

U.S. Department of Justice

FY 2015 PERFORMANCE BUDGET

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS



March 2014

Table of Contents

I. Overview	4
A. Introduction	5
B. Mission and Vision	6
C. FY 2015 OJP Priorities	6
D. Integrated Strategic Planning, Performance and Budget	13
E. OJP Challenges	16
F. Major Functions and Organizational Structure	19
II. Summary of Program Changes	24
III. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language	28
IV. OJP Programs and Performance by Appropriations Account	40
A. Management and Administration	41
1. Account Description	41
2. Performance Tables	43
3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies – N/A	43
B. Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	44
1. Account Description	44
2. Performance Tables	51
3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies	54
C. State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	57
1. Account Description	57
2. Performance Tables	61
3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies	69
D. Juvenile Justice Programs	80
1. Account Description	80
2. Performance Tables	82
3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies	84
E. Public Safety Officers' Benefits	90
1. Account Description	90
2. Performance Tables	91
3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies – N/A	91
F. Crime Victims Fund	92
1. Account Description	92
2. Performance Tables	96
3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies	98
V. Program Increases by Item	100
A. Management and Administration	101
B. Delinquency Prevention (previously Title V)	106
C. Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) Program	110
D. Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence	114
E. Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	119
F. Indigent Defense: Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program	123
G. Juvenile Justice Realignment Incentive Grants Program	128
H. Procedural Justice – Building Community Trust	131

I. Indigent Defense: Ensuring the Right To Counsel For All Individuals: Answering Gideon's Call	135
J. Second Chance Act	140
K. Crime Victims Fund	144
L. Criminal Justice Statistics Program (Base)	149
M. Research, Development and Evaluation (Base)	156
N. Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)	160
O. Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	164
P. Problem Solving Justice	168
Q. National Criminal Records History Improvement Program	173
R. Community Teams to Reduce the Sexual Assault Evidence Kit Backlog and Improve Sexual Assault Investigations	179
S. Civil Legal Aid	183
T. Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	186
U. Byrne Incentive Grants	189
V. Economic, High-tech, Cybercrime Prevention	193
W. OJP Minor Program Increases	197
VI. Program Offsets by Item	200
A. State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	201
B. Regional Information Sharing System	203
C. OJP Program Eliminations	206
D. Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	210
E. National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants	213
F. DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	216
G. Victims of Trafficking	219
H. Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction	222
I. Title II Part B Formula Grants	225
J. VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse	228
K. Youth Mentoring	231
VII. Exhibits	234
A. Organizational Chart	
B. Summary of Requirements	
C. Program Increases/Offsets by Decision Unit	
D. Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective	
E. Justification for Base Adjustments	
F. Crosswalk of 2013 Availability	
G. Crosswalk of 2014 Availability	
H. Summary of Reimbursable Resources	
I. Detail of Permanent Positions by Category	
J. Financial Analysis of Program Changes	
K. Summary of Requirements by Object Class	
L. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations	
M. Modular Costs for New Positions	
N. Summary of Program Change	

I. Overview

A. Introduction

In FY 2015, the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) requests \$2.4 billion, 717 positions, and 668 FTE. This request includes total program increases of \$393.0 million and total program offsets of \$404.8 million, resulting in a net program change of \$11.8 million below the FY 2014 Enacted level. The request includes \$1.5 billion in funding for OJP discretionary programs and \$891.0 million in funding for mandatory programs.

The President's Budget request prioritizes evidence-based, cost-effective programs that address the nation's most pressing public safety challenges, including indigent defense, tribal law and safety, prevention and diversion for juveniles at risk or involved in the criminal justice system, and supporting victims of crime. The request also highlights the need for a robust research agenda that includes statistical analysis and evaluations and can provide much needed information on what works and what does not in combating crime and increasing public safety.

In support of these priorities, OJP requests a total of \$24.0 million for indigent defense and civil legal aid programs, in addition to \$9 million for a Procedural Justice program, as well as a seven percent discretionary set-aside for tribal assistance programs. The request also includes \$25.0 million for a trio of "smart" programs in policing, prosecution and probation; \$30.0 million for a Justice Reinvestment Initiative; \$115.0 million for Second Chance Act grants; \$45.0 million for the Crime Victims Fund *Vision 21: Transforming Victims Services* initiative; and \$10.0 million for Juvenile Justice and Education Collaboration Assistance to help encourage evidence-based responses to youth discipline in schools and less need for involvement of police and courts in youth misbehavior.

OJP continues to enhance its grant oversight capability by developing improved methods for monitoring its nearly 7,808 active grants, totaling almost \$6.2 billion. In FY 2013, OJP completed in-depth programmatic monitoring on 851 grants totaling \$1.7 billion dollars, exceeding its statutory requirement to monitor 10 percent of total award dollars by over \$800 million and on-site financial monitoring of 352 grants totaling \$681 million. In addition to in-depth monitoring activities, OJP program offices conducted desk reviews on over 10,000 grants. OJP continued to work closely with its grantees and the Office of the Inspector General to address and correct issues identified in grant audits. In FY 2013, OJP closed over 100 open single and OIG grant audit reports, representing the resolution of 332 findings and the return of \$1.6 million to the federal government for unallowable or unsupported costs.

FY 2015 Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative: The FY 2015 base discretionary budget meets the cap levels set by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013. In addition, the FY 2015 budget's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative includes targeted investments for state and local justice assistance grants, with additional resources for the Comprehensive School Safety Program and a new youth investment initiative that will incentivize state efforts to increase the availability of alternatives to incarceration, re-enroll youth back into school after confinement, and reduce ethnic and racial disparities in the juvenile justice system.

B. Mission and Vision

Mission

OJP increases public safety and improves the fair administration of justice across America through innovative leadership and programs.

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, while encouraging local innovation through national policy leadership.

OJP's mission supports the Department of Justice (DOJ) Strategic Plan, specifically Goal 2: Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law; and Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels.

C. FY 2015 OJP Priorities

OJP's FY 2015 budget request funds evidence-based, "smart on crime" approaches to criminal and juvenile justice at the federal, state, local and tribal levels. As the National Governor's Association noted in their spring 2013 Fiscal Survey of States report, states continue to face slow growth in revenues while at the same time face increasing demands on their budgets. Given these ongoing fiscal pressures, OJP's programs provide a critical source of funding to fill some of the gaps that state, local, and tribal governments continue to face in funding crime reduction and public safety strategies. In addition, OJP's programs provide training and technical support at the state, local, and tribal level on the use of innovative and evidence-based approaches; and provide current analyses of criminal and juvenile justice issues through research and evaluations.

The FY 2015 budget request emphasizes priorities such as access to justice issues, including indigent defense, civil legal aid, and procedural justice; tribal issues; juvenile justice; improving investigation of and response to sexual assaults; and evidence and innovation. These priorities are highlighted below.

Access to Justice

Supporting the fair and impartial administration of justice in the United States and helping to ensure that all Americans receive equal justice under the law are two central missions of the Department of Justice. In 2010, the Department established the Access to Justice (ATJ) Office to address growing concerns in the legal and criminal justice professional communities regarding indigent defense, procedural justice and other issues related to ensuring all American can participate fully in the justice system and have access to appropriate legal counsel and assistance to assist them in doing so. OJP's FY 2015 budget request includes a number of new initiatives addressing three key areas within the broader issue of access to justice:

Indigent Defense

Despite the right to counsel guaranteed in the Sixth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, in many places economically disadvantaged defendants still are not represented or are underrepresented. Indigent defendants are often forced to wait in jail for long periods of time before ever meeting with an attorney. Heavy caseloads, insufficient resources, and inadequate oversight make it difficult for many attorneys representing indigent clients to completely fulfill their legal and ethical obligations. The defense of indigent juveniles poses its own unique problems for the proper and fair functioning of the justice system. Youth defendants are often encouraged (to their disadvantage) to waive the right to counsel. Many courts accept these waivers with little challenge.

In FY 2015, OJP proposes several indigent defense initiatives that will:

- Support a comprehensive program of research to include evaluations of current strategies for indigent defense, as well as research and development to generate new research-based strategies for strengthening and safeguarding indigent defense in the U.S.;
- Develop a survey that documents the educational backgrounds, work experience, work environment, and workloads, as well as assess the quality of service delivery and the training needs of professionals working at various levels within public defender offices;
- Develop annual statistics on public defenders' caseloads, case types, and case outcomes using administrative data systems from state and county public defenders offices nationwide; and
- 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.

Civil Legal Aid

Many Americans who appear in court to address significant life-altering events — such as foreclosure proceedings, child custody cases, or immigration hearings — do so without a lawyer. The cost of quality legal representation in civil cases and the lack of funding for civil legal assistance programs create a substantial “justice gap” for low- and moderate-income people in civil court proceedings. OJP’s FY 2015 budget request includes funding for new programs to develop and administer a competitive grant program to incentivize civil legal aid planning processes and system improvements; as well as research that supports innovative efforts to improve and expand civil legal assistance services at the state, local, and tribal levels. This initiative will help to coordinate and improve research and data collection on civil legal assistance issues to help provide policy makers and legal professionals with more timely and detailed data to improve the nation’s civil legal assistance programs.

Procedural Justice

Procedural justice focuses on the idea of fairness in the processes for resolving disputes in civil and criminal cases. In recent years, there has been a growing interest in applying the concept of procedural justice to the criminal and juvenile justice systems and criminal and civil court

proceedings to increase cooperation, reduce crime, improve customer satisfaction with criminal justice agencies and courts, and foster a better relationship between the criminal and juvenile justice systems and the citizens that they serve. OJP's FY 2015 budget request proposes a new program, the National Center for Building Community Trust and Justice, which 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 criminal and juvenile justice systems and build community trust in these institutions.

Tribal Justice Assistance

Tribal justice issues continue to be a priority for OJP. 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 aimed at Indian Country, such as training on 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. OJP's Justice Programs Council on Native American Affairs in the Office of the Assistant Attorney General developed and led collaboration with other DOJ components and Alaska Native leadership to assess existing and needed public safety, justice and wellness programming.

In FY 2015, OJP requests that a set-aside of seven percent of discretionary funds be made available for OJP grant or reimbursement programs for tribal justice assistance programs. This set-aside will create a more dependable and flexible funding stream to support tribal justice assistance programs, allowing OJP and the tribes to focus on identifying their most important criminal justice priorities and developing innovative, evidence-based responses to address these priorities.

Juvenile Justice

OJP continues to make juvenile justice matters a high priority. Since reaching a high in 1994, the arrest rate for juveniles has dropped dramatically—the juvenile violent crime arrest rate has declined by 45 percent; the overall juvenile arrest rate has dropped 32 percent. Unfortunately, this decrease has not occurred at the same rate in other areas of the juvenile justice system, such as juvenile court caseloads and juveniles in custody facilities. Specifically, compared to the drop in juvenile arrests, the juvenile court delinquency case rate has dropped only 15 percent and the custody placement rate has dropped 26 percent. Indications are that, despite the decrease in crime, the juvenile justice system is still formally handling too many youth at significant cost to state and local governments. Many states continue to hold nonviolent and status offenders in detention and correctional institutions; and many indigent youth offenders who are formally handled in the state(s) juvenile justice system lack meaningful access to counsel.

In FY 2015, OJP requests \$299.4 million in direct funding for juvenile justice programs to assist states with their juvenile justice systems.

Improving Investigation of and Response to Sexual Assaults

While the nation's overall violent crime rates continue to remain at historically low levels, investigating and prosecuting sexual assaults continues to be a significant challenges for many state, local, and tribal law enforcement and criminal justice agencies. Thousands of untested sexual assault evidence kits are stored in police evidence rooms around the country and making decisions about how best to handle all of this older, unanalyzed evidence and prosecute the cases connected to it is anything but straightforward or consistent. In the FY 2015 President's Budget request, OJP proposes a new program (modeled on successful sexual assault evidence kit backlog reduction projects supported by NIJ research grants) to provide grants that support community efforts to develop plans and identify the most critical needs to address sexual assault prevention, investigation, prosecution, and services, including addressing their untested sexual assault evidence kits at law enforcement agencies or backlogged crime labs.

Evidence and Innovation Priorities

OJP is proud to play a leading role in efforts to use evidence and evaluation to improve programs throughout the Department of Justice. OJP is home to two of the Department's key evidence-generating components—the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). The statistical analysis and evaluation research supported by BJS and NIJ, as well as program evaluation findings generated by other OJP components, make a significant contribution to the growing base of evidence on the effectiveness of criminal justice programs. OJP offices and bureaus also collaborate to advance knowledge and practice through demonstration programs that include technical assistance and use program evaluation to test the effectiveness of innovative or promising approaches.

OJP's ongoing efforts to integrate evidence-based policies and programs into all aspects of its work are an integral part of the Department's efforts to implement the Administration's *Evidence and Innovation Agenda* and adopt innovative, cost-effective policies and programs that improve public safety and support a fair and effective criminal justice system. OJP and its staff are committed to using evidence and evaluation findings to help the federal government and its state, local, and tribal partners make the most of the resources entrusted to the agency by the nation's taxpayers.

STRATEGY 1. HARNESSING DATA TO IMPROVE AGENCY RESULTS

Administrative data collected by federal, state, or local agencies to run programs are a valuable resource for program improvement and for helping agencies, consumers, and providers make more informed decisions. By implementing efforts to link data collection efforts cross agencies and increase the availability of reliable data to researchers and the general public, OJP helps to provide decision-makers and criminal justice practitioners at all levels of government with the information they need to develop better legislation, policies and programs.

Data Infrastructure Development: In the fields of criminal and juvenile justice and crime victim services, there is an acute need to improve and enhance the overall informational infrastructure in a way that supports basic research, evaluation, and data-driven policy making and program

design. BJS leads the nation in developing this informational infrastructure and therefore plays a critical role in advancing evidence-based practices and infusing evidence into grant making.

Data Sharing: OJJDP has partnered with the Pew Center on the States to conduct a study on state-level expenditures on juvenile placement and probation. OJJDP has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Pew agreeing to provide data from the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement and Census of Juveniles on Probation for use in this study.

STRATEGY 2. HIGH-QUALITY, LOW-COST EVALUATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Many innovative companies use rapidly conducted randomized field trials to identify effective innovations and move them quickly into practice. In the public sector, low-cost, frequent field tests do not replace longer-term, rigorous evaluations—they supplement them. They allow innovative administrators to say: "Might this help boost results? Let's try it and see if it works." OJP is making numerous contributions in this area by using scientifically rigorous program evaluations to answer important policy and program questions and developing high quality, cost-effective evaluations that piggy-back on existing programs and datasets in collaboration with its state, local, and tribal partners.

Large Scale Demonstration Field Experiments: Demonstration field experiments use randomized controlled trials to develop the most rigorous evidence possible about the effectiveness of programs and practices. NIJ proposes several projects for FY 2015, including:

- Rigorously evaluating police staffing strategies. While several high quality studies have shown that increasing the size of a police force can decrease crime, questions remain about how best to use those officers. NIJ will ask police departments to participate in an extensive program of randomizing various aspects of their staffing, such as the ratio of detectives to patrol officers, detective caseloads, intensity of foot patrols, and the introduction of new technology.

Smart Policing, Probation, and Prosecution: These three initiatives use an innovative research approach that pairs a law enforcement or criminal justice agency with a local research partner to develop data-driven, evidence-based responses to specific crime and public safety problems in the communities they serve. The *Smart Policing Initiative* provides assistance to police departments to help them identify effective tactics for addressing specific crime problems based on rigorous analysis and promote organizational change in using evidence-based strategies. The *Smart Probation* program is designed to develop more effective and evidence-based probation programs that effectively address offenders' needs and reduce recidivism, by improving probation success rates, which would in turn improve public safety, reduce returns to prisons and jails, and save taxpayer dollars. The *Smart Prosecution* program will provide funding to county and city prosecutors to use local criminal justice data to be smart on crime, developing effective and economical prosecution strategies to specific crime problems in their jurisdictions.

Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (RES) Set-aside: The Research, Evaluation, and Statistics 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. To support the overall mission of generating evidence, OJP is proposing a three percent set-aside for research, evaluation, and statistics. In FY 2015, this set-aside is expected to provide up to \$40.9 million to support, among other things, research on officer safety and reentry programs, incentivizing evidence generation through randomized controlled trials. Additionally, this funding will support statistical data collection and analysis on a variety of topics, including criminal recidivism and reentry; crime victims and victimization; law enforcement management and administration; white collar crime; and transnational crime.

STRATEGY 3. USING INNOVATIVE OUTCOME-FOCUSED GRANT DESIGNS

Because many federal dollars flow to states, localities, tribes, and other entities through competitive and formula grants, grant reforms are an important component of strengthening the use of evidence in government. This includes encouraging a greater share of grant funding to be spent on approaches with strong evidence of effectiveness and building more evaluation into grant-making to build even more knowledge about what works. OJP is leading the Department's efforts to implement outcome based grant design through both new proposals such as Pay for Success initiatives and refinements to existing grant programs to promote greater use of evidence based programs and practices.

Pay for Success: Pay for Success initiatives (modeled on the social impact bond programs developed in Great Britain and Australia) offers innovative ways for the government to partner with philanthropic and private investors to fund proven and promising practices and to significantly enhance the return on taxpayer investments. Under this model, investors provide the up-front capital for social services with a strong evidence base that, when successful, achieve measurable outcomes that improve the lives of families and individuals and reduce their need for future services. The government pays when these measurable results are achieved.

In FY 2015, up to \$30.0 million of funding from the Second Chance Act Program will be used to support Pay for Success initiatives. OJP proposes to use the Pay for Success funding for awards to support jurisdictions implementing initiatives in the overall reentry context, as well as initiatives specifically designed to test the Permanent Supportive Housing Model.

Refinements to Existing Formula and Block Grant Programs: OJJDP formula and block grants support states' efforts to develop alternatives to confinement and to develop and implement screening and assessment tools. Research has shown that detention and incarceration rarely rehabilitate young offenders. Despite historically low national crime rates, the juvenile justice system is still formally handling too many youth at a significant cost to state and local governments. By promoting evidence based screening and assessment tools to help states ensure that incarceration is reserved for only those cases in which it is necessary and supporting the development of alternatives to incarceration that reduce recidivism among juveniles involved with the justice system, OJJDP can help state and local juvenile justice systems control costs and improve outcomes for the young people they serve.

OJP is also promoting rigorous program evaluation through the grant solicitations issued by all of its bureaus and program offices. For the past several years, OJP grantees have been required

to plan and submit performance measure activities that assess the impact of grant-funded programs.

OJP uses grant criteria to encourage the use of evidence and evidence-based practices in many competitive grant programs and builds many grant programs around evidence-based strategies and programs. For example, many BJA solicitations indicate that “priority consideration” will be given to applications that are considered promising or evidence-based; or that use research to support why an innovative program will be effective.

STRATEGY 4. STRENGTHENING AGENCY CAPACITY TO USE EVIDENCE

Evaluation is useful only to the extent that it is being used for decision-making. Agency-wide evaluation plans that focus evidence-building resources on the most relevant and actionable issues and the development of clearinghouses to share information and research findings on evidence-based programs are two important strategies that federal agencies can adopt to generate useful evaluation findings and incorporate them into day-to-day decision-making and operations. This strategy provides OJP with a special opportunity to advance the use of evidence-based programs; OJP can not only make greater use of evidence in its own operations and decisions, but also has the opportunity to assist its state, local, and tribal partners in doing the same.

OJP, working with other agencies across the federal government, is exploring ways to strengthen data capacity and conduct rigorous evaluations to understand the impacts of important Departmental and cross-sector initiatives, for example Promise Zones, designed to improve outcomes for high-poverty communities and individuals living in those communities. A key focus will be on utilizing reliable administrative data sources at the federal, state, and local level for measuring common outcomes across multiple sites, an approach that can enhance the quality of the evaluations while minimizing their costs.

Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI): Justice reinvestment is a data-driven approach to improve public safety, reduce corrections and related criminal justice spending, and reinvest savings in strategies that can decrease crime and strengthen neighborhoods. The JRI refers to a data-driven model that:

- Develops and implements evidence-based policy options to manage the growth in corrections expenditures, which generates savings in public revenues, increases the effectiveness of current criminal justice investments, and improves public safety and offender accountability;
- Analyzes criminal justice trends to understand the factors that drive jail and prison population growth; Reinvests a portion of the savings into the justice system and the community to further reduce corrections spending and prevent crime; and
- Measures the impact of the policy changes and reinvestment resources and holds policymakers accountable for projected results.

JRI provides technical assistance and competitive financial support to states, counties, cities, and tribal authorities that are either currently engaged in justice reinvestment or are well positioned to undertake such work. JRI includes policymakers, technical assistance providers, and stakeholders working intensively over a two – three year period. During the first phase, entities analyze data, develop policy options, and adopt new policies. Subsequent steps would implement new policies; put reinvestment strategies into place, and measure performance. This program not only helps participants develop solutions to the corrections-related challenges they face today, but also helps them develop the capacity to understand and analyze these problems to support future policy reforms.

CrimeSolutions.gov: CrimeSolutions.gov, launched in the summer of 2011, is the centerpiece of OJP’s efforts to improve the translation of evidence into practice. Practitioners and policymakers now have a central, credible source for evidence-based information on policies, programs, and practices across the fields of criminal justice, juvenile justice, and crime victim services. CrimeSolutions.gov is a searchable online database with profiles of nearly 300 evidence-based programs covering a range of justice-related topics, including corrections; courts; crime prevention; substance abuse; juveniles; law enforcement; technology and forensics; and victims. The website provides easy access to evidence-based programs and encourages the integration of scientific evidence into programmatic and policy decision-making.

State and Local Help Desk and Diagnostic Center: The OJP Diagnostic Center was launched in 2012 for community leaders seeking to address complex justice challenges and implement evidence-based interventions to address issues related to criminal justice, juvenile justice, and crime victim services. It provides assistance in identifying, assessing, and implementing evidence-based strategies to combat crime and improve public safety at the state, tribal, or local levels. It helps communities use local data to “diagnose” and assess the nature of the local challenge, and then recommends evidence-based options that would be best suited for addressing the local challenge. The Center’s value lies in its ability to offer real-time diagnosis in partnership with justice policymakers and practitioners who are committed to achieving system-wide change. The Diagnostic Center plays a critical part in OJP’s efforts to promote evidence-based programs and practices by helping communities identify the solutions that best fit their unique needs.

D. Integrated Strategic Planning, Performance and Budget

This performance budget describes OJP’s programs and their relationship to DOJ’s Strategic Plan, 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.

As part of OJP’s commitment to maximizing effectiveness and efficiency among its programs and operations, OJP is undertaking a three-year performance improvement effort, the Performance Management Initiative (PMI). The goal of the PMI is to integrate high-quality evidence into policy decisions, budget requests, strategic planning, performance reporting, and grant-monitoring, so that OJP can more effectively ensure accountability for results and

showcase its wide-ranging programs and accomplishments to all of its stakeholders. The PMI includes developing a Government Performance Results Act (GPRA) Modernization Act-aligned performance management framework; establishing collaborative governance committees among leadership, management, and staff to oversee implementation; streamlining data management across the Bureaus and Offices including data collection, validation, verification, analysis, and reporting; and updating policies or procedures. The three phases of implementation include framework development, pilot-testing, and full-scale implementation.

In addition to the PMI, OJP is in the planning and coordination phase of developing a new OJP Strategic Plan (Plan) that will align with the Department's new 2014 – 2018 Strategic Plan. OJP anticipates completion of its Plan by the end of 2014. OJP's Plan will provide a four-year framework, context, and approach for addressing underlying issues and situations facing the United States' criminal and justice systems at the state, local, and tribal levels and discuss how OJP plans to respond. The Plan will emphasize the importance of evidence-based programming; the need for increased collaboration and partnerships between OJP and state, local, and tribal governments; the challenges that OJP faces in prioritizing increasing demands for resources and the intended approach to address these challenges. The Plan will be a framework that enables OJP to optimally focus its funding to secure the most efficient and effective returns on investment of taxpayer dollars and to serve as strategic guidance for the PMI.

OJP aligns with the following DOJ goals and objectives:

Goal 2: Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law.

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

Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels.

- Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs.
- Objective 3.4: Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society.
- Objective 3.8: Strengthen the government-to-government relationship between tribes and the United States, improve public safety in Indian Country, and honor treaty and trust responsibilities through consistent, coordinated policies, activities, and litigation.

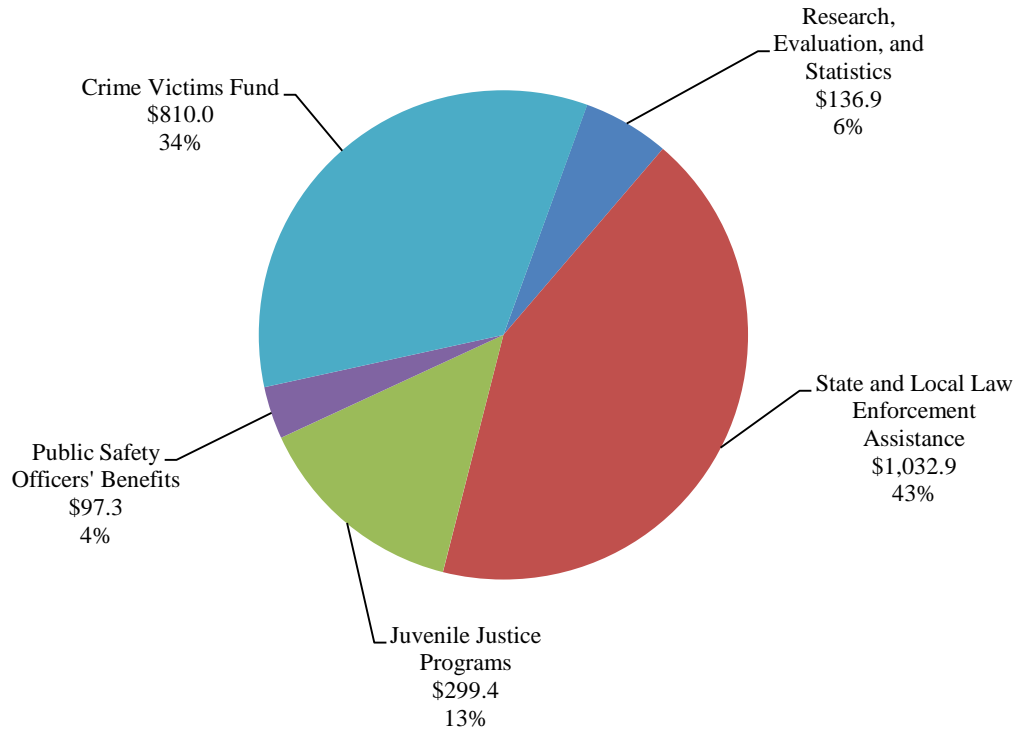
Budget Structure

In FY 2015, OJP's budget structure is comprised of five appropriation accounts, which are outlined below:

- **Research, Evaluation, and Statistics:** Provides grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements for research, development, and evaluation; and supports development and dissemination of quality statistical and scientific information. This account also includes OJP's management and administration (M&A) reimbursable funding from programs, which supports overall management and administrative functions of OJP (including activities of the Office of Audit, Assessment and Management).
- **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, law enforcement information sharing, and related justice system issues.
- **Juvenile Justice Programs:** Supports the efforts of state, local, and tribal government, as well as private organizations, to develop and implement effective and innovative juvenile justice programs.
- **Public Safety Officers' Benefits:** Provides benefits to public safety officers who are permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty and to the families and survivors of public safety officers killed or permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty.
- **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 below depicts OJP's FY 2015 performance budget request by appropriation:

**OJP Funding by Appropriations
(Dollars in Millions)
Total Funding: \$2,376.5**



E. OJP Challenges

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. In addition, 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

The centerpiece of OJP's efforts to address youth violence is the National Forum for Youth Violence Prevention (Forum). This program creates a context for participating localities to share challenges and promising strategies with each other and to explore how federal agencies can better support local efforts. It brings together groups across the spectrum – local and federal leaders, law enforcement, educators, public health providers, community and faith-based representatives, parents, and young people – to share ideas about effective and affordable ways to prevent youth and gang violence.

2) Placed-Based Initiatives

The centerpiece of the Department's place-based strategy is OJP's proposed Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation (BCJI) Program. Developed in close partnership with the White House, Office of Management and Budget, Domestic Policy Council, and Office of Urban Affairs, the BCJI is a place-based, community-oriented strategy that aims to prevent and control violent and other serious crime in neighborhoods with "hot spots"- small locations with high proportions of crime, often as chronic condition. The BCJI model provides tools and information about crime trends in a jurisdiction and assistance in assessing, planning, and implementing the most effective use of criminal justice resources to address these issues. This approach can have the biggest impact while also building the capacity of the community to deter future crime by addressing three of the social impacts most likely to impact crime: physical disorder, socio-economic status and resources, and the "collective efficacy" of the neighborhood.

3) 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.

Additional programs where OJP is providing leadership in law enforcement and information sharing include:

- The Smart Policing Initiative provides funding to local law enforcement agencies to develop effective and economical solutions to specific crime problems within their jurisdictions.
- The Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement and Ensuring Officer Resilience and Survivability Initiative (VALOR) is designed to create alert, knowledgeable officers and encourage supervisors and executives to focus on officer safety issues.
- The Justice Reinvestment strategy partners with state and local policymakers in a planning and data analysis process to review projected corrections population and the causes of such growth. They also find 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 Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART) Office is involved in collaborative efforts around the country in support of the national implementation of a comprehensive sex offender registration and notification system.

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

From crime scene to courtroom, forensics plays a vital role in the criminal justice system. OJP funds the development of forensic tools and technologies that will save time and money, initiates evaluations to better understand the impact of forensic science, provides technology assistance and training, and enhances state and local 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. NIJ's forensics portfolio encompasses a wide range of programming that helps the criminal justice community solve criminal cases with innovative approaches and cutting-edge technology.

5) Prisoner 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 individuals 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, 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. OJP is one of the 20 federal departments and agencies collaborating on the Attorney General's Interagency Reentry Council. The Reentry Council members collaborate to make communities safer, assist those returning from prison and jail in becoming productive, tax-paying citizens, and save taxpayer dollars by lowering the direct and collateral costs of incarceration.

6) Juvenile Delinquency, Prevention, and Intervention

According to the National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence, sponsored by OJJDP and supported by the Center for Disease Control, more than 60 percent of the children surveyed were exposed to violence in the past year either directly or indirectly in their homes, schools or communities. The Attorney General's Defending Childhood initiative is targeted at combating the types of victimization described in this study. This initiative aims to prevent children's exposure to violence as victims and witnesses, mitigate the negative effects experienced by children exposed to violence, and develop knowledge about and increase awareness of this issue. OJP played an integral role in the development and launch of the Attorney General's Defending Childhood initiative.

OJP's Community-Based Violence Prevention Demonstration Program supports efforts that involve citizens in crime-fighting efforts. This program helps localities, and/or state programs that support a coordinated and multi-disciplinary approach to gang prevention, intervention,

suppression, and reentry in targeted communities. It helps federal, state, and local partnerships replicate evidence-based strategies like the Chicago Cease Fire model (now known as Cure Violence). From FY 2010 – FY 2012, 11 sites were selected to participate in the Community-Based Violence Prevention Demonstration Program. In FY 2013, six additional awards were made to Baton Rouge, Camden, Kansas City, Syracuse, and Newport News. In addition to these sites, the Maryland Governor’s Office of Crime Control and Prevention also received an award. This award will expand the gang reduction activities in the 2011 Baltimore site and will also extend that program to Prince George’s County.

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. Every day, 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. The ICAC Task Force program is one of OJP’s largest collaborative efforts. This national network of 61 coordinated task forces represents more than 3,000 federal, state, and local law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies that conduct investigations, forensic examinations, and prosecutions related to online child victimization and pornography.

8) 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. OJP has 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 these contractual efforts, priority has been 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.

F. Major Functions and Organizational Structure

Composed of five bureaus and one program office, OJP and its programs address every facet of criminal and juvenile justice. Components include the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), National Institute of Justice (NIJ), Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), and the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART).

BJA provides leadership and assistance to local criminal justice programs that improve and reinforce the nation’s criminal justice system. BJA’s goals are to reduce and prevent crime, violence, and drug abuse and to improve the way in which the criminal justice system functions. In order to achieve such goals, BJA programs promote coordination and cooperation among federal, state, and local governments. BJA works closely with programs that bolster law enforcement operations, expand drug courts, and provide benefits to safety officers.

BJS is the principal statistical agency of the Department of Justice. BJS collects, analyzes, publishes, and disseminates information on crime, criminal offenders, crime victims, and criminal justice operations. BJS also provides financial and technical support to state, local, and tribal governments to improve their statistical capabilities and the quality and the utility of their criminal history records. BJS provides statistical information to the President, Congress, other officials, and the public with accurate, timely, and objective data about crime and the administration of criminal justice.

NIJ focuses on research, development, and evaluation of crime control and justice issues. NIJ provides objective, independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to meet the challenges of criminal justice, particularly at state and local levels. NIJ funds research, development, and technology assistance, as well as assesses programs, policies, and technologies. NIJ also disseminates its research and evaluation findings through conferences, reports, the internet, and the media.

OJJDP assists local community endeavors to effectively avert and react to juvenile delinquency and victimization. Through partnerships with experts from various disciplines, OJJDP aims to improve the juvenile justice system and its policies so that the public is better protected, youth and their families are better served, and offenders are held accountable. OJJDP develops, implements, and monitors programs for juveniles. The Office also supports many research, program, and training initiatives; develops priorities and goals and sets policies to guide juvenile justice issues; disseminates information about juvenile justice issues; and awards funds to states to support local programming nationwide.

OVC provides leadership and funding for victims of crimes. OVC distributes federal funds to victim assistance programs across the country and offers training programs for professionals and their agencies that specialize in helping victims. OVC also disseminates publications and hosts various programs to help develop public awareness about victims' rights and services.

The SMART Office was authorized by the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006, and is responsible for establishing and maintaining the standards of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) as defined by the Adam Walsh Act. The SMART Office also provides technical assistance and supports innovative and best practices in the field of sex offender management.

Additional information regarding OJP's components and initiatives can be found in the components' reports to Congress and on the OJP Web site (www.ojp.gov).

Strategic Management of Human Capital

OJP firmly believes its human capital resources are the foundation for the successful accomplishment of its mission of "increasing public safety and improving the fair administration of justice across America through innovative leadership and programs" and is committed to building and maintaining a work environment that fosters inclusiveness, embraces diversity, and empowers its workforce to achieve performance excellence. OJP values the strong partnership between its Human Resources and Equal Employment Opportunity offices, and continues to

develop talent management strategies and other strategic actions to ensure it has the human capital necessary to meet its mission.

In FY 2012, OJP launched a new human capital strategy. OJP's "Good to Great" campaign focuses on employee engagement, professionalizing key roles, planning for future workforce needs, and providing developmental pathways to support staff and succession planning. In FY 2013, OJP developed a comprehensive workforce planning strategy that aims to further align business needs with budget and human capital requirements. Following the issuance of a new Strategic Plan in FY 2014, it is anticipated that OJP will issue a Workforce Plan that will provide current and projected workforce trends, profiles of core occupations, gap analyses, and outline restructuring activities and strategies to resolve skill gaps.

Federal Real Property Asset Management

Subsequent to receiving final Congressional approval on OJP's lease prospectus, GSA continued negotiations on behalf of OJP that culminated in a 10-year succeeding lease that was awarded on December 26, 2012. OJP is collaborating with GSA to explore space design strategies to better utilize existing space while at the same time reducing our overall agency footprint. While OJP's efforts in this regard align with the Congressional conditions stipulated in their approval of OJP's lease prospectus, they are also responsive to the President's initiative to reduce costs and maximize the use of the federal real property inventory, OMB's "no net new" growth policy, and the Department's priority to develop creative workspace changes to decrease space utilization rates.

Improved Financial Performance

As part of the DOJ consolidated annual financial statement, OJP, along with Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms (ATF), and Explosives, and other departmental offices, received an unqualified audit opinion for its financial statement. The FY 2013 financial statement audit identified no material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. The Department's Inspector General has stated that, while it is important to efficiently award the billions of dollars in grant funds appropriated by Congress annually, it is equally important to maintain proper oversight over the grantees' use of these funds to ensure accountability and to ensure that funds are effectively used as intended. This "post award" work is fundamental to preventing fraudulent, wasteful, or inappropriate use of the billions of taxpayers' dollars that OJP awards in grants each fiscal year.

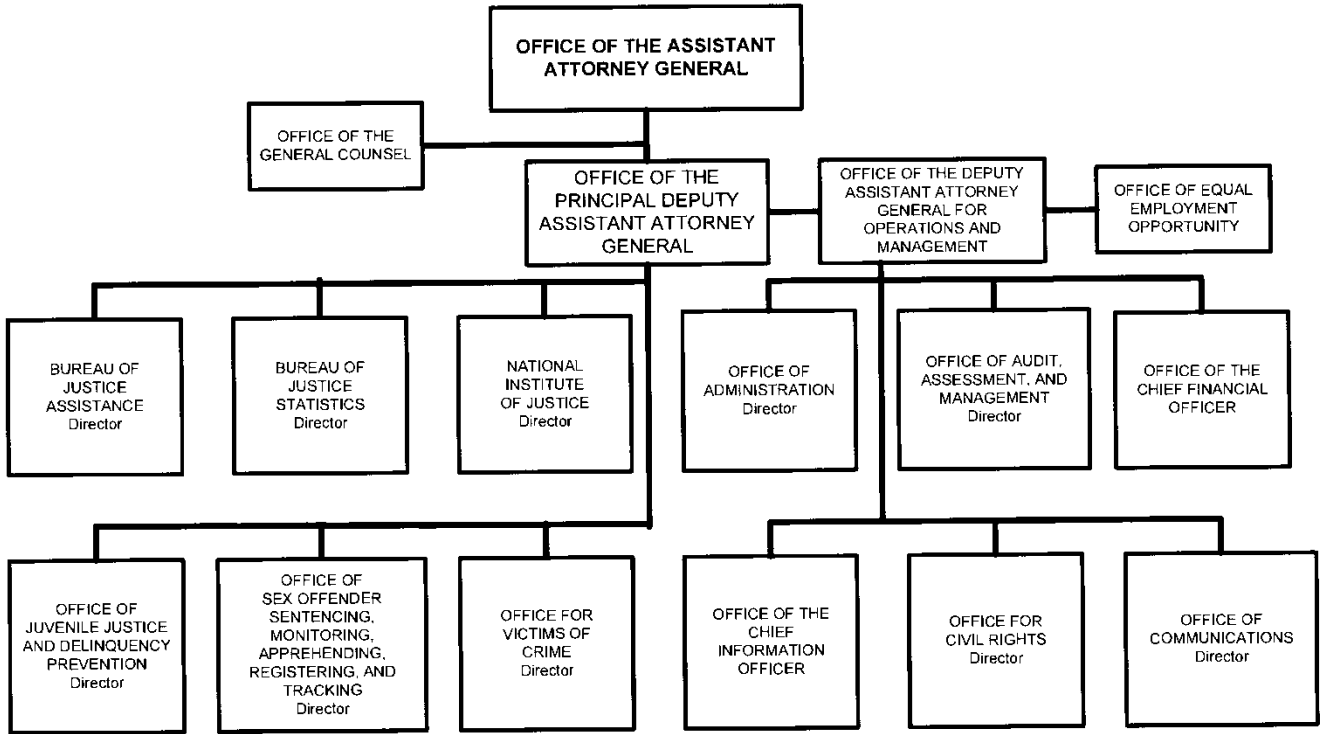
Expanded E-government

OJP continues to actively support various E-government initiatives such as reporting grant data to Data.gov, promoting access to DOJ grants funding through Grants.gov, fully compliant award funding announcements through USASpending.gov, and grantee financial reports through the Federal Sub Grant Reporting Systems (FSRS). OJP attends and participates in meetings such as Grants Management Line of Business (GMLOB) Executive Committee meetings, General Service Administration's (GSA) System for Awards Management (SAMS) planning meetings, and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB)'s Data Quality Working Group for grants data. OJP continues to coordinate with the U.S. Department of Treasury in implementing new system requirements, such as, the Government-wide Treasury Account Symbol Adjusted Trial Balance System (GTAS), Transaction Reporting System (TRS) and Do No Pay (DNP) database.

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.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS



Approved by


ERIC H. HOLDER, JR.
Attorney General

Date: 5/16/13

II. Summary of Program Changes

Summary of Program Changes					
Listed in Priority Order – Increases					
Item Name	Program Description	Description			Page
		Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	
Delinquency Prevention (Title V: Incentive Grants)	Supports delinquency prevention programs and activities to benefit youth who are at risk of having contact with the juvenile justice system.	0	0	27,000	106
Juvenile Justice Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program	To reduce juvenile offending by supporting accountability-based programs that focus on offenders and state and local juvenile justice systems.	0	0	30,000	110
Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence	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: 1) Advance Effective Practices at the State, Local, and Tribal Levels; and 2) Increasing Knowledge, Understanding, and Policy.	0	0	15,000	114
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	Assists localities and state programs that support coordinated and multi-disciplinary approaches to gang prevention, intervention, suppression, and reentry in targeted communities.	0	0	12,500	119
Indigent Defense - Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program	Provides 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.	0	0	5,400	123
Juvenile Justice Realignment Incentive Grants Program	Provides incentive grants to assist states that use JABG Program funds for evidence-based juvenile justice system realignment to foster better outcomes for system-involved youth, less costly use of incarceration, improved system accountability, and increased public safety.	0	0	10,000	128
Procedural Justice – Building Community Trust	Provides grants and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal courts and juvenile and criminal justice agencies to support innovative efforts to improve perceptions of fairness in the juvenile and criminal justice systems and build community trust in these institutions.	0	0	9,000	131
Indigent Defense - Ensuring the Right to Counsel for All Individuals: Answering Gideon's Call	Provides funding and other resources to support changes in state and local criminal court practices related 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 U.S. Constitution.	0	0	5,400	135
Second Chance Act	Authorizes 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.	0	0	47,250	140
Crime Victims Fund	Focuses on providing compensation to victims of crime and survivors, supporting appropriate victims' service programs and victimization intervention strategies, and building capacity to improve response to crime victims' needs and increase offender accountability.	0	0	65,000	144
Criminal Justice Statistics Programs (Base)	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 high value information and statistics to inform policy makers, researchers, criminal justice practitioners, and the general public.	0	0	10,400	149

Summary of Program Changes					
Listed in Priority Order – Increases					
Item Name	Program Description	Description			Page
		Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	
Research, Development, and Evaluation Program (Base)	Supports research, development, and evaluation (RD&E) efforts to support practitioners and policy makers at all levels of government; 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.	0	0	7,500	156
Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)	Funding for additional sites implementing “swift and certain” sanctions in probation, including a large scale demonstration field experiment using a randomized controlled trial methodology.	0	0	6,000	160
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation	Supports place-based strategies that combine law enforcement, community policing, prevention, intervention, and treatment, and neighborhood restoration.	0	0	19,000	164
Problem Solving Justice	Encourages research-based continuums of local justice system responses for drug involved offenders and problem solving strategies for addressing community crime problems and other priority offender populations.	0	0	44,000	168
National Criminal History Improvement Program	Promotes officer safety through a modularized, multi-level training and technical assistance program that will develop a culture of safety within law enforcement agencies and personnel that is consistent with the ideals of a democratic society.	0	0	3,500	173
Community Teams to Reduce the Sexual Assault Evidence Kit Backlog and Improve Sexual Assault Investigations	Provides grants that support community efforts to develop plans and identify the most critical needs to address sexual assault prevention, investigation, prosecution and services, including addressing their untested sexual assault evidence kits (SAKs) at law enforcement agencies or backlogged crime labs.	0	0	35,000	179
Civil Legal Aid Competitive Grant Program	Provides funding, training and technical assistance to incentivize civil legal aid planning processes and system improvements, supporting innovative efforts to improve and expand civil legal assistance services at the state, local, and tribal levels.	0	0	5,000	183
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	Assists states and units of local government in developing and implementing residential substance abuse treatment programs in state and local correctional and detention facilities and to create and maintain community-based aftercare services for offenders.	0	0	4,000	186
Byrne Incentive Grants	Provides supplemental incentive awards to state and local Byrne JAG Program grantees who decide to commit a portion of their JAG funding to supporting strategies, activities, and interventions that have a strong evidence base, or are promising and will be coupled with rigorous evaluation to determine their effectiveness.	0	0	15,000	189
Economic, High-technology, and Cybercrime Prevention Program	Provides 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. This program will also help state, local, and tribal criminal justice agencies improve technology-related decision-making and build systems that support improved analytical capability and more effective agency operations.	0	0	5,000	193
OJP Minor Program Increases	Provides minor increases to six programs to support efforts to address key Department and Administration priorities. The proposed increases are: Byrne Competitive Grants; CrimeSolutions.gov (Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository); Forensic Science; Girls in the Juvenile Justice System; Justice Reinvestment Initiative; and National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention.	0	0	12,000	197
Total Increases		0	0	\$392,950	

Summary of Program Changes					
Listed in Priority Order – Offsets					
Item Name	Description				Page
	Program Description	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	Reimburses states and localities for part of their prior year costs for incarcerating illegal aliens with at least one felony or two misdemeanor convictions for violations of state or local law.	0	0	(180,000)	201
Regional Information Sharing System	Facilitates information sharing and communications to support member agency investigative and prosecution efforts by providing state-of-the-art investigative support and training to law enforcement agencies nationwide.	0	0	(5,000)	203
OJP Program Eliminations	Eliminates funding for several programs to ensure that OJP's limited funding is focused on addressing the nation's most important criminal justice priorities. The eliminated programs are: Bulletproof Vest Partnership; Drug Court Program; Indian Country Initiatives; John R. Justice; Mentally Ill Offender Act Program; Missing Alzheimer's; National Center for Campus Public Safety; Paul Coverdell; Veterans Treatment Courts; and Vision 21.	0	0	(134,500)	206
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	Supports training and technical assistance to grantees in meeting their PREA goals and objectives, training and technical assistance to the field at large in implementing the PREA Standards as well as development of a national set of measures by the BJS describing the circumstances surrounding incidents of sexual assault in correctional institutions.	0	0	(2,000)	210
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants	The NARIP programs provides grants to assist states, state court systems, and tribal governments in updating NICS with the criminal history and mental health records of individuals who are precluded from purchasing or possessing guns. The NCHIP program promotes officer safety through a modularized, multi-level training and technical assistance program that will develop a culture of safety within law enforcement agencies and personnel that is consistent with the ideals of a democratic society.	0	0	(7,000)	213
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	Provides a comprehensive strategy to maximize the use of forensic DNA technology in the criminal justice system.	0	0	(25,000)	216
Victims of Trafficking	Supports ongoing collaborative efforts to identify, rescue, and assist victims of human trafficking across the United States.	0	0	(3,750)	219
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction	Improves the capacity of state, local, and tribal law enforcement and criminal justice agencies as well as communities to address gun violence, violent crime and gangs.	0	0	(3,500)	222
Title II Part B: Formula Grants	Supports state, local, and tribal efforts to develop and implement comprehensive state juvenile justice plans.	0	0	(5,500)	225
VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse	Provides training and technical assistance to professionals involved in investigating, prosecuting, and treating child abuse.	0	0	(8,000)	228
Youth Mentoring Grants	Supports mentoring for youth at risk of educational failure, dropping out of school, or involvement in delinquent activities, including gangs.	0	0	(30,500)	231
Total Offsets		0	0	(\$404,750)	
Management and Administration	Provides personnel and resources to fulfill stewardship obligations, ensure transparency and accountability in the use of federal grant funding, and improve the efficiency and productivity of day-to-day operations.	15	8	1,275	101
Net Change		15	8	(\$11,800)	

III. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language

Office of Justice Programs
Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language

The FY 2015 Budget request of \$2,376,500,000, 717 Positions, and 668 FTE includes proposed changes in the appropriations language listed and explained below. New language is italicized and underlined and language proposed for deletion is bracketed.

