



Office of Justice Programs (OJP)

FY 2016 Budget Request At A Glance	
FY 2015 Enacted:	\$4,051.8 million (717 positions)
Program Changes:	\$1,301.9 million
FY 2016 Budget Request:	\$2,749.9 million (763 positions)
Change From FY 2015 Enacted:	\$1,301.9 million (32.1%) (46 positions)

Mission:

The mission of OJP is to increase public safety and improve the fair administration of justice across America through innovative leadership and programs. OJP strives to make the nation's criminal and juvenile justice systems more responsive to the needs of state, local, and tribal governments and their citizens. It does this by partnering with federal, state, and local agencies, as well as national, community- and faith-based organizations, to develop, operate, and evaluate a wide range of criminal and juvenile justice programs.

Organization:

OJP is headed by an Assistant Attorney General (AAG) who promotes coordination among OJP bureaus and offices. OJP has five component bureaus: the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), and the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC). Additionally, OJP has one program office, the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART). The AAG is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. All other OJP bureau heads are presidentially appointed.

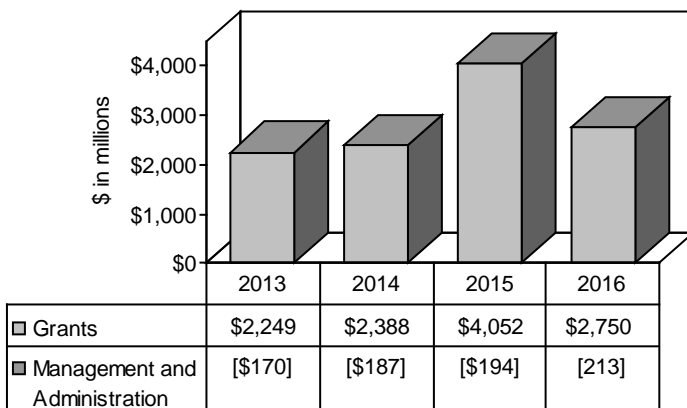
Resources:

The FY 2016 Budget request for OJP totals \$2,749.9 million, which is a 32.1% increase over the FY 2015 Enacted level.

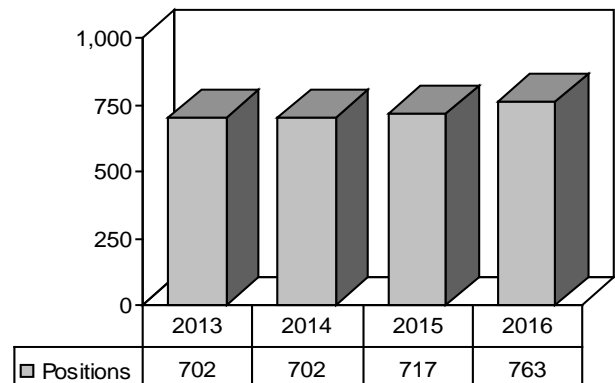
Personnel:

The OJP's direct positions for FY 2016 total 763 positions. OJP's FY 2016 request includes an increase of 46 positions over the FY 2015 Enacted level of 717 positions.

Funding (FY 2013 - 2016)



Personnel (FY 2013 - 2016)



FY 2016 Strategy:

Although OJP does not directly carry out law enforcement and justice activities, its role is to work in partnership with the justice community to identify and address the most pressing challenges confronting the justice system and provide high quality knowledge through innovative research and development.

OJP's top priorities include fighting violent crime, staying "smart on crime," reducing unnecessary confinement, preventing and treating youth violence, responding to the needs of victims, supporting tribal justice systems, and improving indigent defense.

Crime and the ability to respond effectively to it continue to be major challenges for many communities. OJP promotes multi-jurisdictional, multi-divisional, and multi-disciplinary programs and partnerships that increase the capacity of communities to prevent and control serious crime problems. The Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (Byrne JAG) and Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Programs provide a flexible source of funding that helps state, local, and tribal governments address all forms of serious crime and promote evidence-based and "smart policing and prosecution" strategies. The Byrne JAG program also supports the VALOR Initiative, which provides multi-level training to promote a culture of safety within state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies that will help to save officers' lives by better preparing them for the violent situations they may face in the line of duty. The National Criminal History Improvement Program provides resources to help 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.

