

U.S. Department of Justice

FY 2019 PERFORMANCE BUDGET

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS



February 2018

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# **I. Overview**

**Department of Justice  
Office of Justice Programs  
FY 2019 President's Budget Request  
Overview**



**Mission**

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

**Strategy**

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

<b>FY 2019 OJP Budget Request At-A-Glance</b>	
FY 2018 Discretionary President's Budget (OJP):	\$1,297.3 million
FY 2019 Discretionary President's Budget (OJP with COPS transfer):	\$1,455.3 million
Discretionary Program Increase:	+\$158.0 million
*****	
FY 2018 Mandatory President's Budget:	\$3,078.0 million
Transfer to OVW	<u>-\$445.0 million</u>
FY 2018 Total, OJP Mandatory	\$2,633.0 million
FY 2019 Mandatory President's Budget:	\$2,421.0 million
Provided to OVW	<u>-\$485.5 million</u>
FY 2019 Total, OJP Mandatory	\$1,935.5 million
Mandatory Program Decrease:	-\$697.5 million
<b>Total, FY 2019 President's Budget Request:</b>	<b>\$3,390.8 million</b>

## **Resources**

In FY 2019, OJP requests \$1,455.3 million in discretionary funding, which is \$158.0 million above the FY 2018 President's Budget. OJP also requests \$1,935.5 million in mandatory funding, which is \$697.5 million below the FY 2018 President's Budget. The FY 2019 Budget proposes an \$85.0 million cancellation of prior year discretionary balances.

## **Personnel**

The FY 2019 President's Budget seeks to streamline grant administration, management, and oversight functions. Currently, DOJ has three separate administrative offices that support its grant programs: 1) OJP, 2) the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS Office), and 3) the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW). In order to streamline services, save taxpayer dollars, and eliminate duplication among DOJ's grant components, the Department has begun efforts by which OJP will serve as a shared management service provider to support DOJ grant components. At the conclusion of this process, OJP will have 603 authorized positions to fulfill its mission and support grant component management needs.

## **Organization**

OJP is headed by an Assistant Attorney General (AAG) who leads OJP and promotes coordination among OJP offices. OJP has six program offices: 1) the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA); 2) the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS); 3) the National Institute of Justice (NIJ); 4) the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP); 5) the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC); and 6) the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART Office). The AAG is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. All other OJP program office heads are presidentially appointed. In FY 2019, the President's Budget transfers the COPS grant programs to OJP.

## **Budget Structure**

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

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

5. **Crime Victims Fund:** Provides compensation to victims of crime, supports victims' services, and builds capacity to improve responsiveness to the needs of crime victims.
6. **Domestic Trafficking Victims Fund:** Provides support through grant programs to expand and improve services for domestic victims of trafficking and victims of child pornography.

### **FY 2019 OJP Priorities**

OJP's FY 2019 budget request focuses on the following top priorities: supporting efforts to reduce violent crime and improve public safety; combating the opioid epidemic; and supporting victims of crime. The request includes increases from the funding levels requested in FY 2018 for Project Safe Neighborhoods, Byrne Justice Assistance Grants Program, Second Chance Act programs, Drug Courts Program, and Public Safety Officers (Death) Benefits. Further, the budget reforms the Crime Victims Fund through an authorizing proposal that would provide a more consistent stream of funding for the program, allowing for long-term program planning that will better serve the victims of crime.

### **Supporting Efforts to Reduce Violent Crime and Improve Public Safety**

The following programs use different strategies to support jurisdictions facing high levels of violent crime based on the challenges and resources of each community.

#### **Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction Program/Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)**

The FY 2019 request includes \$140 million for the Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction/PSN program, which is a central component of the Department's efforts to reduce violent crime at the local level. This program will reinvigorate and build on DOJ's Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) initiative by increasing support for PSN activities at the local level. Under this program, grants will be awarded to local law enforcement agencies, outreach- and prevention service providers, and researchers to support activities implementing local PSN anti-violence strategies. OJP anticipates awarding funds to all 94 districts using a funding formula that includes crime rate data and other indicators of overall need in order to best target resources.

The PSN Initiative is based on a proven program model that relies on partnerships of federal, state, and local agencies led by the U.S. Attorney in each federal judicial district to enhance the effectiveness of its crime and violence reduction efforts. NIJ identifies this model and many variations as effective on its CrimeSolutions.gov website.

#### **National Public Safety Partnership**

Other high-crime jurisdictions may be more interested in the intensive technical assistance model of the National Public Safety Partnership program. This program was described in the FY 2018 President's Budget as the National Crime Reduction Assistance (NCRA) Network. The program leverages DOJ resources to reduce violence in cities experiencing some of the highest, and most sustained violent crime rates in the Nation. The partnership includes OJP (including COPS), OVW, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), and the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS). A significant number of sites have achieved notable reductions in violent crime and increased homicide clearance rates since its creation in 2014.

### Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program

The President's Budget requests an additional \$69.5 million for a total request of \$402 million. The Byrne JAG program is the primary source of flexible funding for state, local, and tribal jurisdictions across all components of the criminal justice system, from drug and gang task forces to crime prevention and domestic violence programs, courts, corrections, treatment, border security, and justice information sharing initiatives.

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

In FY 2019, jurisdictions will be required to dedicate a small percentage of their awards on National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) compliance. NIBRS is an incident-based system used by law enforcement agencies for collecting and reporting data on crimes. The FBI plans to transition its Uniform Crime Reporting program to NIBRS only data collection by 2021.

### Community Policing

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

In FY 2019, these community policing activities will be transferred to OJP, allowing the Department to centralize and strengthen the partnerships it has with state and local law enforcement and to promote community policing not only through its hiring program but also through the advancement of strategies for policing innovations and other innovative crime-fighting techniques.

### Second Chance Act (SCA) Program

The SCA program provides grants to help corrections and public safety agencies implement reentry programming to help those returning to communities after a prison or jail sentence. Successful reintegration will reduce rates of criminal recidivism, thus increasing public safety. 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, educational and employment assistance, mentoring relationships, mental health services, substance abuse treatment services, and family-support services.

Improving prisoner reentry programs is an ongoing challenge for many state, local, and tribal jurisdictions. A significant body of research indicates properly designed and implemented reentry programs can play an important part in reducing criminal recidivism and improving outcomes for those released from prison or jail. The FY 2019 Budget requests an additional \$10 million for SCA, for a total request of \$58 million.



### Public Safety Officers' Benefits (Death)

This mandatory program provides a one-time payment to the survivors of law enforcement officers, firefighters, and other qualifying first responders and public safety officers to help survivors of those killed in the line of duty. Although lower crime rates, advances in technology, and improvements in training over the past several decades have improved on-the-job safety for public safety officers and other first responders, these occupations are still hazardous. The FY 2019 budget requests an increase of \$43 million this program, for a total request of \$115 million.

### **Combating the Opioid Epidemic**

The President recently underscored the dangers our Nation is facing when he officially declared the opioid crisis a nationwide public health emergency. The FY 2019 President's Budget includes \$103 million for programs authorized by the Comprehensive Addiction Recovery Act, including \$20 million for OJP's Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Program (COAP) and \$43 million for the Drug Court Program. COAP, a new program developed and funded in FY 2017, aims to reduce opioid misuse and the number of overdose fatalities. It supports the implementation, enhancement, and proactive use of prescription drug monitoring programs to support clinical decision-making and prevent the misuse and diversion of controlled substances. Additionally, in FY 2019, OJP proposes \$43 million in funding for the Drug Court Program to address the opioid crisis by providing an alternative to incarceration to opioid-addicted offenders who enter the criminal justice system, addressing their addiction through treatment and recovery support services and subsequently reducing recidivism.

### **Supporting Victims of Crime**

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

### Crime Victims Fund

The FY 2019 request seeks to reform the Crime Victims Fund through an authorizing proposal that would establish a \$2.3 billion obligation cap for the Crime Victims Fund (CVF), of which \$485.5 million would be provided to OVW. The remaining \$1.8 billion will be administered by OVC, and will provide formula and non-formula grants to the states to support crime victim compensation and victims services programs. Unlike the FY 2018 Budget request, the FY 2019 President's Budget will not transfer any CVF funding to other OJP appropriations accounts. Along with other reforms of the CVF, this provides more reliable funding for the program, allowing for long-term program planning that will better serve victims of crime.

### Victims of Trafficking

OJP continues to provide a steady funding stream for the Victims of Trafficking program to support ongoing collaborative efforts to identify, rescue, and assist victims of human trafficking across the United States. Jointly administered by OVC and BJA, this program supports comprehensive and specialized victim services for trafficking victims, and coordinate awards to law enforcement and victim services providers located in the same geographic areas to support the development of ongoing human trafficking task forces capable of addressing the full range of public safety and criminal justice issues surrounding human trafficking. In FY 2019, OJP

requests \$45 million for Victims of Trafficking, which is equal to the FY 2018 budget request and FY 2017 enacted levels.

### **Research, Evaluation and Statistics**

In support of its priorities, OJP is also enhancing its focus on the research and collection of statistical data needed to evaluate OJP programs.

*National Institute of Justice.* Policymakers and practitioners rely on the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) research, development, and evaluation efforts to identify what does and does not work in criminal justice from programs and policies to equipment and technology. By identifying ineffective programs, resources can be redirected to programs that are effective. NIJ efforts save dollars and lives. By developing and disseminating minimum standards for equipment such as body armor, hand and leg restraints, metal detectors, and monitoring systems for offenders, law enforcement officers and the public are safer.

*Bureau of Justice Statistics.* The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) collects, analyzes, and disseminates timely, reliable statistics on crime and criminals, which are essential for practitioners and policymakers to make informed decisions about criminal justice programs and policies. BJS's National Crime Victimization Survey, for example, is the Nation's primary source of information on criminal victimization and the only way to estimate crime not reported to law enforcement. This large, nationally representative survey has been collecting data since 1973 and is an important tool for tracking changes over time in crime and responses of the justice system. Objective statistics from BJS are used by the Department, the Administration, and Congress to address whether criminal justice programs and policies implemented across the Nation, in fact, are contributing to the reduction of crime.

While the funding requests for NIJ and BJS in FY 2019 are equal to the request levels sought in the FY 2018 President's Budget, this budget continues to request a set-aside of up to three percent for Research, Evaluation, and Statistics, an increase over the two percent enacted in FY 2017. The set-aside amount from OJP discretionary programs supports the base programs for NIJ and BJS.