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 ("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 2005 Act"); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-647); the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-199); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-473); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-248) ("the Adam Walsh Act"); the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-401); subtitle D of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296) ("the 2002 Act"); the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-180); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113-4) ("the 2013 Act"); and other programs, [~~\$120,000,000~~]\$136,900,000, to remain available until expended, of which--

- (1) [~~\$45,000,000~~]\$55,400,000 is for criminal justice statistics programs, and other activities, as authorized by part C of title I of the 1968 Act, of which \$1,000,000 is for a national survey of public defenders and \$1,500,000 is for the design and testing of a national public defenders reporting program;
- (2) [~~\$40,000,000~~]\$47,500,000 is for research, development, and evaluation programs, and other activities as authorized by part B of title I of the 1968 Act and subtitle D of title II of the 2002 Act, of which \$3,000,000 is for social science research on indigent defense and, notwithstanding section 818 of title I of the 1968 Act, \$2,700,000 is for research on civil legal aid matters;
- (3) [~~\$1,000,000~~]\$3,000,000 is for an evaluation clearinghouse program;
- (4) [~~\$30,000,000~~]\$25,000,000 is for regional information sharing activities, as authorized by part M of title I of the 1968 Act; and
- (5) [~~\$4,000,000~~]\$6,000,000 is for activities to strengthen and enhance the practice of forensic sciences, of which [~~\$1,000,000~~ is for the support of a Forensic Science Advisory Committee to be chaired by the Attorney General and the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and] \$3,000,000 is for transfer to the National Institute of Standards and Technology to support scientific working groups. (*Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

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"); 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); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-473); the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-416); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113-4) ("the 2013 Act"); and other programs, [\$1,171,500,000]\$1,032,900,000, to remain available until expended as follows--

(1) \$376,000,000 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 shall not apply for purposes of this Act), of which, notwithstanding such subpart 1, [\$1,000,000]\$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, [\$1,000,000]\$2,000,000 is for a State, local, and tribal assistance help desk and diagnostic center program, \$15,000,000 is for a Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officer Resilience and Survivability Initiative (VALOR), [\$4,000,000 is for use by the National Institute of Justice for research targeted toward developing a better understanding of the domestic radicalization phenomenon, and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention, \$2,500,000 is for objective, nonpartisan voter education about, and a plebiscite on, options that would resolve Puerto Rico's future political status, which shall be provided to the State Elections Commission of Puerto Rico, \$5,000,000]\$22,500,000 is for the matching grant program for law enforcement armor vests, as authorized by section 2501 of title I of the 1968 Act, \$10,000,000 is for an initiative to support evidence-based policing, and [\$2,500,000]\$5,000,000 is for an initiative to enhance prosecutorial decision-making;

[(2) \$180,000,000 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;]

(2) \$15,000,000 for an Edward Byrne Memorial incentive grant program;

(3) [\$13,500,000]\$15,000,000 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);

(4) [\$14,250,000]\$10,500,000 for victim services programs for victims of trafficking, *including*

as authorized by section 107(b)(2) of Public Law 106-386, and amended by the 2013 Act, for programs authorized under Public Law 109-164, and for human trafficking task forces and law enforcement training, including as authorized by section 1242 of the 2013 Act;

(5) [~~\$40,500,000~~]\$44,000,000 for Drug Courts, as authorized by section 1001(a)(25)(A) of title I of the 1968 Act; (6) \$8,250,000 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), and other criminal justice system problem-solving grants;

(~~7~~) [~~\$10,000,000~~]\$14,000,000 for grants for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners, as authorized by part S of title I of the 1968 Act;

(~~8~~) [~~\$2,000,000~~] \$2,000,000 for the Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program, as authorized by section 426 of Public Law 108-405, and for grants for wrongful conviction review;

(~~9~~) [~~\$10,000,000~~]\$15,000,000 for economic, high technology and Internet crime prevention grants, including as authorized by section 401 of Public Law 110-403, of which not more than \$2,500,000 is for intellectual property enforcement grants, including as authorized by section 401 of Public Law 110-403;

(10) \$2,000,000 for a student loan repayment assistance program pursuant to section 952 of Public Law 110-315;]

(~~11~~) [~~\$20,000,000~~] \$20,000,000 for sex offender management assistance, as authorized by the Adam Walsh Act, and related activities;

(~~12~~) [~~\$8,000,000~~]\$23,000,000 for an initiative relating to children exposed to violence;

(~~13~~) [~~\$10,500,000~~]\$29,500,000 for an Edward Byrne Memorial criminal justice innovation program;

(14) \$22,500,000 for the matching grant program for law enforcement armor vests, as authorized by section 2501 of title I of the 1968 Act: *Provided*, That \$1,500,000 is transferred directly to the National Institute of Standards and Technology's Office of Law Enforcement Standards for research, testing and evaluation programs;]

(~~15~~) [~~\$1,000,000~~] \$1,000,000 for the National Sex Offender Public Website;

(~~16~~) [~~\$8,500,000~~]\$5,000,000 for competitive and evidence-based programs to reduce gun crime and gang violence;

(~~17~~) [~~\$58,500,000~~]\$50,000,000 for grants to States to upgrade criminal and mental health records [in]for the National Instant Criminal Background Check System[, of which no less than] and related activities;

(~~15~~) [~~\$12,000,000 shall be~~]\$5,000,000 for grants [made under the authorities of]to assist State and tribal governments and related activities, as authorized by the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-180);

(18) \$12,000,000 for Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences Improvement Grants under part BB of title I of the 1968 Act;]

(~~19~~) [~~\$125,000,000~~]\$100,000,000 for DNA-related and forensic programs and activities (including related research and development, training and education, and technical assistance), of [which--]which \$20,000,000 is for programs and activities (including grants, technical assistance, and technology) to reduce the rape kit backlog: Provided, That the certification of requirements of 42 U.S.C. 3797k(1), 3797k(2), and 3797k(4) shall apply to any DNA-related and forensic program grants made to forensic crime laboratories;

(A) \$117,000,000 is for a DNA analysis and capacity enhancement program and for other local, State, and Federal forensic activities, including the purposes authorized under section 2 of the

DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-546) (the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program): *Provided*, That up to 4 percent of funds made available under this paragraph may be used for the purposes described in the DNA Training and Education for Law Enforcement, Correctional Personnel, and Court Officers program (Public Law 108-405, section 303);]

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

[(C) \$4,000,000 is for Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program grants, including as authorized by section 304 of Public Law 108-405;]

(17) \$35,000,000 for a grant program for communities to address problems with sexual assault kits at law enforcement agencies, not sent to crime labs, or backlogged at crime labs;

[(20)18) \$6,000,000 for the court-appointed special advocate program, as authorized by section 217 of the 1990 Act;

[(21) \$30,000,000 for assistance to Indian tribes;]

[(22)19) [~~\$67,750,000~~]\$115,000,000 for offender reentry programs and research, as authorized by the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-199), without regard to the time limitations specified at section 6(1) of such Act, of which not to exceed [~~\$6,000,000~~]\$10,000,000 is for a program to improve State, local, and tribal probation or parole supervision efforts and strategies, and [~~\$2,000,000~~]\$5,000,000 is for Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstrations to enhance and maintain parental and family relationships for incarcerated parents as a reentry or recidivism reduction strategy: *Provided*, That up to [~~\$7,500,000~~]\$30,000,000 of funds made available in this paragraph may be used for performance-based awards for Pay for Success projects, of which up to [~~\$5,000,000~~]\$10,000,000 shall be for Pay for Success programs implementing the Permanent Supportive Housing Model: *Provided further, That, with respect to the previous proviso, any funds obligated for such projects shall remain available for disbursement until expended, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1552(a): Provided further, That, with respect to the first proviso (or any other similar projects funded in prior appropriations), any deobligated funds from such projects shall immediately be available for activities authorized under the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-199);*

[(23) \$4,000,000 for a veterans treatment courts program;]

[(24) \$750,000 for the purposes described in the Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program (section 240001 of the 1994 Act);]

[(25)20) \$7,000,000 for a program to monitor prescription drugs and scheduled listed chemical products;

[(26)21) [~~\$12,500,000~~]\$10,500,000 for prison rape prevention and prosecution grants to States and units of local government, and other programs, as authorized by the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-79), [of which not more than \$150,000 of these funds shall be available for the direct Federal costs of facilitating an auditing process]*including statistics, data, and research: Provided, That, upon the Attorney General's initial receipt of submissions pursuant to section 8(c)(2) of Public Law 180-79--(a) the statistical review and related analysis provided for in section 4 thereof shall next be required in the calendar year next following, and every fifth year thereafter, and (b) the review panel established under section 4(b) of Public Law 108-79 shall be terminated;*

[(27) \$2,000,000 to operate a National Center for Campus Public Safety;]

[(28)22) [~~\$27,500,000~~]\$30,000,000 for a justice reinvestment initiative, for activities related to criminal justice reform and recidivism reduction[, of which not less than \$1,000,000 is for a task

force on Federal corrections];
 ([29]23) [\$4,000,000]\$10,000,000 for additional replication sites employing the Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement model implementing swift and certain sanctions in probation, and for a research project on the effectiveness of the model;
 [(30) \$12,500,000 for the Office of Victims of Crime for supplemental victims' services and other victim-related programs and initiatives, including research and statistics, and for tribal assistance for victims of violence; and]
 [(31]24) \$75,000,000 for the Comprehensive School Safety Initiative[, described in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act)] and for related hiring: Provided, That section [213]212 of this Act shall not apply with respect to the amount made available in this paragraph;
(25) \$5,400,000 for Ensuring the Right to Counsel for All Individuals: Answering Gideon's Call;
(26) \$5,000,000 for a competitive grant program to incentivize statewide civil legal aid planning processes and system improvements, notwithstanding section 818 of title I of the 1968 Act; and
(27) \$9,000,000 for a program to promote fairness in the criminal justice system and build community trust:
Provided, That, if a unit of local government uses any of the funds made available under this heading to increase the number of law enforcement officers, the unit of local government will achieve a net gain in the number of law enforcement officers who perform non-administrative public sector safety service. (*Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

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 2005 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 Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–647) ("the 1990 Act"); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) ("the Adam Walsh Act"); the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–401); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4) ("the 2013 Act"); and other juvenile justice programs, [\$254,500,000]\$299,400,000, to remain available until expended as follows—
 (1) [\$55,500,000]\$50,000,000 for programs authorized by section 221 of the 1974 Act[, of which not more than \$10,000,000 may be used for activities specified in section 1801(b)(2) of part R of title I of the 1968 Act; and for training and technical assistance to assist small, nonprofit organizations with the Federal grants process: *Provided*, That of the amounts provided under this paragraph, \$500,000 shall be for a competitive demonstration grant program to support emergency planning among State, local and tribal juvenile justice residential facilities];
Provided, That notwithstanding sections 103(26) and 223(a)(11)(A) of the 1974 Act, for purposes of funds appropriated in this Act—(a) the term "adult inmate" shall be understood to mean an individual who has been arrested and is in custody as the result of being charged as an adult with a crime, but shall not be understood to include anyone under the care and custody of a juvenile detention

or correctional agency, or anyone who is in custody as the result of being charged with or having committed an offense described in Section 223(a)(11)(A) of the 1974 Act; (b) the juveniles described in Section 223(a)(11)(A) of the 1974 Act who have been charged with or who have committed an offense that would not be criminal if committed by an adult shall be understood to include individuals under 18 who are charged with or who have committed an offense of purchase, consumption, or possession of any alcoholic beverage or tobacco product; and (c) Section 223(a)(11)(A)(ii) of the 1974 Act shall apply only to those individuals described in Section 223(a)(11)(A) who, while remaining under the jurisdiction of the court on the basis of the offense described therein, are charged with or commit a violation of a valid court order thereof;

(2) ~~[\$88,500,000]~~\$58,000,000 for youth mentoring grants;

(3) ~~[\$15,000,000]~~\$42,000,000 for delinquency prevention, as authorized by section 505 of the 1974 Act, [of which,] pursuant to sections 261 and 262 [thereof—(A) \$5,000,000 shall be for the Tribal Youth Program;(B) \$2,500,000 shall be for gang and youth violence education, prevention and intervention, and related activities;(C) \$2,500,000 shall be 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; and(D) \$5,000,000] thereof, of which \$10,000,000 shall be for competitive grants to police and juvenile justice authorities in communities that have been awarded Department of Education School Climate Transformation Grants to collaborate on use of evidence-based positive behavior strategies to increase school safety and reduce juvenile arrests;

(4) ~~[\$19,000,000]~~\$11,000,000 for programs authorized by the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990;

(5) \$30,000,000 for the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants program as authorized by part R of title I of the 1968 Act: Provided, That Guam shall be considered a State for purposes thereof;

(6) \$10,000,000 for incentive grants to assist states that use Juvenile Accountability Block Grants program funds for evidence-based juvenile justice system realignment to foster better outcomes for affected juveniles;

~~(5)~~ [5] ~~[\$5,500,000]~~\$18,000,000 for community-based violence prevention initiatives, including for public health approaches to reducing shootings and violence;

~~(6)~~ [8] ~~\$67,000,000~~ for missing and exploited children programs, including as authorized by sections 404(b) and 405(a) of the 1974 Act (except that section 102(b)(4)(B) of the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–401) shall not apply for purposes of this Act);

~~(7)~~ [9] \$1,500,000 for child abuse training programs for judicial personnel and practitioners, as authorized by section 222 of the 1990 Act;

~~(8)~~ [10] ~~[\$1,000,000]~~\$4,000,000 for grants and technical assistance in support of the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention;

~~(9)~~ [11] \$500,000 for an Internet site providing information and resources on children of incarcerated parents; [and]

~~(10)~~ [12] ~~[\$1,000,000]~~\$2,000,000 for competitive grants focusing on girls in the juvenile justice system; and:

(13) \$5,400,000 for a program to improve juvenile indigent defense:

Provided, That not more than 10 percent of each amount may be used for research, evaluation, and statistics activities designed to benefit the programs or activities authorized: Provided further, That not more than 2 percent of the amounts designated under paragraphs (1) through

(5), (7) and (8) may be used for training and technical assistance: *Provided further*, That the previous two provisos shall not apply to grants and projects authorized by sections 261 and 262 of the 1974 Act and to missing and exploited children programs. (*Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS BENEFITS
[(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)]

For payments and expenses authorized under section 1001(a)(4) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, such sums as are necessary (including amounts for administrative costs), to remain available until expended; and \$16,300,000 for payments authorized by section 1201(b) of such Act and for educational assistance authorized by section 1218 of such Act, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 205 of this Act, upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding for such disability and education payments, the Attorney General may transfer such amounts to "Public Safety Officer Benefits" from available appropriations for the Department of Justice as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances: *Provided further*, That any transfer pursuant to the previous proviso shall be treated as a reprogramming under section [505]~~504~~ of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section. (*Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

GENERAL PROVISIONS – DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Sec. [213]212. At the discretion of the Attorney General, and in addition to any amounts that otherwise may be available (or authorized to be made available) by law, with respect to funds appropriated by this title under the headings "Research, Evaluation and Statistics", "State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance", and "Juvenile Justice Programs"—

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

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

(3) 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 "Research, Evaluation, and Statistics" 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. [214]213. Upon request by a grantee for whom the Attorney General has determined there is a fiscal hardship, the Attorney General may, with respect to funds appropriated in this or any other Act making appropriations for fiscal years [2011]2012 through [2014]2015 for the following programs, waive the following requirements:

(1) For the adult and juvenile offender State and local reentry demonstration projects under part FF of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797w(g)(1)), the requirements under section 2976(g)(1) of such part.

(2) For State, Tribal, and local reentry courts under part FF of title I of such Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797w-2(e)(1) and (2)), the requirements under section 2978(e)(1) and (2) of such part.

(3) For the prosecution drug treatment alternatives to prison program under part CC of title I of such Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797q-3), the requirements under section 2904 of such part.

(4) For grants to protect inmates and safeguard communities as authorized by section 6 of the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (42 U.S.C. 15605(c)(3)), the requirements of section 6(c)(3) of such Act.

Sec. 217. Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations for the Office of Justice Programs, \$59,000,000 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. 218. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts deposited or available in the Fund established by section 1402 of chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98–473 (42 U.S.C. 10601) in excess of \$810,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until the following fiscal year: Provided, That, notwithstanding section 1402(d) of such Act of 1984, of the amounts available from the Fund for obligation, the following amounts shall be available without fiscal year limitation to the Director of the Office for Victims of Crime: \$25,000,000 for supplemental victims' services and other victim-related programs and initiatives, \$20,000,000 for tribal assistance for victims of violence, and \$10,000,000 for victims of trafficking grants focused on domestic victims: Provided further, That up to 3 percent of funds may be made available to the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, to be used by them for research, evaluation or statistical purposes related to crime victims and related programs.

Sec. 219. The Department of Justice may use Federal discretionary funds that are made available in this Act for the Office of Justice Programs to participate with other Federal agencies in carrying out Performance Partnership Pilots that are conducted pursuant to –
(a) Section 526 of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014, and
(b) such authorities as are enacted for Performance Partnership Pilots in an appropriations act for fiscal year 2015.

(Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2014.)

GENERAL PROVISIONS (CJS)

[Sec. 510. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts deposited or available in the Fund established by section 1402 of chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98–473 (42 U.S.C. 10601) in any fiscal year in excess of \$745,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until the following fiscal year.]

[Sec. 524. ...

(b) Of the unobligated balances available to the Department of Justice, the following funds are hereby cancelled, not later than September 30, 2014, from the following accounts in the specified amounts—

...

(4) "State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, Office of Justice Programs",
\$59,000,000; and

...

(c) The Department of Justice shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report no later than September 1, 2014, specifying the amount of each rescission made pursuant to subsection (b).]

(Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.)

Analysis of Appropriations Language

Note: The FY 2015 budget request uses the FY 2014 enacted appropriations language as the starting point.

Research, Evaluation, and Statistics

1. Adds language to provide an appropriation for a national survey of public defenders and the design and testing of a national public defenders reporting program.
2. Adds language to provide an appropriation for social science research on indigent defense and research on civil legal aid matters, notwithstanding a limitation on civil justice matters in the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

1. Provides a carve-out appropriation for the Bulletproof Vest Partnership from the appropriation for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program, rather than as a stand-alone appropriation.
2. Adds language to provide an appropriation for the Edward Byrne Memorial incentive grant program.
3. Modifies language pertaining to victim services programs for victims of trafficking to reflect enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 and to allow use of funds for human trafficking task forces and law enforcement training.
4. Modifies language pertaining to Drug Courts, mental health courts, adult and juvenile collaboration program grants, and a veterans treatment courts program to create a single appropriation for criminal justice system problem-solving grants.
5. Adds language to the Economic, High-technology, and Cybercrime program pertaining to intellectual property enforcement grants.
6. Proposes revised language for DNA-related and forensic programs and activities.
7. Adds language pertaining to a grant program for communities to address problems with certain sexual assault kits.
8. Adds language pertaining to the availability of funds appropriated for Pay for Success programs implementing the Permanent Supportive Housing Model.
9. Modifies language for grants and programs authorized by the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) to allow additional flexibility in using this appropriation, including for statistical reviews, and to sunset the PREA Review panel.
10. Adds language for Ensuring the Right to Counsel for All Individuals: Answering Gideon's Call.
11. Adds language for a competitive grant program to incentivize statewide civil legal aid planning processes and system improvements, notwithstanding a limitation on civil justice matters in the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.
12. Adds language pertaining to a program to promote fairness in the criminal justice system and build community trust.

Juvenile Justice Programs

1. Adds proviso that seeks to ensure that: (A) juveniles who reach the age of full criminal responsibility after being taken into custody, but who were not charged as adults at the time of offense, are not understood to be adult inmates, simply because they have turned 18; (B) juveniles charged with or who have committed an alcohol or tobacco related offense receive that same protections as status offenders, that is, they cannot be placed in secure detention; and (C) a state may only securely detain a juvenile on the basis of violation of a valid court order if the juvenile is already under the jurisdiction of the court based on a separate offense.
2. Modifies language for juvenile delinquency programs to eliminate previously required carveouts for certain programs.
3. Adds language to provide an appropriation to the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants program.
4. Adds language to provide an appropriation to the Juvenile Justice Realignment Incentive Grants program.
5. Adds language to provide an appropriation to a program to improve juvenile indigent defense.

General Provisions

1. Section 212. Changes the maximum set-aside percentage for OJP research, evaluation, and statistics activities authorized by the general provision from 2 to 3 percent and creates a 7 percent set-aside to be available for tribal criminal justice assistance.
2. Section 213. Revises the applicable time period for FY 2015.
3. Section 217. Cancels a specified amount of unobligated balances from prior year appropriations for the Office of Justice Programs.
4. Section 218. Changes Crime Victims Fund obligation limit for FY 2015 and sets aside specific amounts of funding to support OVC's Vision 21 program (to include support for tribal programs for victims of violence) and Victims of Trafficking grants focused on providing services to domestic victims of human trafficking, allows a small percentage of available funds to be used for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes related to crime victims and related program.
5. Section 219. Makes available to OJP authority relating to Performance Partnership Pilots.
6. [Section 510]. The provision relating to the Crime Victims Fund is included as section 218.
7. [Section 524]. Removes provision rescinding funds from the State and Local Law Enforcement Activities account. A provision cancelling Office of Justice Program funds is included as section 217.

IV. OJP Programs and Performance by Appropriation Account

A. Management and Administration
(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Management and Administration</i>	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequestration	702	618	\$170,114
2013 Prior Year Balance Rescission	0	0	0
2013 Enacted w/Rescissions and Sequestration	0	0	170,114
2014 Enacted	702	609	187,332
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	51	3,300
2015 Current Services	702	660	190,632
2015 Program Increases	15	8	1,275
2015 Program Offsets	0	0	0
2015 Request	717	668	\$191,907
Total Change 2014-2015	15	59	4,575

In FY 2013, OJP's management and administration expenses were not expressly provided for in the Appropriations Act, but were supported with program funding through a series of reimbursable agreements and is therefore a non-add. The FY 2015 request seeks this same structure.

1. Account Description

OJP seeks \$191.9 million for management and administration costs. Of this amount, \$1.3 million will support an additional 15 positions and 8 FTE for new programs, as well as provide stronger grants financial oversight and audit resolution capability. These personnel are essential to OJP's efforts to fulfill its stewardship obligations, ensure transparency and accountability in the use of federal grant funding, and improve the efficiency and productivity of its day-to-day operations.

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 annual grant 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 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 and Review Division conducts reviews of internal control processes; coordinates activity for the annual independent financial audit and the audits/investigations conducted by the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) and the Government Accountability Office; and manages the DOJ high risk grantee program.
- Conducting programmatic assessments of OJP's grants and monitoring oversight. The Program Assessment Division conducts assessments of grant programs and initiatives for OJP and the COPS Office and oversees monitoring activities which includes developing

OJP-wide grant monitoring standards, procedures, and tools as well as ensuring that the COPS Office and OJP meet or exceed the requirement to monitor 10 percent of open award funds on an annual basis, as required by the Act.

- Serving as the central source for OJP's grant management policy. OAAM's Grants Management Division continues OJP's efforts to streamline and standardize grant management policies and procedures across the agency by maintaining a Grant Manager's Manual; coordinating efforts to design and enhance OJP's Grant Management System to ensure grant management policies and processes are integrated and consistent; and developing and facilitating training to grantees and staff.

These funds further support the work of the OCIO, which provides information technology (IT) leadership, guidance, and support services by delivering timely IT solutions and services to efficiently administer OJP programs, and fulfill its financial and grants management responsibilities.

IT systems and services are a vital component of OJP's efforts to award, manage, and monitor its \$6.5 billion portfolio (which currently includes almost 7,808 active grants) and enable OJP to quickly share information on the latest research findings and evidence-based programs and practices through the OJP website and CrimeSolutions.gov.

- Funding supports fixed costs necessary to support OJP's day-to-day operations. This includes hardware, software, data center operations, Internet and telecommunications services, and IT security support.
- Funding also supports the cost of a variety of professional services vital to OJP and the programs' IT operations including, administration and management of enterprise systems, equipment, and business operations. For example, Help Desk support, FICAM, IT security monitoring, IT Investment Management, Budget and Finance, Program Oversight, Policy and Planning, infrastructure services, email, and software development and customization.
- Five percent of the FY 2015 IT budget request will be used to support reinvestment in efficient product solutions and services that will reduce future IT costs, improve services to OJP's state, local and tribal partners, and improve its administrative efficiency.

2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE TABLE					
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES	Final Target	Actual	Projected	Changes	Requested (Total)
	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2014 Program Changes	FY 2015 Request
Workload					
Percent of grants closed that are due to closeout	50%	61.9%	50%	0	50%
Percent of grants financially monitored per plan	95%	101.4%	95%	0	95%

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

B. Research, Evaluation, and Statistics
(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</i>	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequestration			\$119,132
2013 Prior Year Balance Rescission			(3,000)
2013 Enacted w/Rescissions and Sequestration*			116,132
2014 Enacted			120,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2015 Current Services			120,000
2015 Program Increases			21,900
2015 Program Offsets			(5,000)
2015 Request			\$136,900
Total Change 2014-2015			\$16,900

*FY 2013 rescission amounts include both of the Congressional rescissions enacted against FY 2013 appropriations and the traditional rescission against prior year unobligated balances.

1. Account Description

OJP requests \$136.9 million for the Research, Evaluation, and Statistics appropriation account, which is \$16.9 million above the FY 2014 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; 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.

Some key programs funded under this appropriation account include:

- The **Research, Development, and Evaluation** program supports the core mission of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), which serves as the research and development arm of the Department of Justice, as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 3721-3723. With this funding, NIJ enhances the administration of justice and public safety by providing objective, independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to meet the modern challenges of crime and justice at the state, local and tribal levels. NIJ products support practitioners and policy makers across the country, enabling “smart on crime” approaches that are especially critical in the current fiscal climate.

In FY 2015, NIJ will maintain its commitment to informing criminal justice practice and policy by supporting high-quality research, development, and evaluation in the forensic,

social, and physical sciences. NIJ's program plan for FY 2015 embraces five important goals:

- Continue to research and evaluate innovative programs, tools, and strategies that provide effective ways to prevent crime and to deliver justice.
- Develop, refine, and test innovative technology to protect law enforcement officers.
- Support basic and applied research to strengthen the science of forensics.
- Build on the recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences report to "Strengthen the National Institute of Justice."
- Develop and support strong partnerships to leverage federal research resources.

NIJ will also use funding to strengthen and enhance the practice of forensic science in order to support the National Commission on Forensic Science, which will be chaired by the Attorney General and the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology. The objectives and activities conducted by the Commission are in alignment with the Administration's push for more evidence-based policy.

Each year, NIJ's base funding supports core research, development, testing, and evaluation to support criminal justice practitioners and policy makers. NIJ's work draws on the best methods and research strategies of the social, forensic, and physical sciences to address our gap in applied knowledge about law enforcement, courts, and corrections. In addition, these limited resources support basic research on victimization, violence, offenders and offending.

In each of these core areas, NIJ builds what the National Academy of Sciences called "cumulative bodies of knowledge" and works to "translate" that research knowledge for practitioners and policy makers. To do this, NIJ employs four strategies:

1. Generating knowledge;
2. Building and sustaining the research infrastructure;
3. Supporting evidence-adoption in practice and policy; and
4. Knowledge translation through effective communication and dissemination.

Through a competitive grant selection process, NIJ's base funds are awarded to research grantees to increase knowledge about crime and justice; to measure and report performance as required under the conditions of NIJ research grants; and to submit timely, high-quality work products (e.g., progress reports, peer reviewed scientific articles, research data, peer-reviewed research monographs, technology prototypes, and patents) with the greatest potential for improving the justice system and reducing and controlling crime.

NIJ has funded numerous studies that have had wide-reaching impact on criminal justice policy and practice. Listed below are examples of recent studies from NIJ's research portfolios on prisoner reentry, program evaluation, and officer safety:

- Expanded Prisoner Reentry Study. People who have criminal records often have trouble obtaining employment. More than 80 percent of American employers conduct criminal background checks on job applicants. NIJ-sponsored research (released in November 2011) has produced empirical guidance for employers when a former offender poses no more risk than any other demographically similar individual. Researchers, Al Blumstein and Kiminori Nakamura, found that after enough time had passed, a former offender was no more likely to commit a crime than other people of the same age in the general population. A new research effort expands on this study. The researchers hope to enhance the robustness of their original study by determining whether their findings are supported by data from other times and places.
- Multi-site Adult Drug Court Evaluation. What is the impact of adult drug courts on relapse, recidivism and other outcomes? For whom are they effective, and what are the costs and benefits? NIJ's Multi-site Adult Drug Court Evaluation (released in June 2011) answered these questions with an unprecedented study of nearly 1,800 drug court participants and comparison probationers from 29 jurisdictions across the U.S. The research found that adult drug courts significantly reduce drug use and criminal offending—during and after program participation. Participants reported less drug use (56 percent vs. 76 percent) and were less likely to test positive (29 percent vs. 46 percent); and, participants reported less criminal activity (40 percent vs. 53 percent) and had fewer rearrests (52 percent vs. 62 percent but not significantly different). Overall, the average net benefit of drug courts was estimated at \$5,680 to \$6,208 per participant.
- Keeping Officers Safe. In a study of police shifts released in December 2011, researchers found that officers got more sleep and police executives improved morale and reduced overtime costs when officers work 10-hour shifts. Importantly, 10-hour shifts do not adversely affect performance. Most police departments have traditionally placed their patrol officers on a 40-hour work-week in which personnel work five consecutive 8-hour shifts, followed by two days off. In recent years, however, an increasing number of law enforcement agencies have moved to some variant of a compressed work-week. Some officers work four 10-hour shifts weekly or three 12-hour shifts (plus a time adjustment to make up the remaining four hours of the standard 40-hour work-week). While this trend has been moving apace, few, if any, rigorous scientific studies examining the advantages and disadvantages of these work schedules for officers and their agencies have been completed until now. The researchers used the most rigorous scientific techniques available: a randomized controlled experiment.
- **The Criminal Justice Statistics Program** is the base program of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), who serves as the principal federal statistical agency of the Department of Justice as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 3731-3735. Data provided by federal statistical agencies allows the Administration to govern effectively—make policy, manage programs, or evaluate progress toward goals. The Administration has placed evidence-driven decisions at the heart of its agenda, and refocused a spotlight on the federal statistical

system and the role that federal statistics play in the policymaking process. According to OMB, “having access to quality, unbiased data allows us to make reasoned, disciplined decisions about where to target our resources to get the biggest return for our investment, and to identify where we’ve been spending consistently but yielding underperforming results.” BJS collects, analyzes, publishes, and disseminates statistical information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government. BJS also provides technical and financial support to state governments in developing capabilities in criminal justice statistics and improving their criminal history records and information systems. BJS’ national statistical provide the data infrastructure supporting the Administration’s commitment to focus on data-driven, evidence-based, “smart on crime” approaches to reduce crime.

In FY 2015, BJS funding will support several activities and ongoing programs including the following:

- Recidivism, Reentry and Special Projects include studies on the recidivism of state prison releases, convicted felons, juvenile offenders, and first time arrestees. Some special projects are an analysis of the wide range of data flowing from the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting Program; an assessment of administrative data on elder abuse and crimes against the elderly; studies of the justice and regulatory systems response to white collar crime; and analyses describing crime and justice on tribal lands.
- The Prosecution and Adjudication Statistical Projects will focus on felony court case processing, criminal justice employment, expenditure, and the delivery of indigent defense services. There will also be a survey of tribal justice systems. In FY 2015, two new initiatives will be launched including a National Survey of Public Defenders and a National Public Defenders Reporting Program.
- Criminal Justice Data Improvements Program offers state statistical support and technical assistance. The program will also help with the collection of firearm transaction statistics as well as state estimates of record availability related to prohibiting categories for firearm purchase or possession. Other initiatives include a State Justice Statistics grants program for state statistical analysis centers, as well as a criminal records technical assistance program for state record repositories.
- Victimization Statistics projects will maintain operation of the current National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), including NCVS supplements such as identity theft and police public contacts. It will also support the survey’s redesign efforts focused on subnational estimates and the process of incorporating the proceeds of previously-funded redesign projects into the core NCVS operation.
- Law Enforcement Statistics will utilize various surveys and censuses of federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies, special purpose law enforcement entities, law enforcement support agencies, and the public. Trend analysis will be used to examine reported crimes and arrests.

- Initiatives within Corrections Statistics include projects utilizing National Prisoner Statistics, Annual Jail Survey, Annual Probation and Parole Census, Jails in Indian Country, National Corrections Reporting Program, Capital Punishment and Sentencing statistics, and deaths in custody statistics. It will also include a design and implementation of surveys of inmates in state prisons and local jail facilities, record linkage projects, testing and implementation of supplemental surveys of probation and parole agencies, and surveys of prisoner health and health care.
- Funding will support statistical information publication and dissemination activities such as the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data and the National Criminal Justice Reference Service as well as BJS website operations, including usability testing, dynamic data analysis and visualization enhancements, content display and search function improvements, and hosting activities. Funding also will be used for customer support and maintenance of software such as desktop publishing, media management and enhancements to BJS's technology and data management infrastructure.
- The Criminal Justice Statistical program also will support Federal Statistical Programs, Activities, and Initiatives. Funds will be used to support a variety of federal statistical programs, activities, and initiatives such as investigator initiated small scale studies utilizing BJS data and U.S. Census Bureau work to carry out Interagency Council on Statistical Policy initiatives including the Joint Program on Statistical Methodology. Other initiatives include the National Center for Health Statistics as administrator of the Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics and the Statistical Community of Practice and Engagement (SCOPE) initiative. Funding will also be used for BJS Fellows for technical and analytical assistance on projects as well as Office of Management and Budget's annual seminar on federal statistics.

Additionally, OJP expects to support ongoing projects as well as efforts described below via a three percent set-aside for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes:

- Multi-year Evaluation Plan for BJA Programs: Designed to demonstrate the efficacy of the various grant programs, NIJ and BJS will provide technical leadership and BJA will provide subject matter and stakeholder perspectives to the task. Additionally, the coordination will include the new DOJ analytical unit to be established in the Office of Legal Policy, who may play a role in analyzing and applying the evidence developed from the evaluation
- (s). The evaluation plan will identify major research questions, opportunities to leverage existing data collections and preliminary designs for later phases of evaluation beyond year one.
- Statistical Programs and Collections: This effort will document the extent to which the statistical programs and collections of OJP are carried out in a manner that demonstrates the Attorney General's commitment to scientific integrity; OMB's Annual Report to Congress on Statistical Programs of the U.S. Government; as well

- as the several components of other OJP program offices that undertake regular data collections designed to create statistical results for particular programs or interventions. The assessment will document the existence and adequacy of the policies and practices that align with the Administration's Scientific Integrity guidance; OMB's Statistical Products Produced by Federal Statistical Agencies and Guidance on Agency Survey and Statistical Information Collections; the National Academy of Science's Principles and Practices of a Statistical Agency.
- National Academy of Sciences study of current and future crime data needs: BJS, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Criminal Justice Services Division, have collaboratively developed a plan for an engagement of the Committee on National Statistics of the National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council, in concert with the Committee on Law and Justice, to convene an expert panel to assess and make recommendations for the development of a modern set of crime measures in the United States and the best means for obtaining them. This project will be jointly funded by BJS and FBI.
 - Building a system of incident level law enforcement administrative records: Develop information sharing arrangements with a national sample of law enforcement agencies to provide incident-level data on offenses known to them. This continues work on a program to provide statistical data on crimes, victims, offenders and the social context of crime for a nationally representative sample of jurisdictions. Data from this system will be used for planning, evaluation, research and statistical purposes. The only currently available national data on offenses known to the police are jurisdiction level counts provided by the Uniform Crime Report and these data do not provide the level of detail and dis-aggregation necessary for policy-making and evaluation. This continues efforts begun in FY 2012 and FY 2013.
 - Center for the Collection and Analysis of Administrative Data on Crime, Recidivism and Re-entry: BJS and NIJ will sponsor a collaborative project for developing data on recidivism and re-entry and encouraging research on recidivism using those data. BJS will be responsible for building the database linking criminal history data on individuals with other administrative record data relevant to re-entry issues and re-integration. NIJ will be responsible for defining research solicitations that encourage use of these data in ways that would promote a deeper understanding of re-entry and serve as the foundation for programs facilitating the transition from prison to society.
 - Continuous data collection for law enforcement management and administration statistics: Traditionally, BJS's law enforcement organizational surveys provided data on budgets, staffing, resources, and policies in a nationally representative sample of state and local police organizations. This effort will explore changes in the collection design to allow for continuous collection and reporting of more timely and topical data.
 - Metropolitan Crime Consortia: Using Administrative Data to Measure, Prevent, and Reduce Crime: A major impediment to research on crime and crime prevention is

the absence of incident level, geographically identified police data for a large number of jurisdictions. Relying initially on the incident level police data developed by BJS, combined with other information at the jurisdiction and sub-jurisdiction level, NIJ and BJS will build data centers in large jurisdictions that can develop useful information products for contributing police agencies. BJS and NIJ will continue research begun in FYs 2012 and 2013 using administrative records from police agencies to measure, prevent, and reduce crime.

- Victimization: In FY 2015, NIJ will continue to support research on victimization and victim services. The focus for this research is broad. Particular topics of interest are the intersection of race, ethnicity and violent victimization; effectiveness of services for victims of violent crime; victim/offender overlap; and sexual orientation and/or gender identity and violent victimization. This research will have implications for both victim services and crime control policies.
- Translational Criminology: Use, Acquisition, and Interpretation of Research Evidence: In FY 2015, NIJ plans to continue to support innovative research, which seeks to bridge the gap between research, implementation, and policy and practice.
- Assessing the Feasibility of Rapid DNA – Forensic Science and Policy: In FY 2015, NIJ will explore the feasibility of "Rapid DNA" kits that can be used in police booking stations. This research will explore the practical as well as legal issues surrounding the use of Rapid DNA.

For additional information and a complete listing of OJP programs, please visit <http://www.ojp.gov>.

2. Performance and Resource Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE												
Appropriation: Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (formerly Justice Assistance)												
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3, Objective 3.1												
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES		Target	Actual	Projected	Changes	Requested (Total)						
		FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes	FY 2015 Request						
Workload												
Number of solicitations released on time versus planned		28	33	TBD ¹	TBD	TBD ¹						
Percent of awards made against plan		90%	119%	90%	0	90%						
Total Dollars Obligated		\$113,000	\$135,135	\$120,000	\$16,900	\$136,900						
-Grants		\$70,475	\$95,950	\$74,400	\$10,478	\$84,878						
-Non-Grants		\$42,525	\$39,185	\$45,600	\$6,422	\$52,022						
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY												
-Grants		62%	71%	62%	62%	62%						
-Non-Grants		38%	29%	38%	38%	38%						
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
				\$113,000		\$135,135		\$120,000		\$16,900		\$136,900
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	TYPE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes	FY 2015 Request					
3.1	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] ³	497,013	482,056	500,000	36,000	536,000 ³					
3.1	Annual Outcome	Citations of BJS data in social science journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data [BJS]	1,589	2,255	1,600	100	1,700					
3.1	Efficiency Measure	Index of operational efficiency [BJS]	24.5	22.17	24.5	-0.5	24.0					
3.1	Annual Outcome	Number of technologies fielded as a result (in whole or in part) of work funded under the NIJ award [NIJ] ⁴	37	25	45	0	45					

¹ FY 2014 and FY 2015 targets will be established upon appropriation of FY 2014 and FY 2015 funds

² Previously provided FY 2013 target was revised after a review of FY 2009 and FY 2010 actual values

³ Beginning in FY 2014, these measures will be affected by: adoption of Google analytics (instead of Webtrends); movement to a different BJS website; a more precise measure of dataset downloads; API traffic will begin to be reported; and, affiliated websites will be relaunched (i.e. Fedstats and Data.gov).

⁴ This measure's FY 2014 revisions reflects performance measure updates in the Research, Development, and Evaluation solicitations

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE

Appropriation: Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (formerly Justice Assistance) (Bureau of Justice Statistics – BJS)

DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3, Objective 3.1

Strategic objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013		FY 2014	FY 2015
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Outcome	Average number of user sessions per month on BJS and BJS-sponsored websites, including datasets accessed and downloaded via the Internet ³	469,684	373,413 ²	288,728 ²	472,884	497,013	482,056 ³	500,000	536,000
3.1	Output	Agency-level response rate	98.0%	98.3%	94.76	98%	98%	94%	98%	98%
3.1	Output	Citizen-level response rate	91.8%	92.3%	85.20	86.4%	93%	87%	93%	93%
3.1	Outcome	Citations of BJS data in social science journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data ¹	1,493	1,514	1,795	1,121	1,589	2,255	1,600	1,700
3.1	Outcome	Congressional record and testimony citing BJS data	16	15	9	17	17	13	17	17
3.1	Outcome	Federal and state court opinions citing BJS data	39	23	8	11	25	26	25	25
3.1	Efficiency	Index of operational efficiency	18.5	18.7	13.3	21.58	24.5	22.17	24.5	24.0
3.1	Outcome	Number of products that BJS makes available online	16,076	16,722	16,790	16,461	17,325	17,728	17,325	17,325
3.1	Output	Number of reports issued within one month of the expected release date	5	7	5	16	7	20	7	7
3.1	Outcome	Number of requests to seek correction of BJS data in accordance with the BJS Data Quality Guidelines	0	4	6	0	0	0	0	0
3.1	Outcome	Number of scheduled data collection series and special analyses to be conducted	23	22	19	19	21	33	21	20

N/A = Data unavailable

¹ Reflects less than full year data due to dysfunctional web analytical services provided to BJS.

² Reflects less than full year data.

³ Beginning with FY 2014, these measures will be affected by: adoption of Google analytics (instead of Webtrends); movement to a different BJS website; a more precise measure of dataset downloads; API traffic will begin to be reported; and, affiliated websites will be relaunched (i.e. Fedstats and Data.gov).

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE

Appropriation: Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (formerly Justice Assistance) (National Institute of Justice – NIJ)

DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3, Objective 3.1

Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013		FY 2014	FY 2015
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Outcome	Number of citations of NIJ products in peer reviewed journals	327	305	295	298	130	293	130	137
3.1	Outcome	Number of technologies fielded as a result (in whole or in part) of work funded under the NIJ award ³	36	31	38	38	37	25	37	45
3.1	Outcome	Number of scholarly products that resulted in whole or in part from work funded under the NIJ award. ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	300	315
3.1	Outcome	Number of new NIJ final grant reports, NIJ research documents, and grantee research documents published ²	189	173	204	273	300	237	300	N/A ²

N/A = Data unavailable

¹ This measure was established in FY 2014. This measure’s revision reflects performance measure updates in the Research, Development, and Evaluation solicitations. Scholarly products refer to published, peer-reviewed, scientific journal articles, and/or (as appropriate for the funded project) law review journal articles, book chapter(s) or book(s) in the academic press, technological prototypes, patented inventions, or similar scientific products

² This measure will be discontinued in FY 2015

³ This measure was revised to clarify the types of technologies fielded

3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

Bureau of Justice Statistics

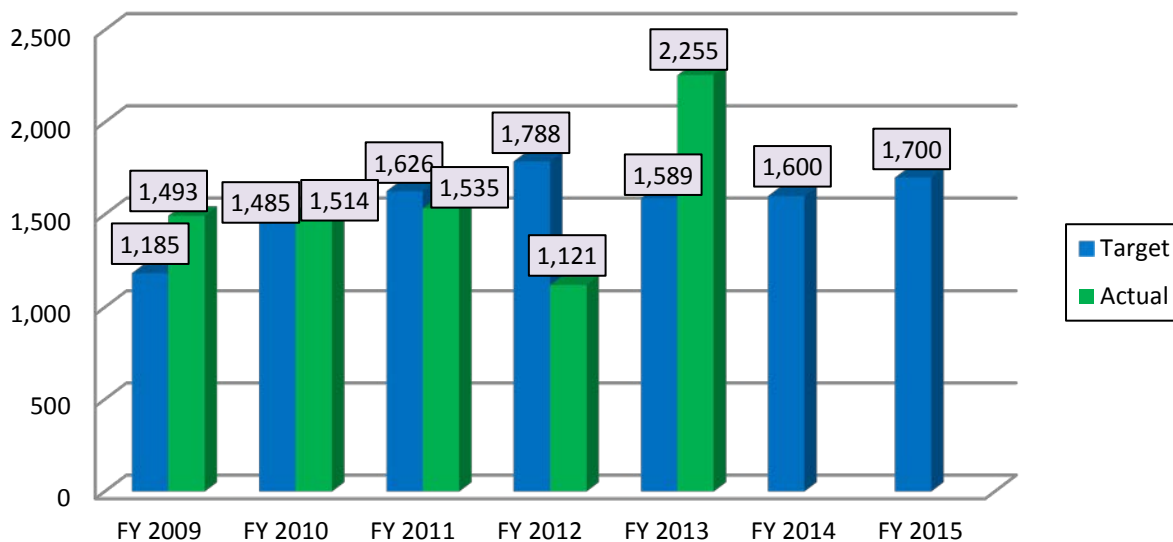
a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

The mission of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) is to collect, analyze, publish, and disseminate information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government. These data are critical to federal, state, and local policymakers in combating crime and ensuring justice.

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 and analysis of statistical information and downloadable datasets. While BJS did not meet the FY 2013 target, BJS broadened its product line to include supplementary statistical tables, web-only reports, and electronic survey questionnaires. Beginning in FY 2014, this measure will be affected by the following: adoption of Google analytics (instead of Webtrends); movement to a different BJS website; a more precise measure of dataset downloads; API traffic will be reported; and affiliated websites will be relaunched (i.e. Fedstats and Data.gov).

BJS uses relevance measures to gauge the degree to which data and products are responsive to user needs. One such measure is the number of "citations in social science journals, law reviews and journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data", which BJS exceeded in FY 2013. The target for FY 2014 is 1,600 and the target for FY 2015 is 1,700.

Citations of BJS data in Social Science Journals and Publications



b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

BJS, as the principal federal statistical agency of DOJ, supports *DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 6: Develop and disseminate research and statistics that inform criminal and juvenile justice policy and improve outcomes; and OJP Strategic Objective 6.2: Provide justice statistics and information to support justice policy and decision-making needs.* 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.

In FY 2015, BJS will continue to pursue research that improves information on and understanding of the criminal justice systems and enables policymakers to reach informed decisions on critical criminal justice program and policy issues. BJS plans to support the projects described in the account description via the three percent set-aside for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes.

National Institute of Justice

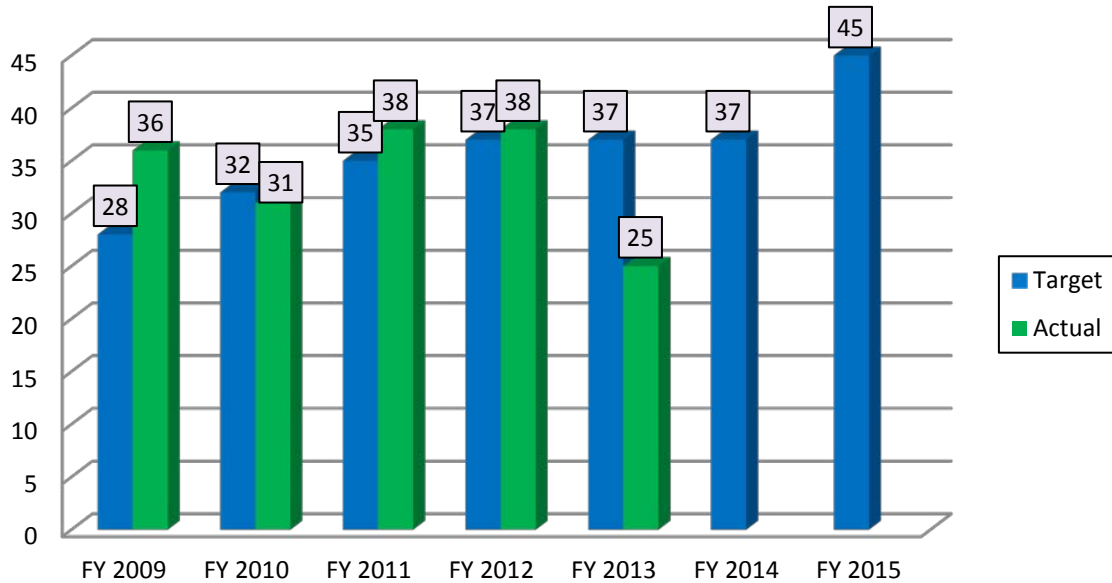
a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

The mission of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is to improve knowledge and understanding of crime and justice issues through science. NIJ provides objective and independent knowledge and tools to reduce crime and promote justice, particularly at the state and local levels.

NIJ collects data on the performance measure, “Number of fielded technologies as a result (in whole or in part) of work funded under the NIJ award.” 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 2013, NIJ transferred 25 technologies to the field, below the target of 37. Due to a decrease in funding levels and active awards, fewer technologies were transferred to the field. In addition, since the NIJ released the *National Resource Council of the National Academies, Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States: A Path Forward* in February 2009, NIJ has addressed the needs of the forensic science community by issuing separate solicitations for Basic Scientific Research and Fundamental Forensic Science Research. Given that the investments have focused strongly on basic scientific research and fundamental research, these are research areas that generally do not lead to a fielded technology in the short term.

The target for FY 2014 is 37 and FY 2015 is 45.

Number of Fielded Technologies



b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

NIJ, as the research, development, and evaluation arm of DOJ, supports DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: *Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 6: Develop and disseminate research and statistics that inform criminal and juvenile justice policy and improve outcomes; and OJP Strategic Objective 6.1: Develop innovative social, forensic, and physical sciences research and rigorous program evaluation that support and advance criminal and juvenile justice policy and decision-making.* 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.

In FY 2015, NIJ will continue to pursue research and evaluation projects to encourage the development and adoption of new crime-fighting tools, improve understanding of what works (and what does not) in criminal justice programs and policy, and expand understanding of complex criminal justice issues. NIJ plans to support the projects described in the account description via the two percent set-aside for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes.

C. State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</i>	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequestration			\$1,060,468
2013 Prior Year Balance Rescissions			(32,000)
2013 Enacted w/Rescissions and Sequester*			1,028,468
2014 Enacted			1,171,500
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2015 Current Services			1,171,500
2015 Program Increases			217,150
2015 Program Offsets			(355,750)
2015 Request			\$1,032,900
Total Change 2014-2015			(138,600)

*FY 2013 rescission amounts include both of the Congressional rescissions enacted against FY 2013 appropriations and the traditional rescission against prior year unobligated balances.

1. Account Description

OJP requests \$1,032.9 million for the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance account, which is \$138.6 million below the FY 2014 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 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.

Key programs funded under this appropriation account include:

- The Adam Walsh Act Implementation Program, authorized by the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act, focuses on supporting the efforts of jurisdictions that are implementing the provisions of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA), Title I of the Adam Walsh Act. These jurisdictions receive critical grants and technical assistance to assist with the costs of SORNA implementation and maintenance, as well as support and assistance in their efforts to prevent sexual violence through the implementation of innovative and best practices in the field of sex offender management.
- Byrne Competitive Grants program, authorized through appropriations, 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, including: preventing crime; enhancing local law enforcement; and enhancing local courts.

- Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG), authorized by Section 508 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-351), was created to streamline justice funding and grant administration. The Byrne JAG Program allows state, local, and tribal governments to support a broad range of activities to prevent and control crime based on local needs and provides the flexibility to prioritize and direct funding to the areas that demonstrate the greatest need. These activities include: law enforcement programs; prosecution and court programs; prevention and education programs; community corrections programs; drug treatment and enforcement programs; planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; and crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation).
- The Comprehensive School Safety Initiative combines support for research on the root causes of school violence and new strategies and technologies for improving school safety to enable state, local and tribal communities to implement and evaluate innovative strategies to improve school safety. The grants provided by the Initiative may be used to test and evaluate technologies and strategies to improve school safety; develop and update school safety assessments and plans; provide technical assistance or training; and support and assess other programs and technologies that are intended to enhance overall school safety efforts.
- The DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities initiative is a comprehensive strategy to maximize the use of DNA and other forensic 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.
- The Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI), authorized through appropriations, partners with state and local policymakers to design policies that reduce 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 identifies ways to improve the availability of services that can reduce offenders' risk for recidivism, such as housing, substance abuse treatment, and positive social and family support for offenders returning to communities.
- The National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP), authorized by 42 U.S.C. 14601, 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.
- The National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants, authorized by Public Law 110-180, seeks to improve the quality of NICS Grants background checks and eliminate gaps in records that might allow unauthorized individuals to legally purchase firearms. The Act created a grant program 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.

- The Pay for Success Initiatives will allow state, local, and tribal governments to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their social services and criminal justice programs while reducing the cost of these programs and significantly lowering the risk of initial investments to state, local, and tribal grantee jurisdictions.
- The Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE) will expand efforts to test additional models employing swift and certain sanctions. These research efforts will emphasize rigorous evaluation and practices to generate much needed evidence on the effectiveness of “swift and certain accountability” probation models such as HOPE to guide the many state, local, and tribal jurisdictions that are considering implementation of these types of programs.
- Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT), authorized by 42 U.S.C 3793(a)(17)(E) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, as amended, 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.
- 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 authorizes various grants to government agencies and nonprofit groups to provide 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 “Smart on Crime” Initiative is an ongoing effort to modernize the criminal justice system. BJA administers three of the “smart on crime” programs within the Office of Justice Programs which include the following:
 - 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 will identify a specific crime issue through careful, rigorous analysis and develop strategies and tactics to resolve or mitigate the problem -- resulting in smarter policing and safer neighborhoods.
 - The Smart Prosecution program will provide funding to county and city prosecutors to use local criminal justice data to be smart on crime, developing effective and economical prosecution strategies to specific crime problems in their jurisdictions.

- The Smart Probation will improve state, local, and tribal probation supervision efforts. The program will also improve probation success rates which would in turn improve public safety, reduce admissions and returns to prisons and jails, and save taxpayer dollars. Funds can be used to implement evidence-based supervision strategies and to create innovative new strategies to improve outcomes for probationers.
- Victims of Trafficking, principally authorized by section 113 of Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-386), empowers 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.

