts
1. Treatment for Co-Occurring Disorders (Substance Abuse and Mental Health)	States, units of local government, and federally recognized Indian tribes	24 months	\$600,000
2. Reentry Demonstration Program	States, units of local government, and federally recognized Indian tribes	36 months	\$1.0M
3. Family-based Substance Abuse Treatment Program	States, units of local government, and federally recognized Indian tribes	24 months	\$300,000
4. Mentoring Reentry Program	Nonprofit organizations	36 months	\$1.0M
5. Statewide Recidivism Reduction Program	State-designated correctional or administering agencies	12 months	\$100,000
6. Technology Careers Training Program	States, units of local government, territories, and federally recognized Indian tribes	36 months	\$750,000
7. State, Tribal, and Local Reentry Courts Program	States, units of local government, and federally recognized Indian tribes and non-profit entities	24 months	\$500,000

Program Goals:

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

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



Accomplishments:

The report “[Reentry Matters: Strategies and Successes of Second Chance Act Grantees Across the United States November 2013](#)” provides a snapshot of successful SCA programs across the nation. This includes:

- Harlem Parole Reentry Court programs which led to increased employment (8% higher) and reduced recidivism (5% lower) than the comparison group.
- Only 2% of participants recidivated in Project Reconnect, a program for women returning from incarceration who have children under 18 in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Second Chance Act Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$63.9	\$67.8	\$68.0	\$68.0	\$100.0 requested
Total Funding Awarded [^]	\$48.5*	\$38.1	\$34.9**	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	424	322	144	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	87	59	52	TBD	TBD

*Includes \$1.3M in prior year funding.

**Includes \$522K in prior year funding.

[^] Total Funding Awarded does not include funds awarded in SCA carve-out programs, funds transferred through inter-agency agreements, funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

Pay for Success (Pfs) Funding - Carve-Out from SCA

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated for Pfs Permanent Supportive Housing (Transfer to HUD)	\$0	[\$5.0]	[\$5.0]	[\$5.0]	[\$10.0] requested
Amount Appropriated for Pfs Discretionary Initiatives	\$0	[\$2.5]	[\$2.5]	[\$2.5]	[\$20.0] requested
Total Pfs Discretionary Funding Awarded	\$0	\$0.4	\$0	TBD	TBD
Number of Pfs Awards	0	1	0	TBD	TBD

For additional information, please visit: [BJA’s Second Chance Act Program](#) or <http://www.payforsuccess.org/>.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Smart Policing

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$20.0M*

Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: +\$15.0M

*This program is a carve-out from the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program.



Figure 1: Smart Policing Sites

<http://www.smartpolicinginitiative.com/SPIsites>

Program Description

Purpose: To improve policing performance while containing costs by helping law enforcement agencies develop and use more data-driven, evidence-based tactics and strategies.

This program supports state, local, and tribal jurisdictions in implementing and evaluating unique approaches to chronic crime problems. Grantees are required to build strong partnerships with research practitioners in order to evaluate and make police operations as effective, efficient, and economical as possible given the resource constraints they face.

Authorizing Legislation: Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

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

Who Can Apply for Funding: State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies or a governmental non-law enforcement agency acting as fiscal agent for the applicant

How Funds are Distributed: Through a competitive process, awards are made as grants for up to \$700,000 for a 36-month project period.

Program Goals: BJA selects agencies that are diverse in organizational size, the type of crime problems they face, factors driving crime, or organizational challenges addressed by the program. BJA also requires applicants to engage with a research partner, demonstrate the ability to collect and analyze data, and incorporate realistic and meaningful performance measures to assess the effectiveness of their efforts.

Accomplishments:

- In Philadelphia, offender-based programs centered on violent crime micro-spots resulted in statistically significant crime reductions while foot patrols did not.
- In Boston, problem-solving teams produced reductions in robberies and violent offenses.
- In the Newton Division of the Los Angeles Police Department, precise place- and offender-based strategies resulted in a significant homicide reduction.
- In Glendale, Arizona, place-based crime prevention by environmental design tactics reduced thefts and calls for service at high-traffic convenience stores.
- In Shawnee, Kansas, Data Driven Crime and Traffic Safety (DDACTS) intervention programming reduced crime in the targeted area by more than 25%.

Smart Policing Five Year Budget Authority* (\$ in millions)



*Smart Policing has been funded as a carve-out of the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) appropriation in each fiscal year thus far.

Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$0	[\$5.0]	[\$5.0]	[\$5.0]	[\$20.0] requested
Total Funding Awarded [^]	\$2.8*	\$4.4	\$4.4	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	118	9**	108	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	4	9	7	TBD	TBD

* In 2013, funding sources were the Edward Byrne Competitive Grant Program and the JAG Program 3% Training and Technical Assistance set-aside.

** In 2014, only current and invited applicants.

[^] Total Funding Awarded does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

For more information, please visit: [BJA Smart Policing Program](#) and www.smartpolicinginitiative.com.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Smart Probation (Smart Supervision) Program

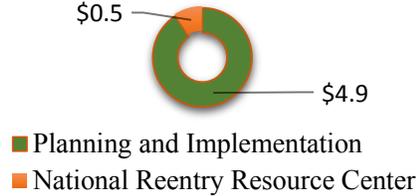
FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$10.0M
Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: +\$4.0M

*This program is a carve-out of the Second Chance Act Program.

FY 2014 Smart Probation Activities

(\$ in millions)



Program Description

Purpose: To reduce recidivism by improving probation and parole systems. This program provides grants and technical assistance that support the development and testing of innovative, evidence-based strategies to increase supervision success rates.

