

U.S. Department of Justice

FY 2011 PERFORMANCE BUDGET

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS



January 2010

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I. Overview

OJP's Mission –

To increase public safety and improve the fair administration of justice across America through innovative leadership and programs.

OJP's Vision –

To be the premier resource for the justice community by providing and coordinating information, research and development, statistics, training, and support to help the justice community build the capacity it needs to meet its public safety goals; embracing local decision-making and encouraging local innovation through strong and intelligent national policy leadership.

Achieving Our Mission

The Office of Justice Programs (OJP), established by the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 and reauthorized in 2005, provides innovative leadership to federal, state, local, and tribal justice systems, by disseminating state-of-the art knowledge and practices across America, and providing grants for the implementation of these crime fighting strategies. OJP works in partnership with law enforcement officers in states, cities, and neighborhoods to identify the most pressing crime-related challenges confronting the justice system and to provide information, training, coordination, and innovative strategies and approaches for addressing these challenges.

OJP's mission supports "Smart on Crime" Administration priorities using evidence-based approaches to combat youth and gang violence; reduce recidivism with offender reentry and other strategies; expand the use of drug and other problem-solving courts; improve criminal justice information sharing; support criminal and juvenile justice research, evaluation and statistics; prevent and address juvenile delinquency and victimization; and assist victims of crime -- while at the same time ensuring the sound management of OJP's grant dollars.

OJP's mission supports the Department of Justice (DOJ) Strategic Plan, specifically Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Enforce Federal Laws, and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American People; and Goal 3: Ensure the Fair and Efficient Administration of Justice.

Fiscal Year 2011 Performance Budget Highlights

OJP requests a budget of \$3.1 billion, 743 FTE, and 749 positions for fiscal year (FY) 2011, a decrease of \$62.4 million from the FY 2010 Enacted level of nearly \$3.2 billion (excluding anticipated transfers totaling \$206.0 million from the Office on Violence Against Women and Community Oriented Policing Services Office in FY 2010). This includes \$216.4 million under the OJP Salaries and Expenses (S&E) appropriation and \$2.9 billion in OJP grant programs.

An electronic copy of the Department of Justice's Congressional Budget Justifications and Capital Asset Plan and Business Case exhibits can be accessed at:

<http://www.justice.gov/jmd/2011justification/>.

Integrating Strategic Planning, Performance and Budget

OJP is revising its Strategic Plan in coordination with the Department of Justice (DOJ) and anticipates releasing a revised plan in FY 2011.

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

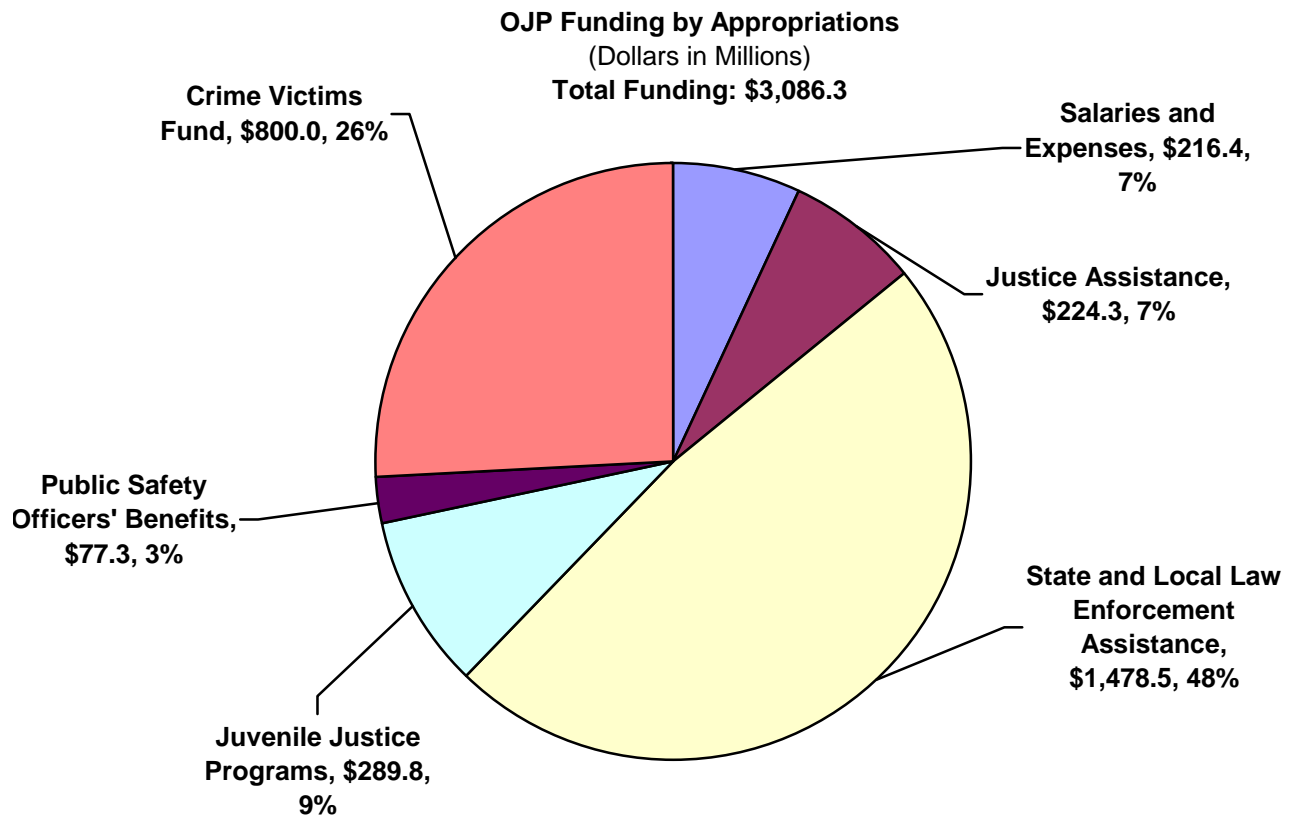
Alignment of the OJP Strategic Goals and Objectives to the DOJ Goals			
DOJ Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Enforce Federal Laws, and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American People		DOJ Goal 3: Ensure the Fair and Efficient Administration of Justice	
<i>OJP Goal 1:</i> <i>Increase the nation’s capacity to prevent and control crime</i>	<i>OJP Goal 2:</i> <i>Improve the fair administration of justice</i>	<i>OJP Goal 3:</i> <i>Reduce the impact of crime on victims and hold offenders accountable</i>	<i>OJP Goal 4:</i> <i>Increase the understanding of justice issues and develop successful interventions</i>
OJP Objectives:	OJP Objectives:	OJP Objectives:	OJP Objectives:
1.1: Improve policing and prosecution effectiveness	2.1: Improve the adjudication of state, local, and tribal laws	3.1: Provide compensation and services for victims and their survivors	4.1: Provide justice statistics and information to support justice policy and decision-making
1.2: Enhance the capabilities of jurisdictions to share information	2.2: Improve corrections and reduce recidivism	3.2: Increase participation of victims in the justice process	4.2: Conduct research that supports and advances justice policy, decision-making, and program evaluation
1.3: Increase the availability and use of technological resources for combating crime			
1.4: Improve the effectiveness of juvenile justice systems			

Budget Structure

In FY 2011, OJP's budget structure is comprised of six appropriation accounts outlined below:

- **Salaries and Expenses:** Funds overall management and administrative functions of OJP (including activities of the Office of Audit, Assessment and Management).
- **Justice Assistance:** Provides grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements for research, development, and evaluation; supports development and dissemination of quality statistical and scientific information; and supports law enforcement information sharing initiatives and systems.
- **State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance:** Funds programs that establish and build on partnerships with state, local, and tribal governments, as well as community and faith-based organizations. These programs provide Federal leadership on high-priority criminal justice concerns such as violent crime, gang activity, offender recidivism, illegal drugs, information sharing, and related justice system issues.
- **Juvenile Justice Programs:** Supports the efforts of state, local, and tribal government, as well as non-profit organizations, to develop and implement effective and innovative juvenile justice programs.
- **Public Safety Officers' Benefits:** Provides benefits to public safety officers who are severely injured in the line of duty and to the families and survivors of public safety officers killed or severely injured in the line of duty.
- **Crime Victims Fund:** Provides compensation to victims of crime, supports victims' services, and builds capacity to improve responsiveness to the needs of crime victims.

The pie chart depicts OJP's performance budget request by appropriation:



External and Internal Challenges

OJP's mission is to increase public safety and improve the fair administration of justice across America through innovative leadership and programs. OJP provides information, research and development, statistics, training, and support to help the justice community build the capacity it needs to meet its public safety goals.

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

1) Violence, Gangs, and Drugs

While the nation as a whole is making modest progress in reducing violent crime rates, many communities and areas are struggling with violent crime issues, especially when commingled

with the problems of gangs and drugs. Targeting “high impact players” is an effective strategy for preventing and reducing future crimes. Community-based strategies that bring together law enforcement with other community groups and institutions to coordinate activities to halt the spread of violence also produce safer communities. OJP will promote multi-jurisdictional, multi-divisional, and multi-disciplinary programs and partnerships that increase the capacity of communities to prevent and control these serious crime problems.

2) Law Enforcement and Information Sharing

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

3) Tribal Justice

Violent crime rates in Indian Country are unusually high, yet tribal law enforcement resources are typically scarce, a problem exacerbated by the geographic isolation and/or vast size of many reservations. OJP targets these conditions with training and resources for problem-solving courts and coordinated law enforcement information sharing and data collection. OJP will continue to coordinate with the Department of Interior’s Bureau of Indian Affairs and other agencies to bring better focus to these issues.

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

From crime scene to courtroom, forensics plays a vital role in the criminal justice system. OJP develops forensic tools and technologies that will save time and money, initiates evaluations to better understanding the impact of forensic science, provides technology assistance and training, and enhances laboratory capabilities and capacity. OJP funds these activities in order to bolster the investigative power of forensics, thereby supporting the successful and informed use of DNA and other forensic evidence in court and improving the administration of justice.

5) Offender Reentry

Repeat offenders who cycle in and out of the justice system commit a significant portion of all crime and drive up the cost of operating justice agencies. These offenders often have risk factors such as mental health problems and substance abuse, limited education and literacy, inadequate job skills, and a lack of positive support systems that, if addressed, reduce the likelihood of re-offending. OJP can address these issues with three strategies: 1) community-based options for less serious offenders, such as problem-solving courts; 2) intensive, multi-phase reentry programs for those who are incarcerated; and 3) research to determine effective strategies for prisoner reentry programs.

6) Juvenile Delinquency, Prevention, and Intervention

Our nation faces many challenges related to juvenile delinquency, including youth gangs and high juvenile recidivism rates. OJP strives to strengthen the capability and capacity of our juvenile justice system to confront these challenges through prevention and intervention. OJP is working to prevent and reduce youth involvement in gangs by addressing specific risk and protective factors associated with the likelihood of delinquent behavior and the needs and desires that underlie the decision to join a gang.

7) Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC)

Every day, thousands of children and teens go online to research homework assignments, play games, and chat with friends. And, everyday, sexual predators roam the Internet, posting and/or looking for child pornography and soliciting minors to engage in sexual activity. Not only are these sex-related crimes intolerable, they pose formidable challenges for law enforcement, which must adapt its investigative techniques to a constantly evolving array of technology. One way OJP addresses the proliferation of internet crimes against children is through its ICAC Task Forces, which help state and local law enforcement agencies develop an effective response to cyber enticement and child pornography cases.

8) The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act)

The Recovery Act was signed into law by President Obama on February 17, 2009. It is an unprecedented effort to jumpstart our economy, create or save millions of jobs, and put a down payment on addressing long-neglected challenges so our country can thrive in the 21st century. The Act is an extraordinary response to a crisis unlike any since the Great Depression, and includes measures to modernize our nation's infrastructure, enhance energy independence, expand educational opportunities, preserve and improve affordable health care, provide tax relief, and protect those in greatest need.

The Recovery Act injected \$787 billion into the economy, providing jobs and much needed resources for states and local communities. Among these resources was more than \$4 billion for state and local law enforcement and other criminal and juvenile justice activities, including \$2.76 billion for OJP programs.

In FY 2009, OJP awarded over 3,800 additional grants to carry out the terms of the Recovery Act, which is more than the total number of awards made in FY 2008. However, making awards is only one part of administering a grants program. These additional awards will also drive a significant increase in workload throughout the lifetime of the grants. Each grant will require programmatic and financial monitoring, training and technical assistance, outreach, auditing, etc. The Recovery Act grants will generally have periods of performance of three or four years, with the programmatic and financial closure of the grant occurring in the following year. This means the additional workload and resulting resource challenges associated with the Recovery Act will last approximately five years for OJP, at least through FY 2013.

In addition to the workload increase resulting from the number of additional grant awards, OJP provided over 1,700 awards to localities that had never received a Justice Assistance Grant award. These new recipients will require a significantly higher level of support (outreach, training and technical assistance, monitoring, etc.) than experienced recipients would need.

9) Environmental Accountability

OJP has implemented several initiatives to ensure a safe and healthy work environment for its building occupants and to protect the environment by conserving energy. We have collaborated with building owners to develop opportunities to conserve both energy and water through the installation of light sensors and automatic faucets and toilets.

Through our contractual efforts, priority is given to purchasing energy-efficient appliances and information technology equipment, and agency purchase card holders have been trained to conduct market research to buy "green" where possible.

Major Functions and Organizational Structure

OJP provides innovative leadership to federal, state, local, and tribal justice systems. Generally speaking, one of OJP's major functions is to award grants to state agencies, who may in turn issue grants to units of state and local government. Formula grant programs, in such areas as victims' compensation and victims' assistance, are administered by state agencies designated by each state's governor. Discretionary grant funds are announced on www.grants.gov and are competitively awarded to a variety of state, local, private, non-profit, and faith-based organizations.

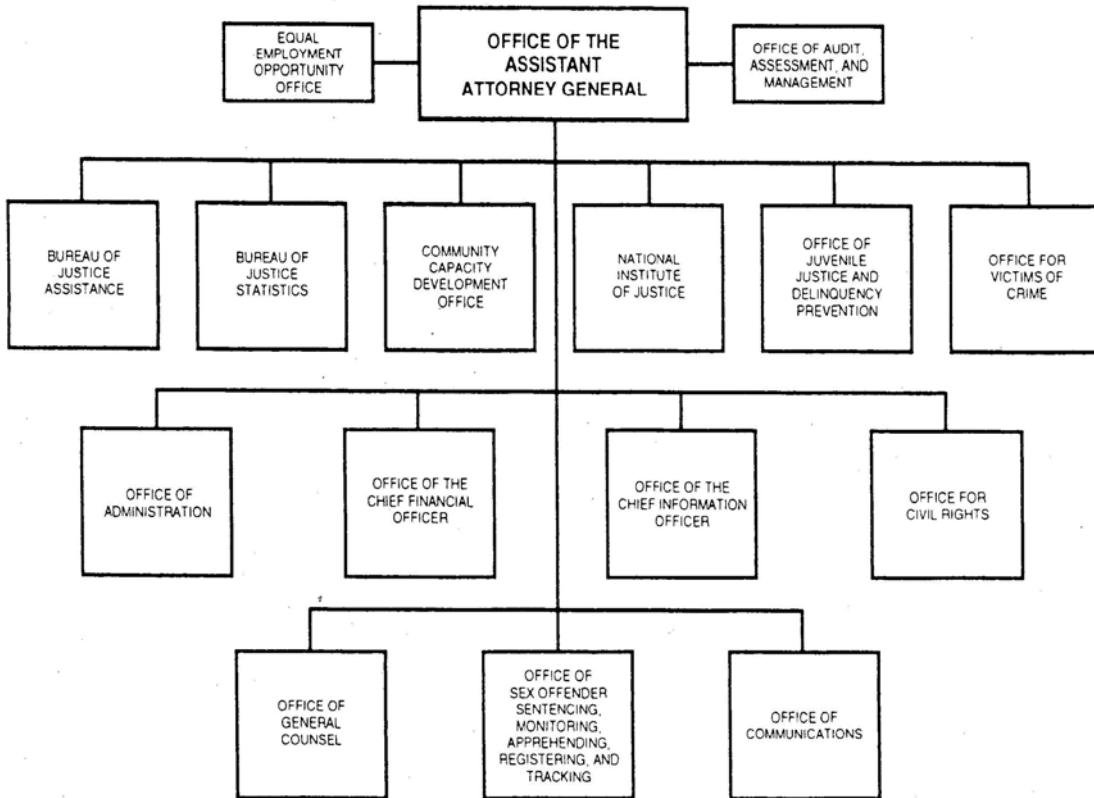
More specifically, OJP functions include:

- Implementing national and multi-state programs, providing training and technical assistance, and establishing demonstration programs to assist state, local, and tribal governments and community groups in reducing crime; improving the function of the criminal justice systems; and assisting victims of crime. Promoting information sharing partnerships among all levels of government is an essential part of OJP's efforts in this area.
- Providing demonstration grants to state, local and tribal governments to support innovative, evidence-based approaches to fighting crime and improving public safety. Encouraging state, local, and tribal governments to develop and implement innovative public safety initiatives using evidence-based program strategies in order to develop new programs that can be replicated in other locations.
- Sponsoring research in crime and criminal justice and evaluations of justice programs. OJP also disseminates research findings to support evidence-based policymaking across the nation.

- Supporting the development, testing, evaluation, adoption, and implementation of new and innovative technologies and techniques to support and enhance law enforcement, courts, and/or corrections.
- Collecting, analyzing, publishing, and disseminating accurate, objective, and independent national statistical information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operations of justice systems at all levels of government, and enhancing the quality, completeness, and accessibility of the nation's criminal history records system.
- Providing national leadership, direction, coordination, and resources to prevent, treat, and control juvenile violence and delinquency; improving the effectiveness and fairness of the juvenile justice system; and combating the problem of missing and exploited children. Additionally, strategies are implemented to help states and communities prevent, intervene in, and suppress crime by juveniles, as well as to protect youth from crime and abuse.
- Enhancing the nation's capacity to assist crime victims and provide leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices to promote justice and healing for all victims of crime through strategies to develop and/or enhance services that ensure the consistent fundamental rights of victims, while providing training and education of justice and community networks. Assistance also is provided to state and local governments to improve processes for entering data regarding stalking and domestic violence into national, state, and local crime information databases, as well as increasing completeness and accessibility of data in sex offender registries.
- Administering grant programs relating to sex offender management, registration and notification, including those authorized by Public Law 109-248 (Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act). In addition, OJP serves as a focal point in overseeing the implementation of national standards and providing technical assistance to state, local, and tribal governments and public and private entities in relation to sex offender registration or notification, or other measures for the protection of children or members of the public from sexual abuse or exploitation.

The Assistant Attorney General (AAG) promotes coordination among OJP components, which include: the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), the Community Capacity and Development Office (CCDO), and the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART).

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS



Approved by: *Alberto Gonzales* Date: 12-21-06
ALBERTO GONZALES
Attorney General

Strategic Management of Human Capital

OJP continues to explore avenues for creating a more effective workforce.

The OJP Succession Plan - 2007 to 2011 is under development and will outline the strategic context for OJP succession and mission critical issues and includes Human Capital Accountability and Assessment Framework methodology, Office of Personnel Management (OPM) key elements, and leadership development program action steps and participation.

As part of the sustaining initiatives for succession planning within OJP, greater attention has been designated for the specific areas of recruiting initiatives, assessing leadership competency gaps, leadership development and retention initiatives. OJP has utilized data received from OPM assessment tools, internal focus groups and survey, and other feedback mechanisms to develop a course of action with achievable and measurable results. Additionally, OJP launched its inaugural Federal Career Intern Program (FCIP) in its mission critical occupations, bringing on board new employees in these critical occupations and providing a comprehensive technical and leadership training program.

As a proactive strategic planning measure, OJP is an active participant in the Department's Acquisition Intern Program Working Group. This initiative is being modeled after the federally established FCIP program and seeks to attract the best and brightest talents in the acquisition management field. Centrally developed and managed through the input of the sponsoring host components, each intern will serve in a two-pronged program consisting of academic training and development, and experiential learning and practical on the job training. In addition to the proposed professional development agenda, the initiative is being structured to include and address retention issues within the field to establish a long standing pipeline of DOJ trained talent.

OJP continues to offer *Foundations of Supervision Seminars* to provide supervisors and managers who are new to OJP, with training in leadership competencies. This training ensures that each OJP supervisor understands the skills that align with OJP's overarching mission and programmatic goals. OJP continues to sponsor employee participation in the Department of Agriculture's Leadership Development Programs – the Aspiring Leader Program, the New Leader Program, and the Executive Leadership Program; and with DOJ's Leadership Excellence and Achievement Program. OJP also continues to provide leadership and support to succession planning efforts via the OJP Mentoring Program, in which Senior OJP executives mentor employees who have demonstrated leadership potential. This mentoring helps to address skill gaps and contribute to Department-wide efforts to prepare its employees to assume leadership roles in the future.

In addition, OJP is embarking on a comprehensive review of the OJP training plan to provide a standardized delivery system of core courses, identified based on internal evaluations and assessments and in keeping with Leading and Development Council initiatives sponsored at the department level.

To be recognized as an "Employer of Choice" in the Federal Government, OJP is committed to building and maintaining a work environment that fosters inclusiveness, embraces diversity, and empowers its workforce to achieve performance excellence. OJP has established a strong

partnership between its Human Resources and Equal Employment Opportunity offices. OJP continues to develop a Recruitment and Talent Management Strategy and other human capital strategic actions, to include OJP's participation in the OPM-mandated 2008 Federal Human Capital employee satisfaction survey. Additional focus will be placed on meeting the OPM Human Capital Assessment and Accountability Framework and Departmental audit standards as OPM initiates the alternate year agency-specific annual satisfaction survey of employees. Lastly, the OJP Employee Exit survey is being institutionalized to track and document attrition issues to provide direction for the implementation of workplace improvements that integrate and expand the use of technology in recruitment and hiring practices.

Improved Financial Performance

OJP streamlined the collections process, expedited the accounts payable process, and improved the grant financial management process. Financial performance improvement plans for FY 2010 and FY 2013 include the successful conversion from the Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) to the Financial Management Information System 2 (FMIS2) financial system in FY 2008. OJP is an active partner with DOJ and other DOJ components in working with DOJ's Unified Financial Management System (UFMS) project team for future financial improvements. OJP also continues to strengthen internal control practices and procedures in accordance with OMB Circular A-123.

OJP continues efforts to implement the requirements of the Financial Management, Grants Management, and Human Resources Lines of Business associated with OJP's planned conversion to UFMS. This effort is expected to continue through FY 2013.

Expanded E-government

In 2008, OMB requested that OJP submit an implementation plan to migrate from the Community Partnership Grants Management System to the Grants Management Line of Business (GMLOB) system of choice by FY 2014. In June 2008, OMB accepted OJP's GMLOB implementation plan, which details what is needed to keep CPGMS viable once UFMS is in place. The plan outlines requirements necessary to ensure OJP is capable of meeting its grantees' unique needs once UFMS is in place and OJP becomes part of the GMLOB by 2014.

OJP continues to monitor the latest developments in E-Government technologies and seek new ways to integrate these advances into OJP systems. In FYs 2010 and 2011, OJP will continue to support the E-Rulemaking initiative through the Federal Docket Management System and seek to add geospatial analysis capabilities to OJP's information systems through integration with the Socioeconomic Mapping and Resource Topography system developed by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Programs (OJJDP) and National Institute of Justice (NIJ). OJP also will consolidate and relocate OJP data center operations to the secure remote location in support of the Information Technology Security Line of Business and new DOJ information technology security standards.

Budget and Performance Integration

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

Federal Real Property Asset Management

OJP continues its partnership with the General Services Administration (GSA) lease and portfolio managers to strategize long-term acquisition planning for OJP leased space in Washington, DC, beyond 2011. The process includes a careful and exact assessment of programmatic requirements to ensure that management and organizational efficiencies are maintained in support of mission-critical business processes. Discussions are underway with GSA and the Department to include OJP's long-term requirement in the FY 2011 Capital Investment and Leasing Program.

II. Summary of Program Increases

Summary of Program Increases					
Item Name	Description				Pg
	Program Description	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	
Children Exposed to Violence	Advances scientific understanding and effective policies/practices for reducing the impact of early exposure to violence.	0	0.0	\$37,000	146
Justice Information Sharing and Technology	Improves responsibility and transparency in government by investing in the nation's justice and public safety technology infrastructure.	3	2.5	15,000	150
Personnel Support for New Initiatives (Programs and Support) /Restoration of Base/Costs Previously Distributed to Programs	Enables OJP to address its grant and financial management responsibilities under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. Supports the expenses necessary for the management and administration of OJP, as well as the Office of Audit, Assessment, and Management (OAAM).	20	40.0	39,981	155
Smart Policing: Evidence-Based Law Enforcement	Assists in reducing and preventing crime by creating transparency and improving police-citizen communications and interactions; and provides funding to local law enforcement agencies to develop effective and economical solutions to specific crime problems within their jurisdictions.	1	1.0	10,000	161
Indigent Defense	Enhances BJS' Census of Public Defender Offices.	0	0.0	1,300	164
Community Partnership Grants Management System (CPGMS) Adaptive Maintenance Plan	Redesigns and implements the Community Partnership Grants Management System (CPGMS) system over a three-year period.	3	2.25	6,400	167
Stopping Crime, Block by Block: Demonstration Field Experiments, Action Research, and Basic Research on Crime and Justice	Advances justice and gains knowledge about what works in criminal justice programs and policies by integrating research and on-going evaluation teams.	3	2.5	10,000	171
Smart Probation: Reducing Prison Populations, Saving Money, & Creating Safer Communities	Builds capacity in states to help local probation improve supervision strategies and reduce recidivism to increase public safety and generate savings and Increase collaboration and strategic partnerships between probation and local law enforcement.	2	1.5	10,000	174
Public Safety Officers' Disability Benefit Program	Provides a one-time financial benefit to public safety officers permanently disabled by catastrophic injuries sustained in the line of duty.	0	0.0	7,200	178
Enterprise Architecture/Operational Improvements	Enables OJP to implement strategic enhancements needed to adequately support the missions of its bureaus and program offices.	0	0.0	1,750	181
Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program (ADAM)	Supports state and local law enforcement agencies confronted with crime that has transnational drug, weapon, and human trafficking implications.	4	3.5	10,000	184

Summary of Program Increases					
Item Name	Description				Pg
	Program Description	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	
Matthew Shepard Hate Crimes Prevention Grants Program	Assists states, local jurisdictions, and Indian tribes to combat and prosecute hate crimes.	1	1.0	6,000	187
Reentry and Recidivism Statistics Program/Second Chance Act	Establishes a statistical series that: monitors ex-prisoner employment outcomes; studies jail reentry issues; and implements automated processes to improve OJP's capacity to analyze criminal history records.	0	0	[1,700]*	190
Implementation of Adam Walsh Act	Supports the efforts of the SMART Office to implement the provisions of the Adam Walsh Child Safety and Protection Act of 2006 (the Act).	5	4.75	20,000	193
Disproportionate Minority Contact Evaluation and Pilot Program	Supports empirical impact and outcome evaluations of delinquency prevention programs and systems improvement activities and provides intensive technical assistance.	0	0.0	806	197
Gang and Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Initiatives	Assists communities, localities, and/or state programs that support a multi-strategic coordinated approach to gang prevention, intervention, suppression, and reentry in targeted communities.	0	0.0	12,000	200
Redesign and Development of Data Collection Programs for Indian Country	Supports on-going statistical data collections on Indian country.	0	0.0	1,200	203
National Juvenile Delinquency Court Improvement Program	Builds on OJJDP's previous court improvement programs designed to address juvenile court improvement in delinquency and related cases.	1	1.0	13,000	206
Ensuring Fairness and Justice in the Criminal Justice System	Awards demonstration grants, develops training curricula and hands-on tools, conducts trainings, and provides technical assistance to assist state and local court systems to develop and implement innovative, effective reentry initiatives tailored to meet their specific needs.	2	2.0	5,000	210
Crime Victims Fund	Addresses the continuing need to expand victims' service programs and assist, local, and tribal governments in providing appropriate services to their communities.	0	0.0	95,000	214
Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository	Establishes a website designed to inform the criminal and juvenile justice communities regarding the latest developments in evidence-based programs.	0	0	1,000	217

*Funding for this program is requested within the \$100.0 million Second Chance Act funding, which is the same as the FY 2010 enacted amount.

Summary of Program Increases

Item Name	Description				Pg
	Program Description	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	
State and Local Assistance Help Desk and Diagnostic Center	Provides a “one-stop” crime reduction and prevention consultation center to local jurisdictions seeking assistance in developing, matching, and implementing evidence-based strategies to combat crime at the local level.	0	0	6,000	220
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	Provides demonstration grants to state, local and tribal governments to support innovative, evidence-based approaches to fighting crime and improving public safety.	0	0	40,000	223
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	Assists state, local, and tribal governments in developing and implementing community-based violence reduction strategies.	0	0	15,000	226
Drug, Mental Health, and Problem Solving Courts	Consolidates the Drug Courts and Mental Health Problem Solving Courts programs – into a single program that allows increased flexibility in funding innovative projects and helps state, local, and tribal governments develop and implement evidence-based problem solving court strategies to address their unique needs.	0	0	57,000	229
Building Capacity to Support Rigorous Evaluation	Expands the evaluation capacity at NIJ through the addition of two full time positions: a Senior Evaluation Advisor and a Visiting Evaluation Fellow.	2	1	500	232
Evaluation of the Bureau of Prisons Inmate Reentry Programs	Enhances on-going evaluation research in the field of reentry programming	0	0	1,300	235
OJP Changes		47	63	\$422,437	

III. Program Increases by Decision Unit to Strategic Goal

Program Increases by Decision Unit to Strategic Goal						
Item Name	DOJ Strategic Goals	Appropriation Account	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Number and Type of Positions	
					Position Series	No. of Positions in Series
Children Exposed to Violence	2	SLLEA	0.0	\$37,000		
Justice Information Sharing and Technology	2	Salaries & Expenses	2.5	223 167	301 343	2 1
		SLLEA	0.0	15,000		
Personnel Support for New Initiatives (Programs and Support)	2 and 3	Salaries & Expenses	18.0	2,255	301	20
Smart Policing: Evidence-Based Law Enforcement	2	Salaries & Expenses	1.0	149	301	1
		SLLEA	0.0	10,000		
Restoration of Base/Costs Previously Distributed to Programs	2	Salaries & Expenses	22.0	34,247		0
Indigent Defense	2	Justice Assistance	0.0	1,300		
Community Partnership Grants Management System (CPGMS) Adaptive Maintenance Plan	2 and 3	Salaries & Expenses	2.25 0.0	377 6,400	0301	3
		Salaries & Expenses	2.5	223 167	101 301	2 1
Stopping Crime, Block by Block: Demonstration Field Experiments, Action Research, and Basic Research on Crime and Justice	2	Justice Assistance	0.0	10,000		
		Salaries & Expenses	1.5	251	301	2
Smart Probation Reducing Prison Populations, Saving Money, & Creating Safer Communities	3	SLLEA	0.0	10,000		
PSOB Disability Program	2	PSOB	0.0	7,200		
Enterprise Architecture/Operational Improvements	2 and 3	Salaries & Expenses	0.0	1,750		
Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program (ADAM)	2	Salaries & Expenses	3.5	189 149 223	101 301 1530	1 1 2
		Justice Assistance	0.0	10,000		
		Salaries & Expenses	1.0	167	301	1
Matthew Shepard Hate Crimes Prevention Grants Program	2	Justice Assistance	0.0	6,000		
		SLLEA	0.0	[1,700]*		
Reentry and Recidivism Statistics Program/Second Chance	2	Salaries & Expenses	4.75	522 167	301 1101	4 1
		SLLEA	0.0	20,000		

*Funding for this program is requested within the \$100.0 million Second Chance Act funding, which is the same as the FY 2010 enacted amount.

Program Increases by Decision Unit to Strategic Goal						
Item Name	DOJ Strategic Goals	Appropriation Account	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Number and Type of Positions	
					Position Series	No. of Positions in Series
Disproportionate Minority Contact Evaluation and Pilot Program	2	Juvenile Justice Programs	0.0	806		
Gang and Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Initiatives	2	Juvenile Justice Programs	0.0	12,000		
Redesign and Improvement of Data Collection Programs for Indian Country	3	Justice Assistance	0.0	1,200		
National Juvenile Delinquency Court Improvement Program	2	Salaries & Expenses	1.0	167	301	1
		Juvenile Justice Programs	0.0	13,000		
Ensuring Fairness and Justice in the Criminal Justice System	3	Salaries & Expenses	2.0	338	301	2
		SLLEA	0.0	5,000		
Crime Victims Fund	3	Crime Victims Fund	0.0	95,000		
Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository	3	Justice Assistance	0.0	1,000		
State and Local Assistance Help Desk and Diagnostic Center	2	Justice Assistance	0.0	6,000		
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	2	SLLEA	0.0	40,000		
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiatives	2	Juvenile Justice Programs	0.0	15,000		
Drug, Mental Health, and Problem Solving Courts	3	SLLEA	0.0	57,000		
Building Capacity to Support Rigorous Evaluation	3	Justice Assistance	1.0	500	301	2
Evaluation of the Bureau of Prisons Inmate Reentry Programs	3	Justice Assistance	0	1,300		
Total			63	\$422,437		47

Reduced Funding Programs

In FY 2011, the Administration proposes to reduce funding for the following programs resulting in a total decrease of \$694.9 million.