### **Tribal Resources to Address Law Enforcement and Victims Services**

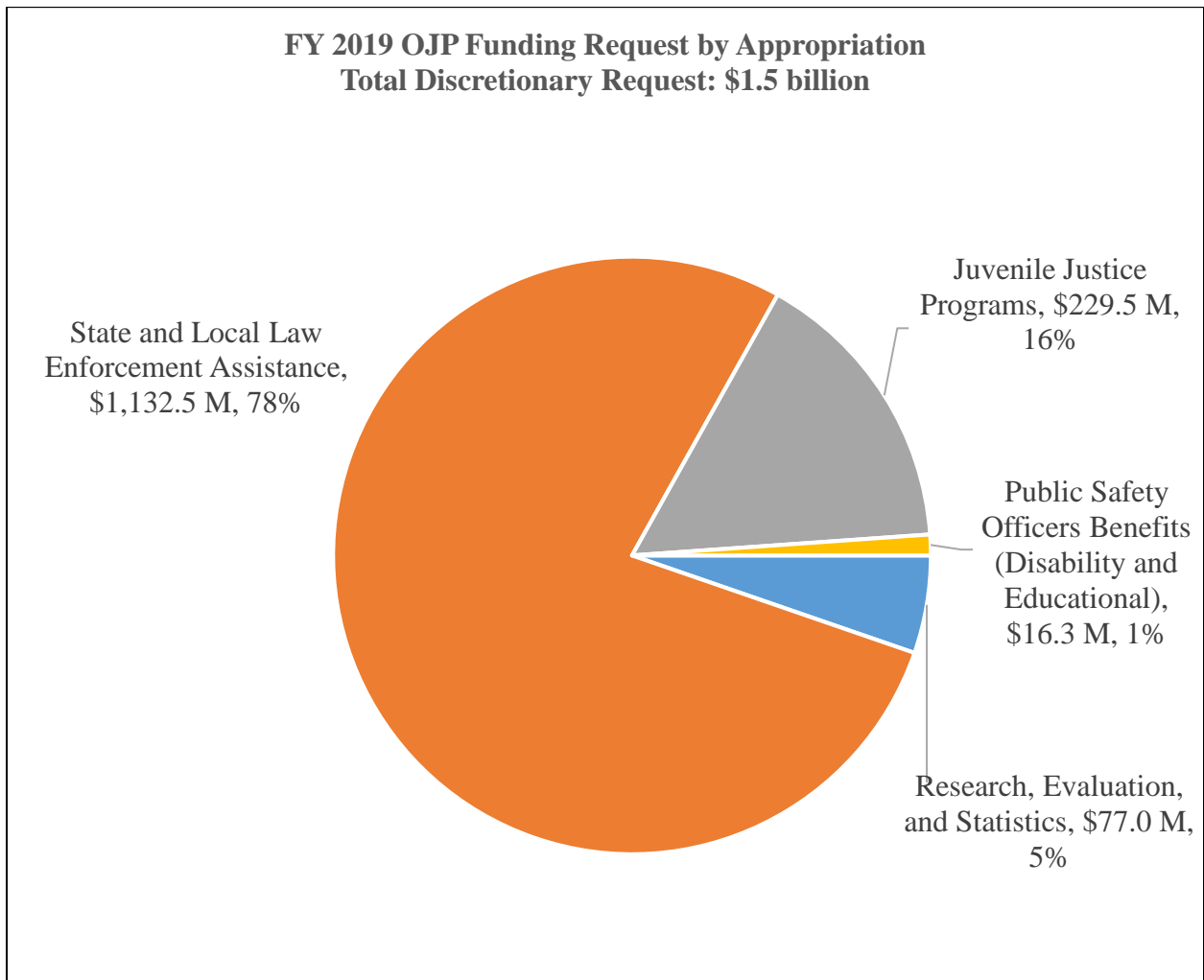
OJP continues to support tribal efforts in addressing law enforcement challenges and providing victim services. This request includes a set aside of up to seven percent of discretionary funds (up to \$93.8 million) to be made available for grant and payment programs to support flexible tribal justice assistance programs.

In addition, OJP requests a set aside of up to five percent from the amounts made available from the Crime Victims Fund (up to \$115.0 million) to support grants and other assistance to tribes to improve services for victims of crime.

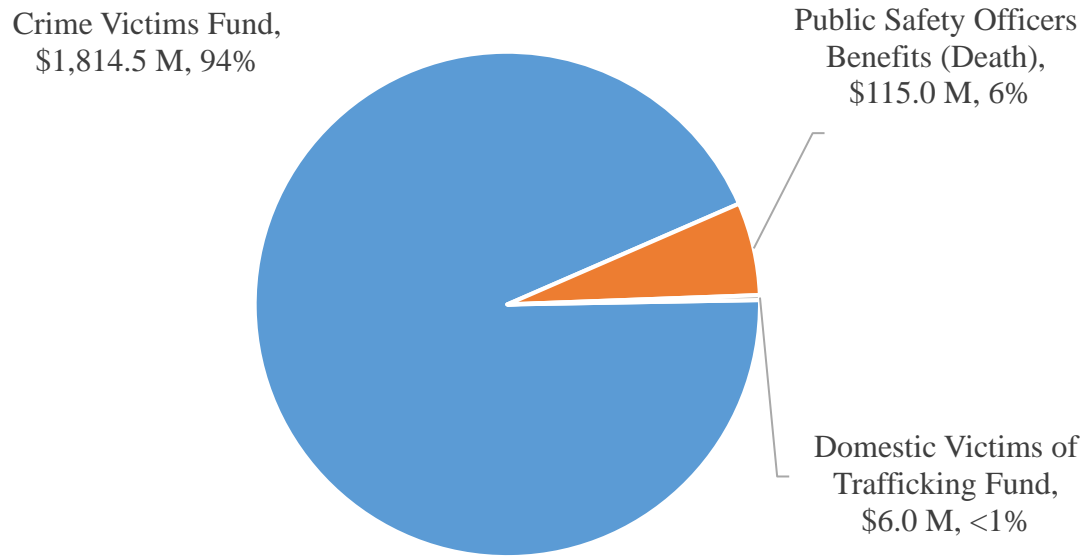
Furthermore, \$10.0 million (including an allowance for up to \$3 million to support the DOJ Tribal Access Program) has been included under the COPS Hiring Program for the Tribal Resources Grant Program, bringing total tribal funding to \$218.8 million.

**FY 2019 OJP Funding Request by Appropriation**

The pie charts below depict OJP's FY 2019 discretionary and mandatory budget requests by appropriation.



**FY 2019 OJP Funding Request by Appropriation**  
**Total Mandatory Request: \$1.9 billion**



**Office of Justice Programs  
Funding by Appropriation  
FY 2017 - FY 2019**  
(dollars in thousands)

	<b>FY 2017 Enacted (P.L. 115-31)</b>	<b>FY 2018 President's Budget</b>	<b>FY 2019 President's Budget</b>	<b>FY 2019 President's Budget vs. FY 2018 President's Budget</b>
<b>Justice Assistance/Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</b>				
Criminal Justice Statistics Programs	45,500	41,000	41,000	0
Forensic Science	4,000	4,000	0	(4,000)
<i>Transfer - NIST</i>	3,000	3,000	0	(3,000)
Regional Information Sharing System (RISS)	[under COPS]	30,000	[under COPS Hiring]	(30,000)
Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs	39,500	36,000	36,000	0
<i>Research on Domestic Terrorism</i>	4,000	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal, JA/RES</b>	<b>89,000</b>	<b>111,000</b>	<b>77,000</b>	<b>(34,000)</b>
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</b>				
Adam Walsh Act Implementation Grant Program	20,000	20,000	20,000	0
Body Worn Camera Partnership Program	22,500	0	0	0
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	22,500	0	0	0
<i>NIST Transfer</i>	1,500	0	0	0
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)	403,000	332,500	402,000	69,500
<i>Body Worn Camera Partnership Program</i>	0	22,500	22,500	0
<i>Bulletproof Vests Partnership</i>	0	22,500	22,500	0
<i>NIST Transfer</i>	0	[1,500]	[0]	[-1,500]
<i>Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program</i>	2,500	0	0	0
<i>Innovative Prosecution Solutions Initiative (formerly Smart Prosecution)</i>	2,500	4,000	0	(4,000)
<i>John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program</i>	2,000	0	0	0
<i>National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs)</i>	2,400	0	2,400	2,400
<i>National Training Center to Improve Police-Based Responses to People with Mental Illness (new program)</i>	2,500	0	0	0
<i>National Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program</i>	10,500	0	0	0
<i>National Public Safety Partnership (PSP) (formerly NCRA or VRN)</i>	0	0	5,000	5,000
<i>Research on Domestic Terrorism</i>	0	4,000	4,000	0
<i>Strategies for Policing Innovation (formerly Smart Policing)</i>	5,000	5,000	[under COPS Hiring]	(5,000)
<i>VALOR Initiative</i>	7,500	15,000	15,000	0
<i>Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction</i>	6,500	0	0	0
Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program	0	2,500	0	(2,500)
Children Exposed to Violence	0	8,000	8,000	0
Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act related activities	103,000	100,000	103,000	3,000
<i>Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Program (COAP)</i>	13,000	20,000	20,000	0
<i>Drug Court Program</i>	43,000	40,000	43,000	3,000

	<b>FY 2017 Enacted (P.L. 115-31)</b>	<b>FY 2018 President's Budget</b>	<b>FY 2019 President's Budget</b>	<b>FY 2019 President's Budget vs. FY 2018 President's Budget</b>
<i>Justice and Mental Health Collaborations</i>	12,000	10,000	10,000	0
<i>Prescription Drug Monitoring Program</i>	14,000	12,000	12,000	0
<i>Residential Substance Abuse Treatment</i>	14,000	12,000	12,000	0
<i>Veterans Treatment Courts</i>	7,000	6,000	6,000	0
Comprehensive School Safety Initiative	50,000	20,000	0	(20,000)
Court Appointed Special Advocate Program	9,000	9,000	9,000	0
COPS Hiring Program	0	0	99,000	(108,000) 1/
<i>Collaborative Reform Model</i>	0	0	5,000	5,000
<i>Community Policing Development/Training and Technical Assistance</i>	0	0	5,000	5,000
<i>Regional Information Sharing Systems</i>	0	0	10,000	10,000
<i>Strategies for Policing Innovation (formerly Smart Policing)</i>	0	0	5,000	5,000
<i>Transfer to Tribal Resources Grant Program</i>	0	0	10,000	10,000
DNA Programs	0	0	150,000	150,000
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	125,000	105,000	105,000	0
<i>DNA Analysis and Capacity Program</i>	117,000	97,000	97,000	0
<i>Post-Conviction DNA Testing</i>	4,000	4,000	4,000	0
<i>Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners</i>	4,000	4,000	4,000	0
Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI)	45,000	45,000	45,000	0
Economic, High-tech, White Collar and Internet Crime Prevention	13,000	11,000	11,000	0
<i>Cybercrime Prosecution Pilot Program</i>	1,000	0	0	0
<i>Intellectual Property Enforcement Program</i>	2,500	2,500	2,500	0
Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance	15,000	0	0	0
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	25,000	22,000	0	(22,000)
National Criminal Records History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	48,000	53,000	51,000	(2,000)
NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP)	25,000	15,000	10,000	(5,000)
National Public Safety Partnership (PSP) (formerly NCRA or VRN)	0	5,000	0	(5,000)
National Sex Offender Public Website	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Paul Coverdell Grants	13,000	13,000	10,000	(3,000)
<i>National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs)</i>	0	2,400	0	(2,400)
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	0	15,500	15,500	0
Second Chance Act/Offender Re-entry	68,000	48,000	58,000	10,000
<i>Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Grants</i>	5,000	5,000	5,000	0
<i>Innovations in Supervision (formerly Smart Probation)</i>	6,000	6,000	6,000	0
<i>Pay for Success (discretionary)</i>	7,500	7,500	7,500	0
<i>Pay for Success (Permanent Supportive Housing Model)</i>	[5,000]	[5,000]	[0]	[-5,000]
<i>Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)</i>	4,000	4,000	0	(4,000)
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	210,000	0	0	0
Victims of Trafficking	45,000	45,000	45,000	0
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction/Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) 2/	0	70,000	140,000	70,000
<b>Subtotal, SLLEA</b>	<b>1,280,500</b>	<b>940,500</b>	<b>1,132,500</b>	<b>192,000 1/</b>