The program requires research partnerships to document whether approaches reduce recidivism and enable replication by others.

Authorizing Legislation: Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

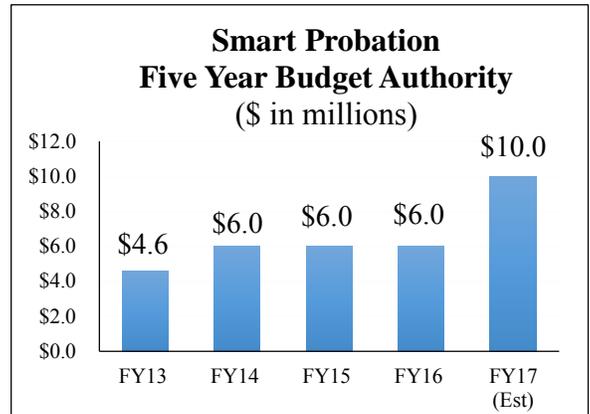
DOJ Strategic Objective 3.4: Reform and strengthen America’s criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society

Who Can Apply for Funding: States, units of local government, and federally recognized Indian tribal governments

How Funds are Distributed: Through a competitive process, awards are made as grants for up to \$750,000 each for a 36-month award period.

Program Goals:

- Promote and increase collaboration among agencies and officials who work in probation, parole, pretrial, law enforcement, treatment, reentry, and related community corrections fields.
- Develop and implement strategies for the identification, supervision, and treatment of young adult supervisees that may serve as a model for other agencies.



Accomplishments:

- In North Carolina, the Department of Public Safety is expanding a pilot project to reduce recidivism among high-risk probationers with severe mental illness (an estimated 20% of the state probation population) through specialty mental health caseloads.
- In Pennsylvania, Allegheny County is implementing a data- and performance- driven, dosage-based supervision model which will enable probation officers to prioritize work based on risk-need-responsivity principles, make early termination recommendations, spend more time on higher-risk probationers, and allow the agency to measure and improve probation officer and overall success.
- In Iowa, the probation office in the Eighth Judicial District Department of Correctional Services is piloting a Youth Sex Offender Treatment Program designed to prevent the incarceration of youth sex offenders residing in rural southeast Iowa, by providing an age-appropriate, seamless continuum of intensive treatment and long-term supervision services.
- In Oregon, the Multnomah County probation office is piloting a program for high risk/high need young adults, aged 15-25. The unit will infuse trauma-informed, equity and developmental expertise into the evidence-based

case management model in an effort to reduce recidivism and increase service delivery and collaboration. The project will require system-wide change to bridge the juvenile and adult probation systems.

Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$[4.6]	[\$6.0]	[\$6.0]	[\$6.0]	[\$10.0] requested
Total Funding Awarded^	\$3.8	\$5.4	\$5.4	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	57	64	43	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	6	9	10	TBD	TBD

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

For additional information, please visit: [BJA Smart Probation \(Supervision\)](#).

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Smart Prosecution

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$5.0M*
Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: + \$2.5M

*This program is a carve-out of the Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program.

Program Description

Purposes:

1. Promote the fair, impartial, and expeditious pursuit of justice;
2. Ensure safe communities; and
3. Promote integrity in the prosecution profession and effective coordination in the criminal justice system.

This program supports prosecutors in developing and implementing evidence-based, data-driven strategies that are effective, efficient, and economical. Grantees are required to work with an independent research partner to evaluate the effectiveness of their strategies. Lessons learned from Smart Prosecution will build a body of evidence for use by prosecutors nationally as they seek to work with communities and the police to solve chronic problems and fight violent crime.

Authorizing Legislation: Created by Department of Justice appropriations acts

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

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

Who Can Apply for Funding: State, local, and tribal prosecutor agencies or a government agency or nonprofit organization as fiscal agent for the applicant

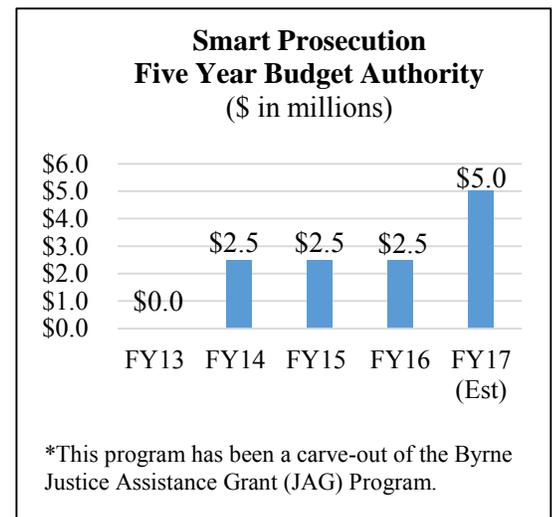
How Funds are Distributed: Through a competitive process, awards are made as grants for up to \$425,000 for a 24-month project period

Program Goals: BJA supports:

- Prosecution strategies that break down information silos, improve public trust and confidence in the justice system, and increase public safety. Examples include changing how prosecutors' offices prioritize cases, using zone/geographic prosecution, crime analysis tools, restorative justice, community courts, truancy abatement, diversion programs, and cyber-crime strategies.
- Partnership building between prosecutors, police, the community, and other criminal justice and local agencies to find ways to work together to solve problems in their jurisdictions.