Programs by Appropriation Account	Amount (dollars in thousands)
<u>Justice Assistance</u>	
Victim Notification System (SAVIN)	(\$ 2,000)
Regional Information Sharing System (RISS)	(36,000)
Missing and Exploited Children	(10,000)
Subtotal, Justice Assistance	(\$ 48,000)
<u>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</u>	
Byrne Discretionary	(185,268)
Southwest Border Prosecutor Initiative	(31,000)
Indian Country Initiatives *	(50,000)
Victims of Trafficking	(2,500)
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	(7,000)
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	(10,000)
Missing Alzheimer's Patient Alert	(2,000)
Northern Border Prosecutor	(3,000)
Byrne Competitive Grants	(10,000)
Economic, High-tech, Cybercrime	(20,000)
Drug Courts	(45,000)
Mentally Ill Offender Act Program	(12,000)
Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA)	(5,000)
Grants for the Closed Circuit Televising of Testimony of Children	(1,000)
National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	(1,500)
State & Local Gun Crime Prosecution Assistance	(15,000)
DNA Initiative	(11,000)
Coverdell Grants	(5,000)
Sex Offender Management Assistance	(6,000)
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS)	(10,000)
State Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction	(10,000)
John R. Justice Loan Repayment Program	(10,000)
Subtotal, State and Local	(\$452,268)

Programs by Appropriation Account	Amount (dollars in thousands)
Weed and Seed Program	(20,000)
<u>Juvenile Justice Programs</u>	
Part B: Formula Grants	(3,000)
Part E: Developing, Testing, & Demo Programs	(91,095)
Youth Mentoring	(55,000)
Title V: Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants	(3,000)
VOCA – Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse	(2,500)
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program	(15,000)
Safe Start	(5,000)
Subtotal, Juvenile Justice Programs	(\$174,595)
Grand Total, OJP Program Funding Reductions	(\$694,863)

IV. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language

Office of Justice Programs
Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language

The FY 2011 President's Budget request of \$3,086,302,000, 749 Positions and 743 FTE includes proposed changes in the appropriation language listed and explained below. New language is italicized and underlined and language proposed for deletion is bracketed.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, not elsewhere specified in this title, for management and administration of programs within the Office on Violence Against Women, the Office of Justice Programs and the Community Oriented Policing Services Office, [~~\$192,388,000~~]\$279,443,000, of which not to exceed [~~\$15,708,000~~]\$22,735,000 shall be available for *transfer* to the Office on Violence Against Women; *of which* not to exceed [~~\$139,218,000~~]\$216,396,000 shall be available for the Office of Justice Programs; *and of which* not to exceed [~~\$37,462,000~~]\$40,312,000 shall be available for *transfer* to the Community Oriented Policing Services Office: [*Provided*, That, notwithstanding section 109 of title I of Public Law 90-351, an additional amount, not to exceed \$21,000,000 shall be available for authorized activities of the Office of Audit, Assessment, and Management: *Provided further*, That the total amount available for management and administration of such programs shall not exceed \$213,388,000:] *Provided* [further], That notwithstanding section 205 of this Act, upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding for [management and administration of such programs]*the foregoing*, the Attorney General may transfer such amounts to "Salaries and Expenses" from available appropriations for the current fiscal year for the Department of Justice as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances: *Provided further*, That any transfer pursuant to the previous proviso shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section: *Provided further, That of the amounts allocated administratively for peer-review costs, an amount, not to exceed 5 percent of the total appropriated here under this heading, shall be available until September 30, 2012.*

JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 ("the 1968 Act"); the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 ("the 1974 Act"); the Missing Children's Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5771 et seq.); the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-21); the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-405); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-162); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-647); the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-199); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-473); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-248); the 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*)[, which may include

research and development]; and other programs [(including the Statewide Automated Victim Notification Program)]; [~~\$235,000,000~~]\$224,300,000, to remain available until expended, of which—

- (1) [~~\$60,000,000~~]\$62,500,000 is for criminal justice statistics programs, and other activities, as authorized by part C of title I of the 1968 Act, of which \$41,000,000 is for the administration and redesign of the National Crime Victimization Survey;
- (2) [~~\$48,000,000~~]\$70,800,000 is for research, development, and evaluation programs, and other activities as authorized by part B of title I of the 1968 Act and subtitle D of title II of the 2002 Act;
- (3) [~~\$12,000,000~~]\$10,000,000 is for the Statewide Victim Notification System program of the Bureau of Justice Assistance;
- (4) [~~\$45,000,000~~]\$9,000,000 is for the Regional Information Sharing System, as authorized by part M of title I of the 1968 Act; [and]
- (5) [~~\$70,000,000~~]\$60,000,000 is for missing and exploited children programs, including as authorized by sections 404(b) and 405(a) of the 1974 Act;
- (6) \$6,000,000 is for a program to prosecute, prevent, and otherwise combat hate crimes, including related research, of which \$5,000,000 is for investigation and prosecution assistance grants and \$1,000,000 is for a hate crimes training program; and
- (7) \$6,000,000 is for a State and Local assistance help desk and diagnostic center program.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322) ("the 1994 Act"); the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 ("the 1968 Act"); the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-405); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-647) ("the 1990 Act"); the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-164); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-162) ("the 2005 Act"); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-248) ("the Adam Walsh Act"); [and] the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-386); the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-180); subtitle D of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296) ("the 2002 Act"); the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-199); the Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-403); and other programs; [~~\$1,534,768,000~~]\$1,478,500,000, to remain available until expended as follows—

- (1) \$519,000,000 for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program as authorized by subpart 1 of part E of title I of the 1968 Act[, (except that section 1001(c), and the special rules for Puerto Rico under section 505(g), of title I of the 1968 Act[, as amended,] shall not apply for purposes of this Act), of which \$5,000,000 is for use by the National Institute of Justice in assisting units of local government to identify, select, develop, modernize, and purchase new technologies for use by law enforcement, and [~~\$3,000,000~~]\$2,000,000 is for a program to improve State and local law enforcement intelligence capabilities including antiterrorism training and training to ensure that constitutional rights, civil liberties, civil rights, and privacy interests are protected throughout the intelligence process;

(2) \$330,000,000 for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, as authorized by section 241(i)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1231(i)(5)): Provided, That no jurisdiction shall request compensation for any cost greater than the actual cost for Federal immigration and other detainees housed in State and local detention facilities;

(3) [~~3~~] \$31,000,000 for the Southwest Border Prosecutor Initiative to reimburse State, county, parish, tribal, or municipal governments for costs associated with the prosecution of criminal cases declined by local offices of the United States Attorneys;]

[~~4~~] \$185,268,000 for discretionary grants to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, to prevent or combat juvenile delinquency, and to assist victims of crime (other than compensation), which shall be used for the projects, and in the amounts, specified in the explanatory statement accompanying this Act;]

[~~5~~] \$40,000,000] \$30,000,000 for competitive grants to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, to prevent or combat juvenile delinquency, and to assist victims of crime (other than compensation)

[~~6~~] \$2,000,000 for the purposes described in the Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program (section 240001 of the 1994 Act);]

[~~7~~] [~~12,500,000~~](4) \$10,000,000 for victim services programs for victims of trafficking, as authorized by section 107(b)(2) of Public Law 106-386 and for programs authorized under Public Law 109-164;

[~~8~~] \$45,000,000 for Drug Courts, as authorized by section 1001(25)(A) of title I of the 1968 Act;]

[~~9~~] \$7,000,000 for a program to monitor prescription drugs and scheduled listed chemical products;]

[~~10~~] \$15,000,000](5) \$5,000,000 for prison rape prevention and prosecution and other programs, as authorized by the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-79);

[~~11~~] (6) \$30,000,000 for grants for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners, as authorized by part S of title I of the 1968 Act;

[~~12~~](7) \$5,500,000 for the Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program, as authorized by section 426 of Public Law 108-405, and for grants for wrongful conviction review;

[~~13~~] \$12,000,000 for mental health courts and adult and juvenile collaboration program grants, as authorized by parts V and HH of title I of the 1968 Act, and the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-416);

(14) \$50,000,000 for assistance to Indian tribes, of which—

(A) \$10,000,000 shall be available for grants under section 20109 of subtitle A of title II of the 1994 Act;

(B) \$25,000,000 shall be available for the Tribal Courts Initiative;

(C) \$12,000,000 shall be available for tribal alcohol and substance abuse reduction assistance grants; and

(D) \$3,000,000 shall be available for training and technical assistance and civil and criminal legal assistance as authorized by title I of Public Law 106-559;

(15) \$20,000,000 for economic, high technology and Internet crime prevention grants, including as authorized by section 401 of Public Law 110-403;]

(8)[~~16~~] [~~15,000,000~~]\$10,000,000 for the court-appointed special advocate program, as authorized by section 217 of the 1990 Act;

[17]~~(9)~~ \$2,500,000 for child abuse training programs for judicial personnel and practitioners, as authorized by section 222 of the 1990 Act;

[18]~~(10)~~ \$3,000,000 for grants to improve the stalking and domestic violence database, as authorized by section 40602 of the 1994 Act;

~~(11)~~[19] \$1,000,000 for analysis and research on violence against Indian women, including as authorized by section 904 of the 2005 Act;

(20) \$3,500,000 for training programs as authorized by section 40152 of the 1994 Act, and for related local demonstration projects;

[(21) \$1,000,000 for grants for televised testimony, as authorized by part N of title I of the 1968 Act;

(22) \$15,000,000 for programs to reduce gun crime and gang violence;

(23) \$20,000,000] ~~(12)~~ \$10,000,000 for grants to assist State and tribal governments as authorized by the NICS Improvements Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-180);

~~(13)~~[24] [~~\$11,500,000~~]\$10,000,000 for the National Criminal History Improvement [program]Program for grants to upgrade criminal records;

~~(14)~~[25] \$100,000,000 for offender reentry programs *and research*, as authorized by the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-199), of which [\$37,000,000 is for grants for adult and juvenile offender State and local reentry demonstration projects, \$15,000,000 is for grants for mentoring and transitional services,] \$9,000,000[10,000,000] is for reentry courts[.]; \$1,700,000 is for reentry and recidivism statistics; and \$10,000,000 is for the Prosecution Drug Treatment Alternatives to Prison Program; [\$7,500,000 is for family-based substance abuse treatment, \$2,500,000 is for evaluation and improvement of education at prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities, \$5,000,000 is for technology careers training demonstration grants, \$13,000,000 is for offender reentry substance abuse and criminal justice collaboration, and \$10,000,000 is for prisoner reentry research;

(26) \$10,000,000 for activities related to comprehensive criminal justice reform and recidivism reduction efforts by States;

(27) \$10,000,000 for implementation of a student loan repayment assistance program pursuant to section 952 of Public Law 110-315;

(28) \$3,000,000 for the Northern Border Prosecutor Initiative to reimburse State, county, parish, tribal, or municipal governments for the costs associated with the prosecution of criminal cases declined by local offices of the United States Attorneys; and]

[29]~~(15)~~ [~~\$35,000,000~~]\$30,000,000 for Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grants under part BB of title I of the 1968 Act[:];

~~(16)~~ \$57,000,000 for drug, mental health, and problem-solving courts;

~~(17)~~ \$10,000,000 for an initiative to assist and support evidence-based policing;

~~(18)~~ \$5,000,000 for technical and other targeted assistance to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system;

~~(19)~~ \$15,000,000 for a justice information sharing and technology program;

~~(20)~~ \$20,000,000 for implementation of the Adam Walsh Act;

~~(21)~~ \$10,000,000 for a program to improve State, local, and tribal probation supervision efforts and strategies;

~~(22)~~ \$37,000,000 for an initiative relating to children exposed to violence;

~~(23)~~ \$40,000,000 for an Edward Byrne Memorial criminal justice innovation program;

~~(24)~~ \$150,000,000 for DNA-related and forensic programs and activities (including related research and development, training and education, and technical assistance);

(25) \$5,000,000 for sex offender management assistance as authorized by the Adam Walsh Act and the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322);

(26) \$30,000,000 for the matching grant program for law enforcement armor vests, as authorized by section 2501 of title I of the 1968 Act; and

(27) \$1,000,000 for the National Sex Offender Public Website:

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

[WEED AND SEED PROGRAM FUND

For necessary expenses, including salaries and related expenses of the Office of Weed and Seed Strategies, \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized by section 103 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.]

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 ("the 1974 Act"), the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 ("the 1968 Act"), the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-162), the Missing Children's Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5771 et seq.); the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-21); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-647); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-248); the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-401), and other juvenile justice programs, [~~\$423,595,000~~]\$289,806,000, to remain available until expended as follows—

(1) [~~\$75,000,000~~]\$72,000,000 for programs authorized by section 221 of the 1974 Act, and for training and technical assistance to assist small, non-profit organizations with the Federal grants process;

[(2) \$91,095,000 for grants and projects, as authorized by sections 261 and 262 of the 1974 Act, which shall be used for the projects, and in the amounts, specified in the explanatory statement accompanying this Act;]

~~(2)~~[(3)] [~~\$100,000,000~~]\$45,000,000 for youth mentoring grants;

~~(3)~~[(4)] [~~\$65,000,000~~]\$62,000,000 for delinquency prevention, as authorized by section 505 of the 1974 Act [, of which, pursuant to sections 261 and 262 thereof—

(A) \$25,000,000 shall be for the Tribal Youth Program;

(B) \$10,000,000 shall be for a gang education initiative; and

(C) \$25,000,000 shall be for grants of \$360,000 to each State and \$4,840,000 shall be available for discretionary grants, for programs and activities to enforce State laws prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages to minors or the purchase or consumption of alcoholic beverages by minors, for prevention and reduction of consumption of alcoholic beverages by minors, and for technical assistance and training];

~~(4)~~[(5)] [~~\$22,500,000~~]\$20,000,000 for programs authorized by the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990;

~~(5)[(6)]~~ ~~[\$55,000,000]~~\$40,000,000 for the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants program as authorized by part R of title I of the 1968 Act and Guam shall be considered a State;
~~(6)[(7)]~~ ~~[\$10,000,000]~~\$25,000,000 for community-based violence prevention initiatives; [and]
~~(7)[(8)]~~ ~~[\$5,000,000 for the Safe Start Program, as authorized by the 1974 Act:]~~\$13,000,000 for a juvenile delinquency court improvement program;
(8) \$806,000 for a disproportionate minority contact evaluation and pilot program; and
(9) \$12,000,000 for gang and youth violence prevention and intervention and related initiatives:
Provided, That not more than 10 percent of each amount may be used for research, evaluation, and statistics activities designed to benefit the programs or activities authorized: *Provided further*, That not more than 2 percent of each amount may be used for training and technical assistance: *Provided further*, That the previous [two provisos] *proviso* shall not apply to grants and projects authorized by sections 261 and 262 of the 1974 Act: *Provided further, That section 2991(e) of title I of the 1968 Act is hereby amended by replacing "funds" with "the amounts authorized to be"*.

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, which amounts shall be paid to the "Salaries and Expenses" account), to remain available until expended; and ~~[\$9,100,000]~~ *in addition, \$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 current fiscal year for the Department of Justice as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances: *Provided further*, That any transfer pursuant to the previous proviso shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. [215]212. [In]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 [Act]or any other act under the headings for ``Justice Assistance'', ``State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance'', [``Weed and Seed'',] and ``Juvenile Justice Programs'', [and ``Community Oriented Policing Services"--]--,

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

(2) [Up to 1]3 percent of funds made available [to such Office] for [formula grants under

such headings may] grant or reimbursement programs under such headings, except for amounts appropriated for 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, [by the National Institute of Justice or the Bureau of Justice Statistics, pursuant to, respectively, sections 201 and 202, and sections 301 and 302 of title I of Public Law 90-351]without regard to the authorizations for such grant or reimbursement programs; and

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

Sec. [216]213. The Attorney General may, upon request by a grantee and based upon a determination of fiscal hardship, waive the requirements of paragraph (1) of section 2976(g) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797w(g)(1)) with respect to funds appropriated in this or any other Act making appropriations for fiscal years 2009 and 2010 for Adult and Juvenile Offender State and Local Reentry Demonstration Projects authorized under part FF of such Act of 1968.

Sec. 216. Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations for the Office of Justice Programs, \$42,000,000 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. 217. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts deposited or available in the Fund established under section 1402 of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601) in any fiscal year in excess of \$800,000,000 shall not be available for obligation in this fiscal year: Provided, That, notwithstanding section 1402(d) (42 U.S.C. 10601(d)), \$100,000,000 shall be available to the Director of the Office for Victims of Crime, for discretionary grants for temporary shelter, transitional housing, and other assistance for victims of violence against women.

Analysis of Appropriations Language

Salaries and Expenses

1. Adds language for a small portion of Salaries and Expenses funds for peer review costs to remain available until September 30, 2012.

Justice Assistance

2. Adds language to expressly include activities authorized under subtitle D of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (pertaining to NIJ's Office of Science and Technology).
3. Adds language for a program to prosecute, prevent, and otherwise combat hate crimes, including related research. This program will provide grants to states, local jurisdictions, and Indian tribes to support the prosecution of hate crimes and fund programs to prevent and combat hate crimes committed by juveniles.
4. Adds language for a program to support a help desk and diagnostic center. This program will establish a Crime Reduction and Prevention Diagnostic Center (CRPD Center) to provide "one-stop" consultation to local jurisdictions seeking assistance in developing and implementing evidence-based strategies to combat crime at the local level.

State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

5. Adds the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 to the list of authorizations.
6. Adds the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to the list of authorizations.
7. Adds provisos relating to subtitle D of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (pertaining to NIJ's Office of Science and Technology).
8. Adds a proviso relating to reimbursement costs associated with the housing of Federal immigration and other detainees in State and local detention facilities, to ensure that reimbursement payments to State/local entities are not in excess of actual costs incurred in the detention/housing of Federal detainees.
9. Deletes language pertaining to the Southwest Border Prosecutor Initiative.
10. Deletes language pertaining to discretionary grants to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, to prevent or combat juvenile delinquency, and to assist victims of crime (other than compensation).
11. Deletes language pertaining to the Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program (section 240001 of the 1994 Act).
12. Deletes language pertaining to Drug Courts, as authorized by section 1001(25)(A) of title I of the 1968 Act. This program will be consolidated into the Drug, Mental Health, and Problem Solving Courts program (see section 21).
13. Deletes language pertaining to a program to monitor prescription drugs and scheduled listed chemical products.
14. Deletes language pertaining to mental health courts and adult and juvenile collaboration program grants, as authorized by parts V and HH of title I of the 1968 Act, and the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-416). This program will be consolidated into the Drug, Mental Health, and Problem Solving Courts program (see section 21).
15. Deletes language pertaining to assistance to Indian tribes, including grants under section 20109 of subtitle A of title II of the 1994 Act; Tribal Courts Initiative; tribal alcohol and substance abuse reduction assistance grants; and training and technical assistance and civil and criminal legal assistance as authorized by title I of Public Law 106-559. Appropriated funding for these purposes is replaced by a new set aside for tribal criminal justice assistance activities included in Section 215 (General Provisions).

16. Deletes language pertaining to economic, high technology and Internet crime prevention grants, including as authorized by section 401 of Public Law 110-403.
17. Deletes language pertaining to analysis and research on violence against Indian women, including as authorized by section 904 of the 2005 Act.
18. Deletes language pertaining to grants for televised testimony, as authorized by part N of title I of the 1968 Act.
19. Deletes language pertaining to programs to reduce gun crime and gang violence.
20. Replaces language mandating specific Second Chance Act of 2007 carveouts for research with general language authorizing research funding.
21. Deletes language pertaining to the implementation of a student loan repayment assistance program for certain State and local officials.
22. Deletes language pertaining to the Northern Border Prosecutor Initiative.
23. Adds language that provides funding for drug, mental health, and problem-solving courts. This program will consolidate the Drug Court and Mentally Ill Offender Act programs into a single new program that will allow OJP increased flexibility in funding innovative projects and help state, local, and tribal governments implement problem solving courts strategies addressing their unique needs.
24. Adds language that provides funding for an initiative to assist and support evidence-based policing. This program will provide funding to local law enforcement agencies to help them identify specific local crime problems through rigorous analysis and develop solutions to these problems in conjunction with a local research partner.
25. Adds language that provides funding for technical and other targeted assistance to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system. This program will award demonstration grants, develop training curricula and hands-on tools, conduct trainings, and provide technical assistance to assist state and local court systems improve fairness and reduce recidivism by developing and implementing innovative, effective reentry initiatives.
26. Adds language that provides funding for a justice information sharing and technology program. This program will expand
27. Adds language that provides funding for implementation of the Adam Walsh Act, including sex offender management assistance and the National Sex Offender Public Website.
28. Adds language that provides funding for a program to improve state, local, and tribal probation supervision efforts and strategies.
29. Adds language that provides funding for an initiative relating to children exposed to violence.
30. Adds language that provides funding for a criminal justice innovation program.
31. Adds language that provides funding for DNA-related and forensic programs and activities (including related research and development, training and education, and technical assistance).
32. Adds language that provides funding for the matching grant program for armor vests, as authorized by section 2501 of title I of the 1968 Act and for related research, testing, and evaluation programs and for technical support.

Weed and Seed Program Fund

33. Deletes language pertaining to the Office of Weed and Seed Strategies.

Juvenile Justice Programs

34. Deletes language pertaining to grants and projects, as authorized by sections 261 and 262 of the 1974 Act.
35. Replaces language mandating specific delinquency prevention carveouts (authorized under section 505 of the 1974 Act) with general language authorizing delinquency prevention programs.
36. Deletes language pertaining to the Safe Start Program, as authorized by the 1974 Act.
37. Adds language that provides funding for a juvenile delinquency court improvement program.
38. Adds language that provides funding for a disproportionate minority contact evaluation and pilot program.
39. Adds language that provides funding for gang and youth violence prevention and intervention and related initiatives.
40. Adds a proviso authorizing additional funds for research, evaluation, and training and technical assistance for Justice Mental Health Collaboration program.

General Provisions

41. Adds language to increase the percentage of funds made available to OJP for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes.
42. Adds language to create a dedicated general tribal criminal justice assistance funding source.
43. Adds language pertaining to prior year unobligated recoveries.
44. Limits the availability of the Crime Victims Fund, and reserves a specific amount of such funds for discretionary grants to assist victims of violence against women.

V. OJP Programs and Performance

A. Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Salaries and Expenses</i> TOTAL	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2009 Enacted with Rescissions	697	633	\$151,000
2009 Supplementals			6,930
2009 Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals			157,930
2010 Enacted	702	680	160,218
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			8,047
2011 Current Services	702	680	168,265
2011 Program Increases	47	63	48,131
2011 Request	749	743	216,396
Total Change 2010-2011	47	63	\$56,178

<i>Salaries and Expenses—Information Technology</i> Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)	Amount
2009 Enacted with Rescissions	\$42,422
2009 Supplementals	0
2009 Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals	42,422
2010 Enacted	46,249
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0
2011 Current Services	50,249
2011 Program Increases	8,150
2011 Request	58,399
Total Change 2010-2011	\$12,150

Summary Statement

OJP requests \$216.4 million for the Salaries and Expenses appropriation, which is \$56.2 million above the FY 2010 Enacted level. This appropriation provides funding for the administration of OJP, including OJP's Office of Audit, Assessment, and Management.

FY 2011 President's Budget Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
Salaries and Expenses	\$151,000	\$160,218	\$168,265
Personnel Support New Initiatives/Restoration of Base and Previously Distributed Costs	0	0	39,981
Community Partnership Grants Management System Adaptive Maintenance Plan	0	0	6,400
Enterprise Architecture	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,750</u>
Total	\$151,000	\$160,218	\$216,396

1. Program Description – Salaries and Expenses

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
\$151,000	\$160,218	\$216,396

In FY 2011, OJP requests \$216.4 million for Salaries and Expenses (S&E), an increase of \$56.2 million above the FY 2010 Enacted level. The request includes 749 permanent positions and funding for 743 full-time equivalents (FTE).

These funds provide for the overall management and administrative functions of OJP. At \$216.4 million (including the Office of Audit, Assessment, and Management), the administrative functions represent a net cost of only seven percent of OJP's total request, an extremely small amount to support the complex administrative requirements of the requested \$3.1 billion grants programs for OJP.

Approximately 95 percent of OJP's management and administration budget is required for fixed costs such as payroll, rent, telecommunications, and information technology infrastructure and support. These funds are absolutely critical to ensuring that OJP has the necessary management and administrative structure and resources needed to accomplish Administration and Congressional priorities and ensure sound stewardship of OJP's \$3.1 billion annual grants programs. In addition to infrastructure, the funds provide FTE to carry out OJP's policy, grants management, financial management, information technology, legislative communications and public affairs, and general administrative functions.

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

- Auditing OJP's internal controls to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse. OAAM's audit function includes responsibility for all coordination for the annual independent financial audit and the audits/investigations conducted by the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) and the Government Accountability Office. OAAM establishes, maintains, and tests OJP's processes in the areas of information technology and financial management, making recommendations to OJP's bureaus/offices to strengthen internal controls; and, implements the principles and requirements of OMB Circular A-123 across the agency. OJP has consolidated all audit coordination functions, including programmatic and OIG single-grant audits, within the OAAM.
- Conducting programmatic assessments of OJP's grants. The assessment function provides OJP's offices and stakeholders with programmatic assessment information. As set forth in the Act, this assessment function is separate from and does not affect the authority or duty of the Director of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) to carry out the overall evaluations of grant programs. Rather, the NIJ Director is to consult with the

Director of OAAM when carrying out program evaluations. OAAM's program assessments provide OJP with a greater foundation from which to make critical policy decisions and to communicate program successes. OAAM's responsibilities include drafting grantee performance measures and collecting performance measurement information in consultation with the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, mining data and trending grant monitoring reports, conducting program assessments, taking action to ensure compliance with the terms of a grant, and gathering customer feedback. Collectively, this information is used to generate return-on-investment information, identify critical trends in grant effectiveness, and focus program evaluations in collaboration with NIJ.

- Serving as the central source for OJP's grant management policy. OAAM's grants management function continues OJP's efforts to streamline and standardize grant management policies and procedures across the agency by maintaining a Grant Manager's Manual and coordinating efforts to design and enhance OJP's Grant Management System, a paperless grant management system, to ensure grant management policies and processes are integrated and consistent. OJP also conducts system-based reviews to evaluate OJP and grantee compliance with grant terms and conditions, as required by the Act.

OAAM focuses on increasing OJP's accountability in the area of grant monitoring by ensuring that both the Office of Community Oriented Policing services (COPS) and OJP meet or exceed the requirement to monitor 10 percent of open award funds on an annual basis, as also required by the Act. OAAM activities include the creation and maintenance of a joint monitoring plan and a common grant monitoring tool, as well as continuous system-based reviews of monitoring reports to ensure the timeliness, completeness, and quality of reports and appropriate issue tracking and resolution.

2. Performance Tables – N/A

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

B. Justice Assistance

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Justice Assistance</i> TOTAL	Amount
2009 Enacted with Rescissions	\$211,704
2009 Supplementals	0
2009 Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals	211,704
2010 Enacted	235,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0
2011 Current Services	235,000
2011 Program Increases	37,300
2011 Program Offsets	(48,000)
2011 Request	224,300
Total Change 2010-2011	(\$10,700)

Summary Statement

OJP requests \$224.3 million for the Justice Assistance appropriation, which is \$10.7 million below the FY 2010 Enacted level. This account includes programs that provide grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements for research, development, and evaluation; development and dissemination of quality statistical and scientific information; victim services for children; and nationwide support for law enforcement agencies.

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

FY 2011 President's Budget Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
Research, Evaluation and Demonstration Programs	\$48,000	\$48,000	\$70,800
Stopping Crime, Block by Block	0	0	10,000
Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program	0	0	10,000
Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository	0	0	1,000
Inmate Reentry Evaluation	0	0	500
Evaluation Capacity Initiative	0	0	1,300
Criminal Justice Statistical Programs	45,000	60,000	62,500
National Crime Victimization Survey	26,000	26,000	26,000
Implementation of the Redesigned National Crime Victimization Survey	0	15,000	15,000
Redesign and Development of Data Collection Programs for Indian Country	0	0	1,200
Indigent Defense	0	0	1,300
Victim Notification System	12,000	12,000	10,000
Regional Information Sharing System	45,000	45,000	9,000
Missing and Exploited Children	70,000	70,000	60,000
Hate Crimes Prevention Grant Programs	0	0	6,000
State and Local Assistance Help Desk and Diagnostic Center	0	0	6,000
Subtotal	\$220,000	\$235,000	\$224,300
Rescission	(8,296)	(4,000)	(4,000)
Total w/Rescission	\$211,704	\$231,000	\$220,300

1. Program Description – Justice Assistance

Research, Evaluation and Demonstration Program

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
\$48,000	\$48,000	\$70,800

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) serves as the research and development arm of the Department of Justice, as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 3721-3723. The mission of NIJ is to advance scientific research, development, and evaluation to enhance the administration of justice and public safety by providing objective, independent, evidence-based knowledge, and tools to meet the challenges of crime and justice, particularly at the state and local levels. NIJ research, development, and evaluation (RD&E) efforts support practitioners and policy makers at all levels of government.

NIJ focuses its resources in program areas where federal assistance will generate the greatest benefit in order to successfully address the wide range of mandates assigned to it by Congress. During strategic and budgetary planning, NIJ emphasizes RD&E activities into the following major program areas: state and local law enforcement, forensic science, crime prevention, violence and victimization, and corrections and courts.

RD&E efforts funded by NIJ concentrate on practical and effective approaches to improving crime and delinquency prevention, crime control, and the administration of justice. NIJ research funding supports the development of new standards and tools for criminal justice practitioners; the testing of innovative concepts, equipment, and program models in the field; the development of new knowledge through research on crime, justice systems, violence, and victimization issues; and the evaluation of existing programs and responses to crime. Information generated by NIJ research activities is actively disseminated to numerous targeted audiences across the United States, including policymakers, program partners, and federal, state, local, and tribal justice agencies.

In FY 2011, in addition to continuing its important work in forensic sciences (including DNA) in support of effective crime investigation and prosecution, NIJ plans to make research investments aligned with administration priorities, including:

- Preventing youth violence through research, development, testing, and evaluation;
- Combating illicit drugs and crime;
- Improving the justice system, including problem-solving courts;
- Crime prevention;
- Maintaining effective support programs for ex-offenders through community corrections and prisoner reentry;
- Addressing electronic crime;

- Addressing crime and security at America’s borders;
- Preventing delinquency and building effective justice processes for youthful offenders; and
- Improving law enforcement, including effective information-sharing technologies and strategies.

NIJ has made key contributions through research in each of these program areas. Research, development, testing, and evaluation investments in these priority areas in FY 2011 will build on previous research findings to advance our ability to prevent crime, enhance public safety, and deliver justice. In particular, NIJ has identified a number of areas of concentration where the greatest benefit can be derived from its research dollars. These areas include, but are not limited to, the following: (1) forensics and forensics social policy; (2) prisoner reentry; (3) prevention and reduction of juvenile crime; and (4) research, development, testing and evaluation of tools and technologies to assist state and local government combat crime.

NIJ's priorities are driven primarily by the state of research knowledge and the needs of the practitioners in the field, as identified in the publication entitled "High-Priority Criminal Justice Technology Needs," which can be found at: <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/225375.pdf>. NIJ manages several strategic planning processes to help identify these needs, including NIJ's Technology Working Groups, the Law Enforcement and Technology Advisory Council, and the Committee on Law and Justice of the National Academies of Sciences.

Criminal Justice Statistics Program

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President’s Budget Request
\$45,000	\$60,000	\$62,500

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) serves as the primary statistical arm of the Department of Justice as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 3731-3735. The Criminal Justice Statistics Program is the BJS base program and funds the majority of its statistical studies. BJS collects and analyzes statistical data on all aspects of the criminal justice system; assists state, local, and tribal governments in collecting and analyzing justice statistics; and disseminates quality information and statistics to inform policy makers, researchers, criminal justice practitioners and the general public. These data are used by the nation to establish benchmarks for the criminal justice system, to develop sound policy, and to ensure that the administration of justice is fair and evenhanded.

BJS uses relevance measures to gauge the degree to which data and products are useful and responsive to user needs. Indicators include the type and frequency of BJS data usage. These measures are useful in determining whether BJS is meeting recognized governmental and societal information needs and addresses the linkage between statistical outputs and programmatic outcomes.

In addition to research activities, BJS administers the State Justice Statistics Program for the Statistical Analysis Centers (SACs). SACs have been established in all states and most territories to centralize and integrate criminal justice statistical functions. Through financial and technical assistance to the state SACs, BJS promotes efforts to coordinate statistical activities within states and conducts research needed to estimate the impact of legislative and policy changes. The SACs also serve in a liaison role, assisting BJS with gathering data from respondent agencies in their states.

The FY 2011 Budget includes \$15.0 million to support the major multi-year project to redesign the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). The NCVS is the sole continuous source of national information for the many topics of concern to the Administration and Congress. It provides the only national data on the extent of crime reported and not reported to law enforcement, as well as the characteristics and consequences of that crime.

In 2008, a panel of experts convened by the National Academies' Committee on National Statistics (CNSTAT) and Committee on Law and Justice recommended redesigning the NCVS to better meet its goals. The panel recommended that BJS conduct a program of research and analytical activities in support of the NCVS redesign. In response, BJS initiated a multi-year NCVS redesign plan aimed at:

- Improving NCVS survey methodology;
- Reducing the costs of implementing the survey;
- Improving the precision of the survey's findings; and
- Enhancing the flexibility of the survey's design and operations to allow for collection of data on special topics.

During FYs 2008 and 2009, BJS began research on improving NCVS methodology. In FY 2010, the results of the initial research will be used to guide additional research on the structure of the NCVS and explore other aspects of the survey methodology, including questionnaire design, development of sub-national crime estimates and sampling strategy.

In addition to NCVS efforts, during FY 2011 the Criminal Justice Statistics Program will continue research on:

- Law enforcement;
- Adjudication and sentencing;
- Corrections; and
- Recidivism and reentry.

Victim Notification System

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
\$12,000	\$12,000	\$10,000

The Statewide Automated Victim Information Notification Program (SAVIN), administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), provides funds to implement statewide automatic victim notification programs, which provide victims of domestic violence and other violent crimes access to information about the custody status of offenders. This program is authorized through appropriations acts.

SAVIN's goals are to:

- Provide a notification service to subscribers regarding transactions of the criminal justice system related to specific offenders and offenses;
- Give victims an opportunity to be aware of and participate in hearing or administrative processes; and
- Create a network for information sharing in the justice community based on open standards, including the U.S. Department of Justice's Global Justice XML Data Model (GJXDM).

Regional Information Sharing System

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
\$45,000	\$45,000	\$9,000

The Regional Information Sharing System (RISS), authorized by 42 USC 3796h(d) and administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), is a national criminal intelligence system operated by and for state and local law enforcement agencies. Six regional intelligence centers operate in mutually exclusive geographic regions that include all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories, with some member agencies in Canada, Australia, and England. These regional centers facilitate information sharing and communications to support member agency investigative and prosecution efforts by providing state-of-the-art investigative support and training, analytical services, specialized equipment, secure information-sharing technology, and secure encrypted e-mail and communications capabilities to over 6,000 municipal, county, state, and federal law enforcement agencies nationwide.

RISS initially supported state and local law enforcement. The regional information-sharing concept has expanded from efforts to combat drug trafficking and organized criminal activity to intelligence sharing across jurisdictional boundaries. Section 701 of the USA PATRIOT Act authorized RISS to operate secure information sharing systems to enhance the investigative and prosecutorial abilities of participating law enforcement agencies in addressing terrorism.

Missing and Exploited Children Program

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President’s Budget Request
\$70,000	\$70,000	\$60,000

Authorized by the Missing Children’s Assistance Act of 1984 (42 USC 5771 as amended) and the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008, the Missing and Exploited Children Program (MECP), administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency (OJJDP), is the primary vehicle for building an infrastructure to support the national effort to prevent the abduction and exploitation of our nation’s children. Every day in America, 2,200 children are reported missing to law enforcement. Many of these children are runaways; others are abducted by non-custodial parents. Some wander away and are unable to find their way home, and still others fall victim to and are exploited by predators. MECP provides the only federally coordinated mechanism for locating and recovering missing children through federal, state, and local law enforcement agency efforts. The MECP includes support for the following programs:

- Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Regional Task Force Program is designed to encourage communities to adopt a multidisciplinary, multi-jurisdictional response to technology-facilitated child sexual victimization to include online enticement and the proliferation of child pornography. This program is a network of 61 multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional Regional Task Forces, which provide nationwide coverage in the investigation and prosecution of ICAC cases.
- AMBER Alert Program is a voluntary partnership between law enforcement agencies and broadcasters to activate an urgent bulletin in the most serious child abduction cases. Broadcasters use the Emergency Alert System to initially deliver the information to the community. Instantly, a description of the abducted child and the suspected abductor is broadcast to millions of listeners and viewers. This is the same concept used during severe weather emergencies.

2. Performance Tables

Performance and Resources Table											
Name of Appropriation: Justice Assistance											
Workload/Resources		Final Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2009		FY 2009		2010 Enacted		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2011 Program Changes		FY 2011 Request	
Contributing Workload											
Number of solicitations released on time versus plan		31		52		90				TBD ¹	
Percent of awards made against plan		90%		100%		90%				90%	
Total Dollars Obligated		\$220,000		\$233,780		\$235,000		(\$10,700)		\$224,300	
-Grants		\$105,793		\$174,564		\$175,545		(\$7,993)		\$167,552	
-Non-Grants		\$114,207		\$59,216		\$59,455		(\$2,707)		\$56,748	
% of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY											
-Grants		48.1%		74.7%		74.7%				74.7%	
-Non-Grants		51.9%		25.3%		25.3%				25.3%	
Total Costs											
		\$000		\$000		\$000		\$000		\$000	
		\$220,000		\$233,780		\$235,000		(\$10,700)		\$224,300	
Reimbursements				[\$11,466]							
TYPE/STR OBJ	Performance Measures	Target		Actual		Target	Actual			Target	Actual
Annual Outcome	Number of fielded technologies and prototype technologies developed [NIJ]	28		36		32	TBD	3		35	TBD
Long Term Outcome	Average number of user sessions per month on BJS and BJS-sponsored websites, including datasets accessed and downloaded via the Internet [BJS]	550,000		469,684		591,841	TBD	35,511		627,352	TBD
Annual Outcome	Citations of BJS data in social science journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data [BJS]	1,185		TBD ²		1,485	TBD	141		1,626	TBD
Efficiency	Index of operational efficiency [BJS]	25.5		18.5		28.0	TBD	0.5		28.5	TBD

¹ The FY 2011 target will be established upon appropriation of FY 2011 funds.
² Data available March 2010.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE

Appropriation: Justice Assistance (National Institute of Justice -NIJ)												
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Output ¹	Percent of NIJ RD&E applications subjected to external peer review	N/A	98%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Output ²	Average score by the public on the Customer Satisfaction Index Survey given to website visitors	N/A	N/A	75	76	74	76	77	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Output	Number of projects researching new forensic DNA markers	1	3	5	2	2	3	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Outcome ¹	Number of new NIJ final grant reports, NIJ research documents, and grantee research documents published	N/A	328	226	325	257	178	171	300	189 ⁷	300	300
Outcome	Number of fielded technologies	6	5	8	15	26	21	17	28	36	32	35
Outcome Measure ¹	Number of NIJ-funded technologies commercialized	N/A	9	14	3	32	4	1	N/A ⁸	N/A	N/A	N/A
Outcome ¹	Number of citations of NIJ products in peer reviewed journals	N/A	54	53	65	176	96	259	70	327	110	120
Outcome ¹	CODIS hits resulting from Convicted offender funds ³	N/A	92	878	1,758	7,557	5,080	11,052	12,000	15,052	17,000	19,000
Outcome ¹	Total number of NIJ electronic and hard copy documents/ publications requested	N/A	5,416,579	5,616,648	7,327,961	3,568,919	3,070,622	6,961,305	4,000,000	7,871,144	N/A ⁸	N/A
Efficiency ¹	Application processing time	N/A	04	88	131	91	87	52	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Efficiency ¹	Average days until closed status for delinquent NIJ grants by FY	N/A	511	275	81	80	80	88	90	98 ⁴	N/A	N/A

¹ Measure established in 2003.

² Measure established in 2004.

³ Prior to 2008, data were submitted only for the Convicted Offender Outsourcing Program (COOP). The 2008 and 2009 data combine cumulative hits from the Convicted Offender and/or Arrestee DNA Backlog Reduction Program and the COOP. Target values have been updated for 2009 – 2011.

⁴ In FY 2009, OJP focused on closing out delinquent grants with the oldest project end dates, which caused the overall average of closeout days to exceed the target.