For additional information and a complete listing of OJP programs, please visit <http://www.ojp.gov>.

2. Performance and Resource Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE											
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance DOJ Goals and Objectives: Goals 2, 3; Objectives 2.3, 3.1, 3.3											
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES		Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2013		FY 2013		FY 2014		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2015 Request	
Workload											
Number of solicitations released on time versus planned		45		31		TBD ¹		TBD		TBD ¹	
Percent of awards made against plan		90%		94%		90%		0		90%	
Total Dollars Obligated		\$1,162,500		\$1,062,869		\$1,171,500		(\$138,600)		\$1,032,900	
-Grants		\$1,057,532		\$952,692		\$1,066,065		(\$126,126)		\$939,939	
-Non-Grants		\$104,968		\$110,177		\$105,435		(\$12,474)		\$92,961	
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY											
-Grants		91%		90%		91%		91%		91%	
-Non-Grants		9%		10%		9%		9%		9%	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE \$000		FTE \$000		FTE \$000		FTE \$000		FTE \$000	
		\$1,162,500		\$1,062,869		\$1,171,500		(\$138,600)		\$1,032,900	
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2013		FY 2013		FY 2014		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2015 Request	
Outcome	Percent of participants who reoffend while participating in the Drug Court program (long-term) ⁴	30%		TBD		30%		0		10%	
Outcome/ Output	Percent of Drug Court program participants who exhibit a reduction in substance use during the reporting period (annual)	89% ²		TBD		N/A ³		N/A		N/A ³	
Outcome	Percent of drug court participants who graduate from the drug court program ²	48%		TBD		48%		0		48%	
Annual/ Outcome	Percent reduction in DNA backlog casework (DNA-NIJ) ⁵	25%		N/A ⁵		N/A		0		N/A	
Efficiency	Program costs per drug court graduate	\$12,708		TBD		\$11,708		\$0		\$11,708	
Output	Number of participants in RSAT	30,000		TBD		30,000		0		30,000	
¹ The FY 2014 and FY 2015 targets will be established upon appropriation of FY 2014 and FY 2015 funds. ² This measure will reflect the number of participants enrolled in the program at least 90 days that did not test positive for the presence of alcohol or illegal substance. ³ This measure will be discontinued in FY 2014. ⁴ This is derived as the number of participants with a new drug or non-drug charge divided by the total number of drug court participants (both graduates and non-graduates) exiting the programs ⁵ This measure was discontinued in FY 2013 as it does not accurately reflect cases analyzed by NIJ grantees for the requested time period.											

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (Drug Court Program-BJA)										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goals 3; Objective 3.4										
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013		FY 2014	FY 2015
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.4	Outcome	Percent of participants who reoffend while participating in the Drug Court program (long-term) ²	30%	11%	13%	47%	30%	11%	10%	10%
3.4	Outcome	Percent of Drug Court program participants who exhibit a reduction in substance use during the reporting period (annual) ^{2, 5}	82%	75.8%	79%	83% ⁶	89% ⁶	80%	N/A ⁵	N/A ⁵
3.4	Outcome	Percent of Drug Court program participants, enrolled in the program at least 90 days, who tested positive for alcohol or illegal substance ³	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19%	19%
3.4	Outcome	Percent of drug court participants who graduate from the drug court program ¹	57%	53%	43%	46%	48%	52%	54%	54%
3.4	Efficiency	Program cost per drug court graduate ^{2,7}	\$25,261	\$14,417	\$11,633	\$13,388	\$12,708	\$9,788	\$11,708	\$11,708

N/A = Data unavailable
¹ This measure was established in FY2005.
² This measure was established in FY2007.
³ This measure was established in FY2014.
⁴ This measure's FY 2014 target will be established upon review of baseline data.
⁵ This measure will be discontinued in FY 2014. The original drug-testing information included both new and old program participants, making it unclear whether the information was driven by new or old participants. This measure will focus only on participants enrolled in the program at least 90 days, as that is the minimum amount of time to expect a dosage-effect response for drug court participation, and account for program entry.
⁶ This measure reflects the number of participants enrolled in the program at least 90 days that did not test positive for the presence of alcohol or illegal substance.
⁷ This measure was calculated based on closed out grants.

Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (Residential Substance Abuse and Treatment Program-BJA)										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3; Objective 3.4										
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		CY 2009	CY 2010	CY 2011	CY 2012	CY 2013		CY 2014	CY 2015
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.4	Output	Number of participants in RSAT	39,159	29,872	29,358	28,695	30,000	TBD	27,000	27,000
3.4	Outcome	Percent of participants who completed the residential program and have passed drug testing ^{1,3}	92%	96%	98%	94% ⁷	83%	TBD ^{8,9}	N/A ³	N/A ³
3.4	Outcome	Percent of drug and alcohol tests from residential program participants that were drug and alcohol free ² .	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	98%	98%
3.4	Outcome	Percent of participants who completed the aftercare program and have remained arrest-free for 1 year following release from aftercare ^{1,4}	92%	80%	66%	68% ⁶	78%	TBD ^{5,9}	N/A ⁴	N/A ⁴
3.4	Outcome	Percent jail based/residential successful completions ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD ⁹	67%	67%
3.4	Outcome	Percent of jail based/residential participants tested positive for alcohol or illegal substances ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD ⁹	2%	2%
3.4	Outcome	Percent of participants who successfully completed all requirements of the aftercare portion of the RSAT program ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD ⁹	53%	53%
3.4	Outcome	Percent of aftercare participants charged with drug or non-drug offense(s) one year after successful completion ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	31%	31%

N/A = Data unavailable

¹ This measure was established in 2009.

² This measure was established in 2014

³ This measure will be discontinued in FY 2014. This measure presented two major challenges for grantees to accurately collect and report on the number of participants who successfully complete and tested positive for illegal substance and alcohol abuse on a quarterly basis. The performance measure combined two separate questions into one, which confounds the information grantees report and usually leads to under-reporting on both successful completions and drug testing information. The performance measure requires grantees to collect post-program information on successful participants. Analyses of PMT data and consensus calls with grantees revealed post-program information to be the most unreliable as many grantees do not have the capacity to accurately track participant activity that extend beyond their program or project period.

⁴ This measure will be discontinued in FY 2014. This measure presented a challenge for grantees to collect accurate information on post-program participant activity, which revealed a need to revise the existing performance measure to make it easier for them to collect and report on the number of successful completions. Collecting this information prior to participants leaving the programs should provide a more accurate account of the overall program completion for the RSAT program.

⁵ This measure will reflect the percentage of participants that were not arrested within one year after completing the program.

⁶ This rate is based on data reported for two different sets of measures over different reporting periods. Specifically, grantees reported on measures that were found to be problematic during October 2011–March 2012. These measures were subsequently revised and grantees began reporting on the revised measures April–September 2012. The data for the two different sets of data were aggregated to determine an overall rate. The calculation for the “old measures” is: number of participants arrest free 1 year after release / number of participants tracked 1 year after release *100. The calculation for the revised measures is: 1 – (total number of former aftercare participants charged with any drug offense or non-drug offense within 1 years after successfully completing the program / total number of aftercare graduates [successful completers])*100.

⁷ The CY 2012 data is based on two quarters of data (October 2011–March 2012). The measure was removed in April 2012 and revised for CY 2012 2nd quarter reporting (January – March 2012).

⁸ For CY 2013, the measure will be the percentage of drug and alcohol tests given to program participants that were drug and alcohol free.

⁹ CY 2013 data will be available March 2014

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE

Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (Prescription Drug Monitoring Program-BJA)
 DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3; Objective 3.1

Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		CY 2009	CY 2010	CY 2011	CY 2012	CY 2013		CY 2014	CY 2015
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Outcome	Number of interstate unsolicited reports produced	N/A	1,304	979 ¹	413	620	TBD ²	1,890	1,890
3.1	Outcome	Number of interstate solicited reports produced	N/A	196,843	291,618 ¹	733,783	345,000	TBD ²	399,000	399,000

N/A = Data unavailable

¹BJA began collecting data for this measure January 2010 and used historical data to set the target for the FY 2011 measure

² CY 2013 data will be available March 2014

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (Regional Information Sharing Systems - BJA)										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3; Objective 3.1										
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013		FY 2014	FY 2015
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Outcome	Percent increase in inquiries	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7%	10%	10%
N/A = Data unavailable										

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants) - BJA										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3; Objective 3.1										
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013		FY 2014	FY 2015
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Outcome	Successful completion rate for individuals participating in drug-related JAG Programs ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20%	66%	25%	25%
N/A = Data unavailable										
¹ Data are not available for years prior to FY 2013										

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (Second Chance Act) - BJA)										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 3; Objective 3.1										
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013		FY 2014	FY 2015
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Output	Number of participants in SCA-funding programs ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7,120	8,252	10%	10%
N/A = Data unavailable										
¹ Data are not available for years prior to FY 2012										

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance - (NCHIP – BJS)										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goals 3; Objective 3.1										
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013		FY 2014	FY 2015
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.1	Output	Number of states in Interstate Identification Index (III) System	51	51	51	51	52	51	52	52
3.1	Output	Number of states participating in the FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS)	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
3.1	Output	Number of states participating in the FBI's protection order file	50	51	52	53	54	53	54	54
3.1	Output	Number of states submitting data to the FBI's Denied Persons File and/or other National Instant Criminal Background Check System index files (at least 10 records) ²	29	37	39	42	43	44	43	43
3.1	Outcome	Percentage of applications for firearms transfers rejected primarily for the presence of a prior felony conviction history	1.5%	1.5%	N/A ³	N/A ⁴	2.0%	N/A ⁴	2.0%	2%
3.1	Outcome	Percentage of recent state records which are automated ¹	N/A	92%	N/A	94	N/A	TBD ⁵	96%	97%
3.1	Outcome	Percentage of records accessible through Interstate Identification Index ¹	N/A	74%	N/A	79	N/A	TBD ⁵	76%	80%

N/A = Data unavailable

¹ Data are reported on a biennial basis.

² The states that submitted data have provided at least 10 records to the FBI's National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) index files.

³ The collection of these data was suspended for 2011 while the sample was re-evaluated and redesigned. Thus, an actual number will not be produced.

⁴ 2012 data will be available June 2014. 2013 data will be available in early 2015.

⁵ No data is available for FY 2013. Data provided from biannual report of state criminal history information systems.

⁶ States include the 50 states, District of Columbia, and the territories

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), administered by BJS, 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 (III). BJS also tracks the number of states submitting disqualifying records to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and the NICS Grants Index, which are two systems used by the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants to deny firearm purchases.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

The NCHIP program aligns under DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: *Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 6: Develop and disseminate research and statistics that inform criminal and juvenile justice policy and improve outcomes; and OJP Strategic Objective 6.2: Provide justice statistics and information to support justice policy and decision-making needs.* 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 criminal history record system. Continuous improvement of the Nation's criminal history record information systems through BJS's NCHIP and NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP) programs also contributes to improving OJP's statistical infrastructure and particularly its capacity to study recidivism and evaluate the impact of various grant programs.

Such research also helps BJS continuously assess the accuracy and completeness of this information for operational purposes and so helps target the use of record improvement funds.

Improved accessibility of records: All states have received funds under NCHIP to upgrade the quality and availability of criminal history record systems. As of calendar year 2012, about 94 million records held by the states were automated, an increase of 5 percent from calendar year 2010. Approximately 74 percent of state-held automated records were accessible to III. As of FY 2013, there are approximately 82.6 million records in III. At the end of 2012, more than 9 out of 10 (94 percent) of recent state records were automated and 79 percent of automated records were accessible for conducting presale firearms and other background checks.

Full participation in III: To ensure compatibility, all record enhancements funded under NCHIP are required to conform to FBI standards for III participation. Participation in III 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 year end 1993, 26 states were participants. As of FY 2013, all 50 states and the District of Columbia are members of III indicating that they meet the rigorous standards of the FBI for participation. A total of 18 states are participants in the FBI's National Fingerprint File, a completely decentralized index which makes the sharing of criminal history record information more efficient.

Automation of records and fingerprint data: States have used funds to establish Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (AFIS) and to purchase live scan 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 2013, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and four 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. Live scan 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 supporting over 15 million transactions annually at the presale stage of firearms purchases.

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. All 50 states, the District of

Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands submit data to the file, which held over 1.5 million records of protection orders.

The Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs contributes to the Violent Crime Priority Goal through two grant programs: NCHIP and NARIP. These programs provide funds to states to encourage them to submit or otherwise make available relevant records to the three databases queried during a firearms-related background check, including the NICS Index. At the federal level, federal agencies are required by the Brady Act, as amended by the NICS Improvement Amendments Act, to share relevant records with the NICS no less than quarterly. The President recently issued a memorandum to federal agencies to ensure compliance with this mandate.

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 and addresses the issue of substance abuse 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 in creating and maintaining community-based aftercare services for offenders.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

The RSAT program aligns under DOJ Strategic Objective 3.4: *Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society; OJP Strategic Goal 7: Promote efforts that improve the security of person in custody and provide innovative, comprehensive reentry approaches to reduce recidivism and maintain public safety; and OJP Strategic Objective 7.2: Promote innovative and comprehensive reentry approaches to facilitate offenders' successful reintegration into society, consistent with community expectations and standards.* 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.

BJA has identified several strategies to strengthen RSAT:

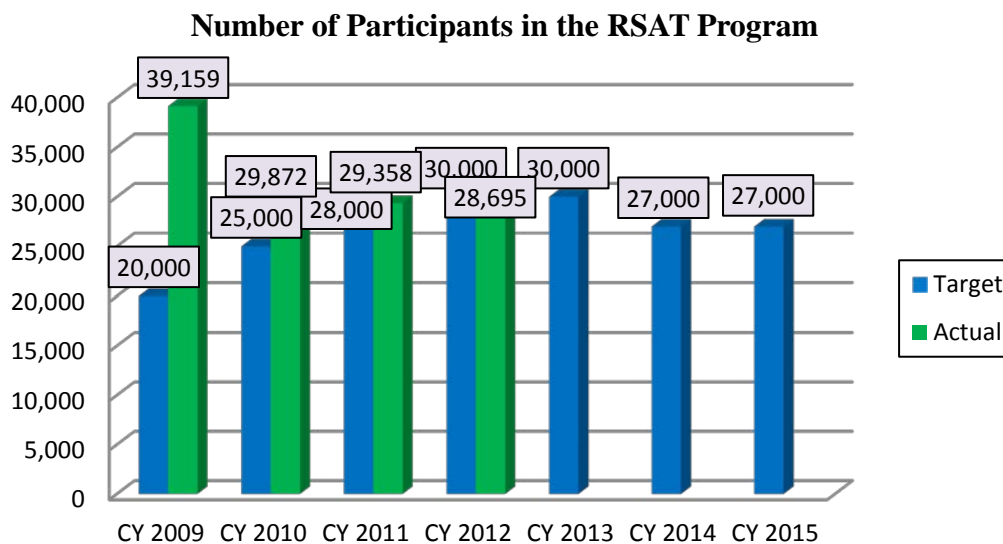
- 1) Work with states to identify and implement an evidence-based treatment model and ensure staff receive specific training to ensure competence with the particular treatment modality selected for the program;
- 2) Ensure that the states' corrections departments and prison administration officials adhere 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

Data for this measure are reported on a calendar year (CY) basis and, as a result, 2013 data will not be available until March 2014.

The target for CY 2012 was to have 30,000 participants in the RSAT program; however, the actual number of RSAT program participants in CY 2012 was 27,341. There are many contributing factors that lead to an actual number less than the projected target, including local program capacity; the numbers of eligible offenders, available staff, and treatment providers; and security issues.



CY 2013 data will be available March 2014

The CY 2014 and CY 2015 targets were reduced to 27,000 from 30,000 was based on prior year trends; targets are estimated from previous year counts provided by grantees. Prior year trends indicate lower participant levels. Previously submitted numbers are sometimes updated and resubmitted to reflect more accurate actuals when additional reports are received from states.

Drug Court Program

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

The Drug Court program, administered by BJA, was established in 1995 to provide financial and technical assistance to states, state courts, local courts, units of local government, and tribal governments in order to establish drug treatment courts. Drug courts employ an integrated mix of treatment, drug testing, incentives, and sanctions to break the cycle of substance abuse and crime. Since its inception, more than 2,500 drug courts have been established in a number of jurisdictions throughout the country. Currently, every state and two U.S. territories have established or planned one or more drug courts in their jurisdiction.

The need for drug treatment services is tremendous and OJP has a long history of providing resources to break the cycle of drugs and violence by reducing the demand, use, and trafficking of illegal drugs. Twenty-nine percent of the 6.8 million people who reported to the 2012 National Crime Victimization Survey that they had been a victim of violence, believed that the perpetrator was using drugs, alcohol, or both drugs and alcohol. Further, 54 percent of jail inmates were abusing or dependent on drugs, according to Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) 2002 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails. Correspondingly, 53 percent of state inmates, and 45 percent of federal inmates abused or were dependent on drugs in the year before their admission to prison, according to the BJS 2004 Surveys of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities.

The Drug Court program is measured by four performance measures including:

1. The percent of participants who reoffend while participating in the Drug Court program;
2. Percent of Drug Court participants who exhibit a reduction in substance use during the reporting period (in FY 2014 this measures is changing to percent of Drug Court program participants, enrolled in the program at least 90 days how tested positive for alcohol or illegal substance use);
3. Percent of Drug Court participants who graduate from the drug court program;
4. Program cost per Drug Court graduate.

The four measures point to the program's goal of helping ex-offenders successfully complete substance abuse treatment service to address their substance abuse challenges while remaining in the community. BJA emphasizes the risk and needs responsivity principle by advocating for the use of validated risk assessment instruments to ensure those who enroll in a drug court program are most at risk for reoffending and have the highest risk for continued use of illegal substances.

In FY 2013, the Drug Court program exceeded the targets for three measures. The target graduation rate for FY 2013 was 48%, the actual graduation rate was 52%, exceeding it by 4 percentage points. BJA will continue to encourage grantees to implement cost effective policies that ensure a large percentage of program participants graduate in an appropriate amount of time with the appropriate dosage. Eleven percent of participants in FY 2013 reoffended (i.e., new criminal activity) while in the program which exceeds the target (30%). The target has been recalculated for FY 2014 and FY 2015 at 10%. The federal cost per Drug Court graduate is \$9,788, which is \$2,920 less than the target of \$12,708. The cost per graduate is only a portion of the total cost of a drug court program which may be supplemented by other federal, state, or local funding sources. BJA continues to advocate for policies that increase effectiveness and efficiency. Finally, the percentage of Drug Court participants who exhibit a reduction in substance use did not meet its target of 89%. The actual FY 2013 percentage is 80%, a difference of 9 percentage points. This measure will be discontinued and replaced by a more precise and meaningful measure in FY 2014. The revised measure is the percent of Drug Court program participants, enrolled in the program at least 90 days, who tested positive for alcohol or illegal substance use.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

The Drug Court program aligns under DOJ Strategic Objective 3.4: *Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society; OJP Strategic Goal 3: Improve efforts and coordinated strategies to prevent and treat illegal drug use, and the misuse of licit drugs; and OJP Objective 3.1: Assist state, local, and tribal programs with the prevention and treatment of illegal drug use.*

BJA will continue to ensure those that are highest risk and highest need are given the opportunity to participate in Drug Court programs. This helps to ensure increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the program. This will be accomplished through continued collaboration with state and local governments to identify grantees that will benefit from additional training and technical assistance. BJA will also monitor grantee performance by monitoring these and other performance measures. This is accomplished through a combination of grant monitoring and written reports. Finally, BJA will work with drug courts to identify and implement evidence-based treatment models and ensure staff receive specific training to ensure competence with the particular treatment modality selected for the Drug Court program.

Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP)

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

The Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP), administered by BJA, enhances the capacity of regulatory and law enforcement agencies, and public health officials to collect and analyze controlled substance prescription data and other scheduled¹ chemical products through a

¹ The Federal Controlled Substance Act, which established five schedules of controlled substances, to be known as schedules I, II, III, IV, and V. Schedules are lists of controlled substances which identify how the substances on each list can be prescribed, dispensed or administered. A

centralized database administered by an authorized state agency. The objectives of the PDMP are to build a data collection and analysis system at the state level; enhance existing programs' ability to analyze and use collected data; facilitate the exchange of collected prescription data among states; and assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the programs funded under this initiative. Funds may be used for planning activities or implementation activities.

The target for CY 2012 was 330,000 solicited interstate reports and 600 unsolicited interstate reports; the goal was exceeded by 403,738 solicited interstate reports and missed by 213 unsolicited interstate reports. The number of solicited reports likely exceeded its target due to three grantees (out of thirty-eight) who reported a large number of solicited reports in CY 2012. These reported values greatly increased from the amounts grantees reported in CY 2011, accounting for 95% of the reported amount in CY 2012, likely because funding helped to enhance the grantee reporting capacity.

In CY 2012, the number of unsolicited interstate reports was likely missed due to the grant, previously mentioned that closed in CY 2011. This grantee no longer reported data for CY2012, but because the CY2012 target was calculated using actual amounts reported in CY2011, this target was likely inflated by the CY2011 grantee's previously reported large values. For both solicited and unsolicited interstate reports, it should also be noted that these targets are difficult to predict due to a great deal of variance in these measures.² Unsolicited interstate reports pose a greater challenge, as each state has different laws on whether or not unsolicited interstate reports can be generated.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

PDMP aligns under DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: *Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders, through innovative leadership and programs; OJP Strategic Goal 3: Improve efforts and coordinated strategies to prevent and treat illegal drug use, and the misuse of licit drugs; and OJP Strategic Objective 3.2: Support state, local and tribal law enforcement efforts to prevent and detect the diversion and misuse of licit drugs.* Since nearly all states have an operational program, BJA, through the PDMP program, will continue to encourage states to evolve toward a 'model' PDMP which includes all of the best practices as identified by the PDMP Center of Excellence at Brandeis University. A maturity model of sorts is being explored, which would put more structure behind grant proposals and evaluation of the effectiveness of program and consist in large part of the program design elements that were examined for the BJA Grant Stat. BJA recently added a tribal category and a data-driven strategies category, which seeks to promote partnerships at the local and state level to leverage PDMP data to directly attack drug abuse and diversion issues.

substance is placed on a particular schedule after consideration of several factors, including the substance's accepted medical usage in the United States and potential for causing psychological or physical dependence.

² The increase of solicited reports combined with the simultaneous decrease in unsolicited reports may be a related phenomenon. Higher numbers of solicited reports may mean that fewer individuals are meeting the criteria for unsolicited reports. However, it is difficult to attribute this to a cause and effect relationship, as many complex factors influence both the number of solicited and unsolicited reports, such as interim policies, available resources, and state laws.

Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS)

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

The Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) program, administered by BJA, provides services and resources that directly impact law enforcement's ability to successfully resolve criminal investigations and prosecute offenders, while providing the critical officer safety event deconfliction³ necessary to keep the men and women of our law enforcement community safe. RISS provides support services to thousands of local, state, federal, and tribal criminal justice agencies in their effort for those agencies to identify, detect, deter, prevent, and solve criminal and terrorist-related investigations. Through the RISS Secure Law Enforcement Cloud (RISSNET™), the available information and intelligence sharing resources, the RISS Centers investigative support and analytical services, provide equipment to assist with investigations, and the expansion of RISSafe (the RISS nationwide deconfliction system), RISS, in this supporting role, has enabled both agencies and individual officers to increase their success and safety in the field exponentially.

BJA reviews the performance of the RISS Program on a quarterly basis looking at the number of trainings provided, requests for support services by member agencies, publications developed and distributed, total membership, and number of equipment loans made to the field. The total number of inquiries submitted for information available through the RISSNET network and submissions to RISSafe for deconfliction are also reviewed. Although there are no specific target goals set in these areas the program has seen slight increases in all areas with a significant increase in events submitted for deconfliction and conflicts identified in RISSafe.

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Actual
RISSafe events submitted	165,094	173,761	179,770
RISSafe conflicts identified	57,500	63,589	73,119

The final measure (number of inquiries) is the one submitted quarterly to the White House as a RISS measurement. In FY 2013, the total number of inquiries increased by 7%.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

RISS aligns under DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: *Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the Nation's capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation's law enforcement, and criminal and juvenile justice systems.*

³ Comprehensive and nationwide deconfliction system that is accessible on a 24/7/365 basis and available to all law enforcement agencies. Officers are able to enter event data on a 24/7 basis but do not have the ability to see other officers' entries into the system.

BJA will continue to review the RISS Program on a quarterly basis through evaluation reporting, grant reviews, and monitoring of performance measures. Through these reviews, BJA intends to ensure and assist RISS in maintaining services and support to the state, local, and tribal agencies through increased efficiency and effectiveness of the program. This will be accomplished through continued collaboration, not only with the RISS Centers, but also the state, local, and tribal agencies using RISS resources and services. The training and technical assistance provided these agencies through RISS is extremely important especially to many of the smaller to medium size agencies who may not be able to get these resources or services anywhere else.

Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program, administered by BJA, is the leading source of federal justice funding to state and local jurisdictions. The JAG program focuses on criminal justice related needs of states, tribes, and local governments by providing these entities with critical funding necessary to support a range of program areas, including law enforcement; prosecution, courts, and indigent defense; crime prevention and education; corrections and community corrections; drug treatment and enforcement; program planning, evaluation, and technology improvement; and crime victim and witness initiatives. The activities conducted under each program area are determined by the SAAs. These are broad in scope, and include such activities as: hiring and maintaining staff, overtime for staff, training, and purchasing equipment and/or supplies. More specifically, the drug treatment activities include treatment (inpatient or outpatient) as well as clinical assessment, detoxification, counseling, and aftercare. The targeted performance for FY 2013 was a 20% successful completion rate for drug related programs and the JAG programs exceeded this goal by 46% with a successful completion rate of 66%. At this time no actions are necessary to attain the 2015 target.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

JAG aligns under *DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs; OJP Strategic Goal 3: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; OJP Strategic Objective 3.1: Increase the Nation's capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation's law enforcement, and criminal and juvenile justice systems.* In order to continue to achieve this target in future years. BJA will continue support these efforts through a continued use of funding priorities for JAG applicants in the solicitation guidance.

Second Chance Act

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

The Second Chance Act (SCA) of 2007 (Public Law 110-199) reformed the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. The SCA is an investment in programs proven to reduce recidivism and the financial burden of corrections on state and local governments, while increasing public safety. The bill authorizes grants to state and local government agencies and community organizations to provide employment and housing assistance, substance abuse treatment, family programming, mentoring, victim support and other services that help people returning from prison and jail to safely and successfully reintegrate into the community. The legislation provides support to eligible applicants for the development and implementation of comprehensive and collaborative strategies that address the challenges posed by reentry to increase public safety and reduce recidivism.

While BJA funds six separate Second Chance Act grant programs, for the purposes of this performance measure, data from only two grant programs are used. The first program is the Targeting Offenders with Co-Occurring Substance Abuse and Mental Health Program. This Second Chance Act grant program provides funding to state and local government agencies and federally recognized Indian tribes to implement or expand treatment both pre- and post-release programs for individuals with co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorders. The second program is the Family-Based Prisoner Substance Abuse Treatment Program. This grant program is designed to implement or expand family-based treatment programs for adults in prisons or jails. These programs provide comprehensive substance abuse treatment and parenting programs for incarcerated parents of minor children and also provide treatment and other services to the participating offenders' minor children and family members. Program services are available during incarceration as well as during reentry back into the community.

The total number of participants in Second Chance Act funded programs is a measure of the grant program's goal of helping ex-offenders successfully reenter the community following criminal justice system involvement, by addressing their substance abuse challenges. This measure demonstrates how many ex-offenders have participated in substance abuse-focused reentry services. The target number of participants in SCA programs for FY 2013 was 7,120 participants. This target was exceeded by 1,132 participants, approximately 15%. A total of 8,252 participants were served during FY 2013, indicating that grantees are using Second Chance Act funds to serve a larger number of ex-offenders than expected. At this time, no additional actions are necessary to meet the FY 2015 target to increase the number of participants in SCA-funding programs by 10%.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

SCA aligns under DOJ Strategic Objective 3.4: Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society; OJP Strategic Goal 6: Promote efforts that improve the security of persons in custody and provide innovative, comprehensive reentry approaches to reduce recidivism and maintain public safety; and OJP

Strategic Objective 6.2: Promote innovative and comprehensive reentry approaches to facilitate offenders' successful reintegration into society, consistent with community expectations and standards.

In order to continue to meet and exceed the established targets, BJA will continue to support and promote the reform and strengthening of America's criminal justice system by expanding the use of reentry programs while maintaining public safety. BJA will continue to provide funding for the implementation of innovative, comprehensive pre- and post-release reentry programs that both reduce ex-offender recidivism and facilitate the successful reintegration of ex-offenders into society. In order to continue to accomplish these goals and further the positive impact of Second Chance Act programs, additional funding and support is needed, including the passage of the Second Chance Reauthorization Act of 2013.

D. Juvenile Justice Programs
(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Juvenile Justice Programs</i>	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequestration			\$260,950
2013 Prior Year Balance Rescission			(8,000)
2013 Enacted w/Rescission and Sequestration*			252,950
2014 Enacted			254,500
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2015 Current Services			254,500
2015 Program Increases			88,900
2015 Program Offsets			(44,000)
2015 Request			\$299,400
Total Change 2014-2015			44,900

*FY 2013 rescission amounts include both of the Congressional rescissions enacted against FY 2013 appropriations and the traditional rescission against prior year unobligated balances.

1. Account Description

OJP requests \$299.4 million for the Juvenile Justice Programs account, which is \$44.9 million above the FY 2014 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; assist missing and exploited children and their families; 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. Key programs funded under this appropriation account include:

- Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiatives, authorized by annual appropriation acts, 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.

- The Delinquency Prevention Program (formerly Title V: Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants), authorized by 42 U.S.C. 5781 *et seq.*, 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.
- The Girls in the Juvenile Justice System program will fund community-based prevention and diversion programs that propose to use evidence-based strategies that target the special needs of status offending girls at risk on currently involved in the juvenile justice system. The program will stress the use of evidence-based practices, including trauma informed screening, assessment and care, designed to increase knowledge regarding “what works” for girls at risk of involvement or already involved in the juvenile justice system.
- Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program, authorized by 42 U.S.C. 3796e-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.
- Missing and Exploited Children Program, authorized by the Missing Children’s Assistance Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 5771 as amended) and the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008, is administered by OJJDP, and is the primary vehicle for building an infrastructure to support the national effort to prevent the abduction and exploitation of our nation’s children.
- Part B Formula Grants by Title II, Part B of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act (42 U.S.C. 5631 *et seq.*), is the core program that supports state, local, and tribal efforts to develop and implement comprehensive state juvenile justice plans. 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.
- Youth Mentoring Program, authorized through annual appropriations acts, supports national and local mentoring initiatives focused on reentry and gang-involved youth. In addition, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (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.

For additional information and a complete listing of OJP programs, please visit <http://www.ojp.gov>.

2. Performance and Resource Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE												
Appropriation: Juvenile Justice DOJ Goals and Objectives: Goals 2 and 3, Objectives 2.1 and 3.1												
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES			Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
			FY 2013		FY 2013		FY 2014		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2015 Request	
Workload												
Number of Solicitations Released on Time versus Planned			44		20		TBD ¹		TBD		TBD ¹	
Percent of Awards Made Against Plan			90%		121%		90%		0		90%	
Total Dollars Obligated			\$262,500		\$257,984		\$254,500		\$44,900		\$299,400	
-Grants			\$232,813		\$228,536		\$226,505		\$39,961		\$266,466	
-Non-Grants			\$29,687		\$29,448		\$27,995		\$4,939		\$32,934	
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY												
-Grants			89%		89%		89%		89%		89%	
-Non-Grants			11%		11%		11%		11%		11%	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
				\$262,500		\$257,984		\$254,500		\$44,900		\$299,400
TYPE/	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2013		FY 2013		FY 2014		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2015 Request	
Long Term/ Outcome	2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Percent of youth who offend and reoffend	20%		TBD ²		18%		-3%		15%	
Annual/Outcome	2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Percent of states and territories that are determined to be in compliance with the four Core Requirements of the JJDP Act of 2002	90% ²		89%		90%		0		90%	
Annual/Outcome	2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	53%		TBD ²		53%		2%		55%	
Annual/Outcome	2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Percent of youth who exhibit a desired change in the targeted behavior	71%		TBD ²		71%		1%		72%	
Annual/Efficiency	3.1	Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	53%		TBD ²		53%		2%		55%	
Annual/Outcome	3.1	Percent of children recovered within 72 hours of an issuance of an AMBER Alert	86%		94.9%		86%		0		86%	
¹ FY 2014 and FY 2015 targets will be provided upon appropriation of FY 2014 and FY 2015 funds ² FY 2013 actuals will not be available until March 2014												

PERFORMANCE MEASURES TABLE										
Appropriation: Juvenile Justice										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goals 2 and 3, Objectives 2.1, 2.2, and 3.1										
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013		FY 2014	FY 2015
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
2.1; 2.2 3.1	Outcome	Percent of youth who offend and reoffend (long-term)	2%	2%	8%	11%	20%	TBD ⁴	18%	15%
2.1; 2.2; 3.1	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) ¹	84%	80%	82%	84%	90%	89%	90%	90%
2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Outcome	Percent of youth who exhibit a desired change in the targeted behavior	85%	85%	80%	76%	71%	TBD ⁴	71%	72%
2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Outcome	Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	46%	54%	43%	45%	53%	TBD ⁴	53%	55%
2.1; 2.2; 3.1	Efficiency	Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	40%	34%	61%	42%	53%	TBD ⁴	53%	55%
3.1	Outcome	Percent of children recovered within 72 hours of an issuance of an AMBER Alert	81.7%	87%	89%	91.5%	86%	94.9	90%	90%
3.1	Output	Number of forensic exams completed ^{2,3}	22,522	33,096	45,273	49,481	25,000	57,762	30,000	32,000
N/A = Data unavailable ¹ FY 2006 through FY 2011 actual values were revised based on a review of the states that were in compliance with the four core requirements ² FY 2005 through FY 2009 actual values were reviewed and revised following implementation of a new Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) performance reporting system. ³ This number represents forensic exams conducted on many different electronic devices: computers, cell phones, external storage devices (hard drives, flash drives, etc.), gaming systems, etc. ⁴ FY 2013 actuals will not be available until March 2014										

3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

Juvenile Justice Programs

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

The Juvenile Justice Programs' purpose is to support state and local efforts to prevent juvenile delinquent behavior and address juvenile crime. Funds support formula, block and discretionary grant programs, research and evaluation, and training and technical assistance to facilitate development of effective programs and strategies in preventing and reducing juvenile risk behavior and offending.

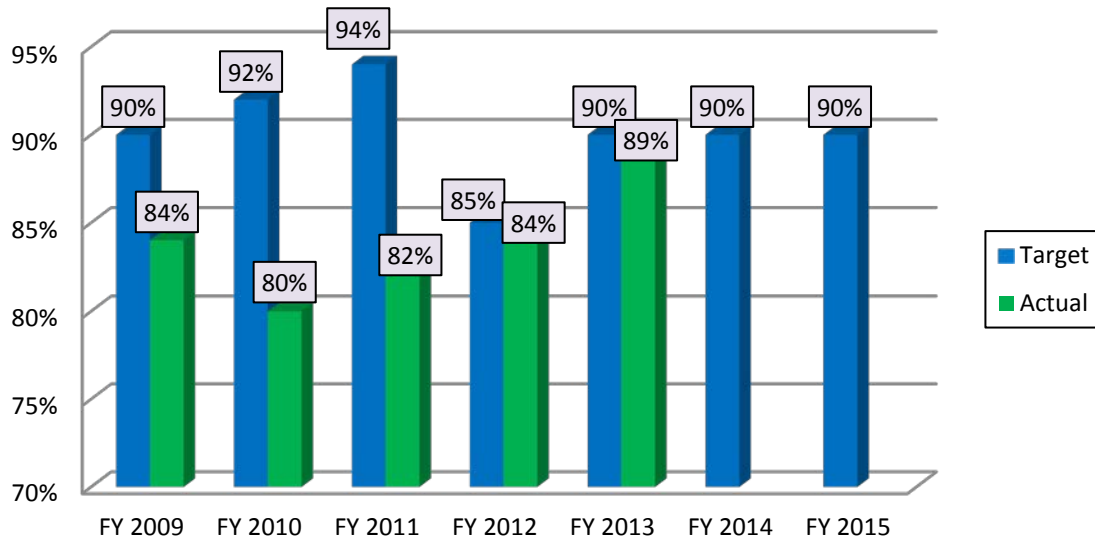
The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act identifies four core requirements with which states must achieve compliance in order to receive their full allocation of formula grant dollars. These four requirements reflect the understanding that juveniles are best served in the community, and should be protected from being placed inappropriately and experiencing the physical and psychological harm that can result from exposure to adult criminal offenders. The four core requirements are:

- 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) reduction of the disproportionate representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system.

OJJDP annually determines the compliance of states with these requirements and tracks results on the percent of states and territories that comply with these four core requirements as a performance indicator. Compliance rates can fluctuate from year to year and often reflect changes in funding availability, need for training and technical assistance and reform activities within the specific state. If a state fails to achieve compliance for just one of the four indicators, it is not deemed as "in compliance" for this measure regardless of whether the state may be compliant with the other three core requirements. The threshold for this indicator is intentionally rigorous, as these core requirements are fundamental components of OJJDP's mission.

States receiving Formula Grant funds in 2013 had a core requirements compliance rate of 89%. While this is short of the target (by 1%), it is likely due to recent decreases in funding under this program through appropriations. With an increase requested for FY 2015, OJP anticipates that state compliance rates will increase as more resources will be dedicated to ensuring the core requirements are met, and OJJDP will be able to provide a higher degree of training and technical assistance to states in achieving compliance. The FY 2015 target for state compliance remains at 90 percent.

Percentage of States in Compliance with the Four Core Requirements

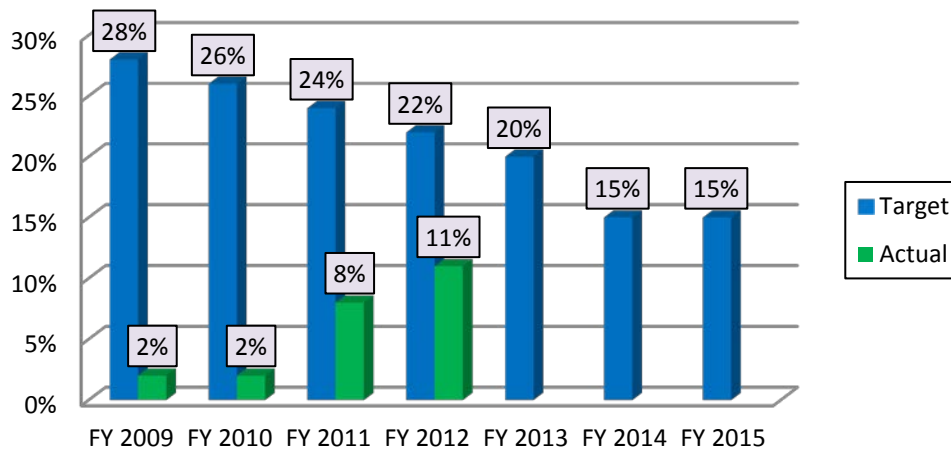


OJP established the measure “Percent of program youth who offend or re-offend⁴” for grants that provide funds for direct service delinquency prevention and intervention programs. These comprise the vast majority of juvenile justice program funds that are issued nationally by OJP and represent thousands of youth that are served by these grant programs. OJJDP established a target of not more than 20 percent of youth offending or reoffending for FY 2012. The actual rate in FY 2012 was 11 percent, surpassing the target of 20 percent. For FY 2014 and 2015, OJP has a target for this measure of 15 percent.

A major way in which OJP intends to address performance for this issue is with greater emphasis in program solicitations and program strategies on evidence-based initiatives. OJP already encourages the use of programs that have been shown to reduce risk factors and offending rates, and intends to add more proscriptive language in solicitations to promote these practices. In addition, OJP plans to utilize existing training, technical assistance and dissemination mechanisms to provide more information about what programs work for reducing youth offending and reoffending.

⁴ This refers to an arrest or appearance at juvenile court for a new delinquent offense

Percentage of Youth Who Offend or Reoffend



FY 2013 data will be available March 2014

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

Programs identified under this account directly support multiple DOJ Strategic Objectives: *DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1: Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2: Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations, uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America’s crime victims; and DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the nation’s capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation’s law enforcement, criminal, and juvenile justice systems.*

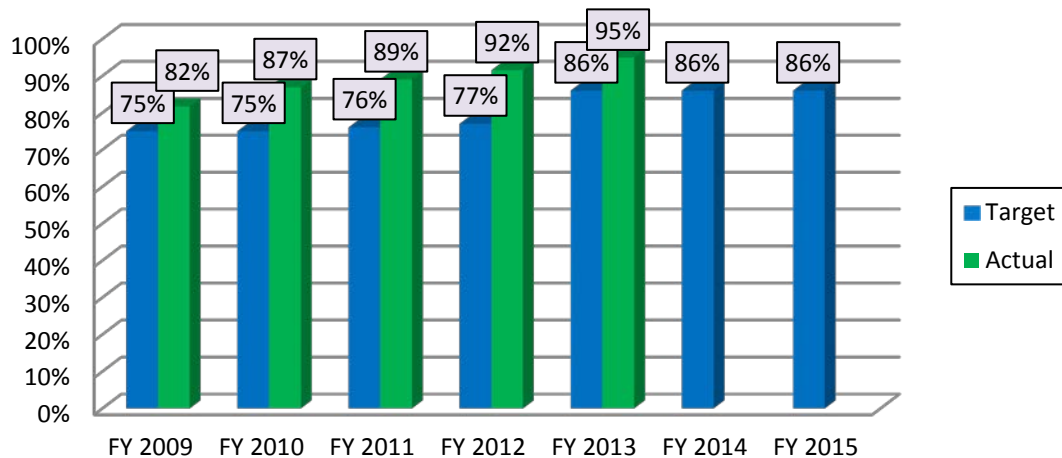
In order to continue to make progress on these performance goals, OJJDP will utilize existing resources through training, technical assistance, and dissemination to provide guidance to states and localities on strategies to achieve and maintain compliance with the core requirements, and to continue to reform their juvenile justice systems based on research outcomes and best practice. OJJDP will also continue to promote the use of evidence-based programming in its grant programs and to encourage grant recipients to strengthen partnerships with research, training and technical assistance resources to ensure their programs reflect the best knowledge and practice.

AMBER Alert Program

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

The America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response (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 has 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. In FY 2012, the percent of children recovered within 72 hours of issuance of an AMBER Alert was 92 percent, 15 percent higher than the target.

Percent of children recovered within 72 hours of issuance of an AMBER Alert



b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

Programs identified under this account directly support DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: *Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the nation's capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation's law enforcement, criminal, and juvenile justice systems.*

In order to continue to make progress on these performance goals, OJJDP will utilize existing resources through training, technical assistance, and dissemination to provide guidance to states and localities on strategies to further enhance the existing AMBER Alert system. In addition, OJJDP will continue to promote and strengthen relationships among federal, state, local, tribal and international law enforcement agencies in support of these performance goals.

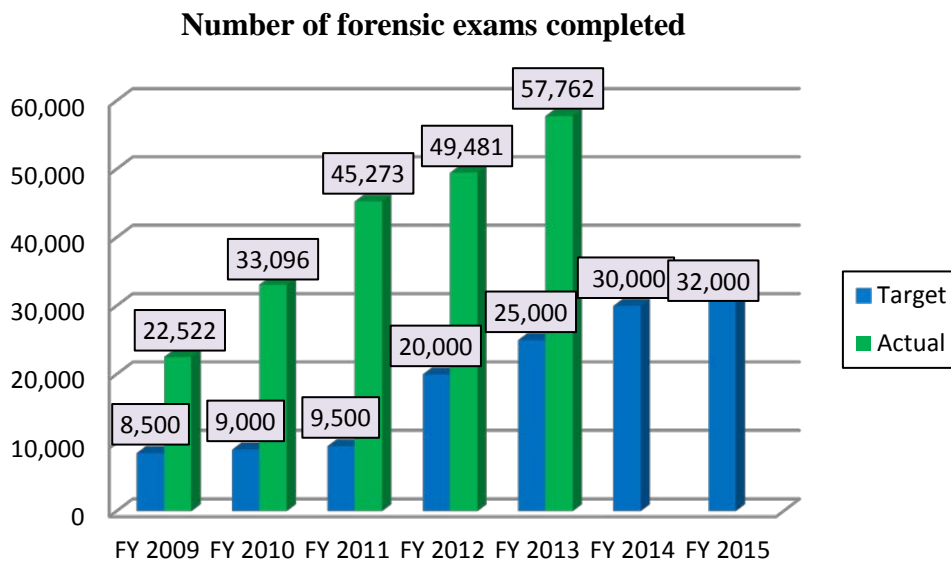
In FY 2013, DOJ exceed its target of 86 percent for recovering children within 72 hours of an issuance of an AMBER Alert, reaching a recovery rate of 94.9 percent. For fiscal years 2014 and 2015, DOJ has increased the target of recoveries, within 72 hours, from 86 percent to 90 percent. DOJ will accomplish this goal by continuing to promote and strengthen relationships among federal, state, local, tribal and international law enforcement agencies.

Internet Crimes Against Children

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

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 2012, Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Forces, reviewed 8,565 complaints of internet predator traveler/child enticement, and made over 6,900 arrests of individuals who sexually exploit children--bringing the arrest total to more than 42,700 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. In FY 2013, there were 57,762 forensic exams completed, 32,762 more than the target.



FY 2013 data will be available March 2014

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

Programs identified under this account directly support DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: *Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement*; OJP Strategic Goal 5: *Support state, local, and tribal*

justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the nation's capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation's law enforcement, criminal, and juvenile justice systems.

In order to continue to make progress on these performance goals, OJJDP will utilize existing resources through training, technical assistance, and dissemination to provide guidance to states and localities on strategies to further enhance efforts to protect America's children from abuse and exploitation. One strategy will be to address these crimes against children through the utilization of investigative techniques to increase the volume of computers and digital media examinations conducted by the ICACs and their affiliate agencies. In addition, OJJDP will continue to promote and strengthen relationships among federal, state, local, tribal and international law enforcement agencies in support of these performance goals.

E. Public Safety Officers' Benefits
(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Public Safety Officers' Benefits</i>	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequestration			\$77,911
2013 Prior Year Rescission Balance			0
2013 Enacted w/Rescissions and Sequestration			77,911
2014 Enacted			97,228
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			72
2015 Current Services			97,300
2015 Program Increases			0
2015 Program Offsets			0
2015 Request			\$97,300
Total Change 2014-2015			0

*FY 2013 rescission amounts include both of the Congressional rescissions enacted against FY 2013 appropriations and the traditional rescission against prior year unobligated balances.

1. Account Description

OJP requests \$97.3 million for the Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) appropriation account, which continues the FY 2014 Enacted level. The amount of \$81.0 million is the estimated mandatory appropriation. This account provides benefits to public safety officers who are killed or permanently disabled in the line of duty and to their families and survivors. 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 U.S.C. 3796 as amended, OJP works closely with national law enforcement and first responder groups, educating public safety agencies regarding the initiative and offering support to families and colleagues of fallen law enforcement officers and firefighters.

The key programs included under this appropriation account are:

- **PSOB Death Benefits**, a one-time financial benefit to survivors of public safety officers whose deaths resulted from injuries sustained in the line of duty, which is funded as a mandatory appropriation.
- **PSOB Disability Benefits**, a one-time financial benefit to public safety officers permanently and totally disabled by catastrophic injuries sustained in the line of duty, which is funded as part of the discretionary appropriation.
- **PSOB Education Benefits**, which provide financial support for higher education expenses (such as tuition and fees, books, supplies, and room and board) to the eligible spouses and children of public safety officers killed or permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty, which is funded as part of the discretionary appropriation.

For additional information and a complete listing of OJP programs, please visit <http://www.ojp.gov>.

2. Performance and Resource Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE										
Appropriation: Public Safety Officers' Benefits (Mandatory, Education, and Disability - BJA)										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 2, Objective 2.2										
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES	Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
	FY 2013		FY 2013		FY 2014		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2015 Request	
Workload										
Number of claims processed	N/A ¹		265		N/A ¹				N/A ¹	
Total Dollars Obligated	\$78,300		\$55,716		\$97,228		\$72		\$97,300	
-Claims	\$67,744		\$47,834		\$84,588		\$63		\$84,651	
-Other Services	\$10,556		\$7,882		\$12,640		\$9		\$12,649	
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY										
-Claims	87%		86%		87%		87%		87%	
-Other Services	13%		14%		13%		13%		13%	
Total Costs and FTE	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
(reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		\$78,300		\$55,716		\$97,228		\$0		\$97,300

¹ OJP is unable to target the expected number of public safety claims to be processed

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

F. Crime Victims Fund
(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Crime Victims Fund</i>	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequestration			\$730,000
2013 Prior Year Balance Rescission			0
2013 Enacted w/Rescissions and Sequestration			730,000
2014 Enacted			745,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			0
2015 Current Services			745,000
2015 Program Increases			65,000
2015 Program Offsets			0
2015 Request			\$810,000
Total Change 2014-2015			65,000

1. Account Description

OJP requests an obligation limitation of \$810.0 million for the Crime Victims Fund (CVF), which is \$65.0 million above the FY 2014 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. Most collections stem from large corporate cases rather than individual offenders.

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

In accordance with the statutory distribution formula (authorized by the Victims of Crime Act [VOCA] of 1984, as amended), programs and funding for FY 2015 are distributed as follows:

- Improving Services for Victims of Crime in the Federal Criminal Justice System – Congressionally-mandated set-asides. Program funds support 170 victim assistance personnel via the Executive Office for U. S. Attorneys and 134 victim specialists via the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which includes 43 positions across Indian Country, to provide direct assistance to victims of federal crime. Program funds also enable the enhancement of computer automation for investigative, prosecutorial, and corrections components, via the Nationwide Automated Victim Information and Notification System (VNS), to meet the victim notification requirements specified in the Attorney General Guidelines. VNS is implemented by the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Bureau of Prisons, FBI, U.S. Postal Inspection Service, and DOJ's Criminal Division.
- Improving the Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Cases – Children's Justice and Assistance Act Programs in Indian Country. 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.

- Implementation of the Vision 21 initiative. The goal of the Vision 21 initiative is to permanently alter the treatment of crime victims in America. The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) recognizes a need for a better way to respond to crime victims. Vision 21 will help to expand the knowledge base about crime victimization and effective responses. OVC will work with the states to modernize and expand the victim assistance data reporting system. Funding would also be used to provide evidence-based training for practitioners who serve victims and to support demonstration projects to address key or emerging victim issues within the state. Examples of the types of projects that could be funded include evidence based on-line State Academies and programs that provide services to underserved and unserved victims of crime.