	FY 2017 Enacted (P.L. 115-31)	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget vs. FY 2018 President's Budget
<b>Juvenile Justice Programs</b>				
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
Delinquency Prevention Program (formerly Title V: Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants)	14,500	17,000	17,000	0
<i>Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal</i>	500	500	500	0
<i>Community-Based Violence Prevention Init.</i>	8,000	0	0	0
<i>Girls in the Juvenile Justice System</i>	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
<i>Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention</i>	4,000	5,000	5,000	0
Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program	2,000	2,500	2,500	0
Missing and Exploited Children	72,500	72,000	72,000	0
Part B: Formula Grants 6/	55,000	58,000	58,000	0
<i>Emergency Planning - Juvenile Detention Facilities</i>	500	500	500	0
VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	21,000	20,000	20,000	0
Youth Mentoring	80,000	58,000	58,000	0
<b>Total, JJ</b>	<b>247,000</b>	<b>229,500</b>	<b>229,500</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Public Safety Officers Benefits</b>				
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program- Disability and Educational Assistance Benefits Programs	16,300	16,300	16,300	0
<b>Total, PSOB Discretionary</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total, OJP Discretionary</b>	<b>1,632,800</b>	<b>1,297,300</b>	<b>1,455,300</b>	<b>158,000</b>
<i>New Flexible Tribal Grant - Set Aside (up to 7%)</i>	66,185	89,670	93,800	4,130
<i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics Set Aside</i>	29,680	35,400	40,860	5,460
<b>Public Safety Officers Benefits--Mandatory</b>	73,000	72,000	115,000	43,000
<b>Subtotal, PSOB Mandatory</b>	<b>73,000</b>	<b>72,000</b>	<b>115,000</b>	<b>43,000</b>
<b>PSOB Total (Discretionary and Mandatory)</b>	<b>89,300</b>	<b>88,300</b>	<b>131,300</b>	<b>43,000</b>
<b>Total Crime Victims Fund (Mandatory) Obligations Cap</b>	<b>2,573,000</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>2,300,000</b>	<b>(700,000)</b>
<i>CVF Grants</i>	2,237,000	2,205,000	1,664,500	(540,000)
<i>Inspector General Oversight</i>	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
<i>Crime Victims Fund - Vision 21</i>	0	25,000	25,000	0
<i>Adam Walsh Act Implementation Grant Program</i>		[20,000]		[-20,000]
<i>Children Exposed to Violence</i>		[8,000]		[-8,000]
<i>Missing and Exploited Children</i>		[72,000]		[-72,000]
<i>Victims of Trafficking</i>		[45,000]		[-45,000]

	<b>FY 2017 Enacted (P.L. 115-31)</b>	<b>FY 2018 President's Budget</b>	<b>FY 2019 President's Budget</b>	<b>FY 2019 President's Budget vs. FY 2018 President's Budget</b>
<i>VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program</i>		[20,000]		[-20,000]
<i>Violence Against Women Act Programs</i>	326,000	445,000	485,500	40,500
<b>Domestic Victims of Trafficking</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total, OJP Mandatory (PSOB, CVF, and DVTF) Provided to OVW</b>	<b>2,652,000</b> (326,000)	<b>3,078,000</b> (445,000)	<b>2,421,000</b> (485,500)	<b>(657,000)</b> (40,500)
<b>Total, OJP Mandatory (PSOB, CVF, and DVTF) Less OVW</b>	<b>2,326,000</b>	<b>2,633,000</b>	<b>1,935,500</b>	<b>(697,500)</b>
<b>Total, OJP Discretionary/Mandatory Less OVW</b>	<b>3,958,800</b>	<b>3,930,300</b>	<b>3,390,800</b>	<b>(539,500)</b>
OJP Rescission (from Unobligated Balances)	(50,000)	(40,000)	(85,000)	(45,000)
<b>Total OJP Programs Funded Under Violence Against Women Appropriation Heading</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Research on Violence Against Women	3,000	5,000	5,000	0
Research on Violence Against Indian Women	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
<b>Total OJP Programs Funded Under COPS Appropriation Heading</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS)	35,000	0	[under COPS Hiring]	0
Strategies for Policing Innovation (formerly Smart Policing)	0	0	[under COPS Hiring]	0
<b>Total, Transfers-in/Reimbursements</b>	<b>39,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>0</b>



	<b>FY 2017 Enacted (P.L. 115-31)</b>	<b>FY 2018 President's Budget</b>	<b>FY 2019 President's Budget</b>	<b>FY 2019 President's Budget vs. FY 2018 President's Budget</b>
<b>COPS Appropriation (for display purposes only) <sup>2/</sup></b>				
Anti-Heroin Task Forces	10,000	0		
Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces	7,000,	0		
COPS Hiring Program	194,500	207,000	[under S&L approp]	
<i>Collaborative Reform Model</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>10,000</i>	[under S&L approp]	
<i>Community Policing Development/Training and Technical Assistance</i>	<i>5,000</i>	<i>10,000</i>	[under S&L approp]	
<i>Regional Information Sharing Systems</i>	<i>35,000</i>	<i>30,000</i>	[under S&L approp]	
<i>Transfer to Tribal Resources Grant Program</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>30,000</i>	[under S&L approp]	
DEA Methamphetamine Enforcement and Cleanup	10,000	11,000	[under DEA approp]	
Tribal Criminal Justice Assistance (Transfer to OJP)	15,500			
<b>Total, COPS</b>	<b>221,500</b>	<b>218,000</b>		

Note: Numbers shown in italics do not add to the total.

<sup>1/</sup> The display of increases and decreases varies from the technical exhibits included at the end of this submission because this table shows changes from the FY 2018 President's Budget and the exhibits show changes from the FY 2018 continuing resolution rate.

<sup>2/</sup> In the FY 2018 budget request, the Department requested funding for PSN activities under the PSN Block Grants line item. In the FY 2019 President's Budget, funding for PSN activities is requested under the Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction/PSN line item to emphasize that this request builds on existing DOJ programs and authorities.

<sup>3/</sup> The FY 2019 President's Budget proposes to transfer the COPS Hiring Program to the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance appropriations account and eliminate funding for the DEA Methamphetamine Enforcement and Cleanup program (funding for this program is included in DEA's budget request).

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

Summary of Program Changes					
Program Increases					
Item Name	Program Description	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Page
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction Program/Project Safe Neighborhoods	Awards grants to local law enforcement agencies, outreach- and prevention services providers, victims-focused providers, and researchers to support activities implementing local PSN anti-violence strategies. A total of \$140 million is requested.	0	0	70,000	48
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants	Supports a broad range of activities to prevention, crime control, and public safety activities, including: law enforcement programs; prosecution and court programs; prevention and education programs; community corrections programs; drug treatment and enforcement programs; mental health programs related to law enforcement and corrections; planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; and crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation). A total of \$402 million is requested.	0	0	69,500	51
Second Chance Act	Provides grants to help state, local, and tribal corrections and public safety agencies implement and improve a variety of reentry services including housing, educational and employment assistance, mentoring relationships, mental health services, substance abuse treatment services, and family-support services. A total of \$58 million is requested.	0	0	10,000	53
Drug Court Program	Assists state, local, and tribal jurisdictions in the development and implementation of drug courts that integrate substance abuse treatment, mandatory drug testing, sanctions and incentives, and transitional services in judicially supervised court settings. A total of \$43 million is requested.	0	0	3,000	55
Public Safety Officers Benefits – Death Benefits Program (mandatory)	Provides a one-time financial benefit to survivors of public safety officers whose deaths resulted from injuries while in the line of duty. A total of \$115 million is requested.	0	0	43,000	57
<b>Total Program Increases</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>195,500</b>	
Program Offsets					
OJP Management and Administration	Provides personnel and resources to fulfill stewardship obligations, ensure transparency and accountability in the use of federal grant funding, and operate efficiently and effectively.	603	610	[(22,046)]	60
COPS Hiring Program	This program places additional community policing officers on the beat by providing funds for the approved entry-level salary and benefits of each newly hired additional officer position over three years. A total of \$99 million is requested.	0	0	(108,000)	62
Crime Victims Fund	Supports victim services, provides compensation to victims through formula and competitive awards. A total of \$1.665 billion is requested for grants to states and tribes.	0	0	(700,000)	65
OJP Program Eliminations, Shifts, and Reductions	Includes eliminations and shifts/reductions to the following programs: Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program, Comprehensive School Safety Initiative, Forensic Science Program, Innovative Prosecution Solutions Initiative (formerly SMART Prosecution) (Byrne Justice Assistance Grants carve-out), Justice Reinvestment Initiative, National Public Safety Partnership (PSP), Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS), Strategies for Policing Innovation (SPI) (formerly Smart Policing). Also includes minor decreases to the following programs: National Criminal History Records Improvement Program (NCHIP), NICS Act Records Improvement Program (NARIP), and Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grants.	0	0	(93,500)	67
<b>Total Program Offsets</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(901,500)</b>	
<b>Net, Increases/Offsets</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(706,000)</b>	

### **III. Appropriations Language**

**Office of Justice Programs  
Appropriations Language**

*The FY 2019 Budget request of \$3,876,300,000, 603 Positions, and 610 FTE includes proposed changes in the appropriations language listed and explained below. New language is italicized and underlined and language proposed for deletion is bracketed.*

**RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS**

*For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Public Law 90–351) (“the 1968 Act”); the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–415) (“the 1974 Act”); the Missing Children’s Assistance Act (title IV of Public Law 93–415); the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–21); the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–405); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) (“the 2005 Act”); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–647); the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98–473); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) (“the Adam Walsh Act”); the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–401); subtitle D of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296) (“the 2002 Act”); the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4) (“the 2013 Act”); the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–198); and other programs, \$77,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which—*

*(1) \$41,000,000 is for criminal justice statistics programs, and other activities, as authorized by part C of the 1968 Act; and*

*(2) \$36,000,000 is for research, development, and evaluation programs, and other activities as authorized by part B of the 1968 Act and subtitle D of title II of the 2002 Act.*

*Note.—A full-year 2018 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018 (Division D of P.L. 115-56, as amended).*

**STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE**

*For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–322) (“the 1994 Act”); title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Public Law 90–351) (“the 1968 Act”); the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–405); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–647) (“the 1990 Act”); the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–164); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) (“the 2005 Act”); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) (“the Adam Walsh Act”); the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–386); the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180); subtitle D of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296) (“the 2002 Act”); the Public Safety*

*Officer Medal of Valor Act of 2001 (Public Law 107–12); the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199); the Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–403); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98–473; (34 U.S.C. 20101) (“the 1984 Act”); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4) (“the 2013 Act”); the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–198); and other programs, \$1,132,500,000 to remain available until expended as follows—*

*(1) \$402,000,000 for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program as authorized by subpart 1 of part E of the 1968 Act (except that section 1001(c), and the special rules for Puerto Rico under section 505(g) of the 1968 Act shall not apply for purposes of this Act), of which, notwithstanding such subpart 1—*

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

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

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

*(D) \$22,500,000 is for the matching grant program for law enforcement armor vests, as authorized by section 2501 of the 1968 Act;*

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

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

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

*(3) \$20,000,000 for sex offender management assistance, as authorized by the Adam Walsh Act, and related activities;*

*(4) \$8,000,000 for an initiative relating to children exposed to violence;*

*(5) \$43,000,000 for Drug Courts, as authorized by section 1001(a)(25)(A) of the 1968 Act;*

*(6) \$10,000,000 for mental health courts and adult and juvenile collaboration program grants, as authorized by parts V and HH of the 1968 Act, notwithstanding section 2991(e) of such Act of 1968;*

*(7) \$12,000,000 for grants for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners, as authorized by part S of the 1968 Act;*

*(8) \$11,000,000 for a grant program to prevent and address economic, high technology and Internet crime, including as authorized by section 401 of Public Law 110–403, of which not more than \$2,500,000 is for intellectual property enforcement grants, including as authorized by section 401 of Public Law 110–403;*

*(9) \$1,000,000 for the National Sex Offender Public Website;*

*(10) \$140,000,000 for evidence-based programs to reduce gun crime and gang violence;*

*(11) \$61,000,000 for grants to States to upgrade criminal and mental health records and records systems for the National Instant Criminal Background Check System: Provided, That, to the extent warranted by meritorious applications, grants made under the authority of the NICS*

*Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180) shall be given priority, and that in no event shall less than \$10,000,000 be awarded under such authority;*

*(12) \$10,000,000 for Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences Improvement Grants under part BB of the 1968 Act;*

*(13) \$105,000,000 for DNA-related and forensic programs and activities, of which—*

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

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

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

*(14) \$45,000,000 for a program for community-based sexual assault response reform;*

*(15) \$9,000,000 for the court-appointed special advocate program, as authorized by section 217 of the 1990 Act;*

*(16) \$58,000,000 for offender reentry programs and research, including as authorized by the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199), without regard to the time limitations specified at section 6(1) thereof, of which, notwithstanding such Act of 2007, not to exceed—*