⁵ Measure discontinued in 2010. This measure hints at effectiveness of NIJ's dissemination efforts, but does not reflect it accurately and may give a false sense of effectiveness.

⁶ Measure discontinued in 2010. This measure will continue to be collected internally but no longer report in the budget.

⁷ NIJ shifted to publishing more web topic pages that synthesize a number of grant reports, which resulted in fewer publications, overall.

⁸ This measure is for planning purposes only and may be modified with subsequent review.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE

Appropriation: Justice Assistance (Bureau of Justice Statistics-BJS)												
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
Outcome	Number of scheduled data collection series and special analyses to be conducted	22	25	27	31	30	23	23	21	23	23	21
Outcome	Average number of user sessions per month on BJS and BJS-sponsored websites, including datasets accessed and downloaded via the Internet	243,343	272,583	306,675	404,004	527,089	558,341	699,089	550,000	469,684	591,841	627,352
Outcome	Number of products that BJS makes available online	5,829	8,074	9,811	11,251	11,898	14,019	13,697	14,200	16,076	15,336	14,445
Outcome	Federal and State court opinions citing BJS data	19	20	20	21	15	20	20	19	39	20	22
Outcome ¹	Congressional record and testimony citing BJS data	N/A	15	20	13	22	16	15	20	16	20	20
Outcome ²	Citations of BJS data in social science journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data	N/A	N/A	1,188	991	1,130	1,535	1,432	1,185	TBD ³	1,485	1,626
Outcome ¹	Number of requests to seek correction of BJS data in accordance with the BJS Data Quality Guidelines	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Output	Citizen-level response rate	90.8%	91.6%	94.7%	91.0%	91.0%	90.8%	90.4%	90.0%	TBD ⁴	90.0%	90.0%
Output	Agency-level response rate	98.6 %	98.5 %	99.9 %	98.2 %	99.8 %	98.5 %	98.0%	95.0 %	TBD ⁴	95.0 %	95.0%
Output	Number of reports issued within one month of the expected release date	9	8	8	6	6	6	6	7	5	7	7
Efficiency	Index of operational efficiency	15.5	16.2	19.6	22.9	27.1	27.0	21.1	25.5	18.5	28.0	28.5

¹ Measure established in 2003.

² Measure established in 2004

³ Data available May 2010.

⁴ The FY 2009 increase in BJS funding and staffing decreased the efficiency index number below the original target. Future operational efficiency index numbers are expected to reflect a positive change in program productivity.

3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

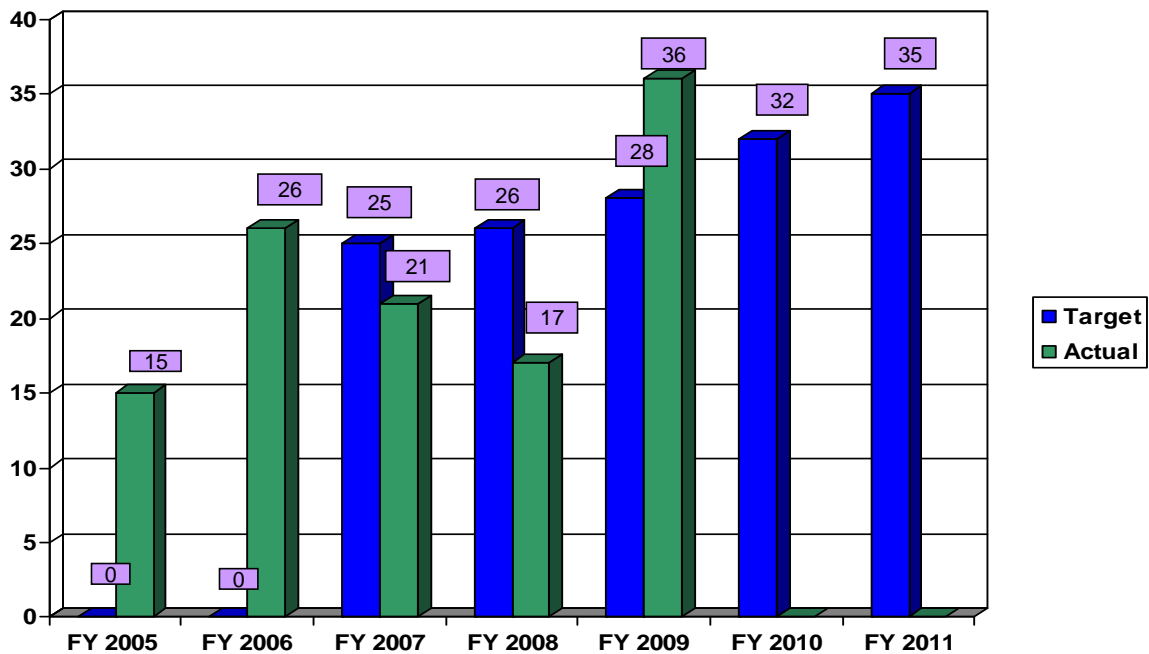
National Institute of Justice

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

The mission of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is to advance scientific research, development, and evaluation to enhance the administration of justice and public safety. NIJ provides objective, independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to meet the challenges of crime and justice, particularly at the state and local levels.

NIJ collects data on the performance measure, “Number of fielded technologies.” NIJ-developed technologies are transferred to the field for use by criminal justice practitioners. Technologies are transferred through publications, demonstrations, commercialization, assistance for first adopters, and other means. During FY 2008, NIJ transferred 17 technologies to the field, which did not meet the target of 26. The targets for FY 2009 and FY 2010 are 28 and 32, respectively. While the FY 2006 target was zero due to the phase out of counterterrorism funds, the measure was redefined for FY 2007 to include technologies commercialized and new DNA markers along with counterterrorism prototypes and other technologies used for interoperable communications, computer crimes, and protective technologies.

Number of Fielded Technologies



b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

NIJ, as the research, development, and evaluation arm of DOJ, is uniquely positioned to support OJP Strategic Objective 1.3: *Increase the availability and use of technological resources for combating crime*; and OJP Strategic Objective 4.2: *Conduct research that supports and advances justice policy, decision-making, and program evaluation*. Technology is an essential tool in the prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of many forms of crime. NIJ contributes to the effectiveness of law enforcement through research on officer safety technologies and innovative tools to assist criminal investigations. This has included software that assists computer forensic specialists in searching for human images, including child pornography. NIJ plays a leading role in sponsoring innovative research and programs in the fields of forensic science, crime prevention, courts and corrections, and violence and victimization. NIJ has funded research projects in the forensic sciences, including research on trace evidence, controlled substances, questioned documents, odontology, pathology, and toxicology.

Bureau of Justice Statistics

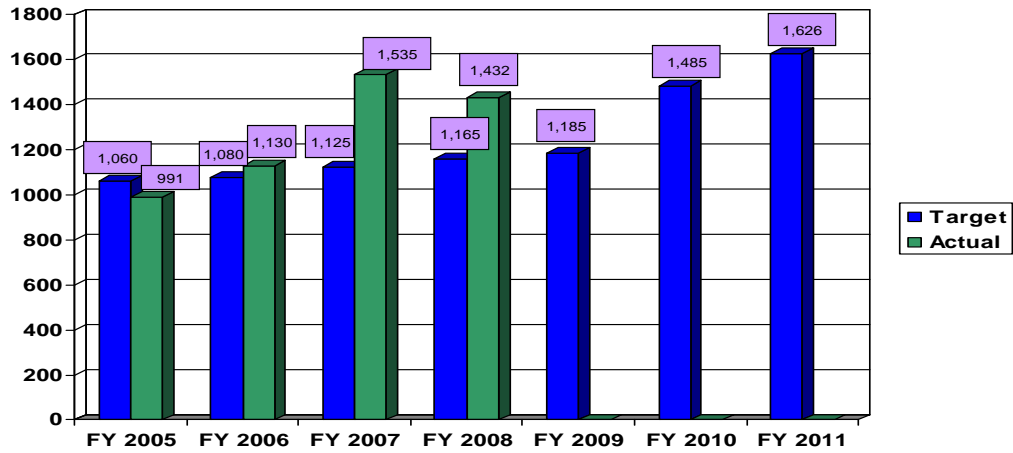
a. Performance Plan and Report Outcomes

The mission of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) is to collect, analyze, publish, and disseminate accurate and timely information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government. Impartial, timely, and accurate statistical data are essential to guide and inform federal, state, and local policy-making on crime and the administration of justice and improve the quality of and access to information used for decision-making.

BJS has established performance measures to assess the quality, timeliness, and relevance of its data, products, and services. One of BJS' most fundamental long-term goals is to improve product accessibility by increasing web-based distribution and utilization of data, including on-line tabulation of statistical information and downloadable datasets. BJS made 13,697 products available online during FY 2008, which exceeded the target of 13,367. BJS exceeded its target by broadening its product line to include supplementary statistical tables, web-only reports, and electronic survey questionnaires.

BJS uses relevance measures to gauge the degree to which data and products are responsive to user needs, such as the number of "citations in social science journals, law reviews and journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data." In 2008, 1,432 citations were recorded compared with a target of 1,160.

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



* FY 2009 data available May 2010

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

BJS, as the primary statistical agency of DOJ, supports DOJ Strategic Objective 3.6: *Promote and strengthen innovative strategies in the administration of state and local justice systems* and OJP Strategic Objective 4.1: *Provide justice statistics and information to support justice policy and decision making*. BJS provides the President, Congress, other officials, and the public with timely, accurate, and objective data about crime and the administration of justice. BJS also provides financial and technical support to state, local, and tribal governments to develop their criminal justice statistical capabilities. This assistance targets the development of information systems related to national criminal history records, records of protective orders involving domestic violence and stalking, sex offender registries, and automated identification systems used for background checks.

C. State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</i> TOTAL	Amount
2009 Enacted with Rescissions	\$1,255,146
2009 Supplementals	2,755,000
2009 Transfers from OVW and COPS	298,380
2009 Enacted w/Rescissions, Supplementals, and Transfers	4,308,526
2010 Enacted	1,534,768
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	202,000
2011 Current Services	1,736,768
2011 Program Increases	194,000
2011 Program Offsets	(452,268)
2011 Request	1,478,500
Total Change 2010-2011	(\$52,268)

Summary Statement

OJP requests \$1,478.5 million for the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance account, which is \$52.3 million below the FY 2010 Enacted level. This account includes programs that establish and build on partnerships with state, local, and tribal governments, and faith-based and community organizations. These programs provide federal leadership on high-priority criminal justice concerns such as violent crime, criminal gang activity, illegal drugs, information sharing, and related justice system issues. The mix of formula and discretionary grant programs administered by the OJP, coupled with robust training and technical assistance activities, assists law enforcement agencies, courts, local community partners, and other components of the criminal justice system in preventing and addressing violent crime, protecting the public, and ensuring that offenders are held accountable for their actions.

FY 2011 President's Budget Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
Justice Assistance Grants	\$546,000	\$519,000	\$519,000
Byrne Discretionary Grants	178,500	185,268	0
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	400,000	330,000	330,000
Southwest Border Prosecutor Initiative	31,000	31,000	0
Indian Country Initiatives	25,000	50,000	0
Victims of Trafficking	10,000	12,500	10,000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT)	10,000	30,000	30,000
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	7,000	7,000	0
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	12,500	15,000	5,000
Missing Alzheimer's Patient Alert Program	2,000	2,000	0
Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program	5,500	5,500	5,500
Northern Border Initiative	3,000	3,000	0
Byrne Competitive Grants	30,000	40,000	30,000
Economic, High-Tech, and Cybercrime Prevention	18,000	20,000	0
Problem Solving Courts (Drug, Mental Health, Other)	0	0	57,000
Drug Courts (replaced by Problem Solving Courts in FY 2011)	40,000	45,000	0
Mentally Ill Offender Act Program/Mental Health Courts (replaced by Problem Solving Courts in FY 2011)	10,000	12,000	0
State Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction	0	10,000	0
John R. Justice Loan Repayment Program	0	10,000	0
Smart Policing	0	0	10,000
Ensuring Fairness and Justice in the Criminal Justice System	0	0	5,000
Justice Information Sharing and Technology	0	0	15,000
Implementation of Adam Walsh Act	0	0	20,000
Smart Probation	0	0	10,000
Children Exposed to Violence	0	0	37,000
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	0	0	40,000
<i>Flexible Tribal Grant – 7% Set Aside</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>139,482</i>
<i>Research and Evaluation – 3% Set Aside</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>55,779</i>
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA)	<u>2,755,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Subtotal, S&L with ARRA	\$4,083,500	\$1,327,268	\$1,123,500

Program	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
Court Appointed Special Advocate Program ^{1/}		15,000	10,000
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners ^{1/}		2,500	2,500
Grants for the Closed Circuit Televising of Testimony of Children ^{1/}		1,000	0
Training Program to Assist Probation and Parole Officers ^{1/}		3,500	3,500
VAWA II National Stalker and Domestic Violence Reduction Program ^{1/}		3,000	3,000
Violence Against Women in Indian Country ^{1/}		1,000	[3,000]
Bulletproof Vests Partnership ^{2/}		Under COPS	30,000
National Criminal Records History Improvement Program (NCHIP) ^{1/}		11,500	10,000
State and Local Gun Crime Prosecution Assistance ^{1/}		15,000	0
DNA Initiative ^{2/}		Under COPS	150,000
Paul Coverdell Grants ^{1/}		35,000	30,000
Sex Offender Management Assistance (Adam Walsh Act) ^{2/}		Under COPS	5,000
National Public Sex Offender Registry ^{2/}		Under COPS	1,000
Second Chance Act/Offender Reentry ^{1/}		100,000	100,000
Adult and Juvenile Offender State and Local Reentry Demonstration ^{1/}		37,000	TBD
Mentoring Grants ^{1/}		15,000	TBD
Reentry Courts		10,000	9,000
Adult Reentry Court Initiative			5,000
Juvenile Reentry Court Initiative			4,000
Reentry and Recidivism Statistics			1,700
Prosecution Drug Treatment Alternatives to Prison			10,000
Family-based Substance Abuse Treatment		7,500	TBD
Evaluation and Improvement of Education at Prisons, Jails and Juvenile Facilities		2,500	TBD
Technology Careers Training Demonstration Grants		5,000	TBD
Offender Reentry Substance Abuse and Criminal Justice Collaboration		13,000	TBD
Prisoner Reentry Research		10,000	TBD
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) ^{1/}		20,000	10,000
Total, S&L with ARRA	\$4,083,500	\$1,534,768	\$1,478,500
Rescission	(73,354)	(44,000)	(35,000)
Total, S&L with ARRA and Rescission	\$4,010,146	\$1,490,768	\$1,443,500

The following programs are listed for comparative and display purposes.

In FY 2009, funding for these programs was appropriated to the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) and Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) and transferred to OJP. *In FY 2010, Congress funded some of these programs (funding noted in italic font as non-adds) through OJP's State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program (see footnotes); funding for the remaining programs will be transferred to OJP. In FY 2011, OJP is requesting funding for these programs within the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance appropriation account (funding noted in italic font as non-adds).

Program	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
NIJ Research and Evaluation – Violence Against Women ^{2/}	\$1,880	\$3,000	[\$3,000]
Court Appointed Special Advocate Program ^{1/}	15,000	Under OJP	Under OJP
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners ^{1/}	2,500	Under OJP	Under OJP
Grants for the Closed Circuit Televising of Testimony of Children ^{1/}	1,000	Under OJP	Under OJP
Training Program to Assist Probation and Parole Officers ^{1/}	3,500	Under OJP	Under OJP
VAWA II National Stalker and Domestic Violence Reduction Program ^{1/}	3,000	Under OJP	Under OJP
Research on Violence Against Women in Indian Country ^{1/}	1,000	Under OJP	[1,000]
Bulletproof Vests Partnership ^{2/}	23,500	30,000	Under OJP
National Criminal Records History Improvement Program (NCHIP) ^{1/}	10,000	Under OJP	Under OJP
State and Local Gun Crime Prosecution Assistance ^{1/}	15,000	Under OJP	Under OJP
DNA Initiative ^{2/}	156,000	161,000	Under OJP
Paul Coverdell Grants ^{1/}	25,000	Under OJP	Under OJP
Child Sexual Predator Elimination ^{2/}	<i>18,000</i>	<i>24,000</i>	0
Sex Offender Management Assistance (Adam Walsh Act) ^{2/}	5,000	11,000	Under OJP
National Public Sex Offender Registry ^{2/}	1,000	1,000	Under OJP
Second Chance Act/Offender Reentry	25,000	Under OJP	Under OJP
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) ^{1/}	10,000	Under OJP	Under OJP
Total	\$298,380	\$206,000	\$0

^{1/} In FY 2010, these programs, which are traditionally funded in the OVW or COPS appropriation accounts, are instead funded under the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program. Funding for these programs are shown as appropriated within OJP.

^{2/}These programs are traditionally managed by OJP but funded through appropriations to the OVW and COPS appropriations accounts. A total of \$3.0 million from the OVW account and \$203.0 million from the COPS account will be transferred to OJP to fund these programs in FY 2010.

1. Program Description – State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

Byrne Justice Assistance Grants

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
\$546,000	\$519,000	\$519,000

Authorized by Section 508 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-351), the Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne/JAG) program was created to streamline justice funding and grant administration. The Byrne/JAG Program, administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), allows state, local, and tribal governments to support a broad range of activities to prevent and control crime based on local needs and conditions including: law enforcement programs; prosecution and court programs; prevention and education programs; community corrections programs; drug treatment programs; and planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs. The budget request maintains the level of grant funding provided in FY 2009, and non-recurs the \$27.0 million one-time set asides for the inaugural and presidential transition security.

Byrne Discretionary Grants

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
\$178,500	\$185,268	\$0

The Byrne Discretionary Grants program awards grants to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, to prevent or combat juvenile delinquency, and to assist victims of crime (other than compensation). This program is authorized through appropriations acts. It is administered by BJA. No funding is requested for this program in FY 2011.

State Criminal Alien Assistance Program

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
\$400,000	\$330,000	\$330,000

The State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) is authorized under 8 USC 1231(i) and administered by BJA. This program provides federal payments to states and localities that incurred correctional officer salary costs for incarcerating illegal aliens. For FY 2011, the program will require that no jurisdiction will be able to request compensation for any cost greater than the actual cost for federal immigration and other detainees housed in state and local detention facilities.

Southwest Border Prosecutor Initiative

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
\$31,000	\$31,000	\$0

The Southwest Border Prosecutor Initiative (SWBPI), authorized through appropriations acts, provides reimbursement to support approved prosecution and pre-trial detention costs for cases formally referred to local prosecutors by the U.S. Attorneys' Offices as well as for cases diverted from federal prosecution by law enforcement pursuant to a locally negotiated agreement. The program, administered by BJA, provides funding for local prosecutor offices in the four southern border states, California, Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico. No funding is requested for this program in FY 2011.

Indian Country Assistance Initiatives

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
Indian Country Initiatives	\$25,000	\$50,000	\$0
<i>Indian Country Prison Grants</i>	<i>\$10,000</i>	<i>\$10,000</i>	<i>\$0</i>
<i>Tribal Courts</i>	<i>\$9,000</i>	<i>\$25,000</i>	<i>\$0</i>
<i>Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program</i>	<i>\$6,000</i>	<i>\$12,000</i>	<i>\$0</i>
<i>Legal Assistance</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$3,000</i>	<i>\$0</i>

The Indian Country Assistance initiatives support grants, training, and technical assistance to improve tribal criminal justice outcomes. Although no specific funding is requested for these programs in FY 2011, OJP is requesting a seven percent set-aside for a new flexible tribal criminal justice assistance program. This set-aside will provide \$139.5 million.

Indian Country Prison Grants

Authorized by 42 U.S.C. 13709, Indian Country Prison Grants support the construction of detention facilities on tribal lands for the incarceration of offenders under tribal jurisdiction. OJP coordinates grant awards and facility planning efforts with the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), ensuring that each grantee's facility will meet BIA detention facility requirements.

Tribal Courts

The Tribal Courts Assistance Program (TCAP) provides court-related support to tribal justice systems. First announced in FY 1999 and administered by the BJA, this program provides grants to federally-recognized tribal communities to plan, implement, and enhance tribal justice systems. This program is authorized by 25 USC 3681 and aims to help develop new tribal courts, improve the operations of existing tribal courts, and provide funding for technical assistance and training of tribal court staff.

Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program

The Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program (IASAP) provides resources through a competitive application process to American Indian and Alaska Native communities to plan and implement comprehensive, system-wide strategies to reduce and control crime associated with the distribution and abuse of alcohol and controlled substances. Established in FY 2001, the

program has provided resources to 50 tribal communities to implement culturally appropriate public safety strategies in which grantees form partnerships among law enforcement, the courts, treatment providers, and community members to accomplish their goals and objectives. This program is authorized through appropriations acts.

Legal Assistance

The Legal Assistance program will award discretionary grants to support training and technical assistance for tribal justice systems and civil and criminal legal assistance services for Indian tribes and their members. This program, which is administered by the Bureau of Justice assistance, is authorized by Title I of the Indian Tribal Justice Technical and Legal Assistance Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-559).

Victims of Trafficking

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President’s Budget Request
\$10,000	\$12,500	\$10,000

Principally authorized by section 113 of Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-386), the primary goal of the Victims of Trafficking program is to empower local law enforcement to better identify and rescue trafficking victims. An important secondary goal is the interdiction of trafficking in its various forms, whether it is forced prostitution, indentured servitude, peonage, or other forms of forced labor. This program is administered by the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) in collaboration with BJA.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President’s Budget Request
\$10,000	\$30,000	\$30,000

The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program for State Prisoners was established to help states and units of local government develop, implement, and improve residential substance abuse treatment programs in correctional facilities; establish and maintain community-based aftercare services for probationers and parolees. There is substantial research-based evidence that drug treatment for offenders is a successful strategy for improving outcomes following release. Ultimately, the goal of every RSAT-funded program is to help offenders become drug-free and learn the skills needed to sustain themselves upon return to the community.

RSAT is authorized by 42 U.S.C 3793(a)(17)(E) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, as amended, and administered by BJA. The RSAT Programs aims to enhance the capability of states and units of local government to provide residential substance abuse treatment for incarcerated inmates; prepare offenders for their reintegration into the communities from which they came by incorporating reentry planning activities into treatment programs; and assist both the offenders and their communities through the reentry process through the delivery of both community-based treatment and other broad-based aftercare services.

Prescription Drug Monitoring Program

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President’s Budget Request
\$7,000	\$7,000	\$0

The purpose of the Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) is to enhance the capacity of regulatory and law enforcement agencies to collect and analyze controlled substance prescription data as authorized by the Science, State, Justice, Commerce, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-108). BJA administers this program in collaboration with the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Office of National Drug Control Policy. No funding is requested for this program in FY 2011.

Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President’s Budget Request
\$12,500	\$15,000	\$5,000

The Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-79) authorized a number of new initiatives to analyze the incidences and effects of prison rape in federal, state and local institutions. Specifically, Section 4 of the Act authorizes the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) to conduct a comprehensive statistical review and analysis of the incidence and effect of prison rape.

This effort supports the development of a national set of measures describing the circumstances surrounding incidents of sexual assault in correctional institutions. The data collections provide facility-level estimates of sexual assault for a 12-month period.

Missing Alzheimer's Patient Alert Program

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0

The Missing Alzheimer's Patient Alert Program, which is a discretionary grant program, is administered by BJA. It is authorized under 42 USC 14181. This program assists state and local law enforcement agencies in locating missing persons suffering from Alzheimer's disease and other forms of dementia. No funding is requested for this program in FY 2011.

Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
\$5,500	\$5,500	\$5,500

The Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program, administered by the BJA, will provide grants for the training of defense counsel, state and local prosecutors, and state trial judges, with the goal of improving the quality of representation and the reliability of verdicts in state capital cases. This program is authorized by the Justice for All Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-405).

Three national grantees maintain capital case clearinghouses and assist subgrantee states in delivery of the training curricula. The training focuses on investigation techniques, pretrial and trial procedures, including the use of expert testimony and forensic science evidence, advocacy in capital cases, and capital case sentencing-phase procedures. In addition, the national grantees oversee curricula refinement and provide technical assistance to the state teams that deliver the training.

In FY 2009, the Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program also supported the Wrongful Prosecution Grants program, which supports public and non-profit entities that work to exonerate individuals who have been wrongfully convicted of criminal offenses.

Northern Border Prosecutor Initiative

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
\$3,000	\$3,000	\$0

The Northern Border Initiative, authorized through appropriations acts and administered by BJA, provides payment to states who incur costs associated with the approved prosecution and pre-trial detention services for cases formally referred to local prosecutors by the U.S. Attorneys' Offices and cases diverted from federal prosecution. No funding is requested for this program in FY 2011.

Byrne Competitive Grants

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
\$30,000	\$40,000	\$30,000

The Byrne Competitive Grants program, authorized through appropriations acts and administered by BJA, awards grants to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, to prevent or combat juvenile delinquency, and to assist victims of crime (other than compensation). These grants are awarded to state, local, and tribal government agencies, for-profit and non-profit organizations, and faith-based and community organizations through a competitive, peer reviewed grant process. The program focuses on seven purpose areas: preventing crime; enhancing local law enforcement; enhancing local courts; enhancing local corrections and offender reentry; facilitating justice information sharing; advancing substance abuse prevention; and enhancing the functioning of the justice system.

Drug Court Program

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
\$40,000	\$45,000	\$0

The Drug Court Program, authorized by 42 USC 3793, provides grants to state, local, and tribal criminal justice agencies to help plan, implement, and improve drug court programs. Drug courts are a coordinated effort of the judiciary, prosecution, defense, probation, law enforcement, mental health, social service, and treatment communities to reduce crime committed by drug-

involved offenders. They are designed to reduce recidivism and substance abuse among nonviolent offenders; increase the offender’s likelihood of successful rehabilitation through supervised treatment, mandatory periodic drug testing, and community supervision; and implement the use of appropriate sanctions and other rehabilitation services. In FY 2011, funding for this program will be redirected to the new Drug, Mental Health, and Problem Solving Courts initiative, which consolidates the funding stream with the Mentally Ill Offender Program, providing OJP with the flexibility to continue these efforts.

Mentally Ill Offender Act Program

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President’s Budget Request
\$10,000	\$12,000	\$0

The Mentally Ill Offender Act Program, authorized by 42 USC 3797aa, assists state, local, and tribal criminal justice agencies in working with mental health, substance abuse, housing, and related systems to decrease recidivism of mentally ill offenders, thus improving public safety and public health. In FY 2011, funding for this program will be redirected to the new Drug, Mental Health, and Problem Solving Courts initiative, which consolidates the funding stream with the Drug Court Program, providing OJP with the flexibility to continue these efforts.

Economic, High-technology, and Cybercrime Prevention/National White Collar Crime Center

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President’s Budget Request
\$18,000	\$20,000	\$0

The Economic, High-technology, and Cybercrime Prevention/National White Collar Crime Center, administered by OJP’s BJA, provides grants, training, and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal governments to support efforts to combat economic, high-technology, and internet crimes, including the intellectual property crimes of counterfeiting and piracy. No funding is requested for this program in FY 2011.

State Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
	\$10,000	\$0

The State Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction program will provide incentive grants and technical assistance to states and Indian tribes to support the development of evidence-based criminal justice reform and recidivism reduction programs. This program, which will be administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, will be coordinated with other reentry-related OJP programs (such as the Second Chance Act and Problem-Solving Courts programs) to help state and tribes make the best possible use of this funding. No funding is requested for this program in FY 2011.

John R. Justice Loan Repayment Program

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
	\$10,000	\$0

The John R. Justice Loan Repayment Program will provide student loan repayment assistance to federal public defenders and state, local, and tribal prosecutors and public defenders to help prosecutors' and public defenders' offices across the nation recruit and retain qualified attorneys. This program will be administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance and is authorized by the John R. Justice Prosecutors and Defenders Incentive Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-315, Title IX, Part E). No funding is requested for this program in FY 2011.

NIJ Research and Evaluation – Violence Against Women

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
\$1,880	[\$3,000]	[\$3,000]

This program, authorized by 42 USC 3793 and administered by OJP's National Institute of Justice (NIJ), supports research on various forms of violence against women, including intimate partner violence, sexual assault, stalking, and teen dating violence. It also funds research on law enforcement, prosecution, and judicial responses to violence against women; perception of the

judicial process by female victims of violence; and evaluation of programs addressing violence against women. The findings generated by this research play a vital role in helping criminal justice professionals and policy makers shape new policies to combat violence against women and improve existing programs that serve female victims of crime. In FY 2011, \$3.0 million is requested for this program under the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW).

Court Appointed Special Advocate Program

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
\$15,000	\$15,000	\$10,000

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) supports state and local Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) programs across the country to ensure that abused and neglected children receive high-quality, sensitive, effective, and timely representation in dependency court hearings. Federal funding is awarded as competitive, peer-reviewed grants (authorized by 42 USC 13014(a)) to local communities. Oversight and ongoing consultation ensures effective and efficient utilization of funds, and compliance with federal regulations and National CASA standards without extensive involvement by OJJDP.

Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500

This program, administered by OJJDP, is designed to disseminate information, offer court improvement training programs, and provide technical assistance on dependency court best practices for the purpose of improving courts' handling of child abuse and neglect cases nationwide (as authorized by 42 USC 13024(a)).

For over 30 years, the Permanency Planning for Children Department (PPCD) of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) has focused its efforts on improving court practice in the handling of child abuse and neglect cases and improving outcomes for the nation's most vulnerable children and their families. Today, PPCD initiatives involve a wide range of activities including training and technical assistance at the local, regional, and national levels; applied research and evaluation; authorship and dissemination of publications; and curriculum and policy development.

Through ongoing training and technical assistance to judicial officers, legal representatives, social service professionals, treatment providers, behavioral and mental health experts, system professionals, and community advocates, Model Court initiatives and best practices documented by PPCD assist courts in achieving careful, complete and fundamentally fair hearings for every child and parent at all stages of court proceedings involving abuse and neglect. The initiative also provides: expedient, yet thorough, adjudication and resolution of child abuse and neglect cases; and improved communication and collaboration among juvenile and family courts, child welfare systems, and related agencies to establish and maintain linkages to avoid duplication of resources and prevent further victimization of children.

OJJDP is a federal partner of the Coordinating Council of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (CCJJDP), supporting the “improvement in juvenile and family court handling of child abuse and neglect cases,” an action step towards achieving CCJJDP Objective 5, “Break the cycle of violence by addressing youth victimization, abuse, and neglect.”

Grants for Closed Circuit Televising of Testimony of Children

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President’s Budget Request
\$1,000	\$1,000	\$0

The Closed Circuit Televising of Testimony of Children Who Are Victims of Abuse Grant Program provide equipment and personnel training for closed circuit televising and videotaping of the testimony of children in criminal proceedings relating to the abuse of children. This program, administered by OJJDP, seeks to reduce the trauma related to testifying at a hearing or trial by these children. The program encourages states to pass laws that allow the use of closed circuit televising and videotaping of testimony of children in criminal proceedings against individuals charged with violating laws relating to child abuse. Funding can be used to assist courts or other agencies in establishing procedures, obtaining equipment, and conducting the types of training necessary to televise or videotape interviews and testimony of child victims and witnesses. No funding is requested for this program in FY 2011.

Training Program to Assist Probation and Parole Officers

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
\$3,500	\$3,500	\$3,500

The Training Program to Assist Probation and Parole Officers provides training and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal jurisdictions to help them establish comprehensive strategies to manage sex offenders under community supervision, implementing such strategies, or enhancing the current array of strategies. This program, administered by OJP's Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART), also addresses the issues that community corrections (parole and probation) officials face with the transition of offenders back into the community. The majority of applicants are community corrections agencies, although other community stakeholders involved in sex offender management may apply for funding if they do so in conjunction with the community corrections agency.

VAWA II National Stalker and Domestic Violence Reduction Program

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000

The National Stalker and Domestic Violence Reduction Program provides assistance to states and territories to improve processes for entering data regarding stalking and domestic violence into national, state, and local crime information databases. The program provides grants to support efforts to upgrade the quality of state and local protection order systems and ensure that these systems are capable of exchanging information with the FBI National Crime Information Center (NCIC) Protection Order File on a real time basis. This program, administered by BJS as a component of the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) is authorized by 42 USC 14032.

Violence Against Women in Indian Country Research

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
\$1,000	\$1,000	[\$3,000]

The Violence Against Women in Indian Country program, administered by NIJ, supports comprehensive research on violence against Native American women. Existing statistical data suggests that American Indian women are victimized at more than double the rate of any other population of women in the United States. Additional research is needed to assist tribal leaders and the Federal Government in effectively addressing this problem. In FY 2011, \$3.0 million is requested for this program under the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW).

Bulletproof Vest Partnership

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
\$23,500	\$30,000	\$30,000

The purpose of the Bulletproof Vest Partnership, authorized under Public Law 90-351, is to protect the lives of law enforcement officers by helping states, units of local government, and tribal governments assist law enforcement and corrections officers procure armor vests. This program, administered by BJA, reimburses law enforcement agencies for up to 50 percent of the cost of each vest purchased for eligible public safety officers. To qualify for reimbursement under this program, the vests must meet federal body armor standards established by NIJ.

National Criminal History Improvement Program

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
\$10,000	\$11,500	\$10,000

The National Criminal History Improvement (NCHIP), authorized by 42 USC 14601 and administered by BJS, helps states and territories improve the quality, timeliness, and immediate accessibility of criminal history and related records for use by federal, state, and local law enforcement. These records play a vital role in supporting criminal investigations, background

checks related to employment or firearms purchases, and the identification of persons subject to protective orders or wanted, arrested, or convicted for stalking and/or domestic violence. The grants and technical assistance provided by this initiative help states to address the issues of incomplete criminal history records.

State and Local Gun and Gang Violence Prosecution Assistance

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
\$15,000	\$15,000	\$0

The State and Local Gun and Gang Crime Prosecution Assistance program, administered by BJA, supports state, local, and tribal efforts to investigate and prosecute violent crime resulting from gang activity and the criminal misuse of firearms. Using a program model that emphasizes partnerships, strategic planning, training, outreach, and accountability, this program provides grant funds that supports interagency task force efforts focusing on gun and gang crime. It also provides training for prosecutors on matters related to violent crime. No funding is requested for this program in FY 2011.

DNA Initiative

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
\$156,000	\$161,000	\$150,000

The DNA Initiative is a comprehensive strategy to maximize the use of forensic DNA technology in the criminal justice system. DNA technology is increasingly vital to ensuring accuracy and fairness in the criminal justice system. It can be used to speed the prosecution of the guilty, while protecting the innocent from wrongful prosecution and exonerating those wrongfully convicted of a crime. OJP provides capacity building grants, training, and technical assistance to state and local governments and supports innovative research on DNA analysis and use of forensic evidence. Funding for the DNA Initiative is also use to address the backlog of unanalyzed DNA samples and biological evidence from crime scenes. This program is administered by NIJ.

Coverdell Grants

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
\$25,000	\$35,000	\$30,000

The Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grants program, administered by NIJ, provides formula-based and discretionary grant funding to state, local, and tribal criminal justice agencies to improve the quality and timeliness of forensic science and medical examiner services, including services provided by laboratories operated by state and local governments. This program is authorized by 42 USC 3793.

Child Sexual Predator Elimination Program/Sex Offender Management Assistance

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
\$5,000	\$11,000	\$5,000

The Sex Offender Management Assistance Program, managed by the SMART Office, provides grants to state, local, and tribal governments to locate, arrest, prosecute, and manage sexual predators. This program is authorized by the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-248).

Child Sexual Predator Elimination Program/National Public Sex Offender Registry

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000

The National Public Sex Offender Registry initiative, managed by the SMART Office, supports the maintenance and continued development of the Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Website (NSOPW). This site links all of the public state, territory and tribal sex offender registries, allowing parents, employers, and other concerned residents to access location information on sex offenders residing, working, and going to school not only in their own neighborhoods.

Second Chance Act Program

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
\$25,000	\$100,000	\$100,000

The Second Chance Act Program, authorized by Public Law 110-199, builds on the success of OJP's past reentry initiatives by providing grants to establish and expand adult and juvenile offender reentry programs. This program, administered by BJA, authorizes various grants to government agencies and nonprofit groups to provide employment assistance, substance abuse treatment, housing, family programming, mentoring, victims support, and other services that can help reduce re-offending and violations of probation and parole.

The Second Chance Act has three core components, which this request will fund, including: adult and juvenile offender demonstration projects; mentoring grants to nonprofit organizations; and a national adult and juvenile offender reentry resource center. In FY 2011, \$9.0 million will be used for reentry courts, \$10.0 million will fund a Prosecution Drug Treatments Alternatives to Prison Program and \$1.7 million will be used for reentry and recidivism statistics.

National Instant Background Check System (NICS)

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
\$10,000	\$20,000	\$10,000

This National Instant Background Check System (NICS) program, administered by BJS, provides grants to assist state and tribal governments in updating NICS with the criminal history and mental health records of individuals who are precluded from purchasing or possessing guns. BJS will coordinate its work on the NICS system with the efforts of OJP's NCHIP initiative to ensure that information that is updated in the NICS system can also be shared with other federal, state, local, and tribal criminal justice information systems. This program is authorized by the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-180).