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

- Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victim Compensation - Victim Compensation Formula Grant Program: Of the remaining amounts available, up to 47.5 percent may support grant awards to state crime victims compensation programs 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.

- Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victim Assistance - Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program: 47.5 percent of the remaining balance plus any funds not needed to reimburse victim compensation programs at the 60 percent prior year payout amount are available to 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 on population. The base funding level is \$0.5 million, and the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Palau receive a base of \$0.2 million in addition to funding based off population. 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.
- Discretionary Grants/Activities Program - National Scope Training and Technical Assistance and Direct Services to Federal, Tribal and Military Crime Victims: VOCA authorizes OVC to use up to 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; carry out training and special workshops for presentation and dissemination of information resulting from demonstrations, surveys, and special projects; monitor compliance with guidelines for fair treatment of crime victims and witnesses issued under the Victim and Witness Protection Act as well as the Attorney General's Guidelines for Victim and Witness; develop services and training in coordination with federal, military, and tribal agency to improve the response to the needs of crime victims; coordinate victim services provided by the federal government with victim services offered by other public agencies and nonprofit organizations; and support direct services to federal crime victims including for the financial support of emergency services to victims of federal crime. At least 50 percent of the total discretionary funding must be allocated for national scope training and technical assistance, and demonstration and evaluation projects. The remaining amount is allocated for efforts to improve the response to the needs of federal crime victims.
- 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.

For additional information and a complete listing of OJP programs, please visit <http://www.ojp.gov>.

2. Performance and Resource Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE										
Appropriation: Crime Victims Fund										
DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 2, Objective 2.2										
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES			Target	Actual	Projected	Changes		Requested (Total)		
			FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2015 Request		
Workload										
Number of Solicitations Released on Time versus Planned			27	27	TBD ¹	TBD		TBD ¹		
Percent of Awards Made Against Plan			90%	100%	90%	0		90%		
Total Dollars Obligated			\$705,000	719,441	\$745,000	\$65,000		\$810,000		
-Grants			\$589,503	\$606,754	\$625,800	\$54,600		\$680,400		
-Non-Grants			\$115,497	\$112,687	\$119,200	\$10,400		\$129,600		
Percent of Dollars Obligated to Funds Available in the FY										
-Grants			84%	84%	84%	84%		84%		
-Non-Grants			16%	16%	16%	16%		16%		
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
				\$705,000		\$719,441		\$745,000		\$65,000
TYPE	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2015 Request		
Long Term/ Outcome	2.2	Ratio of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services to the total number of victimizations	0.225	TBD ²	0.233	0.008		0.241		
Long Term/ Outcome	2.2	Ratio of Crime Victims Fund compensation dollars allocated to total economic loss incurred by victims of crime	0.0160	TBD ²	0.0169	0.0009		0.0178		
Annual/ Output	2.2	Number of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services	4.72M	TBD ²	4.86M	0.15 M		5.01M		
Annual/ Outcome	2.2	Percent of violent crime victims that received help from victim agencies	13.4%	TBD ²	14%	.5%		14.5%		
¹ The FY 2014 and FY 2015 targets will be established upon appropriation of FY 2014 and FY 2015 funds. ² FY 2013 data will be available October 2014										

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE

Appropriation: Crime Victims Fund

DOJ Goal and Objective: Goal 2, Objective 2.2

Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013		FY 2014	FY 2015
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
2.2	Outcome	Ratio of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services to the total number of victimizations	0.176	0.192	0.163 ⁶	.131	0.225	TBD ²	0.233	0.241
2.2	Outcome	Ratio of Crime Victims Fund compensation dollars allocated to total economic loss incurred by victims of crime	0.0101	0.0114	0.0139	.1182	0.0169	TBD ²	0.0169	0.0178
2.2	Outcome	Percent of violent crime victims that received help from victim agencies	6.6%	19%	8.6% ¹	50.9%	13.4%	TBD ²	14%	14.5%
2.2	Output	Number of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services	3.5M	3.6M	3.8M	3.5M	4.72M	TBD ²	4.86M	5.01M

¹ Note: BJS has revised the enumeration method for the NCVS estimates as of 2011. Estimates from 2012 include a small number of victimizations, referred to as series victimizations, using a new counting strategy. High-frequency repeat victimizations, or series victimizations, are six or more similar but separate victimizations that occur with such frequency that the victim is unable to recall each individual event or describe each event in detail. Including series victimizations in national estimates can substantially increase the number and rate of violent victimization; however, trends in violence are generally similar regardless of whether series victimizations are included. See Methods for Counting High-Frequency Repeat Victimizations in the National Crime Victimization Survey for further discussion of the new counting strategy and supporting research.

² FY 2013 data will be available October 2014.

3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

Crime Victims Fund

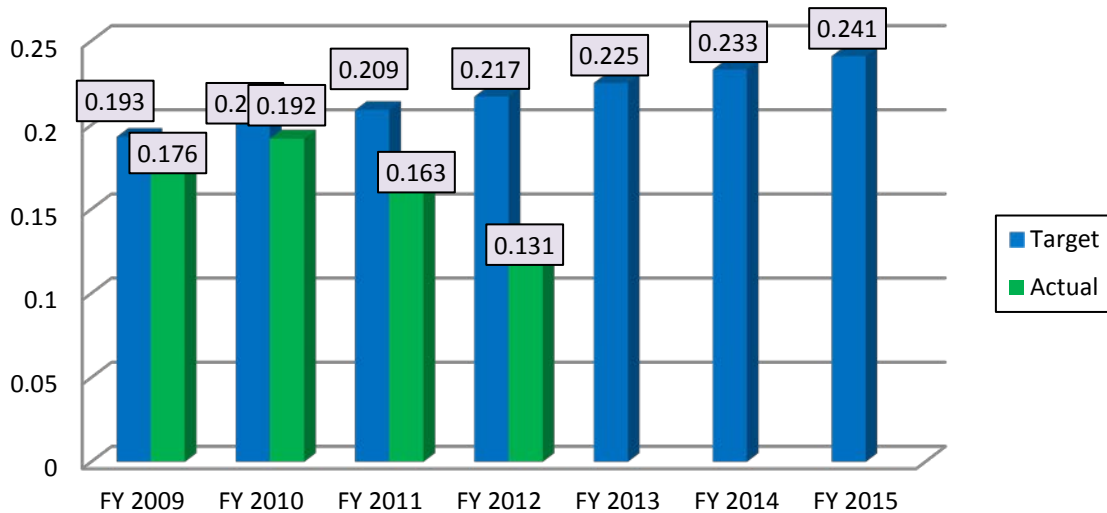
a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

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 continue 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 2012, OVC achieved an actual ratio of 0.131, which was 61 percent of the target of 0.217. The target was not met as VOCA allocations and the number of victims served are subject to fluctuation. The measures regarding the compensation and assistance formula grant programs are largely dependent upon the actions of the state administering agencies.

VOCA allocations and the number of victims served are subject to fluctuate.

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



FY 2013 data will be available October 2014

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

CVF programs support DOJ Strategic Goal 2.2: *Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2: Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations; uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America’s crime*

victims; OJP Strategic Goal 2: Protect vulnerable populations, especially children, from victimization and improve services to victims of crime; and OJP Strategic Objective 2.3: Improve services for crime victims through capacity-building; evidence-based support and assistance; and compensation.

OVC provides compensation and services for victims and their survivors from the 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. Other strategies that are implemented include developing victim outreach tools in languages other than English and training on facilitating support meetings for victims of traumatic loss.

With respect to Victims of Trafficking funds, OVC's program is multi-faceted and implemented through victim service providers (VSPs). OVC VSPs will continue to provide services to U.S. citizens, domestic and foreign nationals, male, and female, and transgender adults and minors, victims of sex and labor trafficking. OVC anticipates that an increased level of this funding will go to the FY 2014 Services for Victims of Human Trafficking (HT) Program, which will be used to make competitive awards to support VSPs that provide comprehensive or specialized services to victims of HT. Funds also will be used to support the work of the OVC Training and Technical Assistance Center to provide comprehensive training and technical assistance to OVC-funded VSPs. Additionally, funds will be used for continued support of OVC's Trafficking Information Management Systems, which is used to gather performance measurement data from the OVC grantees.

V. Program Increases by Item

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Management and Administration Staffing
Strategic Goals:	N/A
Strategic Objectives:	N/A
Budget Appropriation:	N/A
Organizational Program:	All OJP Bureaus and Program Offices
Ranking:	N/A
Program Increase:	Positions 15 FTE 8 Dollars +1,275,000

Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests an increase of 15 positions, 8 FTE, and \$1.3 million to support new programs, as well as provide stronger grants financial oversight and audit resolution capability. These personnel are essential to OJP's efforts to fulfill its stewardship obligations, ensure transparency and accountability in the use of federal grant funding, and improve the efficiency and productivity of its day-to-day operations.

The GAO Report, *DOJ Workforce Planning: Grant-Making Components Should Enhance the Utility of Their Staffing Models* (GAO-13-92), released on Dec 14, 2012, recommends that Department of Justice components develop and implement a strategy for using their staffing models to inform workforce planning and budget development.

Consistent with the GAO's recommendation, OJP has developed and implemented a comprehensive strategy for incorporating the analysis from its staffing model to inform this FY 2015 budget request for positions associated with programmatic increases. The table below identifies additional positions required to support programmatic increases, as well as mission critical grants oversight, assessment, audit resolution, and financial management oversight, training, and technical assistance.

Program Name	Requested Positions
OJP-wide Oversight	10
Answering Gideon's Call (<i>new</i>)	1
Bureau of Justice Statistics (Base): National Public Defenders Reporting Program: Design and Testing (<i>new</i>)	1
Bureau of Justice Statistics (Base): National Survey of Public Defenders (<i>new</i>)	1
National Institute of Justice (Base): Social Science Research on Indigent Defense (<i>new</i>)	1
Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense (<i>new</i>)	1
Total	15

Justification

Audit, Assessment, Financial Monitoring

Maintaining sound stewardship over OJP's \$6.2 billion portfolio of almost 7,808 active grants – protecting against grant fraud, waste, and abuse - must remain a top priority for OJP. At the requested total of \$2.4 billion for OJP in FY 2015, the increase in management and administration (M&A) is an investment in oversight for OJP's active grant programs.

The OIG continues to identify administering grants as one of the Department's top challenges given the risk associated with the billions of dollars in grant awards. OJP must remain vigilant and address this challenge aggressively by employing strong programmatic and financial management, effective monitoring and administration of OJP's grant programs.

Maintaining effective and proper supervision is an ongoing effort that is carried out throughout the grant multi-year lifecycle, integrating programmatic, financial, and administrative management from awarding of a grant through closeout. It requires extensive work across OJP, in areas such as audit assessment, management, and resolution; programmatic and financial monitoring; programmatic performance management; targeted outreach to high risk or at-risk grantees, and training and technical assistance.

Section 1158 of the Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-162) established an Office of Audit, Assessment, and Management (OAAM) within OJP, whose purpose is to carry out and coordinate program assessments, and ensure compliance with grant conditions. The governing statute provides for up to three percent of program funding to be used for these purposes. However, OJP's current level of funding for these activities is only approximately one percent of program funding.

OJP requires **10 positions** to augment existing grantee risk assessment, financial monitoring, audit resolution, program assessment, and training and technical assistance activities to mitigate the risk of misuse of taxpayer resources.

While OJP has used remote monitoring as an alternative approach for its program offices due to budget constraints, conducting on-site programmatic and financial reviews provide for the most effective type of monitoring. On-site visits are most effective in particular for financial monitoring because they allow for face-to-face interviews, examination of supporting documentation, walk-throughs of transaction cycles, and other nuances that are simply not possible with a desk review.

In addition, there is a significant need to provide intense financial training and technical assistance for grantees who have demonstrated serious financial management and internal control weaknesses. This type of support is very labor intensive and requires many hours of focused, hands on monitoring and assistance. This type of support requires building a long-term relationship with the grantee to assist them in addressing grants financial management issues that

may have been identified through a Single Audit, OIG audit or investigation, or financial monitoring visit.

Financial monitoring site visits for FY 2013 through the end of May have identified over \$10 million in Questioned Costs, an average of over \$337,000 per monitor per month. These questioned costs represent risk to taxpayers' resources from grantees in need of financial management assistance to improve their grant financial practices and mitigate the risk of fraud, waste, and abuse.

As part of its audit resolution function, OAAM works closely with grantees to address financial management and internal control deficiencies identified in single audits and grants audits conducted by DOJ's Office of the Inspector General (OIG). As of June 30, 2013, there are 194 audit reports open, containing \$58.2 million in questioned costs. Within the last twelve months, OAAM worked with grantees to close 91 audit reports, remedying \$5.5 million in questioned costs. OAAM has seen an increase in the audit caseload with the number of single audits received during the first nine months of FY 2013 increasing by 76 percent over the same period for the preceding fiscal year. Having adequate resources to dedicate to timely resolution of grantee audit issues is critical as the risk associated with inadequate internal controls or improper use of OJP funds increases with the length of time it takes to resolve the grantee's audit issues.

OAAM is mandated by statute to conduct program assessments of OJP and the Community Oriented Policing Services Office (COPS Office) grant programs. This function is critical in helping OJP and the COPS Office maintain effective oversight of their programs by identifying and recommending solutions to potential problems that could adversely impact the successful management of grant programs and in helping improve stewardship of funds. Although OJP and the COPS Office have hundreds of grant programs, OAAM only has four federal positions to support this function and is only able to conduct three to four assessments per year. In a recent GAO review, GAO found that program assessments conducted by OAAM yield important information needed to enhance grant programs. GAO recommends that OJP support additional program assessments for OJP and the COPS Office.

Answering Gideon's Call

OJP requires **one position** in FY 2015 to support the new Answering Gideon's Call program, which supports indigent defense services. The program aims 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 program will be administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA).

Bureau of Justice Statistics (Base): National Survey of Public Defenders and National Public Defenders Reporting Program: Design and Testing

OJP requires **two positions** to support statistical activities related to two new indigent defense programs, which will be administered by the Bureaus of Justice Statistics: (1) National Public Defenders Reporting Program (NPDRP): Design and Testing; and (2) National Survey of Public Defenders (NSPD).

- NPDRP would use administrative data systems from state and county public defenders offices nationwide to develop annual statistics on public defenders' caseloads, case types, and case outcomes. Information would be gathered which would allow BJS to determine how feasible it is to build out and implement the NPDRP nationwide. (1 Pos)
- NSPD will document the educational backgrounds, work experience, work environment, and workloads, as well as assess the quality of service delivery and the training needs of professionals working at various levels within public defender offices. (1 Pos)

National Institute of Justice (Base): Social Science Research on Indigent Defense

OJP requires **one position** to conduct research activities related to indigent defense services. Funding for this program will support a comprehensive program of research to include evaluations of current strategies for indigent defense, as well as research and development to generate new research-based strategies for strengthening and safeguarding indigent defense in the U.S. The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) will administer this research program.

Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program

OJP requires **one position** to support this new program, which is designed 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, which will be administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), 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.

Impact on Performance

The personnel included in this request will enable OJP and the Department to carry out their financial stewardship and transparency obligations, ensure that federal grant funding is used efficiently and improve the efficiency of OJP operations. This request ensures that there will be enough personnel in place to manage, monitor, and support important new programs (such as the programs addressing Indigent Defense) and oversee OJP's portfolio of programs and grants.

The Administration and Congress share concern about the current state of the nation's economy. The President's Budget reflects the President's commitment to cutting the deficit and restoring fiscal sustainability. This request has been carefully reviewed to ensure that only resources vital to meeting OJP's existing responsibilities are included.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	agt/ atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/ atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/ atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$171,115				\$187,332				\$190,632

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Clerical and Office Services (0300-0399)	\$144	2	\$170	\$288	
Accounting and Budget (0500-0599)	\$144	10	\$850	\$1,440	
Mathematics/Computer Science (1500-1599)	\$144	3	\$255	\$432	
Total Personnel		15	\$1,275	\$2,160	

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$1,275		

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services					\$190,632	\$190,632		
Increases					\$1,275	\$1,275		
Grand Total					\$191,907	\$191,907		

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Delinquency Prevention (previously Title V: Incentive Grants)
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 2
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2 OJP Strategic Objective 2.2
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	1 of 33
Program Increase:	Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$27,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$42.0 million for delinquency prevention, an increase of \$27.0 million above the FY 2014 Enacted level. This program is authorized under sections 261 and 262 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974.

Delinquency prevention funds provide awards to a variety of eligible entities 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.

Within the requested increase for this line item, \$10.0 million is for the Juvenile Justice and Education Collaboration Assistance (JJECA) initiative, an effort that builds on prior evidence-based, data-driven work done by the Departments of Justice, Education and Health and Human Services. The JJECA initiative is designed to keep students in school, engaged in learning, and out of the juvenile justice system by promoting positive and supportive discipline policies and practices, professional development, and collaborative decision-making among the full range of school community stakeholders, notably those in the justice, education and health sectors.

Positive and supportive student discipline encompasses a constellation of programs and practices that promote positive behavior while preventing negative or risky behavior, and has been shown to increase school safety without increasing suspensions and expulsions.

- The JJECA initiative will provide training and technical assistance to key justice sector stakeholders including judges, law enforcement, prosecutors, probation staff and others, in coordination with training and technical assistance for educators, including those in youth correctional education settings, medical and mental health professionals, community based service programs, parents and students. JJECA funds will support evidence-based practices and programs in coordination with the U.S. Department of Education, U.S. Department of Education, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services/Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and

other departments that work to improve school safety, create positive school climates, improve student behavior and academic outcomes, and decrease referrals to court and student arrests. DOJ will work closely with the Departments of Education and Health and Human Services to coordinate funding, where practical, to entities at the state and/or local level to ensure a continuum of available funding sources for addressing school safety and climate. JJECA funds will be used to provide for an array of activities designed to train and engage juvenile justice and law enforcement entities, such as joint problem-solving and decision-making on policies and practices with schools, mental health service providers and parents to reduce unnecessarily harsh discipline actions especially arrests and juvenile justice system involvement; and for other supportive activities such as use of effective diversion models, advancing permissible collection, sharing and use of data by the affected education, youth corrections, health and justice agencies and collection of performance measurement data on the impact of these grants.

This proposal supports the Administration's plan to reduce gun violence, make schools safer and increase access to mental health services, which was announced by the President in January 2013 in "Now is the Time."

Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program supports DOJ's Strategic Goal 3: *Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels*; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1: *Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers*; OJP Strategic Goal I: *Enhance state, local and tribal efforts to prevent and respond to violent crime and acts of terrorism*; OJP Objective 1.1: *Prevent and respond to youth and gang violence*.

OJJDP has supported the Department's Strategic Goal 2, and specifically improving the effectiveness of juvenile justice systems, through the Title II B Formula Grants program. This increase will help support critical programming for juvenile offenders, and to support the implementation of graduated approaches at the state and local level. In addition, this increase will support an enhancement in the use of evidence-based programs, as well as the development of additional strategies and initiatives that can be tested for effectiveness.

Justification

This delinquency prevention funding is the only federal funding that supports programs dedicated solely to delinquency prevention. Working from a research-based framework, this program emphasizes the use of effective prevention elements, including the development of comprehensive community-based approaches that address risk factors in children and their environment that contribute to the development of future delinquent behavior, and cross-sector collaboration and problem solving. This program also promotes efforts to strengthen the protective factors that can promote healthy development and insulate youth from risky behavior. Funded within this line item in the FY 2015 Budget, the Juvenile Justice and Education Collaboration Assistance initiative supports a federal interagency, collaborative framework for reducing youth involvement in the juvenile justice system while improving the safety and

climate within schools, and education settings in juvenile justice detention and corrections facilities.

Impact on Performance

Increased funding will improve school safety, while promoting positive and supportive school discipline policies and reducing juvenile delinquency. The JJECA initiative will require coordination between OJP, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and the Department of Education. These funds will support prevention programs and, in particular, promote positive and supportive school discipline policies. To track progress on grants that provide funds for direct service delinquency prevention and intervention programs, OJJDP measures grantees on the “Percent of program youth who offend or re-offend¹.” OJJDP established a target of not more than 20% offending or reoffending for 2012. The actual rate in 2012 was 11%, surpassing the target. For FY 2015, OJP has a target for this measure of 15 percent.

In addition, this increase will also enable OJJDP to direct resources to target more resources to more communities and to strengthen the use of evidence based programs and practices. OJJDP currently reports performance data in support of the following measures:

- Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs; and
- Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs

OJJDP modified the targets for these two measures to account for the increased request. In FY 2012, 53% of grantees reported implementing one or more evidence-based programs or practices; and 53% of funds were allocated to grantees that implemented one or more evidence-based programs or practices. The targets for both measures have been increased by 2% for 2015 (to 55%).

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$18,673				\$15,000				\$15,000

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$27,000		

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000		
Increases				\$0	\$27,000	\$27,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$42,000	\$42,000		

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) Program
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 1
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1 OJP Strategic Objective 1.1
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	2 of 33
Program Increase:	Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$30,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$30.0 million for the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) program, an increase of \$30.0 million above the FY 2014 Enacted level. This program, which is authorized pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 3796ee et seq., 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.

Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program supports DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1: *Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers; OJP Strategic Goal I: Enhance state, local and tribal efforts to prevent and respond to violent crime and acts of terrorism; OJP Objective 1.1: Prevent and respond to youth and gang violence.* The program also corresponds with OJP Strategic Objective 1.4: *Improve the effectiveness of juvenile justice systems.*

OJJDP has supported the Department's Strategic Goal 2, and specifically improving the effectiveness of juvenile justice systems, through the current Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) program as well as the Part B Title Formula Grants program. This increase will help support critical programming for juvenile offenders, and to support the implementation of graduated approaches at the state and local level. In addition, this increase will support an enhancement in the use of evidence-based programs, as well as the development of additional strategies and initiatives that can be tested for effectiveness.

Justification

The JABG program provides funds to states to support programs that promote accountability for juvenile offenders and systems. Without these funds, states will not be able to effectively prevent, control and reduce the likelihood of subsequent violations in juvenile offenders by promoting accountability. State juvenile justice systems will be forced to dramatically reduce use of graduated sanctions such as restitution, community service, victim-offender mediation, intensive supervision, house arrest, and confinement. The reduction in services has the potential to leave communities across the country at risk for increased delinquent activity as cost effective options to counter juvenile reoffending are minimized.

The program is based on research studies of youth and juvenile offenders that have demonstrated that applying consequences or sanctions works best in preventing, controlling, and reducing the likelihood of subsequent violations. The goal is to decrease these consequences or sanctions in a graduated manner commensurate with the severity of the offense and the offender's prior criminal history. These sanctions can include restitution, community service, victim-offender mediation, intensive supervision, house arrest, or confinement.

Since 1998, OJJDP has helped states and units of local government implement accountability-based programs through the JABG program. The JABG program awards federal formula/block grants to the states and works to encourage states and units of local government to implement accountability-based programs and services and strengthen the juvenile justice system. States must pass 75 percent of these funds through to units of local government. States may apply for a waiver of the pass-through requirement if they demonstrate that they bear the primary financial burden (at least 25 percent) for administering the juvenile justice system. Some examples of success stories and how states have used these funds include:

- Probation (Idaho): ID used funds to serve 2,662 juveniles on probation (about half of Idaho's one-day juvenile probationer count). Only 255 of these youth committed a new offense (9.5%).
- Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (Hawaii): Hawaii funded three programs in three counties to divert 2,280 youth charged with status offenses and first time violations away from locked detention and to the Honolulu Juvenile Justice Center. There, youth received intake services that included follow ups after 30 to 60 days, and were also referred to counseling services.
- Diversion (New York): In FY 2009, NY funded two new school-based arrest diversion projects in Syracuse and Utica, to divert from arrest youth who have committed non-serious, illegal acts at school. During the grant period, 70 youth were successfully served and diverted from a potential arrest.
- Juvenile Justice System Improvement (Wisconsin): Wisconsin provided funding to help a county pursue evidence-based system reforms. Over the course of the grant period, this county learned how to develop and/or use effective assessment tools, trained staff in motivational interviewing and case planning, implemented aggression replacement training and made many policy and practice changes. As a result, the county has reduced

its youth incarceration rate by 85%, significantly reducing costs and reserving its secure detention beds for youth who are a risk to community safety.

Impact on Performance

The goal of the JABG program is to promote the use of accountability based sanctions for juvenile offenders and systems, and to encourage a graduated program of responses in addressing youth offending. The JABG purpose areas fall into four broad types of activities: staffing, staff training, facility operation and construction, and direct service programming. It is anticipated that this increase will enable states to direct resources to more communities and to enhance the use of evidence based programming.

To track progress on grants that provide funds for direct service delinquency prevention and intervention programs, OJJDP measures grantees on the “Percent of program youth who offend or re-offend¹”. OJJDP established a target of not more than 20% offending or reoffending for 2012. The actual rate in 2012 was 11%, surpassing the target. For FY 2015, OJP has a target for this measure of 15 percent.

In addition, this increase will also enable OJJDP to direct resources to target more resources to more communities and to strengthen the use of evidence based programs and practices. OJJDP currently reports performance data in support of the following measures:

- Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs; and
- Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs

OJJDP modified the targets for these two measures to account for the increased request. In FY 2012, 53% of grantees reported implementing one or more evidence-based programs or practices; and 53% of funds were allocated to grantees that implemented one or more evidence-based programs or practices. The targets for both measures have been increased by 2% for 2015 (to 55%).

¹ This refers to an "arrest or appearance at juvenile court for a new delinquent offense"

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$23,341				\$0				\$30,000

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$30,000		

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$30,000	\$30,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$30,000	\$30,000		

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 2
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2 OJP Strategic Objective 2.2
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	3 of 33
Program Increase:	Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$15,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$23.0 million for the Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence Initiative, an increase of \$15.0 million above the FY 2014 Enacted level. This initiative builds on what has been learned from research and programs serving juvenile offenders and crime victims supported by agencies throughout the Department. The Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence Program is administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, in partnership with the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and the Office on Violence Against Women, and is coordinated with the Department of Health and Human Services.

Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This initiative will support *DOJ Strategic Goal 2: Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2, Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations; uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims; OJP Strategic Goal 2: Protect vulnerable populations, especially children, from victimization and improve services to victims of crime; and OJP Strategic Objective 2.2: Reduce the impacts of children's exposure to violence.*

OJJDP has supported the Department's Strategic Goal 2, and specifically improving the effectiveness of juvenile justice systems, through the current Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) program as well as the Title II B Formula Grants program. This initiative will both advance effective practices at the state, local, and tribal levels and increase our knowledge and understanding of the problems arising from children's exposure to violence and how the criminal and juvenile justice systems can develop more coordinated policy responses to help these children avoid the negative consequences associated with exposure to violence.

Justification

According to the *Final Report of the Attorney General's National Task Force on Children Exposed to Violence* published in December 2012, millions of children and adolescents in the United States are victimized and exposed to violence in their homes, schools, and neighborhoods every year. Children who are victims of, or witnesses to, violence often suffer devastating consequences beyond the physical harm. The National Survey on Children Exposed to Violence study found that 60.6 percent of children experienced some type of violence within the past year, either directly or indirectly:

- Nearly one-half of youth were assaulted at least once in 2008;
- More than one in four witnessed a violent act; and
- Nearly one in 10 saw a family member assault another.

With the proper support and opportunities, children 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.

In FY 2013, DOJ provided supplemental grant funds to the eight demonstration sites grants, previously awarded in FY 2011 and 2012, to enhance their existing strategic plans to support training, technical assistance, and continued implementation of comprehensive plans for preventing, mitigating, and responding to children exposed to violence in their communities, families, and schools. A supplemental award also was made to enhance training and technical assistance efforts for the Defending Childhood sites; as well as develop a national public education campaign to increase the awareness of children's exposure to violence nationwide.

The Attorney General's Task Force on Children Exposed to Violence submitted a comprehensive set of recommendations for preventing children's exposure to violence and improving the criminal and juvenile justice systems' ability to identify and respond to children who are exposed to violence to the Attorney General in the December of 2012. The FY 2015 request will provide increased funding for the following activities:

- Pilot projects and programs to assist children exposed to violence;
- Pilot projects and programs to implement coordinated, evidence-based intervention and treatment services for children exposed to violence;
- Training for law enforcement officers to assist children exposed to violence and their families;
- Coordination among law enforcement and other relevant support agencies;
- Training and technical assistance for pilot sites; and

- Statistical and evaluative data, which will be used for future efforts addressing appropriate responses to children exposed to violence.

Impact on Performance

The increase in funding will support the program's overall goals, which are as follows:

- Reduce childhood exposure to violence by developing and implementing activities in families and communities that prevent children's initial and repeated exposure to violence, including
 - a. Promoting resiliency and prevention efforts;
 - b. Enhancing identification, screening, and assessment of children and youth who have been traumatized by violence; and
Enhancing treatment and increase/adapt evidence based interventions for children and families.
- Increase knowledge and awareness by advancing scientific inquiry on the causes and characteristics of childhood exposure to violence and supporting education and outreach efforts to improve understanding.
- Create and/or expand trauma-informed education and training programs for diverse professionals who work with children
- Expand local public education and awareness campaigns and participate in national public education campaign to raise awareness of the consequences of children's exposure to violence.
- Reduce the negative impact of childhood exposure to violence by improving systems and services that identify and assist youth and families who have been impacted by violence to reduce trauma, build resilience, and promote healing.
- Create trauma-informed procedures and protocols within existing systems

This increase will enable OJJDP to direct resources to those individuals and communities in greatest need, and to ensure that children that are exposed to violence receive immediate and effective services and interventions. In recognition of the importance of utilizing evidence-based programming, OJJDP currently reports performance data in support of the following measures:

- Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs; and
- Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs.

The targets for these two measures have been modified to account for the increased request. In FY 2012, 53 percent of grantees reported implementing one or more evidence-based programs or practices; and 53 percent of funds were allocated to grantees that implemented one or more evidence-based programs or practices. The targets for both measures have been increased by two percent for 2015 (to 55 percent).

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$12,089				\$8,000				\$8,000

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$8,000		

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$8,000	\$8,000		
Increases				\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$23,000	\$23,000		

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative
Strategic Goal:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 1
Strategic Objective:	DOJ Objective 2.1 OJP Objective 1.1
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	4 of 33
Program Increase:	Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars + \$12,500,000

Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$18.0 million, an increase of \$12.5 million above the FY 2014 Enacted level. The Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative assists localities and state programs that support coordinated and multi-disciplinary approaches to gang prevention, intervention, suppression, and reentry in targeted communities. This initiative, administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 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 through a wide variety of activities such as street-level outreach, conflict mediation, and the changing of community norms to reduce violence, particularly shootings.

Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program supports DOJ's Strategic Goal 2: *Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law enforcement.* DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1: *Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers;* OJP Strategic Goal I: *Enhance state, local and tribal efforts to prevent and respond to violent crime and acts of terrorism;* OJP Objective 1.1: *Prevent and respond to youth and gang violence.*

OJJDP has supported the Department's Strategic Goal 2, and specifically community and youth violence, through various initiatives designed to address youth and community violence, including the current Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative, the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention, the Gang and Youth Violence Prevention program, and the Children's Exposure to Violence program. While each of these initiatives has an overall objective of addressing and reducing violence, individually they specifically target elements of the violence and community capacity to prevent and address the impact of the violence. This increase helps address a gap, which exists in the overall violence prevention work, specifically

the development, testing and utilization of evidence-based and data-driven programs and strategies. The additional resources will be targeted to enhancing the use of evidence-based programs, as well as the development of additional strategies and initiatives that can be tested for effectiveness.

Justification

From 1996 through 2010, the National Gang Center (NGC) has tracked the size and scope of the national gang problem by annually collecting data from a large, representative sample of local law enforcement agencies in the National Youth Gang Survey (NYGS). Based on law enforcement responses to the NYGS, in 2010 it was estimated there were 29,400 gangs and 756,000 gang members throughout 3,500 jurisdictions in the United States. The overwhelming majority of gang homicides are reported in very large cities (populations over 100,000) and suburban counties. Of the more than 700 total homicides in Chicago, Illinois, and Los Angeles, California, over half were reported to be gang-related in 2010. These findings underscore the highly concentrated nature of gang homicides in the United States.

The Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative is adapted from the best violence reduction work in several cities and the public health research of the last several decades. 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 includes: 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 target the entire population in high-crime, high-risk areas.

Additional public health research conducted over the last decade shows success in those programs, which have focused not only on managing incidents of serious youth violence and gang violence, but also those that include proactive interventions to prevent further retaliatory acts of youth or gang violence.

This increase would allow for enhanced support of evidence-based direct service programs for youth at-risk of gang membership/gang involvement and programs that reduce and prevent other forms of youth violence through a variety of activities such as street-level outreach, conflict mediation, and changing community norms (e.g. public service campaigns and community rallies). Key to this initiative is supporting implementation fidelity of the evidence-based models in the localities implementing this initiative. The increase would allow for expansion of violence reduction efforts to other parts of the city/jurisdictions as well as closer alignment with the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention. Through these activities, the increase will significantly impact the primary performance goal to coordinate existing community-based violence prevention and intervention programs and strategies that are attempting to replicate models and strategies to reduce violence.

Impact on Performance

The goals of this initiative are to support and enhance the coordination of existing community-based violence prevention and intervention programs and strategies that are attempting to replicate models and strategies, which have been proven to have a positive impact on the reduction of violence in target communities, through three main objectives:

- Change community norms regarding violence;
- Provide alternatives to violence when gangs and individuals in the community are making risky behavior decisions; and
- Increase the perceived risks and costs of involvement in violence among high-risk young people.

This increase also will enable OJJDP to direct resources to more communities experiencing the highest levels of violence, and to improve coordination across all OJP violence prevention and intervention initiatives by targeting resources more efficiently and strengthening the use of evidence based programs and practices. OJJDP currently reports performance data in support of the following measures:

- Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs; and
- Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs.

The targets for these two measures have been modified to account for the increased request. In FY 2012, 53% of grantees reported implementing one or more evidence-based programs or practices; and 53% of funds were allocated to grantees that implemented one or more evidence-based programs or practices. The targets for both measures have been increased by 2% for 2015 (to 55%).

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	agt/atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$10,270				\$5,500				\$5,500

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$12,500		

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$5,500	\$5,500		
Increases				\$0	\$12,500	\$12,500		
Grand Total				\$0	\$18,000	\$18,000		

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Indigent Defense: Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Objective 5.2
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	5 of 33
Program Increase*:	Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$5,400,000

(*Note: 1 position is requested within the Management and Administration narrative justification.)

Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$5.4 million for a new initiative, Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program, which supports the objectives of the Department of Justice's (DOJ) Access to Justice (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.

Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program supports *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice, and OJP Strategic Objective 5.2: Improve the effectiveness and fair administration of justice through support for the nation's courts, corrections system, and indigent defense.*

OJJDP has provided limited support to the Department's Strategic Goal 3, and specifically to improving indigent defense in the juvenile justice system, through the current Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) program as well as the Title II Part B Formula Grants program. States and localities may use funds in these two formula programs to support juvenile indigent defense activities, and OJP has also used training and technical assistance set-aside

dollars to support the National Juvenile Indigent Defense Clearinghouse. This increase will ensure a dedicated source of funding for these crucial services and will promote due process and the fair administration of justice for youth.

Justification

The role of the juvenile defender is highly complex and specialized. Since the United States Supreme Court's ruling in *In re Gault*, 387 U.S. 1 (1967) which established that children have the right to counsel in delinquency proceedings, there has been controversy regarding the scope and breadth of that right. One thing remains constant—children, most of all, need access to competent counsel when they come before the court system. No right is more fundamental for youth than the right to counsel.

OJJDP will enhance existing juvenile defender offices in the U.S. to create model juvenile indigent defender offices in geographically diverse jurisdictions across the U.S., including urban, suburban, rural and tribal areas. These model offices will be selected competitively and must commit to include effective case management systems, access to resources for investigators, policy analysts, office coordinators, expert witnesses and consultants, language access, and technology. The program will provide for the development of attorney performance evaluations, supervisory materials, and mechanisms for recruitment, retention and caseload management. It will highlight how model juvenile defense programs can collaborate to more effectively advocate for their clients and their communities.

The overarching goals of the program will be to: 1) raise the profile of juvenile indigent defense as a practice specialty; 2) increase the level of professionalism in juvenile defender offices; and 3) advance policy and practice initiatives necessary to create long-term systemic reform efforts in juvenile delinquency proceedings.

Despite the overwhelming professional consensus that the right to counsel is crucial to the fair administration of justice, many low-income youth are thwarted in accessing that right. According to the 2003 *Survey of Youth in Residential Placement (SYRP)*, only 42 percent of youth in custody report that they have a lawyer. The SYRP also reports that only a minority of youth in custody have requested contact and only 13 percent requested and actually received access to a lawyer. While juvenile justice professionals want to ensure the best outcomes for young people and for society, the Supreme Court clearly noted in *Gault* that the “absence of substantive standards has not necessarily meant that the children receive careful, compassionate, individualized treatment,” and that “Juvenile Court history has again demonstrated that unbridled discretion, however benevolently motivated, is frequently a poor substitute for principle and procedure.” (See *In re Gault*, at 18.)

Since the *Gault* decision, juvenile indigent defense systems have faltered and failed, leaving far too many children defenseless in courts of law across the country. Underscoring the importance of a specialized juvenile defense bar, the Supreme Court noted in *Graham v. Florida*, 560 U.S. 48 (2010), that there are, “special difficulties encountered by counsel in juvenile representation. As some amici note, the features that distinguish juveniles from adults also put them at significant disadvantage in criminal proceedings.” Indeed, juvenile defenders require specialized knowledge and understanding of adolescence; the skills to address unique hearings such as

detention, adult waiver and transfer, and disposition; and the capacity to engage their youthful clients in effective decision-making toward their defense if they are to overcome this “significant disadvantage.”

A broad range of structural, cultural, and systemic barriers may impede access to counsel and quality of legal representation. A growing body of evidence describes the serious institutional problems that plague a child’s timely access to competent counsel. Juvenile indigent defenders typically carry overwhelmingly high caseloads and are severely underpaid in relation to prosecutors. Even in cases where juvenile defenders are involved, the sheer volume of cases often precludes even minimally adequate case preparation. Often they do not have time to meet with their clients before court appearances and have limited or no access to support staff, research or other resources necessary to assist with appropriate investigations and case preparation. The report of a recent Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) study, *Public Defender Offices, 2007*, highlighted that in 2007, 964 public defender offices across the nation received nearly six million indigent defense cases. These caseloads have significant repercussions. For example, plea agreements often function as a case management tool and are entered into without previous, independent investigation.

In many cases, juvenile indigent defenders are often not properly trained to understand adolescent development or help identify treatment options that could divert children from juvenile prisons. Frequently, juvenile defenders lack the capacity to represent children following disposition. Many defender offices are staffed with inexperienced juvenile attorneys who lack appropriate supervision and training. Many public defender offices regard juvenile court as a training ground for new attorneys, forcing rotation out of juvenile court and linking salary increases to practice in adult court. Disturbingly, large numbers of youth waive their right to counsel and enter into plea agreements without a full understanding of the short and long term consequences of such a plea.

In surveys, juvenile defenders express a lack of clarity about their role and ethical obligations in delinquency court, often confusing their role with that of a guardian *ad litem* or an attorney in child welfare proceedings. Practice models must be developed and implemented to address the needs of cross over youth associated with both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. Moreover, there is universal agreement that these systemic shortcomings have disproportionately impacted racial and ethnic minority youth, drawing large numbers of low-income children deeper into the system.

Adolescent brain development research is a critically useful tool in determining standards of effective assistance of counsel to juveniles. Recent research on adolescent brain development shows that the juvenile brain is not fully developed in areas of reasoning and judgment. Juvenile justice professionals are re-examining prevailing practices involving juveniles to determine what changes are needed relating to adolescent psychosocial and brain development. This issue represents a critical training need for juvenile indigent defense counsel.

Unlike the majority of youth charged with delinquency offenses and prosecuted in state juvenile justice systems, Native American youth are regularly prosecuted in three distinct justice systems: federal, state and tribal. Many tribal youth receive no pre-court intervention or

disproportionately severe sanctions, such as secure confinement and transfer to the adult criminal system. Lack of cultural competency, inattention to the needs of tribal youth, and a lack of support and resources for tribal justice systems compound the difficulties faced by tribal youth.

Citing statistics and several studies that have found “lawyers in juvenile courts are often under-resourced and overburdened by high caseloads,” a recent report by the National Academy of Science (*Reforming Juvenile Justice: A Developmental Approach*, 2013), strongly recommends that “States should clarify the duties and obligations of juvenile defense counsel at every stage of the case and should specify caseload limits in accordance with recommended standards.” OJJDP is committed to supporting the adoption of this recommendation.

By creating model juvenile defender offices with the resources necessary to help their clients succeed, including the employment of office coordinators, policy analysts, investigators, and other advocates, jurisdictions have the potential to reap enormous benefits for everyone.

Given the current deficiencies of juvenile indigent defense, a new vision of juvenile defense is urgently needed. Systemic changes are necessary to achieve this vision. Without well-trained and well-resourced juvenile defenders, there is no practical realization of due process for youth. This request reflects funding choices made to reflect priorities of the Administration, as well as OJP’s commitment to ensuring funding for the nation’s most important priorities, like indigent defense.

Impact on Performance

This increase will directly address the need for state and national standards of practice for juvenile defender offices that address issues such as leadership training, staff recruitment, employment, retention, supervision, training, evaluation, management, caseload and workload. In addition, the initiative will provide demonstration funds for the establishment of model juvenile defense offices in geographically diverse jurisdictions (including one urban, two suburban regionals, two rural regionals and one tribal program) across the United States. The overall goal is to improve and develop areas of specialization within the practice of juvenile defense, and to improve the overall quality of juvenile indigent defense by providing specialized training and technical assistance to court-appointed counsel or juvenile defenders. Training and technical assistance also will be provided on how to develop and implement cost-effective and innovative training platforms (e-learning, distance learning, webinars, etc.) on topics such as the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA), adolescent brain development, expungement of juvenile records, re-entry, school discipline, mental health, family engagement, cross-systems youth, improved special education advocacy, disability, and other issues.

No specific performance measure for this initiative currently exists, but OJP intends to develop new measures for this initiative.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 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 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$5,400		

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$5,400	\$5,400		
Grand Total				\$0	\$5,400	\$5,400		

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Juvenile Justice Realignment Incentive Grants Program
Strategic Goal:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 1
Strategic Objective:	DOJ Strategic Objective 1.1 OJP Strategic Objective 2.1
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	6 of 33
Program Increase:	Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars + \$10,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$10.0 million for the new Juvenile Justice Realignment Incentive Grants Program, which will be administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The program will provide incentive grants to assist states that use Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program funds for evidence-based juvenile justice system realignment to foster better outcomes for system-involved youth, less costly use of incarceration, improved system accountability, and increased public safety. Among the related models for realignment that may be supported with these funds are: MacArthur Foundation's Models for Change initiative; the Burns Institute's and Center for Children's Law and Policy's data-driven, consensus-based approaches for reducing disproportionate minority involvement in the juvenile justice system; and OJJDP's Juvenile Justice Reinvestment and Reform Initiative that builds and expands on Georgetown University's research-based, targeted approach to introducing risk assessment in partnership with a matrix of evidence-based responses to juvenile offending and a comprehensive cost assessment.

Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program supports DOJ Strategic Goal 2: *Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law*; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1: *Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers*; OJP Strategic Goal-1: *Enhance state, local and tribal efforts to prevent and respond to violent crime and acts of terrorism*; OJP Objective 1.1: *Prevent and respond to youth and gang violence*.

OJJDP has supported the Department's Strategic Goal 2, and specifically improving the effectiveness of juvenile justice systems, through the current Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) program as well as the Title II B Formula Grants program. This new incentive grant program will help to leverage existing funds that the states receive to promote state and local juvenile justice reform, as well as strengthening the use of evidence-based programs

through the development of additional strategies and initiatives that can be tested for effectiveness.

Justification

This new incentive grant program will make supplementary awards to states and localities using JABG base formula funds for evidence-based purposes. These incentive grants will serve as inducements for states and localities to use JABG base formula funds (as well as state and local funds) to implement proven or promising public safety strategies. They will not be used to penalize or reduce JABG base formula funds for states that decline to use funding for these purposes.

Impact on Performance

The goal of this new incentive program is to encourage states to realign juvenile justice funding to support evidence-based juvenile justice strategies, with the long-term goal of reduced overall costs and increased public safety.

OJP will focus on measuring an increase in the use of evidence-based programs or practices by state grantees and subgrantees, as part of the implementation of this new incentive grant program. OJJDP currently reports performance data in support of the following measures:

- Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs or practices; and
- Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs or practices.

The targets for these two measures have been modified to account for the request. In FY 2012, 53 percent of grantees reported implementing one or more evidence-based programs or practices; and 53 percent of funds were allocated to grantees that implemented one or more evidence-based programs or practices. The targets for both measures have been increased by two percent for 2015 (to 55 percent).

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 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 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$10,000		

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000		

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Procedural Justice – Building Community Trust
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Objective 3.1 OJP Objective 5.1
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	7 of 33
Program Increase:	Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$9,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President’s Budget requests \$9.0 million for a new program focused on enhancing procedural justice, reducing bias, and supporting racial reconciliation in the criminal and juvenile justice systems. This initiative furthers the Department’s mission to ensure public safety and the fair and impartial administration of justice for all Americans. The National Center for Building Community Trust and Justice, which will be administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), will provide grants and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal courts and juvenile and criminal justice agencies to support innovative efforts to improve perceptions of fairness in the juvenile and criminal justice systems and build community trust in these institutions.

Support of the Department’s Strategic Goals

This initiative will support *DOJ’s Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the Nation’s capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation’s law enforcement, criminal, and juvenile justice systems.*

Justification

A substantial portion of the U.S. population has contact with the criminal justice system each year. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) Police-Public Contact Survey, in 2008, approximately 40,015,000 U.S. residents age 16 or older had contact with the police in the

preceding 12 months.⁵ In the same year, almost 7 million persons aged 12 and over reported being the victims of a crime to the police.⁶ Contact with the criminal justice system, as either victim or offender, is particularly prevalent for communities of color. A recent study showed that one-half of all young men of color have at least one arrest by age 23⁷, and African Americans are substantially more likely to be the victims of violent crimes than whites, Asians, or Hispanics/ Latinos.⁸ Every one of these contacts is a potential opportunity to build personal and public confidence in the criminal and juvenile justice systems and enhance community efficacy and safety, or alternatively, to cause tension and erode public trust in the institutions charged to maintain law and order.⁹

Research on procedural justice and community trust shows that people, both youth and adults, who perceive that they are treated fairly and respectfully by police, report positive impressions of law enforcement, even when the interaction results in a sanction. This phenomenon extends to people who have not had personal contact with law enforcement but are influenced by their understanding of the experiences of people they know and by media reports. Individual experiences with and perceptions of law enforcement can in turn shape broader community responses and either support or inhibit informal controls theorized to be more effective in improving public safety than direct police intervention.

There are other reasons to be attentive to procedural justice and community trust and the related concepts of implicit bias and racial reconciliation. Unjust interactions by police can be civil rights violations, lead to wrongful convictions, and harm crime victims. If police are distrustful of the communities they serve, it is more difficult for them to protect and serve effectively. Officer safety may even be improved in communities where citizens and police share a commitment to mutual trust and fairness.

There is a clear and large-scale opportunity to seize this moment and develop ambitious plans to improve relationships between police – as well as other justice system participants – and communities of color. President Obama put forth the concept for this initiative in his [speech to the nation](#) on July 19, 2013.

“...precisely because law enforcement is often determined at the state and local level, I think it would be productive for the Justice Department, governors, mayors to work with law enforcement about training at the state and local levels in order to reduce the kind of mistrust in the system that sometimes currently exists... When I was in Illinois, I passed racial profiling legislation, and it actually did just two simple things. One, it collected data on traffic stops

⁵Eith, Christine and Durose, Matthew R. Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Contacts between police and the public, 2008." Last modified October 01, 2011. Accessed February 3, 2014. <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpp08.pdf>.

⁶ Less than 42 percent of crime victims reported their victimizations to the police. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal victimization in the United States, 2008 statistical tables." Last modified March 01, 2010. Accessed February 3, 2014. <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cvus08.pdf>.)

⁷ Brame, Robert, Bushway, Shawn D., Paternoster, Ray and Turner, Michael G. "Demographic patterns of cumulative arrest prevalence by ages 18 and 23." *Crime & Delinquency*. (2014). DOI: 10.1177/001128713514801 (accessed February 3, 2014).

⁸ Truman, Jennifer, Langton, Lynn and Planty, Michael. Bureau of Justice Statistics. "Criminal Victimization, 2012." Last modified September 24, 2013. Accessed February 3, 2014. <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/ascii/cv12.txt>.

⁹ Horowitz, Jake. "Making every encounter count: Building trust and confidence in the police." *NIJ Journal*. (2007): 8-11.

and the race of the person who was stopped. But the other thing was it resourced us training police departments across the state on how to think about potential racial bias and ways to further professionalize what they were doing.

And initially, the police departments across the state were resistant, but actually they came to recognize that if it was done in a fair, straightforward way that it would allow them to do their jobs better and communities would have more confidence in them and, in turn, be more helpful in applying the law. And obviously, law enforcement has got a very tough job. So that's one area where I think there are a lot of resources and best practices that could be brought to bear if state and local governments are receptive. And I think a lot of them would be. And let's figure out are [if] there [are] ways for us to push out that kind of training.”

A multi-faceted approach to enhance community trust can help repair the relationship between law enforcement and communities of color when it includes three key concepts: 1) procedural justice, 2) bias reduction, and 3) racial reconciliation. The links among these elements create an environment for effective partnerships between the police (and criminal and juvenile justice systems) and the citizens they serve. This collaboration will provide an incentive to identify and solve problems collaboratively to transform the community and improve public safety.

As the lead DOJ partner, OJJDP will coordinate work on this program with the efforts of the COPS Office, Community Relations Service, and the Office on Violence Against Women to promote a unified, coordinated federal effort to promote greater awareness of procedural justice issues in state, local and tribal criminal and juvenile justice systems and support innovative efforts to improve procedural justice. OJJDP will have the coordinating role because changing communities and improving public safety over the long term requires intervention with youth now.

Impact on Performance

This initiative will enhance procedural justice, reduce bias, and support racial reconciliation at the community level. Key data points for tracking will include data such as perceptions of procedural justice and safety, as well as stops, frisks, arrests, rate of citizen reporting to the police, citizen complaints (review and disposition of), incarceration, crime rate, charging decisions, pleas, and convictions, and other outcomes for youth and adults.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 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 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$9,000		

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$9,000	\$9,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$9,000	\$9,000		

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Indigent Defense: Ensuring the Right to Counsel for All Individuals: Answering Gideon's Call
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Objective 5.2
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	8 of 33
Program Increase*:	Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$5,400,000

(*Note: 1 position is requested within the Management and Administration narrative justification.)

Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$5.4 million for a new initiative, Ensuring the Right to Counsel for All Individuals: Answering Gideon's Call. This program, administered by OJP's Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), will provide funding and other resources to support changes in state and local criminal court practices related 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.

Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program directly supports DOJ's Strategic Goal 3: *Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels*, Objective 3.1: *Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs*; OJP Strategic Goal 5: *Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice*, Objective 5.2: *Improve the effectiveness and fair administration of justice through support for the nation's courts, corrections system, and indigent defense*. This initiative supports the objectives of the DOJ Access to Justice (ATJ) efforts to assess and improve the quality of indigent defense services in the U.S. This initiative will help state, local, and tribal courts, prosecutors, and public defenders address persistent problems that undermine effective legal representation for indigent defendants and support a comprehensive approach to providing all criminal defendants effective legal representation

Justification

The two most persistent problems in indigent defense have been the lack of state funding and oversight of indigent defense delivery systems. The 1963 Supreme Court ruling in *Gideon vs. Wainwright* upheld the right of the accused to have a proper defense and mandated that state courts appoint attorneys for defendants who could not afford to retain counsel on their own. Many of the most populous states, such as Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York and Texas, have delegated the responsibility of providing indigent defense to individual counties. This practice has created a patchwork of different indigent defense systems that has created problems, such as significantly differing levels of defense provision from county to county. For example, a recent study into the New York indigent defense system was commissioned by then New York Chief Judge Judith Kaye. It found that New York's fragmented system of county-operated and largely county-financed indigent defense services fails to satisfy the state's constitutional and statutory obligations to protect the rights of the indigent accused and that the amount of monies currently allocated within the state for the provision of constitutionally-mandated indigent defense is inadequate, resulting in excessive caseloads, an inability to hire full-time defenders, a lack of adequate support services, and minimal client contact and investigation. The study also revealed a significant statewide disparity between the resources available to public defenders and those enjoyed by prosecutors.

In addition, many jurisdictions have reduced funding for their indigent defense systems due to state budget crises. In February, 2012, the New Orleans Parish public defender's office was forced to lay off 10 percent of its staff of lawyers along with other employees, impose salary cuts for managers and supervisors, and cut off payments to private attorneys who work on death penalty cases and conflict cases where the public defender's office cannot represent a client. In Kentucky, the statewide public defender's office lost 1.5 percent of its funding in 2011, resulting in public defenders managing caseloads of more than 450 per lawyer. California's Sacramento County laid off 34 public defenders in FY 2011 and expected the layoffs to continue into FY 2012 and 2013, leading to total staff reductions of up to 50 percent staff reduction.¹⁰

Excessive caseloads also are a persistent problem around the country. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Census of Public Defender Offices, almost three out of every four county-funded public defender offices have attorney caseloads that exceed nationally recognized maximum caseload standards. The maximum annual caseload recommended by the American Bar Association and the President's National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals is only 150 felony cases or 400 misdemeanor cases per full time attorney. In Florida, for example, the annual felony caseload of individual public defenders increased to 500 felonies per year while the average for misdemeanor cases rose to an astonishing 2,225. In Tennessee, six attorneys handled over 10,000 misdemeanors annually, spending on average less than one hour per client.

The Ensuring the Right To Counsel For All Individuals: Answering *Gideon's* Call initiative will address the range of challenges listed above through the following activities:

Establish a Right to Counsel Working Group. A working group model for promoting engagement is currently used by BJA in its work on pretrial justice reform. This model was

¹⁰ http://www.abajournal.com/news/article/public_defenders_feeling_budget_pinch_450-per-lawyer_caseloads/

developed in response to Attorney General Eric Holder's call for national pretrial justice reform at the Department of Justice's 2011 National Symposium on Pretrial Justice. The Pretrial Justice Working Group (PJWG) convened in October 2011 and has actively worked to promote greater awareness of pretrial justice issues, promote information exchange, and encourage evidence-based pretrial justice policymaking. The PJWG has documented a number of successes in its annual reports, including the expanded use of citation in lieu of custodial arrest in states such as Maryland and Kentucky, and a growing number of sites (such as Wisconsin and Colorado) testing an evidence-based approach to citation release by using field risk assessments to help law enforcement offices determine whether an arrestee is an appropriate candidate for citation.

Like the PJWG, the Right to Counsel Working Group (RTCWG) will develop its subcommittee structure based on the needs identified by working group members. It will provide a network to provide support for reform, engage and educate stakeholder groups, leverage private/public funds, and continue the momentum established by the Attorney General's Gideon's 50th Anniversary Summit. The group will follow the PJWG's example of establishing annual goals for each subcommittee and issuing an annual report to document its activities and successes.

Hiring to Build a Supportive Public Defense Community. Staffing is one of the biggest needs identified by stakeholders involved in right to counsel issues in recent meetings with Attorney General Holder. In Florida, for example, the annual felony caseload of individual public defenders has increased to 500 felonies per year while the average for misdemeanor cases rose to an astonishing 2,225. In Tennessee, six attorneys handled over 10,000 misdemeanors annually, spending on average less than one hour per client. The maximum annual caseload recommended by the American Bar Association and the President's National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals is only 150 felony cases or 400 misdemeanor cases per full time attorney. This initiative will provide funding to support the hiring of additional defense attorneys to help struggling public defenders' offices meet their legal obligations to their clients.

Support for Training and Leadership. Many public defenders join the profession intent on serving as strong advocates for their clients, but the pressure of high caseloads and a consequent inability to investigate the facts of all of their cases (as discussed above) can lead to a high percentage of cases being pled out without an opportunity to test the prosecution's theory or facts. New and current public defenders would benefit greatly from ongoing training and development opportunities to help them understand the challenges they face, identify evidence-based solutions and best practices that would benefit their offices, and provide the leadership needed to promote effort to ensure effective legal representation for their clients. This program will provide:

- A three-year training and mentoring program for new public defenders and assigned counsel;
- On-going training for existing public defenders and assigned counsel;
- Support for leadership development among public defenders;
- Developing trainers and mentors at the state and local level;
- Encouraging the interest of future public defenders by working with law schools; and
- A joint training for prosecution and defense modeled on BJA's Capital Litigation Improvement Program joint training curriculum.

Establish a Defense/Prosecution Exchange Program. This program will be modeled after the JAG Corps where prosecutors are required to spend time as defense attorneys. In addition, this program will include joint trial advocacy trainings where defense and prosecution are required to change sides during the training. Some legal experts have observed that prosecutors are more focused on “winning” their case than doing justice. Experiencing trial advocacy from a defender’s point of view may bring a new and different perspective to prosecutors’ decision-making. This innovative approach will allow state and local prosecutors and defenders to gain insights from working with defendants and victims, and help them make more informed and fair decisions about criminal cases. The exchange program will be developed by an advisory committee of academics, county executives, local prosecutors and defenders.

Engage the Judiciary, and Other Stakeholders. Public defenders cannot drive systems reforms without the support of other system stakeholders, including judges and prosecutors. Indeed, in many places, such as the states of Alabama and Nevada, the leadership of the judiciary has driven comprehensive reform. The opposition of judges to reform efforts, on the other hand, can be harmful to the provision of effective counsel. Multi-disciplinary reform efforts have proven successful in Michigan, Utah and Mississippi. Through trainings, webinars and other outreach, this project would focus on engaging the judiciary and other actors in the criminal justice system in order to strengthen state and local indigent defense systems. Examples of successful past efforts in this area include education sessions for state legislatures, judges, prosecutors and other criminal justice system officials about current challenges in the area of right to counsel issues, survey and research on state and local practices to ensure effective assistance of counsel, sharing information on what is working in other jurisdictions and promoting best practices where available.

Provide Targeted Technical Assistance and Demonstration Sites To Improve Public Defense Delivery Systems. This initiative will also help state and local courts and public defense systems measure their performance against established standards of justice, such as the ABA’s Ten Principles of a Public Defense Delivery System http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/administrative/legal_aid_indigent_defendants/ls_sclaid_def_tenprinciplesbooklet.authcheckdam.pdf). BJA will provide technical assistance and funding to demonstration sites to help them assess their current performance and implement changes needed to protect defendants’ right to counsel and support the effective functioning of the criminal justice system.

Impact on Performance

This new initiative seeks to improve public defense delivery systems and ensure the effective assistance of counsel to all individuals in criminal cases by providing: funding to support direct hiring of defense attorneys, specialized training and technical assistance to court-appointed counsel or public defenders, support for creation of systems for delivery of public defense that meet the ABA’s Ten Principles of Public Defense Delivery Systems, and help to build strong leadership in public defender offices around the country.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 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/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$5,400		

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$5,400	\$5,400		
Grand Total				\$0	\$5,400	\$5,400		

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Second Chance Act
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 7
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.4 OJP Strategic Objective 7.2
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	9 of 33
Program Increase:	Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars + \$47,250,000

Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$115.0 million for the Second Chance Act (SCA) program, an increase of \$47.3 million above the FY 2014 Enacted level. This 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 reentry programs. SCA authorizes various grants to government agencies, tribes and nonprofit groups to provide substance abuse treatment, housing, family programming, mentoring, victims support, and other services that can help reduce re-offending and violations of probation and parole. It also supports the National Reentry Resource Center (NRRC), which provides training and technical assistance services to hundreds of state, local, and tribal justice practitioners and policymakers to guide and improve local reentry efforts.

Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program will support *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ Objective 3.4: Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society; OJP Strategic Goal 7: Promote efforts that improve the security of persons in custody and provide innovative, comprehensive reentry approaches to reduce recidivism and maintain public safety; and OJP Strategic Objective 7.2: Promote innovative and comprehensive reentry approaches to facilitate offenders' successful reintegration into society, consistent with community expectation and standards.* This program will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of resources to aid inmates in successful and safe transition from prison or jail to the community.

Justification

Improving the nation's prisoner reentry programs is one of the Administration's top criminal justice priorities and an urgent challenge for many state, local, and tribal jurisdictions. The rapid

growth of prison and jail populations, the rising costs of maintaining prisons and jails to house this population, and the growing focus on implementing corrections programs that effectively reduce recidivism are forcing many state and local governments to look for new options that will control costs while still ensuring public safety.

At the end of 2011, about 2.2 million adults were held in state or federal prison or local jails, and an additional 4.8 million were under adult correctional supervision in the community. The rate of people under adult correctional supervision in 2011 was 1 in every 34 adults. 2009 was the first year in which correctional populations saw a decline since the Bureau of Justice Statistics began reporting this population in 1980. Rates have continued with slight declines, yet overall rates remain extremely high.

According to research by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, states' corrections spending has increased over the past 20 years from \$12 billion in 1987 to \$48 billion in 2007. Local corrections spending increased from \$6 billion to \$24 billion during the same time period.

In addition to the pressures created by large prison populations and rising costs, many state, local, and tribal governments are facing fiscal crises linked to the recent economic downturn. As they look for ways to improve offender outcomes, reduce recidivism, and control corrections costs, improving reentry programs has become an especially important topic. The funding provided by the Second Chance Act supports the development and implementation of innovative, evidence-based reentry programs, evaluation of new reentry programs to identify promising new approaches and best practices, and training and technical assistance to help state, local, and tribal governments improve the effectiveness of their existing programs. The requested increase for the Second Chance Act program will enable OJP to continue its current level of support for these critical efforts and test and replicate new models of improving criminal justice system efficiencies and recidivism outcomes through the Pay for Success construct. Increased funding also will allow for efforts to be targeted to specific populations, such as the pretrial release population and the criminal justice population with behavioral health disorders.

OJP will continue to support grants to local, tribal and state governments to support and improve existing SCA programming, including mentoring, alternatives to incarceration, treatment, half-way houses and day reporting centers. These programs contribute to efforts to address the specific needs of individuals with behavioral health disorders. This includes testing and scaling of programming supported by new research on targeting social services and behavioral health treatment interventions at the right time and the implementation of the Affordable Care Act on linking (previously categorically excluded) individuals to Medicaid.

Within the FY 2015 request for SCA, the Department requests an increase of \$4.0 million (for a total of \$10.0 million) for the Smart Probation Program to improve state, local, and tribal probation supervision efforts. Funds can be used to implement evidence-based supervision strategies and to create innovative new strategies to improve outcomes for probationers. This funding request supports the *National Drug Control Strategy's* goals relating to "Integrate Treatment for Substance Use Disorders into Health Care and Expand Support for Recovery" as well as DOJ's role in the interagency activities of the Federal Reentry Council.

This request includes an increase of \$3.0 million (for a total of \$5.0 million) for the Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Grant program. These grants will be used to enhance and maintain parental and family relationships for incarcerated parents as a reentry/recidivism reduction strategy.

In addition, the budget request includes an increase to support two Pay for Success initiatives, which allow state, local, and tribal governments to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their social services and criminal justice programs while reducing the cost of these programs and significantly lowering the risk of initial investments to state, local and tribal grantee jurisdictions. Under Pay for Success, state, local, or tribal governments enter into an agreement with a third party service provider, who proposes the services to be provided, the population to be served, desired outcomes, and how progress toward these outcomes will be measured and validated. Payments under these contracts are based on results. In the Pay for Success construct, governments avoid risks by delaying payments until results are proven to be achieved, allowing for private capital to support the scaling up of evidence-based services and programming to achieve predetermined outcomes. Agreements can be brokered in such a way that should predefined outcomes be successfully achieved, then private investors can receive a return on their investments. Within the request for Pay for Success initiatives:

- Up to \$30.0 million funds awards to jurisdictions to support implementing Pay for Success reentry initiatives that will improve functional outcomes for formerly incarcerated individuals, such as housing, employment and behavioral health outcomes status, and
- Within this amount, up to \$10.0 million funds awards to jurisdictions that propose to use the Permanent Supportive Housing Model in the reentry context.

Impact on Performance

The increase in funding will promote the goals of SCA to reduce the rate of recidivism, including among the pre-trial release population; and increase support of state and local efforts to implement innovative and evidence-based programs that help individuals transition from prison or jail to the community and reintegrate into society safely and successfully.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$63,930				\$67,750				\$67,750

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$47,250		

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$67,750	\$67,750		
Increases				\$0	\$47,250	\$47,250		
Grand Total				\$0	\$115,000	\$115,000		

V. Program Increases by Item

Item:	Crime Victims Fund
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 2
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2 OJP Strategic Objective 2.3
Budget Appropriation:	Crime Victims Fund
Organizational Program:	Office of Victims of Crime
Ranking:	10 of 33
Program Increase:	Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars + \$65,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$810.0 million in the annual obligation limitation for the Crime Victims Fund (CVF), an increase of \$65.0 million above the FY 2014 enacted level. Of the requested increase amount, \$10.0 million will enhance formula-based awards to states to support victims' services and compensation programs and provide additional funding for national scope training and technical assistance (T/TA) and demonstration programs. Another \$10.0 million of the increase will provide grants to support enhanced services for domestic victims of human trafficking. The remaining \$45.0 million will support the implementation strategies outlined in the *Vision 21: Transforming Victim Services* report released in May 2013.

Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This increase support *DOJ Strategic Goal 2: Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2: Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations; uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims; OJP Strategic Goal 2: Protect vulnerable populations, especially children, from victimization and improve services to victims of crime; and OJP Strategic Objective 2.3: Improve services for crime victims through capacity-building; evidence-based support and assistance; and compensation.*

OVC provides compensation and services for victims and their survivors from the CVF. The CVF provides hope and help to some four million victims annually, primarily through major funding streams that support direct assistance to victims and compensation for financial losses associated with the victimization. CVF funds support a broad range of victim services, from emergency food and shelter to crisis counseling and advocacy. The beneficiaries of these services included victims of VOCA-designated priority crimes—domestic violence, sexual assault, and child maltreatment—although the needs of victims of these pervasive crimes now outstrip available resources as discussed below.

OJP supports victims in the U.S. in a variety of ways, including working with victims of human trafficking, supporting victims of violence against women, and meeting the unique needs of victims in Indian Country. OVC has recognized that new types of crime have emerged and proliferated as a result of changes ushered in by technology, globalization, and evolving demographics throughout our society. Given the burgeoning number of new and complex issues, the persistence of long-standing issues, and the ever-increasing pressure on the field to meet the needs of more victims with fewer resources, in 2010 OVC undertook a 2-year comprehensive examination of the crime victims field. The results of this intensive information exchange that engaged a cross-section of the field throughout the country were published in 2013 in the Vision 21 final report, which charts a course of action for transforming victim services in the 21st century.

Justification

Vision 21 was an 18-month national initiative carried out by OJP's Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) that systematically engaged the crime victim's field and other stakeholders in assessing current and emerging challenges and opportunities facing the field. This strategic planning initiative brought to the surface vital information about the needs of service providers, including the need for more victim-related data, research, and program evaluation; holistic legal assistance for crime victims; resources for tribal victims; and building the capacity of victim serving organizations to reach and serve more victims through more effective use of technology, innovation, and evidence-based T/TA. The Vision 21 implementation activities outlined in this request are based on insights from OVC's contacts with and knowledge of the needs of victim service providers, as well as on the findings from its report *Vision 21: Transforming Victim Services*.

The Department is requesting \$45.0 million to support implementation of Vision 21 strategies, of which \$20.0 million will be used to support assistance to tribal victims of crime and \$25.0 million will be used for additional victims' services and initiatives in the areas of victim's services capacity building and legal assistance for victims of crime. Efforts focused on improving assistance to tribal victims of crime will be designed to provide a culturally appropriate response to victims of crime, their families, and communities and enhance the capacity of tribal communities and criminal justice systems to serve victims of crime.

The \$25.0 million in Vision 21 funding for capacity building and legal assistance will be used for additional victims' services and initiatives that address needs identified in the Vision 21 planning process. In FY 2015, OVC will focus on addressing two of the most critical needs:

- *Capacity Building and Strengthening Infrastructure.* These efforts will focus on building the capacity of victim serving organizations to reach and serve more victims through more effective use of technology, innovation, and evidence-based T/TA. Funding will support innovative technology, including the expansion of data collection for program evaluation and case management efforts, as well as to expand service provision through technology such as on-line crisis services or development of mobile applications to guide victims through the local criminal justice and service delivery systems. OVC will also work with the states to modernize and expand the victim assistance data reporting system. (*\$12.5 million*)

- Legal Assistance. This funding will provide competitive grant funding for states, territories, and the District of Columbia to support the development and operation of comprehensive, coordinated pro bono legal assistance networks for crime victims to help them assert their legal rights and obtain the specialized legal assistance they need. OVC will provide technical assistance in implementing and evaluating the impact of coordinated legal assistance. (*\$12.5 million*)

The \$10.0 million dedicated to Domestic Victims of Trafficking Grants will support the delivery of specialized services for domestic victims of human trafficking. This funding will also be used to provide relevant training and technical assistance to victim service providers, law enforcement agencies, prosecutorial agencies, faith-based organizations, and medical and mental health professionals.

The remaining \$10.0 million of the requested increase will support:

- VOCA Victim Compensation Formula Grant Program: Up to 47.5 percent of this funding will support formula-based grant awards to state crime victims' compensation programs to reimburse crime victims for out-of-pocket expenses related to their victimization.
- VOCA Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program: Another 47.5 percent of this funding, plus any funding not needed victim compensation program grants, will support formula-based awards to state and community-based victim service program operations.
- Discretionary Grants and Activities: The remaining five percent of this funding will support national scope T/TA, demonstration projects and programs, program evaluation, compliance efforts, and fellowships and clinical internships. It also will support efforts to ensure DOJ compliance with the Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance; enhance the response of federal, military, and tribal agencies criminal justice agencies to the needs of crime victims; and provide direct services to federal crime victims, including emergency assistance.

Impact on Performance

An increase to the CVF annual obligation limitation will allow the Department to provide additional resources for:

- Lifeline services to victims identified as "priorities" in VOCA, including victims of child abuse, domestic violence, and sexual assault;
- Additional services to victims, including more vulnerable populations such as victims with disabilities, LGBTQ, children, elders, women, and boys and young men of color;
- Expand the body of research on victimization data collection and program evaluation needed to transform the crime victims field into one that is solidly grounded on empirical evidence;

- Improve comprehensive victim assistance available to victims of crime in Indian Country; and
- Provide crime victim service providers additional access to technology and infrastructure supports, which will allow them to meet the challenges of globalization, technology, and changing demographics that are increasingly complicating the mission of victim-serving programs.

This proposed increase will provide added federal funds for CVF programs that support victim compensation, assistance, and discretionary programs across the Nation, and will be reported under an existing measure: “Ratio of victims that received Crime Victims Fund assistance services to the total number of victimizations.” Please note that OVC is currently reviewing its performance measures in order to develop a set of measures that can better assess the impact of the CVF investment in serving victims.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$730,000				\$745,000				\$745,000

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$65,000		

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$745,000	\$745,000		
Increases				\$0	\$65,000	\$65,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$810,000	\$810,000		

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Criminal Justice Statistics Program (Base)
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 6
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Objective 6.2
Budget Appropriation:	Research, Evaluation, and Statistics
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Statistics
Rankings:	11 of 33
Program Increase*:	Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$10,400,000

(*Note: 2 positions are requested within the Management and Administration narrative justification.)

Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$55.4 million for the Criminal Justice Statistics Program (CJSP), an increase of \$10.4 million above the FY 2014 Enacted level. This program is administered by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), whose mission is to collect, analyze, publish, and disseminate information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government. These data are critical to federal, state, and local policymakers in combating crime and ensuring justice. 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. The requested increase will support BJS' efforts to provide statistical evidence needed for criminal justice policy decision makers.

Support of the Department's Strategic Goal:

This program supports DOJ's Strategic Goal 3: *Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice with state, local, tribal and international law enforcement*; DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: *Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs*; OJP Strategic Goal 6: *Develop and disseminate research and statistics that inform criminal and juvenile justice policy and improve outcomes*; OJP Strategic Objective 6.2: *Provide justice statistics and information to support justice policy and decision-making needs*.

The CJSP is the base program of OJP's BJS, who serves as the principal statistical agency of the Department of Justice as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 3731-3735, and is one of the 13 principal federal statistical agencies of the United States. The overarching mission of the federal government's statistical agencies is articulated by the White House's Office of Management and Budget: "We cannot govern effectively – make policy, manage programs, or evaluate progress

toward our goals – without the data our Federal statistical sources provide. By placing evidence-driven decisions at the heart of its agenda, the Obama Administration is re-focusing a spotlight on the federal statistical system and the role that federal statistics play in the policymaking process. As we aim to tackle longstanding challenges in an era of scarce resources, it is especially critical that we support our ongoing efforts to provide unbiased, reliable, and timely data. Having access to quality, unbiased data allows us to make reasoned, disciplined decisions about where to target our resources to get the biggest return for our investment, and to identify where we've been spending consistently but yielding underperforming results.”

Justification:

Within the \$10.4 million request, \$7.9 million will support the following ongoing criminal justice statistics programs:

Recidivism, Reentry and Special Projects. Funds will be used to support several programs and activities including: (a) the Federal Justice Statistics Program; (b) studies on the recidivism of state prison releases, convicted felons, juvenile offenders, and first-time arrestees; (c) analyses of the wide range of data flowing from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program; (d) an assessment of administrative data on elder abuse and mistreatment; (e) studies of the justice and regulatory systems response to white collar crime; (f) analyses describing crime and justice on tribal lands; and (g) other special projects.

Prosecution and Adjudication Statistics. Funds will be used to support several projects and national data collections including: (a) the National Pretrial Reporting Program; (b) the National Judicial Reporting Program; (c) criminal justice employment and expenditures statistics; (d) a survey of state court prosecutors; (e) statistics on the delivery of indigent defense services; and (f) a survey of tribal judicial systems.

Criminal Justice Data Improvements Program. Funds will be used to support several national programs and activities including: (a) the collection of firearm transaction statistics; (b) the State Justice Statistics grant program for state statistical analysis centers; (c) a program offering state statistical support and technical assistance; (d) the annual BJS statistical conference; (e) the collection of state estimates of record availability related to prohibiting categories for firearm purchase or possession; and (f) a criminal records technical assistance program for state record repositories.

Victimization Statistics. Funds will be used to (a) maintain operation of the current National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) including NCVS supplements such as identity theft and police public contacts; and, (b) support the survey's redesign efforts focused on subnational estimates and the process of incorporating the proceeds of previously-funded redesign projects into the core NCVS operation.

Law Enforcement Statistics. Funds will be used to support several national data collections including: (a) surveys and censuses of federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies; (b) surveys of special purpose law enforcement entities; (c) surveys of law enforcement support agencies such as 911 call centers, (d) national statistics on arrest-related deaths, (e) an examination into the capabilities of administrative records to produce trends in officially reported

crime and arrest; (f) surveys of the public about police public contact, and (g) design work for statistical programs on crime, arrest, and the police use of force.

Corrections Statistics. Funds will be used to support several national data collections including: (a) National Prisoner Statistics; (b) Annual Jail Survey; (c) Annual Probation and Parole Census; (d) Jails in Indian Country; (e) National Corrections Reporting Program; (f) Capital Punishment and Sentencing statistics; (g) deaths in custody statistics; (h) special data archiving activities; (i) design and implementation of surveys of inmates in local jail facilities; and, (j) implementation of an incident-based reporting system on assaults against probation and parole officers.

Statistical Information publication and dissemination activities. Funds will be used to support BJS information production and publishing activities including, among others: (a) the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data; (b) the National Criminal Justice Reference Service; (c) BJS website operations, including usability testing, dynamic data analysis and visualization enhancements, content display and search function improvements, and hosting activities; (d) the continued use of desktop publishing software, training and support services; (e) editorial/report production support; and (f) continued use of media management software, training, and support; and making ongoing enhancements to BJS's technology and data management infrastructure to support information services for customers.

Support for Federal Statistical Programs, Activities, and Initiatives. Funds will be used to support a variety of federal statistical programs, activities, and initiatives including, among others: (a) investigator initiated small scale studies utilizing BJS data; (b) U.S. Census Bureau work to carry out Interagency Council on Statistical Policy initiatives including the Joint Program on Statistical Methodology; (c) Office of Management and Budget's annual seminar on federal statistics; (d) National Science Foundation's Methodology, Measurement and Statistics Program activities in support of the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy; (e) National Center for Health Statistics as administrator of the Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics; (f) OMB's Statistical Community of Practice and Engagement (SCOPE) initiative; (g) one or more BJS Fellows for technical and analytical assistance on projects; and (h) other priority activities.

The remaining \$2.5 million will support two new initiatives concerning indigent defense. The Attorney General (AG) has said, "Millions of people in the United States cannot get legal help that is often critical to their well-being and freedom. Fifty million Americans qualify for federally funded civil legal aid, yet more than half of those who seek help are turned away due to lack of resources. In the criminal justice system, public defenders handle caseloads that far exceed recommended limits, jeopardizing their ability to provide representation that meets even constitutionally minimum standards." Reflecting the AG's comments, DOJ established the Access to Justice (ATJ) Initiative in March 2010 to address the access-to-justice crisis in the criminal and civil justice system. ATJ's mission is to help the justice system efficiently deliver outcomes that are fair and accessible to all, regardless of wealth and status.

ATJ is guided by principles such as ensuring fairness—delivering fair and just outcomes for all parties, including those facing financial and other disadvantages and increasing efficiency—delivering fair and just outcomes effectively, without waste or duplication. To translate these principles into action, ATJ pursues strategies to leverage and better allocate justice resources,

and works to expand research on innovative strategies to close the gap between the need for, and the availability of, quality legal assistance. Therefore, a portion of the increased funding requested will enable BJS to build a foundation for understanding if, and if, how the quality of justice delivered may vary with differences in the background, skills and training of public defenders through two new data collections:

National Survey of Public Defenders (NSPD) The NSPD will provide the first ever, comprehensive, national assessment of these issues and the data from the survey would describe conditions, indicate needs, and provide a basis for developing programs to meet public defenders' needs for training as well as the needs to improve the work environment and to improve the quality of justice for indigent defense. These objectives will be accomplished by surveying a nationally-representative sample of line staff and supervisors and linking their responses with data on local crime. If the survey proves successful, it could be institutionalized (e.g., repeated every five years) to monitor change in this important and often overlooked component of the U.S. justice system.

The National Public Defenders Reporting Program (NPDRP) The NPDRP will use administrative data systems from state and county public defenders (PDs) offices nationwide to develop annual statistics on PDs' caseloads, case types, and case outcomes. By building the NPDRP on existing administrative data systems, BJS would have a flexible statistical system that is capable of producing statistics for reliably measured attributes of cases, such as capital cases versus other types of felony cases; defendant attributes such as race, age or sex; and case outcomes such as acquittal or type and length of sentence imposed. Prior BJS efforts on indigent defense obtained aggregate statistics from PD offices that could not be broken down by case attributes.

These proposed projects would be collaborative efforts with representatives of the public defender, prosecutor, judicial communities, and national associations to identify core data elements that should be included in surveys as well as an assessment to determine the feasibility of BJS to build out and implement the NSPD nationwide. Through the surveys, the roles and responsibilities of public defenders both inside and outside the court room can be identified and assessed. The NSPD will identify challenges associated with fair and efficient operation of the system that provides indigent defense. Once designed, the survey could be set to a nationally-representative sample of public defender offices or to state-based samples that could be used to identify local area characteristics.

The NSPD will be designed to obtain the views of public defenders on the ATJ principles and the data will be used to inform DOJ's strategies for improving indigent defense. There is virtually no nationally-representative or reliable subnational data on the backgrounds, work experience, work environment, and workloads, of public defenders as well as how these are related to the quality of service delivery and the training needs, of professionals working at various levels within public defender offices. The NSPD would provide the first-ever, comprehensive, national assessment of these issues and the data from the NSPD would describe conditions, indicate needs, and provide a basis for developing programs to meet public

defenders' needs for training, needs to improve the work environment, and to improve the quality of justice for indigent defendants.

Public defenders will be surveyed about barriers that indigent defendants face in accessing justice. Given the wide mix of cases that public defenders handle, they are in the position to report on access to justice issues in cases that range from the most serious felony capital cases to less serious misdemeanor cases. Through survey items that address operational and workload issues, the NSPD data will provide data that describes the fair and efficient operation of defenders' services. Through the survey, the roles and responsibilities of public defenders both inside and outside the courtroom can be identified and assessed. For example, there is reason to believe that the active involvement of public defenders with clients being held in local jails improves the quality of the services within the jails for both their clients and the others in the jail environment. From a national and local policy perspective, it would be valuable to understand: 1) how public defenders see their range of responsibilities to their clients and view themselves as advocates for justice within their justice systems, and 2) how this view of their responsibilities fits with approved standards, and 3) how the varying scope of their responsibilities affects the delivery of justice in local justice systems. The NSPD will identify challenges associated with fair and efficient operation of the system that provides indigent defense. In addition, the information from the survey can be used by other bureaus within DOJ to develop training programs or technical assistance mechanisms to address and correct deficiencies in operation that affect its fair administration.

The NPDRP will provide a mechanism to monitor changes in public defenders' offices workload and progress towards or deviation from ABA standards for quality of indigent defense services. By measuring attributes of cases, such as processing time, changes in attorney case assignments, and others, the data generated by the NPDRP also can be used to address ATJ's principles of fairness, as these types of measures indicate the efficiency of defenders offices delivery of justice. Finally, the NPDRP data also can be used as a platform for comparative research about indigent defense services, another ATJ objective.

Impact on Performance

Over the past 30 years, BJS has conducted periodic surveys on indigent defense systems, about every ten years, and has produced seven reports on indigent defense—the last report was released in 2010. Over time, BJS has expanded the scope of its coverage of indigent defense to include both statewide systems and county-based public defenders systems. BJS's current effort, the National Survey of Indigent Defense Systems (NSIDS), which is in a pilot test phase that will be followed up with full implementation in 2014, will expand coverage to include assigned counsel and contract attorneys. These efforts have focused on obtaining information about the organization and operation of offices (e.g., authorities appointing the offices, staffing, population served, criteria used to determine whether defendants qualify for public counsel, and costs) and aggregate statistics on caseloads. By combining these two sources of information, BJS has begun to develop measures of the extent to which defenders' services offices are able to meet professional guidelines embodied standards developed by the American Bar Association, the National Legal Aid and Defender Association, and other entities.

Prior BJS efforts have relied on establishment surveys to describe the organization of public defenders offices, the aggregate caseloads, and to make some overall comparisons of defenders services' needs relative to professional guidelines for the provision of indigent defense. However, these data cannot provide the information needed to assess the needs of individual public defenders or describe the work environment from their perspective. This type of information is of very high value for building a foundation for understanding if, and how, the quality of justice delivered may vary with differences in the background, skills and training of public defenders. This high-value information can be used to address core principles of the Department of Justice's mission, such as equitable justice.

The NSPD will fill an important gap in BJS's current coverage of the criminal justice system by providing statistics on public defenders nationwide. In conjunction with other BJS statistical programs, such as the National Judicial Reporting Program, which obtains information about other types of counsel in criminal case processing, BJS will be able to use the results of this survey to compare outcomes of cases handled by public defenders with varying backgrounds and training. These findings would be helpful in documenting the specific training needs of the public defender community both nationally and possibly with states.

The NSPD in conjunction with other BJS statistical programs such as the National Judicial Reporting program will enable BJS to compare outcomes of cases handled by public defenders with varying backgrounds and training. The NPDRP will enable BJS to determine how feasible it is to build out and implement the reporting program nationwide which will result in the production of annual statistics on PD's caseloads, case types, and case outcomes and possibly on descriptive attributes of cases and defendants.

Performance measures that will be used to track the progress of this increase include:

- The index of operational efficiency;
- The survey response rate;
- The number of reports issued within one month of the expected release date; and
- The number of special analyses to be conducted linking NSPD with other data sets.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$45,026				\$45,000				\$45,000

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$10,400		

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$45,000	\$45,000		
Increases				\$0	\$10,400	\$10,400		
Grand Total				\$0	\$55,400	\$55,400		

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Research, Development, and Evaluation (Base)
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 6
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Objective 3.1 OJP Objective 6.1
Budget Appropriation:	Research, Evaluation, and Statistics
Organizational Program:	National Institute of Justice
Rankings:	12 of 33
Program Increase*:	Pos 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$7,500,000

(*Note: 1 position is requested within the Management and Administration narrative justification.)

Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$47.5 million for the Research, Development, and Evaluation program, an increase of \$7.5 million above the FY 2014 Enacted level. This program is administered by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), whose mission is to improve knowledge and understanding of crime and justice issues through science, and to provide objective and independent knowledge and tools to reduce crime and promote justice, particularly at the state, local, and tribal levels.

Within the \$7.5 million requested increase, \$1.8 million will support NIJ's base set of programs, which support criminal justice-focused social, physical, and forensic science research; \$3.0 million will fund Social Science Research on Indigent Defense, which will include evaluations of current strategies for indigent defense, as well as research and development to generate new research-based strategies for strengthening and safeguarding indigent defense in the U.S.; and \$2.7 million will support Civil Legal Research, which will be managed by NIJ, in coordination with the Department's Access-to-Justice (ATJ) Initiative Office.

Support of the Department's Strategic Goals:

This program of research supports DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs; OJP Strategic Goal 6: Develop and disseminate research and statistics that inform criminal and juvenile justice policy and improve outcomes; OJP Strategic Objective: Develop innovative social, forensic, and physical sciences research and rigorous program evaluation that support and advance criminal and juvenile justice policy and decision-making.

NIJ has supported DOJ's Strategic Goal 3 through a wide program of criminal justice-focused research, development, and evaluation across the social/behavioral, forensic, and physical sciences. The increase for NIJ's base would expand these research activities and strengthen NIJ's dissemination activities to more effectively inform criminal justice policy and practice. In addition, this additional funding will support research on indigent defense, which has been seriously constrained by (and in many years, omitted from these efforts) due to competing criminal justice research priorities and a lack of adequate dedicated research funds.

In the past, NIJ has supported a few research studies investigating indigent defense and defender practices. For example, our work has examined models for criminal defense services, mental health care provided to indigent defendants, and the early representation by defense counsel and its impact on case processing and outcomes. These past studies have contributed to *OJP Strategic Goal 6* as well as the *OJP Strategic Objective* to develop innovative social science research that will advance criminal and juvenile justice policy and decision making. The requested increase would ensure a continuous research effort on indigent defense that would build a cumulative body of research knowledge to inform policy and practice.

Currently, NIJ's ability to examine the broad area of civil justice is limited by its authorizing statutes; it can conduct research on civil justice issues only when they "bear directly and substantially" on or are "inextricably intertwined with" criminal justice issues and criminal justice administration (42 U.S.C. 3789n). As part of the FY 2015 budget proposal, the Department is requesting new appropriations language that will ensure NIJ has the necessary authority to successfully carry out the new civil justice-related programs mentioned above.

Justification

In the face of uncertainty about "what works" (and what works *best*) in terms of providing indigent defense, states have put in place an array of provisions regarding indigent defense, which are unclear. Which strategies are effective and which may be seriously weakened by flaws (that are largely unmeasured and often undetected) is reduced to guesswork. Research in the area of indigent defense is sparse, providing little evidence to resolve even simple questions regarding the relative effectiveness of competing defense systems or provisions. The result is widespread uncertainty and competing "anecdotal" notions about which strategies are best. In short, the field faces a crisis of confidence, hampered by an overwhelming lack of empirical evidence.

The Social Science Research on Indigent Defense program will provide grants to eligible entities and individuals on a competitive basis through solicitations for research and evaluation. An important objective of this research will be to stimulate partnerships among social scientists, legal experts, and indigent defense practitioners who examine, in a scientifically rigorous way, issues relevant to access to counsel and effective assistance of counsel. The program supports DOJ's ATJ Initiative, which is designed to address the access-to-justice crisis in the criminal and civil justice system. ATJ's mission is to help the justice system efficiently deliver outcomes that are fair and accessible to all, regardless of wealth and status. The ATJ staff work within DOJ, across federal agencies, and with state, local, and tribal justice system stakeholders to increase access to counsel and legal assistance and to improve the justice delivery systems that serve people who are unable to afford lawyers.

Attorney General Eric Holder has expressed his commitment to direct every available resource to find and implement effective solutions to service the needs of indigent defendants, and to enlist new partners in the work of improving the ability to serve those in desperate need of access to quality representation and legal services. By using science to test “what works” and to develop and evaluate new strategies, procedures, and policies, NIJ will provide an evidence base for improving how indigent defense is organized, provided, and safeguarded. That evidence base, founded in rigorous, high quality, independent research, helps to position the Department of Justice to deliver on what some have called the greatest need in the criminal justice system: “*the need to know.*”

ATJ pursues three strategies to leverage and better allocate justice resources:

1. Expand research on innovative strategies to close the gap between the need for, and the availability of, quality legal assistance.
2. Advance new statutory, policy, and practice changes that support development of quality indigent defense and civil legal aid delivery systems at the state and federal level; and
3. Promote less lawyer-intensive and court-intensive solutions to legal problems.

The Civil Legal Research Initiative will coordinate the Department’s efforts to develop a better understanding of the policy issues related to civil legal aid issues and improve research and data collection to provide legal professional and policy makers with more timely and detailed data to support their efforts to improve the nation’s civil legal assistance programs.

Impact on Performance

Research on indigent defense will provide evidence-based answers to practical, persistent questions regarding indigent defense, including:

- Assessment of competing strategies to limit costs and enhance benefits of indigent defense approaches;
- Effective strategies to minimize errors in justice through effective defense counsel;
- Causes and consequences of decisions to waive counsel;
- Effects of added indigent defense services on case outcomes;
- Assessment of training for defense counsel, and its impact on case outcome; and
- Best strategies to enhance access to justice throughout the U.S.

The performance goal of each of NIJ’s research programs is to build a cumulative body of basic and applied research knowledge to inform and improve criminal justice policy and practice. Research reports, peer-reviewed publications, and archived research data are measurable outputs of the research program and of progress toward that goal. With respect to indigent defense, NIJ has been constrained by limited resources, competing priorities, and a lack of adequate dedicated funding to achieve meaningful progress toward this goal. This initiative will help to fill that performance gap by providing a consistent level of funding that will support building a cumulative body of research knowledge in the area.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$40,336				\$40,000				\$40,000

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$7,500		

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$40,000	\$40,000		
Increases				\$0	\$7,500	\$7,500		
Grand Total				\$0	\$47,500	\$47,500		

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 7
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.4 OJP Strategic Objective 7.1
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	13 of 33
Program Increase:	Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars + \$6,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$10.0 million for Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE), an increase of \$6.0 million above the FY 2014 enacted level. Project HOPE, administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) in consultation with the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), will expand efforts to replicate the Hawaii Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE) model, and to test additional models employing swift and certain sanctions. These research efforts will emphasize rigorous evaluation practices to generate much needed evidence on the effectiveness of "swift and certain accountability" probation models, such as HOPE, to guide state, local, and tribal jurisdictions that are considering implementation of these types of programs.

Part of this funding will be used to fund technical assistance to the field to support replication of the HOPE model if preliminary findings in the Demonstration Field Experiment (DFE) are positive in FY 2014. This investment will build on OJP's current HOPE DFE to support the generation of evidence that will help jurisdictions interested in the HOPE model make informed decisions about whether this model will meet their needs. This funding may also be used to provide resources to support the development or refinement of existing programs to ensure adherence to the HOPE model (including examining program coordinators, testing equipment, and evaluating systems development).

This request also will support further testing and evaluation of other probation models like HOPE that employ community supervision strategies based on swift and certain accountability principles, such as the 24/7 model. This investment will provide funding to continue ongoing research in this area. This research will use a randomized controlled trial (RCT) methodology to ensure rigorous evaluation of the models being tested. A RCT is a study in which people are assigned at random to different groups that will receive different interventions or follow different protocols. OJP will use this research effort to implement HOPE in multiple locations to determine the model's general effectiveness and replicability. This disciplined approach will

allow for an assessment of the model's effectiveness at each site, as well as an understanding of differences in outcomes due to local conditions.

Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program supports *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ's Strategic Objective 3.4: Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society; OJP Strategic Goal 7: Promote efforts that improve the security of persons in custody and provide innovative, comprehensive reentry approaches to reduce recidivism and maintain public safety; and OJP Strategic Objective 7.1: Promote innovative and comprehensive reentry approaches to facilitate offenders' successful reintegration into society, consistent with community expectations and standards.* This program will increase the effectiveness of expanding diversion programs and aiding inmates reentering into society by testing the success of the approach with several different populations and understanding the longer term impact the program has on offenders no longer under supervision.

Justification

OJP seeks to generate new evidence about the potential efficacy of an innovative and promising approach in the field. Hawaii's HOPE program has used swift, certain, and consistent sanctions to reduce probationers' violations and help probationers abstain from illegal drug use. An NIJ-funded evaluation of Hawaii HOPE¹¹ found that, compared with probationers in a control group, after one year the HOPE probationers were:

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

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

HOPE in Hawaii has been a promising program that may be a solution to what can become a revolving door for drug-involved offenders in the criminal justice system. In order for the HOPE program to realize its full potential, the program needs to be replicated and evaluated elsewhere. This expansion would allow OJP to test the effectiveness of the approach with several different target populations, and to understand the longer term impact of the program on offenders after they are no longer under supervision.

Impact on Performance

¹¹ Hawken, A. and Kleiman, M. 2009. *Managing Drug Involved Probationers with Swift and Certain Sanctions: Evaluating Hawaii's HOPE*. Submitted to the United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.

Preventing and controlling crime is critical to ensuring the strength and vitality of democratic principles, the rule of law, and the fair administration of justice. Domestically, since state and local law enforcement are responsible for most crime control, prevention, and response in the United States, the federal government is most effective in these areas when it develops and maintains partnerships with criminal justice practitioners in the Nation's states, cities, and neighborhoods to support innovation, evaluation and replication of proven interventions. This program addresses this goal by testing whether the HOPE model, which was effective at controlling crime and reducing drug use in Hawaii, can work in other geographical areas.

In FY 2015, additional funding is sought to expand this test to new target populations. In addition, the HOPE program will build capacity by working with up to a total of 10 sites to support the strengthening of relationships to support the cooperation and long-term commitment of the state or local judicial, penal, enforcement, and probation systems. The funding also will be used to develop and test a portfolio of training materials than can then be shared with the field to support replication where the intervention is found to have effectiveness.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$4,000				\$4,000

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$6,000		

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$4,000	\$4,000		
Increases				\$0	\$6,000	\$6,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000		

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 1
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1 OJP Strategic Objective 1.2
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	14 of 33
Program Increase:	Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars + \$19,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$29.5 million for the Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation (BCJI) program; an increase of \$19.0 million above the FY 2014 Enacted level. This program is a central component of the Administration's Promise Zone Initiative: A focus on high-poverty communities where the federal government will work with local leadership to invest and engage more intensely to create jobs, leverage private investment, increase economic activity, reduce violence and expand educational opportunities.

Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program supports *DOJ's Strategic Goal 2: Prevent crime, protect the rights of the American people, and enforce Federal law; DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1: Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime; OJP Strategic Goal 1: Enhance state, local, and tribal efforts to prevent and respond to violent crime and acts of terrorism; and OJP Strategic Objective 1.2: Support neighborhood and community-based responses to violence.*

Justification

While the United States is at a 30-year crime low, there are communities that are experiencing significant crime issues. Research supported by the National Institute of Justice over the past 20 years suggests that crime clustered in small areas, or "crime hot spots," accounts for a disproportionate amount of crime and disorder in many communities. In many of these crime "hot spots," the crime is chronic and can last over decades. Hot spots often are places where there are other indicators of community distress, including limited economic and public services infrastructure to support community residents. In order to effectively address these high crime hot spots, local and tribal leaders need assistance to plan and to implement the most effective use of criminal justice resources, including a steady source of funding and assistance to identify and implement evidence-based and innovative strategies to target the drivers of crime.

In FY 2015, the BCJI program will focus its efforts on making the assistance offered to communities as effective as possible. For example, BCJI will:

- Give priority consideration to violence and other serious crime reduction strategies that show significant, validated evidence of impact in reducing crime within targeted areas.
- Increase the focus on addressing serious violence and individuals/groups with histories of violent offenses. Give priority consideration to proposed interventions that apply social services and community engagement efforts to the individuals at highest risk for serious offending within communities.
- Target grant funding more strategically to neighborhoods where significant investments (e.g. Promise Zones, Choice Neighborhoods and Promise Neighborhoods implementation grants) heighten probability of neighborhood conditions improving, or where the success of the combined partner agency investments dependent in part on reducing serious crime.
- Support evaluation of BCJI efforts to advance knowledge of effective programs and to support crime analysis, data collection and local researcher practitioner partnerships to enhance program outcomes.

The FY 2015 Budget request will expand the contribution of BCJI to the Administration's Promise Zones initiative, which would revitalize many of America's highest-poverty communities by creating jobs, attracting private investment, increasing economic activity, improving affordable housing, expanding educational opportunity, and reducing violent crime. Promise Zones are a key strategy in the Administration's new Ladders of Opportunity initiative, which is aimed at giving millions of hard-working Americans in high-poverty communities a leg up into the middle class. Key rungs on the Ladders of Opportunity include raising the minimum wage, increasing access to high-quality preschool, redesigning America's high schools, and promoting fatherhood and marriage.

BCJI was developed in close partnership the Administration's interagency Neighborhood Revitalization Initiative (NRI), which is a place-based approach to help neighborhoods in distress transform themselves into neighborhoods of opportunity with coordinated assistance from the Departments of Housing and Urban Development, Justice, Education, Treasury, and Health and Human Services. Implementation of BCJI will be coordinated with these partner agencies and strategies will be developed to integrate BCJI activities with those of programs administered by other NRI partners (such as the Neighborhood Stabilization, Rental Assistance Demonstration, and Promise Neighborhoods programs) to make the program most useful for communities seeking to transform public safety in their communities, focusing especially on violent and other serious crime.

Coordinated with other revitalization efforts through the Promise Zones initiative will help BCJI achieve better public safety outcomes in troubled communities while also contributing to larger interagency efforts to build overall social and economic capacity of these communities to deter future crime. Many persistent crime and public safety challenges (such as violent crime, including gun violence and gang activity) cannot be addressed by law enforcement alone. These problems require a coordinated interagency approach that enables law enforcement, schools, social services agencies, and community organizations to address both the public safety problem and its underlying causes.

Impact on Performance

The additional funding requested above will support this program's goals, which are to reduce serious and violent crime and improve quality of life in highly impacted neighborhoods by:

- Enabling localities and partners to undertake coordinated strategies to address public safety problems and their underlying causes;
- Encouraging collaboration across governmental agencies and various community stakeholders;
- Enhancing capacity to assess and target crime issues using proven approaches to reduce crime; and
- Promoting organizational and resource efficiency by maximizing resources and improving intergovernmental communication, which is especially critical in the current fiscal climate.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$16,738				\$10,500				\$10,500

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$19,000		

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$10,500	\$10,500		
Increases				\$0	\$19,000	\$19,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$29,500	\$29,500		

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Problem Solving Justice
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 3
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.4 OJP Strategic Objective 3.1
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	15 of 33
Program Increase:	Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars + \$44,000,000

Description of Item:

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$44.0 million for the Problem Solving Justice program. This new program will consolidate two successful programs – the Drug Court and Mentally Ill Offender Act programs – and build on their accomplishments by expanding the use of problem solving strategies at the state, local, and tribal levels.

Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This initiative will support DOJ Strategic Goal 3: *Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and International Levels*; DOJ Strategic Objective 3.4: *Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society*; OJP Strategic Goal 3: *Improve efforts and coordinated strategies to prevent and treat illegal drug use and the misuse of licit drugs*; and OJP Objective 3.1: *Assist state, local, and tribal programs with the prevention and treatment of illegal drug use*. This program supports a comprehensive national initiative that encourages research-based continuums of local justice system responses for drug involved and mentally ill offenders and problem solving strategies for addressing community crime problems and other priority offender populations.

Justification

Many of the offenders who encounter the criminal justice system are individuals with medical, psychological, and social problems. In recent years, there has been increased awareness throughout the criminal justice system of the special challenges that drug-involved and mentally ill offenders pose to the court system and a growing interest in developing responses to these offenders that improve public safety, control corrections costs, and reduce criminal recidivism. Traditional criminal justice and court processes were not designed to address the underlying social and psychosocial issues that lead these cases to the criminal justice system and all too often, the courtroom. When the underlying social, physical, and psychological problems of

offenders are not addressed, this can result in the problems resurfacing later as new cases. To remedy this problem, the Problem Solving Justice program will help state, local, and tribal governments develop multi-faceted strategies that bring criminal justice (particularly the courts), social services, and public health agencies, as well as community organizations, together to develop system-wide responses to offender risks.

The Problem Solving Justice program will provide policy development, training, technical assistance, and grant funding to support development of an evidence-based continuum of responses to crime problems and offenders that appropriately address offender risks and needs. These efforts will build on the success of the Drug Court program and other problem solving approaches. These earlier programs have proven that tailored interventions addressing offender needs and criminogenic risks will reduce recidivism and effectively respond to the underlying social and psychological issues that lead to involvement in the criminal justice system.