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

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

*Provided, That up to \$7,500,000 of funds made available in this paragraph may be used for performance-based awards for Pay for Success projects: Provided further, That, with respect to the previous proviso, any funds obligated for such projects shall remain available for disbursement until expended, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1552(a): Provided further, That, with respect to the first proviso (or any other similar projects funded in prior appropriations), any deobligated funds from such projects shall immediately be available for activities authorized under the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199);*

*(17) \$6,000,000 for a veterans treatment courts program;*

*(18) \$12,000,000 for a program to monitor prescription drugs and scheduled listed chemical products;*

*(19) \$15,500,000 for prison rape prevention and prosecution grants to States and units of local government, and other programs, as authorized by the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–79);*

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

*(21) \$99,000,000 for grants under section 1701 of the 1968 Act (34 U.S.C. 10381) for the hiring and rehiring of additional career law enforcement officers under part Q of such Act notwithstanding subsection (i) of such section: Provided, That, notwithstanding section 1704(c) of such Act (34 U.S.C. 10384(c)), funding for hiring or rehiring a career law enforcement officer*

may not exceed \$125,000 unless the Director of the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services grants a waiver from this limitation: Provided further; That of the amount made available in this paragraph—

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

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

(C) \$10,000,000 is for improving tribal law enforcement, including hiring, equipment, training, and anti-methamphetamine activities, of which up to \$3,000,000 shall be available to enhance the ability of tribal government entities to access, enter information into, and obtain information from, federal criminal information databases as authorized by section 534 of title 28, United States Code (including the purchase of equipment and software, and related maintenance, support, and technical assistance for such entities in furtherance of this purpose), and to reimburse the “General Administration, Justice Information Sharing Technology” account for the expenses of providing such services to tribal government entities;

(D) \$5,000,000 is for community policing development activities in furtherance of the purposes in section 1701 of the 1968 Act (34 U.S.C. 10381); and

(E) \$5,000,000 is for the collaborative reform model of technical assistance in furtherance of the purposes in section 1701 of the 1968 Act (34 U.S.C. 10381):

Provided further, That balances for these programs may be transferred from the Community Oriented Policing Services account to this account.

Note.—A full-year 2018 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018 (Division D of P.L. 115-56, as amended).

## **JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-415) (“the 1974 Act”); title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-351) (“the 1968 Act”); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-162) (“the 2005 Act”); the Missing Children's Assistance Act (title IV of Public Law 93-415); the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-21); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-647) (“the 1990 Act”); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-248) (“the Adam Walsh Act”); the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-401) (“the 2008 Act”); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98-473) (“the 1984 Act”); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113-4) (“the 2013 Act”); the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-198); and other juvenile justice programs, \$229,500,000 to remain available until expended as follows—

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



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

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

*(2) \$58,000,000 for youth mentoring programs;*

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

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

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

*(iii) \$2,000,000 shall be for competitive grant programs focusing on girls in the juvenile justice system;*

*(4) \$20,000,000 for programs authorized by the 1990 Act, except that section 213(e) of the 1990 Act shall not apply for purposes of this Act;*

*(5) \$72,000,000 for missing and exploited children programs, including as authorized by sections 404(b) and 405(a) of the 1974 Act (except that section 102(b)(4)(B) of the 2008 Act shall not apply for purposes of this Act); and*

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

*(7) \$2,500,000 for grants and training programs to improve juvenile indigent defense:*

*Provided, That not more than 10 percent of each amount may be used for research, evaluation, and statistics activities related to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention: Provided further, That not more than 2 percent of each amount designated, other than as expressly authorized by statute, may be used for training and technical assistance related to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention: Provided further, That funds made available for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention activities pursuant to the two preceding provisos may be used without regard to the authorizations associated with the underlying sources of those funds: Provided further, That the three preceding provisos shall not apply to grants and projects administered pursuant to sections 261 and 262 of the 1974 Act and to missing and exploited children programs. Note.—A full-year 2018 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018 (Division D of P.L. 115-56, as amended).*

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

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

*Note.—A full-year 2018 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018 (Division D of P.L. 115-56, as amended).*

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

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

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

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

*(3) up to 7 percent of funds made available for grant or reimbursement programs under such headings, except the amounts designated under paragraph (21), under the heading “State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance”, may be transferred to and merged with funds under the heading “State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance”, for assistance to Indian tribes, without regard to the authorizations for such grant or reimbursement programs.*

*SEC. 211. Upon request by a grantee for whom the Attorney General has determined there is a fiscal hardship, the Attorney General may, with respect to funds appropriated in this or*

*any other Act making appropriations for fiscal years 2016 through 2019 for the following programs, waive the following requirements:*

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

*(2) For State, Tribal, and local reentry courts under part FF of title I of such Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10633(e)(1) and (2)), the requirements under section 2978(e)(1) and (2) of such part.*

*(3) For the mental health and drug treatment alternatives to incarceration programs under part CC of title I of such Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10581(f)), the requirements under section 2901(f) of such part.*

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

*Sec. 214. Discretionary funds that are made available in this Act for the Office of Justice Programs may be used to participate in Performance Partnership Pilots authorized under section 525 of division H of Public Law 115-31, section 526 of division H of Public Law 113-76, section 524 of division G of Public Law 113-235, and such authorities as are enacted for Performance Partnership Pilots in an appropriations Act for fiscal years 2018 and 2019.*

*SEC. 215. Of the unobligated balances available from prior year appropriations in the Office of Justice Programs, \$85,000,000 are hereby permanently cancelled: Provided, That no amounts may be cancelled from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.*

*Sec. 216 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts deposited or available in the Fund established by section 1402 of Title II of Public Law 98-473 (34 U.S.C. 20101) in excess of \$2,300,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until the following fiscal year: Provided, That, notwithstanding section 1402(d) of such Act of 1984, of the amounts available from the Fund for obligation, the following amounts shall be available without fiscal year limitation to the Director of the Office for Victims of Crime for the following purposes: (1) \$25,000,000 for supplemental victims' services and other victim-related programs and initiatives; (2) up to 5 percent for grants and other assistance to Indian tribes to improve services and justice for victims of crime; (3) \$10,000,000 shall remain available until expended to the Department of Justice Office of Inspector General for oversight and auditing purposes; and (4) up to 3 percent may be made available to the Directors of the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, to be used by them, respectively, for research, evaluation or statistical purposes related to crime victims and related programs.*

*SEC. 218. Section 642 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1373) is amended as follows—*

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

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

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

*(b) In subsection (b)—*

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

*(2) In paragraph (1), by replacing “the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service” with “Department of Homeland Security”;* and

*(3) In paragraph (2), by inserting “, collecting, inquiring into, or verifying” after “Maintaining”.*

*(c) In subsection (c)—*

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

*(2) By replacing “the citizenship or immigration status” with “the nationality, citizenship, or immigration status”.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Note.—A full-year 2018 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018 (Division D of P.L. 115-56, as amended).*

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

## A. Management and Administration

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Management and Administration</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>Estimated FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2017 Enacted	786	748	\$220,717
2018 Continuing Resolution	711	658	219,218
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			991
COPS Transfer	97	97	37,303
2019 Base	808	755	257,512
2019 Program Decreases	(205)	(145)	(22,046)
2019 Request	603	610	235,466
<b>Total Change 2019 Base – 2019 Request</b>	<b>(205)</b>	<b>(145)</b>	<b>(22,046)</b>

### 1. Account Description

The FY 2019 President’s Budget seeks to streamline grant administration, management, and oversight functions. Currently, DOJ has three separate administrative offices that support its grant programs. In order to streamline these services, save taxpayer dollars, and eliminate duplication among DOJ’s grant components, the Department is implementing an effort by which OJP will serve as a shared management service provider supporting the DOJ grants components. The realignment includes reductions to various areas within components to reduce duplicative efforts (e.g., separate financial, procurement, information technology offices, and grants and performance management).

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

The M&A budget also supports the work of OJP’s Office of the Assistant Attorney General and its business offices, which are responsible for centrally managing general administrative and business support functions, including human resources, procurement, grants and contracts oversight and risk management, financial management, information technology, and legal services.

### 2. Performance Table

Performance materials will be provided at a later date.

## B. Research, Evaluation, and Statistics

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>Estimated FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2017 Enacted			\$89,000
2018 Continuing Resolution			123,189
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			(12,189)
2018 President's Budget Request			111,000
2019 Program Decreases			(34,000)
2019 Request			77,000
<b>Total Change 2018-2019</b>			<b>(\$34,000)</b>

<i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics-Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<i>Direct Pos.</i>	<i>Estimated FTE</i>	<i>Amount</i>
2017 Enacted			\$1,340
2018 President's Budget Request			1,711
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2018 President's Budget Request			1,711
2019 Program Increases			102
2019 Program Decreases			0
2019 Request			1,813
<b>Total Change 2018-2019</b>			<b>\$102</b>

### 1. Account Description

OJP strives to ensure integrity of, and respect for, science – including a focus on evidence-based approaches in criminal and juvenile justice. In FY 2019, OJP requests \$77 million for the Research, Evaluation, and Statistics appropriation account, which is \$34 million below the FY 2018 President's Budget. This appropriation account funds the work of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ).

BJS is the principal federal statistical agency of the Department of Justice as authorized by 34 U.S.C. §§ 10131-10135. BJS' national statistical collections support the Administration's focus on data-driven approaches to reduce crime.

The Criminal Justice Statistics Program is the base program of BJS. In FY 2019, OJP requests \$41.0 million for the Criminal Justice Statistics program. With this funding, BJS:

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



Current core BJS programs provide statistics on victimization, corrections, law enforcement, federal justice systems, prosecution and adjudication (courts), criminal histories and recidivism, and tribal communities.

NIJ is the research and development arm of the Department of Justice, as authorized by 34 U.S.C. §§ 10121-10123. NIJ enhances the administration of justice and public safety by providing objective, independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to meet the modern challenges of crime and justice at the state, local, and tribal levels. NIJ products support practitioners and policy makers across the country.

In FY 2019, OJP requests \$36.0 million for NIJ, which will maintain its commitment to informing criminal justice practice and policy by supporting high-quality research, development, and evaluation in the forensic, social, and physical sciences. NIJ's program plan for FY 2019 embraces four important goals:

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

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

## **2. Performance Tables**

Performance materials will be provided at a later date.

### C. State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

*(Dollars in Thousands)*

<i>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2017 Enacted			\$1,280,500
2018 Continuing Resolution			1,263,618
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			(323,118)
COPS Transfer			207,000
2019 Base			1,147,500
2019 Program Increases			152,500
2019 Program Decreases			(167,500)
2019 Request			1,132,500
<b>Total Change 2019 Base – 2019 Request</b>			<b>(\$15,000)</b>

<i>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance - Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2017 Enacted			\$19,276
2018 Continuing Resolution			14,495
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2018 President’s Budget Request			14,495
2019 Program Increases			690
2019 Program Decreases			0
2019 Request			15,185
<b>Total Change 2018-2019</b>			<b>\$690</b>

#### 1. Account Description

In FY 2019, OJP requests \$1,132.5 million for the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance account, which is \$15.0 million below the FY 2018 President’s Budget request (after adjustments for programs transferred from the COPS Office). As part of this total, the Budget proposes merging the COPS appropriation into the OJP State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance appropriation account.

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

Key programs funded under this appropriation account include:

- **Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction/Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)**

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

Description: This program will reinvigorate and build on DOJ's Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) initiative by increasing support for PSN activities at the local level. Under this program, grants will be awarded to local law enforcement agencies, outreach- and prevention service providers, and researchers to support activities implementing local PSN anti-violence strategies. The PSN Initiative is based on a proven program model that relies on partnerships of federal, state, and local agencies led by the U.S. Attorney in each federal judicial district to enhance the effectiveness of its crime and violence reduction efforts. OJP anticipates awarding funds to all 94 districts using a funding formula that includes crime rate data and other indicators of overall need.