2. Performance Tables

Performance and Resources Table											
Name of Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance											
Workload/Resources		Final Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2009		FY 2009		FY 2010 Enacted		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2011 Program Changes		FY 2011 Request	
Contributing Workload										TBD ¹	
Number of solicitations released on time versus plan (BJA)		88		68		58					
Percent of awards made against plan (BJA)		90%		100%		90%				90%	
Total Dollars Obligated		\$1,328,500		\$4,363,605		\$1,740,268		(\$260,768)		\$1,478,500	
-Grants		\$1,215,504		\$4,245,788		\$1,693,281		(\$253,727)		\$1,438,580	
-Non-Grants		\$112,996		\$117,817		\$46,987		(\$7,041)		\$39,920	
% of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY											
-Grants		91.5%		97.3%		97.3%				97.3%	
-Non-Grants		8.5%		2.7%		2.7%				2.7%	
Total Costs											
		\$000		\$000		\$000		\$000		\$000	
		\$1,328,500*		\$4,363,605		\$1,740,268*		(\$260,768)		\$1,478,500	
Reimbursements				\$35,039							
TYPE/STR OBJ	Performance Measures	Target		Actual		Target		Actual		Target	
Annual/Outcome	Percent reduction in DNA backlog casework/offender (DNA-NIJ)	26%/50%		32.2%/48.0%		25%/35%		TBD		0%/0%	
Long Term/Outcome	Percentage of applications for firearms transfers rejected primarily for the presence of prior felony conviction history (NCHIP-BJS)	2%		1.5%		2%		TBD		0%	
Long Term/Outcome	Percentage of records accessible through Interstate Identification Index (NCHIP-BJS)	Biennial Measure		N/A		71%		TBD		N/A	
Long Term/Outcome	Percentage of recent state records which are automated (NCHIP-BJS)	Biennial Measure		N/A		95%		TBD		N/A	

*In addition to the funding provided via the Omnibus Appropriation Act of 2009, OJP also received transfers from OVW (\$27.880M) and COPS (\$270.5M) and \$2.772B via the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009; for a total FY 2009 appropriation of \$5.923B. In FY 2010, in addition to most of the programs typically appropriated to OVW and COPS for transfer to OJP becoming direct funding, OJP anticipates transfers from OVW (\$3M) and COPS (\$203.0M) for a total enactment of \$1.740B, reflecting a total change of \$260.8M from FY 2010 to FY 2011.

¹The FY 2011 target will be established upon appropriation of FY 2011 funds.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE												
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (NCHIP-BJS)												
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Outcome	Percentage of applications for firearms transfers rejected primarily for the presence of a prior felony conviction history	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	2.0%	1.5%	2.0%	2.0%
Outcome	Percentage of records accessible through Interstate Identification Index ¹	N/A	71.1%	N/A	N/A	80.4%	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	71.0%	N/A
Outcome	Percentage of recent state records which are automated ¹	N/A	94.3%	N/A	N/A	89.9%	N/A	91.3%	N/A	N/A	95.0%	N/A
Output	Number of states in Interstate Identification Index (III) System	43	45	47	48	48	48	51	52	51	54	54
Output	Number of states participating in the FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS)	43	43	52	53	54	54	55	55	55	55	56
Output	Number of states providing data to the FBI's National Sex Offender Registry (NSOR)	49	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	N/A ⁵	N/A
Output	Number of states participating in the FBI's protection order file	42	45	47	47	46	48	49	54	50	54	54
Output	Number of states submitting data to the FBI's Denied Persons File and/or other National Instant Criminal Background Check System index files	N/A	12	13	21	24	39	30	28	29	40	50
Efficiency	Ratio of criminal records automated to NCHIP funds expended	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.2	2.1	1.6	1.5	TBD ²	N/A ⁵	N/A

¹ These measures are reported on a biennial basis.

² Data available December 2009.

³ Measure discontinued in 2010. This measure was originally recommended for deletion in December 2008 because it is obsolete due to legislative changes.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE												
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (DNA Initiative-NIJ)												
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Outcome	Percent reduction in DNA backlog casework/offender ¹	N/A	N/A	10.6%/59.8%	21.2%/67.0%	33.9%/86.3%	37.3%/62.0%	45.0%/52.1%	26.0%/50.0%	32.5%/48.0% ²	25%/35% ³	25%/35%

¹ This measure was established in 2004.

² The target (50%) was an estimate based on past performance. The national backlog of untested samples (denominator used in the calculation) is greater because more states are requesting assistance than in the past.

³ FY 2010 and FY 2011 revised. Future casework targets will be affected by the number of states that are collecting DNA samples for an increasingly larger group of offences, including property crime, resulting in increasing nationwide backlogs, and the necessity to lower the target from 2009 levels. Increased collections in arrestee and convicted offender samples are due to legislative measures to increase sample collections.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE												
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (Drug Court Program-BJA)												
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Outcome	Total number of Drug Court graduates (cumulative) ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	393	711	1,467	2,003	3,095	2,274	N/A ⁵	N/A
Outcome	Percent of participants who reoffend while participating in the Drug Court program (long-term) ⁴	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.0%	37.0%	38.0%	29.9%	36.0%	34.0%
Outcome/ Output	Percent of Drug Court program participants who exhibit a reduction in substance use during the reporting period (annual) ⁴	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	86.0%	85.0%	87.0%	82.3%	87.5%	88.0%
Output	Number of Drug Courts that become operational ⁵	46	49	64	67	17	28	58	25	67	N/A ⁵	N/A
Output	Total number of Drug Courts (cumulative) ^{1,5}	N/A	527	591	658	675	703	761	1,025	1,281	N/A ⁵	N/A
Output	Number of Drug Court graduates (annual) ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	393	318	756	536	834	271	N/A ⁵	N/A
Outcome	Percent of drug court participants who reoffend one year post-program completion ⁴	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.0%	37.0%	38.0%	N/A ⁶	N/A	N/A
Outcome	Percent of drug court participants who graduate from the drug court program ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.1%	31.9%	65.0%	63.2%	69.0%	57.3% ⁷	71.0%	73%
Efficiency	Program costs per drug court graduate ³	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$14,346	\$15,237	\$16,708	\$25,261	\$15,708	\$14,708
Efficiency	Ratio of Program Expenditures to Management and Administrative (M&A) Expenditures ³	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$16.44	\$17.05	\$17.27	\$22.15	N/A ⁸	N/A	N/A

¹ This measure was established in 2003.

² This measure was established in 2005.

³ This measure was established in 2006.

⁴ This measure was established in 2007.

⁵ Measure discontinued in 2010. This measure is for planning purposes only and may be modified with subsequent review.

⁶ BJA does not collect data for this measure since it is unable to track individuals post-program.

⁷ Changing the calculation of graduation rates to be the number of graduates divided only by individuals that left the program (through graduation or other means) rather than all drug court participants required new target setting, and in FY 2008, BJA set its targets for this measure with one year of actual data. The targets will be recalculated now that a pattern of performance has been established, and BJA will revise the targets for future years using these data.

⁸ This measure is no longer applicable because in March 2009 Congress enacted a Salaries and Expenses account, and individual programmatic "management and administrative" costs are no longer assessed separately.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE												
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (RSAT-BJA)												
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Outcome	Of the offenders that complete the program, the number who have remained arrest free for 1 year following release from aftercare	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,688	5,886	8,374	2,808 ⁴	1,850	TBD ³	1,900	1,950
Output	Number of participants in RSAT	38,639	25,521	33,239	31,740	27,756	26,991	28,308	20,000	TBD ³	25,000	28,000
Efficiency	Average treatment cost per inmate ¹	N/A	\$4,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹ Data reported for this measure were insufficiently reliable and the measure was discontinued in 2006. OJP has proposed new, more reliable measures.

² This measure is proposed to replace the RSAT output measure, "Of the offenders that complete the program, the number who have remained arrest free for 1 year following release from aftercare"

³ FY 2009 data will be available in October 2010.

⁴ Fluctuations in the data are due primarily to changes in performance reporting timelines, methods, and responsible parties. Beginning with FY 2009, all RSAT grantees will report performance data to the Performance Measurement Tool, and OJP anticipates this will result in better data quality and outcome numbers.

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3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

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

NCHIP uses several outcome measures to track progress and results, including the percentage of state criminal history records that are immediately accessible through the automated Interstate Identification Index (Triple I). Currently, about 90 percent of state-held criminal records are now available through Triple I – roughly 60 million criminal records. BJS also tracks the number of states submitting disqualifying records to the National Protection Order file and the Denied Persons file, which are two files used by NICS to deny firearm purchases.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

The NCHIP program aligns under DOJ Strategic Plan Objective 2.1: *Strengthen partnerships for safer communities and enhance the Nation's capacity to prevent, solve, and control crime* and OJP Strategic Plan Objective 1.2: *Enhance the capabilities of jurisdictions to share information*. Law enforcement in the United States, unlike that in most other industrialized countries, has several levels and is comprised of approximately 18,000 federal, state, local, and tribal agencies. This level of decentralization presents challenges to those who foster innovation and respond to national threats, such as terrorism. Ensuring that the justice community shares information, adopts best practices, and responds to emerging issues with the same level of effectiveness and timeliness is a daunting task. Law enforcement intelligence and sharing information are major OJP priorities among federal, state, local, and tribal agencies. OJP faces the challenge of working toward large-scale sharing of critical justice and public safety information in an efficient, timely, and secure manner, while also ensuring the privacy rights of individuals.

Recent performance results include:

Improved accessibility of records: All states have received funds under NCHIP to upgrade the quality and availability of criminal history record systems. Although FY 2008 results will not be available until July 2010, approximately 80.4 percent of criminal records on individuals were accessible as of FY 2006, an increase of 9.3 percent over the last reported figure. Based on FY 2008 results that are available, approximately 9 out of 10 of recent state records were automated and 88 percent of automated records were accessible for conducting presale firearms and other background checks.

Full participation in the Interstate Identification Index (III): To ensure compatibility, all record enhancements funded under NCHIP are required to conform to FBI standards for III participation. III participation is critical since it constitutes the primary system through which the FBI accesses state-held data for NICS checks. In 1989, only 20 states were members of the FBI's III system, which permits instant access to out-of-state data. By yearend 1993, 26 states were participants. As of FY 2008, 51 states are members of III indicating that they meet the rigorous standards of the FBI for participation.

Automation of records and fingerprint data: States have used funds to establish automated fingerprint identification systems (AFIS) and to purchase livescan equipment for state and local agencies. AFIS systems enable states to conduct automated searches for records based on fingerprint characteristics and to interface with the FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (IAFIS). As of FY 2008, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and 4 territories participate in IAFIS, which became operational in July 1999. In addition to ensuring that records are properly matched to the correct offender, AFIS minimizes the time and manpower required for searching fingerprint databases, which facilitates matching of latent prints obtained at a crime scene. Livescan equipment permits law enforcement to take fingerprints without use of inkpads or other similar procedures and electronically transfer fingerprints to the state's AFIS for comparison and matching against state and FBI held prints.

National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS): The Brady Act requires that a background check be conducted using the FBI's NICS to identify potential purchasers who are prohibited from purchasing firearms. The NICS is now supporting nearly 8 million checks annually at the presale stage of firearms purchases.

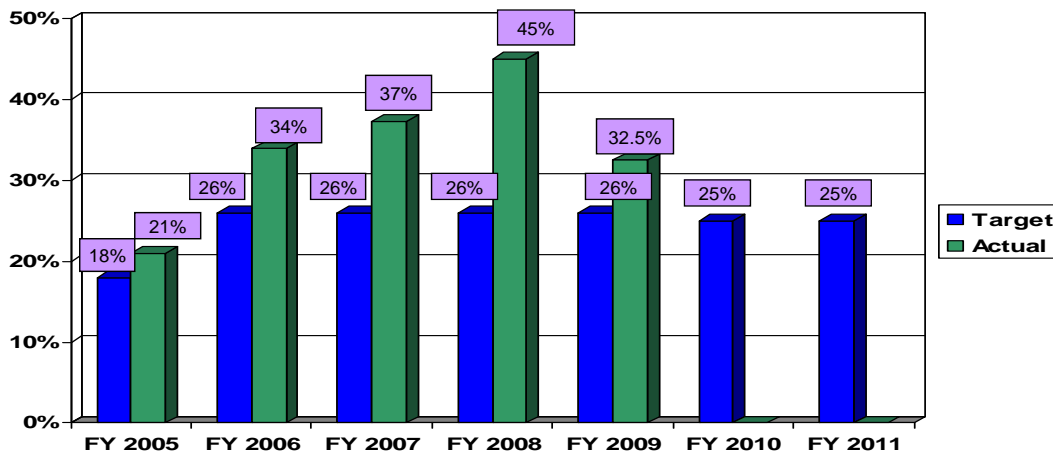
National Sex Offender Registry: Beginning in FY 1998 NCHIP funds have been provided to assist states in developing and enhancing the operation of state sex offender registries that include information on convicted sex offenders. The FBI's permanent National Sex Offender Registry became operational in July 1999. All 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands contribute to the NCIC file that held 478,364 records.

Domestic violence records and protection orders: NCHIP has put special emphasis on ensuring that domestic violence-related offenses are included in criminal records. The Federal Gun Control Act as amended prohibits sales of firearms to persons subject to a qualifying domestic violence related protection order or convicted of a qualifying domestic violence misdemeanor. Funds have been awarded specifically for development of state protection order files that are compatible with the FBI's national file to permit interstate enforcement of protection orders and the denial of firearm transfers to prohibited persons subject to a protection order. The NCIC National Protection Order File became operational in May 1997. As of FY 2008, 49 states, and the District of Columbia, were submitting data to the file, which held 981,605 records of protection orders.

DNA Initiative

The DNA Initiative supports OJP’s Strategic Objective 1.3 and is designed to improve the Nation’s capacity to use DNA evidence by eliminating casework and convicted offender backlogs. NIJ established the performance measure “Percent reduction in DNA backlog,” and has been highly successful in increasing capacity and reducing the backlog. The FY 2008 results demonstrate the target of 26 percent casework was exceeded with an actual result of 45 percent, due to three factors: 1) increased funding for the convicted offender program allowed NIJ to fund more samples for DNA analysis than previously anticipated in FY 2007; 2) increased demand from states for convicted offender DNA sample analysis funding; and 3) improvements in DNA analysis technology which has reduced the weighted per case analysis costs for the casework program allowing forensic laboratories to analyze more samples with less money. Funds are targeted toward the forensic analysis of all samples identified as urgent priority samples (e.g., samples for homicide and rape/sexual assault cases) in the current backlog of convicted offender DNA samples. Reducing the backlog of DNA samples is crucial in supporting a successful CODIS system, which can solve old crimes and prevent new ones from occurring through more timely identification of offenders.

Percent Reduction in DNA Backlog Casework



Drug, Mental Health, and Problem Solving Courts Grant Program

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

For the FY 2010 budget, the Drug Court Grant Program was merged with and replaced by the Drug, Mental Health, and Problem Solving Courts Grant Program. In 1989, the first known drug court in the country was established in Miami-Dade County, Florida. Congress joined local communities in 1994 in supporting the drug court philosophy to habilitate offenders while

holding them accountable for their actions by enacting Title V of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, Public Law 103-322, 108, Stat.1796 (September 13, 1994). Congress authorized the U.S. Attorney General to award grants to states, state and local courts, units of local government, and Indian tribal governments to establish drug courts. BJA began administering the Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program (now the Drug, Mental Health, and Problem Solving Courts Grant Program) in 2003.

The goal of the Drug, Mental Health, and Problem Solving Courts Grant Program is to assist states, state courts, local courts, units of local government, and tribal governments in developing and implementing treatment drug courts that effectively integrate substance abuse treatment, mandatory drug testing, sanctions and incentives, and transitional services in a judicially supervised court setting with jurisdiction over non-violent, substance-abusing offenders. Drug, mental health, and problem solving courts help reduce recidivism and substance abuse among non-violent offenders and increase an offender's likelihood of successful rehabilitation through early, continuous, and intense judicially supervised treatment, mandatory periodic drug testing, community supervision, and appropriate sanctions and other habilitation services.

The Drug, Mental Health, and Problem Solving Courts Grant program requires that grantees demonstrate the effectiveness of their program, increase their capacity by at least 50 percent, and utilize evidence-based practices. OJP has contracted for two draft reports of the Drug Courts Program produced by NPC Research that are now under review. A third longitudinal study is currently underway. Future evaluations should include multi-site studies on drug courts as well as mental health and problem solving courts.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

The Drug, Mental Health, and Problem Solving Courts Grant Program aligns with DOJ Strategic Plan Objective 3.6: *Promote and strengthen innovative strategies in the administration of state and local justice systems* and OJP Strategic Plan Objective 2.2: *Improve corrections and reduce recidivism*. The U.S. Department of Justice's BJA supports local communities by providing funding, training, and technical assistance to plan, implement, and enhance drug, mental health and problem solving courts and supports states by providing funding for statewide drug court data collection, evaluation, and training efforts. BJA provides training to drug, mental health and problem solving court teams for communities seeking to develop courts and coordinates court issues with federal partners such as the Office of National Drug Control Policy, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, NIJ, OJJDP, and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

BJA has partnered with the NIJ to complete an extensive evaluation project of drug courts. The evaluation will answer whether drugs courts work, how and for whom. Results are expected by the end of 2009.

In FY 2008, BJA funded the creation of a performance measurement database to support the agency in the implementation of a performance measurement system for the Drug, Mental Health, and Problem Solving Courts grantees. This system will aid BJA in external reporting requirements such as program assessments, and it will allow BJA staff to use sound performance

measurement data to improve program management. BJA has expanded the use of the data collection tool to include ten new programs each year for the next three years. The benefits of this database include a reduced reporting burden on grantees due to customization of measures and better program management with comprehensive data at both the program and grantee levels.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT)

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) for State Prisoners Program is a critical aspect of offender reentry programs—an area of emphasis for the Administration—and addresses the issue of substance abuse dependence and the direct link to public safety, crime, and victimization by providing treatment and services within the institution and the community. All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories receive RSAT grants and all together operate about 400 RSAT programs. Ultimately, every RSAT-funded program’s goal is to help offenders become drug-free and learn the skills needed to remain drug-free upon their return to the community.

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

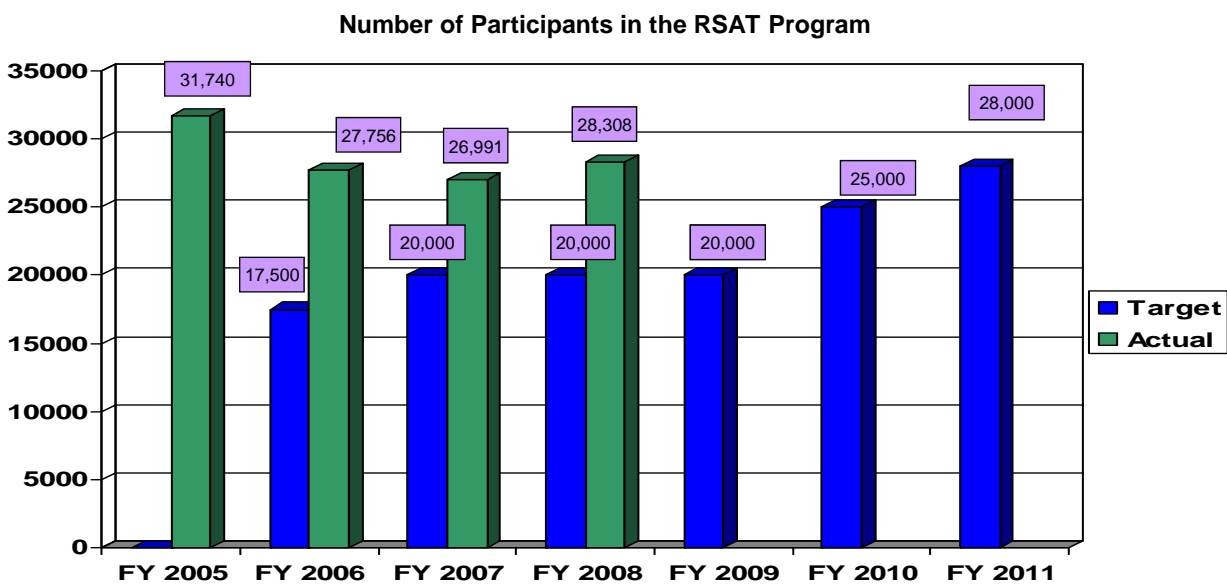
b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

The RSAT program aligns under OJP Strategic Plan Objective 2.2: *Improve corrections and reduce recidivism*. OJP supports effective jail and prison reentry programs that target offenders who are substance abusers, technical violators of supervision conditions, violent and high risk, non-violent but with multiple needs, and those who would otherwise face major obstacles in their reentry back into the community. These programs, which are funded through grants, technical assistance, and training, emphasize collaborative efforts among community-based services and resources; the use of non-profit, faith- and community-based organizations and mentors; and information sharing among law enforcement and other agencies. In FYs 2008 and 2009, the RSAT Program received \$9.4 million and \$10 million in funding, respectively. BJA has identified several strategies to strengthen RSAT: 1) Work with states to identify and implement an evidence-based treatment model and ensure staff receive specific training to ensure competence with the particular treatment modality selected for the program; 2) Ensure that the states’ corrections departments and prison administration officials adhere to treatment goals and work to minimize disruptions to the treatment process; and 3) Work with states to ensure that the focus is on providing coordinated services for offender aftercare treatment and reentry into the community. RSAT helps build partnerships between correctional staff and the treatment community to provide services in secure settings, allowing offenders to overcome substance abuse and prepare for reentry. Providing inmates with treatment not only allows individuals successfully completing RSAT programs to return to communities substance-free, but also reduces incarceration costs to federal, state, and local governments for those offenders not

returning to the correctional system. Most importantly, RSAT helps prevent the continued financial and emotional costs of drug-related crimes on families, friends, and communities.

Performance Measure: Number of participants in the RSAT Program

The data for this measure are collected on a calendar year basis and 2009 data will be available in October 2010. The FYs 2010 and 2011 targets are 25,000 and 28,000 participants in the RSAT Program, respectively. Targets are estimated from previous year counts provided by grantees.



In 2008, the target of 20,000 RSAT participants was exceeded by 8,308. There are many contributing factors that determine the number of people who complete the RSAT program including the number of eligible offenders, the number of staff and treatment providers available, security issues, and the state's ability to provide the required 25 percent matching funds. Our target of 20,000 was based on prior year trends. As reported previously, BJA re-verifies data from time to time based on internal factors and the Office of the Inspector General audits. As a result, previously submitted numbers are sometimes updated and resubmitted to reflect more accurate numbers when additional reports are received from states.

D. Weed and Seed Program Fund (Proposed for replacement by the Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program funded under the State and Local Law Enforcement heading in FY 2011.)

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Weed and Seed Program Fund</i> TOTAL	Amount
2009 Enacted with Rescissions	\$24,490
2009 Supplementals	0
2009 Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals	24,490
2010 Enacted	20,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0
2011 Current Services	20,000
2011 Program Increases	0
2011 Program Offsets	(20,000)
2011 Request	0
Total Change 2010-2011	(\$20,000)

Summary Statement

The Community Capacity Development Office (CCDO) administers the Weed and Seed account and coordinates OJP’s efforts to build the capacity of America’s communities to prevent and address crime and violence. The Weed and Seed Program is the centerpiece of CCDO efforts, promoting a unique strategy combining law enforcement efforts targeting violent crime, criminal gang activity, and drug and gun trafficking with crime prevention and community development strategies. These strategies strengthen communities and help them prevent the return of the criminal activity addressed by law enforcement efforts.

FY 2011 President's Budget Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
Weed and Seed Program/CCDO	\$25,000	\$20,000	\$0
Total	\$25,000	\$20,000	\$0
Rescission	(510)	0	0
Total w/Rescission	\$24,490	\$20,000	\$0

1. Program Description – Weed and Seed Program Fund

Weed and Seed Program/CCDO

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
\$25,000	\$20,000	\$0

CCDO administers the Weed and Seed Program authorized by section 103 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-351). This program provides assistance and programs in a focused effort to address violent crimes and gang-related activities in adversely impacted neighborhoods.

The Weed and Seed Program is CCDO's flagship strategy, which is an innovative and comprehensive multiagency approach to law enforcement, crime prevention, and community revitalization. CCDO is highly successful in developing the local capacity of some of the country's most violent communities to not only address their crime problems, but also begin the process of converting highly distressed areas into thriving neighborhoods. In nearly 300 communities across the country, CCDO fulfills its mission through a strategic three-pronged approach comprised of: direct Weed and Seed grant assistance, training and technical assistance, and program development through promotion of partnerships and best practices. Although no funding is requested for this program in FY 2011, OJP is requesting \$40.0 million for a new Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program designed to replace and build on concepts employed in the Weed and Seed Program.

2. Performance Tables

Performance and Resources Table											
Name of Appropriation: Weed and Seed Program-CCDO											
Workload/Resources		Final Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2009		FY 2009		FY 2010 Enacted		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2011 Program Changes		FY 2011 Request ¹	
Contributing Workload											
Number of solicitations released on time versus plan		2		3		2				N/A	
Percent of awards made against plan		90%		100%		90%				N/A	
Total Dollars Obligated		\$25,000		\$26,561		\$25,000		(\$25,000)		\$0	
-Grants		\$21,023		\$23,532		\$22,150		(\$22,150)		\$0	
-Non-Grants		\$3,977		\$3,029		\$2,850		(\$2,850)		\$0	
% of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY											
-Grants		84.1%		88.6%		88.6%					
-Non-Grants		15.9%		11.4%		11.4%					
Total Costs		\$000		\$000		\$000		\$000		\$000	
		\$25,000		\$26,561		\$25,000		(\$25,000)		\$0	
Reimbursements				\$3.7							
TYPE/STR OBJ	Performance Measures	Target		Actual²		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Long Term/ Outcome	Number of homicides per site	3.7		TBD		3.7	TBD	0		N/A	N/A
Annual/Output	Percent of sites including a multi-jurisdictional task force	95%		TBD		95%	TBD	0%		N/A	N/A
Annual/Output	Percent of sites using 3 or more community policing activities	90%		TBD		90%	TBD	0%		N/A	N/A

¹ OJP proposes to replace the Weed and Seed Program with a new Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program funded under the State and Local Law Enforcement heading in FY 2011.

² Because of reporting timelines, these data will not be available until October 2010.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE

Appropriation: Weed and Seed Program-CCDO												
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY2009	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011 ⁷
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Outcome	Percent reduction in homicides per site funded under the Weed and Seed Program ¹	N/A	2.1%	14.6%	-2.9%	0.6%	6.9%	7.3% ⁶	1.2%	TBD ²	1.2%	N/A
Outcome	Number of homicides per site (average for sites reporting)	3.8	5.0	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.7	TBD ²	3.7	N/A
Output	Percentage of sites including a multi-jurisdictional task force	86.4%	90.2%	99.6%	97.1%	86.0%	90.2%	89.9%	95.0%	TBD ²	95.0%	N/A
Output	Percentage of sites that have a prosecutor dedicated to trying firearms cases	48.7%	74.4%	82.1%	66.0%	40.0%	37.5%	32.7%	76.0%	TBD ²	N/A ⁴	N/A
Output	Percentage of sites using 3 or more community policing activities	95.4%	91.3%	94.1%	93.0%	94.0%	93.8%	86.4%	90.0%	TBD ²	90.0%	N/A
Efficiency	Application processing time (in days) in program office to process an application ¹	N/A	203	83	150	74	42	149	190	196	N/A ⁵	N/A
Outcome	Average change in key crime indicators for each site relative to the overall local crime rate by year three of implementing the Weed and Seed strategy ³	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(2.25%)	TBD	TBD	TBD	N/A

¹ Measure established in FY 2003.

² Data available October 2010.

³ This is a new outcome performance which collects and analyzes the number of homicides, robberies, aggravated assaults, burglaries, weapons offenses, and drug arrests in the Weed and Seed site, and calculates and tracks the average change in proportion to the overall crime rate of the jurisdiction. Previously Weed and Seed only reported on homicides because data on the other offenses were harder to collect.

⁴ Measure discontinued in 2010. This measure was tied to Project Safe Neighborhood (PSN) funding. With reductions in PSN funding, many of the sites have been unable to fund these positions.

⁵ Measure discontinued in 2010. This measure will continue to be collected internally, but no longer reported in the budget.

⁶ The "Percent reduction in homicides" and "Number of homicides per site" are not directly correlated. "Percent reduction in homicides" is derived from only those sites that reported data in two consecutive years (e.g., to be included, 2008 sites would have reported data in both 2007 and 2008). The "Number of homicides per site" is derived from all sites reporting in that year (all sites funded in 2008 would report data in 2008).

⁷ OJP proposes to replace the Weed and Seed Program with a new Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program funded under the State and Local Law Enforcement heading in FY 2011.

3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

Community Capacity Development Office

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

The principal purpose of the CCDO is to reduce and prevent serious crime and restore neighborhoods. CCDO develops, implements and evaluates policies that serve as catalysts and models for community capacity development efforts and provides community-based assistance for federal, state, local, and tribal governmental agencies and private sector clients. To fulfill this mission, CCDO develops local capacity and promotes community participation, which enables communities to reduce violent and drug crime; strengthens community capacity to increase the quality of life; and promotes long-term community health and vitality.

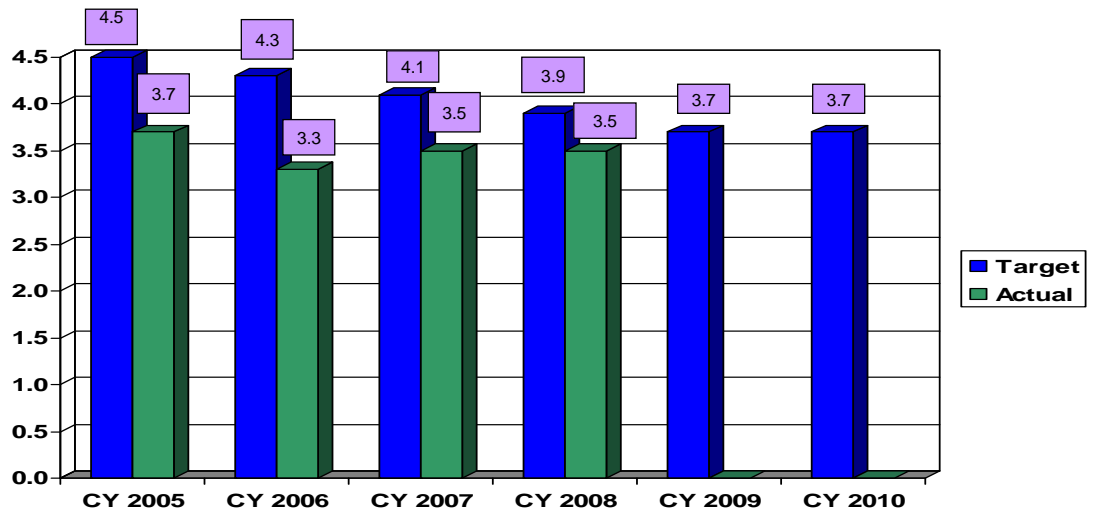
The flagship CCDO strategy, Weed and Seed, operates nationally in nearly 200 funded sites, and nearly 90 “graduated sites” that no longer receive DOJ funding, but are still actively implementing their Weed and Seed strategy. Each site develops a local approach addressing issues of law enforcement; community policing; prevention, intervention, and treatment; and neighborhood restoration. Training and support services provided to Weed and Seed communities aid in addressing violent crime; guns, gangs, and drugs; law enforcement information sharing; tribal justice issues; juvenile justice and delinquency prevention, intervention, and treatment; and prisoner reentry.

For the past several years the demand for Weed and Seed sites has consistently exceeded funding. Since 2005, OJP has been able to fund only 33 percent of new, fully submitted applications. The number of funded Weed and Seed sites dropped from 332 during FY 2005 to a projected 132 sites at the end of FY 2010.¹

Currently, CCDO collects Weed and Seed program measure data from its sites. This includes the “Number of homicides per site” (average for sites reporting). It is important to note that these data lag one year due to reporting constraints. The target for CY 2008 was to reduce the number of homicides per site to 3.9. Actual CY 2008 performance reduced homicides to 3.5 per site. CY 2009 data will be available October 2010.

¹ Funding for Weed and Seed has been reduced, resulting in fewer sites being funded.

Number of Homicides Per Site



* CY 2009 data available October 2010.

Due to the comprehensive nature of the Weed and Seed Strategy and data limitations of the current performance outcome measure, CCDO has developed an alternate performance outcome measure for this initiative. Specifically, a crime index compares the change in homicides, robbery, aggravated assaults, burglary, weapons offense and drug arrests in Weed and Seed sites for three years. Between 2003 and 2007, these major crimes within Weed and Seed areas decreased by 2.1 percent overall.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

The Weed and Seed program aligns with OJP Strategic Plan Objective 1.1: *Improve policing and prosecution effectiveness*. OJP meets this objective by improving policing effectiveness with drug, white collar, cyber, and hate crimes. The program aids law enforcement in combating gun violence, domestic violence, child abuse, gang violence, and drug crimes.

E. Juvenile Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Juvenile Justice Programs</i> TOTAL	Amount
2009 Enacted with Rescissions	\$356,160
2009 Supplementals	0
2009 Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals	356,160
2010 Enacted	423,595
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0
2011 Current Services	423,595
2011 Program Increases	40,806
2011 Program Offsets	(174,595)
2011 Request	289,806
Total Change 2010-2011	(\$133,789)

Summary Statement

OJP requests \$289.8 million for the Juvenile Justice Programs account, which is \$133.8 million below the FY 2010 Enacted level. This account includes programs that support state, local, and tribal community efforts to develop and implement effective and coordinated prevention and intervention juvenile programs. The objectives of these programs are to reduce juvenile delinquency and crime, improve the juvenile justice system so that it protects public safety, hold offenders accountable, and provide treatment and rehabilitative services tailored to the needs of juveniles and their families.

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

FY 2011 President's Budget Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
Part B: Formula Grants	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$72,000
Part E: Developing, Testing, and Demonstrating Promising New Initiatives and Programs	82,000	91,095	0
Youth Mentoring	80,000	100,000	45,000
Title V: Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants	62,000	65,000	62,000
Incentive Grants*	2,000	5,000	62,000
Tribal Youth Program**	25,000	25,000	0
Gang Education	10,000	10,000	0
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws	25,000	25,000	0
VOCA – Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	20,000	22,500	20,000
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program	55,000	55,000	40,000
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiatives		10,000	25,000
Safe Start Program	0	5,000	0
National Juvenile Delinquency Court Improvement Program			13,000
Disproportionate Minority Contact Evaluation and Pilot Program			806
Gang and Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Initiatives			<u>12,000</u>
Total	\$374,000	\$423,595	\$289,806
Rescission	(17,840)	(6,000)	(3,000)
Total w/Rescission	\$356,160	\$417,595	\$286,306

*Rather than earmarking the Incentive Grants program for specific purposes, OJP will target the Incentive Grants based on an evaluation of need, including gang and underage alcohol-related assistance.

**This program is replaced by a new seven percent set-aside from OJP grant programs to create a new flexible tribal criminal justice assistance program.

1. Program Description – Juvenile Justice Programs

Part B: Formula Grants

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
\$75,000	\$75,000	\$72,000

Authorized by Title II, Part B of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act (42 USC 5671(a)(1)), the formula grants program is the core program supporting state, local, and tribal efforts to develop and implement comprehensive state juvenile justice plans. Funds are for research, evaluation, statistics and other informational activities, and training and technical assistance. Funding also is available for training and technical assistance to help small, non-profit organizations, including faith-based organizations, with the federal grants process. In addition, the Part B program has worked to improve the fairness and responsiveness of the juvenile justice system and increase accountability of the juvenile offender. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) administers this program.

As established in the JJDP Act, states must commit to achieve and maintain compliance with the following four core requirements:

- Deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO). A status offender (a juvenile who has committed an act that would not be a crime if an adult committed it) or non-offender (such as a dependent or neglected child) cannot be held, with statutory exceptions, in secure juvenile detention or correctional facilities, nor can they be held in adult facilities for any length of time.
- Separation of juveniles from adult offenders (separation). Alleged and adjudicated delinquents cannot be detained or confined in a secure institution (such as a jail, lockup, or secure correctional facility) in which they have sight or sound contact with adult offenders.
- Adult jail and lockup removal (jail removal). As a general rule, juveniles (individuals who may be subject to the original jurisdiction of a juvenile court based on age and offense limitations established by state law) cannot be securely detained or confined in adult jails and lockups.
- Disproportionate minority contact (DMC). States are required to address juvenile delinquency prevention and system improvement efforts designed to reduce the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system.

Prior to the passage of the JJDP Act, status offenders and non-offenders were often detained in secure institutions such as jails or correctional facilities, although it is more appropriate for status offenders and non-offenders to be held non-securely in group homes or other unlocked residential facilities designed to house youth. The Formula Grants program provides funding to states to ensure juvenile offenders fair and equitable treatment, while ensuring their placement in appropriate facilities as needed.