Accomplishments:

- In Harris County (TX), the District Attorney's Office is establishing a Misdemeanor Prostitution Court that identifies and treats the needs of prostituted young adults.
- In Los Angeles (CA), the City Attorney is implementing a program that utilizes evidence-based risk assessments to evaluate prosecutorial diversion options.
- In San Francisco (CA), the District Attorney's Office is establishing a Crime Strategies and Intelligence Unit.
- In Cook County (IL), the State's Attorney office is expanding and evaluating their Misdemeanor Deferred Prosecution Enhancement Program.



Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated*	\$0	[\$2.5]	[\$2.5]	[\$2.5]	[\$5.0] requested
Total Funding Awarded^	\$0	\$2.1	\$2.2	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	0	45	36	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	0	5	5	TBD	TBD

*This program has been a carve-out of the Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program.

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

For additional information, please visit: [BJA Smart Prosecution](#).

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training (SLATT) Program

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$2.0 M*
Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: + \$2.0M

*This would be a carve-out of the Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program.

Program Description

Purpose: To provide law enforcement professionals with specialized training and resources to combat terrorism.

The SLATT Program has been involved in anti-terrorism research and training since 1996. SLATT focuses on the prevention of terrorism by providing the tools necessary for state, local, and tribal law enforcement officers to understand, detect, deter, and investigate acts of terrorism in the United States by both international and domestic terrorists.

SLATT is widely accepted as a key resource in ensuring the protection of individual privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties through the process of improving the nation's intelligence capabilities in the fight against terrorism.

SLATT's briefings, training sessions, and publications are regularly requested by U.S. Attorneys' Offices; the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy; tribal communities; national policy organizations; and state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies.

Authorizing Legislation: Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

DOJ Strategic Goal 1: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security Consistent with the Rule of Law

Who Can Apply for Funding: Nonprofit organizations; faith-based and community organizations; for-profit organizations; institutions of higher education; and consortiums. For-profit organizations must agree to forgo any profit or management fee.

How Funds are Distributed: Through a competitive process, awards are made as cooperative agreements for up to \$1.6M for 12 months.

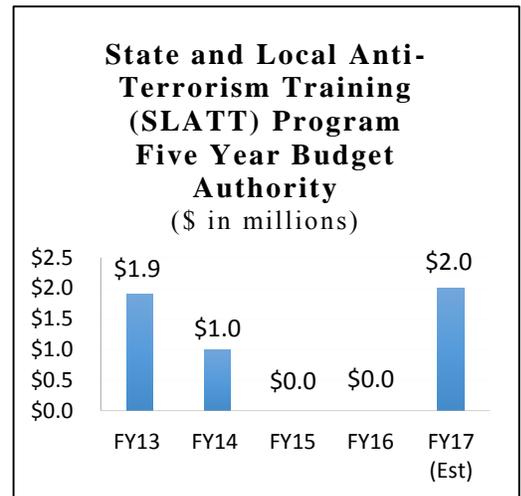
Program Goals:

BJA requires that all SLATT training and technical assistance:

- Emphasize the protection of individual privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties throughout the intelligence process;
- Be ethnically and culturally accurate; and
- Help law enforcement officers fully understand their constitutional responsibilities.

Accomplishments:

- There are almost 20,000 registered users on www.slatt.org with an average of 779 user sessions each week.
- SLATT's Train-the-Trainer workshop has trained 3,479 individuals, who in turn have provided training to 265,482 individuals.
- Law enforcement agencies and workshop participants have requested and received more than 54,000 SLATT publications since January 2014.
- SLATT continued its innovative "Workshops on the Web" which allow vetted workshop participants to access, download, and print workshop materials prior to attending a class. This has resulted in a substantial savings by reducing the costs to print and ship these materials to training events.
- In 2014, SLATT distributed 160,175 emails with its popular monthly bulletin.



- Since 1996, the program has trained more than 141,994 law enforcement professionals in 1,398 separate events. SLATT has delivered training in every state in the country.

Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$1.9	\$1.0	\$0	\$0	\$2.0 Requested
Total Funding Awarded [^]	\$1.6	\$0.8	\$1.0*	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	2	1	1	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	1	1	1	TBD	TBD

* Funded from the Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program.

[^] Total Funding Awarded does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

For additional information, please visit: www.slatt.org

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)

FY 2017 Request*

Total Funding: \$0M
Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: - \$210.0M

*The request would eliminate the program.

Program Description

Purpose: To offset the costs of housing undocumented criminal aliens for states and localities.

The program provides partial reimbursement to state, local, and tribal governments for prior year costs associated with incarcerating undocumented criminal aliens with at least one felony or two misdemeanor convictions for violations of state or local law, and who are incarcerated at least four consecutive days.

SCAAP funds may be used by jurisdictions for corrections purposes, but most jurisdictions use the SCAAP funds towards correction officer salary costs.

Authorizing Legislation: Section 241(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1231(i) as amended)

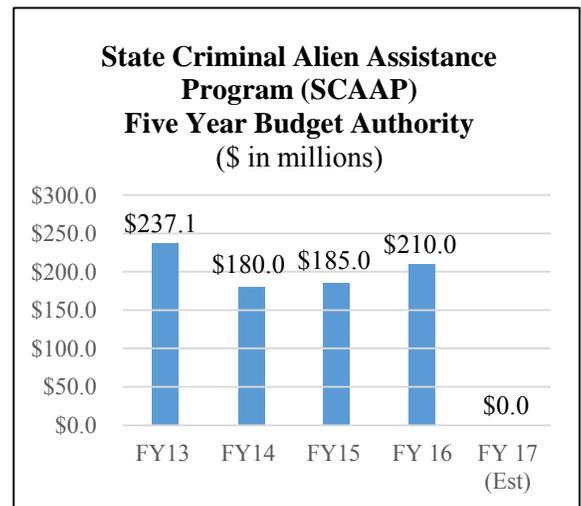
Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), in conjunction with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Immigration and Customs Enforcement and Citizenship and Immigration Services

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

Who Can Apply for Funding: Units of general government (states, counties, federally recognized tribes, cities, and local jurisdictions) that have authority over correctional facilities that incarcerate or detain undocumented criminal aliens

How Funds are Distributed: Awards are determined through a statutory funding formula that considers various determining factors, including: per diem corrections costs per inmate, the number of days eligible criminal aliens were incarcerated, and average officer salary costs.