OJP promotes innovation and the adoption of evidence-based practices throughout the nation's criminal justice systems through the Justice Reinvestment Initiative and the Smart Policing, Smart Prosecution, and Smart Probation programs (funded under the Byrne JAG and Second Chance Act Programs, respectively). OJP is also supporting the development and widespread adoption of evidence-based programs through the work of the NIJ and BJS, its CrimeSolutions.gov website, the work of the National Commission on Forensic Science (supported by the Forensic Science Program created in FY 2014), and the State and Local Assistance Help Desk and Diagnostic Center.

OJP also plays a leading role in the Department's efforts to address another justice system priority – improving access to justice throughout the nation's criminal and juvenile justice system. Many Americans who appear in court to address significant life-altering events — such as foreclosure proceedings or child custody cases— do so without a lawyer. Although more than 50 million Americans technically qualify for federally funded legal assistance, over half of those who seek such assistance are turned away due to lack of funding. The Attorney General's Access to Justice Initiative (ATJ) is promoting a wide array of programs and policy initiatives throughout the Department aimed at eliminating barriers that prevent people from understanding and exercising their rights, ensuring fair and just outcomes for all parties involved in the criminal or juvenile justice system, and improving the efficiency of the justice system to reduce costs and improve outcomes. In FY 2016, OJP is requesting continued funding for six ATJ initiatives originally proposed in the FY 2015 President's Budget, which will support state, local, and tribal

efforts to improve indigent defense services, expand civil legal aid programs, and strengthen the relationships between communities and their criminal justice systems through a focus on procedural justice issues.

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 promotes the development and implementation of evidence-based prisoner reentry programs that improve outcomes for offenders and reduce unnecessary confinement, which imposes significant social and economic costs on the American public without improving public safety. In addition to the Second Chance Act program (which supports reentry program implementation at the state, local, and tribal levels), OJP is committed to testing and developing new evidence-based reentry strategies through, for example, the Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement Program.

OJP is working to improve positive life outcomes for all youth and to prevent and reduce youth involvement in the juvenile and criminal justice system by addressing specific risk and protective factors associated with the likelihood of their involvement in the juvenile and criminal justice systems. The recidivism rate among juveniles following release from secure or other residential placement remains alarmingly high. OJP strives to strengthen the capability and capacity of our juvenile justice system to confront these challenges through prevention and intervention. OJP supports ongoing efforts to strengthen and reform the nation's juvenile justice system, expand the use of alternatives to incarceration in appropriate cases, and encourage the adoption of evidence-based programs and policies through the Part B: Formula Grants and Juvenile accountability Block Grants Programs. OJP also works closely with its state, local and tribal partners through programs, such as the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention and the Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence Program, to develop innovative solutions that meet the changing needs and evolving juvenile justice challenges.

Assisting victims of crime and improving the way the nation's criminal justice system responds to victims' needs is another top priority for OJP. Through the Crime Victims Fund, OJP supports 53 crime victim's compensation and services programs in every U.S. state, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, as well as over 4,500 victim assistance programs throughout the U.S. In FY 2016, OJP is requesting funding to continue implementing the Vision 21 strategy, which is a strategic plan that addresses the need for more victim-related data, research and program evaluation; holistic legal assistance for crime victims; resources for tribal victims; and capacity building to provide technology- and evidence-based training and technical assistance to help state, local, and tribal victims compensation and services programs meet the challenges of the 21st century.

FY 2016 Program Changes:

Research, Evaluation, and Statistics

National Institute of Justice (NIJ): An increase of \$16.5 million is requested for the NIJ for a total of \$52.5 million. Of this increase, \$5.0 million will support a new Collecting Digital Evidence initiative that will support the development of new technology to help investigators and prosecutors collect, preserve and analyze digital evidence from large-scale computer systems and networks. Included within this total is \$3.0 million for social science research on indigent defense. The requested funds will support grants and agreements to build research knowledge and translate it into practice and policy to improve the justice system. An increase of \$2.7 million will support civil legal aid research to help coordinate and improve research and data collection to provide legal professionals and policy makers with more timely and detailed data to improve the nation's civil legal assistance programs. The remaining \$5.8 million in funds will support grants and agreements to build research knowledge and translate it into practice and policy to improve the justice system. NIJ's strategic plan for these funds centers on *translational research* to transform criminal justice practice and policy. The FY 2015 Enacted level for this initiative is \$36.0 million.