Due to the availability of federal funding, and the core requirements of the JJDP Act, states have made tremendous progress in ensuring that juveniles are detained in a manner consistent with the requirements of the JJDP Act. States may use their formula grants to support a variety of programs related to preventing and controlling delinquency and improving the juvenile justice system. Currently, OJJDP collects performance data on the number of states and territories in compliance with the four statutory core requirements of the JJDP Act.

Part E: Developing, Testing, and Demonstrating Promising New Initiatives and Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
\$82,000	\$91,095	\$0

Part E, created by the Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2002 (42 USC 5671(c)), provides funding to states, units of general local government, Indian tribal governments, public and private agencies, organizations, individuals, or combinations thereof. Recipients are to use the funds to carry out projects for the development, testing, and demonstration of promising initiatives and programs for the prevention, control, or reduction of juvenile delinquency. No funding is requested for this program in FY 2011.

Youth Mentoring

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
\$80,000	\$100,000	\$45,000

In FY 2006, OJJDP launched a new juvenile mentoring initiative. The Mentoring for System Involved Youth Initiative (authorized through appropriations acts) provides funds to faith- and community-based, non-profit, and for-profit agencies to enhance and expand existing mentoring strategies and programs; and develop, implement, and pilot test mentoring strategies and programs designed for youth in the juvenile justice, reentry, and foster care systems. Through this initiative, OJJDP competitively awarded up to \$400 thousand per year for a period of four years to four sites. In addition, OJJDP supports training and technical assistance to the sites to

assist with adapting existing mentoring approaches to meet the needs of the target populations and to identify and maintain partnerships.

In FY 2007, under the Support for Mentoring Initiatives, OJJDP provided awards ranging from \$0.4 million to \$2.0 million to support community-based mentoring programs. In FYs 2008 and 2009, OJJDP funded nearly 100 mentoring awards under several initiatives including National Mentoring, Latino Mentoring, Tribal Mentoring, Strengthening Youth Mentoring through Community Partnerships, Mentoring Initiative for Foster Care Youth, and Gang Prevention Youth. In FY 2010, OJJDP anticipates funding mentoring initiatives to support national mentoring initiatives and local mentoring initiatives focused on reentry youth and gang-involved youth.

Title V: Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
\$62,000	\$65,000	\$62,000

The Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants Program provides awards through state advisory groups to units of local government for a broad range of delinquency prevention programs and activities to benefit youth who are at risk of having contact with the juvenile justice system. This program is authorized under 42 USC 5784 and is administered by OJJDP.

Title V - Incentive Grants (authorized by 42 USC 5784) are the only federal funding source solely dedicated to delinquency prevention and support of comprehensive community planning for serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders. Using effective prevention elements such as comprehensive, community-based approaches that address the early warning signs - or risk factors - that contribute to the development of future delinquent behavior in children, the program promotes healthy development that insulate youth from problems. All 56 States and Territories and the District of Columbia may apply for Title V funding. Awards, based on a formula derived from the state's population of juveniles younger than the maximum age allowed for original juvenile court delinquency jurisdiction, are allocated through the State Advisory Groups (SAGs). Title V grant funds must be sub-granted to units of local government through a competitive process. This process provides broad-based local discretion in applying funds toward community-based prevention activities.

The Tribal Youth Program (TYP), authorized under annual appropriations acts, awards grants directly to American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) communities to support and enhance tribal efforts to prevent and control delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system for AI/AN youth. All federally recognized tribes and Alaskan native villages or consortiums of tribes or villages are eligible to apply for a multi-year grant, ranging from \$250 thousand to \$450 thousand based on the size of the tribal population. In FY 2011, no funding is requested for this

program, as OJP is requesting a seven percent set-aside from its grant programs to fund a new flexible tribal criminal justice assistance program.

The Gang Education program supports community efforts to provide their citizens, especially their young people, with a safe environment in which to live and grow. The gang education program tackles gang activity in targeted neighborhoods by supporting a broad spectrum of research-based interventions to address the range of personal, family, and community factors that contribute to juvenile delinquency and gang activity. The program integrates local, state, and federal resources to incorporate state-of-the-art practices in intervening with youth to educate them about the dangers of gangs. In FY 2011, no specific funding is requested for this program, although OJP may continue to address gang-related needs through the Incentive Grants program.

The Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) program assists all 56 states, territories, and the District of Columbia in developing comprehensive and coordinated initiatives to enforce state laws that prohibit the sale to and prevent the purchase or consumption of alcoholic beverages by minors. In FY 2011, no specific funding is requested for this program, although OJP may continue to address underage drinking through the Incentive Grants program.

VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
\$20,000	\$22,500	\$20,000

The Victims of Child Abuse Act (VOCA) - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program, administered by OJJDP, provides training and technical assistance to professionals involved in investigating, prosecuting, and treating child abuse. This program also supports the development of Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs) and/or multi-disciplinary teams (MDTs) designed to prevent the inadvertent revictimization of an abused child by the justice and social service systems in their efforts to protect the child.

Based on findings that include a recognition of a national need to enhance coordination among community agencies and professionals responding to child abuse and neglect, VOCA (42 USC 13001 *et seq.*) was enacted. VOCA provides for the establishment of four Regional CACs, located in the Northeast, South, West, and Midwest.

Regional CACs assist communities located within their geographical census areas to establish and strengthen facility-based, child-focused programs that coordinate the response to victims of child abuse through MDTs. Regional CACs also provide information, technical assistance and training at the local, state, regional, and national levels to these communities.

Through this initiative, OJP assists communities seeking to improve their response to child abuse by supporting the development, growth, and continuation of children's advocacy centers through grant administration, training, technical assistance, and networking opportunities. The initiative supports training and technical assistance to child abuse professionals across the country, especially those working within a child advocacy center or MDT. This three-tiered training includes professional development, community leadership, and prevention conferences. The initiative also provides training and technical assistance to prosecutors, investigators, and other professional personnel in the child protection field through national, regional, and local conferences and workshops.

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG)

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
\$55,000	\$55,000	\$40,000

The Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program, authorized by 42 USC 3796ee-10(a), funds block grants to states to support a variety of accountability-based programs. The basic premise underlying the JABG program is that both the juvenile offender and the juvenile justice system are held accountable. For the juvenile offender, accountability means an assurance of facing individualized consequences through which the juvenile offender is made aware of and held responsible for the loss, damage, or injury that the victim experiences. In their applications for JABG funding, states must describe specific plans to use the funds to support local or tribal activities in one or more of the 17 JABG program purpose areas, outline criteria for measuring the effectiveness of the funded activities through OJJDP-approved JABG performance indicators, and document their efforts to implement a system of graduated sanctions. Local and tribal governments then apply to the states for funds to support local accountability programs. Federally recognized tribes may also compete for additional JABG funding through the Tribal Juvenile Accountability Discretionary Grant Program, managed by OJJDP's Demonstration Program Division.

The 17 program purpose areas include activities such as: establishing and maintaining restorative justice programs; establishing and maintaining a system of juvenile records designed to promote public safety; hiring juvenile court judges, probation officers, and court-appointed defenders and special advocates; and funding pretrial services (including mental health screening and assessment) for juvenile offenders, to promote the effective and expeditious administration of the juvenile justice system. The long-term goals of the JABG program include: 1) by 2012, 76 percent of youth that subgrantees serve will be processed using graduated sanctions approaches; and 2) by 2012, no more than 30 percent of program youth will reoffend.

Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiatives

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
	\$10,000	\$25,000

The Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiatives incorporates best practices from the violence reduction work of several cities and public health research of the last several decades. Public health approaches rely on public education to change attitudes and behaviors toward violence, outreach that employs individuals recruited from the target population, community involvement, and evaluation to monitor strategies implemented. Involvement of community partners with federal, state, and local authorities to analyze crime data, develop strategies, and implement targeted approaches to violence reduction is critical.

Through this program, OJP provides grant funding for community-based strategies that focus on street-level outreach, conflict mediation, and the changing of community norms to reduce violence, particularly shootings. Using the lessons of programs such as Chicago's Operation Ceasefire and a host of other cities that have attempted to implement programs employing lessons learned from the 1990's Boston Gun Project, the program provides grants to develop and implement community-based strategies that aim to:

- Decrease gun violence;
- Decrease retaliatory murders;
- Make shooting "hot spots" cooler;
- Effectively help high-risk youth; and
- Make neighborhoods safer.

Safe Start Program

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
\$0	\$5,000	\$0

The Safe Start Program, administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), prevents and reduces the impact of children's exposure to violence in both the home and the community and aims to expand the knowledge base of evidence-based practices. No funding is requested for this program in FY 2011.

2. Performance Tables

Performance and Resources Table											
Name of Appropriation: Juvenile Justice											
Workload/Resources		Final Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2009		FY 2009		2010 Enacted		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2010 Program Changes		FY 2011 Request	
Contributing Workload											
Number of solicitations released on time versus plan		41		37		39				TBD ¹	
Percent of awards made against plan		90%		89%		90%				90%	
Total Dollars Obligated		\$374,000		\$369,185		\$423,595		(\$133,789)		\$289,806	
-Grants		\$323,706		\$353,991		\$406,227		(\$128,303)		\$277,923	
-Non-Grants		\$50,294		\$15,194		\$17,368		(\$5,486)		\$11,883	
% of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY											
-Grants		86.6%		95.9%		95.9%				95.9%	
-Non-Grants		13.4%		4.1%		4.1%				4.1%	
Total Costs											
		\$000		\$000		\$000		\$000		\$000	
		\$374,000		\$369,185		\$423,595		(\$133,789)		\$289,806	
Reimbursements				\$470.5							
Performance Measures		Target		Actual		Target		Actual		Target	
Long Term/Outcome		Percent of youth who offend or reoffend		28%		TBD ²		26%		TBD	
Annual/Outcome		Percent of states and territories that are determined to be in compliance with the four Core Requirements of the JJDP Act of 2002		90%		70%		92%		TBD	
Annual/Outcome		Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs		49%		TBD ²		50%		TBD	
Annual/Outcome		Percent of youth who exhibit a desired change in the targeted behavior		67%		TBD ²		68%		TBD	
Annual/Efficiency		Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs		49%		TBD ²		50%		TBD	
Annual/Outcome		Percent of children recovered within 72 hours of an AMBER Alert		75.0%		81.7%		75.0%		TBD	

¹ The FY 2011 target will be established upon appropriation of FY 2011 funds.

² Data available March 2010.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE

Appropriation: Juvenile Justice												
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Outcome	Percent of youth who offend or reoffend (long-term) ¹	N/A	N/A	40%	11%	3%	2%	3%	28%	TBD ⁶	26%	24%
Outcome	Percent of states and territories that are determined to be in compliance with the four Core Requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 2002 (annual/long-term) ²	N/A	N/A	87.5%	89.0%	86.0%	86.0%	87.5%	90.0%	70.0% ⁸	92.0%	94.0%
Outcome	Percent of youth who exhibit a desired change in the targeted behavior ²	N/A	N/A	35%	37%	83%	65%	21%	67%	TBD ⁶	68%	69%
Outcome	Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	26%	46%	47%	26%	49%	TBD ⁶	50%	51%
Outcome	Percent of children recovered within 72 hours of an issuance of an AMBER Alert ³	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	85.0%	82.0%	75.0%	81.7%	75.0%	76.0%
Output	Number of computer forensic examinations completed by ICAC Task Forces ⁴	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,594	8,907	10,515	13,856	8,500	TBD ⁶	9,000	9,500
Efficiency	Average number of processing days by program for grant awards ⁵	N/A	N/A	110	78	81	50	71	48	17	N/A ⁷	N/A
Efficiency	Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	20%	46%	47%	56%	49%	TBD ⁶	50%	51%

¹ FY 2005 and FY 2006 data includes Formula and Title V grants only. Discretionary, earmark, Tribal Youth, and Enforcement of Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) grants did not start reporting until FY 2007. Measure established for the FY 2006 OMB program assessment. OJP will analyze current data to determine if future year targets should be changed.

² Measure established for the FY 2006 OMB program assessment.

³ Measure established in FY 2007.

⁴ Measure established in FY 2005.

⁵ FY 2004 through FY 2006 data are displayed in calendar days. Beginning in FY 2007, data are displayed in business days. Measure established for the FY 2006 OMB program assessment.

⁶ Data available March 2010.

⁷ Measure discontinued in 2010. This is an efficiency measure not used in the decision making process.

⁸ Compliance rates may fluctuate from year to year. States may go in and out of compliance from year to year since they are examined annually. A state must be compliant in all four core requirements in order to be considered "in compliance" for this indicator.

3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

Juvenile Justice Programs

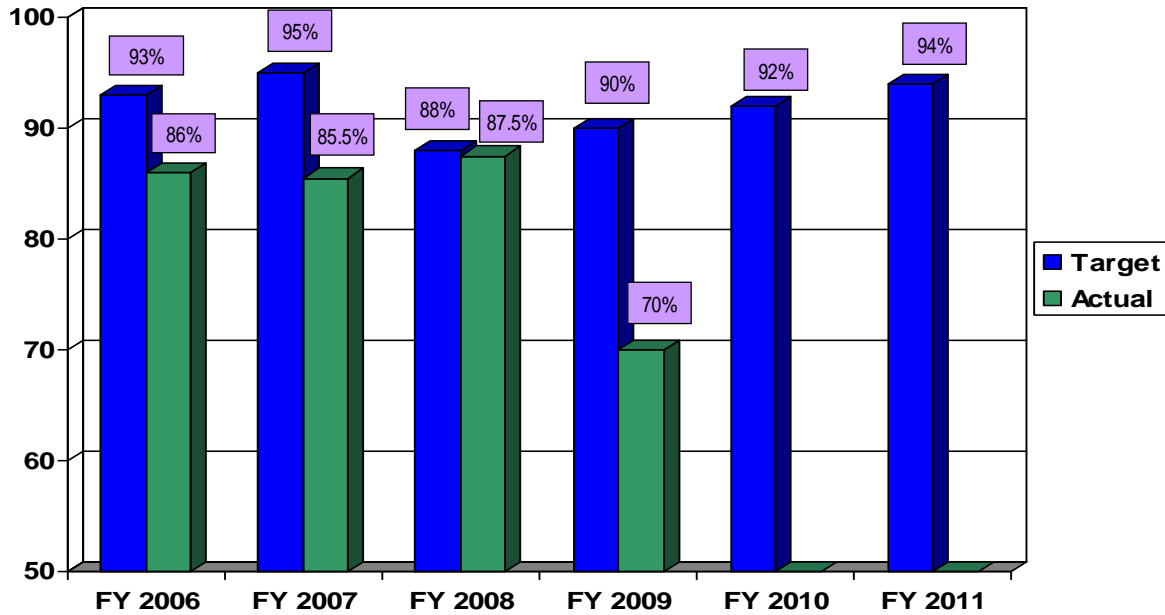
a. Performance Plan and Report Outcomes

The Juvenile Justice Programs' purpose is to support state and local efforts to prevent juvenile delinquent behavior and address juvenile crime. Funds support block grant and demonstration programs, research and evaluation, and training and technical assistance to facilitate development of effective programs.

The core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002 require: 1) deinstitutionalization of status offenders and non-offenders; 2) sight and sound separation of juveniles and adults; 3) removal of juveniles from jails and lockups; and 4) reducing the disproportionate representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system.

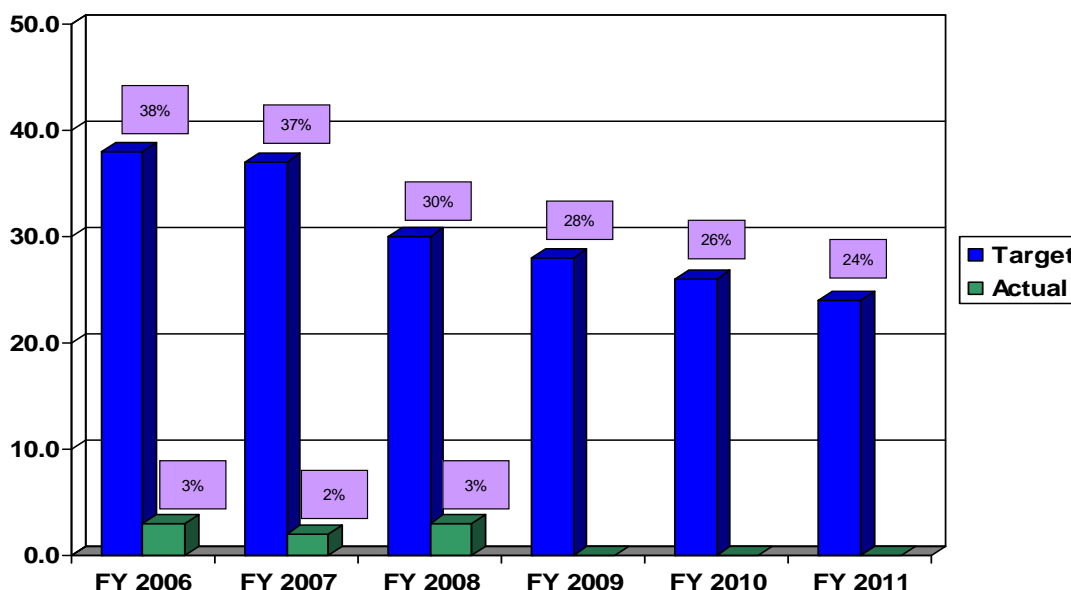
OJJDP tracks results on the percent of states and territories that comply with these four core requirements. Compliance rates may fluctuate from year to year, and states may go in and out of compliance from year to year since they are examined for compliance annually. If a State fails to achieve compliance for just one of the four indicators, it is not considered "in compliance" for this measure, even though the State may be fully compliant for the other three core requirements. The threshold for this indicator is intentionally rigorous, as these core requirements are fundamental components of OJJDP's mission. The FY 2011 target for state compliance is 94 percent.

Percentage of States in Compliance with the Four Core Requirements



OJP established the measure “Percent of program youth who offend or re-offend” for grants that provide funds for direct service delinquency prevention or intervention programs. An offense refers to an "arrest or appearance at juvenile court for a new delinquent offense." The FY 2011 target for this measure is 24 percent.

Percentage of Youth Who Offend or Reoffend



* FY 2009 data available March 2010. Actual data include Formula and Title V grants only. Discretionary, earmark, Tribal Youth, and EUDL grants did not start reporting until FY 2007.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

Programs identified under this account directly support DOJ Strategic Objective 3.6: *Promote and strengthen innovative strategies in the administration of state and local justice systems.* Programs also support OJP Strategic Objective 1.4: *Improve the effectiveness of juvenile justice systems.*

The AMBER Alert program has played an increasingly prominent role in OJP's efforts to protect children from abduction. Over 90 percent of the total number of successful recoveries of abducted children to date have occurred since October 2002, when AMBER Alerts became a coordinated national effort. This progress is attributable to better coordination and training at all levels, increased public awareness, technological advances, and cooperation among law enforcement, transportation officials, and broadcasters. In addition to its successful website (www.amberalert.gov), the AMBER Alert program's strategy focuses on: (1) strengthening the existing AMBER Alert system; (2) expanding the scope of the AMBER Alert program; and (3) enhancing communication and coordination.

One of OJP's most significant responsibilities is supporting efforts to protect America's children from abuse and exploitation and to investigate crimes against children. In FY 2008, Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Forces identified 1,040 child victims through ICAC investigations, reviewed 7,995 complaints of internet predator traveler/child enticement, and made over 3,040 arrests of individuals who sexually exploit children--bringing the arrest total to over 15,000 since 1998. Continued partnerships with law enforcement agencies to the ICAC initiative account for the significant performance. Additionally, the growing popularity of peripheral media storage devices coupled with tremendous success in utilizing certain investigative techniques have increased the volume of computers and digital media examinations.

F. Public Safety Officers' Benefits

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Public Safety Officers' Benefits</i> TOTAL	Amount
2009 Enacted with Rescissions	\$69,100
2009 Supplementals	50,000
2009 Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals	\$119,100
2010 Enacted	70,100
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0
2011 Current Services	70,100
2011 Program Increases	7,200
2011 Request	77,300
Total Change 2010-2011	\$7,200

Summary Statement

OJP requests \$77.3 million for the Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) appropriation, which is \$7.2 million above the FY 2010 Enacted level. This account provides benefits to public safety officers who are killed or permanently disabled in the line of duty and to the families and survivors of public safety officers killed in the line of duty.

FY 2011 President's Budget Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
Public Safety Officers' Death Benefits Program (Mandatory)	\$110,000	\$61,000	\$61,000
Public Safety Officers' Disability Benefits Program	5,000	9,100	16,300
Public Safety Officers' Educational Assistance Program	4,100		
Total	\$119,100	\$70,100	\$77,300

1. Program Description – Public Safety Officers’ Benefits

Public Safety Officers' Benefits

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
PSOB Death	\$110,000	\$61,000	\$61,000
PSOB Disability	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$12,200
PSOB Education	\$4,100	\$4,100	\$4,100

Enacted in 1976, the Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) Act assists in the recruitment and retention of qualified public safety officers in America; establishes the value communities place on the contributions of those who are willing to serve communities in potentially dangerous circumstances; and offers peace of mind to men and women seeking careers in public safety.

This program represents a unique partnership among the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ); state and local public safety agencies; and national organizations. In addition to administering payment of benefits authorized by 42 USC 3796 as amended, the Office of Justice Programs (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 PSOB Program offers three types of benefits:

- **Death Benefits**, a one-time financial benefit to survivors of public safety officers whose deaths resulted from injuries sustained in the line of duty.
- **Disability Benefits**, a one-time financial benefit to public safety officers permanently disabled by catastrophic injuries sustained in the line of duty.
- **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 disabled in the line of duty.

OJP makes every effort to ensure that benefit claims are processed in a timely, efficient and compassionate manner. OJP reviews and processes death, disability and education claims within 90 days of receiving all necessary information.

2. Performance Tables

Performance and Resources Table											
Name of Appropriation: Public Safety Officers' Benefits (Mandatory, Education, and Disability - BJA)											
Workload/Resources		Final Target		Projected Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2009		FY 2009		2010 Enacted		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2011 Program Changes		FY 2011 Request	
Contributing Workload											
Number of claims processed		570									
Total Dollars Obligated		\$119,100		\$103,394		\$70,100		\$7,200		\$77,300	
-Claims		\$116,957		\$92,251		\$59,340		\$0		\$66,540	
-Other Services		\$2,143		\$11,143		\$10,760		\$7,200		\$10,760	
% of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY											
-Claims		98.2%		89.2%		84.7%				86.1%	
-Other Services		1.8%		10.8%		15.3%				13.9%	
Total Costs and FTE		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000			FTE	\$000
			\$119,100		\$103,394		\$70,100		\$7,200		\$77,300
Reimbursements		\$0									

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

G. Crime Victims Fund

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Crime Victims Fund</i> TOTAL	Amount
2009 Enacted with Rescissions	\$635,000
2009 Supplementals	0
2009 Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals	635,000
2010 Enacted	705,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0
2011 Current Services	705,000
2011 Program Increases	95,000
2011 Request	800,000
Total Change 2010-2011	\$95,000

Summary Statement

OJP requests an obligation limitation to support \$800.0 million for the Crime Victims Fund (CVF), which is \$95.0 million above the FY 2010 Enacted level. Unlike other OJP appropriation accounts, CVF is financed by collections of fines, penalty assessments, and bond forfeitures from defendants convicted of federal crimes.

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

FY 2011 President's Budget Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
Crime Victims Fund	\$635,000	\$705,000	\$800,000
Total	\$635,000	\$705,000	\$800,000

1. Program Description – Crime Victims Fund

Crime Victims Fund

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
\$635,000	\$705,000	\$800,000

The Crime Victims Fund (CVF) is financed by collections of fines, penalty assessments, and bond forfeitures from defendants convicted of federal crimes. By statute, the resources available under CVF are administered by the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC). In accordance with the statutory distribution formula, funding (authorized by the Victims of Crime Act [VOCA] of 1984, as amended). For FY 2011, the CVF funding is distributed as follows:

- **Improving Services for Victims of Crime in the Federal Criminal Justice System – *Federal Assistance, Coordination, and Compliance*.** The program provides financial support to federal crime victims; coordinates federal, military, and tribal agency responses to all crime victims; and monitors federal compliance with the Victim and Witness Protection Act of 1982, as well as the Attorney General's Guidelines on Victim and Witness Assistance. Implementation of the Attorney General's Guidelines is accomplished through improving victim service delivery at: 94 U.S. Attorneys Offices; 56 Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) Field Offices; FBI's 25 largest Resident Agencies; and 31 positions across Indian Country. Funds enable the enhancement of computer automation for investigative, prosecutorial, and corrections components to meet the victim notification requirements specified in the Attorney General Guidelines, the Nationwide Automated Victim Information and Notification System (VNS). VNS is implemented by the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Bureau of Prisons, and the FBI. In FY 2011, approximately \$59.4 million is anticipated for this effort.
- **Improving the Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Cases – *Children's Justice and Assistance Act Programs in Indian Country*.** The program helps tribal communities improve the investigation, prosecution and overall handling of child sexual and physical abuse in a manner that increases support for and lessens trauma to the victim. The programs fund activities such as revising tribal codes to address child sexual abuse; providing child advocacy services for children involved in court proceedings; developing protocols and procedures for reporting, investigating, and prosecuting child abuse cases; enhancing case management and treatment services; offering specialized training for prosecutors, judges, investigators, victim advocates, multidisciplinary or child protection teams, and other professionals who handle severe child physical and sexual abuse cases; and developing procedures for establishing and managing child-centered interview rooms. Funding is divided between the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (which receives 85 percent of the total for state efforts), and OVC (which receives the remaining 15 percent for tribal efforts). Up to \$20.0 million must be used annually to improve the investigation, handling, and prosecution of child abuse cases.

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, 47.5 percent supports grant awards to state crime victims compensation programs to reimburse crime victims for out-of-pocket expenses related to their victimization such as medical and mental health counseling expenses, lost wages, funeral and burial costs, and other costs (except property loss) authorized in a state's compensation statute.

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

Currently, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the territory of Guam have victim compensation programs. State compensation programs will continue to reimburse victims for crime related expenses authorized by VOCA as well as cover limited program administrative costs and training. In FY 2011, approximately \$294.8 million is anticipated to support victim compensation awards.

- Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victim Assistance - *Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program*: Another 47.5 percent of the remaining amounts available support state and community-based victim service program operations. All 50 States plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands receive a base level of funding plus a percentage based off of population. The base funding level is \$0.5 million, and the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Palau receive a base of \$0.2 million in addition to funding based off population. Each year, states are awarded VOCA victim assistance funds to support community-based organizations that serve crime victims. Grants are made to domestic violence shelters; rape crisis centers; child abuse programs; and victim service units in law enforcement agencies, prosecutors' offices, hospitals, and social service agencies. These programs provide services including crisis intervention, counseling, emergency shelter, criminal justice advocacy, and emergency transportation. States will continue to sub-grant funds to eligible organizations to provide comprehensive services to victims of crime. In FY 2011, approximately \$294.8 million is anticipated to support victim services.
- Discretionary Grants/Activities Program - *National Scope Training and Technical Assistance and Direct Services to Federal Crime Victims*: VOCA authorizes OVC to use up to five percent of funds remaining in the Crime Victims Fund, after statutory set-asides and grants to states, to support national scope training and technical assistance; demonstration projects and programs; program evaluation; compliance efforts;

fellowships and clinical internships; and to carry out training and special workshops for presentation and dissemination of information resulting from demonstrations, surveys, and special projects. At least 2.5 percent of the total five percent in discretionary funding must be allocated for national scope training and technical assistance, and demonstration and evaluation projects. In FY 2011, approximately \$31.0 million is anticipated to support these efforts.

- Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve Fund - The Director of OVC is authorized to set aside up to \$50.0 million in the Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve to meet the immediate and longer-term needs of terrorism and mass violence victims by providing: 1) supplemental grants to states for victim compensation; 2) supplemental grants to states for victim assistance; and 3) direct reimbursement and assistance to victims of terrorism occurring abroad.

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

The FY 2011 Budget proposes a new discretionary grant to assist victims of violence against women. (See page 214 for detailed description.)

2. Performance Tables

Performance and Resources Table											
Name of Appropriation: Crime Victims Fund											
Workload/Resources		Final Target		Projected Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2009		FY 2009		2010 Enacted		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2011 Program Changes		FY 2011 Request	
Contributing Workload											
Number of solicitations released on time versus plan		34		36		31				TBD ¹	
Percent of awards made against plan		90%		77%		90%				90%	
Total Dollars Obligated		\$635,000		\$619,887		\$705,000		\$95,000		\$800,000	
-Grants		\$535,940		\$561,385		\$638,730		\$86,070		\$724,800	
-Non-Grants		\$99,060		\$58,502		\$66,270		\$8,930		\$75,200	
% of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY											
-Grants		84.4%		90.6%		90.6%				90.6%	
-Non-Grants		15.6%		9.4%		9.4%				9.4%	
Total Costs											
		\$000		\$000		\$000		\$000		\$000	
		\$635,000		\$619,887		\$705,000		\$95,000		\$800,000	
Reimbursements				\$0							
TYPE/	Performance Measures	Target		Actual		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Long Term/ Outcome	Ratio of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services to the total number of victimizations	0.193		TBD ²		0.2010	TBD	.008		0.209	
Long Term/ Outcome	Ratio of Crime Victims Fund compensation dollars awarded to total economic loss incurred by victims of crime	0.124		0.0101		0.0133	TBD	.0009		0.0142	
Annual/ Output	Number of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services	4.2M		TBD ²		4.3M	TBD	0.15M		4.45M	
Annual/ Outcome	Percent of violent crime victims that received help from victim agencies	11.4%		TBD ²		11.9%	TBD	0.5%		12.4%	

¹ The FY 2011 targets will be established upon appropriation of FY 2011 funds.

² Data available October 2010.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE												
Appropriation: Crime Victims Fund												
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Outcome	Ratio of Victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services to the total number of victimizations	0.166	0.157	0.170	0.163	0.158	0.192	0.177	0.193	TBD ¹	0.201	0.209
Outcome	Ratio of Crime Victims Fund compensation dollars awarded to total economic loss incurred by victims of crime	0.0071	0.0118	0.0120	0.0110	0.0090	0.0097	0.0093	0.0124	0.0101	0.0133	0.0142
Outcome	Percent of violent crime victims that received help from victim agencies	7.9%	8.6%	9.3%%	7.9%	7.4%	8.6%	18.45%	11.4%	TBD ¹	11.9%	12.4%
Output	Number of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services	3.8M	3.8M	4.1M	3.8M	4.0M	4.4M	3.7M	4.2M	TBD ¹	4.3M	4.45M
Efficiency	Ratio of Crime Victims Fund dollars awarded to program M&A dollars spent	N/A	N/A	N/A	101.2	129.1	148	108.2	109.2	N/A ²	N/A	N/A

¹ Data available October 2010.

² This measure is no longer applicable because Congress enacted a Salaries and Expenses account in March 2009, and individual programmatic "management and administrative" costs are no longer assessed separately.

3. Performance Resource and Strategies

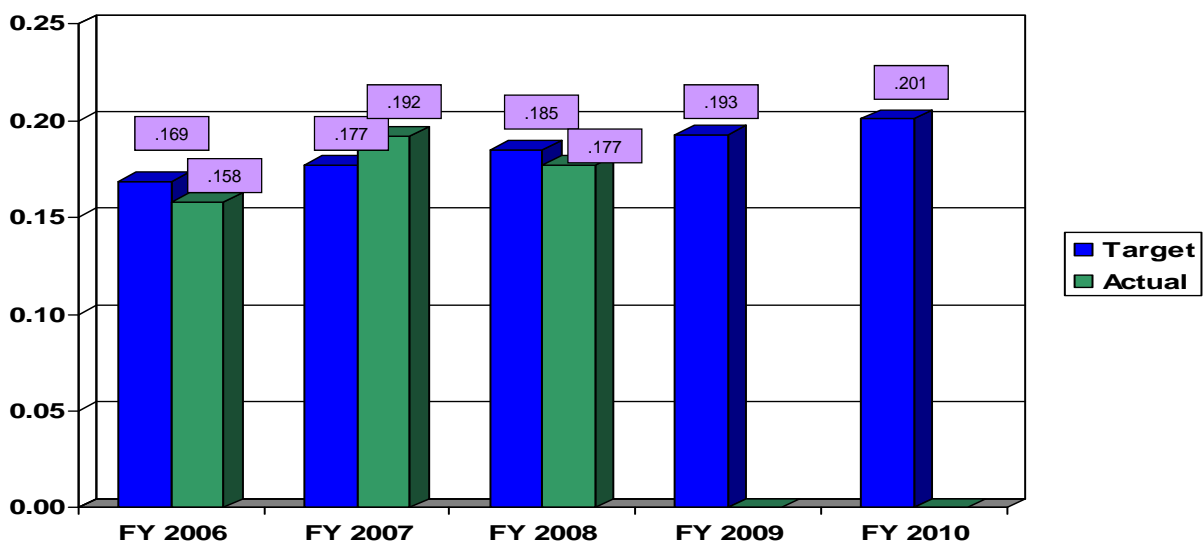
Crime Victims Fund

a. Performance Plan and Report Outcomes

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

CVF programs continued to provide federal funds to support victim compensation and assistance programs across the Nation. CVF's performance was favorably reflected by the performance measure, "Ratio of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services to the total number of victimizations." In FY 2008, OVC achieved an actual ratio of 0.177, which was 96% of the target of 0.185. VOCA allocations and the number of victims served are subject to fluctuate. FY 2009 data will not be available until December 2010.

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



* FY 2009 data available December 2010.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

CVF programs support DOJ Strategic Goal 3.7: *Uphold the rights and improve services to America's crime victims* and OJP's Strategic Goal 3: *Reduce the impact of crime on victims and hold offenders accountable*; OJP Objectives 3.1: *Provide compensation and services for victims and their survivors*; and 3.2: *Increase participation of victims in the justice process*. OVC provides compensation and services for victims and their survivors from CVF.

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

VI. Program Increases by Item

4. Increase Requests by Item

Item Name: Attorney General’s Initiative on Children Exposed to Violence

Budget Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

Strategic Goals & Objectives: DOJ Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.3
OJP Strategic Goal 1, Objective 1.4

Organizational Program: Bureau of Justice Assistance
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
National Institute of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics
Office for Victims of Crime

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$37,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2011, OJP requests \$37.0 million for the Attorney General’s Initiative on Children Exposed to Violence. This program will be closely coordinated with the Department of Health and Human Services, will build on what has been learned from past and current activities, and will consist of the following components:

Advance Effective Practices at the State, Local, and Tribal Levels

- Comprehensive Demonstration Sites (\$14.0 million) – Up to four sites will receive intensive federal support for at least three years to develop comprehensive responses to children exposed to violence that span strategies of prevention, intervention, treatment, and response. Comprehensive plans will be developed and implemented to make system-wide changes, improve the effectiveness of first responders, improve the coordination and quality of service delivery, and measure performance. Of the requested amount, \$12.0 million will support grants and assistance to demonstration sites and \$2.0 million will be used to fund evaluation of the sites. These evaluations will address the impact of implementing a broad range of programs and strategies simultaneously.
- “Seed” Grants for Coordinated Services at State, Local, and Tribal Levels (\$10.0 million) – This funding will support grants to 30 or more communities and multiple states to implement evidence-based intervention and treatment activities for children exposed to violence. This investment will help spread effective practices well beyond the demonstration sites, and will build the national base of experts and practitioners on children exposed to violence.

- Programmatic and Personnel Funding for Law Enforcement (\$4.0 million) – These funds will support implementation of effective practices by law enforcement as first responders, and hiring for specialized officers. It will be used to enhance law enforcement coordination with service providers and the early identification of children exposed to violence.
- Training and Technical Assistance (\$2.0 million) – Training and technical assistance will be provided to demonstration sites and other localities, states, and tribes under this initiative. Assistance and training will advance understanding of the impact of childhood exposure to violence, developmentally appropriate methods for responding, and evidence-based practices for reducing negative consequences. Activities will include a national conference on children exposed to violence.

Increasing Knowledge, Understanding, and Policy

The Attorney General’s Initiative on Children Exposed to Violence will advance scientific understanding and effective policies for reducing the impact of early exposure to violence.

- National Task Force on Children Exposed to Violence (\$0.5 million) – This funding will support a national task force to review this issue, build on current knowledge, and prepare a definitive statement on the state of knowledge and priorities for addressing children exposed to violence. It will include eight to twelve national experts who will conduct a series of hearings in sites across the nation, meet with other experts in the field, and review literature to prepare their report that will inform federal, state, local, and tribal practice and policy on children exposed to violence.
- Enhanced Statistical Data Collection (\$4.0 million) – This funding will establish and support ongoing statistical collections on children exposed to violence. Currently, there is no ongoing source of national statistical data on this issue. Such statistical information is essential to targeting activities and tracking progress against this widespread problem.
- Applied Research/Field Experiments (\$2.5 million) – This funding will support highly controlled field experiments that build evidence of effective practices. These studies are distinct from the evaluation of the demonstration sites because they allow for more focused research on specific interventions. Also, more targeted studies require shorter time periods to yield actionable findings.