BJA provides the initial data to DHS, who uses their databases to verify criminal alien status and SCAAP eligibility. Awards are derived after this verification process.



Program Goals: None. This program is recommended for elimination.

Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$237.1	\$180.0	\$185.0	\$210.0	\$0 Requested
Total Funding Awarded [^]	\$213.3	\$161.6	\$165.3	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	899	852	835	TBD	TBD
Number of Reimbursements	895	848	830	TBD	TBD

[^] Total Funding Awarded does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

For additional information, please visit: [State Criminal Alien Assistance Program \(SCAAP\)](#) or the detailed list of [FY 2015 SCAAP awards](#).

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: VALOR Initiative

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$15.0 M*
Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: No Change

*This program is a carve-out from the Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program



ALERRT Training

[Funded through VALOR: Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training \(ALERRT\)](#)

Program Description

Purpose: To prevent violence against law enforcement officers and ensure officer resilience and survivability following violent encounters during the course of their duties.

The VALOR initiative consists of three distinct programs:

1. Trainings, technical assistance, and resources – In-person and web-based training on critical officer safety and wellness topics.
2. Active Shooter Program – This program provides active scenario-based training that prepares officers to safely and effectively handle active-shooter situations.
3. Research and Destination Zero Program – This program provides research on law enforcement injuries and fatalities and ensures that VALOR trainings and resources are up-to-date and relevant. Destination Zero highlights programs that could serve as models for law enforcement agencies seeking to implement safety and wellness programs.

Authorizing Legislation: Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

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

Who Can Apply for Funding: National, regional, state, or local public and private entities, including nonprofit and for-profit organizations, faith-based and community organizations, institutions of higher education, units of local government, and federally recognized Indian tribal governments. For-profit organizations must agree to forgo any profit or management fee.

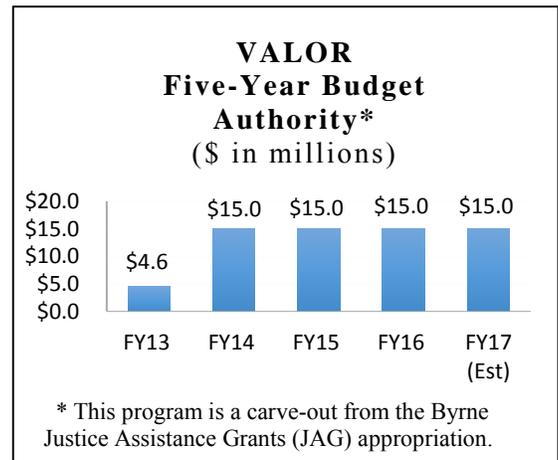
How Funds are Distributed: Through a competitive process, awards are made for up to \$3.5M for a 12 month period. Supplemental funding for this award may be available based on the availability of future appropriated funds and the grantee's history of performance.

Program Goals:

- Focus on all aspects of safety including current issues such as constitutional policing, implicit bias, police professionalism, and guardianship.
- Focus also on wellness to help law enforcement officers be healthier, and better prepared professional guardians to the communities they serve.

Accomplishments:

- Since its inception, the VALOR Initiative has trained over 21,388 law enforcement professionals throughout the nation and continues to receive high praise and feedback from the law enforcement community.



- The active shooter response training program in partnership with the FBI has trained over 10,220 officers.
- The www.valorforblue.org web site has received over 23 million hits and has over 16,200 registered law enforcement users for the secure portal.
- Dissemination of over 9,500 [Attorney General Officer Safety Toolkits](#), a product for law enforcement showing what officer safety resources are available.
- Development of the [Destination Zero](#) program, award, and web site to allow BJA to highlight resources on promising officer safety and wellness programs.

Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated*	[\$4.6]	[\$15.0]	[\$15.0]	[\$15.0]	[\$15.0] Requested
Total Funding Awarded^	\$4.1	\$13.4	\$13.4	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	5	1	1	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	2	1	1	TBD	TBD

* This program is a carve-out from the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) appropriation.

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

For additional information, please visit: www.valorforblue.org.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS
Program Name: Veterans Treatment Courts

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$6.0 M
 Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: No change



Judge Russell ensures veterans in court receive the treatment and services they have earned

Program Description

Purpose: To help veterans break the cycle of substance abuse and criminal behavior by providing necessary support and services. Veterans courts help ensure public safety and personal accountability.

This program provides grants, training, and technical assistance to help state, local, and tribal governments develop veteran treatment courts.

Authorizing Legislation: Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 2008 (42 USC 3797aa(i))

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

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

Who Can Apply for Funding: States and U.S. territories, state courts, local courts, units of local government, and tribal governments

How Funds are Distributed: Through a competitive process, awards are made as grants for up to \$300,000 for a three year period. The applicant must pay 25% of the project costs.