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

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

Description: This formula program provides both state and local governments with formula grant awards based on population and FBI violent crime statistics. These formula grants support a broad range of criminal justice and public safety activities, including: (1) law enforcement programs; (2) prosecution and court programs; (3) prevention and education programs; (4) community corrections programs; (5) drug treatment and enforcement programs; (6) planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; and (7) crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation). In FY 2019, jurisdictions will be required to dedicate a small percentage of their awards on National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) compliance. NIBRS is an incident-based system used by law enforcement agencies for collecting and reporting data on crimes. The FBI plans to transition its Uniform Crime Reporting program to NIBRS only data collection by 2021.

- **COPS Hiring Program**

Purpose: Increases the capacity of law enforcement agencies to implement community policing strategies that strengthen partnerships for safer communities and enhance law enforcement's capacity to prevent, solve, and control crime through funding for additional officers.

Description: This program focuses on funding salaries and benefits for newly hired or rehired (as a result of layoffs) entry-level community policing officer positions over 3 years. It also supports efforts to expand community policing efforts in American Indian and Native Alaskan communities through the Tribal Resources Grant Program. The COPS Hiring Program funds carve-outs that support the Collaborative Reform Model, Strategies for Policing Innovation (formerly Smart Policing), Regional Information Sharing Systems, and training and technical assistance programs that are designed to build the capacity of state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies to implement innovative community policing strategies.

- National Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI)**  
Purpose: Addresses a common gap in response to rape and sexual assault at the state, local, and tribal levels by promoting timely resolution of cases associated with sexual assault kits (SAKs) that have never been submitted or are backlogged at crime labs for forensic DNA testing.  
Description: This program supports community efforts to identify critical needs in the areas of sexual assault prevention, investigation, prosecution, and victims services and to implement strategies to address these needs. These strategies typically include plans for expediting the analysis of untested evidence kits. This program also provides training and technical assistance designed to improve the justice system’s response to rape and sexual assault cases throughout the Nation.
- National Public Safety Partnership Program (PSP)**  
Purpose: Offers a comprehensive approach to accessing DOJ training, technical assistance, and expertise to support the development of innovative violence reduction strategies in the Nation’s most violent cities.  
Description: DOJ and its federal partners invite cities to participate in this new program based on analysis of quantitative and qualitative criminal justice data. This program will build on previous Violence Reduction Network efforts. Cities that accept this invitation begin a two-year engagement with PSP. Each city develops a data-driven approach to addressing its unique violence reduction needs during the first year of its engagement. During the second year, the cities draw on the training, technical assistance, and expertise of OJP and its federal agency partners to assist them in implementing their strategies. In FY 2019, this program is requested as a carveout of the Byrne JAG Program.
- Second Chance Act (SCA) Program**  
Purpose: Reduce criminal recidivism by assisting ex-offenders successfully reintegrate into their communities following a prison or jail sentence, thus increasing public safety.  
Description: The SCA program provides grants to help state, local, and tribal corrections and public safety agencies implement and improve a variety of reentry services including housing, educational and employment assistance, mentoring relationships, mental health services, substance abuse treatment services, and family-support services. A significant body of research indicates properly designed and implemented reentry programs not only help to reduce recidivism, but also improve outcomes for those released from prison or jail.
- National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)**  
Purpose: Improves the Nation's safety and security by enhancing the quality and completeness of electronic criminal history record information contributing to the effective implementation of background check systems.  
Description: NCHIP provides grants, training, and technical assistance that help states and territories to improve the accuracy, timeliness, and immediate accessibility of criminal history and related records. These records play a vital role in supporting the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) and helping federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement investigate crime and promote public safety.

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

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

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

- **Adam Walsh Act Implementation Grant Program**

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

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

## **2. Performance Tables**

Performance materials will be provided at a later date.

## D. Juvenile Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Juvenile Justice Programs</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2017 Enacted			\$247,000
2018 Continuing Resolution			245,375
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			(15,875)
2018 President's Budget Request			229,500
2019 Request			229,500
<b>Total Change 2018-2019</b>			<b>0</b>

<i>Juvenile Justice Programs -Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2017 Enacted			\$3,718
2018 President's Budget Request			3,537
2018 President's Budget Request			3,537
2019 Program Increases			242
2019 Request			3,779
<b>Total Change 2018-2019</b>			<b>\$242</b>

### 1. Account Description

In FY 2019, OJP requests \$229.5 million for the Juvenile Justice Programs account, which is equal to the FY 2018 President's Budget request. This account supports programs that help state, local, and tribal governments address juvenile crime and delinquency, and assist children victimized by crime and abuse. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) programs also promote efforts to improve the functioning of the juvenile justice system; hold juvenile offenders accountable for their actions; and provide appropriate reentry services for youth returning to their communities after detention in secure correctional facilities.

Key programs funded under this appropriation account include:

- Missing and Exploited Children (MEC) Program**  
Purpose: Supports and enhances the response to missing children and their families.  
Description: This program supports the infrastructure for national efforts to prevent and respond to the abduction and exploitation of America's children. The MEC program supports the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Program, National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, and the AMBER Alert Program.
- Part B Formula Grants**  
Purpose: Supports state and local programs designed to prevent and address juvenile crime and delinquency, as well as improve the juvenile justice system.

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

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

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

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

- **Youth Mentoring Program**

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

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

## 2. Performance Tables

Performance materials will be provided at a later date.

## E. Public Safety Officers' Benefits

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Public Safety Officers' Benefits</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2017 Enacted			\$89,300
2018 Continuing Resolution			89,189
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			(889)
2018 President's Budget Request			88,300
2019 Program Increases			43,000
2019 Request			131,300
<b>Total Change 2018-2019</b>			<b>\$43,000</b>

<i>Public Safety Officers' Benefits – Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2017 Enacted			\$1,344
2018 President's Budget Request			1,361
2018 President's Budget Request			1,361
2019 Program Increases			864
2019 Request			2,225
<b>Total Change 2018-2019</b>			<b>\$864</b>

### 1. Account Description

In FY 2019, OJP requests \$131.3 million for the Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) appropriation account (both mandatory and discretionary), which is an increase of \$43.0 million above the FY 2018 President's Budget request. This increase will support the mandatory appropriation request, which is \$115.0 million. The discretionary appropriation request remains at \$16.3 million, which is equal to the FY 2018 President's Budget. This program provides benefits to the families and other survivors of public safety officers killed or fatally injured in the line of duty, as well as to public safety officers permanently disabled in the line of duty.

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

The key programs included under this appropriation account are:

- **PSOB Death Benefits**, a one-time financial benefit to survivors of public safety officers whose deaths resulted from injuries sustained in the line of duty, which is funded by a mandatory appropriation. In FY 2017, the PSOB death benefit was \$343,589. In FY 2018, the PSOB death benefit is \$350,079.



- **PSOB Disability Benefits**, a one-time financial benefit to public safety officers permanently and totally disabled by catastrophic injuries sustained in the line of duty, which is funded through discretionary appropriations. The FY 2017 PSOB disability benefit was \$343,589. The FY 2018 disability benefit is \$350,079.
- **PSOB Education Benefits**, which provide financial support for higher education expenses (such as tuition and fees, books, supplies, and room and board) to the eligible spouses and children of public safety officers killed or permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty, which is funded through discretionary appropriations. In FY 2018, the PSOB education benefit is up to \$1,041 per month.

## **2. Performance Tables**

Performance materials will be provided at a later date.

## F. Crime Victims Fund

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Crime Victims Fund</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2017 Enacted			\$2,573,000
2018 Continuing Resolution			2,573,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			427,000
2018 President's Budget Request			3,000,000
2019 Program Decreases			(700,000)
2019 Request			2,300,000
<b>Total Change 2018-2019</b>			<b>(\$700,000)</b>

<i>Crime Victims Fund –Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimated FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2017 Enacted			\$38,732
2018 President's Budget Request			46,237
2018 President's Budget Request			46,237
2019 Program Increases			4,607
2019 Request			50,844
<b>Total Change 2018-2019</b>			<b>\$4,607</b>

### 1. Account Description

In FY 2019, OJP requests an obligation limitation of \$2.3 billion for the Crime Victims Fund (CVF), which is a decrease of \$700 million below the FY 2018 President's Budget request. Unlike other OJP appropriation accounts, CVF is financed by collections of fines, penalty assessments, and bond forfeitures from defendants convicted of federal crimes. Most of the account's resources are the result of large corporate cases rather than individual offenders.

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

Funding for FY 2019 will be distributed in accordance with the statutory distribution formula (authorized by the Victims of Crime Act of 1984, as amended) in addition to the requested programs as follows:

- Improving Services for Victims of Crime in the Federal Criminal Justice System (Statutory set-aside). Program funds support:
  - Victim assistance personnel through the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Direct services to victims of federal crime, including financial support for emergency services.

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

- Tribal Set-Aside: Up to five percent of the obligation cap (up to \$115.0 million) will be set-aside for grants and assistance to Indian tribes to improve services and justice for victims of crime.
- Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve Fund (*Statutory special fund*) – The Director of OVC is authorized to set aside up to \$50.0 million in the Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve to meet the immediate and longer-term needs of terrorism and mass violence victims by providing: 1) supplemental grants to states for victim compensation; 2) supplemental grants to states for victim assistance; and 3) direct reimbursement and assistance to victims of terrorism occurring abroad. The Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve Fund is in addition to the \$2.3 billion obligation cap.

## **2. Performance Tables**

Performance materials will be provided at a later date.

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2017 Enacted			\$6,000
2018 Continuing Resolution			6,000
2018 President's Budget Request			6,000
2019 Request			6,000
<b>Total Change 2018-2019</b>			<b>\$0</b>

<i>Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund –Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimated FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2017 Enacted			\$90
2018 President's Budget Request			92
2018 President's Budget Request			92
2019 Program Increases			10
2019 Request			102
<b>Total Change 2018-2019</b>			<b>\$10</b>

### 1. Account Description

In FY 2019, OJP requests \$6.0 million for the mandatory Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund (DTVF), which is equal to the FY 2018 President's Budget. This fund is financed by collections of assessments against defendants convicted of trafficking-related offenses under federal law and an annual \$5.0 million funding transfer from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

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

### 2. Performance Tables

Performance materials will be provided at a later date.

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

## V. Program Increases by Item

**Item Name:** **Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction/Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)**

Budget Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

Organizational Program: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

Program Increase: Dollars **+\$70,000,000, for a total of \$140,000,000**  
Positions **0** FTE **0**

**Justification:** In FY 2019, OJP requests \$140.0 million for the Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction/Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) program, which is \$70.0 million above the FY 2018 President’s Budget request. This request will reinvigorate DOJ’s Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) initiative by increasing support for PSN activities at the local level. The PSN Initiative is based on a proven program model that relies on partnerships of federal, state, and local agencies led by the U.S. Attorney in each federal judicial district to enhance the effectiveness of its crime and violence reduction efforts. Under this program, grants will be awarded to local law enforcement agencies, outreach- and prevention services providers, victims-focused providers, and researchers to support activities implementing local PSN anti-violence strategies.

When it was first developed, funded, and implemented in 2001, PSN focused on offenders who committed firearms-related violent offenses under federal law. The Department expanded the program in 2006 to address violent street gangs. The current PSN strategy focuses on both the eradication of illegal firearms and the interdiction of violent gang activity. Each U.S. Attorney’s Office (USAO) is responsible for appointing a PSN Coordinator (usually a seasoned prosecutor with experience in violent crime cases) and developing a PSN anti-violence strategy. This strategy must address PSN’s five design features:

1. Leadership;
2. Partnerships;
3. Targeted and priority enforcement;
4. Prevention; and
5. Accountability.

A 2009 Michigan State University study (<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/226686.pdf>) shows that PSN strategies, when properly implemented, generated significant reductions in violent crime in large cities (over 100,000 residents). Although DOJ’s PSN initiative has been in place since 2001, annual funding for PSN activities has declined substantially over the last eight years. This resulted in many districts not receiving any funding and inconsistent implementation of PSN among the 94 federal judicial districts. The increase requested above will provide the



resources needed to implement the Department’s proven PSN strategy on a scale sufficient to address the growing threat of violent crime throughout the Nation.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** Applicants must be certified by the relevant USAO. Eligible USAO-certified fiscal agents can include states, units of local government, educational institutions, faith-based and other community organizations, private nonprofit organizations, and federally recognized Indian tribal governments (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior).