Justification

Every year, millions of children and adolescents in the United States are victimized and exposed to violence in their homes, schools, and neighborhoods. Children who are victims of, or witnesses to, violence may suffer devastating consequences beyond the physical harm. These include: attachment difficulties, regressive behavior, anxiety, depression, and aggression. When these problems go unaddressed, children are at higher risk for school failure, substance abuse, repeat victimization, delinquency, gang involvement, and criminal behavior during adulthood. Research also shows that positive outcomes are associated with the disruption of violence and

that intervention can interrupt the negative impacts and improve a child's development. In short, mitigating children's exposure to violence is central to breaking the cycle of violence.

Previous efforts have demonstrated that working along a continuum of care that includes prevention, intervention, treatment, and response can reduce further exposure, trauma-related symptoms, and parental stress. It has also been demonstrated that changing systems of care to better respond to the needs of children exposed to violence is a key to success. Much remains to be done to reach the point that localities across the nation are adequately equipped to identify children exposed to violence and to take appropriate action with the child and the family. Children are both vulnerable and resilient. With the proper support and opportunities, they can overcome even serious early-life trauma to become successful and productive members of society. Without proper attention and support from informed adults across the community, these children are much more likely to become future victims or offenders.

Impact on Performance

This program supports DOJ Strategic Objectives 2.3: *Prevent, suppress, and intervene in crimes against children*; and OJP Strategic Objective 1.4: *Improve the effectiveness of the juvenile justice system*. This funding will result in:

- Pilot projects and practices to assist children exposed to violence;
- Pilot projects and practices to implement coordinated evidence-based intervention and treatment activities for children exposed to violence;
- Law enforcement officers with additional training in assisting children exposed to violence and coordinating with other relevant support agencies;
- Training and technical assistance for pilot sites; and
- Statistical and evaluative data, which will be used for future efforts addressing issues concerning children exposed to violence.

Funding

(Dollars in Thousands)

Base Funding

FY 2009 Enacted				FY 2010 Enacted				FY 2011 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Personnel				

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$37,000	

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$37,000	\$37,000	
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$37,000	\$37,000	

4. Program Increase by Item

Item Name: Justice Information Sharing and Technology (JIST)

Budget Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

Strategic Goals & Objectives: DOJ Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.1
OJP Strategic Goal 1, Objective 1.3

Organization: Bureau of Justice Assistance

Program Increase*: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$15,000,000

(*Note: Three positions, three full-time equivalents (FTE), and related funding are requested within the Salaries and Expenses appropriation account.)

Description of Item

In FY 2011, OJP requests \$15.0 million for the Justice Information Sharing and Technology (JIST) program. The program, which will be administered by the BJA, will assist in accomplishing the Administration's goal of improving responsibility and transparency in government by investing in the nation's justice and public safety technology infrastructure. OJP anticipates continuing this program for another four years to ensure that all of the nation's communities enjoy the benefits of this program's investments.

In the winter of 2009, BJA was announced by the White House as the designated DOJ lead to host the joint Program Management Office for the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting initiative. This program is recognized by state and local officials as holding the most promise for sharing intelligence information to prevent and protect communities from terrorist attacks.

Over the past decade, OJP has diligently promoted information sharing policies and best practices. Significant progress has been made in demonstrating the potential of information sharing, but the systematic benefits to the justice system as a whole will not be realized overnight. Rather, it will require careful cultivation and leadership over time to fully recognize the benefits of information sharing, while balancing these benefits with adequate safeguards and protections for the privacy and civil liberties of every citizen.

Essential to support this program is DOJ's Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative (Global) which seeks specifically to establish communications and dialogue between DOJ and its partners to determine the most effective ways to bolster the capabilities of the criminal justice system. It does so through leadership on national policy recommendations, supporting the development of national consensus standards, and serving as the premier voice of state, local, and tribal justice agencies to DOJ. Global has enabled the delivery of many critical information sharing tools, including those that focus on data and architecture standards, privacy and information quality, security and identity management, and criminal intelligence.

Program Strategies

Consistent with the mission of OJP, the JIST program will increase public safety and improve administration of justice across the nation through innovative leadership and programs. The scope of this program will include:

- Support for state, local, and tribal information sharing, including regional information sharing efforts and sharing between different levels of state and local government;
- Programs that enable state, local, and tribal agencies to connect with federal government resources and programs that strengthen federal-local partnerships, which will enable local agencies to participate in important national initiatives; and
- Partnerships between justice agencies and the private sector, to include protection of privately-owned technology infrastructure from criminal and terrorist threats and collaboration with academia and non-profit organizations to effectively address information sharing challenges at the national level.

Through these strategies, OJP will be able to address a number of important criminal justice technology issues, including:

- Modernization of public safety networks and technology;
- Supporting implementation and expansion of critical national programs, such as the FBI's National Data Exchange (NDEX) System;
- Providing national leadership on cybercrime and information technology security;
- Improving information technology supporting court systems;
- Expanding the information sharing capabilities of law enforcement and criminal justice agencies serving tribal and rural communities; and
- Developing guidance and policies on privacy and civil liberty safeguards for justice information sharing systems.

Based on its experiences with the Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative, OJP is aware that effective information sharing policies and programs cannot be developed in a vacuum. As it implements the JIST program, OJP will continue its partnerships with other federal agencies, including the FBI and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). In addition, OJP staff will continue to reach out to criminal justice practitioners in the field to ensure that JIST programs and policies address real needs and will have tangible outcomes. The JIST program will continue the Global initiative's emphasis on leveraging existing open standards and best practices to simplify information sharing and ensure seamless exchange of criminal justice data between various federal, state, local, and tribal systems.

Justification

The investments supported by the JIST program will help the DOJ to fulfill its mission of improving public safety and criminal justice system support services for all citizens. At the same time, it will enable the Department to streamline costs and bolster efficiency by implementing technology based on open standards and collaboration. Through strategic partnerships with national practitioner organizations including the Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative (Global), OJP will support national policies that foster the development and adoption of technology in a manner that best meets the needs of state, local, and tribal law enforcement and criminal justice agencies.

The Department's previous investments in information technology through the DOJ Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative have already yielded impressive results. The Global Justice XML Data Model developed by this initiative has steadily evolved and been adopted by DHS as the basis for its public safety information sharing standard, the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM). The Global initiative's working groups have played a leading role in developing privacy and civil liberties safeguards for justice information sharing systems and developing standards that initiatives such as the AMBER Alert program and the State of Pennsylvania's highly regarded Justice Network (JNET) system. When the European Union decided to create justice information sharing standards to serve its member nations, it chose to base its system on the GJXDM and NIEM standards. The JIST program will position the Department to build on these successes and extend their benefits to every community in the nation.

Any commitment of this size and importance of the JIST program requires a dedicated funding source to ensure that program goals are met and key technologies are realized. Without support, the justice system will continue moving forward in piecemeal steps, with the majority of agencies frequently being uninformed about how new technology can help them do their jobs more effectively. Interoperability will remain elusive. A national strategy and support framework, such as the JIST program, is required to provide leadership and guidance in the adoption and use of solutions that empower agencies to implement information sharing.

Funding will support the following:

- Expand DOJ's Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative (\$4.0 million). These funds will support operation of the Global Initiative's five working groups and the Global Advisory Committee (GAC), which is comprised of representatives from over 30 national organizations who represent the interests of the law enforcement and criminal justice communities. This funding also supports publication development and distribution, web site maintenance and development, communications and outreach costs, and technical assistance in support of the Global initiative's mission.
- Invest in state, local, and tribal criminal justice information sharing infrastructure (\$4.0 million). This funding will support initiatives focused on modernizing and improving state, local, and tribal criminal justice information sharing systems. These investments will emphasize compliance with information sharing standards and best

practices to ensure interoperability among federal, state, local, and tribal justice information systems.

- *Provide training and technical assistance to enhance state and local justice information sharing (\$3.0 million).* This training program will address a variety of relevant issues, such as the implementation of technology standards including the use of National Information Exchange Model (NIEM), applying national policy and guidelines, protecting privacy and civil liberties, and addressing and responding to cybercrime. Technical assistance initiatives will include maintenance of information sharing knowledgebase and helpdesk, site visits to communities requesting assistance and working with subject matter experts to help state and local agencies implement effective justice information sharing systems.
- *Support implementation of expanded or innovative justice information sharing systems (\$4.0 million).* This funding will support demonstration grants to test innovative approaches to criminal justice information sharing. It also will be used to assist small and rural law enforcement and criminal justice agencies with the costs of key national systems and initiatives. OJP will work closely with partners such as the National Governors Association to ensure that these funds are used to support effective and innovative projects.

Impact on Performance

This program directly supports DOJ's Strategic Objective 2.1: *Strengthen partnerships for safer communities and enhance the Nation's capacity to prevent, solve, and control crime*; and OJP's Strategic Objective 1.3: *Increase the availability and use of technological resources for combating crime*. The JIST program will introduce new technological approaches to information sharing based on consensus-driven policy, practice, technology solutions, and the accumulation of best practices by:

- Ensuring that standards emanating from the JIST program are adopted by local, state, tribal and federal agencies;
- Promoting specific information exchanges created between and among agencies in the disciplines represented by communities of interest served;
- Developing costs avoided or reduced in building the necessary capacity for information exchange as required in support of applicable missions;
- Developing cost savings that are accrued from the implementation of Global supported standards-based information exchanges, such as cost reduction from avoiding duplicate data entry, more efficient allocation of jail space, etc.; and
- Providing an indirect benefit to improved mission execution, such as increases in the crime clearance rate, reduction of violent crime, reduction of the rate of recidivism, etc.

Funding
(Dollars in Thousands)

Base Funding

FY 2009 Enacted				FY 2010 Enacted				FY 2011 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

Personnel Increase Cost Summary*

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Personnel				

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$15,000	

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Increases*	0	0	0	\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000	
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000	

*Please refer to the Salaries and Expenses account for details on the positions requested for this initiative.

4. Increase Requests by Item

Item Name: **Personnel Support for New Initiatives/Restoration of Base and Previously Distributed Costs**

Budget Appropriation: Salaries and Expenses

Program Increase: Positions 47 FTE 63 Dollars +\$39,981,000

Description of Item

In FY 2011, OJP requests an increase of \$39.9 million, 47 permanent positions, and 63 FTE for the Salaries and Expenses (S&E) account. (*Included within this request are two positions and one FTE for the National Institute of Justice under the Building Capacity to Support Rigorous Evaluation increase paper; see page 232. These positions and FTE are included in the total request, but will be supported by the funding requested in the Justice Assistance account for this new initiative.)

Justification

OJP seeks the following increases:

Personnel Support for New Initiatives: \$5.734 million

- **Bureau of Justice Assistance (\$1.295 million; 9 Positions):** These positions are to implement new programs or enhance existing OJP programs requested in the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance account. The new personnel will be responsible for administering grant programs, and coordinating training and technical assistance efforts and outreach activities to assist state, local, and tribal law enforcement and criminal justice professionals to improve and expand the capabilities of their criminal justice systems. These positions will be allocated as follows:

Increase	Positions Requested
Smart Policing	1
Ensuring Fairness and Justice in the Criminal Justice System	2
Justice Information Sharing and Technology	3
Smart Probation	2
Matthew Shepard Hate Crimes Prevention Grants Program	1

- **Bureau of Justice Statistics (\$0.223 million; 2 Positions):** These additional positions are to support the expansion of the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program.
- **National Institute of Justice (\$0.728 million; 7 Positions):** These positions are to implement the new research, evaluation, and technology initiatives proposed in the Justice Assistance account. These programs are an essential part of OJP’s efforts to help state, local, and tribal governments improve the effectiveness of their criminal justice operations and make the most efficient use of their limited criminal justice budgets. The positions will be allocated as follows:

Increase	Positions Requested
Stopping Crime, Block by Block	3
Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program	2
Building Capacity to Support Rigorous Evaluation	2

- **Office of the Chief Information Officer (\$0.377 million; 3 Positions):** These positions are to support the redesign of the Community Partnership Grants Management System (CPGMS) and implement the improved system.
- **Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (\$0.167 million; 1 Position):** This additional position will help enhance management and coordination of OJP's juvenile justice programs designed to address juvenile court improvement in delinquency and related cases. OJP expects to see steady growth in requests for assistance from state, local, and tribal governments in the area of juvenile justice due to the fiscal crises that many state and local governments are facing as a result of the recent economic downturn.
- **Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering and Tracking (SMART) Office (\$0.689 million; 5 Positions):** These new positions will help to administer grants and coordinate the training and technical assistance in the proposed expansion of OJP's Adam Walsh Act programs requested in the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance account. The additional positions will greatly enhance the ability of the SMART Office to support state, local, and tribal governments as they implement the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) and implement new initiatives created by the Adam Walsh Act.
- **OJP Support Personnel (\$2.255 million; 20 Positions):** These positions will play a vital role in enabling OJP to address its grant and financial management responsibilities under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA).
 - The Administration and the Congress has expressed their expectations that OJP will make intensive efforts to monitor Recovery Act grants. Doing so will require additional people. OJP must have the resources (FTE and dollars) to conduct this essential work on behalf of the taxpayers and in accordance with Administration and Congressional expectations.
 - As of the end of FY 2008, there were over 20,000 grants (approximately \$9.0 billion) eligible for monitoring. Of that total, approximately 1,000 were monitored. At the end of FY 2009, there were nearly 20,000 (\$12.5 billion) active DOJ grants eligible for monitoring. This total reflects grants for OJP, COPS, and OVW.

- Specifically, the funds will be used to:
 - Conduct critical testing of key financial, information technology, and grant management processes to identify and rectify the potential for waste, fraud, and abuse, as required by Office of Management and Budget Circular A-123.
 - Work closely with grantees to implement corrective actions necessary to address the significant grants and financial management issues identified in over 200 audit reports annually issued by the DOJ Office of the Inspector General (OIG).
 - Analyze questioned costs in grant and single audit reports to determine unallowable or unsupported costs and seek the return to DOJ of approximately \$10 million annually from grantees for unallowable or unsupported costs.
 - Manage a high risk grantee designation program to ensure that program offices address a grantee's risk status during the grant award process and as needed impose special conditions on awards to high risk grantees covering a range of sanctions, including withholding of funds.

Restoration of Base and Previously Distributed Costs: \$34.247 million

- **Restoration of Base (\$9.500 million):** This funding will support the restoration of 64 FTE to return OJP's FTE ceiling to its FY 2007 position level. Of the 64 FTE, 42 are currently on-board but are unfunded, while the remaining 22 are requested in FY 2011. These additional 22 FTE will play a vital role in enabling OJP to fulfill its grant and financial management responsibilities under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), which provided \$2.765 billion for OJP grant programs.
- **Previously Distributed Costs (\$15.700 million):** This funding will support necessary expenses for the management and administration (M&A) of OJP grant programs as well as the Office of Audit, Assessment, and Management (OAAM). The Omnibus Appropriations Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-8) established a new S&E account for OJP. After the FY 2010 President's Budget was submitted, staff of the House and Senate Subcommittees on Appropriations for Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies advised OJP that certain costs previously distributed to OJP programs (*i.e.*, as programmatic costs such as peer review) should now be funded from the S&E account.

- **Essential Management and Administrative Resources (\$9.047 million):** This funding will ensure OJP has the necessary management and administrative structure and resources needed to accomplish Administration and Congressional priorities and ensure sound stewardship of OJP's multi-billion dollar annual grants programs. These funds will allow OJP to fulfill its mission essential tasks, including grants management, financial management, information technology (including the operations and maintenance of OJP's Grants Management System (GMS) required of OAAM), legislative communications and public affairs, and general administrative functions.

Impact on Performance

These increases are critical to OJP's ability to carry out its grant-making mission, accomplish the Administration's and Congressional priorities for OJP, and ensure sound stewardship of OJP's annual grants programs as well as the \$2.765 billion provided in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. Specifically, they will result in increased service to grantees, increased monitoring of existing grants, and monitoring of new grants as part of ARRA.

Funding
(Dollars in Thousands)

Base Funding

FY 2009 Enacted				FY 2010 Enacted				FY 2011 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
GS-0301-12 (BJA)	\$149	4	\$521	\$74
GS-0301-13 (BJA)	\$167	3	\$418	\$84
GS-0343-13 (BJA)	\$167	1	\$167	\$0
GS-0301-14 (BJA)	\$189	1	\$189	\$0
GS-1530-12 (BJS)	\$149	2	\$223	\$74
GS-0101-12 (NIJ)	\$149	2	\$223	\$74
GS-0301-12 (NIJ)	\$149	1	\$149	\$0
GS-0301-13 (NIJ)	\$167	1	\$167	\$0
GS-0101-14 (NIJ)	\$189	1	\$189	\$0
GS-0301-15 (NIJ)	\$213	2		
GS-0301-13 (OJJDP)	\$167	1	\$167	\$0
GS-0301-13 (OCIO)	\$167	3	\$377	\$126
GS-0301-7 (SMART)	\$97	1	\$97	\$0
GS-0301-9 (SMART)	\$118	1	\$90	\$30
GS-0301-13 (SMART)	\$167	2	\$335	\$0
GS-1101-13 (SMART)	\$167	1	\$167	\$0
GS-0301-09 (OJP)	\$118	10	\$1,095	\$207
GS-0301-11 (OJP)	\$133	10	\$1,160	\$166
Restoration of Base		0	\$9,500	
Previously Distributed Costs		0	\$15,700	
Essential Management and Administrative Resources		0	\$9,047	
Total Personnel		47	\$39,981	\$835

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$0	

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Increases	47	0	63	\$39,981	\$0	\$39,981	\$835
Grand Total	47	0	63	\$39,981	\$0	\$39,981	\$835

4. Increase Requests by Item

Item Name: Smart Policing: Evidence-Based Law Enforcement

Budget Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

Strategic Goals & Objectives DOJ Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.1
OJP Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.2

Organizational Program: Bureau of Justice Assistance

Program Increase*: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$10,000,000

(*Note: One position, one full-time equivalent (FTE), and related funding are requested within the Salaries and Expenses appropriation account.)

Description of Item

In FY 2011, OJP requests \$10.0 million for a new program to assist American law enforcement in transitioning to evidence-based policing. The Smart Policing program will assist in reducing and preventing crime by creating transparency and improving police-citizen communications and interactions. It will provide funding to local law enforcement agencies to develop effective and economical solutions to specific crime problems within their jurisdictions. Participating agencies and their research partners would identify a crime issue through careful, rigorous analysis and develop strategies and tactics to resolve or mitigate the problem -- resulting in smarter policing and safer neighborhoods.

Local law enforcement agencies will receive federal funds to mount a data-driven and intelligence-led policing response that targets a specific category of crime or criminogenic circumstance. Examples include: 1) neighborhood blight and crime created by foreclosures and abandoned properties; 2) gun violence in a specific neighborhood; 3) area-based drug markets; 4) commodity theft; and 5) repeat violent offenders. To be eligible for funding, agencies must include a local research partner. Ten percent (\$1.0 million) of this request will be set aside to support an overarching evaluation by the NIJ and another 10 percent (\$1.0 million) will support a national training and technical assistance program.

Justification

Many local jurisdictions in the United States are facing declining state and local revenues. The weakened economy, exacerbated by substantial unemployment, could usher in a period of increased crime and calls for service. This request takes into consideration the concepts of “place-based” and “offender-based” policing and encompasses strategies derived from BJA’s Intelligence-Led Policing Initiative and NIJ’s Information-Led Policing Initiative. It is well known that crime reports and service calls often cluster predominately at specific locations or narrow, easily defined areas. Furthermore, while demonstrating that random patrol and rapid response does not measurably reduce crime, research demonstrates that “place-based” or “hot-spot” policing can reduce violent crime and neighborhood disorder through focused, multi-agency efforts in which law enforcement plays an important, if not exclusive role. These

findings make a very persuasive case that effective policing requires a tightly focused, collaborative approach that is measurable, based on sound, thorough analysis and includes policies and procedures for accountability.

Funding will support:

- Grant awards to law enforcement agencies (\$7.0 million); and
- Training, technical assistance, and evaluation activities (\$3.0 million).

Impact on Performance

This program directly supports DOJ's Strategic Objective 2.1: *Strengthen partnerships for safer communities and enhance the Nation's capacity to prevent, solve, and control crime*; and OJP's Strategic Objective 2.2: *Improve corrections and reduce recidivism*.

The Smart Policing: Evidence-Based Law Enforcement program will:

- Identify and enhance law enforcement knowledge of effective strategies and tactics;
- Address and reduce crime problems or circumstances; and
- Result in smarter policing and safer neighborhoods.

Funding

(Dollars in Thousands)

Base Funding

FY 2009 Enacted				FY 2010 Enacted				FY 2011 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

Personnel Increase Cost Summary*

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Personnel				

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$10,000	

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Increases*	0	0	0	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000	
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000	

*Please refer to the Salaries and Expenses account for details on the positions requested for this initiative.

4. Program Requests by Item

Item Name:	Indigent Defense
Budget Appropriation:	Justice Assistance
Strategic Goals & Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3, Objective 3.6 OJP Strategic Goal 4, Objective 4.1
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Statistics
Program Increase:	Positions <u>0</u> FTE <u>0</u> Dollars <u>+\$1,300,000</u>

Description of Item

In FY 2011, OJP requests \$1.3 million to enhance the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) ability to provide national-level estimates of indigent defense services. The proposed *Survey of Indigent Defense Services* (SIDS) examines how the indigent defense system has responded to the standards as set forth in *Gideon v. Wainwright*, 372 U.S. 335 (1963), where the Supreme Court interpreted the 6th and 14th Amendments as requiring states to provide counsel to all indigents accused of a crime in their jurisdictions. The SIDS will build upon the recent BJS Census of Public Defender Offices to fill gaps by utilizing an expanded sample representative of all indigent public defense programs.

Justification

Currently, BJS's census focuses only on publicly-funded indigent defense offices and omits a large segment of indigent defense work performed by contract attorneys and assigned counsel. Thus, there are no current data that provide national-level estimates of public defense services. The following represents existing information that is either dated or focused on limited areas:

- In 1999, BJS estimated the number of attorneys and cost of providing indigent services through assigned counsel, public defender programs, and awarded contracts in the nation's 100 largest counties;
- BJS is currently conducting the Census of Public Defenders Offices, which will provide budget, staffing and caseload information for these offices, but no information on assigned counsel or awarded contract programs;
- Among felons processed in state courts in the nation's 75 largest counties in 2005, nearly half were represented by a public attorney, but this information is often missing from court records; and
- Researchers have assessed and reported on the state of indigent defense in specific jurisdictions, but no national-level estimates exist.

The National Legal Aid and Defender Association (NLADA), the American Bar Association (ABA), and others have pressed BJS to identify and survey a sample representative of all indigent services. By implementing the SIDS, DOJ would for the first time meet the needs of the associations.

The 2011 SIDS would include data collection on the provision of indigent defense services. The data will be collected by first exploring the provision of indigent defense services by state (public defender, appointed counsel, contract attorney, or some combination of each), developing a means for contacting attorneys and offices, and collecting data from those attorneys and offices who provide indigent defense services.

Impact on Performance

This program enhancement supports the Department of Justice's Strategic Goal 3: Ensure Fair and Efficient Administration of Justice, Strategic Objective 3.6: *Promote and strengthen innovative strategies in the administration of state and local justice systems*. This program also aligns with OJP's Strategic Goal 4: Increase the understanding of justice issues and develop successful interventions, Strategic Objective: 4.1: *Provide justice statistics and information to support justice policy and decision-making*.

The 2011 SIDS data collection is critical to providing updated, national-level estimates of the state of indigent defense in America. These estimates may enable us to:

- Assess the budget, staffing, and caseload of public defenders' offices in comparison with those found in prosecutors' offices;
- Develop a profile of attorneys providing indigent defense services, including experience and caseload. This profile could help identify needs for attorney training and financial or other support to provide indigent defense services, and/or the need to establish guidelines, statutes, or other criteria for providing indigent defense services (e.g., minimum experience requirements, maximum caseload requirements, access to investigators or expert witnesses, etc.);
- Allow comparison between indigent defense services and established guidelines, such as the ABA's *Ten Principles of a Public Defense System*; and
- Provide data to help answer important research questions about individual offenders' need for indigent defense and the outcomes of indigent defense, including:
 - A profile of defendants utilizing indigent defense services;
 - The types of cases handled by public defenders and appointed counsel; and
 - Case processing characteristics and outcomes associated with assigned vs. privately retained counsel, including likelihood of pretrial release, conviction, incarceration sentence, and appeal.

Funding
(Dollars in Thousands)

Base Funding

FY 2009 Enacted				FY 2010 Enacted				FY 2011 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Personnel			\$0	

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$1,300	

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$1,300	\$1,300	
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$1,300	\$1,300	

4. Increase Requests by Item

Item Name: **Community Partnership Grants Management System Adaptive Maintenance**

Budget Appropriation: Salaries and Expenses

Strategic Goals & Objectives: DOJ Goals 2 and 3
OJP Strategic Goals 1, 2, 3, and 4

Organizational Program: Office of the Chief Information Officer

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$6,400,000

Description of Item

In FY 2011, OJP requests an increase of \$6.4 million to redesign its Community Partnership Grants Management System (CPGMS) and implement the improved system. The current plan for this initiative envisions a three-year implementation cycle:

- During the first year (FY 2010), OJP staff will gather and review system requirements and design and develop improved versions of core CPGMS modules;
- In the second year of this initiative (FY 2011), OJP will continue to develop and extend the capabilities of the core CPGMS modules, leading to a migration of essential functionality and data from the current CPGMS to the improved version; and
- In the final year (FY 2012), OJP IT staff will address post-deployment issues and develop additional enhancements to the improved CPGMS system. These enhancements will include coordinated migration of financial services to the Unified Financial Management System (UFMS) - requiring a revised interface between CPGMS and UFMS - and integration of financial drawdown services for grantees.

In FY 2009, OJP replaced the outdated hardware currently supporting CPGMS. This will not include any substantive architectural changes, but will support increased user load due to the improvements in technology that the new hardware offers. The redesign of CPGMS and its system architecture proposed by this initiative will improve system functionality and maintainability in line with evolving architectural trends and standards, and user expectations for services. In addition, this program will move CPGMS closer to the Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA). The program includes the design and implementation of a cloud-computing environment, which is a flexible and scalable-shared environment using Internet technology.

As this initiative progresses, it will prepare CPGMS to take advantage of Web 2.0 technology and update the system using the framework of Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) supporting XML and UML. Incorporating support for these standards will improve OJP's ability to efficiently meet changing requirements and service new customers. The redesign effort also will

extend the network architecture to improve reliability and service resilience necessary to accommodate ever-increasing utilization by Department of Justice (DOJ) and its grant applicants and grantees.

Justification

CPGMS was first deployed in 2002 as an end-to-end grant management system based on the Oracle database system and the Java programming language (OC4J). Since then, it has not been possible to update the system with modern open architecture concepts such as Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) or Software as a Service (SaaS). CPGMS has become cumbersome and difficult to maintain, and modifications to the system are labor-intensive. It currently supports 2,000 government users and over 70,000 applicants and grantees.

CPGMS is the foundation of OJP's grant process. If there is a change in the process, it is very labor-intensive to update CPGMS. Additionally, OJP has had difficulty in revising forms and reports for the various program offices it services. The existing backlog of system change and maintenance requests will take up to 14 months to clear at the current rate.

Data change requests, which should be something that end users are capable of doing, often requires OJP's Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) support team to process because of existing system limitations to CPGMS. The OCIO data support team processes an estimated 180 data change requests every month, many of which might be possible for end users to handle if the system were more flexible. With a more flexible, modern system, end users would be able to make these changes themselves and would be able to generate their own custom reports from a menu.

To develop a Grants Monitoring Module for the Office of Audit, Assessment and Management (OAAM), OCIO had to devote a team of six developers, two testers, one security analyst, three members of the user community, and two federal project managers for a period of 11 months to the effort.

While the new system is being built and tested, OJP would run the existing CPGMS as a parallel system, which would limit interruptions in service to OJP, grantees, and applicants. OJP would retire the existing CPGMS system in 2012.

This CPGMS redesign initiative is essential to OJP's role as service provider for DOJ grant programs. CPGMS is the primary online system enabling OJP components and Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) to manage the grant life cycle. CPGMS provides an automated platform that enables the DOJ grants community to apply for, administer, and monitor the performance of grants from initial solicitation to close out. It also provides reporting capabilities to support legislative and executive stakeholders. CPGMS interacts with a number of systems to provide appropriate grant-related data, including DOJ's Financial Management Information System (FMIS2), OJP's payment request system (PAPRS), USASpending.gov, FEMA's Integrated Financial Management System (IFMIS), and numerous secondary consuming systems. In FYs 2009 and 2010, CPGMS will play a vital role in satisfying data collection and reporting requirements associated with the ARRA.

Based on FY 2008 grant applications and award statistics, CPGMS processed approximately 11,500 grant applications, 4,900 awards, 4,500 closeouts, 39,200 Financial Progress Reports, 19,600 Programmatic Progress Reports, and 1.5 million workflow transactions and helpdesk inquiries. In 2009, OJP anticipates an increase of 200 to 300 percent in all grants processing and management functions to support implementation of the Recovery Act.

CPGMS must continue to meet the grant processing demands including accuracy and timeliness during the grant life cycle. Failure to fund this request will result in CPGMS users experiencing ever-decreasing system performance due to increased demand and changing program requirements. Furthermore, failure to fund this project will delay implementing long-term project plans to modernize CPGMS's design and processes. CPGMS will not be able to use emerging Web computing methodologies and techniques such as SOA or Web 2.0. These new methodologies and techniques are critical to ensure that software developers have the ability to enhance CPGMS modular processes; accelerate the development and deployment of new capabilities, deploy geospatial information capabilities for tracking analyzing grant specific geographical data, and enhance online collaborations and interactions between OJP's grant manager and grantees.

Impact on Performance

Funding for this request will streamline and improve system functionality and maintainability of CPGMS. OJP is required to establish and maintain a modern, automated system for managing all information relating to the grants made by the Department. (42 U.S.C. sec. 3712h (e).) CPGMS meets the basic requirements for accuracy and timeliness but requires enhancement to improve its ability to provide an open and transparent automated grants management life-cycle process. CPGMS currently supports OJP and OVW grants programs within the Department, as well as FEMA grant activities. This investment will provide the services and hardware to adjust the CPGMS architecture to overcome adaptability and maintenance issues that have accrued over its system life.

Specifically, funding for this request will provide increased agility and adaptability to meet changing end-user and customer requirements and improve reliability and service resilience necessary to accommodate ever-increasing utilization by Department of Justice and grant applicants and awardees. It will result in fewer maintenance outages since the update will allow for backup sites where on-going work can be moved during updates or other periodic maintenance. It will allow updates to servers, network components, and operating system/data engines with few, if any, service interruptions. It also will improve online user interaction via the internet.

Funding
(Dollars in Thousands)

Base Funding

FY 2009 Enacted				FY 2010 Enacted				FY 2011 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$2,900				\$119				\$1,234

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Personnel				

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$6,400	

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$1,234	\$1,234	
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$6,400	\$6,400	
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$7,634	\$7,634	

4. Program Requests by Item

Item Name: **Stopping Crime, Block by Block: Demonstration Field Experiments, Action Research, and Basic Research on Crime and Justice**

Budget Appropriation: Justice Assistance

Strategic Goals & Objectives: DOJ Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.1
OJP Strategic Goal 4, Objective 4.2

Organizational Program: National Institute of Justice

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$10,000,000

(*Note: Three positions, three full-time equivalents (FTE), and related funding are requested within the Salaries and Expenses appropriation account.)

Description of Item

In FY 2011, OJP requests \$10.0 million for research on crime and justice. The purpose of this initiative is to advance justice by gaining knowledge about what works in criminal justice programs and policies and what makes communities safer from crime. This new initiative will support a robust three-part research program comprising multi-site demonstration field experiments (\$5.0 million), action research (\$2.0 million), and basic social science research (\$3.0 million). This initiative will be administered by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ).

Justification

This new initiative underscores the need for effective evidence-based approaches in fighting crime and turning back the rising trend of violent crime. Using carefully designed evidence-based interventions, implemented as multi-site demonstration programs and sustained by OJP training and technical assistance, we propose to launch and rigorously test new innovative crime-fighting efforts in targeted communities. Through a diverse set of action research initiatives, solutions to local crime problems will be devised, tested, and tailored for maximum effectiveness in local communities. In addition, with key investments in basic crime research, NIJ will expand our understanding of the causes, costs, and consequences of crime and delinquency.

Demonstration Field Experiments: NIJ has had great success in managing carefully designed field experiments. The most recent example is the highly successful “DNA for Property Crime” five-site experiment. By integrating research and on-going evaluation teams into the program, these multi-site demonstration efforts will become national laboratories -- crafting, implementing, and proving the most effective crime-fighting strategies. Further, using the most rigorous experimental designs, this program will provide strong evidence of the effectiveness of specific crime-fighting strategies and programs. Through a national dissemination/communication effort, results of these sites will be shared nationally so other communities can learn what works best along with the demonstration sites. OJP proposes establishing a multi-site demonstration program in 2011 and in each year thereafter. The average per-site cost (including

technical assistance, evaluation, and dissemination costs) will range from \$0.75 million to \$1.5 million, varying by program focus and content.

Each demonstration field experiment will focus on a specific crime intervention: court-related, probation-focused, interventions targeting violent gangs or gun crimes, domestic violence, violence in Indian Country, or any other aspect of crime or the justice system. The yearly budget request for this program is \$5.0 million for direct program costs, rigorous evaluation, technical assistance, and dissemination.

Action Research: Often referred to as a problem-solving research strategy, the action research component builds on efforts like Project Safe Neighborhoods and the Boston Ceasefire program. What distinguishes action research is: a) how the effort is organized; b) the role that research and analysis play in defining the intervention; c) the “midcourse corrections,” based on ongoing research, that refine the intervention; and d) the tailored solutions that are provided immediately to address the specific problem in a targeted locale. It is important to note that action research renders relatively quick, highly tailored evidence-based solutions to real-life problems of crime and injustice.

The yearly budget request for this program is \$2.0 million to support grants for program implementation and research consultation; intervention design; ongoing research-driven programmatic adjustments to maximize effectiveness; development of sustainability plans; and dissemination of local research findings to other similarly situated communities.

Basic Research: The purpose of this component is to build basic knowledge through rigorous research on the causes and consequences of crime, delinquency, and violence – foundational knowledge necessary to devise programs and policies to control, prevent, and respond effectively to crime and violence. This proposal seeks to re-establish within OJP, the capacity for conducting basic research that is critical to all the applied research questions to which we need answers. The funding request for this program is \$3.0 million per year.

Impact on Performance

This program supports DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1: *Strengthen partnerships for safer communities and enhance the Nation’s capacity to prevent, solve and control crime*; and OJP Strategic Objective 4.2: *Conduct research that supports and advances justice policy, decision-making, and program evaluation*. The funding will dramatically expand the range of programs for which rigorous evidence will be available. This initiative will enable OJP to more effectively target limited tax dollars to programs that have been demonstrated to be effective. Similarly, programs that are shown to be weak can be strengthened, and those that are ineffective can be eliminated based upon evidence.

Funding
(Dollars in Thousands)

Base Funding

FY 2009 Enacted				FY 2010 Enacted				FY 2011 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
		\$0					\$0				\$0

Personnel Increase Cost Summary*

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Personnel				

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$10,000	

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Increases*	0	0	0	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000	
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000	

*Please refer to the Salaries and Expenses account for details on the positions requested for this initiative.

4. Program Requests by Item

Item Name: Smart Probation: Reducing Prison Populations, Saving Money, and Creating Safer Communities

Budget Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

Strategic Goals & Objectives: DOJ Strategic Goal 3, Objective 3.6
OJP Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.2

Organizational Program: Bureau of Justice Assistance

Program Increase*: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$10,000,000

(*Note: Two positions, two full-time equivalents (FTE), and related funding are requested within the Salaries and Expenses appropriation account.)

Description of Item

In FY 2011, OJP requests \$10.0 million for the Smart Probation program which will be administered by OJP's Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA). It will help state, local, and tribal criminal justice systems improve the effectiveness of their probation programs and reduce criminal recidivism.

This program will focus on the following priorities to help state, local, and tribal agencies improve their probation programs:

- **Building the capacity of states, localities and tribal communities to help probation agencies improve supervision strategies.** OJP will award grants to states, localities and tribes that develop innovative statewide plans to strengthen probation supervision across probation supervision agencies. These plans would include collection and analysis of probation supervision data, expansion of technical assistance and training resources, and improving interagency coordination of probation supervision activities.
- **Providing demonstration grants to state, local, and tribal probation agencies and court systems that will advance new strategies in probation to increase public safety and generate savings.** Demonstration grants will be awarded to states, localities and tribal communities to test strategies, such as justice reinvestment and the use of information sharing technology to bolster interagency cooperation and help agencies target a high risk cohort of probationers for intensive intervention and supervision activities. The results of these projects will be documented and successful strategies will be promoted nationally.