The Problem Solving Justice program will fund the following activities:

- **Implementation of Local Problem Solving Strategies in the Criminal Justice Continuum:** This initiative will help state, local, and tribal jurisdictions assess their criminal justice systems and offender populations, and map community resources to provide appropriate interventions and sanctions. Efforts will focus on the following areas that will promote the use of data driven, evidence-based strategies to address offender needs.
 - Strategic planning to support informed decision-making on strategies to address offenders' needs and assess the risk they pose to their local communities;
 - Developing a continuum of responses for drug involved offenders, to include drug courts, pretrial diversion programs, and creative sentencing;
 - Improving collaboration among the criminal justice system components to improve effective responses for people with mental illnesses involved with the justice system;
 - Developing a better understanding of how problem solving justice strategies work, their resource requirements, coordinated case management, best practices for problem solving justice strategies, and how to evaluate their effectiveness;
 - Implementing problem solving strategies in “problem” not “specialty” courts to help jurisdictions respond to crime problems in a more effective manner; and
 - Translating the core principles of problem solving justice into the mainstream of criminal justice operations to bring the benefits of problem solving strategies to every community.
- **Drug Court Program:** The Drug Court program provides grants and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal governments to support the development, expansion, and enhancement of drug courts. This component builds on the successes of OJP's 15 years of experience with drug courts. With over 2,500 drug treatment courts nationwide, one

of OJP's primary goals for this component is to build capacity within existing drug courts and to determine whether drug courts are targeting offenders who are appropriate for admission to their programs. Grantees will be asked to explore strategies for targeting the greatest number of appropriate offenders and examine screening instruments to evaluate whether the programs are effectively identifying eligible and appropriate individuals for drug court programs. OJP will also use experts in the field to examine how drug courts are different today, how they have evolved from the original model and current barriers to compliance with the ten key components of the drug court model.

Evidence from a number of studies indicates that drug court graduates are rearrested less than their comparison groups. Rigorous studies examining long-term outcomes of individual drug courts have found that reductions in crime last at least three years and can endure for over 14 years. In addition, drug courts produce cost savings ranging from \$4,000 to \$12,000 per offender. These cost savings reflect reduced jail and prison costs, reduced revolving door arrests and trials, reduced victimization, and enhanced public safety.

- **Problem Solving Efforts to Address Offenders with Mental Illnesses:** This program will assist states, tribes, and units of local government in designing and implementing collaborative efforts between criminal justice and mental health systems, improving access to effective treatment for offenders with mental illnesses or co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders. Some of the initiatives that may be supported by this program include law enforcement crisis intervention teams, mental health courts, mental health/substance abuse treatment programs that address co-occurring illnesses, diversion programs, reentry planning initiatives for offenders with mental health concerns, and cross-training of criminal justice, mental health, and law enforcement personnel. This component will also provide training and technical assistance to grant recipients and encourage them to foster collaboration between state and local governments that foster problem solving efforts targeted to mental illness and the justice system.

According to a report by the Bureau of Justice Statistics,¹² in 2005, more than half of all prison and jail inmates had a mental health problem, including 705,600 inmates in state prisons, 78,800 in federal prisons, and 479,900 in local jails. The proportion of inmates who received treatment after they were admitted is relatively low: 34 percent for state prisoners, 24 percent for federal prisoners, and 17 percent for offenders in local jails.¹³ Without treatment, conditions can worsen and offenders can be a greater threat to themselves and others when they leave jail or prison. This initiative will help state, local, and tribal jurisdictions intervene as early as possible for offenders with mental illness so that they do not cycle back into the system without receiving the treatment they need.

¹² *Mental Health Problems of Prison and Jail Inmates*. James & Glaze, 2006.

¹³ *Id.*

Finally, this initiative will build on the success of other programs that OJP currently administers. The activities funded by this initiative, in coordination with programs such as the Smart Policing, Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT), and Second Chance Act programs, will help communities implement data-driven, evidence-based approaches that meet the needs of offenders involved at any point in the criminal justice system continuum.

Impact on Performance

The Problem Solving Justice Program will enable state, local, and tribal governments to improve public safety, reduce recidivism, and provide a framework for comprehensive criminal justice responses that meets the unique needs of offenders. The goals of this initiative are to:

- Help state, local, and tribal jurisdictions assess their criminal justice systems and offender populations, and map community resources to provide appropriate interventions and sanctions;
- Provide grants and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal governments to support the development, expansion, and enhancement of drug courts and other problem-solving strategies;
- Assist states, tribes, and units of local government in designing and implementing collaborative efforts between criminal justice and mental health systems, improving access to effective treatment for offenders with mental illnesses or co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders; and
- Improve responses to offenders with medical, psychological, and social problems that contribute to their criminal behavior.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 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/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$44,000		

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$44,000	\$44,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$44,000	\$44,000		

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	National Criminal History Improvement Program
Strategic Goals	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 6
Strategic Objectives	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Objective 6.2
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Statistics
Ranking:	16 of 33
Program Increase:	Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$3,500,000

Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$50.0 million for the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP), an increase of \$3.5 million above the FY 2014 Enacted level. Administered by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), NCHIP helps states and territories to 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 firearm purchases, licensing, employment, and the identification of persons subject to protective orders or wanted, arrested, or convicted for stalking and/or domestic violence. The Newtown, Connecticut tragedy serves a stark reminder of the importance of improved connectivity in criminal history and other records, especially with regard to background checks for firearm purchases.

In addition to making grants to states and territories to support the expansion and improvement of electronic criminal history records, BJS also provides technical assistance to participating states to promote their participation in key federal criminal justice information systems. These information systems, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Interstate Identification Index (III), Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS), National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), and National Crime Information Center (NCIC), the National Sex Offender Registry (NSOR), and the National Protection Order File, play a vital role in helping law enforcement investigate crimes, identify criminals, and conduct background checks. NCHIP funds also support state and local implementation of Department-sponsored information sharing tools including automated exchanges of National Information Exchange Model-compliant court dispositions, warrants, protection and restraining orders, and a standardized national rap sheet.

NCHIP continues the Justice Department's efforts, initiated FBI in 1924, to build an accurate and useful national system of criminal records. Availability of complete computerized criminal records is vital for criminal investigations, prosecutorial charging, sentencing decisions, and

correctional supervision and release, and background checks for those applying for licenses, handgun purchases, and work involving the safety and well-being of children, the elderly, and the disabled. The program began in 1995 and, to date, has provided over \$570 million to States and U.S. Territories for these purposes.

Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program supports *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs; OJP Strategic Goal 6: Develop and disseminate research and statistics that inform criminal and juvenile justice policy and improve outcomes; and OJP Strategic Objective: 6.2: Provide justice statistics and information to support policy and decision-making needs.*

This increase also will impact the Department's Violent Crime Priority Goal by further strengthening the national background check system by assisting states and tribes in finding ways to make more records available to the NICS, especially mental health records, thereby addressing gaps in the federal and state records currently available. Those gaps significantly hinder the ability of NICS to quickly and accurately confirm whether a prospective purchaser is prohibited from acquiring a firearm, and undermine the effectiveness of criminal background checks performed for other purposes.

Justification

On January 16, 2013, President Obama introduced the "Now Is the Time" initiative to prevent future acts of gun violence, such as the Newtown, Aurora, Oak Creek, and Tucson mass shootings. President Obama proposed universal background checks for firearms purchases to ensure guns are not sold to those prohibited to buy them. The President's plan also includes:

- Eliminating loopholes in order to keep guns out of dangerous hands;
- Reducing gun violence by banning military-style assault weapons and high capacity magazines;
- Creating safe school environments;
- Increasing access to mental health services; and
- Improving states' ability to share information and conduct gun background checks.

In the "Now Is The Time" initiative, the President references improving incentives for states to share information and holding federal agencies accountable for sharing reliable information with the background check system. NCHIP provides states with strong incentives to make available several key categories of relevant records and data, including criminal history records and records of persons prohibited from having guns for mental health reasons.

The goal of the NCHIP grant program is to improve the nation's safety and security by enhancing the quality, completeness, and accessibility of criminal history record information and by insuring the nationwide implementation of criminal justice and noncriminal justice background check systems. Achieving this goal is contingent on accomplishing four main objectives:

- Providing direct financial and technical assistance to states and tribes to improve their criminal records systems and other related systems in an effort to support background checks;
- Ensuring the infrastructure is developed to connect criminal history records systems to the state record repository or appropriate federal agency record system and ensuring records are accessible through FBI records systems;
- Providing the training and technical assistance needed to ensure that records systems are developed and managed to conform to FBI standards, and appropriate technologies, while ensuring that contributing agencies adhere to the highest standards of practice with respect to privacy and confidentiality; and
- Assessing and measuring through systematic evaluation and standardized performance measurement and statistics, progress made implementing improvements in national records holdings and background check systems.

Impact on Performance

The goals of this initiative are to:

- Enhance the quality and completeness of the nation's criminal history record systems, including relevant mental health adjudication records and other critical records gaps;
- Provide financial and technical assistance to states for the establishment or improvement of computerized criminal history record systems and in their efforts to collect data on stalking and domestic violence;
- Improve data accessibility and support data transmissions to national systems to permit the immediate identification of persons who are prohibited from purchasing firearms including persons prohibited for a mental health reason; are subject to domestic violence protective orders or active warrants; or are ineligible to hold positions of responsibility involving children, the elderly, or the disabled;
- Develop and improve the processes for identifying, classifying, collecting, and entering data regarding all relevant records prohibiting persons from purchasing or possessing firearms into local, state, and national crime information databases;
- Ensure that criminal justice systems are designed, implemented, or upgraded to be compliant where applicable, with the FBI- operated Interstate Identification Index (III),

National Crime Information Center (NCIC), Interstate Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) and National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants, meet other applicable statewide or regional criminal justice information sharing standards and plans; and

- Build upon OJP's ongoing efforts around information sharing so as to leverage sources of support for the wide range of technological needs identified by the states, including supporting the underlying infrastructure to support the increase in volume of background checks conducted by Point of Contact states.
- Continue to improve the Nation's criminal history record information systems through BJS's NCHIP and NARIP programs also contributes to improving OJP's statistical infrastructure and particularly its capacity to study recidivism and evaluate the impact of various grant programs. Such research also helps BJS continuously assess the accuracy and completeness of this information for operational purposes and so helps target the use of record improvement funds.

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. As of calendar year 2012, about 94 million records held by the states were automated, an increase of 5 percent from calendar year 2010. Approximately 74 percent of state-held automated records were accessible to III. As of FY 2013, there are approximately 82.6 million records in III. At the end of 2012, more than 9 out of 10 (94 percent) of recent state records were automated and **79 percent of automated records were accessible for conducting presale firearms and other background checks.**

Full participation in III: To ensure compatibility, all record enhancements funded under NCHIP are required to conform to FBI standards for III participation. Participation in III 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 year end 1993, 26 states were participants. As of FY 2013, all 50 states and the District of Columbia are members of III indicating that they meet the rigorous standards of the FBI for participation. A total of 18 states are participants in the FBI's National Fingerprint File, a completely decentralized index which makes the sharing of criminal history record information more efficient.

Automation of records and fingerprint data: States have used funds to establish Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (AFIS) and to purchase live scan 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 2013, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and four 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. Live scan 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 supporting over 15 million transactions annually at the presale stage of firearms purchases.

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. All 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands submit data to the file, which held over 1.5 million records of protection orders.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$5,579				\$46,500				\$46,500

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$3,500		

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services					\$46,500	\$46,500		
Increases					\$3,500	\$3,500		
Grand Total					\$50,000	\$50,000		

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Community Teams to Reduce the Sexual Assault Evidence Kit Backlog and Improve Sexual Assault Investigations
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Objective 3.1 OJP Objective 5.1
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	17 of 33
Program Increase:	Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$35,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$35.0 million for the new Community Teams to Reduce the Sexual Assault Evidence Kit Backlog and Improve Sexual Assault Investigations Program. This program, which will be administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) in consultation with the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), will provide grants that support community efforts to develop plans and identify the most critical needs to address sexual assault prevention, investigation, prosecution and services, including addressing their untested sexual assault evidence kits (SAKs) at law enforcement agencies or backlogged crime labs.

Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This initiative will support *DOJ's Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the Nation's capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation's law enforcement, criminal, and juvenile justice systems.*

BJA has supported these goals by providing a strong program of assistance to state and local jurisdictions. In addition, NIJ has helped improve the effectiveness of these assistance programs through research, development, and evaluation across the social/behavioral, forensic, and physical sciences. Collaboratively, NIJ and BJA support state and local justice systems to ensure the fair administration of justice, strengthen relationships between components of the system and increase the nation's capacity to prevent and control crime. Recently, NIJ's has supported two action research studies focusing on the issue of untested SAKs and the need to improve sexual

assault investigations in Houston, Texas and Detroit, Michigan. This program would extend the lessons learned from NIJ's initial research projects and would provide important assistance and resources to jurisdictions to capitalize on and implement this formative research. In addition, this program will help sustain an ongoing research and development effort on untested SAKs and sexual assault investigations to continue to build a cumulative body of research knowledge about policies and practices, as well as federal assistance programs.

Justification

Thousands of untested sexual assault kits are stored in police evidence rooms around the country. Making decisions about how best to handle all of this older, unanalyzed evidence is anything but straightforward. Sexual assault kits (SAKs) can be stored in a number of places: police department evidence rooms, crime labs, hospitals, clinics, and rape crisis centers. It is not known how many unanalyzed SAKs there are, nationwide. There are many reasons for this but one of the primary problems is that tracking and counting SAKs is an antiquated process in many U.S. jurisdictions.

There are many reasons police do not send forensic evidence to a lab: it may not be considered probative; the charges may have been dropped; or a guilty plea already may have been entered. However, the researchers at RTI International who conducted the NIJ-funded survey of forensic evidence practices concluded that some police officers may not fully understand the value of evidence in developing new investigative leads.

The RTI study reveals problems with an ongoing lack of procedures and policies for collecting, processing, and storing forensic evidence, including reports of sexual assault. Policies and practices for evidence retention vary widely from jurisdiction to jurisdiction with one and five agencies saying they weren't sure whether they had such policies. The study resulted in several recommendations:

- Training police on the benefits and use of forensic evidence, including protocols for sending cases to the lab for analysis;
- Creating (or improving) information management systems to track forensic evidence and enhance communication among the police, lab and prosecutors office: this could include connected evidence –tracking systems, dedicated staff for case management, and regular team meetings for case review;
- Creating more storage capacity for analyzed and unanalyzed forensic evidence, and standardized evidence retention policies; and
- Conducting further research to determine what proportion of open cases could benefit from forensic testing, and how such cases should be prioritized.

The Community Teams to Reduce the Sexual Assault Evidence Kit Backlog Program will award grants to support the work of community teams modeled on successful teams in Houston, Texas and Detroit, Michigan that were funded by NIJ research grants to address issues around their untested SAKs. These ongoing research efforts are expected to yield best practices for

procedures and protocols for untested SAKs that can be put to use in other communities through this program.

The grant funding provided by this program can be used to support law enforcement to conduct inventories of untested kits; assessment of current sexual assault investigation practices and identification of law enforcement training needs to improve current practices; strategic planning to determine the extent to which the kits need to be tested; development and/or implementation of evidence-tracking systems; SAK testing; enhancement of investigative and prosecutorial resources needed to follow up on the outcomes of increased SAK testing and/or implement new investigative or prosecutorial practices in sexual assault; development or strengthening of cold case units and systems for communication between laboratories, prosecutors, and law enforcement regarding the status of evidence; law enforcement training on recent findings in neurobiology of trauma to help them work more effectively with victims of sexual assault; development of victim notification procedures; and enhancement of victim services for past and current victims of sexual assault.

Funding from this program may also be used to support further research by NIJ on issues related to preventing sexual assault and improving the system's response to sexual assault victims. This research will focus on issues such as an examination of the impact that current "test it all" policies have had in terms of justice outcomes and crime prevention, research on the effectiveness of SANE/SART programs, and research on the best allocation of resources for victim services. NIJ will also apply its action research model to the work of this program's grantees to identify lessons learned and best practice for managing the processing of large numbers of untested SAKs, improving sexual assault investigations and prosecution practices, and creating a more victim-centered process for responding to sexual assault victims.

Impact on Performance

The performance goal for the research portions of this program is to build a cumulative body of basic and applied research knowledge to inform and improve criminal justice policy and practice. Research reports, peer-reviewed publications, and archived research data are measurable outputs of the research program and of progress toward that goal. While some research is currently ongoing looking at the issue of untested SAKs and sexual assault investigations, there is still much that we do not know. This initiative will help to fill that performance gap by providing a consistent level of funding that will support building a cumulative body of research knowledge in the area.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 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/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$35,000		

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$35,000	\$35,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$35,000	\$35,000		

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Civil Legal Aid Competitive Grant Program
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Objective 3.1 OJP Objective 5.1
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	18 of 33
Program Increase:	Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$5,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President’s Budget requests \$5.0 million for a new Civil Legal Aid Competitive Grant Program. This program, which will be administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) in collaboration with the Department’s Access to Justice (ATJ) Initiative, will provide funding, training, and technical assistance to incentivize civil legal aid planning processes and system improvements, supporting innovative efforts to improve and expand civil legal assistance services at the state, local, and tribal levels.

Support of the Department’s Strategic Goals

This initiative will support *DOJ’s Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the Nation’s capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation’s law enforcement, criminal, and juvenile justice systems.*

Justification

Many Americans who appear in court to address significant life-altering events — such as foreclosure proceedings, child custody cases, or immigration hearings — 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 cost of quality legal representation in civil cases and the lack of funding for civil legal assistance create a substantial “justice gap” for low- and moderate-income people in civil court proceedings.

Studies conducted by the Legal Services Corporation and other legal services organizations demonstrate that current federal funding for civil legal aid programs allows most of them to meet

only 20 percent of the civil legal needs of low-income Americans. Furthermore, these statistics describe only those below the poverty line and do not reflect the tens of millions of moderate income Americans who also cannot afford a lawyer. These findings are reinforced by the findings of an American Bar Foundation study, *Access Across America*, which concludes no state has a truly integrated civil legal assistance “system” capable of helping all relevant legal services providers to coordinate their client intake and services.

These failures have many consequences, such as:

- People who need help accessing housing, public schools, personal safety, healthcare, employment and other Department concerns, too often do not get it.
- Inefficiencies from escalating numbers of self-represented litigants compound budget woes for our courts, creating delays and additional burdens for both state and federal courts.
- Federal, state, local, and tribal governments lose out on economic benefits from providing legal assistance to people who cannot afford it by preventing harm and financial waste such as domestic violence or unnecessary evictions. For example, helping victims obtain child custody arrangements and child support payments that enable them to leave abusive relationships has the potential to significantly reduce incidents of domestic violence.

Impact on Performance

The Civil Legal Aid Competitive Grants Program can be used to promote a “race to the top” for access to civil legal justice that would challenge state, local, and tribal governments to develop truly integrated civil legal aid systems. These systems will leverage existing legal aid nonprofits, state courts, local bar associations, technology innovations, law schools, and pro bono programs to develop innovative models that make use of public/private collaboration. By requiring an evaluation of each project funded by this program, OJP will also further the Administration’s efforts to use evidence-based decision-making to improve results. This program offers the Department an opportunity to provide national leadership in the area of civil legal aid programs and help state, local, and tribal grantees to adapt their own blueprint for building integrated civil justice assistance systems in their jurisdictions through the lessons learned.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 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/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$5,000		

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000		

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 7
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.4 OJP Strategic Objective 7.2
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	19 of 33
Program Increase:	Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars + \$4,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$14.0 million for the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program, an increase of \$4.0 million above the FY 2014 Enacted level. This program assists states and units of local government in developing and implementing residential substance abuse treatment programs in state and local correctional and detention facilities and to create and maintain community-based aftercare services for offenders.

Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This program enhancement supports *DOJ's Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal and international levels*; *DOJ Strategic Objective 3.4: Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society*; *OJP Strategic Goal 7: Promote efforts that improve the security of persons in custody and provide innovative, comprehensive reentry approaches to reduce recidivism and maintain public safety*; and *OJP Strategic Objective 7.2: Promote innovative and comprehensive reentry approaches to facilitate offenders' successful reintegration into society, consistent with community expectation and standards*.

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 and crime free, develop skills to obtain adequate employment, and lead productive lives in the community.

Justification

Between 1996 and 2006, the number of substance involved inmates in U.S. jails and prisons increased by 43 percent to a total of 1.9 million. Despite the fact that 78 percent (1.5 million) of these inmates met the DSM-IV medical criteria for alcohol or substance addiction, only 11.2 percent received any type of treatment services. In the United States, only 16.6 percent of prison and jail facilities offer substance abuse treatment in specialized settings, which can produce better outcomes. OJP's most recent program performance report (for April-September of 2012) indicates that an average of 66 percent of individuals participating residential treatment programs and aftercare services supported by the RSAT program completed treatment, with only four percent testing positive for illegal drug use during treatment. The requested increase will enable OJP to increase its formula-based grant awards to the states under the RSAT Program to support expansion of prison-based residential treatment programs, including support for the salaries of drug treatment professionals.

By focusing on substance involved offenders in U.S. prisons and jails, states are able to achieve cost efficiency while simultaneously addressing the treatment needs of an important subpopulation of offenders who are found to 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, thereby reducing the treatment gap for such individuals.

Impact on Performance

The goals of this initiative are to:

- Help states and local governments develop and implement substance abuse treatment programs in state and local correctional and detention facilities; and
- Create and maintain community-based aftercare services for offenders.

By modestly increasing funding for this proven program, OJP will assist states and local jurisdictions with improving services for offenders with substance abuse programs and increasing the number of offenders served.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$11,624				\$10,000				\$10,000

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$4,000		

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000		
Increases				\$0	\$4,000	\$4,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$14,000	\$14,000		

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Byrne Incentive Grants
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Objective 3.1 OJP Objective 5.1
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	20 of 33
Program Increase:	Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$15,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$15.0 million for the new Byrne Incentive Grants Program. This program, which will be administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), will make supplemental incentive awards to state and local Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program grantees who decide to commit a portion of their JAG funding to supporting strategies, activities, and interventions that have a strong evidence base or are promising, and will be coupled with rigorous evaluation to determine their effectiveness. By encouraging adoption of evidence-based practices and rigorous evaluation of new programs at the state, local, and tribal levels, the Byrne Incentive Grant Program will encourage innovation and help grantees accomplish more with the limited funding available to them.

Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

The Byrne Incentive Grants Program supports *DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels; DOJ's Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs; OJP Strategic Goal 5: Support state, local, and tribal justice systems to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice; and OJP Strategic Objective 5.1: Increase the nation's capacity to prevent and control crime through support for the nation's law enforcement, criminal, and juvenile justice systems.*

Justification

The JAG Program, authorized under Public Law 109-162, is the leading source of federal justice funding to state and local jurisdictions. It provides states, tribes, and local governments with critical funding necessary to support a range of program areas including law enforcement, prosecution and courts, crime prevention and education, corrections and community corrections, drug treatment and enforcement, planning, evaluation, technology improvement, and crime victim and witness initiatives. By encouraging JAG grantees to choose to use a part of their

funding adopt proven, evidence-based programs and practices and evaluate new programs to objectively measure their effectiveness, OJP will be taking an important step toward its goal of bringing the benefits of evidence-based programs to all American communities.

The Byrne Incentive Grants Program will make supplementary awards to states and localities proposing to use Byrne JAG grant funds for evidence-based programs. In order to qualify for an award from the Byrne Incentive Grants Program, applicants will be required to commit to using a portion of their JAG funding to support proven or promising, evidence-based programs and strategies that address their local criminal justice needs. These incentive grants will serve as inducements for states and localities to use JAG funds (as well as state and local funds) to implement proven or promising public safety strategies and will not be used to penalize or reduce JAG funds for states and localities that decline to use funding for evidence-based purposes.

BJA proposes to incentivize evidence-based practices and programs in areas such as:

- Policing/law enforcement;
- Information sharing;
- Crime analysis;
- Indigent defense /public defender services;
- Prosecution and adjudications;
- Forensics;
- Gun violence reduction; and
- New field initiated efforts.

Impact on Performance

The program is expected to positively impact the performance of JAG funded initiatives and bolster the return on federal investment by encouraging grantees to apply their JAG funds to supporting evidence-based criminal justice practices and/or programming. The definition of evidence-based practices and/or programs will be broad and will include promising practices when coupled with an evaluation.

By using evidence-based practices and/or programs, applicants will move away from less effective programs and develop and implement new and innovative approaches to some of the most pressing issues in the criminal justice system. Grantees will be actively encouraged to evaluate their programs and practices in order to measure effectiveness. Grants will also be examined for replicability in other jurisdictions, and information about successful approaches will be shared among participants and other BJA stakeholders. As a side benefit, the program

will bolster partnerships between the state funding agencies and key state practitioners by promoting program evaluation and interest in evidence-based programs.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 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/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$15,000		

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$0	\$0		
Increases				\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000		

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Economic, High-tech, Cybercrime Prevention
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 4
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Objective 4.1
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	21 of 33
Program Increase:	Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars + \$5,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$15.0 million for the Economic, High-technology, and Cybercrime Prevention (E-Crime) Program, provides grants, training, and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal governments to support efforts to combat economic, high-technology, and internet crimes. The E-Crime Program also supports the Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative (Global), which supports the broad scale exchange of criminal justice information while safeguarding individual privacy rights, and provides technical support and national information sharing standards and platforms to support economic, high-tech, cyber and other intelligence, investigative, and law enforcement efforts.

This requested funding increase will build on the efforts of the E-Crime Program, which provides grants, training, and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal governments to support efforts to combat cyber, economic, high-technology, and internet crimes. Of the requested \$15.0 million, \$12.5 million will support the E-Crime Program and \$2.5 million will support the Intellectual Property (IP) Enforcement Grants Program.

Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

This new program will support DOJ's Strategic Goal 3: *Ensure and support the fair, impartial, efficient, and transparent administration of justice at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels*; Strategic Objective 3.1: *Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs*; OJP Strategic Goal 4: *Improve state and local law enforcement efforts to combat economic crimes*; and OJP Strategic Objective 4.1: *Support coordinated law enforcement efforts to prevent, investigate, and prosecute economic crimes, to include intellectual property, white collar, cyber- and emerging high-tech crimes.*

Justification

OJP has been very successful in working in the area of economic, electronic, cyber and IP crime, which is an emerging challenge for state, local, and tribal law enforcement. Many agencies continue to need assistance from the Department to develop effective responses to these threats and are expressing a strong interest in this area, especially in regards to IP crime. 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. BJA proposes blending its work in electronic, economic, cyber and IP with a more robust view of technology, which better fits with the way states, localities and tribes strategically deploy their technology resources. OJP will continue to coordinate the work of the E-Crime Program with the DOJ's Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section (CCIPS) and Civil Division (CIV); the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); all members of the DOJ Task Force on Intellectual Property (DOJ IP Task Force); the White House Office of the Intellectual Property Coordinator (IPEC); and the National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center (IPR Center).

IP is a central component of the U.S. economy, and the United States is an acknowledged global leader in its creation. According to the United States Trade Representative, "Americans are the world's leading innovators, and our ideas and intellectual property are key ingredients to our competitiveness and prosperity." Ensuring that existing IP laws are aggressively enforced is in the interests of American economic prosperity, job creation, and economic recovery.

Cybercrime, economic crime, and intellectual property crime are widely recognized as a growing threat to the U.S. economy and recent studies by the Rand Corporation and other researchers have demonstrated that intellectual property crimes are closely related to and support other crimes, including violent crime. To help law enforcement and criminal justice agencies respond to this emerging threat, \$2.5 million in funding from the E-Crime Program will be carved out for the Intellectual Property Enforcement Grants Program. This program will support efforts to improve the capacity of state, local, and tribal criminal justice systems to address intellectual property criminal enforcement, including prosecution, prevention, training, and technical assistance.

Impact on Performance

To support the goal/objective, key accomplishments related to this national initiative include the development and delivery of 26 courses for law enforcement officers and other justice stakeholders on forensics, and improving investigations of economic, cyber, and high tech crimes. From January to December 2012, 349 law enforcement courses were taught that reached 6,218 students and representing 3,360 justice agencies across the nation. This includes more than 600 related resource materials (CDs/DVDs) being distributed. In addition, there were seven live trainings conducted for law enforcement practitioners related to threats and crimes committed in the virtual and online gaming worlds.

Another key component of this initiative is the Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3), which is operated in collaboration with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. IC3 is a vital resource for victims of online crime and law enforcement involved in these cases. In 2011, IC3 received

314,246 complaints from victims making this the third year in a row that it received over 300,000 complaints, a 3.4 percent increase over the previous year. The adjusted dollar loss of complaints was \$485.3 million.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$8,369				\$10,000				\$10,000

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$5,000		

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000		
Increases				\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000		

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	OJP Minor Program Increases
Strategic Goals:	Multiple (see chart)
Strategic Objectives:	Multiple (see chart)
Budget Appropriation:	Research, Evaluation, and Statistics State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance National Institute of Justice Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	22 of 33
Program Increase:	Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$12,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget is requesting minor increases to seven programs, totaling \$12.0 million. These small adjustments will support efforts to address Department and Administration priorities and mitigate the effects of recent sequestration-related funding reductions. The proposed increases are detailed below:

(dollars in thousands)	DOJ Strategic Goal & Objective	OJP Strategic Goal & Objective	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2015 Request vs. FY 2014 Enacted
Research, Evaluation, and Statistics					
Forensic Science	Goal 3; Obj. 3.1	Goal 6; Obj. 6.2	4,000	6,000	2,000
CrimeSolutions.gov (Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository)	Goal 3; Obj. 3.1	Goal 6; Obj. 6.2	1,000	3,000	2,000
Subtotal, RES			5,000	9,000	4,000
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance:					
Byrne Competitive Grants	Goal 3; Obj.3.1	Goal 5; Obj. 5.1	13,500	15,000	1,500
Justice Reinvestment	Goal 3; Obj.3.4	Goal 7; Obj. 7.2	27,500	30,000	2,500
Subtotal, SLLEA			41,000	45,000	4,000

(dollars in thousands)	DOJ Strategic Goal & Objective	OJP Strategic Goal & Objective	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2015 vs. FY 2014 Enacted
Juvenile Justice Programs					
Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	Goal 2; Obj. 2.1	Goal 1; Obj. 1.1	1,000	2,000	1,000
National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	Goal 2; Obj. 2.1	Goal 1; Obj. 1.1	1,000	4,000	3,000
Subtotal, JJP			2,000	6,000	4,000
Total, OJP Minor Increases			\$48,000	\$60,000	\$12,000

Support of the Department’s Strategic Goals

The table above summarizes the alignment of these programs with the strategic goals and objectives of DOJ and OJP.

Justification

The FY 2015 President’s budget request encourages innovation and evidence-based policies and programs throughout the justice system, and addresses the nation’s most important criminal justice and public safety challenges.

Promoting the development and implementation of evidence-based policies and practices throughout the criminal and juvenile justice system is one of OJP’s most important priorities. Evidence-based programs have the potential to help OJP’s state, local, and tribal partners improve the efficiency and effectiveness of existing programs, develop innovative solutions to persistent criminal justice challenges, and improve outcomes. The increase requested for “Forensic Science” programs and activities under the “Research, Evaluation, and Statistics” account will provide additional support for activities to strengthen and enhance the practice of forensic sciences.

As part of his plan to protect children and communities by reducing gun violence, President Obama proposed universal background checks for firearms purchases to ensure guns are not sold to those prohibited to buy them. In order to help strengthen the background check system, the President proposes additional funding to provide states stronger incentives to make available several key categories of relevant records and data, including criminal history records and records of persons prohibited from having guns for mental health reasons.

Impact on Performance

The proposed increases to these programs will ensure that these programs have the resources needed to support effective operations, focus resources on programs that address high-priority criminal justice issues, and promote the development of evidence-based programs to improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$26,053				\$94,500				\$94,500

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$15,500		

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$94,500			
Increases				\$0	\$15,500			
Grand Total				\$0	\$110,000			

VI. Program Offsets by Item

VI. Program Offsets by Item

Item Name:	State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Objective 5.1
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	23 of 33
Program Offset:	Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars -\$180,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests no funding for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP), a decrease of \$180.0 million below the FY 2014 Enacted level. SCAAP provides partial reimbursement to states and localities for prior year costs of incarcerating illegal aliens (both those with known status and those with undetermined status – "unknowns" – although at different rates of reimbursement) with at least one felony or two misdemeanor convictions for violations of state or local law, and who are incarcerated at least four consecutive days.

Justification

SCAAP reimburses state and localities for corrections costs associated with holding criminal aliens and does not promote reforms or offer strategies or tools that will help participating jurisdictions reduce corrections costs or improve public safety.

Continuing the President's strategy, the FY 2015 budget proposes to consolidate existing programs into larger, more flexible programs that offer state, local, and tribal grantees greater flexibility in using grant funding and developing innovative approaches to their criminal justice needs. This budget request concentrates funding on programs that promote the adoption and use of proven, evidence-based programs throughout state, local, and tribal criminal justice systems. New programs included in the budget address urgent unmet criminal justice needs or contribute to the development of new evidence-based programs and greater understanding of the nation's law enforcement and criminal justice challenges.

Impact on Performance

No negative impact is expected as a result of this program elimination.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$237,123				\$180,000				\$180,000

Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

Non-Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$180,000		

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$180,000	\$180,000		
Offset				\$0	-\$180,000	-\$180,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$0	\$0		

VI. Program Offsets by Item

Item Name: **Regional Information Sharing System (RISS)**

Strategic Goals: DOJ Strategic Goal 3
OJP Strategic Goal 5

Strategic Objectives: DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1
OJP Strategic Objective 5.1

Budget Appropriation: Research, Evaluation and Statistics

Organizational Program: Bureau of Justice Assistance

Ranking: 24 of 33

Program Offset: Positions **0** FTE **0** Dollars **-\$5,000,000**

Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$25.0 million for the Regional Information Sharing System (RISS) Program, a decrease of \$5.0 million below the FY 2014 Enacted level. This program is a nationwide initiative comprised of six regionally-based centers that provide operational support to local, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement efforts in the areas of terrorism, drug trafficking, organized criminal activity, criminal gangs, violent crime, human trafficking, and other regional criminal priorities while promoting officer safety.

Justification

Administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, RISS provides grants to each of the six RISS Centers and the RISS Office of Information Technology (OIT) to continue operation and maintenance of RISS and provide the services needed by state, local, tribal, federal, and international law enforcement to promote and strengthen strategies that reduce crime and strengthen the administration of justice.

The six RISS Centers are:

- Middle Atlantic-Great Lakes Organized Crime Law Enforcement Network® (MAGLOCLLEN)
- Mid-States Organized Crime Information Center® (MOCIC)
- New England State Police Information Network® (NESPIN)
- Rocky Mountain Information Network® (RMIN)
- Regional Organized Crime Information Center® (ROCIC)
- Western States Information Network® (WSIN)

OJP shares concerns about the current state of the nation's economy. The FY 2015 President's Budget request reflects OJP's commitment to cutting the deficit and restoring fiscal sustainability. This is a significant challenge, which required OJP to make difficult funding

decisions, including redirecting resources from some existing programs to address the most urgent national priorities.

Impact on Performance

The goal of RISS is to provide critical, operational support to local, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement efforts in the areas of terrorism, drug trafficking, organized criminal activity, criminal gangs, violent crime, human trafficking, and other regional criminal priorities, while promoting officer safety. RISS enhances the ability of law enforcement to identify, target, and remove criminal conspiracies and activities spanning jurisdictional, state, and international boundaries. Performance indicators show strong growth recently in the number of RISS services, resources, and RISSNET users. Over the last three years, cases in which RISS services were utilized resulted in 15,632 arrests and more than \$158 million in seizures.

Even with modest decreases in funding from year to year, RISS continues to exceed goals. BJA reviews the performance of the RISS Program on a quarterly basis looking at the number of trainings provided, requests for support services by member agencies, publications developed and distributed, total membership, and number of equipment loans made to the field. The total number of inquiries submitted for information available through the RISSNET network and submissions to RISSafe for deconfliction are also reviewed. Although there are not specific target goals set in these areas the program has seen slight increases in all areas with a significant increase in events submitted for deconfliction and conflicts identified in RISSafe.

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Actual
RISSafe events submitted	165,094	173,761	179,770
RISSafe conflicts identified	57,500	63,589	73,119

This progress indicates that the slight reduction suggested by the President’s budget will not have a negative impact on performance or outcomes of the program.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$32,832				\$30,000				\$30,000

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$5,000		

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$30,000	\$30,000		
Offset				\$0	-\$5,000	-\$5,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$25,000	\$25,000		

VI. Program Offsets by Item

Item Name:	OJP Program Eliminations
Strategic Goals:	Multiple (see chart)
Strategic Objectives:	Multiple (see chart)
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance Office for Victims of Crime
Ranking:	25 of 33
Program Offset:	Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars -\$134,500,000

Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests the elimination of discretionary funding for several programs, totaling \$134.5 million to concentrate funding on supporting core justice assistance grant programs, promoting evidence-based programs and practices throughout the justice system, and addressing the nation's most important criminal justice challenges (such as improving victims services and promoting improvements in state, local, and tribal indigent defense programs). Several of the programs proposed for elimination will be replaced with consolidated programs or funded from other sources under the FY 2015 budget request.

(dollars in thousands)	DOJ Strategic Goal & Objective	OJP Strategic Goal & Objective	FY 2015 Current Services	FY 2015 Request	FY 2015 CS vs. FY 2012 Enacted
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance:					
Bulletproof Vest Partnership	Goal 2; Obj.2.1	Goal 1; Obj.1.3	\$22,500	0	(\$22,500)
Drug Court Program	Goal 3; Obj.3.4	Goal 3; Obj. 3.1	40,500	0	(40,500)
Indian Country Initiatives	Goal 3; Obj.3.1	Goal 5; Obj. 5.3	30,000	0	(30,000)
John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grants	Goal 3; Obj.3.1	Goal 5; Obj. 5.2	2,000	0	(2,000)
Mentally Ill Offender Act Program	Goal 3; Obj.3.1	Goal 5; Obj. 5.2	8,250	0	(8,250)
Missing Alzheimer's Patient Alert Program	Goal 2; Obj.2.2	Goal 2; Obj. 2.1	750	0	(750)
National Center for Campus Public Safety	Goal 2; Obj.2.1	Goal 1; Obj. 1.2	2,000	0	(2,000)
Paul Coverdell Grants	Goal 3; Obj.3.1	Goal 5; Obj. 5.4	12,000	0	(12,000)
Veterans Treatment Courts	Goal 3; Obj.3.4	Goal 3; Obj. 3.1	4,000	0	(4,000)
Vision 21	Goal 2; Obj.2.3	Goal 2; Obj.2.3	12,500	0	(12,500)
Subtotal, SLLEA			\$134,500	0	(\$134,500)
Total, OJP Program Eliminations			\$134,500	\$0	(\$134,500)

Justification

It is essential that OJP continue to support robust research and evaluation programs, encourage the continued development of evidence-based programs, and maintain funding for programs vital to our state, local, and tribal partners in the criminal justice system. Funding priority programs like Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG), Second Chance, as well as Research and Statistics ensures that these programs can continue their critical work.

Although the independent line item funding the Bulletproof Vest Partnership is discontinued in the FY 2015 budget request, this program will still be funded as a carveout under the JAG program at \$22.5 million (equal to its FY 2014 Enacted level).

The President's Budget provides \$45.0 million for implementing the Office for Victims of Crime's Vision 21 strategic plan from within the amount provided under the Crime Victims Fund obligation limitation. Therefore, OJP is not requesting any discretionary funding for Vision 21 activities in FY 2015.

The Coverdell Forensic Science Grants will be discontinued in FY 2015 in order to help focus forensic science programs on issues related to DNA evidence. However, some of its work will be carried on by other OJP programs such as the DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities (which will continue to be supported through this program) and recently established Forensic Science Program, which supports the work of the National Commission on Forensic Science.

The FY 2015 budget request replaces discretionary funding for the Indian Country Initiatives with a request for a seven percent set aside from its discretionary grant programs. Based on the FY 2015 request, this set aside would provide \$102.8 million to support flexible justice assistance grants to help Indian tribes and Native Alaskan communities address their unique law enforcement, criminal justice, and public safety challenges.

The President's Budget also proposes to discontinue the Drug Court and Mentally Ill Offender Act Programs to consolidate the work of these programs into the new Problem Solving Justice Program. This new program will allow OJP and its state, local, and tribal partners greater flexibility in designing and implementing innovative problem solving courts (guided by the lessons learned from the evaluation of existing drug and mental health courts) that will meet the unique criminal justice challenges facing their communities.

The President's Budget is not requesting additional funding for the National Center for Campus Public Safety at this time. Due to the timing of the FY 2013 appropriations cycle, the Center, which was funded for the first time in FY 2013, received its initial grant award in late 2013. This award, combined with the additional funding Congress provided in FY 2014, should be sufficient to support the Center's activities through the end of FY 2015.

The President's Budget also did not request a carveout under the JAG program to support voter education on plebiscite regarding the future political status of Puerto Rico. The funding provided for this program in FY 2014 should be sufficient to carry out this program, since it is a one-time event rather than a continuing program.

OJP shares concern about the current state of the nation's economy and this request reflects the commitment to cutting the deficit and restoring fiscal sustainability. This is a significant challenge, which required OJP to make difficult funding decisions, including redirecting resources from some existing programs to address the most urgent national priorities.

Impact on Performance

The elimination of these programs during this time of fiscal restraint will allow OJP to continue to focus limited resources on the programs most likely to fulfill OJP's goals and objectives.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$0				\$0				\$134,500

Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

Non-Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$134,500		

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$134,500	\$134,500		
Offset				\$0	-\$134,500	-\$134,500		
Grand Total				\$0	\$0	\$0		

VI. Program Offsets by Item

Item Name:	Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 7
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Objective 3.4 OJP Objective 7.1
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	26 of 33
Program Offset:	Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars -\$2,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$10.5 million for the Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution program, a decrease of \$2.0 million below the FY 2014 Enacted level. This program supports training and technical assistance to the grantees in meeting their Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) goals and objectives, training and technical assistance to the field at large in implementing the PREA Standards as well as development of a national set of measures by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) 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.

Justification

Addressing sexual violence in prisons and jails is an essential part of the Department's commitment to improving the fair administration of justice and assisting prisoners with reentry into mainstream society following their release. This program also supports The Resource Center for the Elimination of Prison Rape (PREA Resource Center), www.prearesourcecenter.org, which provides training, technical assistance, and other resources to help the field better identify and disseminate best and promising practices; assist correctional agencies in the implementation of the Attorney General's national PREA standards; and further the overall goal of PREA for establishing zero-tolerance confinement cultures with respect to sexual assault and staff sexual misconduct.

In FY 2015, the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) will continue to support grant funding aimed at increasing PREA Standards compliance, and will continue to support the National PREA Resource Center, which will provide training, targeted technical assistance to local and state government agencies to assist in the implementation of the PREA Standards. All grant recipients:

- Developed programs, strategies, and policies which will enhance state, local, or tribal government’s ability to comply with the PREA standards;
- Identified causes and contributing factors leading to sexual victimization;
- Implemented programs and institute policies which will lead to the elimination of staff sexual misconduct and prevention of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization; and
- Tracked performance indicators to ensure the effective application of policy and implementation of program strategies which achieve compliance with the PREA standards and create a “zero tolerance” within confinement environments.

Grant funds may be used to support:

- Training and technical assistance and resources to help the field better identify and promulgate best and promising practices;
- Implementation of specific program strategies designed to eliminate sexual victimization; and
- Efforts which are directly tied to compliance with the PREA standards.

Impact on Performance

The reduction will not have a significant impact on performance.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$11,624				\$12,500				\$12,500

Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

Non-Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$2,000		

Total Offset for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$12,500	\$12,500		
Offset				\$0	-\$2,000	-\$2,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$10,500	\$10,500		

VI. Program Offsets by Item

Item Name:	National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal6
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Objective 6.2
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Statistics
Ranking:	27 of 33
Program Offset:	Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars -\$7,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$5.0 million the for National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants Program, a decrease of \$7.0 million below the FY 2014 Enacted level. Administered by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), this program provides grants to assist states, state court systems, and tribal governments in updating NICS with the criminal history and mental health records of individuals who are precluded from purchasing or possessing guns. This program, established in the wake of the tragic shootings at Virginia Tech in April 2007, focuses on addressing the gap in information available to NICS about prohibiting mental health adjudications and commitments and other prohibiting factors.

Justification

Many jurisdictions continue to struggle with meeting the eligibility requirements mandated by the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act of 1993. Currently, only 21 states qualify for funding under this program. BJS continues to work closely with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) to assist states in improving their participation in the NICS system. Although the Department is doing all that it can to help the states qualify for funding under the NICS Grants Program, progress has been limited, especially in states where meeting the NICS eligibility criteria requires changes in state laws and regulations.

The National Criminal History Records Improvement Program (NCHIP) helps states, tribes, and territories improve the quality, timeliness, and immediate accessibility of criminal history and related records for use by federal, state, and local law enforcement. Although its focus is considerably broader than that of the NICS Grants Program, NCHIP funding can be used to support criminal history records improvement activities that support NICS. For states that are still having difficulty meeting NICS eligibility criteria, NCHIP funding can provide vital immediate support for efforts to improve the availability and quality of records vital to NICS.

The Administration and Congress share concerns about the nation's fiscal health and the need to use federal resources in the most efficient manner possible. This budget request reflects the President's commitment to cutting the deficit and restoring fiscal sustainability. In light of the fiscal constraints facing the Department and OJP, increasing funding for NCHIP was identified as the best option for helping OJP's state local, and tribal partners improve the availability and quality of the electronic criminal history records supporting the NICS system.

Impact on Performance

This offset is not expected to have a significant impact on the Department's Violent Crime Priority Goal given the increase in funding for the National Criminal History Improvement Program, which will further strengthen the national background check system by assisting states and tribes in finding ways to make more records available to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), especially mental health records.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$11,159				\$12,000				\$12,000

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

Non-Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$7,000		

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$12,000	\$12,000		
Offset				\$0	-\$7,000	-\$7,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000		

VI. Program Offsets by Item

Item Name:	DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Objective 5.4
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	National Institute of Justice
Ranking:	28 of 33
Program Offset:	Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars -\$25,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$100.0 million for DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities, a decrease of \$25.0 million from the FY 2014 Enacted level.

Administered by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), this program includes a comprehensive strategy to maximize the use of forensic DNA technology in the criminal justice system.

Funding for this program is used to address the backlog of unanalyzed DNA samples and biological evidence from crime scenes and to assist law enforcement with solving cold cases and identifying missing and unidentified dead. Of the total requested amount in FY 2015, OJP will direct \$20.0 million toward reducing the backlog of sexual assault kits. Overall, 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.

In addition to this funding, the President's Budget requests \$35.0 million for the new Community Teams to Reduce the Sexual Assault Evidence Kit Backlog and Improve Sexual Assault Investigations Program, which will provide grants that support community efforts to develop plans and identify the most critical needs to address sexual assault prevention, investigation, prosecution and services, including addressing their untested sexual assault evidence kits (SAKs) at law enforcement agencies or backlogged crime labs.

In FY 2015, funding is not requested for the Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Program. OJP is requesting modified appropriations language that will incorporate certain Coverdell certification requirements regarding forensic science laboratories use of generally accepted laboratory practices and external investigations of allegations of serious negligence or misconduct into it DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities. Incorporating these requirements will help to ensure the accuracy and integrity of work performed by the forensic laboratories.

Justification

The Administration and Congress share concern about the current state of the nation's economy. This budget request reflects the President's commitment to cutting the deficit and restoring fiscal sustainability. This is a significant challenge, which required the Administration to make very difficult funding decisions across the federal government, including redirecting resources from some existing programs to address the most urgent national priorities.

Impact on Performance

No significant impact is expected, as the program will undertake efforts to ensure that funds are prioritized for use to address the cohort of DNA evidence representing the most serious of crimes, including rape and sexual assault.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$116,237				\$125,000				\$125,000

Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

Non-Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$25,000		

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$125,000	\$125,000		
Offset				\$0	-\$25,000	-\$25,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000		

VI. Program Offsets by Item

Item Name:	Victims of Trafficking
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Office for Victims of Crime Bureau of Justice Assistance
Strategic Goal and Objective:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.2
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Ranking:	29 of 33
Program Offset:	Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars -\$3,750,000

Description of Item

In FY 2014, the President's Budget requests \$10.5 million for the Victims of Trafficking Program, a decrease of \$3.8 million below the FY 2014 enacted level. This program supports ongoing collaborative efforts to identify, rescue, and assist victims of human trafficking across the United States. The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) and the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) jointly administer this program, which provides grants to state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies and victim service organizations. Whenever possible, OVC and BJA coordinate awards to law enforcement and victim services providers located in the same geographic areas to support the development of ongoing human trafficking task forces capable of addressing the full range of public safety and criminal justice issues surrounding human trafficking.

Justification

The reduced funding level proposed for this program in FY 2015 will not result in any significant reduction in support to anti-trafficking task forces currently in operation. In addition to the funding provided through the Victims of Trafficking Program, the FY 2015 budget request includes an additional \$10.0 million under the Crime Victims Fund to support enhanced services for domestic victims of trafficking. OVC and BJA will continue to work with their state, local, and tribal partners to promote more effective responses to trafficking and provide training and technical assistance to help communities throughout the nation respond to the challenges surrounding human trafficking in all of its forms.

Impact on Performance

This program enhances partnerships between the federal and local law enforcement and victim service providers via enhanced information sharing and usage. The program will also include training to identify, investigate, and rescue victims of human trafficking.

Broad outcome goals include evidence of the number of: 1) instances of human trafficking identified; 2) potential and actual victims of trafficking identified and rescued; and 3) law

enforcement and others likely to come into contact with victims of human trafficking that are trained to recognize criminal activities associated with human trafficking.

The cumulative total of potential victims that have been identified by BJA-funded task forces since the inception of the program is 4,583 with 711 persons having had continued presence requested on their behalf by federal law enforcement.

The total number of law enforcement and other persons trained by the BJA task forces since the inception of the program is 122,959. During FY 2010, BJA-funded task forces conducted trainings for a total audience of 24,278 law enforcement officers and other persons likely to come into contact with victims of human trafficking.

From the inception of the program in January 2003 through June 2011, OVC grantees provided services to 3,799 foreign national potential victims of trafficking. From January 2010 through June 2011, OVC grantees provided services to 173 U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident potential victims of trafficking, for a total of 3,972 victims served through OVC's anti-human trafficking grants.

In addition to providing direct services, OVC grantees enhance the community's capacity to identify and respond appropriately to victims of trafficking. From July 1, 2010, to June 30, 2011, grantees trained 28,020 professionals representing law enforcement, immigration attorneys, victim service providers, medical and mental health professionals, and faith-based and other community-based organizations.

No negative impact is expected on performance or outcomes.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$12,554				\$14,250				\$14,250

Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

Non-Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$3,750		

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$14,250	\$14,250		
Offset				\$0	-\$3,750	-\$3,750		
Grand Total				\$0	\$10,500	\$10,500		

VI. Program Offset by Item

Item Name:	Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 1
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 2.1 OJP Strategic Goal 1.2
Budget Appropriation:	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Ranking:	30 of 33
Program Offset:	Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars -\$3,500,000

Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$5.0 million for the Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction program, a decrease of \$3.5 million below the FY 2014 Enacted level. Administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the goal of this program is to improve the capacity of state, local, and tribal law enforcement and criminal justice agencies as well as communities to address gun crime and gang violence.