Program Goals:

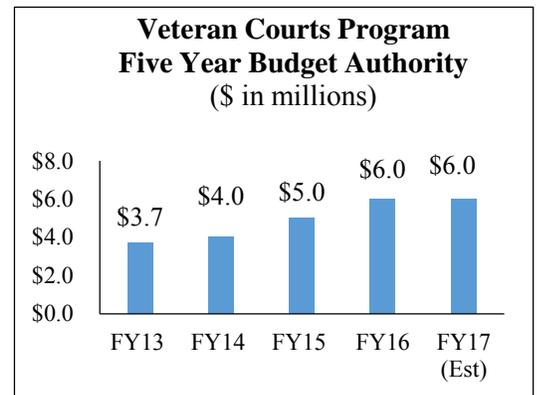
BJA would like to support those jurisdictions on the waiting list to implement veteran’s treatment courts in their communities as well as maintain and expand services at existing courts.

Accomplishments:

As of December 31, 2014 there were 264 veterans treatment courts in our country with hundreds more in the planning stages.

Research over the past decade has shown lower rates of recidivism and a higher return on financial investments with drug courts than with traditional courts. A recent report on the Bexar County (San Antonio, Texas) Veteran Treatment Court reported a graduation rate of 94% and a three-year recidivism rate for graduates of only 13%.

In partnership with the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and the Department of Veterans Affairs, BJA has invested in the development of a Veterans Treatment Court curriculum.



Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$3.7	\$4.0	\$5.0	\$6.0	\$6.0 Requested
Total Funding Awarded [^]	\$2.8	\$2.6	\$2.8	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	178*	163*	96*	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	7	4	12	TBD	TBD

*These are numbers of applications to the Drug Courts Solicitation. Veterans Treatment Court projects are funded from this pool of applicants.

[^] Total Funding Awarded does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

For additional information, please visit: [BJA Veterans Treatment Courts](http://justiceforvets.org/what-is-a-veterans-treatment-court) and <http://justiceforvets.org/what-is-a-veterans-treatment-court>.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Victims of Child Abuse (VOCA) Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse

FY 2017 Request	
Total Funding:	\$11.0M
Vs. FY 2016 Enacted:	-\$9.0M

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

This program provides training and technical assistance to professionals involved in investigating, prosecuting, and treating child abuse.

This program also supports the development of Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs) and/or multi-disciplinary teams designed to prevent the inadvertent re-victimization of an abused child by the justice and social service systems in their efforts to protect the child.

Authorizing Legislation: The Victims of Child Abuse Act, 42 U.S.C. § 13013

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

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

Who Can Apply for Funding: Local public and private nonprofit children's advocacy center agencies and organizations. For-profit organizations must agree to forgo any profit or management fee.

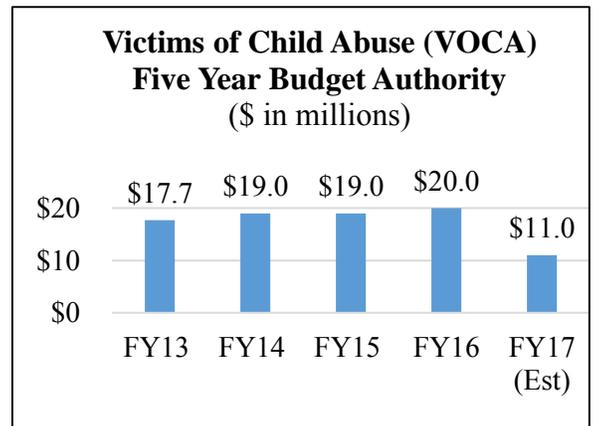
How Funds are Distributed: Through a competitive process, awards are made as cooperative agreements for up to \$1.125M for a 12-month project period. Based on the availability of funds and determination of successful performance, OJJDP may provide continuation funding for as many as two additional 12-month increments.

Program Goals:

- OJJDP aims to increase the number of accredited Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs) across the country annually, including the number of CACs serving American Indian and Alaska Native children and communities.
- Currently, four regional CACs are funded to assist in the development and expansion of local CACs and provide training, technical assistance, and other services to communities establishing multi-disciplinary programs.

Accomplishments:

- In 2014, 315,806 children were served by Children's Advocacy Centers.
- As of 2014, over 850 CACs have been established across the U.S. in all 50 states.
- Currently there are 777 accredited CACs nationwide.



Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$17.7	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$20.0	\$11.0 Requested
Total Funding Awarded [^]	\$15.6	\$16.6	\$16.6	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	9	9	13	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	7	9	10	TBD	TBD

[^] Total Funding Awarded does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

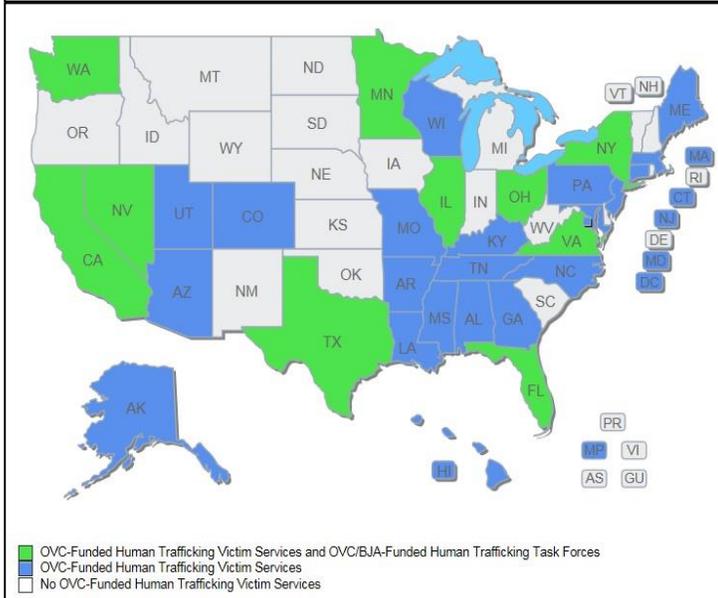
For additional information, please visit: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/>.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS
Program Name: Victims of Trafficking

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$45.0M
 Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: No Change*

* In FY 2017, this program is requested as a carve-out of the Crime Victims Fund.