Domestic Radicalization Research: \$4.0 million is requested to conduct research targeted toward developing a better understanding of violent extremism and related phenomena, and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective prevention and intervention. The request expands funding for this program and establishes it as a separate budget line-item. This is a new program for FY 2016.

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS): An increase of \$20.4 million is requested for a total of \$61.4 million for the BJS. Included within this total is an enhancement of \$6.0 million will to support the National Crime Victims Survey (NCVS) Sample Boost for Subnational Estimates Program, which will increase survey sample sizes in up to 22 states to allow OJP to produce estimates of victimization for states and select metropolitan statistical areas, large cities, and counties, in addition to the national estimates the NCVS currently provides. These subnational estimates will enhance the utility of the NCVS to the Department, policymakers, and other stakeholders by providing estimates of crime victimization rates for state and local jurisdictions to inform decision making at all stages of the criminal justice system. Additionally, the Budget includes \$1.0 million for a National Survey of Public Defenders and \$1.5 million for a National Public Defenders Reporting Program. BJS's national data collections play an important role in providing statistical evidence needed for criminal justice policy decision makers. In particular, these programs provide the critical data infrastructure supporting the Administration's commitment to focus on data-driven, evidence- and information-based, "smart on crime" approaches to reduce crime. Requested funding will also allow BJS to explore the feasibility of statistical collections in important topical priority areas, including: recidivism and reentry, prosecution and adjudication, criminal justice data improvements and victimization statistics. The FY 2015 Enacted level for this initiative is \$41.0 million.

Forensics Initiative: An enhancement of \$2.0 million is requested for this initiative, which works to strengthen and enhance the practice of forensic sciences. Funding is used to support the Forensic Science Advisory Committee chaired by the Attorney General and the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology. The Commission draws upon each

agency's core strengths to promote scientific validity, reduce fragmentation, and improve federal coordination of forensic science. It includes federal, state and local forensic science service providers; research scientists and academics; law enforcement officials; prosecutors, defense attorneys and judges; and other stakeholders from across the country. Funding is also used to support the National Institute of Standards and Technology for measurement science and standards in support of forensic science. The FY 2015 Enacted level for this initiative is \$4.0 million.

Evaluation Clearinghouse: A request of \$3.0 million is included to re-establish funding for the Evaluation Clearinghouse. Funding will be used to support OJP's CrimeSolutions.gov website, which consolidates rigorous research into a central, reliable, and credible resource to inform practitioners and policy makers about what works in criminal justice, juvenile justice, and crime victim services, and to help them integrate these findings into programmatic and policy decisions. The requested enhancement will be used for the review and incorporation of additional research, as well as the harmonization and integration of ratings of research from related clearinghouses. This initiative did not receive funding in FY 2015.

Research, Evaluation, and Statistics Set-Aside

In addition to the above-mentioned resources, the FY 2016 request proposes a discretionary funding set-aside of up to 3 percent from OJP programs to augment Research, Evaluation, and Statistics. This set-aside provides NIJ and BJS an important source of funding for building and enhancing basic statistical systems to monitor the criminal justice system and for conducting research to identify best practices within that system. In FY 2015, the set-aside is 2 percent.

State and Local Law Enforcement

Byrne Competitive Grants: \$15.0 million is requested to restore funding for these grants. The Byrne Competitive Program supports the implementation of evidence-based and data-driven strategies on issues of national significance, as well as builds state, local, and tribal capacity for criminal justice planning and program development. This initiative did not receive funding in FY 2015.

Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (Byrne JAG): The Budget includes an increase of \$12.0 million for this program. The Byrne JAG Program provides states, localities and tribes with funding to support law enforcement, prosecution and courts, crime prevention, corrections, drug treatment and other important initiatives. It also funds several high-priority programs that provide specialized assistance to state and local law enforcement. Of the total requested, \$2.0 million will be used for **Countering Violent Extremism Training**, \$2.0 million will be used to fund the **State and Local Assistance Help Desk and Diagnostic Center**, \$15.0 million will be used to support the **VALOR initiative**, \$20.0 million will be used for **Smart Policing Initiatives**, \$5.0 million will fund **Smart Prosecution Initiatives**, and \$22.5 million will be used for the **Bulletproof Vest Partnership**. The FY 2015 Enacted level for this initiative is \$376.0 million.

Byrne Incentive Grants: The FY 2016 Budget requests \$15.0 million for a new program that will make supplemental incentive awards to state and local Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program grantees who choose to use a portion of their JAG funding to support strategies, activities, and interventions that have a strong evidence base, or are

promising and will be coupled with rigorous evaluation to determine their effectiveness. This is a new program for FY 2016.

Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI): The FY 2016 Budget requests \$45.0 million for this program, an increase of \$17.5 million. Funding would support state and local policymakers efforts to design policies that deter prison and jail expenditures by developing state-specific, data-driven policies that save taxpayer dollars and direct some of those savings to strategies that can make communities safer and stronger. The initiative is a major investment in the evidence-based Justice Reinvestment strategy, which will help OJP's state, local and tribal partners identify ways to improve the availability of services that can reduce offenders' risk for recidivism, such as housing, substance abuse treatment, employment training, and positive social and family support for offenders returning to communities. The FY 2015 Enacted level for this initiative is \$27.5 million.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT): An additional \$4.0 million is requested for this program, for a total of \$14.0 million. The RSAT formula grant program helps state, local and tribal governments develop residential and aftercare services to substance involved inmates that research shows need but do not receive services in specialized settings. RSAT grantees must foster partnerships between correctional staff and the treatment community to create programs in secure settings that help offenders overcome their substance abuse problems and prepare for reentry into society. In any given year, approximately 30,000 participants are provided specialized residential substance and aftercare services designed to help them become substance abuse- and crime-free, develop skills to obtain adequate employment, and lead productive lives in the community. By focusing on offenders involved in substance abuse in U.S. prisons and jails, states and tribal governments are able to achieve cost efficiency while addressing the treatment needs of an important subpopulation of offenders who drive most jurisdictions' recidivism rates. Therefore, an increase in RSAT funding would enable states and units of local and tribal government to expand much needed substance abuse treatment services to a subpopulation of offenders that need it most. The FY 2015 Enacted level for this initiative is \$10.0 million.

Indigent Defense/Answering Gideon's Call: The FY 2016 Budget requests \$5.4 million for a new initiative, "Answering Gideon's Call", to support the objectives of the Department of Justice's (DOJ) Access to Justice (ATJ) efforts to assess and improve the quality of indigent defense services in the U.S. This program will provide funding and other resources to encourage state and local criminal court culture change as it relates to indigent defense; ensuring that no person faces potential time in jail without first having the aid of a lawyer with the time, ability and resources to present an effective defense, as required by the United States Constitution. This initiative supports a comprehensive approach to providing all criminal defendants effective legal representation, changing the culture of ordinary injustice that is prevalent in the United States. This is a new program for FY 2016.

Civil Legal Aid: The FY 2016 Budget requests \$5.0 million to develop and administer a new competitive grant program to incentivize statewide civil legal aid planning processes and system improvements supporting innovative efforts to improve and expand civil legal assistance services. This is a new program for FY 2016.

Procedural Justice – Building Community Trust: As part of the Administration's Community Policing Initiative, the FY 2016 Budget includes \$20.0 million for a new program that will provide grants and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal courts and juvenile justice agencies to support innovative efforts to improve perceptions of fairness in the juvenile justice system and build community trust in these institutions. Funding will be used to facilitate community and law enforcement engagement and to implement and test strategies to enhance procedural justice, reduce implicit bias, and support racial reconciliation in communities of color in 10 pilot sites. This is a new program for FY 2016.