Justification

The Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction program provides grants, training, and technical assistance to the nation's federal judicial districts to support the work of Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) task forces. PSN is designed to create safer neighborhoods through a sustained reduction in crime associated with gang and gun violence. The program's effectiveness is based on the cooperation of local, state, and federal agencies engaged in a unified approach led by the U.S. Attorney in each district. The U.S. Attorney is responsible for establishing a collaborative PSN task force of federal, state and local law enforcement and other community members to implement gang and gun crime enforcement, intervention and prevention initiatives within the district. A key component of PSN is the new requirement to develop strong partnerships with research entities to use local data to identify the gun and gang problems specific to its community, and to develop innovative, comprehensive, data-driven approaches and strategies to reduce such violence. Other key components of PSN include key partnerships; strategic planning and research integration; training; outreach; and accountability for results and outcomes.

Additionally, PSN task forces and communities can request technical assistance through the PSN training and technical assistance (TTA) program. PSN TTA centers around building capacity for the following: 1) assisting local PSN sites in building and enhancing strategies tied to evidence-based practices that are driven by research and data; 2) assisting local PSN sites with reentry activities, especially around information sharing, research, reintegration of offenders back into

the communities, and the supervision of offenders in the community; and 3) assisting local PSN sites in refocusing, where needed, their strategies on key elements of PSN.

OJP shares concerns about the current state of the nation's economy. The FY 2015 President's Budget request reflects OJP's commitment to cutting the deficit and restoring fiscal sustainability. This is a significant challenge, which required OJP to make difficult funding decisions, including redirecting resources from some existing programs to address the most urgent national priorities.

Impact on Performance

The goal of this program is to improve the capacity of state, local, tribal law enforcement and criminal justice agencies as well as communities to address gun violence, violent crime and gangs through supporting PSN task forces.

An evaluation of the PSN program released in April, 2009 by the National Institute of Justice found that the program was successful in promoting vigorous federal prosecution of violent offenses and helping communities reduce their overall rates of violent crime. The evaluators found that violent crime in nine cities, which were target areas for PSN initiatives, declined by 4.1 percent while cities without PSN initiatives saw a decline of only 0.9 percent. This evaluation also conducted in-depth evaluations of the PSN programs in nine cities in an effort to determine what factors contributed to the success of the PSN program model. They found that strong participation and interest on the part of the local U.S. Attorney and the flexibility of the PSN program model were the keys to a successful PSN program. The five key components of the PSN model (partnerships, strategic planning, training, outreach, and accountability) helped the PSN task forces develop and implement effective programs.

No negative impact is expected on performance or outcomes of the program.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$4,649				\$8,500				\$8,500

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$3,500		

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services					\$8,500	\$8,500		
Increases					-\$3,500	-\$3,500		
Grand Total					\$5,000	\$5,000		

VI. Program Offsets by Item

Item Name:	Title II Part B Formula Grants
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3 OJP Strategic Goal 5
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1 OJP Strategic Objective 5.1
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	31 of 33
Program Offset:	Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars -\$5,500,000

Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$50.0 million for the Title II Part B Formula Grants Program, a decrease of \$5.5 million below the FY 2014 Enacted level. The Title II Part B Formula Grants Program is the core program that supports state, local, and tribal efforts to improve the fairness and responsiveness of the juvenile justice system. All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and five territories are eligible to apply for Title II Part B funds, which are distributed on a formula basis and administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). Eliminating the JABG carveout as included in the FY 2014 appropriations, increases the overall Title II Part B Formula program funding, which helps states, localities, and tribes implement the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act and improve their juvenile justice systems.

Justification

In the 37 years of its existence, OJJDP has sponsored research that has established that young offenders need to be treated differently than adults. Well-established medical research indicates that an adolescent's brain will continue to grow and develop until she or he is about 25 years old. This research also established that youthful offenders lack the same mental acuity of adults in decision-making processes and impulse control. Therefore, youth should be treated differently in the justice system. This is the founding principle upon which the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (JJDP Act) was enacted.

The JJDP Act authorizes formula grant funding to support, among other requirements, states' efforts to comply with four core requirements that protect youth who come into contact with the justice system and to improve their chances of a positive outcome if they do enter the system. These formula grant dollars 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, these funds can be used to ensure they are held pursuant to the core requirements of the JJDP Act.

The core requirements include separating youth from adult offenders in secure facilities, assuring they are not held in adult jails or lock ups, and ensuring that youth charged with minor status offenses (truancy, running away from home, etc.) are not held in secure detention. Additionally, states are required to make concerted efforts to address minority youths' disproportionate contact with the juvenile justice system.

The Administration and Congress share concern about the current state of the nation's economy. This budget request reflects the President's commitment to cutting the deficit and restoring fiscal sustainability. This is a significant challenge, which required the Administration to make very difficult funding decisions across the federal government, including redirecting resources from some existing programs to address the most urgent national priorities.

As part of OJP's ongoing commitment to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of its grant programs, OJJDP will work with its grantees to seek greater cost efficiencies and coordination to ensure all of its juvenile justice programs operate more cost effectively.

Impact on Performance

The ultimate goal of OJJDP's work is to keep youth from entering the juvenile justice system in the first place—that is, prevention. OJJDP formula and block grants support states' efforts to develop alternatives to confinement and to develop and implement screening and assessment tools. Research has shown that detention and incarceration rarely rehabilitate young offenders.

The states have made significant progress toward achieving the goals of the JJDP Act. Since its enactment, the detention of status offenders has decreased by 97.9 percent, from 171,076 to 3,581. Instances of youth held with adults have decreased 99 percent, from 81,810 to 836. Instances of youth held in adult jails or lockups have decreased 97.8 percent from 154,618 to 3,353. While progress has been made, there is still work to do, and the progress thus far should not lapse.

An offset in funding to the Title II Part B Formula Grants Program may prompt states to find alternative funding sources to continue or initiate any innovative efforts to adhere to standards that reduce the risk of harm to court-involved youth, ensure fair treatment of minority youth and improve the way systems address delinquent behavior. States may experience diminished local delinquency prevention and intervention efforts and juvenile justice system improvements.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$41,080				\$55,500				\$55,500

Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

Non-Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$5,500		

Total Offset for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$55,500	\$55,500		
Offset				\$0	-\$5,500	-\$5,500		
Grand Total				\$0	\$50,000	\$50,000		

VI. Program Offsets by Item

Item Name:	VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 2
Strategic Objective:	DOJ Objective 2.2 OJP Strategic Objective 2.2
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	32 of 33
Program Offset:	Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars -\$8,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$11.0 million for the Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse, a decrease of \$8.0 million below the FY 2014 Enacted level. This program, administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (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.

Justification

The National Children's Alliance is the national non-profit membership organization of CACs that implements standards for accreditation and provides funding to local CAC programs and state chapter organizations. The National Children's Advocacy Center, the nation's first CAC, provides education, training and professional services to promote excellence in child abuse response systems and serves as a national and international model for CACs.

Four Regional Children's Advocacy Centers are funded to assist in the development and expansion of local CACs and provide training, technical assistance, and other services to communities establishing multi-disciplinary programs. The National Center for the Prosecution of Child Abuse provides a national training and technical assistance program for prosecutors and allied criminal justice professionals instrumental to the criminal prosecution of child abuse cases. OJJDP has administered funding for Victims of Child Abuse Act (VOCA) Programs since 1994.

The Administration and Congress share concern about the current state of the nation's economy. This budget request reflects the President's commitment to cutting the deficit and restoring fiscal

sustainability. This is a significant challenge, which required the Administration to make very difficult funding decisions across the federal government, including redirecting resources from some existing programs to address the most urgent national priorities.

As part of OJP's ongoing commitment to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of its grant programs, OJJDP will work with its grantees to seek greater cost efficiencies and coordination to ensure all of its juvenile justice programs operate more cost effectively.

Impact on Performance

The goals of this program are to:

1. Train criminal justice system professionals on innovative techniques for investigating, and prosecuting child abuse cases;
2. Promote a multidisciplinary approach to coordinating the investigations and prosecution of child abuse cases, thereby limiting the number of necessary pre-trial interviews for child victims, as well as to better assure the accuracy of each interview;
3. Increase the number of communities utilizing a Children's Advocacy Center approach to the investigation, prosecution and treatment of child abuse cases;
4. Assist communities in developing child-focused programs designed to improve the resources available to children and families;
5. Provide support to non-offending family members;
6. Enhance coordination among community agencies, professionals, and provide medical support to health care and mental health care professionals involved in the intervention, prevention, prosecution, and investigation systems that respond to child abuse cases; and
7. Improve the quality of child abuse prosecution by providing specialized training and technical assistance to prosecutors.

No negative impact is expected on performance.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$17,739				\$19,000				\$19,000

Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

Non-Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$30,500		

Total Offset for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$19,000	\$19,000		
Offset				\$0	-\$8,000	-\$8,000		
Grand Total				\$0	\$11,000	\$11,000		

VI. Program Offsets by Item

Item Name:	Youth Mentoring
Strategic Goals:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2 OJP Strategic Goal 2
Strategic Objectives:	DOJ Strategic Objective 2.2 OJP Strategic Objective 2.2
Budget Appropriation:	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Ranking:	33 of 33
Program Offset:	Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars -\$30,500,000

Description of Item

In FY 2015, the President's Budget requests \$58.0 million for the Youth Mentoring program, a decrease of \$30.5 million below the FY 2014 Enacted level. The Youth Mentoring program, administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), supports mentoring for youth at risk of educational failure, dropping out of school, or involvement in delinquent activities, including gangs.

Justification

Mentoring is a process which uses relationships to teach, impart, or institute changes in behaviors or attitudes. Research indicates that, when well-implemented, mentoring can be a useful strategy in working with at-risk and high risk youth to promote positive outcomes across social, emotional, behavioral and academic areas of youth development and mentoring helps youth succeed in school and work and life. OJJDP's Youth Mentoring Grants Program includes solicitations geared toward supporting national and community organizations that directly serve youth through mentoring, target specific populations of youth, and enhance the capacity of other organizations to implement best practices in the areas of recruitment, training, and mentoring support.

The Administration and Congress share concern about the current state of the nation's economy. This budget request reflects the President's commitment to cutting the deficit and restoring fiscal sustainability. This is a significant challenge, which required the Administration to make very difficult funding decisions across the federal government, including redirecting resources from some existing programs to address the most urgent national priorities.

As part of OJP's ongoing commitment to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of its grant programs, OJJDP will work with its grantees to seek greater cost efficiencies and coordination to ensure all of its juvenile justice programs operate more cost effectively.

Impact on Performance

High-risk and at-risk populations are often underserved due to location, shortage of mentors, special physical or mental challenges, and other reasons. The goals of this initiative are to:

- Provide funding to state, local, community, and national organizations to propose the enhancement or expansion of initiatives that will assist in the development and maturity of community-based programs to provide quality mentoring services to high-risk populations; and
- Build the capacity of tribes to develop and implement culturally-sensitive mentoring activities on tribal reservations by strengthening and expanding existing mentoring activities in reservation communities that seek to increase participation of tribal youth in interactions with tribal adult mentors.

No significant impact from this reduction is expected, as OJJDP expects to better target funds to grantees employing mentoring strategies that show fidelity with evidence-based approaches and youth populations that are most underserved and at-risk. Further, OJJDP plans to promote better outcomes for many youth in the target population for this assistance through its work with the Department of Education and the new Juvenile Justice and Education Collaboration Assistance program.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			\$84,027				\$88,500				\$88,500

Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Personnel					

Non-Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			-\$30,500		

Total Offset for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services				\$0	\$88,500	\$88,500		
Offset				\$0	-\$30,500	-\$30,500		
Grand Total				\$0	\$58,000	\$58,000		

VII. Exhibits

B. Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements

Office of Justice Programs
 Management and Administration
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2015 Request		
	Direct Positions	FTE	Amount
2013 Enacted	702	609	182,260
2013 Rescissions (1.877% & 0.2%)			(3,689)
2013 Sequester			(8,456)
Total 2013 Enacted (with Rescissions and Sequester)	702	609	170,115
2014 Enacted	702	609	187,332
Total 2014 Enacted (with Balance Rescission)	702	609	187,332
Base Adjustments			
Pay and Benefits	0	51	1,200
Domestic Rent and Facilities	0	0	2,100
Total Base Adjustments	0	51	3,300
Total Technical and Base Adjustments	0	51	3,300
2015 Current Services	702	660	190,632
Program Changes			
Increases:			
Management and Administration Staffing	15	8	1,275
Subtotal, Increases	15	8	1,275
Total Program Changes	15	8	1,275
2015 Total Request	717	668	191,907
2015 Balance Rescission			0
2015 Total Request (with Balance Rescission)	717	668	191,907
2014 - 2015 Total Change	15	59	4,575

Note: The FTE for FY 2013 is actual and for FY 2014 and FY 2015 is estimated.

B. Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements

Office of Justice Programs
 Management and Administration
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequester			2014 Enacted			2015 Technical and Base Adjustments			2015 Current Services		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	702	609	170,115	702	609	187,332	0	51	3,300	702	660	190,632
Total Direct	702	609	170,115	702	609	187,332	0	51	3,300	702	660	190,632
Balance Rescission			0			0			0			0
Total Direct with Rescission			170,115			187,332			3,300			190,632
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		609			609			51			660	
Other FTE:												
LEAP		0			0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		609			609			51			660	

Program Activity	2015 Increases			2015 Offsets			2015 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	15	8	1,275	0	0	0	717	668	191,907
Total Direct	15	8	1,275	0	0	0	717	668	191,907
Balance Rescission			0			0			0
Total Direct with Rescission			1,275			0			191,907
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		8			0			668	
Other FTE:								0	
LEAP		0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		8			0			668	

C. Program Changes by Decision Unit

FY 2015 Program Changes by Decision Unit

Office of Justice Programs
 Management and Administration
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increases	Location of Description in Narrative	Management and Administration				Total Increases			
		Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount
Management and Administration Staffing	Management and Administration	15	0	8	1,275	15	0	8	1,275
Total Program Increases		15	0	8	1,275	15	0	8	1,275

E. Justification for Technical and Base Adjustments

Justifications for Technical and Base Adjustments

Office of Justice Programs
Management and Administration

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
Pay and Benefits			
1 <u>Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise:</u> This pay annualization represents first quarter amounts (October through December) of the 2014 pay increase of 1.0% included in the 2014 President's Budget. The amount requested <u>\$208K</u> , represents the pay amounts for 1/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (<u>\$150K</u> for pay and <u>\$58K</u> for benefits).			208
2 <u>FERS Regular/Law Enforcement Retirement Contribution:</u> Effective October 1, 2014 (FY 2015), the new agency contribution rates of 13.2% (up from the current 11.9%, or an increase of 1.3%) and 28.8% for law enforcement personnel (up from the current 26.3%, or an increase of 2.5%). The amount requested, <u>\$798K</u> , represents the funds needed to cover this increase.			798
3 <u>Health Insurance:</u> Effective January 2015, the component's contribution to Federal employees' health insurance increases by 2.4 percent. Applied against the 2014 estimate of <u>\$3.613K</u> , the additional amount required is <u>\$85K</u> .			85
4 <u>Retirement:</u> Agency retirement contributions increase as employees under CSRS retire and are replaced by FERS employees. Based on U.S. Department of Justice Agency estimates, we project that the DOJ workforce will convert from CSRS to FERS at a rate of 1.3 percent per year. The requested increase of <u>\$109K</u> is necessary to meet our increased retirement obligations as a result of this conversion.			109
Subtotal, Pay and Benefits	0	0	1,200
Domestic Rent and Facilities			
1 <u>General Services Administration (GSA) Rent:</u> GSA will continue to charge rental rates that approximate those charged to commercial tenants for equivalent space and related services. The requested increase of <u>\$2,100K</u> is required to meet our commitment to GSA. The costs associated with GSA rent were derived through the use of an automated system, which uses the latest inventory data, including rate increases to be effective FY 2015 for each building currently occupied by Department of Justice components, as well as the costs of new space to be occupied. GSA provides data on the rate increases.			2,100
Subtotal, Domestic Rent and Facilities	0	0	2,100
TOTAL DIRECT TECHNICAL and BASE ADJUSTMENTS	0	0	3,300

F. Crosswalk of 2013 Availability

Crosswalk of 2013 Availability

Office of Justice Programs
 Management and Administration
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Appropriation Enacted w/o Balance Rescission ¹			Sequester			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/ Refunds	2013 Actual		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	702	596	178,571	0	0	(8,456)	0	0	0	1,300	4,756	702	596	176,171
Total Direct	702	596	178,571	0	0	(8,456)	0	0	0	1,300	4,756	702	596	176,171
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0					0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		596			0			0					596	
Other FTE:														
LEAP		0			0			0					0	
Overtime		0			0			0					0	
Grand Total, FTE		596			0			0					596	

Footnotes:

1) The 2013 Enacted appropriation includes the 2 across-the-board rescissions of 1.877% and 0.2%

Reprogramming/Transfers

Carryover:

\$1.3M is direct carryover as of September 30, 2013.

Recoveries/Refunds:

\$4.8M for recoveries/refunds as of September 30, 2013.

G. Crosswalk of 2014 Availability

Crosswalk of 2014 Availability

Office of Justice Programs
 Management and Administration
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2014 Enacted			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/ Refunds	2014 Availability		
	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	702	609	187,332	0	0	0	3,959	105	702	609	191,396
Total Direct	702	609	187,332	0	0	0	3,959	105	702	609	191,396
Balance Rescission			0								0
Total Direct with Rescission			187,332								191,396
Reimbursable FTE		0			0		0			0	0
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		609			0		3,959			609	191,396
Other FTE:											
LEAP		0			0		0			0	
Overtime		0			0		0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		609			0		3,959			609	191,396

Reprogramming/Transfers

Carryover:

\$4.0M is direct carryover as of December 2013.

Recoveries/Refunds:

\$105K for recoveries/refunds as of December 2013.

H. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Office of Justice Programs
 Management and Administration
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	2013 Actual			2014 Planned			2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	0
Budgetary Resources	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	0

Obligations by Program Activity	2013 Actual			2014 Planned			2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	0
Budgetary Resources	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	0

I. Detail of Permanent Positions by Category

Detail of Permanent Positions by Category

Office of Justice Programs
 Management and Administration
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Category	2013 Enacted with Rescissions & Sequestration		2014 Enacted		2015 Request				
	Direct Pos.	Reimb. Pos.	Direct Pos.	Reimb. Pos.	ATBs	Program Increases	Program Offsets	Total Direct Pos.	Total Reimb. Pos.
Miscellaneous Operations (010-099)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Security Specialists (080)	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
Intelligence Series (132)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Social Scientist, Economic, and Kindred (100-199)	26	0	26	0	0	0	0	26	0
Personnel Management (200-299)	23	0	23	0	0	0	0	23	0
Clerical and Office Services (300-399)	268	0	268	0	0	2	0	270	0
Accounting and Budget (500-599)	112	0	112	0	0	10	0	122	0
Engineering and Architecture	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Attorneys (905)	31	0	31	0	0	0	0	31	0
Paralegals / Other Law (900-998)	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
Information & Arts (1000-1099)	24	0	24	0	0	0	0	24	0
Business & Industry (1100-1199)	112	0	112	0	0	0	0	112	0
Physical Sciences (1300-1399)	17	0	17	0	0	0	0	17	0
Library (1400-1499)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mathematics and Statistics (1500-1599)	39	0	39	0	0	3	0	42	0
Equipment/Facilities Services (1600-1699)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Miscellaneous Inspectors Series (1802)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Investigative Series (1811)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supply Services (2000-2099)	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0
Information Technology Mgmt (2210)	35	0	35	0	0	0	0	35	0
Motor Vehicle Operations (5703)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	702	0	702	0	0	15	0	717	0
Headquarters (Washington, D.C.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Field	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign Field	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

K. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Office of Justice Programs
 Management and Administration
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	2013 Actual		2014 Availability		2015 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-Time Permanent	596	62,328	609	68,579	668	70,655	59	2,076
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	0	1,706	0	1,877	0	1,871	0	-6
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	0	924	0	1,017	0	1,014	0	-3
<i>Overtime</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Other Compensation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	0	18	0	19	0	19	0	0
Total	596	64,976	609	71,492	668	73,559	59	2,067
Other Object Classes								
12.0 Personnel Benefits		19,741		21,721		21,850		129
13.0 Benefits for former personnel		109		120		120		0
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		674		742		740		(2)
22.0 Transportation of Things		706		777		775		(2)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		24,152		26,574		28,594		2,020
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		0		0		0		0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges		1,925		2,118		2,112		(6)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		97		106		106		0
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		10,455		11,504		11,469		(35)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		39,377		45,240		41,613		(3,627)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		7,614		8,378		8,352		(26)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities		139		153		153		0
25.5 Research and Development Contracts		0		0		0		0
25.6 Medical Care		145		160		159		(1)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment		137		151		151		0
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons		0		0		0		0
26.0 Supplies and Materials		456		501		500		(1)
31.0 Equipment		1,488		1,637		1,632		(5)
32.0 Land and Structures		0		0		0		0
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		21		22		0		(22)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities		0		0		22		22
Total Obligations	596	172,212		191,396	668	191,907	59	511
Subtract - Unobligated Balance, Start-of-Year		(1,300)		(3,959)		0		3,959
Subtract - Transfers/Reprogramming		0		0		0		0
Subtract - Recoveries/Refunds		(4,756)		(105)		0		105
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Available		3,959		0		0		0
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Expiring		0		0		0		0
Total Direct Requirements	596	170,115	0	187,332	668	191,907	59	4,575
Reimbursable FTE								
Full-Time Permanent	0		0		0		0	
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA (Reimbursable)		0		0		0		0
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources - DHS Security (Reimbursable)		0		0		0		0

B. Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements

Office of Justice Programs
 Research, Evaluation, and Statistics
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2015 Request		
	Direct Positions	FTE	Amount
2013 Enacted	0	0	127,000
2013 Rescissions (1.877% & 0.2%)			(2,633)
2013 Sequester Cut			(5,235)
Transfers out to NIST			(4,896)
Transfers out to BOP			(1,300)
Transfer for 2% RESS set-aside			26,428
2013 Balance Rescission			(2,965)
Total 2013 Enacted (with Rescissions and Sequester)	0	0	136,399
2014 Enacted	0	0	120,000
2014 Balance Rescission	0	0	(4,000)
Total 2014 Enacted (with Balance Rescission)	0	0	116,000
Technical Adjustments			
Restoration of Balance Rescission	0	0	4,000
Total Technical Adjustments	0	0	4,000
Total Technical and Base Adjustments	0	0	4,000
2015 Current Services	0	0	120,000
Program Changes			
Increases:			
Criminal Justice Statistics Base	0	0	10,400
Crime Solutions.gov (Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository)	0	0	2,000
Forensic Science			2,000
Research, Evaluation and Statistics Base	0	0	7,500
Subtotal, Increases	0	0	21,900
Offsets:			
Regional Information Sharing System	0	0	(5,000)
Subtotal, Offsets	0	0	(5,000)
Total Program Changes	0	0	16,900
2015 Total Request	0	0	136,900
2015 Balance Rescission			(4,000)
2015 Total Request (with Balance Rescission)	0	0	132,900
2014 - 2015 Total Change	0	0	16,900

Note: The FTE for FY 2013 is actual and for FY 2014 and FY 2015 is estimated.

B. Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements

Office of Justice Programs
 Research, Evaluation, and Statistics
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequester			2014 Enacted			2015 Technical and Base Adjustments			2015 Current Services		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Criminal Justice Statistics Programs	0	0	45,026	0	0	45,000	0	0	0	0	0	45,000
Regional Information Sharing System	0	0	32,832	0	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	30,000
Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	0	0	40,336	0	0	40,000	0	0	0	0	0	40,000
Transfer-NIST/OLES	0	0	[5,000]	0	0	[4,896]	0	0	0	0	0	[4,896]
Crime Solutions.gov (Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository)	0	0	938	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Forensic Science	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,000
National Commission on Forensic Science	0	0	[0]	0	0	[1,000]	0	0	0	0	0	[1,000]
Transfer-NIST	0	0	[0]	0	0	[3,000]	0	0	0	0	0	[3,000]
Total Direct	0	0	119,132	0	0	120,000	0	0	0	0	0	120,000
Balance Rescission			(2,965)			(4,000)			0			(4,000)
Transfers (Net)			20,232			0						0
Total Direct with Rescission			136,399			116,000			0			116,000
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			0			0	
Other FTE:												
LEAP		0			0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			0			0	

Program Activity	2015 Increases			2015 Offsets			2015 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Criminal Justice Statistics Programs	0	0	10,400	0	0	0	0	0	55,400
Regional Information Sharing System	0	0	0	0	0	(5,000)	0	0	25,000
Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	0	0	7,500	0	0	0	0	0	47,500
Transfer-NIST/OLES	0	0	[0]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[4,896]
Crime Solutions.gov (Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository)	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,000
Forensic Science	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	6,000
National Commission on Forensic Science	0	0	[0]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[1,000]
Transfer-NIST	0	0	[0]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[3,000]
Total Direct	0	0	21,900	0	0	(5,000)	0	0	136,900
Balance Rescission			0			0			(4,000)
Total Direct with Rescission			21,900			(5,000)			132,900
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			0	
Other FTE:									
LEAP		0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			0	

C. Program Changes by Decision Unit

FY 2015 Program Changes by Decision Unit

Office of Justice Programs
 Research, Evaluation and Statistics
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increases	Location of Description in Narrative	Research, Evaluation and Statistics				Total Increases			
		Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount
Criminal Justice Statistics Base	149	0	0	0	10,400	0	0	0	10,400
Crime Solutions.gov (Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository)	197	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	2,000
Forensic Science	197	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	2,000
Research, Evaluation and Statistics	156	0	0	0	7,500	0	0	0	7,500
Total Program Increases		0	0	0	21,900	0	0	0	21,900

Program Offsets	Location of Description in Narrative	Research, Evaluation and Statistics				Total Offsets			
		Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount
Regional Information Sharing System	203	0	0	0	(5,000)	0	0	0	(5,000)
Total Program Offsets		0	0	0	(5,000)	0	0	0	(5,000)

D. Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective

Resources by Department of Justice Strategic Goal/Objective

Office of Justice Programs
 Research, Evaluation and Statistics
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective	2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequester		2014 Enacted		2015 Current Services		2015 Increases		2015 Offsets		2015 Total Request	
	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount
Goal 3 Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal and International Levels.												
3.1 Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders, through innovative leadership and programs	0	119,132	0	120,000	0	120,000	0	21,900	0	(5,000)	0	136,900
Subtotal, Goal 3	0	119,132	0	120,000	0	120,000	0	21,900	0	(5,000)	0	136,900
TOTAL	0	119,132	0	120,000	0	120,000	0	21,900	0	(5,000)	0	136,900

Note: Excludes Balance Rescission and/or Supplemental Appropriations.

F. Crosswalk of 2013 Availability

Crosswalk of 2013 Availability
Office of Justice Programs
Research, Evaluation and Statistics
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Appropriation Enacted w/o Balance Rescission ¹			Balance Rescission			Sequester			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/ Refunds	2013 Actual		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount
Criminal Justice Statistics	0	0	47,005	0	0	(397)	0	0	(1,979)	0	0	0	(207)	396	0	0	44,818
National Crime Victimization Survey	0	0	[25,461]	0	0	(7)	0	0	(1,072)	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	[24,412]
Redesign of NCVS	0	0	[9,793]	0	0	0	0	0	(412)	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	[9,393]
Regional Information Sharing System	0	0	34,274	0	0	(3)	0	0	(1,443)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,828
Research, Development and Evaluation	0	0	42,109	0	0	(1,380)	0	0	(1,772)	0	0	(4,896)	3,422	852	0	0	38,335
Transfers/NISTOLES	0	0	[4,896]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[4,896]
Crime Solutions.Gov (Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository	0	0	979	0	0	0	0	0	(41)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	938
2% RES Set-aside Transfer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,428	1,590	0	0	0	28,018
Victim Notification System	0	0	0	0	0	(239)	0	0	0	0	0	0	707	239	0	0	707
Redesign and Development of Data Collection Programs for Indian Country	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	259	0	0	0	259
Domestic Terrorism Technology Development Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	57
DNA and Forensics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(732)	0	0	0	(732)
Gun Violence Prosecution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(220)	0	0	0	(220)
Gun Violence Prosecution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	866	146	0	0	1,012
Missing and Exploited Children	0	0	0	0	0	(931)	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	596	0	0	(265)
Offender Reentry	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	512	16	0	0	527
Management and Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	48
Economic, High-Tech, Cybercrime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(705)	1,799	0	0	1,094
Other Programs	0	0	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,246	0	0	1,239
Transfer to BOP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1,300)	0	0	0	0	(1,300)
Total Direct	0	0	124,367	0	0	(2,965)	0	0	(5,235)	0	0	20,232	5,667	5,290	0	0	147,356
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0		0							0
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			0		0							0
Other FTE:																	
LEAP		0			0			0									0
Overtime		0			0			0									0
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			0		0							0

Footnotes:

1) The 2013 Enacted appropriation includes the two across-the-board rescissions of 1.877% and 0.2%

Reprogramming/Transfers

Carryover:

Carryover is \$5.7M.

Recoveries/Refunds:

Recoveries are \$3.7M and Refunds are \$1.6M for a total of \$5.3M as of September 30, 2013.

G. Crosswalk of 2014 Availability

Crosswalk of 2014 Availability

Office of Justice Programs
 Research, Evaluation and Statistics
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2014 Enacted			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/ Refunds	2014 Availability		
	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount
Criminal Justice Statistics Programs	0	0	45,000	0	0	0	515	26	0	0	45,541
Redesign of the NCVS	0	0	[9,380]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[9,380]
Regional Information Sharing System	0	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,000
Research, Development and Evaluation Programs	0	0	40,000	0	0	0	339	339	0	0	40,678
Transfers/NIST/OLES	0	0	[4,896]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[4,896]
Forensic Science	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000
2% RES Set-Aside to NIJ/BJIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	24
Management and Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,258	0	0	0	2,258
Other Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	504	411	0	0	915
Recoveries/Refunds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,224	0	0	3,224
Crime Solutions.gov (Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository)	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Total Direct	0	0	120,000	0	0	0	3,640	4,000	0	0	127,640
Balance Rescission			(4,000)								(4,000)
Total Direct with Rescission			116,000								123,640
Reimbursable FTE		0			0		0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0		3,640			0	
Other FTE:											
LEAP		0			0		0			0	
Overtime		0			0		0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0		3,640			0	

Reprogramming/Transfers

Carryover:

Carryover is \$3.6M.

Recoveries/Refunds:

Recoveries are \$4.0M as of December 31, 2013.

H. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Office of Justice Programs
 Research, Evaluation and Statistics
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	2013 Actual			2014 Planned			2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
Department of Justice	0	0	3,271	0	0	3,271	0	0	3,271	0	0	0
COPS	0	0	1,207	0	0	1,207	0	0	1,207	0	0	0
OVW	0	0	3,533	0	0	3,533	0	0	3,533	0	0	0
Management and Administration	0	0	181,045	0	0	182,000	0	0	186,000	0	0	4,000
DOD	0	0	27	0	0	27	0	0	27	0	0	0
Budgetary Resources	0	0	189,083	0	0	190,038	0	0	194,038	0	0	4,000

Obligations by Program Activity	2013 Actual			2014 Planned			2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
Elder Abuse	0	0	545	0	0	545	0	0	545	0	0	0
Management and Administration	0	0	181,045	0	0	182,000	0	0	186,000	0	0	4,000
NIJ Research on Violence Against Indian Women	0	0	6,086	0	0	6,086	0	0	6,086	0	0	0
Various Agencies	0	0	1,407	0	0	1,407	0	0	1,407	0	0	0
Budgetary Resources	0	0	189,083	0	0	190,038	0	0	194,038	0	0	4,000

J. Financial Analysis of Program Changes

Financial Analysis of Program Changes

Office of Justice Programs
 Research, Evaluation and Statistics
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Research, Evaluation and Statistics										Total Program Changes	
	Increase		Increase		Increase		Increase		Offset			
	Criminal Justice Statistics		Crime Solutions.gov (Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository)		Forensic Science		Research, Development, and Evaluation		Regional Information Sharing System			
	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount		
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		3		1		1		2		(1)		6
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		2		0		0		2		(1)		3
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		546		105		105		394		(263)		887
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		46		9		9		33		(22)		75
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		2,415		464		464		1,742		(1,161)		3,924
31.0 Equipment		3		1		1		2		(2)		5
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		7,385		1,420		1,420		5,325		(3,550)		12,000
Total Program Change Requests	0	10,400	0	2,000	0	2,000	0	7,500	0	(5,000)	0	16,900

K. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Office of Justice Programs
 Research, Evaluation and Statistics
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	2013 Actual		2014 Availability		2015 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Overtime</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Other Compensation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Object Classes								
12.0 Personnel Benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	0	36	0	36	0	42	0	6
22.0 Transportation of Things	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	0	30	0	30	0	33	0	3
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	0	7,099	0	7,099	0	7,986	0	887
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	0	594	0	594	0	669	0	75
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	0	31,384	0	31,384	0	35,308	0	3,924
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.6 Medical Care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.0 Supplies and Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.0 Equipment	0	42	0	42	0	47	0	5
32.0 Land and Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	0	104,531	0	88,455	0	92,815	0	4,360
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Obligations	0	143,716	0	127,640	0	136,900	0	9,260
Subtract - Unobligated Balance, Start-of-Year	0	(5,667)	0	(3,640)	0	0	0	3,640
Subtract - Transfers/Reprogramming	0	(20,232)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtract - Recoveries/Refunds	0	(5,290)	0	(4,000)	0	(4,000)	0	0
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Available	0	3,640	0	0	0	4,000	0	4,000
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Expiring	0	2,965	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Requirements	0	119,132	0	120,000	0	136,900	0	16,900
Balance Rescission				(4,000)		(4,000)		
Total Direct Requirements with Balance Rescission				116,000		132,900		
Reimbursable FTE	0							
Full-Time Permanent	0		0		0		0	
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA (Reimbursable)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources - DHS Security (Reimbursable)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

B. Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements
Office of Justice Programs
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2015 Request		
	Direct Positions	FTE	Amount
2013 Enacted	0	0	1,140,418
2013 Rescissions (1.877% & 0.2%)			(23,644)
2013 Sequester			(56,306)
Transfer for 2% RES set-aside			(21,209)
Transfers from OVW and COPS to BJA			600
Transfers out to NIST			(1,469)
2013 Balance Rescission			(34,331)
Total 2013 Enacted (with Rescissions and Sequester)	0	0	1,004,059
2014 Enacted	0	0	1,171,500
2014 Balance Rescission	0	0	(45,000)
Total 2014 Enacted (with Balance Rescission)	0	0	1,126,500
Technical Adjustments			
Restoration of Balance Rescission	0	0	45,000
Total Technical Adjustments	0	0	45,000
Total Technical and Base Adjustments	0	0	45,000
2015 Current Services	0	0	1,171,500
Program Changes			
Increases:			
Byrne Competitive Grants	0	0	1,500
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	0	0	19,000
Byrne Incentive Grants	0	0	15,000
Civil Legal Aid	0	0	5,000
Community Teams to Reduce the SAK Backlog	0	0	35,000
Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence	0	0	15,000
Economic, High-tech, and Cybercrime Prevention	0	0	5,000
Indigent Defense Initiative-- Answering Gideon's Call	0	0	5,400
Justice Reinvestment (Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction)	0	0	2,500
National Criminal Records History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	0	0	3,500
Problem Solving Justice	0	0	44,000
Procedural Justice - Building Community Trust	0	0	9,000
Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)	0	0	6,000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	0	0	4,000
Second Chance Act/Offender Re-entry	0	0	47,250
Subtotal, Increases	0	0	217,150

B. Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements
 Office of Justice Programs
 State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2015 Request		
	Direct Positions	FTE	Amount
Offsets:			
Bulletproof Vest Partnership	0	0	(22,500)
Campus Public Safety - National Center for Public Safety	0	0	(2,000)
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	0	0	(25,000)
Drug Court Program	0	0	(40,500)
Indian Country Initiatives	0	0	(30,000)
John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program	0	0	(2,000)
Mentally Ill Offender Act Program	0	0	(8,250)
Missing Alzheimer's Patient Alert Program	0	0	(750)
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants	0	0	(7,000)
Paul Coverdell Grants	0	0	(12,000)
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	0	0	(2,000)
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	0	0	(180,000)
Veterans Treatment Courts	0	0	(4,000)
Victims of Trafficking	0	0	(3,750)
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction (S&L Gun Crime Prosecution Assistance)	0	0	(3,500)
Vision 21	0	0	(12,500)
Subtotal, Offsets	0	0	(355,750)
Total Program Changes	0	0	(138,600)
2015 Total Request	0	0	1,032,900
2015 Balance Rescission			(45,000)
2015 Total Request (with Balance Rescission)	0	0	987,900
2014 - 2015 Total Change	0	0	(138,600)

Note: The FTE for FY 2013 is actual and for FY 2014 and FY 2015 is estimated.

B. Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements
Office of Justice Programs
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequester			2014 Enacted			2015 Technical and Base Adjustments			2015 Current Services		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Adam Walsh Act	0	0	18,598	0	0	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	20,000
Border Initiatives	0	0	4,649	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	0	0	19,993	0	0	22,500	0	0	0	0	0	22,500
NIST Transfer	0	0	[1,469]	0	0	[1,500]	0	0	0	0	0	[1,500]
Byrne Competitive Grants	0	0	17,668	0	0	13,500	0	0	0	0	0	13,500
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	0	0	16,738	0	0	10,500	0	0	0	0	0	10,500
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)	0	0	364,907	0	0	376,000	0	0	0	0	0	376,000
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	0	0	[0]	0	0	[0]	0	0	0	0	0	[0]
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	0	0	[5,579]	0	0	[0]	0	0	0	0	0	[0]
Research on Domestic Radicalization	0	0	[3,720]	0	0	[4,000]	0	0	0	0	0	[4,000]
Smart Policing	0	0	[0]	0	0	[5,000]	0	0	0	0	0	[5,000]
Smart Prosecution	0	0	[0]	0	0	[2,500]	0	0	0	0	0	[2,500]
State and Local Antiterrorism Training (SLATT)	0	0	[1,860]	0	0	[1,000]	0	0	0	0	0	[1,000]
State and Local Assistance Help Desk and Diagnostic Center (E2I)	0	0	[3,720]	0	0	[1,000]	0	0	0	0	0	[1,000]
VALOR Initiative	0	0	[4,649]	0	0	[15,000]	0	0	0	0	0	[15,000]
Voter Education on Puerto Rico Plebiscite	0	0	[0]	0	0	[2,500]	0	0	0	0	0	[2,500]
Byrne Incentive Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Campus Public Safety - National Center for Public Safety	0	0	2,557	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program	0	0	2,790	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
Civil Legal Aid - Competitive Grant (in consult with ATJ)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community Teams to Reduce the SAK Backlog	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comprehensive School Safety Initiative	0	0	0	0	0	75,000	0	0	0	0	0	75,000
Court Appointed Special Advocate Program	0	0	5,579	0	0	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	6,000
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	0	0	116,237	0	0	125,000	0	0	0	0	0	125,000
DNA Backlog	0	0	[108,798]	0	0	[117,000]	0	0	0	0	0	[117,000]
Post-Conviction DNA Testing	0	0	[3,720]	0	0	[4,000]	0	0	0	0	0	[4,000]
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners	0	0	[3,720]	0	0	[4,000]	0	0	0	0	0	[4,000]
Sexual Assault Kit Backlog Reduction	0	0	[0]	0	0	[0]	0	0	0	0	0	[0]
Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence	0	0	12,089	0	0	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	8,000
Drug Court Program	0	0	38,126	0	0	40,500	0	0	0	0	0	40,500
Economic, High-tech, Cybercrime Prevention	0	0	8,369	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
Intellectual Property Enforcement Program	0	0	[3,441]	0	0	[0]	0	0	0	0	0	[0]
Emergency Law Enforcement Assistance	0	0	3,255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indian Country Initiatives	0	0	35,336	0	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	30,000
Indigent Defense Initiative-- Answering Gideon's Call	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program	0	0	3,720	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
Justice Reinvestment (Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction)	0	0	0	0	0	27,500	0	0	0	0	0	27,500
Task Force on Federal Corrections	0	0	[0]	0	0	[1,000]	0	0	0	0	0	[1,000]
Mentally Ill Offender Act Program	0	0	8,369	0	0	8,250	0	0	0	0	0	8,250
Missing Alzheimer's Patient Alert Program	0	0	930	0	0	750	0	0	0	0	0	750
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Initiative	0	0	0	0	0	[58,500]	0	0	0	0	0	[58,500]
National Criminal Records History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	0	0	5,579	0	0	46,500	0	0	0	0	0	46,500
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants	0	0	11,159	0	0	12,000	0	0	0	0	0	12,000
National Sex Offender Public Website	0	0	930	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Paul Coverdell Grants	0	0	11,159	0	0	12,000	0	0	0	0	0	12,000
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	0	0	6,509	0	0	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	7,000
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	0	0	11,624	0	0	12,500	0	0	0	0	0	12,500
Problem Solving Courts (Drug, Mental Health, Other) / Problem Solving Justice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procedural Justice - Building Community Trust	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	0	0	11,624	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
Second Chance Act/Offender Re-entry	0	0	63,930	0	0	67,750	0	0	0	0	0	67,750
Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Grants	0	0	[0]	0	0	[2,000]	0	0	0	0	0	[2,000]
Pay for Success (discretionary)	0	0	[0]	0	0	[2,500]	0	0	0	0	0	[2,500]
Pay for Success (Permanent Supportive Housing Model)	0	0	[0]	0	0	[5,000]	0	0	0	0	0	[5,000]
Smart Probation	0	0	[4,649]	0	0	[6,000]	0	0	0	0	0	[6,000]
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	0	0	237,123	0	0	180,000	0	0	0	0	0	180,000
Veterans Treatment Courts	0	0	3,720	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,000
Victims of Trafficking	0	0	12,554	0	0	14,250	0	0	0	0	0	14,250
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction (S&L Gun Crime Prosecution Assistance)	0	0	4,649	0	0	8,500	0	0	0	0	0	8,500
Vision 21	0	0	0	0	0	12,500	0	0	0	0	0	12,500
Total Direct	0	0	1,060,468	0	0	1,171,500	0	0	0	0	0	1,171,500
Balance Rescission			(34,331)			(45,000)						(45,000)
Total Direct with Rescission			1,026,137			1,126,500						1,126,500
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			0			0	
Other FTE:												
LEAP		0			0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			0			0	

B. Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements
Office of Justice Programs
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2015 Increases			2015 Offsets			2015 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Adam Walsh Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000
Border Initiatives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	0	0	0	0	0	(22,500)	0	0	0
NIST Transfer	0	0	[0]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[1,500]
Byrne Competitive Grants	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	15,000
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	0	0	19,000	0	0	0	0	0	29,500
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	376,000
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	0	0	[22,500]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[22,500]
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	0	0	[0]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[0]
Research on Domestic Radicalization	0	0	[-4,000]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[0]
Smart Policing	0	0	[5,000]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[10,000]
Smart Prosecution	0	0	[2,500]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[5,000]
State and Local Antiterrorism Training (SLATT)	0	0	[1,000]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[2,000]
State and Local Assistance Help Desk and Diagnostic Center (E2)	0	0	[1,000]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[2,000]
VALOR Initiative	0	0	[0]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[15,000]
Voter Education on Puerto Rico Plebiscite	0	0	[0]	0	0	[-2,500]	0	0	[2,500]
Byrne Incentive Grants	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	15,000
Campus Public Safety - National Center for Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0	(2,000)	0	0	0
Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
Civil Legal Aid - Competitive Grant (in consult with ATJ)	0	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,000
Community Teams to Reduce the SAK Backlog	0	0	35,000	0	0	0	0	0	35,000
Comprehensive School Safety Initiative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75,000
Court Appointed Special Advocate Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	0	0	0	0	0	(25,000)	0	0	100,000
DNA Backlog	0	0	[0]	0	0	[-117,000]	0	0	[0]
Post-Conviction DNA Testing	0	0	[0]	0	0	[-4,000]	0	0	[0]
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners	0	0	[0]	0	0	[-4,000]	0	0	[0]
Sexual Assault Kit Backlog Reduction	0	0	[20,000]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[20,000]
Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	23,000
Drug Court Program	0	0	0	0	0	(40,500)	0	0	0
Economic, High-tech, Cybercrime Prevention	0	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	15,000
Intellectual Property Enforcement Program	0	0	[2,500]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[2,500]
Emergency Law Enforcement Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indian Country Initiatives	0	0	0	0	0	(30,000)	0	0	0
Indigent Defense Initiative-- Answering Gideon's Call	0	0	5,400	0	0	0	0	0	5,400
John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program	0	0	0	0	0	(2,000)	0	0	0
Justice Reinvestment (Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction)	0	0	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	30,000
Task Force on Federal Corrections	0	0	[0]	0	0	[1,000]	0	0	[0]
Mentally Ill Offender Act Program	0	0	0	0	0	(8,250)	0	0	0
Missing Alzheimer's Patient Alert Program	0	0	0	0	0	(750)	0	0	0
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Initiative	0	0	0	0	0	[-3,500]	0	0	[55,000]
National Criminal Records History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	0	0	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	50,000
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants	0	0	0	0	0	(7,000)	0	0	5,000
National Sex Offender Public Website	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Paul Coverdell Grants	0	0	0	0	0	(12,000)	0	0	0
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,000
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	0	0	0	0	0	(2,000)	0	0	10,500
Problem Solving Courts (Drug, Mental Health, Other) / Problem Solving Justice	0	0	44,000	0	0	0	0	0	44,000
Procedural Justice - Building Community Trust	0	0	9,000	0	0	0	0	0	9,000
Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)	0	0	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	14,000
Second Chance Act/Offender Re-entry	0	0	47,250	0	0	0	0	0	115,000
Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Grants	0	0	[3,000]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[5,000]
Pay for Success (discretionary)	0	0	[27,500]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[30,000]
Pay for Success (Permanent Supportive Housing Model)	0	0	[5,000]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[10,000]
Smart Probation	0	0	[6,000]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[10,000]
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	0	0	0	0	0	(180,000)	0	0	0
Veterans Treatment Courts	0	0	0	0	0	(4,000)	0	0	0
Victims of Trafficking	0	0	0	0	0	(3,750)	0	0	10,500
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction (S&L Gun Crime Prosecution Assistance)	0	0	0	0	0	(3,500)	0	0	5,000
Vision 21	0	0	0	0	0	(12,500)	0	0	0
Total Direct	0	0	217,150	0	0	(355,750)	0	0	1,032,900
Balance Rescission			0			(45,000)			(45,000)
Total Direct with Rescission			217,150			(400,750)			987,900
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			0	
Other FTE:									
LEAP		0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			0	

C. Program Changes by Decision Unit

FY 2015 Program Changes by Decision Unit

Office of Justice Programs

State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increases	Location of Description in Narrative	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance				Total Increases			
		Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount
Byrne Competitive Grants	197	0	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	1,500
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	164	0	0	0	19,000	0	0	0	19,000
Byrne Incentive Grants	189	0	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	15,000
Civil Legal Aid	183	0	0	0	5,000	0	0	0	5,000
Community Teams to Reduce the SAK Backlog	179	0	0	0	35,000	0	0	0	35,000
Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence	114	0	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	15,000
Economic, High-tech, and Cybercrime Prevention	193	0	0	0	5,000	0	0	0	5,000
Indigent Defense Initiative-- Answering Gideon's Call	135	0	0	0	5,400	0	0	0	5,400
Justice Reinvestment (Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction)	197	0	0	0	2,500	0	0	0	2,500
National Criminal Records History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	173	0	0	0	3,500	0	0	0	3,500
Problem Solving Justice	168	0	0	0	44,000	0	0	0	44,000
Procedural Justice - Building Community Trust	131	0	0	0	9,000	0	0	0	9,000
Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)	160	0	0	0	6,000	0	0	0	6,000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	186	0	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	4,000
Second Chance Act/Offender Re-entry	140	0	0	0	47,250	0	0	0	47,250
Total Program Increases		0	0	0	217,150	0	0	0	217,150

Program Offsets	Location of Description in Narrative	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance				Total Offsets			
		Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount
Bulletproof Vest Partnership	206	0	0	0	(22,500)	0	0	0	(22,500)
Campus Public Safety - National Center for Public Safety	206	0	0	0	(2,000)	0	0	0	(2,000)
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	216	0	0	0	(25,000)	0	0	0	(25,000)
Drug Court Program	206	0	0	0	(40,500)	0	0	0	(40,500)
Indian Country Initiatives	206	0	0	0	(30,000)	0	0	0	(30,000)
John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program	206	0	0	0	(2,000)	0	0	0	(2,000)
Mentally Ill Offender Act Program	206	0	0	0	(8,250)	0	0	0	(8,250)
Missing Alzheimer's Patient Alert Program	206	0	0	0	(750)	0	0	0	(750)
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants	213	0	0	0	(7,000)	0	0	0	(7,000)
Paul Coverdell Grants	206	0	0	0	(12,000)	0	0	0	(12,000)
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	210	0	0	0	(2,000)	0	0	0	(2,000)
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	201	0	0	0	(180,000)	0	0	0	(180,000)
Veterans Treatment Courts	206	0	0	0	(4,000)	0	0	0	(4,000)
Victims of Trafficking	219	0	0	0	(3,750)	0	0	0	(3,750)
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction (S&L Gun Crime Prosecution Assistance)	222	0	0	0	(3,500)	0	0	0	(3,500)
Vision 21	206	0	0	0	(12,500)	0	0	0	(12,500)
Total Program Offsets		0	0	0	(355,750)	0	0	0	(355,750)

D. Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective

Resources by Department of Justice Strategic Goal/Objective

Office of Justice Programs
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
(Dollars in Thousands)

Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective	2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequester		2014 Enacted		2015 Current Services		2015 Increases		2015 Offsets		2015 Total Request	
	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount
Goal 2 Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and enforce Federal Law												
2.1 Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers	0	41,380	0	134,500	0	134,500	0	19,000	0	(28,000)	0	125,500
2.2 Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations and uphold the rights of, and improve services to America's crime victims	0	31,003	0	46,500	0	46,500	0	15,000	0	(17,000)	0	44,500
2.3 Disrupt and dismantle major drug trafficking organizations to combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs	0	45,126	0	47,500	0	47,500	0	0	0	(40,500)	0	7,000
2.4 Investigate and prosecute corruption, economic crimes, and transnational organized crime	0	8,369	0	10,000	0	10,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	15,000
2.5 Promote and protect American civil rights by preventing and prosecuting discriminatory practices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.6 Protect the federal fisc and defend the interests of the United States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Goal 2	0	125,878	0	238,500	0	238,500	0	39,000	0	(85,500)	0	192,000
Goal 3 Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal and International Levels.												
3.1 Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders, through innovative leadership and programs	0	934,590	0	791,250	0	791,250	0	74,400	0	(238,250)	0	627,400
3.2 Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings by anticipating, deterring, and investigating threats of violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.3 Provide safe, secure, humane, and cost effective confinement and transportation of federal detainees and inmates	0	0	0	107,750	0	107,750	0	53,750	0	(2,000)	0	159,500
3.4 Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society	0	0	0	4,000	0	4,000	0	50,000	0	0	0	54,000
3.8 Strengthen the government-to-government relationship between tribes and the United States, improve public safety in Indian Country, and honor treaty and trust responsibilities through consistent, coordinated policies, activities, and litigation	0	0		30,000	0	30,000	0	0	0	(30,000)	0	0
Subtotal, Goal 3	0	934,590	0	933,000	0	933,000	0	178,150	0	(270,250)	0	840,900
TOTAL	0	1,060,468	0	1,171,500	0	1,171,500	0	217,150	0	(355,750)	0	1,032,900

Note: Excludes Balance Rescission and/or Supplemental Appropriations.