Program Description

Purpose: To enhance the quality and quantity of services available to assist victims of human trafficking.

Grantee activities include:

1. Providing comprehensive and specialized services to victims of human trafficking;
2. Developing multidisciplinary task forces with federal, state, and local law enforcement, service providers, and community- and faith-based organizations to ensure that trafficking victims are identified and referred for appropriate services, and that these cases are investigated and prosecuted;
3. Conducting training, technical assistance and public awareness activities for professionals and community members in order to improve their knowledge of human trafficking and their ability to identify and respond to victims; and
4. Conducting data collection and evaluation activities to determine if the program is meeting stated goals and objectives.

Authorizing Legislation: The Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, as amended.

Administering Agency: Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) and the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

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

Who Can Apply for Funding and How Funds are Distributed:

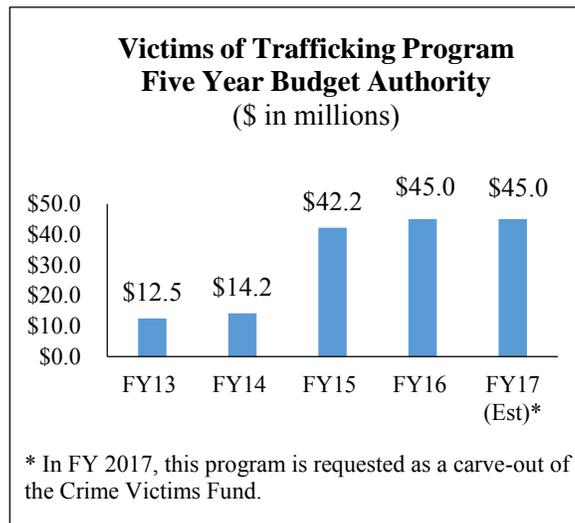
Activity	Victim Population Served	Who Can Apply for Funding	Award Type	Amounts
Comprehensive Services	All victim population types, all forms of human trafficking	States, units of local government, federally recognized Indian tribal governments, nonprofit, nongovernmental organizations	Cooperative agreements	up to \$750K for 36 months
Specialized Services	Grantees may serve a specific victim population or type of trafficking		Cooperative agreements	up to \$600K for 36 months
Enhanced Collaborative Model (Joint OVC & BJA)	All victim population types, all forms of human trafficking		Cooperative agreements	Up to \$900K for 36 months
Training and Technical Assistance on Comprehensive Legal Services	All victim population types, all forms of human trafficking	States, federally recognized Indian tribal governments, units of local government, nonprofit or for-profit organizations, national organizations, and institutions of higher education	Cooperative agreements	up to \$500K for 24 months

Program Goals:

Grantees funded under this program provide direct services for victims, either in-house or through community partners, and work to improve the community response to victims of human trafficking through the provision of outreach, training, and technical assistance to other organizations in the community.

Accomplishments:

From the inception of the program in January 2003 through June 2014, OVC grantees provided services to 7,122 individuals identified as victims of human trafficking or “potential” victims of human trafficking.



Application and Award History

Comprehensive and Specialized Services

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	See chart above for total Victims of Trafficking Appropriations				
Total Funding Awarded^	\$4.7	\$11.3	\$13.8	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	77	74	81	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	12	29	22	TBD	TBD

Enhance Collaborative Model (“Task Forces”) – Chart contains both BJA and OVC awards

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	See chart above for total Victims of Trafficking Appropriations				
Total Funding Awarded^	\$6.5	N/A	\$22.7	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	82	Planning	92	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	14	Year	32	TBD	TBD

Training and Technical Assistance

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	See chart above for total Victims of Trafficking Appropriations				
Total Funding Awarded^	N/A	N/A	\$1.0	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	N/A	N/A	12	TBD	TBD
Number of awards			2	TBD	TBD

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

For additional information, please visit: [OVC’s Human Trafficking Program](#).

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

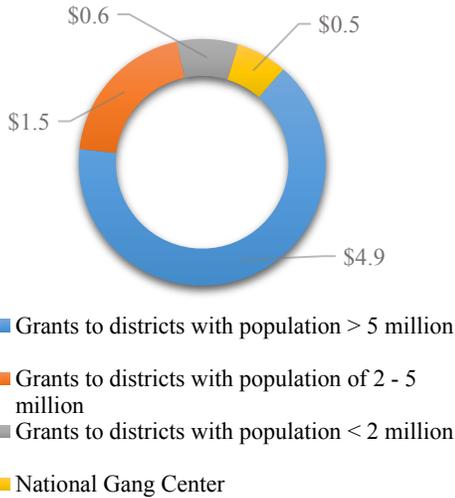
**Program Name: Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction Program
(formerly Project Safe Neighborhood “PSN” Initiatives)**

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$5.0M
Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: -\$1.5M

FY 2014 Activities Chart

(\$ in millions)



Program Description

Purpose: To reduce violent crime related to gang activity and criminal misuse of firearms in targeted areas.