Body Worn Camera Partnership Program: The Budget includes \$30 million for a new Body Worn Camera Partnership Program that would provide a 50% match to States/localities who purchase body worn cameras and requisite storage. While this is a technology-based program, it would ask grantees to demonstrate a commitment to a comprehensive problem solving strategy. This is a new program for FY 2016.

Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program (formerly the Mentally Ill Offender Act/Mental Health Courts Program): The FY 2016 budget requests a \$5.5 million increase for the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program. This program will provide grants, training, and technical and strategic planning assistance to help state, local, and tribal governments develop multi-faceted strategies that bring together criminal justice, social services, and public health agencies, as well as community organizations, to develop system-wide responses to the needs of mentally ill individuals involved in the criminal justice system. The FY 2015 Enacted level for this initiative is \$8.5 million.

Next Generation Identification (NGI) Assistance Program: The FY 2016 Budget request includes \$5.0 million for a new program that will support state, local, and tribal law enforcement agency implementation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Next Generation Identification (NGI) program. NGI represents a major advancement in the availability of important biometric services and capabilities to the Nation's criminal justice system. This program, which OJP will operate in consultation with the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services Division, will provide grants to assist state, local, and tribal law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in upgrading and enhancing their information systems and equipment so that they can take full advantage of the enhanced identification and investigation services available through NGI. This is a new program for FY 2016.

National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants: The Budget includes \$5.0 million as a separate line-item for this program. NICS Grants seek to improve the quality of NICS background checks and eliminate gaps in records that might allow unauthorized individuals to legally purchase firearms. The program was created to assist state and tribal governments in updating the Federal Bureau of Investigation's NICS with the criminal history and mental health records of individuals who are precluded from purchasing or possessing guns and sharing these records with other jurisdictions. Within the National Criminal History Improvements Program, \$25.0 million is available for these purposes in FY 2015.

National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs): The FY 2016 Budget request includes \$2.4 million for a new program that will support the operation of NamUs, a national

centralized repository and resource center for missing persons and unidentified human remains case. This funding will support both the day-to-day operation of the NamUs databases and efforts to expand the functionality and services provided by NamUs through technology upgrades, expanded use of biometric data (such as DNA, dental records, fingerprints, and anthropologists' reports), and improvements to the system's automated information processing capabilities. This is a new program for FY 2016.

Project HOPE: An additional \$6.0 million is requested for this program, for a total of \$10.0 million. This project is modeled after a successful court-based program initiated in 2004 called Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE) program. The nationwide program identifies probationers with a high risk for re-offending, focusing on reducing drug use, new crimes, and incarceration. Offenders are deterred from using drugs and committing crimes by frequent and random drug tests, backed by swift and certain jail stays, along with treatment, when necessary. This funding will be used for replicating the use of "swift and certain" sanctions in probation at additional sites. The FY 2015 Enacted level for this initiative is \$4 million.

Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Grant Program: \$6.0 million is requested to create a new grant program that would provide modest amounts of funding to community organizations (e.g., \$150k - \$200k) to support flexible, locally-developed, community-led CVE models. The suggested approach emphasizes close coordination with federal partners, knowledge building, and model development by requiring an action research component, technical assistance, and program assessment. This is a new program for FY 2016.

Second Chance Act: An additional \$52.0 million is requested for this program, for a total of \$120.0 million. This program provides 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. Of this amount, \$10.0 million will be used to improve probation and parole supervision efforts. A total of \$5.0 million is for Children of Incarcerated Parents demonstrations to enhance and maintain parental and family relationships for incarcerated parents as a reentry/recidivism reduction strategy. Up to \$30.0 million may be used for performance-based awards for Pay-for-Success projects, which engage social investors, the Federal government, and States or localities to collaboratively finance effective interventions. Of this amount, up to \$10.0 million will be for Pay For Success Programs implementing the Permanent Supportive Housing Model. The FY 2015 Enacted level for this initiative is \$68 million.

Cybercrime and Intellectual Property Enforcement Program: An additional \$2.0 million is requested for this program, for a total of \$15.0 million to provide grants, training, and technical assistance to support efforts to combat economic, high-technology, and internet crimes, including the intellectual property crimes of counterfeiting and piracy. The program would also support crime analysis, delivery of evidence-based crime fighting technology - including information sharing systems, software and hardware development, mobile communication solutions to support law enforcement, and re-entry offender case management systems - through grants, training, and technical assistance. The FY 2015 Enacted level for this initiative is \$13.0 million.

Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence Initiative: An additional \$15.0 million is requested for this

program, for a total of \$23.0 million to fund demonstration sites and provide training and technical assistance. This initiative builds on what has been learned from past and current activities, and will both advance effective practices at the state, local, and tribal levels and increase our knowledge and understanding of the issue, leading to better, more coordinated and comprehensive policy responses. The FY 2015 Enacted level for this initiative is \$8 million.

Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation (BCJI) Program: \$29.5 million is requested to reestablish line-item funding for this program. These resources are used to target neighborhoods that produce a significant proportion of crime or type of crime within the larger community or jurisdiction. Research shows that while the United States is at a 30-year crime low, there are still jurisdictions where crime is increasing or chronically high. These communities often face many challenges-- high poverty, unemployment and crime rates-- while also having limited infrastructure, schools and resources to support residents' needs. BCJI is a community-based strategy that aims to prevent and control violent crime, drug abuse and gang activity in designated high crime neighborhoods by providing funding to support partnerships between law enforcement agencies and community-based organizations that balance targeted enforcement with prevention, intervention, and neighborhood restoration services. The program models place- and evidence-based collaborative strategies for improving public safety, revitalizing neighborhoods, and forging partnerships with stakeholders at the federal, state, local, and tribal levels. By collaborating with the Departments of Housing and Urban Development and Education, BCJI will support strategies to comprehensively address these needs. This initiative was funded as a \$10.5 million set-aside within the Byrne JAG program in FY 2015.

Juvenile Justice

Part B: Formula Grants:

An additional \$14.5 million is requested for this program in FY 2016, for a total of \$70.0 million for this initiative. This program is the core program that supports state, local, and tribal efforts to improve the fairness and responsiveness of the juvenile justice system and to increase accountability of the juvenile offender. Part B formula grants fund programs that serve over 250,000 at-risk youth per year and allow appropriate youth to stay in their communities rather than face secure detention. If detaining the youth is necessary, Part B funding can be used to ensure that they are held pursuant to the core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. This increase will provide OJP with the funding needed to help states maintain the progress they have achieved to date toward implementing the principles outlined in the JJDP Act. The FY 2015 Enacted level for this initiative is \$55.5 million.

Delinquency Prevention Program: The Delinquency Prevention Program (commonly referred to as Title V) will receive a \$27.0 million increase for a total of \$42.0 million. Of this total, \$10.0 million will be used for the Juvenile Justice and Education Collaboration Assistance (JJECA) Program. Under JJECA, grants may be used to establish and implement community partnerships between schools, police, and the juvenile justice system. The FY 2015 Enacted level for this initiative is \$15.0 million.

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant: The FY 2016 Budget requests \$30.0 million to re-establish the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) program, which 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. This program did not receive funding in FY 2015.

Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program: The FY 2016 Budget requests \$5.4 million for this new initiative, which supports the objectives of DOJ's ATJ Initiative to assess and improve the quality of indigent defense services in the U.S. This program will provide funding and other resources to develop effective, well-resourced model juvenile indigent defender offices; and develop and implement standards of practice and policy for the effective management of such offices. The program will also provide cost-effective and innovative training for the juvenile indigent defense bar and court-appointed counsel working on behalf of juvenile indigent defendants, particularly in rural, remote and underserved areas. Under Byrne JAG, \$2.5 million was provided for this initiative in FY 2015.

Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiatives: \$18.0 million is requested to re-establish line-item funding for this initiative that funds programs that adopt a comprehensive public health approach that investigates the causes of youth violence and implements a community-based strategy to prevent youth violence by addressing both the symptoms and causes of neighborhood violence. In FY 2015, \$6.0 million was provided for this initiative under the Delinquency Prevention Program.

National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention: \$4.0 million is requested to reestablish line-item funding for this program. The Forum was created for participating localities to share challenges and promising strategies with each other and to explore how federal agencies can better support local efforts to curb youth and gang violence. In FY 2015, \$1.0 million was provided for this initiative under the Delinquency Prevention Program.