**How Funds are Distributed:** PSN funding will be awarded on a formula basis that takes into account violent crime rate data and other indicators of overall need. OJP anticipates awarding funds to all 94 districts through this program. Awards will span an 18- to 36-month project period. The maximum award amount will depend on the amount appropriated.

**Budget Request:**

Funding: +\$70.0 million, for a total of \$140.0 million

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)	FY 2021 Net Annualization (change from 2020) (\$000)
FY 2017 Enacted <sup>1/</sup>	0	0	0	\$6,500		
FY 2018 President’s Budget <sup>2/</sup>	0	0	0	70,000		
FY 2019 Current Services <sup>3/</sup>	0	0	0	70,000		
<i>Increases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Personnel				70,000		
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$140,000	0	0

<sup>1/</sup> In FY 2017, this program was funded as a carve-out under the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) program.

<sup>2/</sup> In the FY 2018 President’s Budget, funding for PSN activities was requested under a new line item, the PSN Block Grants Program.

<sup>3/</sup> In the FY 2019 budget request, the Department is requesting funding for PSN activities through the Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction line item to emphasize that this request builds on existing DOJ programs and authorities.

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Jurisdictions with the most significant crime problems may not have the resources to bring together all relevant stakeholders to develop and implement strategies to prevent and reduce the crime they face.

**Similar Programs:** This model requires the leadership of a local U.S. Attorney as well as federal and local prosecutors; federal law enforcement agencies (such as ATF, DEA, FBI, and the U.S. Marshals Service); state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies and probation and parole agencies; research partners; and community groups. The community partners must commit to working together to complete a Violence Reduction Assessment Tool, analyze crime, develop a strategic plan, complete training, conduct outreach, and evaluate the outcomes of their efforts.

Other programs, such as the National Public Safety Partnership (PSP), may also fit the needs of communities that have already identified a specific area of concern or are interested in focusing

on building local capacity. The PSP focuses on local capacity building through training and technical assistance (not grant funding). The PSN program takes a much different approach by providing formula grant funding to support locally-controlled planning and implementation of comprehensive approaches to reducing violent crime.

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

**Anticipated Program Outcome(s):** Reduction in violent crime including homicides, aggravated assaults, armed robbery, gun crime, and gang violence; and increase in prosecutions for violent crimes at the federal and local levels.

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)</b>
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)
Program Increase:	Dollars <b>+\$69,500,000, for a total of \$402,000,000</b> Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b>

**Justification:** In FY 2019, the President’s Budget requests \$402.0 million for the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) program, which is \$69.5 million above the FY 2018 President’s Budget request. The Byrne JAG Program supports a broad range of prevention, crime control, and public safety activities, including: law enforcement programs; prosecution and court programs; prevention and education programs; community corrections programs; drug treatment and enforcement programs; mental health programs related to law enforcement and corrections; planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; and crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation).

In FY 2019, six programs will be funded as carve-outs totaling \$71.4 million under the JAG program:

- Body Worn Camera Partnership Program (\$22.5 million);
- Bulletproof Vest Partnership (\$22.5 million);
- National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs) (\$2.4 million);
- National Public Safety Partnerships (\$5.0 million);
- Officer Robert Wilson III Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officers and Ensuring Officer Resilience and Survivability (VALOR) Initiative (\$15 million); and
- Research on Domestic Terrorism (\$4 million).

The Byrne JAG program is the primary source of flexible funding for state, local, and tribal jurisdictions’ law enforcement and criminal justice systems. The request will enable OJP to further assist jurisdictions in addressing the criminal justice related challenges they face including, but not limited to, reducing violent crime, combating the opioid epidemic, and improving officer safety. The funds would provide for increased individual awards at the state, local, and tribal levels and would facilitate additional capacity building in the programs noted above.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** States, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. territories (under the Byrne JAG State Formula Grants solicitation), as well as units of local government and federally-recognized Indian tribes and Native Alaskan communities (under the Byrne JAG Local Formula Grants solicitation).

**How Funds are Distributed:** Formula grant awards are calculated based on a statutorily-defined formula. Of the total funding available for formula grant awards under the Byrne JAG program, 60 percent is allocated for awards to states, and the remaining 40 percent supports awards to local and tribal governments. All states and territories receive a minimum base funding allocation, and the remaining funding is awarded based on each state or territory’s share of the national population and the violent crime rate (as reported in the Part I of the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s (FBI) Uniform Crime Reports). Each state is also required to “pass through” a variable percentage (based on its crime-related expenditures) of its total grant award to units of local government in the form of subgrants.

Formula awards to local and tribal governments in each state are calculated based on each applicant’s share of the total violent crime reported within that state (based on the FBI’s Part I Uniform Crime Report statistics).

**Budget Request:**

Funding: +\$69.5 million, for a total of \$402.0 million

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)	FY 2021 Net Annualization (change from 2020) (\$000)
FY 2017 Enacted	0	0	0	\$403,000		
FY 2018 President’s Budget	0	0	0	332,500		
FY 2019 Current Services	0	0	0	332,500		
<i>Increases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Personnel				69,500		
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$402,000	0	0

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without this funding increase, OJP will be unable to increase formula grant awards to help state, local, and tribal law enforcement and criminal justice agencies address the growing threats of violent crime and opioid drug abuse.

**Similar Programs:** None.

**Proposed Legislative or Policy Changes:** In FY 2019, jurisdictions will be required to dedicate a small percentage of their awards on National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) compliance. NIBRS is an incident-based system used by law enforcement agencies for collecting and reporting data on crimes. The FBI plans to transition its Uniform Crime Reporting program to NIBRS only data collection by 2021.

**Anticipated Program Outcome(s):** OJP encourages states, territories, units of local government (including tribal government) to fund projects focused on addressing challenges in the area(s) of: Reducing Gun Violence; the NIBRS; Officer Safety and Wellness; Border Security; and Collaborative Prosecution.

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Second Chance Act Program</b>
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)
Program Increase:	Dollars <b>+\$10,000,000, for a total of \$58,000,000</b> Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b>

**Justification:** In FY 2019, the President’s Budget requests \$58.0 million for the Second Chance Act (SCA) Program, which is \$10.0 million above the FY 2018 President’s Budget request. The SCA program provides grants to help corrections and public safety agencies implement reentry programming to help those returning to communities after a prison or jail sentence. Successful reintegration will reduce rates of criminal recidivism, thus increasing public safety. The program provides grants to help state, local, and tribal corrections and public safety agencies implement and improve a variety of reentry services including housing, educational and employment assistance, mentoring relationships, mental health services, substance abuse treatment services, and family-support services.

In FY 2019, three programs will be funded through carve-outs under the SCA Program:

- Children of Incarcerated Parents (COIP) Demonstration Grants (\$5.0 million);
- Innovations in Supervision (formerly Smart Probation/Smart Supervision) (\$6.0 million); and
- Pay for Success projects (up to \$7.5 million).

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

At year-end 2015, over 2.1 million people were incarcerated in federal and state prisons and local jails; and over 95 percent of these individuals will leave incarceration and return to the community. Reducing recidivism among the known offender population is a cornerstone of a successful violence reduction strategy. Additional funding in FY 2019 will enable the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) to provide increased support to communities to: improve recidivism reduction programming behind the walls; prepare offenders for release to the community; ensure high levels of supervision for the highest risk offenders; and connect these individuals to treatment, housing, and employment while tracking offenders. BJA will ramp up police-probation partnerships and information sharing between criminal justice and reentry service providers, as well as assist jurisdictions in structuring and tying payments for reentry services to reductions in recidivism.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** States, units of local government, federally recognized Indian tribes, and nonprofit organizations (varies by solicitation).

**How Funds are Distributed:** All SCA grants are awarded through a competitive, merit based awards process based on peer review. Depending on the solicitation, awards may range from \$300,000 to \$1 million and remain available to grantees for a period of 24 to 36 months.

**Budget Request:**

Funding: +\$10.0 million, for a total of \$58.0 million

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)	FY 2021 Net Annualization (change from 2020) (\$000)
FY 2017 Enacted	0	0	0	\$68,000		
FY 2018 President's Budget	0	0	0	48,000		
FY 2019 Current Services	0	0	0	48,000		
<i>Increases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Personnel				10,000		
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$58,000	0	0

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without the requested increase, OJP will not be able to build on the progress that has been made under the SCA Program over the past ten years. Overall funding for the SCA Program is at its lowest point since the creation of this program, limiting OJP's ability to make awards that help state, local, and tribal governments implement programs that protect the public by reducing recidivism and helping ex-offenders become productive citizens.

**Similar Programs:** Some of OJP's Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (CARA) programs, such as the Drug Courts and Justice and Mental Health Collaborations programs, support various reentry-related activities. However, the work of these programs is much more narrowly focused and does not allow grantees the same flexibility that the SCA Program provides to design reentry solutions that effectively address local needs and challenges.

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

**Anticipated Program Outcome(s):** Reduced rates of criminal recidivism among ex-offenders participating in reentry programming; implementation of evidence-based supervision policies that balance accountability with treatment and needed services.

## V. Program Increases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Drug Court Program</b>
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)
Program Increase:	Dollars <b>+\$3,000,000, for a total of \$43,000,000</b> Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b>

**Justification:** The FY 2019 President’s Budget requests \$43.0 million for the Drug Court Program, which is \$3.0 million above the FY 2018 President’s Budget. This program is administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and assists state, local, and tribal jurisdictions in developing and implementing drug courts that integrate substance abuse treatment; mandatory drug testing; sanctions and incentives; and transitional services in judicially supervised court settings. BJA funds 212 of the approximately 3,300 drug treatment courts currently operating in the United States.

This increase request will support innovative efforts to:

- Address the opioid crisis by providing an alternative to incarceration court program to opioid-addicted offenders who enter the criminal justice system, addressing their addiction through treatment and recovery support services and subsequently reducing recidivism;
- Expand training and technical assistance to incorporate the latest research on opioid treatment; and
- Increase the number of site-based awards by a total of six—from 53 in FY 2017 to 59 in FY 2019.

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. OJP’s National Institute of Justice (NIJ) conducted several studies, including a 10-year longitudinal analysis that confirmed the benefits of drug courts. These include reduced recidivism, ranging from 17 to 26 percent, and average savings of \$6,744 per participant, compared with traditional criminal courts. (<https://www.nij.gov/topics/courts/drug-courts/pages/work.aspx>)

OJP also promotes the timely dissemination of information emerging from the latest research on addiction science, substance abuse treatment and drug courts through the [Adult Drug Court Research to Practice \(R2P\) Initiative](#), which is jointly administered by BJA and NIJ.

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

**How Funds are Distributed:** The Drug Court program awards grants through a competitive, peer-review based grants process. Awards can vary from \$300,000 to \$1.2 million per grant and are available to grantees for a period of three years.

**Budget Request:**

Funding: +\$3.0 million for a total of \$43.0 million

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)	FY 2021 Net Annualization (change from 2020) (\$000)
FY 2017 Enacted	0	0	0	\$43,000		
FY 2018 President's Budget	0	0	0	40,000		
FY 2019 Current Services	0	0	0	40,000		
<i>Increases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Personnel				3,000		
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$43,000	0	0

**Consequences of Not Funding:** Without this increase, OJP will not be able to expand the Drug Court Program in response to growing interest from communities throughout the Nation. Drug courts are an essential part of many state, local and tribal strategies for addressing the growing public safety threats linked to opioid abuse.

**Similar Programs:** OJP's Veteran's Treatment Courts Program supports similar court-based programs, but is specifically designed to address the needs of military veterans who are arrested for, or convicted of, drug offenses.

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

**Anticipated Program Outcome(s):** Increased public safety resulting from reductions in criminal recidivism by drug-addicted offenders and reduced levels of drug-related criminal activity.