This program provides grants, training, and technical assistance to support interagency task forces that are led by the local United States Attorney’s office. Funds may be used to:

- Hire additional prosecutors;
- Support investigators;
- Distribute gun lock safety kits;
- Deter juvenile gun crime; and
- Develop and promote community outreach efforts.

At the core of the program is increased federal prosecution of illegal gun possession and use. Other intervention strategies include police patrols and chronic violent offender and re-entry programs. Prevention strategies include neighborhood development, education and school-based programs.

Authorizing Legislation: Public Law 110-5, embedded sections 101-104; Pub. L. 109-108, 119 Stat. 2290, 2302

Administering Agency: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

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

Who Can Apply for Funding and How Funds are Distributed:

Activity	Who Can Apply for Funding	Award type	Amounts
Task Force Grants	Task Force fiscal agents certified by the relevant U.S. Attorney’s Office as well as federally recognized Indian tribal governments. Eligible fiscal agents include states, units of local government, educational institutions, faith-based and other community organizations, private nonprofit organizations.	Competitive discretionary grants available for 24 months	\$150,000 - \$500,000
Training and Technical Assistance (TTA)	Nonprofit organizations (including faith-based organizations), for-profit organizations, institutions of higher education, and consortiums with experience in addressing gun crime and anti-gang violence strategies. For-profit organizations must agree to waive any profit or fees for services.	Competitive discretionary grants available for 36 months	\$150,000 - \$500,000
National Gang Center	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) awards a cooperative agreement to a TTA provider selected through a competitive process to oversee the Center’s work	Inter-agency agreement with the OJJDP	\$500,000 in FY 2014 (Additional funding may be provided in the future)

Program Goals:

This program uses a strategic research-based model — built on successful approaches used in Boston Ceasefire, the 10-city Strategic Approaches to Community Safety Initiative (SACSI) and Richmond's Project Exile. BJA works to network existing local programs that target gang and gun crime and provide them with the additional tools necessary to be successful.

Accomplishments:

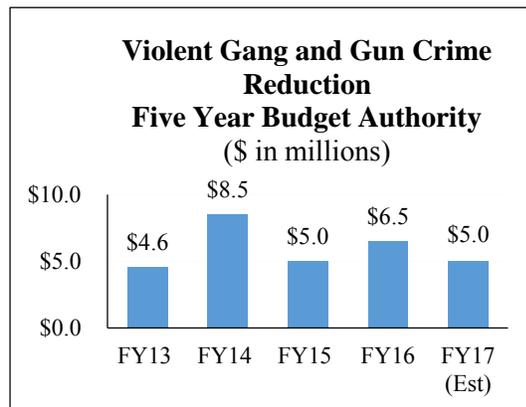
- Approximately 67,498 sworn and non-sworn personnel have received training on gang and gun related investigation, prosecution, and community centered topics since the program began in 2001.
- As result of task force investigations funded through this program, 32,515 individuals were prosecuted and convicted of illegal firearm offenses (violations of 18 U.S.C. 922- 924) in fiscal years 2009-2011.

A 2009 NIJ-funded evaluation of the effectiveness of this program found:

- Reduced violent crime overall in participating cities (4.1% decline versus 0.9% in non-participating cities)
- A decline in gun-related violence in the nine participating cities

Project Safe Neighborhoods 2013 case study report *Promising Strategies for Violence Reduction: Lessons from Two Decades of Innovations* is online at

https://www.bja.gov/Publications/MSU_PromisingViolenceReductionInitiatives.pdf.



Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$4.6	\$8.5	\$5.0	\$6.5	\$5.0 Requested
Total Funding Awarded [^]	\$4.2	\$7.1	\$4.4	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	69	60	59	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	15	19	13	TBD	TBD

[^] Total Funding Awarded does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

For additional information, please visit: [Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction Program](#).

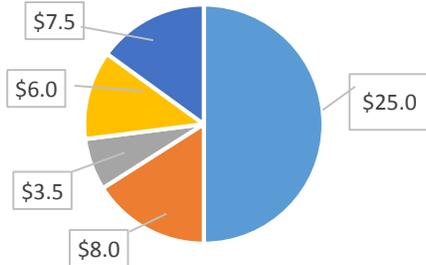
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Vision 21

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$50.0M
Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: +\$50.0M

Proposed FY 2017
Vision 21 Activities
(\$ in millions)



- Services for Native American & Alaska Native crime victims
- Research, data collection & program evaluation Improvements
- Legal assistance for victims
- Technology improvements
- Services for international & national crime victims

Program Description

Purpose: To improve permanently the treatment of crime victims in America.

Vision 21 addresses the issue that OVC has limited ability to fund solutions for new and intransigent challenges that prevent every crime victim who needs support from getting it. Under the Victims of Crime Act, OVC has no authority to fund direct victim services at the national level or to American victims abroad, except for victims of terrorism.

Vision 21 projects are designed to connect victim service providers with victims in new and innovative ways including:

- Providing comprehensive legal assistance;
- Building capacity of service providers to better serve victims;
- Addressing continuing and emerging challenges that face victims and service providers such as reaching underserved populations and improving the use of technology.