- **Developing and promoting knowledge and expertise that will make probation supervision more effective.** OJP will identify probation practices that reduce recidivism and increase public safety and provide training, technical assistance, policy guides, and tools to advance these strategies in states, localities and tribal communities across the United States. These strategies will include the use of information technology to enhance offender accountability.
- **Promoting the integration of probation supervision strategies and services.** OJP will oversee the development and testing of tools for the field that effectively integrate risk assessment of probationers with substance abuse, mental health, and education assessments. OJP also will provide training to corrections professionals the will guide them in using assessment results to inform the delivery of services to probationers.
- **Expanding collaboration and strategic partnerships between probation and local law enforcement.** OJP will design strategies for state, local, and tribal law enforcement and probation agencies to help them consolidate risk assessment tools and share information more effectively. This will include strategies for helping state, local, and tribal law enforcement and probation agencies to integrate their resources to supervise “high risk” probationers. The most promising strategies identified through these efforts will be promoted on a national basis.
- **Evaluating the results of the new strategies and tools tested through this initiative.** Evaluation efforts will focus on the selected sites that receive targeted funding under the program. These evaluations will focus on how well the interventions developed and policy changes implemented have helped these sites manage the growth of their corrections systems and improve integration of probation resources concentrated in these sites. Evaluations also will assess how well sites have implemented policy recommendations and identify any issues or concerns regarding their implementation.

Funding will support:

- Grants to states, as well as local and tribal governments (\$9.0 million);
- Training and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal governments to help them improve their probation programs (\$0.5 million); and
- Evaluation efforts (\$0.5 million).

Justification

In the past 20 years, state spending on corrections has grown at a rate faster than nearly any other state budget item. The nation’s prison population is projected to continue growing over the next five years by an additional 13 percent. State and federal prison populations are expected to add approximately 192,000 persons at a cost of an additional \$27.5 billion between 2007 and 2011. Despite increasing corrections expenditures, recidivism rates remain high with half of all persons released from prison returning within three years. These failure rates are a key reason prison populations continue to swell nationally.

The fastest growing category of admissions to prison is offenders already under some form of community-based supervision, in most cases probation. Extrapolated data developed from in-depth analyses of several states indicate that probation and parole revocations account for approximately 65 percent of prison admissions annually. Ninety (90) percent of revocations are for conditions violations, with alcohol or drug use accounting for a significant number. Approximately 60 percent of offenders revoked on probation supervision demonstrated a need for substance abuse or mental health treatment. Ironically, most offenders were released from prison without participating in programs that could reduce their risk of re-offending. Any real effort to contain spending on corrections and reduce the burgeoning costs associated must be comprehensive and multi-faceted, focusing on both state and local level initiatives. Such an initiative must involve all elements of the criminal justice system – prisons, jails, courts, probation, parole, law enforcement and faith-based and community private non-profit services providers.

It is essential to include an evaluation component in order to determine the impact of the funded programming. An appropriately designed evaluation will provide the information necessary to determine whether the program is financially viable and whether it produced the desired correctional, service delivery, and recidivism outcomes.

Impact of Performance

This program directly contributes to the DOJ's Strategic Objective 3.6: *Promote and strengthen innovative strategies in the administration of state and local justice systems*; and OJP's Strategic Objective 2.2: *Improve corrections and reduce recidivism*.

The Smart Probation: Reducing Prison Populations, Saving Money, and Creating Safer Communities program will:

- Improve supervision strategies that will reduce recidivism and provide training, technical assistance, and policy support;
- Promote and increase collaboration among agencies and officials who work in probation and related fields; and
- Develop and implement strategies to address “high risk” probationers that can be used throughout the nation.

Funding
(Dollars in Thousands)

Base Funding

FY 2009 Enacted				FY 2010 Enacted				FY 2011 Current Services			
<u>Pos</u>	<u>Agt/ Atty</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>\$(000)</u>	<u>Pos</u>	<u>Agt/ Atty</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>\$(000)</u>	<u>Pos</u>	<u>Agt/ Atty</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>\$(000)</u>
			\$0				\$0				\$0

Personnel Increase Cost Summary*

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Personnel				

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$10,000	

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Increases*	0	0	0	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000	
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000	

*Please refer to the Salaries and Expenses account for details on the positions requested for this initiative.

4. Program Increases

Item Name: **Public Safety Officers' Disability Benefits Program**

Budget Appropriation: Public Safety Officers' Benefits

Strategic Goals & Objectives: DOJ Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.1
OJP Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.1

Organizational Program: Bureau of Justice Assistance

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$7,200,000

Description of Item

In FY 2011, OJP requests an increase of \$7.2 million for the Public Safety Officers' Disability Benefits Program. This program provides a one-time financial benefit to public safety officers permanently disabled by catastrophic injuries sustained in the line of duty. This program is administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Justification

The Disability Benefits program was enacted at \$5.0 million in FY 2009. Anticipating a shortfall, OJP has submitted a Congressional reprogramming notification, indicating its intention to move \$2.5 million from the PSOB Education Assistance Program into the Disability Benefits Program. This reprogramming brought the total FY 2009 funding for the Disability Benefits Program to \$7.5 million.

Following is a summary showing the increase in the number of disability claims and total payments between FY 2007 and FY 2009:

FY 2007	10 claims paid	\$1.9 million
FY 2008	15 claims paid	\$3.0 million
FY 2009	57 claims paid or pending	\$7.4 million

Based on the trends illustrated above, it is extremely likely that \$5.0 million will be insufficient to clear all pending disability claims during FY 2010.

Obligations are driven by claims from public safety officers seeking disability benefits. Because it is not possible to determine in advance how many claims will be filed, nor how much funding will be required to satisfy the approved claims, the costs are inherently unpredictable and, therefore, administratively uncontrollable.

PSOB disability benefits are adjusted annually for inflation as measured by the core Consumer Price Index (CPI). A rise in inflation rates related to the recent economic downturn would place further pressure on PSOB disability funding. In addition, the maximum allowable claim has

increased due to changes in law and PSOB regulations. Each approved disability claim for injuries after October 2009 will result in an award of approximately \$312,000.

Impact on Performance

This program directly supports DOJ's Strategic Objective 2.1: *Strengthen partnerships for safer communities and enhance the Nation's capacity to prevent, solve, and control crime*; and OJP's Strategic Objective 1.1: *Improve policing and prosecution effectiveness*. This additional funding will support the efforts of state, local, and tribal agencies to provide benefits for their public safety officers and allow OJP to continue processing disability claims in a timely manner. More specifically, this increase will support DOJ and OJP efforts by providing a one-time financial benefit to aid public safety officers permanently disabled in the line of duty.

Funding
(Dollars in Thousands)

Base Funding

FY 2009 Enacted				FY 2010 Enacted				FY 2011 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$5,000				\$5,000				\$5,000

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Personnel				

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$7,200	

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000	
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$7,200	\$7,200	
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$12,200	\$12,200	

4. Program Increases

Item Name:	Enterprise Architecture/Operational Improvements
Budget Appropriation:	Salaries and Expenses
Strategic Goals & Objectives:	DOJ Goals 2 and 3 OJP Strategic Goals 1, 2, 3, and 4
Organizational Program:	Office of the Chief Information Officer
Program Increase:	Positions <u>0</u> FTE <u>0</u> Dollars <u>+\$1,750,000</u>

Description of Item

In FY 2011, OJP requests an increase of \$1.75 million for enterprise architecture enhancements. The funds will enable OJP to implement strategic enhancements needed to adequately support the missions of its seven bureaus and program offices. The funds will support a contract for multidisciplinary technical staff to produce ‘as-is’ and ‘desired state’ architecture plans, as well as transition and sequencing plans for OJP’s business, service, technical, performance, and data architectures. This initiative also will support improvements to the OJP network infrastructure and services and deployment to prevent and remediate potential weaknesses within the network; improve and enhance information sharing within OJP; and enable OJP to fully align its information technology (IT) systems with the DOJ-wide enterprise architecture as envisioned in the DOJ IT Strategic Plan.

The planned enterprise architecture changes will meet requirements of the Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA), align with the DOJ Enterprise Architecture, and be designed to meet OJP’s present and future goals.

Justification

This investment will address the single-point-of-failure (SPOF) issue identified in an independent Component Failure Impact Analysis (CFIA) study of OJP’s IT facilities and processes completed in FY 2008. By addressing the SPOF, OJP will be prepared for the long-term impact of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) on its IT infrastructure and services.

This initiative will:

- Improve the overarching strategic framework to guide the IT enterprise and the absence of a rigorous approach to measuring IT program performance;
- Enhance the network infrastructure, which represents the largest single point of failure within the OJP environment; and

- Decrease network design shortfalls that cascade through the credibility and stability of the entire enterprise.

In addition, this initiative will address several crucial IT needs, including the creation of an Enterprise Class Monitoring and Reporting System and resolution of known issues surrounding the OJP Data Center. It also will support availability and scalability improvements to major OJP IT systems to help the agency meet the transparency requirements mandated by the ARRA.

Impact on Performance

The requested funds will result in functional changes that will foster streamlined and improved system functionality and maintainability in line with proven architectural strategies and standards. This investment also will enhance customer/user expectations of service. The changes will ensure OJP has necessary back-up systems in place. It will allow OJP to more effectively use the capacity it has at the OJP, Rockville and Dallas data centers, giving it the capability to distribute the workload between the sites. This would particularly be helpful when the grants workload peaks towards the latter end of the fiscal year, and would ensure that when one center experiences difficulties; the others could take on the additional capacity.

This enhancement would address the problem that exists as a result of OJP's current data center being located in the basement of its current office space. Building infrastructure, including water and sewer lines, are routed over electronic equipment. On several occasions, pipes have burst, causing system outages and the removal of IT security devices from OJP networks. This increases the risk of audit findings and network intrusions.

To meet program requirements, OJP has developed a patchwork of independent systems to suit the particular needs of OJP program offices, including separate systems for the Bulletproof Vest Program, the Southwest Border Prosecutions Initiative, and OJP's grantee payment system. Some systems, like NCJRS and PSOB, are operated by outside contractors (Lockheed Martin). DOJ has advised OJP that all of these systems must meet DOJ security standards, including those that are operated by private entities. This proposal would ensure that as new systems are developed, they meet common standards, including those for security.

Funding
(Dollars in Thousands)

Base Funding

FY 2009 Enacted				FY 2010 Enacted				FY 2011 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$66				\$70				\$90

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Personnel				

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$1,750	

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$90	\$90	\$90
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$1,750	\$1,750	\$1,750
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$1,840	\$1,840	\$1,840

4. Increase Requests by Item

Item Name: Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program (ADAM)

Budget Appropriation: Justice Assistance

Strategic Goals & Objectives: DOJ Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.1
OJP Strategic Goal 4, Objective 4.2

Organizational Program: National Institute of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Program Increase*: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$10,000,000

(*Note: Four positions, four full-time equivalents (FTE), and related funding are requested within the Salaries and Expenses appropriation account.)

Description of Item

In FY 2011, OJP requests \$10.0 million for the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program, which is a survey to collect data on drug use by arrestees, which helps inform policy decisions about evolving trends in the types of drugs used by offenders and their relationship to the crimes being committed. In conjunction, this survey provides a wealth of information on the characteristics of arrestees not available from administrative record systems, including their demographic, educational, employment and economic characteristics, as well as their prior involvement with the criminal justice system. ADAM also provides unique detailed information about illicit drug markets and the nature of illicit drug transactions not available from any other source. This program will be jointly administered by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

At its core, this initiative will continue the collection and reporting of annual drug use estimates among adult male arrestees in ten cities. More importantly, this funding will support:

- The core 10-site program (\$2.0 million);
- Expansion of the program beyond the current 10 cities (\$3.0 million);
- Design development work to improve data collection procedures including the use of more efficient automated survey methods and sample redesign to improve sample representativeness and the precision of the survey estimates (\$2.0 million);
- Expansion to include female arrestees (\$2.0 million); and
- Updates to bioassay collection and analysis techniques and a complete review and updating of the scope of the interview to improve the cost efficiency of the program, the quality of the data collected and the utility of the information provided (\$1.0 million).

The initiative is scalable, though reducing the amount of funding requested could make the program economically inefficient and substantively less valuable.

Justification

Because a high percentage of arrested persons are users of illicit drugs, drug test results from ADAM can provide rich data about the nature of drug use and drug markets, the need for treatment among criminally involved persons, and the need for effective drug prevention and drug control strategies. ADAM also collects much needed information on the characteristics of arrestees and how these relate to the use of drugs, the types of drugs involved, and their charges.

The initiative will continue—and build upon—work by the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) to collect data and bioassays for recent drug use among persons arrested for crimes in 10 cities across the United States. ADAM was established by NIJ in 1998, building on the earlier Drug Use Forecasting Program. NIJ's 35-city ADAM program ended in 2004 when funding for the program was unavailable. In 2006, ONDCP began ADAM-II, a drug monitoring program that followed earlier ADAM features for a reduced sample of 10 U.S. cities. ONDCP continues to be a strong supporter of ADAM due to its ability to inform drug control policy.

Impact on Performance

This program supports DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1: *Strengthen partnerships for safer communities to enhance the Nation's capacity to prevent, solve, and control crime*; and OJP Strategic Objective 4.2: *Conduct research that supports and advances justice policy, decision-making, and program evaluation*. The proposed funding will support the continuation and improvement of the ADAM data series. These data are extremely valuable for understanding trends in drug use, the changing nature of drug markets, and the emergence of new drug use patterns.

Funding
(Dollars in Thousands)

Base Funding

FY 2009 Enacted				FY 2010 Enacted				FY 2011 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

Personnel Increase Cost Summary*

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Personnel				

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$10,000	

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Increases*	0	0	0	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000	
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000	

*Please refer to the Salaries and Expenses account for details on the positions requested for this initiative.

4. Increase Requests by Item

Item Name: **Matthew Shepard Hate Crimes Prevention Grants Program**

Budget Appropriation: Justice Assistance

Strategic Goals & Objectives: DOJ Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.6
OJP Strategic Goal 1, Objective 1.1

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

Program Increase*: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$6,000,000

(*Note: One position, one full-time equivalent (FTE), and related funding are requested within the Salaries and Expenses appropriation account.)

Description of Item

In FY 2011, OJP requests \$6.0 million for the Matthew Shepard Hate Crimes Prevention Grants program, which will be jointly administered by OJP's Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). This new program will provide grants to states, local jurisdictions, and Indian tribes to support the prosecution of hate crimes and fund programs designed to prevent and combat hate crimes committed by juveniles.

Justification

In spite of vigorous federal efforts to respond to hate crimes and protect the rights of minority groups in the United States, there is growing concern among criminal justice professionals and civil rights advocates that state, local, and tribal jurisdictions need additional assistance to effectively address hate crimes. The majority of hate- and bias-motivated crimes are prosecuted at the state and local levels.

The Administration, the Attorney General, and many members of Congress have voiced strong support for providing additional assistance to state, local, and tribal jurisdictions to assist them in addressing the complex issues surrounding the investigation and prosecution of hate crimes. The Local Law Enforcement Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 2009, currently under consideration in Congress, would authorize two new programs to help state, local, and tribal authorities address hate crimes:

- The Hate Crimes Investigation and Prosecution Support program (\$5.0 million) will provide grant funding to state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies for extraordinary expenses associated with the investigation and prosecution of hate crimes. OJP will use a portion of these funds to evaluate the feasibility and costs of establishing a national helpline for victims of hate crimes. This program also will support research by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) on trends in and the underlying causes of hate crimes against new immigrants, individuals who are perceived to be immigrants, and Hispanic-Americans.

- The Juvenile Hate Crimes Prevention and Response Grants program (\$1.0 million) will provide grants to state, local, or tribal programs designed to combat hate crimes committed by juveniles, including programs to train local law enforcement officers in identifying, investigating, prosecuting, and preventing hate crimes.

Impact on Performance

This program supports DOJ Strategic Objective 2.6: *Uphold the civil and constitutional rights of all Americans*; and OJP Strategic Objective 1.1: *Improve policing and prosecution effectiveness*.

This funding will assist state, local, and tribal governments to properly protect all Americans' civil and constitutional rights against hate crimes based on race, color, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity or disability through investigation and prosecution. Local authorities will be able to conduct targeted training on investigating the causes of these crimes and will be empowered to be proactive, rather than reactive in protecting constituents from hate crimes. Funding also will offset the extraordinary expenses often involved in investigating and prosecuting these cases. The funding also will result in:

- Research on trends in hate crimes particularly as they relate to immigrants;
- Increased ability to provide quality training to local law enforcement on identifying, investigating, prosecuting, and preventing hate crimes;
- Promoting satisfactory completion of training by participants; and
- Increasing the ability to successfully perform job duties by participants.

Funding
(Dollars in Thousands)

Base Funding

FY 2009 Enacted				FY 2010 Enacted				FY 2011 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

Personnel Increase Cost Summary*

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Personnel				

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$6,000	

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Increases*	0	0	0	\$0	\$6,000	\$6,000	
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$6,000	\$6,000	

*Please refer to the Salaries and Expenses account for details on the positions requested for this initiative.

4. Program Requests by Item

Item Name: **Reentry and Recidivism Statistics Program**

Budget Appropriation: Justice Assistance

Strategic Goals & Objectives: DOJ Strategic Goal 3, Objective 3.6
OJP Strategic Goal 4, Objective 4.1

Organizational Program: Bureau of Justice Statistics

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$1,700,000

Description of Item

In FY 2011, OJP requests \$1.7 million to develop and implement an ongoing reentry and recidivism statistics program, to include:

- Establishing a statistical series that monitors ex-prisoner employment outcomes by linking these data to criminal history records;
- Studying jail reentry issues focusing on offenders with special mental health/medical needs; and
- Implementing automated processes to improve OJP capacity to analyze criminal history records for purposes of carrying out ongoing reentry and recidivism studies.

The requested funds will support the development and implementation of a system linking existing state departments of corrections' administrative records of offenders released from prison with state departments of employment services' unemployment insurance (UI) wage data. Research also will assess the feasibility of maintaining and expanding such a system as a part of OJP's National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP). This method of collecting employment data on ex-offenders is cost-effective compared to alternative methods (such as surveying former prisoners), which are more expensive than the proposed method and suffer from difficulties associated with follow-up contact. Without the funding requested in this initiative, OJP would not be able to implement this data collection method.

OJP proposes to develop data on post-prison employment for cohorts of offenders released from selected state prisons for up to three years following release. These data are essential for assessing ex-prisoner progress towards reintegration into mainstream social institutions such as labor markets, the outcomes associated with participation in various in-prison programs and approaches to supervising ex-prisoners, and factors associated with recidivism of ex-prisoners. The data will include information on outcomes such as number of released prisoners employed during each quarter following release from prison, time to first job, quarterly earnings, and periods of unemployment. Combined with criminal history records, it will permit analyses of associations between unemployment and recidivism.

OJP also will use the requested funding to improve its technical capacity to analyze criminal history records for recidivism research on an ongoing basis by using information sharing technologies based on the Global Justice XML Data Dictionary. In partnership with the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS), OJP will establish a central point in the NLETS system for the collation of records and the production of standard recidivism data files for analysis by OJP researchers. NLETS also will assist OJP in planning, acquiring, and implementing enhancements to in-house technologies for retrieving and analyzing criminal history data files.

Justification

Most successful prisoner reentry programs share two objectives: preventing offenders from committing new crimes and integrating ex-offenders into mainstream society. In spite of the growing interest in reentry programs in recent years, there has been no national effort devoted to developing statistical systems to monitor outcomes that measure successful reintegration into mainstream society, such as finding and maintaining employment. This statistical series on prisoner reentry and ex-offender employment is OJP's first attempt to develop and implement a system to monitor ex-prisoner employment outcomes.

Improving researchers' access to criminal history records for the purpose of conducting recidivism studies will enable OJP to conduct ongoing analysis of recidivism trends and provide timely reporting on these trends. Currently, the process for acquiring such records from the states involves outreach to 50 state departments of corrections and criminal history repositories, time-consuming manual processes; and, in some instances, the handling of paper records. OJP can achieve greater efficiency in requesting, receiving, and processing criminal history records for recidivism research by utilizing available information-sharing technologies. State and FBI criminal history records have reached a level of automation that will now support this more timely and cost-effective mode of data collection and processing.

OJP will request additional funding in future years, as the expectation that development and full implementation of this program will take three years, although it will be possible to report data on participating states as they are incorporated into the program. The costs of the program will decline each year, as the bulk of the costs are associated with establishing the system. Once the statistical collection system is fully implemented (in 2014), OJP expects that there will be continuing costs associated with obtaining and analyzing the employment data.

Impact on Performance

This program directly contributes to the DOJ's Strategic Objective 3.6: *Promote and strengthen innovative strategies in the administration of state and local justice systems*; and OJP's Strategic Objective 4.1: *Provide justice statistics and information to support justice policy and decision-making*. This program enhancement will fill the current void in data on offender progress towards successful reentry as measured by employment and provide much-needed estimates of the scope of the challenges posed by jail inmate populations with mental and social problems. Data produced by this program are beneficial to the reentry initiatives supported by OJP and will be collected on an annual basis via grantee deliverables and progress reports.

Funding
(Dollars in Thousands)

Base Funding

FY 2009 Enacted				FY 2010 Enacted				FY 2011 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Personnel			\$0	

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$1,700	

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$1,700	\$1,700	
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$1,700	\$1,700	

4. Increase Requests by Item

Item Name:	Implementation of Adam Walsh Act
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Strategic Goals & Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2, Objectives 2.3 OJP Strategic Goal 1, Objectives 1.3
Organizational Program:	Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering and Tracking Office (SMART)
Program Increase*:	Positions <u> 0 </u> FTE <u> 0 </u> Dollars: <u>+\$20,000,000</u>

(*Note: Four positions, four full-time equivalents (FTE), and related funding are requested within the Salaries and Expenses appropriation account.)

Description of Item

In FY 2011, OJP requests \$20.0 million to support its efforts to implement the provisions of the Adam Walsh Child Safety and Protection Act of 2006 (the Act). SMART, created by the Act to oversee the nation's efforts to protect the public (children and vulnerable adults) from sex offenders, manages the development and implementation of the national standards for sex offender registration and notification, as well as coordinates federal assistance to state, the District of Columbia, local, territory, and tribal governments. The SMART Office also promotes collaboration on issues related to sex offender management, registration, and notification among all levels of government and appropriate private and community organizations.

Funding will support state, local, and tribal jurisdictions to develop and enhance sex offender registration and notification systems that are in compliance with the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) of the Act. Discretionary grants and technical assistance will be used to provide federal leadership on the highly visible issue of sex offense crimes and high-priority criminal justice initiatives of addressing violent crime, information-sharing, and improving criminal justice systems to promote public safety.

SMART will focus resources on the following:

- Grants to state, the District of Columbia, local, territory, and tribal governments (\$19.0 million); and
 - To support the maintenance and operations of the Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Website and affiliated programs.
- Training and technical assistance to federal, state, territory, local, and tribal law enforcement, prosecutors, corrections, including community corrections, and sex offender registry personnel (\$1.0 million).

Justification

OJP has not received any dedicated appropriations to support implementation of the Adam Walsh Act since its passage in 2006. OJP provided \$25.0 million from Byrne Discretionary funding for these purposes in FY 2007 (the year in which the full-year Continuing Resolution eliminated earmarks, which made Byrne Discretionary funding available for non-earmarked purposes). In FY 2008 and 2009, this funding stream was no longer available, leading to a dramatic reduction in the number of grants awarded to state, local, and tribal governments for the purpose of supporting SORNA implementation -- from 71 in FY 2007 to 27 in FY 2008. This reduction in funding resulted in the discontinuation of newly established grant programs to support field-generated work critical to further enhance communities' abilities to address sexual offending, such as the Juvenile Sex Offender Treatment and Capacity Development Grant Program.

Fifty states, five territories, 197 federally-recognized American Indian tribes and the District of Columbia are eligible for assistance in implementing SORNA and other Adam Walsh Act requirements. Per these requirements, the first deadline for implementation is July 27, 2009, but none of these jurisdictions were able to fully implement SORNA by this time. The Attorney General has granted a one-year extension to all jurisdictions responsible for implementing SORNA, but most states, territories, and tribes will still face significant challenges in meeting the new deadline. One of the issues cited for compliance delays is cost. Implementation of SORNA not only requires the enactment of legislation but the creation of programs, policies and procedures (both at the jurisdiction and local government level), thus requiring costs in personnel, equipment, technology, operations, and training and technical assistance.

Without the requested appropriation, barriers to implementation of the Adam Walsh Act will continue to exist. The following will address implementation barriers and support effective sex offender management and accountability efforts nationwide:

Sex Offender Management and Accountability Grants

These grants will be available to state, local, territory, and tribal governments and the District of Columbia to develop and enhance programs related to the investigation of sexual offenses, management of convicted sexual offenders; and compliance with federal legislation. Grants will support efforts such as the following:

- SORNA implementation efforts;
- Development, operation and enhancement of programs and laws related to sex offender registration, tracking and notification;
- Fugitive apprehension efforts targeting sex offenders;
- Enforcement of laws related to sex offender registries;
- Capacity-development for managing juvenile sex offenders;
- Research on sex offender registration and notification;

- Development and implementation of programs to verify compliance with sex offender registry requirements, including address verification programs;
- Continued software developments and upgrades to the National Sex Offender Public Website and the Portal Information Sharing System; and
- Public education and outreach to promote safety against sexual predation.

Training and Technical Assistance

The appropriation will support the provision of training and technical assistance to federal, state, territory, local, and tribal law enforcement, prosecutors, and corrections personnel to improve their capacity to manage sex offenders, with a particular focus on registration, supervision, and tracking. Efforts will include:

- Targeted training and technical assistance to jurisdictions for the purpose of ensuring SORNA compliance;
- Development and deployment of software for the operation of sex offender registries and websites;
- Compilation and dissemination of information on best practices for effective management of sex offenders;
- Implementation of technology to support information sharing and coordination in investigations, including systems for exchanging and disseminating sex offender-related information; and
- National and regional conferences and training events highlighting investigative, prosecutorial, and proactive approaches to managing sex offenders.

Impact on Performance

This program directly supports DOJ's Strategic Objective 2.3: *Prevent, suppress, and intervene in crimes against children*. It also supports OJP's Strategic Objective 1.3: *Increase the availability and use of technological resources for combating crime*.

OJP will ensure that a comprehensive, nationwide effort to register, monitor and track, apprehend, prosecute and incarcerate absconding sex offenders is accomplished through:

- An improvement in the public sex offender registry systems to support SORNA compliance in jurisdictions;
- An increased nationwide effort to register, monitor and track, apprehend, prosecute and incarcerate absconding sex offenders; and
- The enhancement of jurisdictions' efforts to ensure victims and public safety.

Funding
(Dollars in Thousands)

Base Funding

FY 2009 Enacted				FY 2010 Enacted				FY 2011 Current Services			
<u>Pos</u>	<u>Agt/ Atty</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>\$(000)</u>	<u>Pos</u>	<u>Agt/ Atty</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>\$(000)</u>	<u>Pos</u>	<u>Agt/ Atty</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>\$(000)</u>
			\$0				\$0				\$0

Personnel Increase Cost Summary*

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Personnel				

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$20,000	

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Increases*	0	0	0	\$0	\$20,000	\$20,000	
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$20,000	\$20,000	

*Please refer to the Salaries and Expenses account for details on the positions requested for this initiative.

4. Increase Requests by Item

Item Name: **Disproportionate Minority Contact Evaluation and Pilot Program**

Budget Appropriation: Juvenile Justice Programs

Strategic Goal & Objective: DOJ Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.1
OJP Strategic Goal 1, Objective 1.4

Organizational Program: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$806,000

Description of Item

In FY 2011, OJP requests \$0.806 million for the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Evaluation and Pilot Program. The DMC Evaluation and Pilot Program will support empirical impact and outcome evaluations of delinquency prevention programs and systems improvement activities and provide intensive technical assistance for implementing recommendations. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) will administer this program.

The goal of the DMC Evaluation and Pilot Program is to empirically evaluate states' and local jurisdictions' delinquency prevention programs and systems improvement activities to address minority overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system per Section 223(a)22 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002. More specifically, it requires states participating in Part B of the Title II Formula Grant Program to address juvenile delinquency prevention efforts and system improvement efforts concerning the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups who are exposed to the juvenile justice system without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas.

The objectives of this program are to:

- Conduct outcome and/or impact evaluations of six to eight state DMC initiatives by 2013.
- Publish results of outcome and/or impact evaluations of six to eight state DMC initiatives by 2014 in accordance with the OJJDP *Model Programs Guide*.
- Provide training and technical assistance to support jurisdictions replicating these prevention programs and improvement activities based on their state DMC compliance plans by 2015.

Justification

The DMC Evaluation and Pilot Program will assist states and local jurisdictions with implementing the intervention, evaluation, and monitoring phases of OJJDP's DMC Reduction Model using empirically-based systems improvement activities (i.e. risk assessment instruments, alternatives to detention, increased diversion programs, specialized courts, etc.) and delinquency prevention programs (i.e. school-based truancy programs, assessment and/or evening reporting centers, mediation, restorative justice, violence prevention, etc.). Pilot program performance will be measured via the results of the evaluation program, which is expected to show any mitigation or reduction of minority overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system. Evaluation program performance will be measured via defined performance measures using the Data Collection and Technical Assistance (DCTAT) reporting tool. A stand-alone desktop computer also is requested to track data and information from the pilot projects, which includes statistical software packages.

OJP will request additional funding for this effort in FY 2012 and beyond to publish results of exemplary, effective, or promising programs assessed in outcome and/or impact evaluations. Additional funding also is necessary to provide training and technical assistance to support other jurisdictions with replicating these programs and activities.

Impact on Performance

This program supports DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1: *Strengthen partnerships for safer communities and enhance the Nation's capacity to prevent, solve, and control crime*. It also supports OJP's Strategic Objective 1.4: *Improve the effectiveness of juvenile justice systems*. OJJDP anticipates that the Disproportionate Minority Contact Evaluation and Pilot Program will result in:

- Empirical impact and outcome evaluations of state and local jurisdiction efforts to reduce minority overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system;
- Published reports that highlight exemplary, effective, and promising practices to reduce minority overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system; and
- Training and technical assistance that leads to effective new programs to reduce minority overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system.

Funding
(Dollars in Thousands)

Base Funding

FY 2009 Enacted				FY 2010 Enacted				FY 2011 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Personnel				

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$806	

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$806	\$806	
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$806	\$806	

4. Increase Requests by Item

Item Name:	Gang and Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Initiative
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Strategic Goals & Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.1 OJP Strategic Goal 1, Objective 1.4
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Program Increase:	Positions <u>0</u> FTE <u>0</u> Dollars <u>+\$12,000,000</u>

Description of Item

In FY 2011, OJP requests \$12.0 million for the Gang and Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Initiative. The purpose of this initiative is to fund communities, localities, and/or state programs that support a coordinated and multi-disciplinary approach to gang prevention, intervention, suppression, and reentry in targeted communities. This initiative also aims to enhance and support evidence-based direct service programs that target both youth at-risk of gang membership, as well as, gang involved youth. Additionally, this initiative will support programs that reduce and prevent other forms of youth violence. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) will administer this program.

Justification

Violent crime continues to be a challenge and research indicates that gang members are responsible for a disproportionate share of juvenile violent offenses. A survey of Seattle, Washington gang members found that juvenile gang members were three times more likely than non-gang members to report committing break-ins and assaults, and eight times more likely to report committing robberies. A similar study of high-risk Denver, Colorado youth found that gang members constituted just 14 percent of the sample but committed 80 percent of the serious and violent crimes.

The 2007 National Youth Gang Survey estimates that 27,000 gangs with approximately 788,000 members are active in more than 3,550 jurisdictions nationwide. The prevalence of youth gangs in all areas, especially rural and suburban counties, has grown significantly since 2001. It also found that youth gangs operate in all 50 States, in all cities with populations greater than 250,000, and in 86 percent of cities with populations greater than 50,000. According to the survey, gang violence is most likely to occur in larger cities and suburban counties, with smaller cities and rural counties disproportionately reporting no incidence of gang-related homicides, aggravated assaults, robberies, or firearm use in 2007. Moreover, one in five larger cities reported an increase in homicides perpetrated by gangs in 2007 compared with 2006, and approximately two in five reported an increase in other violent offenses by gang members.

Longitudinal research sponsored by OJJDP has identified risk factors—conditions in the lives of young people—that increase their probability of becoming delinquent or gang involved. Knowledge of these risk factors has greatly improved understanding of how to prevent and reduce gang involvement. Evaluation research has identified programs that have demonstrated effectiveness in reducing the impact of risk factors. These efforts have identified that responses must be comprehensive, long-term strategic approaches that contain the spread of gang activity, protect those youth who are most susceptible, and mitigate risk factors that foster gang activity. The four-pronged approach of effective anti-gang strategies include: targeted suppression of the most serious and chronic offenders; intervention with youthful gang members; prevention efforts for youth identified as being at high risk of entering a gang; and implementation of programs that address risk and protective factors and targets the entire population in high-crime, high-risk areas. Although specific activities vary across program sites, there are five broad strategies outlined in OJJDP's Comprehensive Gang Model: community mobilization, social intervention, opportunities for educational and vocational advancements, suppression, and organizational change.

Impact on Performance

This program supports DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1: *Strengthen partnerships for safer communities and enhance the Nation's capacity to prevent, solve, and control crime*. It also supports OJP's Strategic Objective 1.4: *Improve the effectiveness of juvenile justice systems*. The impact of the proposed funding for OJJDP's Gang and Youth Prevention and Intervention program will provide grantees with the ability to:

- Develop evidence-based service programs aimed at communities, localities, and/or states to prevent and deter at risk youth from gang involvement and membership;
- Strengthen current programs and practices used by communities to reduce and prevent all forms of youth violence; and
- Implement multi-strategic coordinated approaches to gang prevention, intervention, suppression, and reentry.

Funding
(Dollars in Thousands)

Base Funding

FY 2009 Enacted				FY 2010 Enacted				FY 2011 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Personnel				

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$12,000	

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$12,000	\$12,000	
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$12,000	\$12,000	

4. Program Requests by Item

Item Name: **Redesign and Development of Data Collection Programs for Indian Country**

Budget Appropriation: Justice Assistance

Strategic Goals & Objectives: DOJ Strategic Goal 3, Objective 3.6
OJP Strategic Goal 4, Objective 4.1

Organizational Program: Bureau of Justice Statistics

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$1,200,000

Description of Item

In FY 2011, OJP requests \$1.2 million to design and develop its data collection programs in Indian Country. Specifically, this funding would be used to conduct on-going statistical data collections on Indian country including: 1) tribal justice agencies-law enforcement, prosecution and adjudication, and correctional agencies; 2) state justice agencies having jurisdiction in Indian Country under Public Law 280; and 3) federal justice agencies. The project also will coordinate the improvement of data collection systems to include Indian Country and American Indians at all levels of government.

Justification

American Indians in the United States belong to approximately 562 federally-recognized tribes that have a distinct history, culture, and often a separate language. About 341 federally recognized American Indian tribes are located in the lower 48 states. In 2000, about 34 percent of the American Indian and Alaska Native population lived in American Indian areas (AIAs). Tribal nations face many of the same challenges as other communities, including substance abuse, violent crime, gangs, domestic violence, and sex crimes. Addressing these issues is complicated by jurisdictional complexity among tribal, state, and federal justice agencies, and the paucity of data on crime and the administration of justice in Indian Country, and experiences of American Indians in the criminal justice system in general. Therefore, the public safety issues facing American Indians and Indian Country present a critical long-term need for improved data collections and analyses.

Federal, state, local, and tribal governments need complete and reliable tribal crime and justice data related to American Indians to develop and design effective crime prevention programs. On Indian reservations, federal, state, and tribal governmental entities can possess overlapping jurisdiction over particular crimes, which must be coordinated. The regular collection, reporting, and analysis of crime and justice data among the various government agencies responsible for public safety in Indian Country—reservations, tribal communities, and trust land—are generally limited, not coordinated, or do not exist.

In addition, many of the federally-recognized tribes either do not have complete tribal justice data systems in place or have only recently begun work to develop such systems. In many cases,

tribal communities have limited economic resources and are remotely located, making implementation and maintenance of statistical data collection efforts a significant barrier. Currently, no principal organization collects, analyzes, and disseminates data on crime and the administration of justice in Indian Country. Federal, state, and local crime data generally do not distinguish between offenses committed in Indian Country from those committed elsewhere.

BJS currently collects only limited information about victimization among American Indians residing on reservations and in rural areas, but captures some data on those residing in urban areas through the National Crime Victimization Study (NCVS). BJS further collects law enforcement, prosecution, and corrections program data from nationally-representative samples, which by definition include data from only a small fraction of federally-recognized tribal justice agencies. The current method of collecting data from tribes involves obtaining their permission and building support through the education of justice personnel on unique data systems and processes. This often involves a lengthy process of repeat contacts to obtain information from multiple data agents. It further impacts data quality and completeness of information and is therefore inadequate to provide statistical inferences on the criminal justice system in Indian Country and among American Indians in general. In addition, there is limited tribal crime data and tribal affiliation information for American Indians adjudicated through federal and state criminal justice systems having jurisdiction in Indian Country or over American Indians.

Currently there are no base resources available for the proposed Indian country justice statistics efforts. The proposed statistical collection efforts for law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and victimization are new and will be the first dedicated federal efforts to collect data specific to Indian country and tribes.