## V. Program Increases by Item

**Item Name:** **Public Safety Officers' Death Benefits Program (Mandatory Funding)**

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

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

**Program Increase:** Dollars **+\$43,000,000, for a total of \$115,000,000**  
Positions **0** FTE **0**

**Justification:** The FY 2019 President's Budget requests \$115.0 million for the Public Safety Officers' (PSOB) Death Benefits Program, an increase of \$43.0 million in mandatory funding above the FY 2018 President's Budget. The PSOB Program provides a one-time payment to the survivors of law enforcement officers, firefighters, and other qualifying first responders and public safety officers to help survivors of those killed in the line of duty.

Although lower crime rates, advances in technology, and improvements in training over the past several decades have improved on-the-job safety for public safety officers and other first responders, these occupations are still hazardous. Survivors of public safety officers lost in the line of duty must cope with the financial burdens of lost income, funeral costs, and other related expenses. The PSOB Program represents a unique effort between DOJ; state and local public safety agencies; and national organizations to offer support to families of fallen law enforcement officers, firefighters, and other first responders, as well as provide financial benefits to assist survivors.

In the past three years, the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) has needed to request additional mandatory funds from the Treasury in order to pay all qualifying claims. This increased level of payments is attributed to the number of death claims resulting from exposure to the 9/11 terrorist attacks, as well as a reduction in the time needed to process claims. The additional \$43 million in mandatory funding requested in FY 2019 will increase funding for PSOB death benefits to the average annual level that has been paid out over the past two years. See PSOB mandatory Claim and Benefit History table below:

### Claim and Benefit History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2015 Actuals	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Actuals	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request
PSOB Mandatory (Death Benefits) Obligations	\$73.0	\$112.1	\$111.8	\$72.0	\$115.0
Number of Claims Filed (Death Benefits only)	284	285	356	TBD	TBD
Number of Claims Approved (Death Benefits only)	266	330	399	TBD	TBD

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** Eligible beneficiaries include the surviving spouses, children, PSOB designees, life insurance beneficiaries, surviving parents, or adult children (in that order) of public safety officers killed in the line of duty.

**How Funds Are Distributed:** A claim review process is required to determine eligibility. For all qualifying line-of-duty deaths occurring in FY 2018, the total benefit amount is \$350,079.

**Budget Request:**

Funding: +\$43.0 million for a total of \$115.0 million

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)	FY 2021 Net Annualization (change from 2020) (\$000)
FY 2017 Enacted	0	0	0	\$72,000		
FY 2018 President's Budget	0	0	0	72,000		
FY 2019 Current Services	0	0	0	72,000		
<i>Increases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Personnel				43,000		
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$115,000	0	0

**Consequences of Not Funding:** In FY 2019, OJP anticipates that the level of PSOB death benefits claims will be similar to levels in FYs 2016 and 2017. Without the requested increase, OJP will likely have to request additional mandatory funding to cover all qualifying claims. This may result in delays in paying benefits on claims approved during the second half of FY 2019.

**Similar Programs:** None.

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

**Anticipated Program Outcome(s):** The requested increase will ensure OJP has sufficient funding on hand to promptly pay all qualifying death benefit claims.

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

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Management and Administration</b>
Budget Appropriation:	N/A
Organizational Program:	All OJP Offices
Program Decrease:	Dollars <b>-\$22,046,000 for a total of \$235,466,000</b> Positions <b>-205 FTE -145</b>

**Justification:** The FY 2019 President's Budget requests \$235.5 million and 603 positions for management and administration (M&A), a decrease of \$22.0 million and 205 positions below the FY 2018 President's Budget for the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) and the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) M&A combined. M&A funding supports operations, grants oversight, and administrative costs; including salaries and benefits for federal staff, information technology and telecommunications systems and infrastructure (grants management system, financial system, cyber security safeguards, etc.), rent, and contracts for goods and services essential to OJP's mission.

This budget request streamlines grant administration, management, and oversight functions. Currently, DOJ has three separate administrative offices that support its grant programs. In order to streamline these services, save taxpayer dollars, and eliminate duplication among DOJ's grant components, the Department is implementing an effort by which OJP will serve as a shared management service provider supporting the DOJ grants components. The realignment includes reductions to various areas within components to reduce duplicative efforts (e.g., separate financial, procurement, information technology offices, and grants and performance management). Through this streamlining process, 208 positions will be reduced across the three grant components over FY 2018 and FY 2019.

Currently, the COPS Office administers grants and provides expertise and other assistance in advancing public safety through the implementation of community policing strategies in jurisdictions of all sizes across the country. In FY 2019, these community policing activities will be transferred to OJP, which provides leadership to federal, state, local and tribal systems, by disseminating state-of-the-art knowledge and practices across America by providing grants for the implementation of crime fighting strategies. Because most of the responsibility for crime control and prevention falls to law enforcement in states, cities, and neighborhoods, OJP has developed partnerships with state, local, and tribal law enforcement.

The transfer of community policing activities to OJP will allow the Department to centralize and strengthen the partnerships it has with its colleagues in state, local, and tribal law enforcement and to promote community policing not only through its hiring programs but also through the advancement of strategies for policing innovations and other innovative crime-fighting techniques.

**Budget Request: \$235.5 million**

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)	FY 2021 Net Annualization (change from 2020) (\$000)
FY 2017 Enacted	786	0	748	\$220,717		
FY 2018 Continuing Resolution	711	0	658	219,218		
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments				991		
COPS Transfer	97	0	97	37,303		
FY 2019 Base	808	0	755	257,512		
<i>Decreases:</i>						
Personnel	(205)	0	(145)	-22,046	0	0
Non-Personnel				0		
FY 2019 Request	603	0	610	\$235,466	0	0

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Hiring Program (CHP)</b>
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	TBD
Program Decrease:	Dollars <b>-\$108,000,000 for a total of \$99,000,000</b> Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b>

**Justification:** The FY 2019 President’s Budget requests \$99.0 million for the COPS Hiring Program (CHP), a decrease of \$108 million below the FY 2018 President’s Budget. The COPS Hiring Program subsidizes local police departments by funding a portion of entry-level salaries and benefits for newly hired or rehired police officers over three years. For FY 2019, the Budget proposes reallocating resources from COPS Hiring to federal law enforcement, which will allow the Department to focus on high priority Federal investigations that target criminals posing the greatest threat to society.

The proposal for the COPS Hiring Program in FY 2019 includes a maximum award cap of \$125,000 and institutes a 25 percent local match requirement for all grantees. At the conclusion of 36 months of federal funding for each awarded officer position, the agency must retain the additional COPS-funded officer position(s) with state or local funds for a minimum of 12 months. With the \$64 million available for CHP after accounting for program carve-outs, the request level will fund a maximum of approximately 500 community policing officer positions. This maximum amount assumes no waivers of the 25 percent local match and/or \$125,000 salary cap (per officer position).

### **Program Carve-outs:**

**Collaborative Reform Initiative (CRI-TA):** This program provides critical and tailored technical assistance resources to state, local, territorial, and tribal law enforcement agencies on a wide variety of topics. It features a “by the field, for the field” approach while delivering individualized technical assistance using leading experts in a range of public safety, crime reduction, and community policing topics. The solicitation is open to law enforcement stakeholder associations (membership organizations) who can deliver technical assistance to law enforcement agencies across the United States. The FY 2019 President’s Budget requests \$5 million for this program, which is a \$5 million decrease from the FY 2018 President’s Budget request.

**Community Policing Development (CPD):** This program develops the capacity of law enforcement to implement community policing strategies by providing guidance on promising practices through the development and testing of innovative strategies, to build knowledge about effective practices and outcomes, and to support new, creative approaches to preventing crime

and promoting safe communities. The CPD Program is a competitive solicitation, open to all public governmental agencies, profit and nonprofit institutions, institutions of higher education, community groups, and faith-based organizations. The FY 2019 President's Budget requests \$5 million for this program, which is a \$5 million decrease from the FY 2018 President's Budget request.

**Tribal Resources Grant Program (TRGP):** This comprehensive program expands the implementation of community policing to meet critical needs of law enforcement in tribal nations. TRGP funding supports salary and benefit costs of newly hired or rehired career law enforcement officers and village public safety officers, anti-methamphetamine activities, and the purchase of basic equipment, training and technical assistance to initiate or enhance tribal community policing efforts. Tribal law enforcement agencies may apply for hiring, anti-methamphetamine, and equipment grants. Profit and nonprofit institutions and institutions of higher education may apply to provide training and technical assistance to tribal law enforcement agencies. The FY 2019 President's Budget requests \$10 million for this program, which is a \$20 million decrease from the FY 2018 President's Budget request.

**Strategies for Policing Innovation (*formerly Smart Policing*):** This program, currently administered by the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), supports state, local, and tribal jurisdictions in implementing and evaluating innovative 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. This program is designed to test innovative, data-driven law enforcement programs and generate evidence regarding the effectiveness of these new programs. Those that show promise may be identified for replication and further testing as part of OJP's ongoing effort to identify the next generation of evidence-based law enforcement and criminal justice programs and policies. The FY 2019 President's Budget requests \$5 million for this program, which is the same as the FY 2018 President's Budget request.

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

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

The FY 2019 President's Budget requests \$10 million for this program, which is a reduction of \$20 million from the FY 2018 President's Budget request. The request focuses federal funding on the Nation's most important criminal justice priorities, such as combating violent crime and addressing the opioid drug abuse epidemic. While RISS offers a range of justice information

sharing and investigative support services, only part of these resources are focused on addressing violent and drug-related crime. A number of other federal agencies also support programs, initiatives, and systems that provide services similar to those offered by RISS.

The \$10 million in funding proposed in the FY 2019 request for this program provides resources for RISS Centers to continue to fund the highest priority regional needs. Additionally, the six regional centers that make up RISS also have the option to leverage other federal grant funding and charge user fees to support operations. OJP is committed to providing appropriate technical assistance to the RISS Centers to help them continue their vital work.

**Budget Request:** -\$108.0 million for a total of \$99.0 million

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)	FY 2021 Net Annualization (change from 2020) (\$000)
FY 2017 Enacted	0	0	0	\$194,500		
FY 2018 President's Budget	0	0	0	207,000		
FY 2019 Current Services	0	0	0	207,000		
<i>Decreases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Personnel				(108,000)		
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$99,000	0	0



## VI. Program Decreases by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>Crime Victims Fund</b>
Budget Appropriation:	Crime Victims Fund
Organizational Program:	Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)
Program Decrease:	Dollars <b>-\$700,000,000, for a total of \$2,300,000,000</b> Positions <b>0</b> FTE <b>0</b>

**Justification:** The FY 2019 President’s Budget requests an annual obligation limitation of \$2,300.0 million for the Crime Victims Fund (CVF), a decrease of \$700.0 million below the FY 2018 President’s Budget. The CVF was established by the Victims of Crime Act of 1984. It is financed by collections of fines, penalty assessments, and bond forfeitures from defendants convicted of federal crimes. Most collections stem from large corporate cases rather than individual offenders. The CVF is administered by the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC).

The FY 2019 request seeks to reform the Crime Victims Fund through an authorizing proposal that would establish a \$2.3 billion obligation cap for the CVF, of which \$485.5 million would be provided to OVW. While this level of spending is a reduction from levels seen in recent years, it more closely aligns to the historic average of receipts and is intended to provide a sustainable long-term path for the program. The remaining \$1.8 billion will be administered by OVC, and will provide formula and non-formula grants to the states to support crime victim compensation and victims services programs. Unlike the FY 2018 Budget request, the FY 2019 President’s Budget will not transfer any CVF funding to other OJP appropriations accounts. Along with other reforms of the CVF, this provides more reliable funding for the program, allowing for long-term program planning that will better serve victims of crime.

The FY 2019 request includes \$1.66 billion for states to support victim assistance and victim compensation formula grants, \$10 million for the Office of the Inspector General for oversight and auditing purposes, and \$25 million for Vision 21 (supplemental victims’ services and other victim-related programs and initiatives).

The request also includes an up to five percent set-aside (or up to \$115.0 million) for tribal governments to improve services and justice for Native American victims of crime.