Authorizing Legislation: Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (VOCA)

Administering Agency: Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)

DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2: Prevent and intervene in crimes

against vulnerable populations; uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims

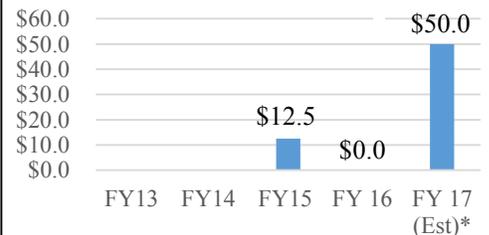
Who Can Apply for Funding and How Funds are Distributed:

- Competitive, merit-based selection process
- Eligibility varies by solicitation - state, local, and tribal government agencies, professional associations, community, state and national non-profit organizations, institutions of higher education, and in limited instances, for-profit organizations. For-profit organizations must agree to waive any profit or fees for services.

Program Goals:

- Conduct continuous rather than episodic strategic planning in the victim assistance field to effect real change in research, policy, programming, and capacity building;
- Support the development of research to build a body of evidence-based knowledge and generate, collect, and analyze quantitative and qualitative data on victimization, emerging victimization trends, services and behaviors, and enforcement efforts;
- Ensure the statutory, policy, and programmatic flexibility to address enduring and emerging crime victim issues; and
- Build and institutionalize capacity through an infusion of technology, training, and innovation to ensure that the field is equipped to meet the demands of the 21st century.

Vision 21 Five Year Budget Authority (\$ in millions)



*In FY 2017, funds for Vision 21 are requested as a carve-out of the Crime Victims Fund.

Accomplishments:

In FY 2014, OVC issued seven competitive solicitations and awarded 35 Vision 21 grants representing \$12.5 million. The funding supported and expanded the work of the National Domestic Violence Hotline, the Rape,

Abuse and Incest National Network, the National Center for Victims of Crime, the National Network to End Domestic Violence, and the American Overseas Domestic Violence Crisis Center. Vision 21 funding also supported innovative work in Indian Country and building infrastructure in state Victims of Crime Act programs that are beyond the scope of the Crime Victim Fund.

For additional information, please visit: [OVC's Vision 21](#).

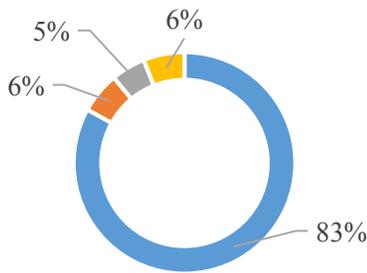
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Youth Mentoring

FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$58.0M
 Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: -\$32.0M

FY 2014 Activities Chart



- Mentoring Opportunities for Youth
- Mentoring Underserved Populations
- Training and Technical Assistance
- Research

Program Description

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

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

Authorizing Legislation: The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-273, 42 U.S.C. § 5601 et seq.)

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

DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2: Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations and uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America’s crime victims

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 for Youth	National and multistate organizations and collaboratives.	Grant	Between \$1.5M - \$5.0M	Up to 36 months
2. Underserved Populations	Multistate organizations that focus on youth from targeted underserved populations (disabilities, foster care, etc.)	Grant	Up to \$500,000	Up to 36 months
3. Research on Mentoring	States, territories, units of local government, federally recognized tribal governments, nonprofit and for-profit organizations, and institutions of higher education. For-profit organizations must agree to waive any profit or fees for services.	Secondary data analysis	Up to \$300,000	Between 1-5 years
		New research and evaluations	Up to \$1.0M	Between 3-5 years
4. Training and Technical Assistance	Public agencies (including state agencies, units of local government, public universities and colleges, and tribal governments) and private organizations (including faith-based and community organizations).	Cooperative Agreement	Up to \$1.5M	Up to 24 months

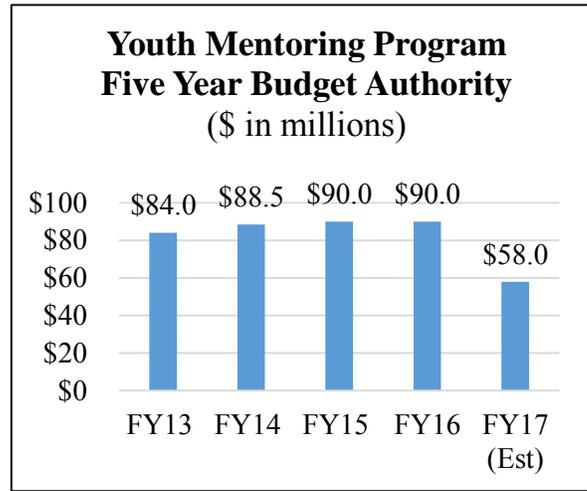
Program Goals:

- Address gaps in mentoring services for underserved populations, including, but not limited to youth: with disabilities; who live in rural communities; Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Questioning (LGBTQ); American Indian and Alaska Native; foster care; and youth with parents in the military.

- Build the capacity of tribes to develop and implement culturally-sensitive mentoring activities on tribal reservations that connect tribal youth with tribal adult mentors.

Accomplishments:

- In 2014, OJJDP-funded mentoring programs served over 105,000 youth and had over 33,000 active mentors.
- 70% of all participating youth showed the most improvement in target behaviors change in:
 - Perception of social support (84%);
 - Family relationships (80%); and
 - Antisocial behavior (79%).
- In 2014, 95% of OJJDP-funded mentoring programs reported using evidence based practices.



Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$84.0	\$88.5	\$90.0	\$90.0	\$58.0 Requested
Total Funding Awarded [^]	\$73.5	\$75.3	\$77.0	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	138	109	120	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	42	48	28	TBD	TBD

[^] Total Funding Awarded does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

For additional information, please visit: www.nationalmentoringresourcecenter.org and www.ojjdp.gov/programs/mentoring.html.