Smart on Juvenile Justice (formerly Juvenile Justice Realignment Incentive Grants Program):

The FY 2016 Budget request includes \$30.0 million for a new program that will provide incentive grants and training and technical assistance to support successful implementation of juvenile justice reform at the state and local level to foster better outcomes for system-involved youth. This program will build on the recent successes achieved by several states that have implemented comprehensive juvenile justice reform initiatives and will promote the use of a number of promising, evidence-based juvenile justice programs and strategies developed by some of the nation's leading research and juvenile justice reform organizations. This is a new program for FY 2016.

Indian Country Programs: The FY 2016 request proposes a 7 percent set-aside (for a total of \$113.5 million) to provide grant funds for Indian Country rather than funding specific programs.

OJP – Salaries and Expenses

The FY 2016 request includes 46 new positions to support new OJP programs, augment OJP's existing grantee oversight, and to restore overall OJP staffing to a level sufficient to meet the agency's rapidly growing and evolving policy, programmatic,

and financial management responsibilities in the near future. A total of \$5.7 million in adjustments to base is requested to support OJP's existing staff and \$6.7 million is included to cover costs associated with these new positions, bringing the total request for management and administration to \$213.4 million. The FY 2015 Enacted level for M&A is \$194.2 million.

Mandatory Programs

Crime Victims Fund: The FY 2016 Budget requests a \$1.0 billion obligation limitation for the Crime Victims Fund. This funding, coupled with the \$2.361 billion provided in FY 2015, will provide an unprecedented level of support to crime victims and the organizations that assist them. Included within this total are \$10.0 million to establish a program to help domestic trafficking victims, \$20.0 million to assist tribal victims of crime, and \$25.0 million for implementing Vision 21. Vision 21 will fund initiatives that will address the need for more victim-related data, research and program evaluation; holistic legal assistance for crime victims; resources for tribal victims; support of national hot lines, on-line, and other programs that serve American crime victims at the national and international level; and capacity building to provide technology- and evidence-based training and technical assistance. Resources will also be used to provide additional funds to the states and to increase support to federal crime victims through the FBI and the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys. The FY 2015 Enacted level for this initiative is \$2.361 billion.

Public Safety Officers' Program (PSOB): The FY 2016 Budget includes \$100.0 million for the mandatory PSOB Death Benefits Program. The FY 2016 Budget also requests \$16.3 million for the discretionary PSOB benefits programs, Disability Benefits and Educational Assistance Benefits. The increase requested for the Death Benefits Program (\$29.0 million above the FY 2016 Enacted level) is needed to address growing program costs due to inflation adjustments mandated by statute, the expansion of the PSOB program to cover new groups of public safety officers, and statutory requirements that provide benefits in cases where deaths did not occur directly in the line of duty, but were the result of duty-related "injuries" such as heart attacks and strokes. Additionally, this funding will help OJP address the growing number of PSOB death benefits claims filed on behalf of police officers, firefighters and other first responders whose deaths resulted from participation in response, recovery, and clean-up efforts related September 11th terrorist attacks. The FY 2015 Enacted level for this initiative is \$71.0 million.

Offsetting Decreases

The FY 2016 Budget request for OJP includes several offsets: the Regional Information Sharing System (\$5 million program reduction), the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (\$185 million program elimination), Drug Courts Program (\$5 million program reduction), Veterans Courts (\$1 million program reduction), Victims of Trafficking (\$31.75 million program reduction), Prescription Drug Monitoring (\$2.0 million program reduction), Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program (\$2.5 million program reduction), National Criminal History Improvement Program (\$23.0 million program reduction), DNA (\$20.0 million program reduction), Coverdell Forensic Sciences Grants (\$12.0 million program elimination), National Center for Public Safety (\$2.0 million program elimination), John R. Justice Program (\$2.0 million program elimination), Youth Mentoring (\$32.0 million program reduction), Victims of Child Abuse (\$8.0 million program reduction), Missing and Exploited Children's Program (\$1.0 million program reduction).