The design and development of these data collection efforts would require pilot testing or a feasibility study of the proposed data collection procedures and frequency to balance the need for current and timely statistical data and quality of reported information. Following the initial iteration, the overall recurring biennial cost of collection would become relatively static. The expected budget or base funding would cover a two year period.

Impact on Performance

This program directly contributes to the DOJ's Strategic Objective 2.1: *Strengthen partnerships for safer communities and enhance the Nation's capacity to prevent, solve and control crime* and OJP's Strategic Objective 4.1: *Provide justice statistics and information to support justice policy and decision-making*.

This program will:

- Improve understanding of the administration of justice in Indian Country;
- Increase understanding of the experiences of American Indians in the criminal justice systems, including justice system organization, relevant jurisdictional issues; and
- Develop better case processing and adjudication statistical estimates.

Funding
(Dollars in Thousands)

Base Funding

FY 2009 Enacted				FY 2010 Enacted				FY 2011 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Personnel			\$0	

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$1,200	

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$1,200	\$1,200	
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$1,200	\$1,200	

4. Increase Requests by Item

Item Name: National Juvenile Delinquency Court Improvement Program

Budget Appropriation: Juvenile Justice Programs

Strategic Goals & Objectives: DOJ Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.1
OJP Strategic Goal 1, Objective 1.4

Organizational Program: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Program Increase*: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$13,000,000

(*Note: One position, one full-time equivalent (FTE), and related funding are requested within the Salaries and Expenses appropriation account.)

Description of Item

In FY 2011, OJP requests \$13.0 million for the National Juvenile Delinquency Court Improvement Program, which will be administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). In line with Administration priorities and Departmental strategic goals and objectives, the National Juvenile Delinquency Court Improvement Program builds on previous OJJDP court improvement programs that have included OJJDP's collaboration with the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and other national experts in the development of the *Juvenile Delinquency Guidelines: Improving Court Practice in Juvenile Delinquency Cases* and a Model Delinquency Court Improvement Program.

Delinquency court systems are plagued by a large number of cases; complex caseloads; insufficient appropriate training for judges and others; inadequate legal representation for parties, particularly children and youth; and disproportionate minority contact. Not to diminish the commitment and excellent work of so many working in our nation's juvenile and family courts, the inadequacies of our nation's delinquency court system impacts thousands of children and their families each day. In 2007, there were an estimated 2.18 million arrests of children. Given the high number of youth involved with the juvenile justice system, it is imperative that this nation support systemic reform efforts to ensure courts treat children and their families in a just and fair manner.

This initiative will create a grant/cooperative agreement program that will award grants to the highest judicial administrative authority in at least twenty states, the District of Columbia, commonwealth, and territories, as well as Indian and Alaska Native tribes, to implement the "Sixteen Key Principles of a Juvenile Delinquency Court of Excellence." Some of these principles include:

- Advocacy for change starts with judges; judges can challenge the different players in the system to be more collaborative, creative and individualized;
- Systems must be adequately staffed and funded;

- Youth must be represented; the public defender system underfunding is a problem, but we just have to get creative and seek other advocates; and
- Judges should ensure that dispositions are individualized; graduated dispositions with reinforcement and incentives.

The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges developed these principles in close consultation with OJJDP and an estimated 100 experts. The *Delinquency Guidelines* form the foundation for this initiative and are the standards by which state and local courts will measure their progress in implementing positive systemic reforms to juvenile courts. The guidelines address topics such as judicial leadership, effective case handling, legal representation of children, parental engagement, adequate staff, facilities, and program resources, and cross-cultural competency in the administration of justice.

As part of this initiative, grantees will perform the following:

- 1) Create a state advisory group comprised of judges, prosecutors, defense counsel, youth serving professionals, and others to oversee project development and implementation;
- 2) Identify issues of concern to their jurisdictions through a thorough examination of laws, practices and policies pertinent to courts' handling of juvenile delinquency cases during the assessment phase; and
- 3) Develop plans to address issues of concern with a focus on implementation of the "Key Principles of a Juvenile Delinquency Court of Excellence".

These key principles will provide guidance for the development of performance measures.

Funding will also be set aside for a national evaluation, initiated at the onset, which will measure the overall effectiveness of this initiative. In addition, a national training and technical assistance component (e.g., possible grant/cooperative agreement to a newly created National Resource Center on Juvenile Delinquency Court Improvement) will support individual court improvement efforts.

Justification

This initiative builds on OJJDP's previous court improvement programs designed to improve juvenile court improvement in delinquency and related cases. A primary emphasis of OJJDP's court improvement program will be to enhance the competency of judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and others to ensure the fair administration of justice. As reflected in the *Delinquency Guidelines* and recent research findings, it is imperative that this nation address the numerous, complex challenges faced by its juvenile and family courts.

Impact on Performance

This program directly supports DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1: *Strengthen partnerships for safer communities and enhance the Nation's capacity to prevent, solve, and control crime*. It also supports OJP's Strategic Objective 1.4: *Improve the effectiveness of juvenile justice systems*. OJJDP anticipates that funding for the OJJDP National Delinquency Court Improvement Project will result in:

- Improved prosecutorial handling of delinquency cases due to increased training and technical opportunities for judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and judicial support staff;
- Increased judicial administrator understanding of how to handle neglect and child abuse cases;
- Improved administration of juvenile justice as a result of new evidence-based programs and court improvement activities; and
- Cost-effectiveness improvements.

Funding
(Dollars in Thousands)

Base Funding

FY 2009 Enacted				FY 2010 Enacted				FY 2011 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

Personnel Increase Cost Summary*

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Personnel				

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$13,000	

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Increases*	0	0	0	\$0	\$13,000	\$13,000	
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$13,000	\$13,000	

*Please refer to the Salaries and Expenses account for details on the positions requested for this initiative.

4. Increase Requests by Item

Item Name: **Ensuring Fairness and Justice in the Criminal Justice System**

Budget Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

Strategic Goals & Objectives: DOJ Strategic Goal 3, Objective 3.6
OJP Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.1

Organizational Program Bureau of Justice Assistance

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

(*Note: Two positions, two full-time equivalents (FTE), and related funding are requested within the Salaries and Expenses appropriation account.)

Description of Item

In FY 2011, OJP requests \$5.0 million for the new Ensuring Fairness and Justice in the Criminal Justice System program, which will assist state, local, and tribal governments in ensuring fairness and justice in the criminal justice system and reducing recidivism through effective reentry programs. It will award demonstration grants, develop training curricula and hands-on tools, conduct trainings, and provide technical assistance to assist state and local court systems to develop and implement innovative, effective reentry initiatives tailored to meet their specific needs.

This program is based on the premise that, in order to reform criminal justice in America and to ensure fairness throughout the justice system, the “front end” of the justice system must be included in reform efforts. Judges have confirmed this view in saying that unless the nation addresses the flow of cases coming into the justice system, courts will continue to be overwhelmed by the growing volume of criminal cases. Reform must be comprehensive and include the front end of the system.

Funding will support the following activities:

- Community Prosecution Demonstration Program (\$1.0 million). This program will provide grant funding, training, and technical assistance to selected sites to help them implement innovative strategies (such as community prosecution programs) to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of state, local, and tribal criminal justice systems;
- Judicial Training Program (\$0.5 million). This program will provide training to judges and other court personnel to assist them in improving court management and operations, implement more equitable sentencing practices, and enhance court security;

- Prosecutor/Defender Training Program (\$0.5 million). This program will provide training to prosecutors and defense attorneys to reduce disparities in criminal charging among minority populations and help them address the “CSI effect” and other issues surrounding juror bias;
- Pretrial Strategies Program (\$0.8 million). This program will provide grant funding, training, and technical assistance to selected sites to support innovative pretrial release and problem-solving courts strategies that help courts manage their caseload, protect the public, and reduce recidivism;
- Technology/Information Sharing Projects (\$1.0 million). This funding will support efforts to improve the efficiency of state, local, and tribal courts through enhanced information technology and information sharing;
- Local Justice Reinvestment Strategies (\$0.7 million). This funding will support collaborative efforts between OJP, selected national criminal justice organizations, and local governments to help them implement justice reinvestment strategies. Justice reinvestment strategies are designed to help jurisdictions identify corrections system cost savings. These savings are then used to support services and programming that will reduce criminal recidivism and allow them to build capacity within their community-based justice systems; and
- Research (\$0.5 million). This funding will support research focused on identifying evidence-based best practices for court operations and reentry programs as well as training and technical assistance to assist state and local jurisdictions implement best practices to improve their criminal justice systems.

By bringing together projects that simultaneously address both the court and correctional systems, OJP will be able to promote reforms that will not only improve fairness within the criminal justice system, but also improve its capacity to protect society, improve outcome for offenders, and prevent crime by reducing criminal recidivism among ex-offenders. The research findings and best practices developed by this initiative also will benefit reentry programs throughout the nation as state, local, and tribal governments seek to expand and improve their reentry programs as a means of improving justice outcomes and controlling justice-related expenditures.

Justification

OJP has for many years made increasing fairness and public trust in the justice system a priority. Through limited investments in innovative initiatives such as problem-solving courts, community prosecution, and reentry efforts, it has helped jurisdictions realize measurable gains in public trust while at the same time increasing capacity and reducing crime. However, much more needs to be done. This initiative begins to address the social context underlying America’s criminal justice and corrections policies, in order to break the cycle of successive involvement of generations of offenders in the criminal justice system and reduce recidivism.

It is time for an integrated approach to justice reform - an approach that engages the criminal justice community and promotes multidisciplinary collaboration and training to share perspectives on issues that fuel recidivism, which will advance public safety by decreasing the likelihood that a person will engage in risky, criminal behavior. This approach, especially with regard to policy decisions and resource allocations, ensures that communities utilize a limited pool of available resources effectively in order to address the social and economic issues inherent in the cycle of incarceration.

This proposal takes on the criminal justice life cycle, from pretrial risk assessments and pre-adjudication diversion initiatives that address incarceration differently to addressing fairness and recidivism in the system through community-oriented justice and ending at the back end of the system by effectively addressing reentry. These efforts are aimed at shifting the state, local, and tribal criminal justice systems toward community-strengthening investments, instead of increased incarceration. The criminal justice system is intrinsically linked; in order to look at making one section of the system work well, it is necessary to look at the entire process, which over time, will ensure fairness and justice in the system.

OJP will request additional funding for this initiative in FY 2012 to continue efforts to build these critical resources to ensure fairness in our nation's courts and correctional systems.

Impact on Performance

This program directly supports DOJ's Strategic Objective 3.6: *Promote and strengthen innovative strategies in the administration of state and local justice systems*; and OJP's Strategic Objective 2.1: *Improve the adjudication of state, local, and tribal laws*.

The Ensuring Fairness and Justice in the Criminal Justice System initiative will:

- Assist state, local, and tribal governments with the development of evidence based practices to include problem-solving initiatives, to ensure fairness and justice in the criminal justice system while reducing recidivism through effective reentry programs; and
- Assist with the implementation of effective reentry initiatives tailored to the specific needs of state and local court systems through training and technical assistance opportunities.

Funding
(Dollars in Thousands)

Base Funding

FY 2009 Enacted				FY 2010 Enacted				FY 2011 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

Personnel Increase Cost Summary*

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Personnel				

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$5,000	

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Increases*	0	0	0	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000	
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000	

*Please refer to the Salaries and Expenses account for details on the positions requested for this initiative.

4. Increase Requests by Item

Item Name:	Crime Victims Fund
Budget Appropriation:	Crime Victims Fund
Strategic Goal & Objective:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3, Objective 3.7 OJP Strategic Goal 3, Objectives 3.1 and 3.2
Organizational Program:	Office for Victims of Crime
Program Increase:	Positions <u>0</u> FTE <u>0</u> Dollars <u>+\$95,000,000</u>

Description of Item

In FY 2011, the Administration requests an additional \$95.0 million from the Crime Victims Fund (CVF) for a requested obligation cap of \$800.0 million. These additional funds will support programs to assist victims of violence against women, including grants to support domestic violence shelters, rape crisis shelters and provide transitional housing assistance and other needed services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. By statute, the resources available under the CVF are administered by the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC).

Justification

In spite of recent efforts to openly discuss and address it, domestic violence is still a serious problem in the United States. According to the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, one out of every four American women will experience domestic violence at some point in her life; every year, approximately 1.3 million women are victims of domestic violence. Since the passage of the Violence Against Women Act in 1994, OJP has worked closely with the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) to support a variety of programs designed to assist victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking and hold offenders accountable for their actions.

Providing support for programs targeting victims of violence against women from the CVF will provide a reliable source of funds that will enable the Department of Justice to help state, local, tribal, and nonprofit organizations improve and expand their crime victims' assistance programs. Under this proposal, \$100.0 million would be allotted to a new discretionary grant for victims of violence against women within the CVF. OJP's OVC will administer the funding, and coordinate with OVW to avoid duplication of funding efforts and ensure that funding is directed to areas of greatest need.

Funding programs targeting victims of violence against women is consistent with the purpose of the CVF and will ensure that additional funding is directed to critical services and support for the victims of this crime. Thanks to robust collections by the federal courts in recent years, it is possible to raise the total appropriations cap for the CVF without threatening its stability in future years.

Of the total \$800.0 million request, \$59.4 million has been included for the Executive Office of United States Attorneys (EOUSA) victim-witness and victim assistance staff (\$32.6 million), the Federal Victim Notification System (\$5.4 million), and the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) (\$21.4 million). This funding will support 139 additional EOUSA victim-witness coordinator and victim-witness support positions, including 30 victim-witness positions targeted to Indian Country, as well as 33 additional victim witness specialist positions for the FBI. These staff are reflected in the EOUSA and FBI budgets.

Impact on Performance

This program supports DOJ Strategic Objective 3.7: *Uphold the rights and improve services to America's crime victims*; and OJP Strategic Objective 3.1: *Provide compensation and services for victims and their survivors*, and OJP Strategic Objective 3.2: *Increase participation of victims in the justice process*.

CVF was established to address the need for victim services programs and assist state, local, and tribal governments in providing appropriate services to their communities. This increase will:

- Increase the nation's capacity to respond to the needs of crime victims, including victims of violence against women;
- Increase offender accountability;
- Provide grants to support domestic violence shelters and rape crisis centers;
- Provide transitional housing assistance and other vital services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking; and
- Increase resources available for victims in Indian Country and high crime areas.

Funding
(Dollars in Thousands)

Base Funding

FY 2009 Enacted				FY 2010 Enacted				FY 2011 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$635,000				\$705,000				\$800,000

Personnel Increase Cost Summary*

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Personnel				

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$95,000	

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$705,000	\$705,000	
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$95,000	\$95,000	
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$800,000	\$800,000	

4. Increase Requests by Item

Item Name:	Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository
Budget Appropriation:	Justice Assistance
Strategic Goals & Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3, Objective 3.6 OJP Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.1
Organizational Program	National Institute of Justice
Program Increase:	Positions <u>0</u> FTE <u>0</u> Dollars <u>+\$1,000,000</u>

Description of Item

In FY 2011, OJP requests \$1.0 million, to be administered by NIJ, for a new Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository, likely to be entitled the “Crime Solutions Resource Center.” The Clearinghouse/Repository is intended to provide practitioners and policymakers with a single, credible, online source for evidence-based information on what works and what is promising in criminal and juvenile justice policy and practice.

The need to share the results of evidence-based research within the criminal justice community to learn “what works” has been widely acknowledged by government agencies, academic researchers and professional organizations as an essential step toward improving the effectiveness and efficiency of these programs.

The Clearinghouse/Repository will identify programs and practices that have been proven to work. In addition, it will identify programs and practices that, while not proven to work, demonstrate promise and merit further exploration. The Clearinghouse/ Repository will be user-friendly, providing information in clear, concise, accessible language. It will have multiple points of access or “views,” so that users can choose how best to access material.

Justification

The Clearinghouse/Repository will provide reliable, easily accessible, evidence-based information to support research, budgetary, and program development decisions at the federal, state and local level. The Clearinghouse/Repository will assist DOJ staff, state, tribal, and local officials, community organizations and criminal justice professionals seeking to:

- Identify and separate programs and practices that are effective or promising from those that are not;
- Inform criminal justice research, development and dissemination;
- Educate the public regarding what constitutes effective and promising criminal and juvenile justice policy; and

- Establish clear definitions of effectiveness as well as standards of evidence to guide program investment.

Impact on Performance

This program contributes to DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: *Improve the crime fighting and criminal justice capabilities of State, tribal, and local governments*; and OJP Strategic Objective 2.1: *Improve the adjudication of state, local, and tribal laws*. The Clearinghouse/Repository will help meet strategic goals of the Department of Justice and the White House. The DOJ Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2007-2012 recommends the dissemination of information regarding effective criminal justice programs as a major strategy to meet the Department's objective of reducing crime and violence.

Funding
(Dollars in Thousands)

Base Funding

FY 2009 Enacted				FY 2010 Enacted				FY 2011 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Personnel				

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$1,000	

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$1,000	\$1,000	
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$1,000	\$1,000	

4. Increase Requests by Item

Item Name: State and Local Assistance Help Desk and Diagnostic Center

Budget Appropriation: Justice Assistance

Strategic Goals & Objectives DOJ Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.1
OJP Strategic Goal 1, Objective 1.3

Organizational Program: Bureau of Justice Assistance

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$6,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2011, OJP requests \$6.0 million to establish a Crime Reduction and Prevention Diagnostic Center (CRPD Center). Working in tandem with the proposed Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository, the CRPD Center will provide a “one-stop shop” for jurisdictions seeking assistance in developing, and implementing evidence-based strategies to combat crime at the state, local, and tribal levels.

The CRPD Center will provide expert consultation, diagnosis, treatment recommendations, as well as “aftercare” to local justice agencies and community leaders seeking solutions to persistent public safety problems. It also will serve as a triage point to direct jurisdictions to existing technical assistance and training resources in OJP, the Community Oriented Policing Services Office and the Office on Violence Against Women. Taking into account local conditions on the ground, the CRPD will encourage established evidence-based strategies, and, where appropriate, encouraging evidence-generating innovative approaches. The scope and complexity of the analysis, proposed strategies, and “aftercare” measures will be scalable to the nature and scope of the local crime problem, its urgency, and the level of resources available.

Justification

The CRPD Center gives communities battling crime problems an expert resource for diagnosing the problem and devising strategies to respond effectively. It also provides assistance and “aftercare” resources to help ensure long-term success in reducing, eliminating, and preventing crime.

When we don’t feel well, we go to doctors who can diagnose our symptoms and prescribe treatments. Where do we go when our community is riddled with violence? Who helps identify the source of the problem and prescribes effective interventions?

When treating complex problems, it is wise to seek professional assistance. This is as true for public safety problems as for personal health problems. While the analogies are necessarily inexact – the CRPD will not “fix” a city’s crime problems – the CRPD Center can play a critical role in assessing a jurisdiction’s problems and figuring out not only what the issues are, but also what can be done to help address them.

This initiative will establish a resource within OJP to provide the “one-stop” diagnostic, problem-solving, and “aftercare” resources to help local communities identify, respond to, and begin to solve persistent public safety problems like gun violence, jail violence, gang homicides, truancy, prisoner reentry, school violence, neighborhood disorder, or open-air drug markets.

Initially, it is estimated that the Center will provide diagnostic and strategic assistance to 25-35 communities each year. Later, as its capabilities are developed, OJP anticipates providing evidence-based crime-fighting assistance to more than 100 communities nationwide annually through this initiative.

Impact on Performance

This program directly supports DOJ’s Strategic Objective 2.1: *Strengthen partnerships for safer communities and enhance the Nation’s capacity to prevent, solve, and control crime* and OJP’s Strategic Objective 1.3: *Increase the availability and use of technological resources for combating crime*. This project will enable OJP to deliver needed expertise to local jurisdictions to diagnose crime problems, to match needed services and strategies, to provide technical assistance for implementing evidence-based crime-fighting strategies, and to provide local support for long-term success.

The CRPD Center will constitute the natural evolution of 21st century federal assistance to local jurisdictions to combat crime. Drawing on the statistical, research, and assistance OJP already provides, the CRPD Center will help communities reduce and prevent crime.

Funding
(Dollars in Thousands)

Base Funding

FY 2009 Enacted				FY 2010 Enacted				FY 2011 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Personnel				

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$6,000	

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Increases*	0	0	0	\$0	\$6,000	\$6,000	
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$6,000	\$6,000	

4. Increase Requests by Item

Item Name:	Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement
Strategic Goals & Objectives	DOJ Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.1 OJP Strategic Goal 1, Objective 1.1
Organizational Program:	Community Capacity Development Office
Program Increase:	Positions <u>0</u> FTE <u>0</u> Dollars <u>+\$40,000,000</u>

Description of Item

In FY 2011, OJP requests \$40.0 million for the new Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation program, which will be administered by the Community Capacity Development Office (CCDO). Building on concepts employed in the Weed and Seed Program, this new program will support the Administration's place-based programs by providing demonstration grants in selected communities to support innovative, evidence-based approaches to fighting crime and improving public safety. The program will be coordinated with the Department of Housing and Urban Development and other agencies, supporting an interagency initiative on Neighborhood Revitalization.

Justification

Many persistent crime and public safety problems (such as gang activity) cannot be addressed by law enforcement alone. These issues require a comprehensive interagency approach that enables law enforcement, schools, social services agencies, and community organizations to address both the public safety problem and its underlying causes. Recent research findings in areas such as community violence prevention and community policing have demonstrated that law enforcement or crime prevention efforts tailored to address particular problems in a defined area often achieve much better results than more general efforts targeting broader areas. The Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program will build on these findings by encouraging communities to develop and implement innovative public safety initiatives using evidence-based program strategies in order to develop new programs that can be replicated in other locations.

This new program will build upon CCDO's current infrastructure which supports communities that combine law enforcement, community policing, prevention, intervention, and treatment, and neighborhood restoration. The new initiative will promote interagency collaboration and enable CCDO to work with new and existing partners to further stabilize communities in need.

Impact on Performance

This initiative directly aligns with DOJ's Strategic Objective 2.1: *Strengthen partnerships for safer communities and enhance the Nation's capacity to prevent, solve, and control crime*; and OJP's Strategic Objective 1.1: *Improve policing and prosecution effectiveness*, by providing financial resources and capacity building assistance to localities and their partners enabling them to undertake comprehensive, coordinated strategies to address public safety problems and their

underlying causes. Rather than using a single topic or single strategy approach, this flexible program will encourage collaboration across governmental agencies and various community stakeholders. Designed as an interagency approach the Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program will promote organizational and resource efficiency. As a result of this initiative, community-police cooperation will improve, intergovernmental communication and coordination will be enhanced, and serious/violent crime in highly impacted neighborhoods will be reduced.

Funding
(Dollars in Thousands)

Base Funding

FY 2009 Enacted				FY 2010 Enacted				FY 2011 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Personnel				

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$40,000	

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Increases*	0	0	0	\$0	\$40,000	\$40,000	
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$40,000	\$40,000	

4. Increase Requests by Item

Item Name:	Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiatives
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Strategic Goal & Objective:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.4 OJP Strategic Goal 1, Objective 1.4
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Program Increase:	Positions <u>0</u> FTE <u>0</u> Dollars <u>+\$15,000,000</u>

Description of Item

The Administration requests an additional \$15.0 million for the Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiatives program, which will build on the lessons learned from violence reduction strategies that have been implemented in several cities. Public health research of the last decade shows success in those programs which have focused not only managing incidents of gang violence but include pro-active interventions to prevent further retaliatory gang activity. This program, to be administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, will assist state, local, and tribal governments in developing and implementing community-based violence reduction strategies.

Justification

The Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiatives program implements a community-based strategy to prevent youth violence and has been proven effective. This initiative will approach violence in a fundamentally different way than other violence reduction efforts. The initiative is adapted from the best violence reduction work of several cities and the public health research of the last several decades. The program will provide grants to community-based organizations to focus on street-level outreach, conflict mediation, and the changing of community norms to reduce violence, particularly shootings.

Proven community-based violence reduction initiatives rely on highly trained outreach workers and violence interrupters, faith leader, and other community leaders to intervene in conflicts, or potential conflicts, and promote alternatives to violence. The program also involves cooperation with police and other local, state, and federal agencies and depends heavily on a strong public education campaign to change acceptable community norms about violence. Finally, it calls for the strengthening of communities so they have the capacity to exercise informal social control and to mobilize forces – from businesses to faith leaders, residents, and others – so they all work in concert to reverse the epidemic of violence that has been with us for too long.

Under this program, grant funding will be available to state, local, and tribal criminal justice agencies to support this evidence-based model. By helping communities address conflicts, or potential conflicts, and promoting alternatives to violence, the program will help state, local, and tribal governments improve public safety, reduce gun violence, decrease retaliatory murders, make shooting “hot spots” cooler, and effectively help the highest risk youth.

Core components of proven community-based violence reduction strategies include:

- Street-level outreach
- Public education
- Community mobilization
- Faith leader involvement
- Police participation

Impact on Performance

This program supports DOJ Strategic Objective 3.6: *Promote and strengthen innovative strategies in the administration of state and local justice systems*; and OJP Strategic Objective 1.4: *Improve the effectiveness of juvenile justice systems*.

Funding
(Dollars in Thousands)

Base Funding

FY 2009 Enacted				FY 2010 Enacted				FY 2011 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$10,000				\$10,000

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Personnel				

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$15,000	

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000	
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000	
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$25,000	\$25,000	

4. Increase Requests by Item

Item Name:	Drug, Mental Health, and Problem Solving Courts
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Strategic Goals & Objectives	DOJ Strategic Goal 3, Objective 3.6 OJP Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.1
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Program Increase:	Positions <u>0</u> FTE <u>0</u> Dollars <u>+\$0</u>

Description of Item

In FY 2011, OJP proposes to consolidate two successful OJP programs – the Drug Court and Mentally Ill Offender Act programs – into a single new program, the Drug, Mental Health and Problem Solving Courts program. (No additional funding or personnel are being requested for this new program.) This consolidation will allow OJP increased flexibility in funding innovative projects and help state, local, and tribal governments develop and implement evidence-based problem solving courts strategies to address their unique needs.

Under this initiative, grant funding will be available to state, local, and tribal criminal justice agencies to support:

- Drug courts,
- Mental health courts, and
- Development and implementation of problem solving courts strategies to address unique local concerns.

Justification

Many of today's court cases - such as domestic violence, drug possession, and a variety of misdemeanor and/or non-violent quality of life offenses - involve individuals with medical, psychological, and social problems such as poor housing, addictions, or lack of access to mental health treatment. These cases are increasing in number and pose particular challenges for courts, both large and small. Traditional court processes were designed to ensure fairness in decision-making. They were not designed to address the underlying social and psychological issues that lead these cases to court. Although individual cases are disposed, they are not truly resolved because the underlying issues are not addressed; often resulting in problems resurfacing as new cases. On the whole, these offenders have spent significant time behind bars; demonstrate co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders; lack employment history; and are without the critical social support services from family, church, and the community.

This program will assist state, local, and tribal governments in developing evidence-based, multi-faceted strategies that bring courts together with other criminal justice, social services, and public health agencies to develop system-wide responses to offenders affected by problems discussed above. These strategies will emphasize collaboration among federal, state, and local agencies and the development of efficient, coordinated responses to offenders needs. A well-known example of a problem-solving court is a drug court, which aims to divert substance-abusing offenders from incarceration and into treatment programs that will stem reoffending behavior. By helping offenders address the medical, psychological, and social problems contributing to their criminal behavior, the Problem Solving Courts initiative will help state, local, and tribal governments improve public safety, reduce criminal recidivism, and assist offenders in successfully reentering society following their release.

The Drug Court program provides grants to state, local, and tribal criminal justice agencies to help plan, implement, and improve drug court programs. Drug courts are a coordinated effort of the judiciary, prosecution, defense, probation, law enforcement, mental health, social service, and treatment communities to reduce crime committed by drug-involved offenders.

The Mentally Ill Offender Act program assists state, local, and tribal criminal justice agencies in working with mental health, substance abuse, housing, and related systems to decrease recidivism of mentally ill offenders, thus improving public safety and public health.

Combining these two programs will provide greater flexibility to OJP and its grantees, resulting in the best possible use of the limited funds available to support problem solving courts. OJP will be able to fund innovative problem solving courts proposals that do not fit neatly into the categories of drug courts or mental health courts and will be able to promote the adoption of the latest evidence-based strategies at the state, local, and tribal levels. OJP grant recipients will benefit from having increased freedom to design problem solving courts that are customized to meet their specific needs, rather than having to focus specifically on substance abuse or mental health issues.

Impact on Performance

This program directly supports DOJ's Strategic Objective 3.6: *Promote and strengthen innovative strategies in the administration of state and local justice systems*; and OJP's Strategic Objective 2.1: *Improve the adjudication of state, local, and tribal laws*. Problem solving courts result in creative, alternative methods of keeping nonviolent offenders out of the corrections system. By treating offenders for the substance abuse, mental health, or other issues, courts are getting to the root of the problem and preventing further offending. Problem solving courts reduce recidivism and decrease the burden in the overcrowded court system.

Funding

(Dollars in Thousands)

Base Funding

FY 2009 Enacted *				FY 2010 Enacted *				FY 2011 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$50,000				\$57,000				\$57,000

* The enacted amounts displayed above combine enacted funding for the Drug Court and the Mentally Ill Offender Act programs for comparative purposes. In FY 2009, the Drug Court Program was funded at \$40.0 million and the Mentally Ill Offender Act was funded at \$10.0 million. In FY 2010, these programs were funded at \$45.0 million and \$12.0 million, respectively.

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Personnel				

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$0	

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$57,000	\$57,000	
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$57,000	\$57,000	

4. Program Requests by Item

Item Name: **Building Capacity to Support Rigorous Evaluation**

Budget Appropriation: Justice Assistance

Strategic Goals & Objectives: DOJ Strategic Goal 3, Objective 3.6
OJP Strategic Goal 4, Objective 4.2

Organizational Program: National Institute of Justice

Program Increase: Positions 2 FTE 1 Dollars \$500,000

*Please note that this request for two positions and one FTE is in addition to the request for positions and FTE within the Salaries and Expenses account (see page 157).

Description of Item

In FY 2011, OJP requests an annual increase of \$500,000 to expand evaluation capacity at the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) through the addition of two full time positions: a Senior Evaluation Advisor and a Visiting Evaluation Fellow. As part of the Administration's government-wide initiative to strengthen program evaluation, this initiative is one of 23 evaluation proposals specifically approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for FY 2011 to strengthen the quality and rigor of Federal program evaluation. The funds will be used for salaries and expenses, and related travel and meeting expenses.

Both positions will be used to support rigorous evaluation of criminal and juvenile justice programs and policies of national importance. The positions will be filled through a competitive process. It is anticipated that the Senior Evaluation Advisor and Visiting Evaluation Fellow will work closely with one another in support of the mission of NIJ.

Senior Evaluation Advisor: The full time Senior Evaluation Advisor will provide continuity and ongoing oversight of evaluation activities, including projects that frequently span two to five years. This position will help to integrate evaluation practices as they relate to the science and technology investments of NIJ. In addition, they will provide technical expertise to the OJP components and DOJ agencies beyond OJP, such as the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (BATFE), and the Executive Office of U.S. Attorneys (EOUSA). As a career employee at the GS15 level, the Senior Evaluation Advisor will be well positioned to build and maintain partnerships with other federal agencies.

Visiting Evaluation Fellow: The Visiting Evaluation Fellow will be appointed for a term of 12-months. This position is designed to bring cutting-edge knowledge from the field of program evaluation to the planning and management of new and ongoing evaluation activities within NIJ. At a minimum, the Fellow will be expected to produce one peer-reviewed manuscript or NIJ publication which would focus on evaluation issues, such as a specific evaluation study currently being conducted by the NIJ, or the relationship between evaluation and the development of policy and practice. During the one year term at NIJ, the Visiting Evaluation Fellow may conduct short term evaluation studies of national significance.

Funding also is requested to support related travel, meeting expenses, and conference attendance. The direct engagement with ongoing research aids in the continued understanding of the complexities underlying rigorous evaluation.

Justification

Within OJP, NIJ is the primary component with authority to conduct research and program evaluation. NIJ's research and evaluation authority includes juvenile and criminal justice issues at the state, local, and tribal levels, but also extends to federal criminal justice activities. NIJ has a proven track record of conducting rigorous, independent research and evaluation on justice issues relevant to the criminal justice system.

As the primary research arm of the DOJ, NIJ would benefit greatly from the opportunity to increase its evaluation capacity as a means for improving the quantity, quality, and utility of evaluation in the fields of juvenile and criminal justice at the federal, state, local, and tribal levels.

Impact on Performance

This program contributes to DOJ Strategic Objective 3.6: *Promote and strengthen innovative strategies in the administration of state and local justice systems;* and OJP Strategic Objective 4.2: *Conduct research that supports and advances justice policy, decision making, and program evaluation.*

Expanding the evaluation capacity at NIJ will enhance the agency's ability to assess those programs, services, and strategies that directly impact the policy and practice of state and local criminal justice agencies. The acquisition of personnel with research and methods expertise will better inform current evaluation practices and will provide criminal justice agencies with important information about performance and organizational-level outcome measures. The creation of improved standards and methods for evaluation, for example, operational, programmatic, and/or technological evaluations, will contribute to the field at large by providing a model for evaluation for use by federal and other relevant partners.

Funding
(Dollars in Thousands)

Base Funding

FY 2009 Enacted				FY 2010 Enacted				FY 2011 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

Personnel Increase Cost Summary*

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Personnel				

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$500	

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Increases*	0	0	0	\$0	\$500	\$500	
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$500	\$500	

*Please note that this request for two positions and one FTE is in addition to the request for positions and FTE within the Salaries and Expenses account (see page 155). These positions and FTE are included in the totals presented for the Salaries and Expenses account, but will be supported by the funds requested above.

4. Program Requests by Item

Item Name: **Evaluation of the Bureau of Prisons Inmate Reentry Programs**

Budget Appropriation: Justice Assistance

Strategic Goals & Objectives: DOJ Strategic Goal 3, Objective 3.6
OJP Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.2

Organizational Program: National Institute of Justice

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$1,300,000

Description of Item

In FY 2011, OJP requests \$1.3 million to enhance ongoing evaluation research in the field of reentry programming. As part of the Administration's government-wide initiative to strengthen program evaluation, this study is one of 23 evaluation proposals specifically approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for FY 2011 to strengthen the quality and rigor of Federal program evaluation. As the primary research arm of the Department of Justice, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), will design and lead an inmate reentry evaluation in collaboration with the Bureau of Prisons (BOP). NIJ will draw on earlier evaluation work on prisoner reentry conducted by other federal research agencies. Funding will be used to assess correctional programs which are designed to improve inmate reentry and thereby enhance public safety.

To aid in informing policy-makers and practitioners in the field of reentry, NIJ has made a considerable investment in reentry research. However, few evaluations have examined BOP reentry programs. The requested funding will be used by NIJ to measure the effectiveness of BOP reentry programs on rates of recidivism. The four reentry programs include: Federal Prison Industries; educational programs; cognitive restructuring programs; and residential faith-based programs.

In FY 2011, NIJ will work collaboratively with its federal partners on a directed solicitation with the primary goal of evaluating reentry programming in the BOP. The focus of the evaluation will be to determine whether the programs accomplished the goals set forth in the solicitation, specifically where BOP reentry programs were successful in significantly reducing recidivism among former Federal offenders. NIJ will collaborate with its partners in the development of the solicitation and establishment of the standards used for a scientific evaluation, employing an experimental or rigorous experimental research design.

The program evaluation results will be instrumental in directing the Bureau's future reentry efforts. Specifically, they will provide insight into what works and for whom, thereby informing policy and practice on a national scale.

Justification

To ensure the study is well designed and implemented, OJP will work with evaluation experts at OMB and the Council of Economic Advisers, as well as Federal partners on inmate reentry issues such as the Department of Labor, during the planning, design, and implementation of the study. OJP is committed to promoting strong, independent evaluation that can inform policy and program management decisions and will post the status and findings of this and other important evaluations publicly available online.

Reentry into society is a reality for a large majority of men and women who are housed in our nation's prisons and jails. Recent reports by the PEW Foundation, other public policy organizations, and various government agencies support the argument that reentry programming is a necessary component of offender management and corrections. A continued focus on reentry program evaluation will further the mission of NIJ and the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) interest in supporting rigorous research evaluations.

Impact on Performance

This program contributes to DOJ's Strategic Objective 3.6: *Promote and strengthen innovative strategies in the administration of state and local justice systems*; and OJP's Strategic Objective 2.2: *Improve corrections and improve recidivism*.

A renewed focus on the federal reentry process will build upon existing research by adding a new lens through which to compare and contrast the reentry process at the state, local, and federal levels. Funding for this evaluation effort will provide NIJ the opportunity to provide its constituents with a more comprehensive response to the increasing number of people who are released from prison and jail and returning to communities.

Funding
(Dollars in Thousands)

Base Funding

FY 2009 Enacted				FY 2010 Enacted				FY 2011 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$0

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Personnel				

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2011 Request (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$1,300	

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2012 Net Annualization (Change from 2011) (\$000)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$1,300	\$1,300	
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$1,300	\$1,300	

VII. Program Offsets by Item – N/A

VIII. Exhibits