The transfers for other victim-related programs will not decrease the effectiveness of OVC programs and will support funding needs within the Department for victim-related programs.

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

1. Formula grants to states to support crime victim compensation and victims services;
2. Direct assistance to federal crime victims primarily through the FBI and US Attorney Offices; and

3. Non-formula grants for:

- National scope training and technical assistance to victims services professionals;
- Efforts to enhance the capacity of victims services programs; and
- Efforts to promote innovation and build the evidence base regarding “what works” in the field for victims services and compensation programs.

**Budget Request:**

Funding: -\$700.0 million for a total of \$2,300 million

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)	FY 2021 Net Annualization (change from 2020) (\$000)
FY 2017 Enacted	0	0	0	\$2,573,000		
FY 2018 President’s Budget	0	0	0	3,000,000		
FY 2019 Current Services	0	0	0	3,000,000		
<i>Decreases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Personnel				-700,000		
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$2,300,000	0	0

## VI. Program Decreases by Item

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

Budget Appropriation: Research, Evaluation, and Statistics  
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

Organizational Program: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)  
Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)  
National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

Program Decrease: Dollars **-\$93,500,000, for a total of \$71,000,000**  
Positions **0** FTE **0**

**Justification:** The FY 2019 President’s Budget proposes to eliminate or shift \$83.5 million in funding to focus the Office of Justice Programs’ (OJP) grant funding on addressing the Nation’s most important law enforcement and criminal justice priorities.

Program	Administered by	FY 2018 Budget Request	FY 2019 Budget Request	FY 2019 Request vs. FY 2018 Request
Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program	BJA	\$2,500	\$0	(\$2,500)
Comprehensive School Safety Initiative	NIJ	20,000	0	(20,000)
Forensic Science Program	NIJ	4,000	0	(4,000)
SMART Prosecutions (Byrne Justice Assistance Grants carve-out)	BJA	[4,000]	0	[-4,000]
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	BJA	22,000	0	(22,000)
National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs) (Paul Coverdell Grants carve-out)	NIJ	[2,400]	0	[2,400]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs) (Byrne Justice Assistance Grants carve-out)</li> </ul>	NIJ	0	[2,400]	[+2,400]
Pay for Success - Permanent Supportive Housing Model (Second Chance Act carve-out)	BJA	[5,000]	0	[-5,000]
Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (Second Chance Act carve-out)	BJA	[4,000]	0	[4,000]
National Public Safety Partnership (PSP)	BJA	5,000	0	(5,000)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (PSP carve-out)</li> </ul>	BJA	0	[5,000]	[+5,000]
Regional Information Sharing System (RISS)	BJA	30,000	0	(30,000)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>COPS Hiring Program (RISS carve-out)</li> </ul>	OJP	0	[10,000]	[+10,000]
Strategies for Policing Innovation (SPI) (formerly Smart Policing)	BJA	[5,000]	0	[-5,000]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>COPS Hiring Program (SPI carve-out)</li> </ul>	OJP	0	[5,000]	[+5,000]
<b>Total, Program Eliminations and Shifts/Reductions</b>		<b>\$83,500</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(\$83,500)</b>

In addition, the FY 2019 President’s Budget requests minor funding reductions totaling \$10.0 million to three OJP programs. These reductions will not have any significant negative effects on these programs and will allow the savings to be redirected to higher-priority programs.

<b>Program</b>	<b>Administered By</b>	<b>FY 2019 Budget Request</b>	<b>FY 2019 Budget Request</b>	<b>FY 2019 Budget Request vs. FY 2019 Current Services</b>
National Criminal History Records Improvement Program (NCHIP)	BJS	\$53,000	\$51,000	(\$2,000)
NICS Act Records Improvement Program (NARIP)	BJS	15,000	10,000	(5,000)
Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grants	NIJ	13,000	10,000	(3,000)
<b>Total, Minor Program Decreases</b>		<b>\$81,000</b>	<b>\$71,000</b>	<b>(\$10,000)</b>

***Program Eliminations:***

The FY 2019 President’s Budget proposes to eliminate discretionary funding for the following:

- Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program: The Capital Case Litigation Initiative was developed to support the prosecution of violent crimes by improving the effectiveness of legal representation in death penalty cases through training for prosecutors and defense attorneys. Funds have also been used to support efforts to review post-conviction claims of innocence and efforts aimed at preventing wrongful convictions.

This program is proposed for elimination in FY 2019 due to the need to fund efforts directly supporting the Department’s violent crime reduction efforts.

- Comprehensive School Safety Initiative: Since FY 2014, the Comprehensive School Safety Initiative has funded 75 multi-year research and pilot projects that support the development and evaluation of school safety interventions in over 3,000 schools across the Nation. It also supports projects on a host of other school safety issues such as anonymous tip lines, school safety assessments, emergency operations planning, safe passages to school, school discipline, teacher sexual misconduct, strategies for training teachers to prevent bullying, and using social media to detect threats related to gang involvement.

Congress has funded this initiative with \$275 million since FY 2014. However, this program was never intended to be a permanent funding stream. The President’s Budget proposes to eliminate the program in FY 2019. The results of currently funded projects will continue to provide evidence about what works (and what does not) in keeping our schools safe and to inform future resource decisions.

- Forensic Science Program: The Forensic Science appropriation has supported efforts at the Department of Justice as well as the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) designed to strengthen the practice of forensic science. A portion of the funding

each year supported the National Commission on Forensic Science (NCFS) until its charter expired on April 23, 2017, and subsequently supported implementation of the Commission's recommendations. The remainder was transferred to NIST to coordinate the development of standards and guidelines for the forensic science community to improve quality and consistency of work products.

The FY 2019 President's Budget eliminates this program because OJP no longer has any financial obligations related to the work of the Commission.

- Innovative Prosecution Solutions Initiative (formerly SMART Prosecution) (Byrne Justice Assistance Grants carve-out): The Innovative Prosecution Solutions Initiative has supported 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 Innovative Prosecution Solutions have built a body of evidence for use by prosecutors across the country as they seek to work with communities and the police to solve chronic problems, fight violent crime, and prosecute opioid-related homicides. This program is proposed for elimination in FY 2019 due to the need to fund efforts directly supporting the Department's violent crime reduction efforts.
- Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI): The Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) has provided technical assistance to state, local, and tribal governments to assist them with:
  - Analyzing their criminal justice systems data;
  - Identifying factors that may contribute to prison and jail population growth; and
  - Developing strategies to improve public safety by focusing and expanding investment in proven corrections and public safety programs.

OJP has provided funding and technical assistance for state-level JRI initiatives and supported evaluation of the JRI model since FY 2010. The Administration seeks to eliminate JRI and redirect these funds to develop effective data driven programs to address the significant increases of violent crime in many of the Nation's cities and towns. The elimination of this program will also allow OJP to consolidate its corrections-related efforts under the Second Chance Act program.

- Pay for Success - Permanent Supportive Housing Model: Between FYs 2014 and 2017, OJP has transferred up to \$5 million per year to the Department of Health and Human Services to support Pay for Success projects demonstrating the Permanent Supportive Housing Model. These investments have provided sufficient funding to test this model and DOJ will wait to consider evaluation findings from programs currently being funded before making any additional investments. Jurisdictions interested in Pay for Success demonstration projects will still be able to seek funding for them through the Pay for Success (discretionary) program.
- Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement: This program is modeled on a court-based program initiated in 2004 called Hawaii Opportunity Probation with

Enforcement (HOPE) program. It assists state, local, and tribal governments in developing and implementing community supervision programs based on the HOPE model and other approaches that emphasizes the use of "swift, certain, and fair" (SCF) sanctions for violating conditions of probation. In FY 2019, no funding is requested for this program. State, local, and tribal governments can seek grant funding to implement SCF-based community supervision programs under the Second Chance Act Program provided they meet its requirements.

***Program Shifts:***

The FY 2019 President's Budget proposes to shift discretionary funding among appropriated line items or appropriation accounts for the following:

- National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs): The FY 2019 President's Budget request eliminates the \$2.4 million carve-out for this program under the Paul Coverdell Grants Program. The NamUs program will instead be funded at \$2.4 million as a carve-out under the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) program
- National Public Safety Partnership (PSP): The FY 2019 request eliminates the line item funding for the PSP. However, this program will be funded as a \$5 million carve-out under the Byrne JAG program. This shift will promote efforts to integrate training and technical assistance provided under the PSP with OJP's existing training and technical assistance programs for law enforcement and criminal justice agencies.
- Regional Information Sharing System (RISS): The FY 2019 request also eliminates line item funding for RISS under the Research, Evaluation, and Statistics appropriations account. RISS will instead be funded at \$10 million as a carve-out of the COPS Hiring Program, which will be funded under the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance appropriation account in FY 2019.
- Strategies for Policing Innovation (formerly Smart Policing): The FY 2019 President's Budget eliminates the \$5 million carveout for this program under JAG. The Strategies for Policing Innovation (SPI) program will instead be funded at \$5 million as a carve-out of the COPS Hiring Program (CHP), and will remain under the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance appropriation account in FY 2019.

This program supports law enforcement agencies in building evidence-based, data-driven law enforcement tactics and strategies that are effective, efficient, and economical. SPI represents a strategic approach that leverages innovative applications of analysis, technology, and evidence-based practices. The goal of the SPI is to improve policing performance and effectiveness while containing costs.

The shifting of SPI from JAG to the CHP will not impact the activities or effectiveness of the program.

### ***Minor Program Reductions:***

In order to properly balance funding for the Department's various responsibilities, the President's Budget request had to reprioritize and redirect funding from lower priority programs to address higher priority issues such as violent crime reduction, officer safety, and responding to the opioid drug abuse epidemic.

- National Criminal History Records Improvement Program (NCHIP): This program assists states and federally recognized Indian tribes in enhancing the quality, completeness, and accessibility of criminal history record information. It also supports the nationwide implementation of effective criminal justice and non-criminal justice background check systems to improve the Nation's safety and security. This program plays a vital role in assisting states that do not qualify for NICS-related grant funding (see below) with improvements to the criminal history records systems.
- National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP): This program assists eligible states and federally recognized tribes in their efforts to improve the completeness, automation, and transmittal of records that would disqualify an individual from purchasing firearms under federal law to the FBI's NICS. Since its inception in 2008, the program has demonstrated considerable success; states have increased their records submissions to NICS by over 645%, between January 2008 and September 2017. State submission of NICS-related mental health records have increased more than 10-fold between January 2008 and September 2017.

The FY 2019 President's Budget proposes to reduce funding for this program because the number of states eligible for NARIP funding is not expected to increase and the \$10.0 million request is sufficient to sustain the existing level of activity under this program.

- Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grants: This program provides grants and assistance to state and local governments to assist them in improving the quality and timeliness of forensic science and medical examiner/coroner's offices services. Grantees may use their funding to improve the quality or capacity of their forensic science laboratories and services; hire and train forensic pathologists and forensic laboratory personnel; eliminate forensic evidence analysis backlogs; and address emerging forensic science issues.

The \$10.0 million funding level proposed for this program in the President's Budget is sufficient to maintain its current level of activity in FY 2019.

**Budget Request:**

Funding: -\$93.5 million for a total of \$71.0 million

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Total (\$000)	FY 2020 Net Annualization (change from 2019) (\$000)	FY 2021 Net Annualization (change from 2020) (\$000)
FY 2017 Enacted <sup>1/</sup>	0	0	0	\$140,000		
FY 2018 President's Budget	0	0	0	164,500		
FY 2019 Current Services	0	0	0	164,500		
<i>Decreases:</i>						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Personnel				-93,500		
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$71,000	0	0

<sup>1/</sup> In FY 2017, some of these programs were funded as carve-outs within other programs not included in this table. In addition to the dedicated program appropriations shown above:

- The Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program was funded at \$2.5 million as a carve-out under the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants program;
- The Justice Reinvestment Initiative was funded at \$25.0 million as a carveout under the Community Trust Initiative; and
- The Regional Information Sharing System was funded at \$35.0 million as a carve-out of the COPS Hiring Program in the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) appropriations account.