F. Crosswalk of 2013 Availability

Crosswalk of 2013 Availability
Office of Justice Programs
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Appropriation Enacted w/o Balance Rescission ¹			Balance Rescission			Sequester	Reprogramming/ Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/ Refunds	2013 Actual		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount
Adam Walsh Act	0	0	19,585	0	0	(682)	(987)	0	0	(372)	554	682	0	0	18,781
Border Initiatives	0	0	4,896	0	0	0	(247)	0	0	(93)	0	0	0	0	4,556
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	0	0	21,054	0	0	0	(1,062)	0	0	(400)	(1,949)	12,498	0	0	28,672
NIST Transfer	0	0	[1,469]	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1,469)	0	0	0	0	[0]
Byrne Competitive Grants	0	0	18,606	0	0	(453)	(938)	0	0	(353)	29	428	0	0	17,319
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	0	0	17,627	0	0	0	(889)	0	0	(335)	0	0	0	0	16,403
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants	0	0	384,282	0	0	(4,107)	(19,375)	0	0	(6,908)	9,964	4,977	0	0	368,604
State and Local Antiterrorism Training (SLATT)	0	0	[1,959]	0	0	0	(99)	0	0	(37)	0	0	0	0	[1,823]
Research on Domestic Radicalization	0	0	[3,917]	0	0	0	(197)	0	0	(74)	61	0	0	0	[3,706]
Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction	0	0	[5,876]	0	0	0	(296)	0	0	(112)	(0)	0	0	0	[5,468]
State and Local Assistance Help Desk and Diagnostic Center (E2I)	0	0	[3,917]	0	0	(690)	(197)	0	0	(74)	0	690	0	0	[3,646]
VALOR Initiative	0	0	[4,896]	0	0	0	(247)	0	0	(93)	100	0	0	0	[4,656]
Campus Public Safety	0	0	2,693	0	0	0	(136)	0	0	(51)	0	0	0	0	2,506
Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program	0	0	2,938	0	0	(106)	(148)	0	0	(10)	0	106	0	0	2,736
JFAA/Wrongful Prosecution Review	0	0	[0]	0	0	(23)	0	0	0	(46)	1	25	0	0	[-44]
Court Appointed Special Advocate Program	0	0	5,876	0	0	0	(296)	0	0	(112)	0	0	0	0	5,468
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	0	0	122,408	0	0	(2,846)	(6,172)	0	0	0	107	2,846	0	0	114,019
DNA Backlog	0	0	[114,574]	0	0	0	(5,777)	0	0	(2,176)	0	0	0	0	[106,621]
Post-Conviction DNA Testing	0	0	[3,917]	0	0	(0)	(197)	0	0	(74)	0	0	0	0	[3,646]
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners	0	0	[3,917]	0	0	0	(197)	0	0	(74)	0	0	0	0	[3,646]
Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence	0	0	12,730	0	0	0	(643)	0	0	(242)	0	0	0	0	11,846
Drug Court Program	0	0	40,150	0	0	(1,320)	(2,024)	0	0	(763)	1,040	1,320	0	0	38,403
Economic, High-Tech, Cybercrime Prevention	0	0	8,813	0	0	(137)	(444)	0	0	(99)	153	257	0	0	8,476
Intellectual Property Enforcement Program	0	0	[3,623]	0	0	0	0	0	0	(69)	0	0	0	0	[3,554]
Emergency Law Enforcement Assistance	0	0	3,427	0	0	0	(173)	0	0	(65)	0	0	0	0	3,189
Indian Country Initiatives	0	0	37,212	0	0	(1,575)	(1,876)	0	0	(107)	(6)	1,575	0	0	35,224
John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program	0	0	3,917	0	0	(312)	(197)	0	0	(74)	0	312	0	0	3,646
Mentally Ill Offender Act Program	0	0	8,813	0	0	(1,364)	(444)	0	0	(167)	0	1,364	0	0	8,202
Missing Alzheimer's Patient Alert Program	0	0	979	0	0	(0)	(49)	0	0	(19)	0	0	0	0	912
National Criminal Records History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	0	0	5,876	0	0	(165)	(296)	0	0	(112)	0	221	0	0	5,524
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants	0	0	11,751	0	0	(2)	(592)	0	0	(223)	0	2	0	0	10,936
National Sex Offender Public Website	0	0	979	0	0	0	(49)	0	0	(19)	0	0	0	0	912
Paul Coverdell Grants	0	0	11,751	0	0	(681)	(593)	0	0	(223)	(0)	692	0	0	10,946
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	0	0	6,855	0	0	(49)	(347)	0	0	(130)	0	49	0	0	6,378
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	0	0	12,241	0	0	(555)	(617)	0	0	(232)	445	555	0	0	11,837
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	0	0	12,241	0	0	(115)	(617)	0	0	(232)	621	115	0	0	12,012
Second Chance Act/Offender Reentry	0	0	67,325	0	0	(1,068)	(3,394)	0	0	(1,186)	9,289	4,879	0	0	75,752
Smart Probation	0	0	[4,896]	0	0	0	(247)	0	0	(93)	0	0	0	0	[4,896]
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	0	0	249,713	0	0	(1,430)	(12,590)	0	0	(4,742)	0	1,430	0	0	232,381
Veterans Treatment Courts	0	0	3,917	0	0	0	(197)	0	0	(74)	0	0	0	0	3,646
Victims of Trafficking	0	0	13,220	0	0	(1,007)	(667)	0	0	(251)	558	1,007	0	0	12,860
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction	0	0	4,896	0	0	(250)	(247)	0	0	(93)	266	0	0	0	4,572
Byrne Formula Grants	0	0	0	0	0	(58)	0	0	0	0	0	58	0	0	0
Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG)	0	0	0	0	0	(5)	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Local Law Enforcement Block Grants (LLEBG)	0	0	0	0	0	(307)	0	0	0	0	0	307	0	0	1
Southwest Border	0	0	0	0	0	(14,225)	0	0	0	0	2,006	16,256	0	0	4,036

F. Crosswalk of 2013 Availability

Crosswalk of 2013 Availability
Office of Justice Programs
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Appropriation Enacted w/o Balance Rescission ¹			Balance Rescission			Sequester Amount	Reprogramming/ Transfers			Carryover Amount	Recoveries/ Refunds Amount	2013 Actual		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount		Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount			Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount
Safe Start	0	0	0	0	0	(43)	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	0
Safe Havens for Children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	0	0	59
National Stalker and Domestic Violence Reduction Program	0	0	0	0	0	(10)	0	0	0	0	996	10	0	0	996
Sex Offender Mgmt. Training Program to Assist Probation and Parole Officers	0	0	0	0	0	(309)	0	0	0	0	(0)	0	0	0	(309)
Byrne S&L Justice Improvement Discretionary Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,948	6,990	0	0	8,938
Violent Offender Incarceration	0	0	0	0	0	(144)	0	0	0	0	(598)	144	0	0	(598)
STOP Earmark for Violence Against Women Research Agenda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	27
STOP/Law Enforcement & Prosecution (Formula)-OVW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	15
NIJ Research and Evaluation Violence Against Women	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	46
Violence Against Women in Indian Country	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,048	0	0	0	1,048
National Offender Reentry	0	0	0	0	0	(172)	0	0	0	0	15	172	0	0	15
JAG - SORNA Penalty	0	0	0	0	0	(88)	0	0	0	0	0	1,864	0	0	1,776
OVW Undistributed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(124)	21	0	0	(103)
Rescission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Programs	0	0	0	0	0	(37)	0	0	0	0	84	37	0	0	84
Total Direct	0	0	1,116.774	0	0	(34,331)	(56,306)	0	0	(22,078)	26,755	61,932	0	0	1,092,747
Reimbursable FTE		0			0				0						0
Total Direct and Reims. FTE		0			0				0						0
Other FTE:															
LEAP		0			0				0						0
Overtime		0			0				0						0
Grand Total, FTE		0			0				0						0

Footnotes:

1) The 2013 Enacted appropriation includes the 2 across-the-board rescissions of 1.877% and 0.2%

Reprogramming/Transfers

Transfers are \$22.1M.

Carryover:

Carryover is \$26.8M.

Recoveries/Refunds:

Recoveries are \$46.8 and Refunds are \$15.1M for a total of \$61.9M as of September 2013.

G. Crosswalk of 2014 Availability

Crosswalk of 2014 Availability
Office of Justice Programs
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2014 Enacted			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/R efunds	2014 Availability		
	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount
Adam Walsh Act	0	0	20,000	0	0	0	113	35	0	0	20,148
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	0	0	22,500	0	0	0	10,475	0	0	0	32,975
NIST Transfer	0	0	[1,500]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[1,500]
Byrne Competitive Grants	0	0	13,500	0	0	0	5	1,569	0	0	15,074
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	0	0	10,500	0	0	0	(0)	0	0	0	10,500
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants	0	0	376,000	0	0	0	1,098	0	0	0	377,098
State and Local Antiterrorism Training (SLATT)	0	0	[1,000]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[1,000]
Research on Domestic Radicalization	0	0	[4,000]	0	0	0	271	0	0	0	[4,271]
Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction	0	0	[0]	0	0	0	(0)	0	0	0	[0]
State and Local Assistance Help Desk and Diagnostic Center (E2I)	0	0	[1,000]	0	0	0	860	0	0	0	[1,860]
VALOR Initiative	0	0	[15,000]	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	[15,100]
Smart Policing	0	0	[5,000]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[5,000]
Smart Prosecution	0	0	[2,500]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[2,500]
Voter Education on Puerto Rico Plebiscite	0	0	[2,500]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[2,500]
Campus Public Safety	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	142	0	0	2,142
JFAA/Wrongful Prosecution Review	0	0	[0]	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	[2]
Comprehensive School Safety Initiative	0	0	75,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75,000
Pilot Grants	0	0	[50,000]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[50,000]
Research and Evaluation	0	0	[25,000]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[25,000]
Court Appointed Special Advocate Program	0	0	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	0	0	125,000	0	0	0	969	988	0	0	126,957
DNA Backlog	0	0	[117,000]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[117,000]
Post-Conviction DNA Testing	0	0	[4,000]	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	[4,008]
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners	0	0	[4,000]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[4,000]
Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence	0	0	8,000	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8,001
Drug Court Program	0	0	40,500	0	0	0	50	593	0	0	41,143
Economic, High-Tech, Cybercrime Prevention	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	(0)	7	0	0	10,007
Emergency Law Enforcement Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,011	0	0	0	1,011
Indian Country Initiatives	0	0	30,000	0	0	0	22	97	0	0	30,119
John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	10	25	0	0	2,035
Justice Reinvestment/Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction	0	0	27,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,500
Task Force on Federal Corrections	0	0	[1,000]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[1,000]
Mentally Ill Offender Act Program	0	0	8,250	0	0	0	0	276	0	0	8,526
Missing Alzheimer's Patient Alert Program	0	0	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	750
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Initiative	0	0	58,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58,500
National Sex Offender Public Website	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1,002
Paul Coverdell Grants	0	0	12,000	0	0	0	170	109	0	0	12,280
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	0	0	7,000	0	0	0	217	35	0	0	7,252
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	0	0	12,500	0	0	0	103	0	0	0	12,603
Project Hawaii Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	50	114	0	0	10,164

G. Crosswalk of 2014 Availability

Crosswalk of 2014 Availability
Office of Justice Programs
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2014 Enacted			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/Refunds	2014 Availability		
	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount
Second Chance Act/Offender Reentry	0	0	67,750	0	0	0	6,113	525	0	0	74,388
Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Grants	0	0	[2,000]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[2,000]
Pay for Success (discretionary)	0	0	[2,500]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[2,500]
Pay for Success (Permanent Supportive Housing Model)	0	0	[5,000]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[5,000]
Smart Probation	0	0	[6,000]	0	0	0	300	0	0	0	[6,000]
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	0	0	180,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180,000
Veterans Treatment Courts	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000
Victims of Trafficking	0	0	14,250	0	0	0	360	3	0	0	14,613
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction	0	0	8,500	0	0	0	1	796	0	0	9,297
Vision 21	0	0	12,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,500
Gang Prevention-COPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	280	0	0	280
Local Law Enforcement Block Grants(LLEBG)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	205	0	0	205
Southwest Border	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,080	265	0	0	2,345
Truth in Sentencing	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	0	0	0	82
National Stalker and Domestic Violence Reduction Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	996	0	0	0	996
Sex Offender Mgmt. Training Program to Assist Probation and Parole Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0)	127	0	0	127
Byrne S&L Justice Improvement Discretionary Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,901	660	0	0	5,561
STOP Earmark for Violence Against Women Research Agenda	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	1	0	0	27
STOP Training and Technical Assistance-OVW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	14
STOP Violence on College Campuses-OVW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	34
NIJ Research and Evaluation Violence Against Women	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	46
Violence Against Women in Indian Country	0	0	0	0	0	0	709	0	0	0	709
National Offender Reentry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	231	0	0	231
Other Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	407	135	0	0	542
Total Direct	0	0	1,171,500	0	0	0	31,559	7,266	0	0	1,210,325
Balance Rescission			(45,000)								(45,000)
Total Direct with Rescission			1,126,500								1,165,325
Reimbursable FTE		0			0		0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0		0			0	
Other FTE:											
LEAP		0			0		0			0	
Overtime		0			0		0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0		0			0	

Reprogramming/Transfers

Carryover:

Carryover is \$31.5M.

Recoveries/Refunds:

Direct Recoveries are \$7.2M as of December 2013.

H. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Office of Justice Programs
 State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	2013 Actual			2014 Planned			2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
CDC	0	0	291	0	0	291	0	0	291	0	0	0
Department of Education	0	0	455	0	0	455	0	0	455	0	0	0
FBI	0	0	110	0	0	110	0	0	110	0	0	0
Office of Director of National Intelligence/ISE	0	0	1,800	0	0	1,800	0	0	1,800	0	0	0
Various Agencies	0	0	28,653	0	0	10,344	0	0	10,344	0	0	0
Budgetary Resources	0	0	31,309	0	0	13,000	0	0	13,000	0	0	0

Obligations by Program Activity	2013 Actual			2014 Planned			2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
Byrne Competitive Grants - Active Shooter Training	0	0	110	0	0	110	0	0	110	0	0	0
Byrne Competitive Grants	0	0	2,255	0	0	2,255	0	0	2,255	0	0	0
Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence	0	0	291	0	0	291	0	0	291	0	0	0
Other Programs	0	0	28,653	0	0	10,344	0	0	10,344	0	0	0
Budgetary Resources	0	0	31,309	0	0	13,000	0	0	13,000	0	0	0

J. Financial Analysis of Program Changes

Financial Analysis of Program Changes

Office of Justice Programs
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
(Dollars in Thousands)

	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance													
	Increase		Increase		Increase		Increase		Increase		Increase		Increase	
	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		(1)		(12)		(10)		(3)		(23)		(10)		(3)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		28		351		277		92		646		277		92
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		1		13		10		3		24		10		3
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		128		1,625		1,283		428		2,993		1,283		428
26.0 Supplies and Materials		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		1,344		17,024		13,440		4,480		31,359		13,440		4,480
Total Program Change Requests	0	1,500	0	19,000	0	15,000	0	5,000	0	35,000	0	15,000	0	5,000

	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance													
	Increase		Increase		Increase		Increase		Increase		Increase		Increase	
	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		0		0		0		1		0		0		0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		(4)		(2)		(2)		(29)		(6)		(4)		(3)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		100		46		65		812		166		111		74
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		4		2		2		30		6		4		3
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		462		214		299		3,762		770		513		342
26.0 Supplies and Materials		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		4,838		2,240		3,136		39,423		8,064		5,376		3,584
Total Program Change Requests	0	5,400	0	2,500	0	3,500	0	44,000	0	9,000	0	6,000	0	4,000

	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance													
	Increase		Offset		Offset		Offset		Offset		Offset		Offset	
	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		1		(0)		(0)		(0)		(1)		(0)		(0)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		(31)		15		1		16		26		20		1
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		872		(415)		(37)		(462)		(748)		(554)		(37)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		33		(15)		(1)		(17)		(28)		(21)		(1)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		4,040		(1,924)		(171)		(2,138)		(3,463)		(2,565)		(171)
26.0 Supplies and Materials		0		(0)		(0)		(0)		(0)		(0)		(0)
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		42,335		(20,160)		(1,792)		(22,399)		(36,287)		(26,879)		(1,792)
Total Program Change Requests	0	47,250	0	(22,500)	0	(2,000)	0	(25,000)	0	(40,500)	0	(30,000)	0	(2,000)

J. Financial Analysis of Program Changes

Financial Analysis of Program Changes

Office of Justice Programs
 State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Grades	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance													
	Offset		Offset		Offset		Offset		Offset		Offset		Offset	
	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		(0)		(0)		0		(0)		(0)		(0)		(3)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		5		0		(5)		8		8		1		118
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		(152)		(14)		(129)		(231)		(222)		(37)		(3,323)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		(6)		(1)		(5)		(9)		(8)		(1)		(124)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		(705)		(64)		(599)		(1,069)		(1,026)		(171)		(15,392)
26.0 Supplies and Materials		(0)		(0)		0		(0)		(0)		(0)		(1)
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		(7,392)		(672)		(6,262)		(11,200)		(10,752)		(1,792)		(161,276)
Total Program Change Requests	0	(8,250)	0	(750)	0	(7,000)	0	(12,500)	0	(12,000)	0	(2,000)	0	(180,000)

Grades	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance							
	Offset		Offset		Offset		Total Program Changes	
	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount		
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		(0)		(0)		(0)		(2)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		3		2		2		81
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		(74)		(69)		(65)		(2,558)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		(3)		(3)		(2)		(96)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		(342)		(321)		(299)		(11,852)
26.0 Supplies and Materials		(0)		(0)		(0)		(0)
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		(3,584)		(3,360)		(3,136)		(124,173)
Total Program Change Requests	0	(4,000)	0	(3,750)	0	(3,500)	0	(138,600)

K. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Office of Justice Programs
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	2013 Actual		2014 Availability		2015 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Overtime</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Other Compensation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Object Classes								
12.0 Personnel Benefits		0		0		0		0
13.0 Benefits for former personnel		0		0		0		0
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		15		16		14		(2)
22.0 Transportation of Things		0		0		0		0
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		0		0		0		0
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		0		0		0		0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges		0		0		0		0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		(694)		(750)		(661)		89
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		19,590		21,161		18,658		(2,503)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		730		789		695		(94)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		90,742		98,020		86,423		(11,597)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities		0		0		0		0
25.5 Research and Development Contracts		0		0		0		0
25.6 Medical Care		0		0		0		0
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment		0		0		0		0
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons		0		0		0		0
26.0 Supplies and Materials		3		3		3		(0)
31.0 Equipment		0		0		0		0
32.0 Land and Structures		0		0		0		0
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		950,801		1,091,086		927,768		(163,318)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities		0		0		0		0
Total Obligations		1,061,187		1,210,325		1,032,900		(177,425)
Unobligated Balance, Start-of-Year		(26,755)		(31,559)		0		31,559
Transfers/Reprogramming		22,078		0		0		0
Recoveries/Refunds		(61,932)		0		0		0
Balance Rescissions		34,331		(7,266)		0		7,266
Unobligated End-of-Year		31,559		0		0		0
Unobligated End-of-Year, Expiring		0		0		0		0
Total Direct Requirements	0	1,060,468	0	1,171,500	0	1,032,900	0	(138,600)
Balance Rescission				(45,000)		(45,000)		
Total Direct Requirements with Balance Rescission				1,126,500		987,900		
Reimbursable FTE								
Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0		0		0	
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA (Reimbursable)		0		0		0		0
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources - DHS Security (Reimbursable)		0		0		0		0

B. Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements

Office of Justice Programs

Juvenile Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2015 Request		
	Direct Positions	FTE	Amount
2013 Enacted	0	0	279,500
2013 Rescissions (1.877% & 0.2%)			(5,795)
2013 Sequester			(12,755)
2013 Balance Rescission			(5,258)
Transfers to Research, Evaluation, and Statistics for RES 2% set-aside			(5,219)
Total 2013 Enacted (with Rescissions and Sequester)	0	0	250,473
2014 Enacted	0	0	254,500
2014 Balance Rescission	0	0	(10,000)
Total 2014 Enacted (with Balance Rescission)	0	0	244,500
Technical Adjustments			
Restoration of FY 2014 Balance Rescission	0	0	10,000
Total Technical Adjustments	0	0	10,000
Total Technical and Base Adjustments	0	0	10,000
2015 Current Services	0	0	254,500
Program Changes			
Increases:			
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	0	0	12,500
Delinquency Prevention Program (formerly Title V: Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants)	0	0	27,000
Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	0	0	1,000
Indigent Defense Initiative-- Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program	0	0	5,400
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program	0	0	30,000
Juvenile Justice Realignment Incentive Grants	0	0	10,000
National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	0	0	3,000
Subtotal, Increases	0	0	88,900
Offsets:			
Part B: Formula Grants	0	0	(5,500)
VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	0	0	(8,000)
Youth Mentoring	0	0	(30,500)
Subtotal, Offsets	0	0	(44,000)
Total Program Changes	0	0	44,900
2015 Total Request	0	0	299,400
2015 Balance Rescission			(10,000)
2015 Total Request (with Balance Rescission)	0	0	289,400
2014 - 2015 Total Change	0	0	44,900

B. Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements

Office of Justice Programs

Juvenile Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequester			2014 Enacted			2015 Technical and Base Adjustments			2015 Current Services		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	0	0	1,400	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	1,500
Children of Incarcerated Parents (COIP) Web Portal	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	500
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	0	0	10,270	0	0	5,500	0	0	0	0	0	5,500
Delinquency Prevention Program (formerly Title V: Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants)	0	0	18,673	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	15,000
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws	0	0	[4,668]	0	0	[2,500]	0	0	0	0	0	[2,500]
Gang Prevention/Gang and Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Initiatives	0	0	[4,668]	0	0	[2,500]	0	0	0	0	0	[2,500]
Education Collaboration Assistance	0	0	[0]	0	0	[5,000]	0	0	0	0	0	[5,000]
Tribal Youth Program	0	0	[9,336]	0	0	[5,000]	0	0	0	0	0	[5,000]
Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program	0	0	23,341	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missing and Exploited Children	0	0	62,553	0	0	67,000	0	0	0	0	0	67,000
National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	0	0	1,867	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Part B: Formula Grants	0	0	41,080	0	0	55,500	0	0	0	0	0	55,500
Emergency Planning - Juvenile Detention Facilities	0	0	[467]	0	0	[500]	0	0	0	0	0	[500]
JABG Activities	0	0	[0]	0	0	[10,000]	0	0	0	0	0	[10,000]
VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	0	0	17,739	0	0	19,000	0	0	0	0	0	19,000
Youth Mentoring	0	0	84,027	0	0	88,500	0	0	0	0	0	88,500
Total Direct	0	0	260,950	0	0	254,500	0	0	0	0	0	254,500
Balance Rescission			(8,000)			(10,000)			10,000			0
Transfers			(5,219)									
Total Direct with Rescission			247,731			244,500			10,000			254,500
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			0			0	
Other FTE:												
LEAP		0			0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			0			0	

B. Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements

Office of Justice Programs

Juvenile Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2015 Increases			2015 Offsets			2015 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500
Children of Incarcerated Parents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	0	0	12,500	0	0	0	0	0	18,000
Delinquency Prevention Program (formerly Title V: Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants)	0	0	27,000	0	0	0	0	0	42,000
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws	0	0	[0]	0	0	[-2,500]	0	0	[0]
Gang Prevention/Gang and Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Initiatives	0	0	[0]	0	0	[-2,500]	0	0	[0]
Education Collaboration Assistance	0	0	[5,0000]	0	0	[0]	0	0	[10,000]
Tribal Youth Program	0	0	[0]	0	0	[-5,000]	0	0	[0]
Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
Indigent Defense Initiative-- Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program	0	0	5,400	0	0	0	0	0	5,400
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program	0	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	30,000
Juvenile Justice Realignment Incentive Grants	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
Missing and Exploited Children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67,000
National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,000
Part B: Formula Grants	0	0	0	0	0	(5,500)	0	0	50,000
Emergency Planning - Juvenile Detention Facilities	0	0	[0]	0	0	[-500]	0	0	[0]
JABG Activities	0	0	[0]	0	0	[-10,000]	0	0	[0]
VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	0	0	0	0	0	(8,000)	0	0	11,000
Youth Mentoring	0	0	0	0	0	(30,500)	0	0	58,000
Total Direct	0	0	88,900	0	0	(44,000)	0	0	299,400
Balance Rescission			0			(10,000)			(10,000)
Total Direct with Rescission			88,900			(54,000)			289,400
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			0	
Other FTE:									
LEAP		0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			0	

C. Program Changes by Decision Unit

FY 2015 Program Changes by Decision Unit

Office of Justice Programs

Juvenile Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increases	Location of Description in Narrative	Juvenile Justice Programs				Total Increases			
		Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	119	0	0	0	12,500	0	0	0	12,500
Delinquency Prevention Program (formerly Title V: Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants)	106	0	0	0	27,000	0	0	0	27,000
Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	197	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
Indigent Defense Initiative-- Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program	123	0	0	0	5,400	0	0	0	5,400
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program	110	0	0	0	30,000	0	0	0	30,000
Juvenile Justice Realignment Incentive Grants	128	0	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	10,000
National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	197	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	3,000
Total Program Increases		0	0	0	88,900	0	0	0	88,900

Program Offsets	Location of Description in Narrative	Juvenile Justice Programs				Total Offsets			
		Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount
Part B: Formula Grants	225	0	0	0	(5,500)	0	0	0	(5,500)
VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	228	0	0	0	(8,000)	0	0	0	(8,000)
Youth Mentoring	231	0	0	0	(30,500)	0	0	0	(30,500)
Total Program Offsets		0	0	0	(44,000)	0	0	0	(44,000)

D. Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective

Resources by Department of Justice Strategic Goal/Objective

Office of Justice Programs

Juvenile Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective	2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequester		2014 Enacted		2015 Current Services		2015 Increases		2015 Offsets		2015 Total Request	
	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount
Goal 2 Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and enforce Federal Law												
2.1 Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers	0	35,478	0	7,500	0	7,500	0	56,500	0	0	0	64,000
2.2 Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations and uphold the rights of, and improve services to America's crime victims	0	184,392	0	191,500	0	191,500	0	27,000	0	-38,500	0	180,000
Subtotal, Goal 2	0	219,870	0	199,000	0	199,000	0	83,500	0	-38,500	0	244,000
Goal 3 Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal and International Levels.												
3.1 Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders, through innovative leadership and programs	0	41,080	0	55,500	0	55,500	0	5,400	0	-5,500	0	55,400
Subtotal, Goal 3	0	41,080	0	55,500	0	55,500	0	5,400	0	(5,500)	0	55,400
TOTAL	0	260,950	0	254,500	0	254,500	0	88,900	0	(44,000)	0	299,400

Note: Excludes Balance Rescission and/or Supplemental Appropriations.

F. Crosswalk of 2013 Availability

Crosswalk of 2013 Availability

Office of Justice Programs

Juvenile Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Appropriation Enacted w/o Balance Rescission ¹			Balance Rescission Amount	Sequester Amount	Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover Amount	Recoveries/Refunds Amount	2013 Actual		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount			Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount			Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	0	0	1,469	0	(68)	0	0	(28)	1	0	0	0	1,374
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	0	0	10,772	0	(502)	0	0	(205)	0	0	0	0	10,065
Delinquency Prevention Program (formerly Title V: Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants)	0	0	19,585	(1,361)	(913)	0	0	(373)	365	1,343	0	0	18,646
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws	0	0	[4,896]	(635)	0	0	0	(93)	137	635	0	0	[4,939]
Gang Prevention/Gang and Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Initiatives	0	0	[4,896]	(179)	0	0	0	(93)	210	179	0	0	[5,013]
Tribal Youth Program	0	0	[9,793]	(547)	0	0	0	(187)	18	529	0	0	[9,606]
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program	0	0	24,482	(795)	(1,141)	0	0	(467)	(532)	1,216	0	0	22,763
Missing and Exploited Children National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	0	0	65,611	0	(3,058)	0	0	(1,251)	0	0	0	0	61,302
Part B: Formula Grants	0	0	43,088	(544)	(2,008)	0	0	(822)	258	527	0	0	40,500
Emergency Planning - Juvenile Detention Facilities	0	0	[490]	0	0	0	0	(9)	0	0	0	0	[481]
VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	0	0	18,605	(17)	(867)	0	0	(355)	0	17	0	0	17,383
Youth Mentoring	0	0	88,134	(510)	(4,107)	0	0	(1,681)	32	510	0	0	82,379
Other Programs	0	0	0	(2,031)	0	0	0	0	2,468	2,801	0	0	3,238
Total Direct	0	0	273,705	(5,258)	(12,755)	0	0	(5,219)	2,592	6,414	0	0	259,479
Reimbursable FTE		0					0		0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0					0		0			0	
Other FTE:													
LEAP		0					0					0	
Overtime		0					0					0	
Grand Total, FTE		0					0					0	

Footnotes:

1) The 2013 Enacted appropriation includes the 2 across-the-board rescissions of 1.877% and 0.2%

Reprogramming/Transfers

Transfers are the 2% RES set-aside

Carryover:

\$2.6M is direct carryover as of September 30, 2013.

Recoveries/Refunds:

\$6.4M for recoveries/refunds as of September 30, 2013.

Enacted Rescissions: \$5.3M unobligated balance rescission as required by P.L. 113-76.

Crosswalk of 2014 Availability

Office of Justice Programs
 Juvenile Justice Programs
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2014 Enacted			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/Refunds	2014 Availability		
	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1,501
Children of Incarcerated Parents (COIP) Web Portal	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	0	0	5,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,500
Delinquency Prevention Program (formerly Title V: Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants)	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws	0	0	[2,500]	0	0	0	46	276	0	0	[2,500]
Gang Prevention/Gang and Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Initiatives	0	0	[2,500]	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	[2,500]
Education Collaboration Assistance	0	0	[5,000]	0	0	0	0	52	0	0	[5,000]
Tribal Youth Program	0	0	[5,000]	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	[5,000]
Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	291	0	0	291
Missing and Exploited Children	0	0	67,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67,000
National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Part B: Formula Grants	0	0	55,500	0	0	0	65	29	0	0	55,594
Emergency Planning - Juvenile Detention Facilities	0	0	[500]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[500]
JABG Activities	0	0	[10,000]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[10,000]
VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	0	0	19,000	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	19,001
Youth Mentoring	0	0	88,500	0	0	0	32	142	0	0	88,674
Other Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,299	353	0	0	1,652
Total Direct	0	0	254,500	0	0	0	1,494	1,169	0	0	257,163
Balance Rescission			(10,000)								(10,000)
Total Direct with Rescission			244,500								247,163
Reimbursable FTE		0			0		0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0		1,494			0	
Other FTE:											
LEAP		0			0		0			0	
Overtime		0			0		0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0		1,494			0	

Reprogramming/Transfers

Carryover:

\$1.5M is direct carryover as of December 2013.

Recoveries/Refunds:

\$1.2M for recoveries/refunds as of December 2013.

H. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Office of Justice Programs

Juvenile Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	2013 Actual			2014 Planned			2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
Department of Health and Human Services	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	0
U.S. Secret Service	0	0	6,572	0	0	6,824	0	0	6,824	0	0	0
Department of Education	0	0	1,893	0	0	2,146	0	0	2,146	0	0	0
Budgetary Resources	0	0	8,495	0	0	9,000	0	0	9,000	0	0	0

Obligations by Program Activity	2013 Actual			2014 Planned			2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel & Practitioners	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	0
Missing and Exploited Children	0	0	6,572	0	0	6,824	0	0	6,824	0	0	0
National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	0	0	1,893	0	0	2,146	0	0	2,146	0	0	0
Budgetary Resources	0	0	8,495	0	0	9,000	0	0	9,000	0	0	0

J. Financial Analysis of Program Changes

Financial Analysis of Program Changes

Office of Justice Programs

Juvenile Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Juvenile Justice Programs											
	Increase		Increase		Increase		Increase		Increase		Increase	
	Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative		Delinquency Prevention Program		Girls in the Juvenile Justice System		Indigent Defense Initiative-- Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program		Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program		Juvenile Justice Realignment Incentive Grants	
	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		2		4		0		1		4		1
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		246		532		20		106		592		197
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		35		76		3		15		84		28
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		1,144		2,470		91		494		2,744		915
25.5 Research and Development Contracts		0		0		0		0		0		0
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment		0		0		0		0		0		0
26.0 Supplies and Materials		0		0		0		0		0		0
31.0 Equipment		0		0		0		0		0		0
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		11,073		23,918		886		4,784		26,576		8,859
Total Program Change Requests	0	12,500	0	27,000	0	1,000	0	5,400	0	30,000	0	10,000

	Juvenile Justice Programs									
	Increase		Offset		Offset		Offset		Total Program Changes	
	National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention		Part B: Formula Grants		VCCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program		Youth Mentoring			
	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		0		(1)		(1)		(4)		6
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		59		(109)		(158)		(601)		884
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		8		(15)		(22)		(86)		126
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		275		(503)		(732)		(2,790)		4,108
25.5 Research and Development Contracts		0		0		0		0		0
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment		0		0		0		0		0
26.0 Supplies and Materials		0		0		0		0		0
31.0 Equipment		0		0		0		0		0
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		2,658		(4,872)		(7,087)		(27,019)		39,776
Total Program Change Requests	0	3,000	0	(5,500)	0	(8,000)	0	(30,500)	0	44,900

K. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Office of Justice Programs

Juvenile Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	2013 Actual		2014 Availability		2015 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Overtime</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Other Compensation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Object Classes								
12.0 Personnel Benefits		0		0		0		0
13.0 Benefits for former personnel		0		0		0		0
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		0		0		0		0
22.0 Transportation of Things		0		0		0		0
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		0		0		0		0
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		0		0		0		0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges		0		0		0		0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		34		34		40		6
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		5,087		5,018		5,904		886
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		723		714		839		125
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		23,602		23,283		27,391		4,108
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities		0		0		0		0
25.5 Research and Development Contracts		0		0		0		0
25.6 Medical Care		0		0		0		0
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment		0		0		0		0
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons		0		0		0		0
26.0 Supplies and Materials		2		2		2		0
31.0 Equipment		0		0		0		0
32.0 Land and Structures		0		0		0		0
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		228,537		228,112		265,224		37,112
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities		0		0		0		0
Total Obligations		257,985		257,163		299,400		42,237
Subtract - Unobligated Balance, Start-of-Year		(2,592)		(1,494)		0		1,494
Subtract - Transfers/Reprogramming		5,219		0		0		0
Subtract - Recoveries/Refunds		(6,414)		(1,169)		0		1,169
Subtract - Balance Rescission		5,258		0		0		0
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Available		1,494		0		0		0
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Expiring		0		0		0		0
Total Direct Requirements	0	260,950	0	254,500	0	299,400	0	44,900
Balance Rescission				(10,000)		(10,000)		
Total Direct Requirements with Balance Rescission				244,500		289,400		
Reimbursable FTE								
Full-Time Permanent	0		0		0		0	
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA (Reimbursable)		0		0		0		0
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources - DHS Security (Reimbursable)		0		0		0		0

B. Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements

Office of Justice Programs
 Public Safety Officers Benefits
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2015 Request		
	Direct Positions	FTE	Amount
2013 Enacted	0	0	78,300
2013 Rescissions (1.877% & 0.2%)			(338)
2013 Sequester			(51)
2013 Balance Rescission			0
Total 2013 Enacted (with Rescissions and Sequester)	0	0	77,911
2014 Enacted	0	0	97,300
2014 Mandatory Sequester	0	0	(72)
Total 2014 Enacted (with Balance Rescission)	0	0	97,228
Other Adjustments			72
Total Technical and Base Adjustments			72
2015 Current Services	0	0	97,228
2015 Total Request	0	0	97,300
2015 Balance Rescission			0
2015 Total Request (with Balance Rescission)	0	0	97,300
2014 - 2015 Total Change	0	0	0

B. Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements

Office of Justice Programs
Public Safety Officers Benefits
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequester			2014 Enacted			2015 Technical and Base Adjustments			2015 Current Services		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
PSOB Death Benefits (Mandatory)	0	0	15,962	0	0	16,300	0	0	0	0	0	16,300
PSOB Disability and Education Benefits (Discretionary)	0	0	61,949	0	0	80,928	0	0	72	0	0	81,000
Total Direct	0	0	77,911	0	0	97,228	0	0	72	0	0	97,300
Balance Rescission			0			0			0			0
Total Direct with Rescission			77,911			97,228			72			97,300
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			0			0	
Other FTE:												
LEAP		0			0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			0			0	

Program Activity	2015 Increases			2015 Offsets			2015 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
PSOB Death Benefits (Mandatory)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,300
PSOB Disability and Education Benefits (Discretionary)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81,000
Total Direct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97,300
Balance Rescission			0			0			0
Total Direct with Rescission			0			0			97,300
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			0	
Other FTE:									
LEAP		0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			0	

D. Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective

Resources by Department of Justice Strategic Goal/Objective

Office of Justice Programs
Public Safety Officers Benefits
(Dollars in Thousands)

Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective	2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequester		2014 Enacted		2015 Current Services		2015 Increases		2015 Offsets		2015 Total Request	
	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount
Goal 3 Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal and International Levels.												
3.1 Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders, through innovative leadership and programs	0	77,911	0	97,228	0	97,300	0	0	0	0	0	97,300
Subtotal, Goal 3	0	77,911	0	97,228	0	97,300	0	0	0	0	0	97,300
TOTAL	0	77,911	0	97,228	0	97,300	0	0	0	0	0	97,300

Note: Excludes Balance Rescission and/or Supplemental Appropriations.

E. Justification for Technical and Base Adjustments

Justifications for Technical and Base Adjustments

Office of Justice Programs

Public Safety Officers Benefits

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
Technical Adjustments			
1 Restoration of mandatory sequester	0	0	72
Subtotal, Technical Adjustments	0	0	72
TOTAL DIRECT TECHNICAL and BASE ADJUSTMENTS	0	0	72

F. Crosswalk of 2013 Availability

Crosswalk of 2013 Availability

Office of Justice Programs
Public Safety Officers Benefits
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Appropriation Enacted w/o Balance Rescission ¹			Sequester Amount	Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover Amount	Recoveries/ Refunds Amount	2013 Actual		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount		Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount			Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount
PSOB Death Benefits (Mandatory)	0	0	62,000	(51)	0	0	0	6,388	5	0	0	68,342
PSOB Disability and Education Benefits (Discretionary)	0	0	15,962	0	0	0	0	6,460	258	0	0	22,680
Total Direct	0	0	77,962	(51)	0	0	0	12,848	263	0	0	91,022
Reimbursable FTE		0				0						0
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0				0						0
Other FTE:												
LEAP		0				0						0
Overtime		0				0						0
Grand Total, FTE		0				0						0

Footnotes:

1) The 2013 Enacted appropriation includes the two across-the-board rescissions of 1.877% and 0.2%

Reprogramming/Transfers

Carryover:

Carryover is \$12.8M.

Recoveries/Refunds:

Recoveries are \$263K as of September 30, 2013.

G. Crosswalk of 2014 Availability

Crosswalk of 2014 Availability

Office of Justice Programs
Public Safety Officers Benefits
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2014 Enacted			Sequester			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/ Refunds	2014 Availability		
	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount
PSOB Death Benefits (Mandatory)	0	0	81,000	0	0	(72)	0	0	0	0	287	0	0	81,215
PSOB Disability and Education Benefits (Discretionary)	0	0	16,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,922	0	0	0	29,222
Total Direct	0	0	97,300	0	0	(72)	0	0	0	12,922	287	0	0	110,437
Balance Rescission			0		0									0
Total Direct with Rescission			97,300	0	0	(72)	0	0	0	12,922	287	0	0	110,437
Reimbursable FTE		0												0
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0												0
Other FTE:					0									0
LEAP		0			0					0				0
Overtime		0			0					0				0
Grand Total, FTE		0								0				0

Reprogramming/Transfers

Carryover:

Carryover is \$2.122M.

Recoveries/Refunds:

Recoveries are \$287K as of December 31, 2013.

K. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Office of Justice Programs
Public Safety Officers Benefits
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	2013 Actual		2014 Availability		2015 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Overtime</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Other Compensation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Object Classes								
12.0 Personnel Benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.0 Transportation of Things	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	0	4,392	0	4,500	0	4,500	0	0
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	0	3,489	0	1	0	1	0	0
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	0	0	0	4,500	0	4,500	0	0
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.6 Medical Care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.0 Supplies and Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.0 Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.0 Land and Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	0	0	0	6,000	0	6,000	0	0
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	0	47,835	0	95,436	0	82,299	0	(13,137)
Total Obligations	0	55,716	0	110,437	0	97,300	0	(13,137)
Subtract - Unobligated Balance, Start-of-Year	0	(12,848)	0	(12,922)	0	0	0	12,922
Subtract - Transfers/Reprogramming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtract - Recoveries/Refunds	0	(263)	0	(287)	0	0	0	287
Add - Withdrawn/Cancelled Appropriations		22,384						
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Available	0	12,922	0	0	0	0	0	0
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Expiring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Requirements	0	77,911	0	97,228	0	97,300	0	72
Reimbursable FTE								
Full-Time Permanent	0		0		0		0	
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA (Reimbursable)		0		0		0		0
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources - DHS Security (Reimbursable)		0		0		0		0

B. Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements

Office of Justice Programs
 Crime Victims Fund
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2015 Request		
	Direct Positions	FTE	Amount
2013 Enacted	0	0	730,000
2013 Rescissions (1.877% & 0.2%)			0
2013 Sequester			0
2013 Balance Rescission			0
2013 Hurricane Sandy Supplemental			0
Total 2013 Enacted (with Rescissions and Sequester)	0	0	730,000
2014 Enacted	0	0	745,000
2014 Balance Rescission	0	0	0
Total 2014 Enacted (with Balance Rescission)	0	0	745,000
2015 Current Services	0	0	745,000
Program Changes			
Increases:			
Crime Victims Fund (Obligation Cap Increase and Vision 21)	0	0	65,000
Subtotal, Increases	0	0	65,000
Total Program Changes	0	0	65,000
2015 Total Request	0	0	810,000
2015 Balance Rescission			0
2015 Total Request (with Balance Rescission)	0	0	810,000
2014 - 2015 Total Change	0	0	65,000

B. Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements

Office of Justice Programs
 Crime Victims Fund
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequester			2014 Enacted			2015 Technical and Base Adjustments			2015 Current Services		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Crime Victims Fund	0	0	730,000	0	0	745,000	0	0	0	0	0	745,000
Total Direct	0	0	730,000	0	0	745,000	0	0	0	0	0	745,000
Balance Rescission			0			0			0			0
Total Direct with Rescission			730,000			745,000			0			745,000
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			0			0	
Other FTE:												
LEAP		0			0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			0			0	

Program Activity	2015 Increases			2015 Offsets			2015 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Crime Victims Fund	0	0	65,000	0	0	0	0	0	810,000
Total Direct	0	0	65,000	0	0	0	0	0	810,000
Balance Rescission			0			0			0
Total Direct with Rescission			65,000			0			810,000
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			0	
Other FTE:									
LEAP		0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			0	

C. Program Changes by Decision Unit

FY 2015 Program Changes by Decision Unit

Office of Justice Programs

Crime Victims Fund

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increases	Location of Description in Narrative	Crime Victims Fund				Total Increases			
		Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount
Crime Victims Fund (CVF Obligations Cap and Vision 21)	Crime Victims Fund	0	0	0	65,000	0	0	0	65,000
Total Program Increases		0	0	0	65,000	0	0	0	65,000

D. Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective

Resources by Department of Justice Strategic Goal/Objective

Office of Justice Programs

Crime Victims Fund

(Dollars in Thousands)

Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective	2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequester		2014 Enacted		2015 Current Services		2015 Increases		2015 Offsets		2015 Total Request	
	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount
Goal 2 Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and enforce Federal Law												
2.2 Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations and uphold the rights of, and improve services to America's crime victims	0	730,000	0	745,000	0	745,000	0	65,000	0	0	0	810,000
Subtotal, Goal 2	0	730,000	0	745,000	0	745,000	0	65,000	0	0	0	810,000
TOTAL	0	730,000	0	745,000	0	745,000	0	65,000	0	0	0	810,000

Note: Excludes Balance Rescission and/or Supplemental Appropriations.

F. Crosswalk of 2013 Availability

Crosswalk of 2013 Availability

Office of Justice Programs

Crime Victims Fund

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Appropriation Enacted w/o Balance Rescission ¹			Sequester			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/ Refunds	2013 Actual		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount
Crime Victims Fund	0	0	730,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	[14,257]	0	0	780,000
Total Direct	0	0	730,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	780,000
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0					0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			0					0	
Other FTE:														
LEAP		0			0			0					0	
Overtime		0			0			0					0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			0					0	

Footnotes:

1) The 2013 Enacted appropriation includes the 2 across-the-board rescissions of 1.877% and 0.2%

Reprogramming/Transfers

Carryover:

Carryover is \$50.0M.

Recoveries/Refunds:

Recoveries are \$14.257M as of September 30, 2013.

G. Crosswalk of 2014 Availability

Crosswalk of 2014 Availability

Office of Justice Programs
 Crime Victims Fund
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2014 Enacted			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/ Refunds	2014 Availability		
	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount
Crime Victims Fund	0	0	745,000	0	0	0	50,000	[1,624]	0	0	795,000
Total Direct	0	0	745,000	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	795,000
Balance Rescission			0								0
Total Direct with Rescission			745,000				50,000				795,000
Reimbursable FTE		0			0		0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0		50,000			0	
Other FTE:											
LEAP		0			0		0			0	
Overtime		0			0		0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0		50,000			0	

Reprogramming/Transfers

Carryover:

Carryover is \$50.0M.

Recoveries/Refunds:

Recoveries are \$1.6M as of December 31, 2013.

J. Financial Analysis of Program Changes

Financial Analysis of Program Changes

Office of Justice Programs

Crime Victims Fund

(Dollars in Thousands)

Grades	Crime Victims Fund		Total Program Changes	
	Increase			
	Crime Victims Fund (Obligation Cap Increase and Vision 21)			
	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		8		8
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		254		254
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		5,146		5,146
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		4,751		4,751
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		54,819		54,819
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities		22		22
Total Program Change Requests	0	65,000	0	65,000

K. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Office of Justice Programs
 Crime Victims Fund
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	2013 Actual		2014 Availability		2015 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Overtime</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Other Compensation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Object Classes								
12.0 Personnel Benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.0 Transportation of Things	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	0	85	0	85	0	94	0	9
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	0	2,809	0	2,809	0	3,063	0	254
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	0	56,961	0	62,502	0	67,648	0	5,146
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	0	52,586	0	58,127	0	62,878	0	4,751
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.6 Medical Care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.0 Supplies and Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.0 Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.0 Land and Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	0	623,754	0	621,231	0	726,049	0	104,818
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	0	246	0	246	0	268	0	22
Total Obligations	0	736,441	0	745,000	0	860,000	0	115,000
Subtract - Unobligated Balance, Start-of-Year	0	(50,000)	0	(50,000)	0	(50,000)	0	0
Restore Reserve Fund	0	10,559	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtract - Recoveries/Refunds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Available	0	50,000	0	50,000	0	0	0	-50,000
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Expiring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Requirements	0	747,000	0	745,000	0	810,000	0	65,000
Reimbursable FTE								
Full-Time Permanent	0		0		0		0	
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA (Reimbursable)		0		0		0		0
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources - DHS Security (Reimbursable)		0		0		0		0

FY 2013 total obligations include \$17M from HHS.

L. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

Office of Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

1. The explanatory statement accompanying the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act of 2013 (Public Law 113-6) includes report language requesting that the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) report annually to the Attorney General and Congress regarding the activities performed by the National Center for Campus Public Safety over the previous twelve months. *Target response to Committees March 2014.*
2. The Department shall, in preparation of its FY 2014 spending plan, assess management and administration [M&A] expenses against program funding. The Senate Committee directs the Department to ensure that its assessment methodology is equitable and, for programs funded through the Crime Victims Fund, that the assessment reflects a fair representation of the share of each program devoted to common M&A costs. The Senate Committee also directs grant offices to minimize administrative spending in order to maximize the amount of funding that can be used for grants or training and technical assistance.
The House Committee is concerned with how management and administration costs are being applied to state Victims of Crime Act grants. The House Committee directs the Department to bring administrative and management costs for these grants in line with costs associated with the management of similar Justice grant programs. *Target response to Committees February 2014.*
3. The Department shall submit a spending plan and related materials for each program funded under the State and Local Law Enforcement Activities heading along with the overall spending plan required by this Act. In matters in the House report under the State and Local Law Enforcement Activities heading that call for a plan for the use of funds for a specific grant program, such requirement shall be satisfied by inclusion in the overall spending plan unless otherwise provided. *Target response to Committees February 2014.*
4. OJP is expected to consult closely with tribal stakeholders in determining how tribal assistance funds will be awarded for detention facilities, courts, alcohol and substance abuse programs, civil and criminal legal assistance, and other priorities. The House and Senate Committees direct OJP to submit, no later than 30 days after enactment of this Act, an allocation of funds that has been informed by OJP's consultation with tribal stakeholders. *Target response to Committees February 2014.*
5. The spend plan must include a plan for the use of all funds appropriated for Second Chance Act programs. It is expected that such plan will designate funds for proven, evidence-based programs that will further the goal of maximizing public safety, as well as for promising new approaches and projects. The plan should include new initiatives requested by the Department that are funded in this recommendation. *Target response to Committees February 2014.*

L. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

Office of Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

6. OJP is directed to provide a report as part of the Department's spend plan to the Committee, which details the criteria and methodology that will be used to award Byrne Competitive Grants. The Committee expects that OJP will take all steps necessary to ensure fairness and objectivity in the award of these and future competitive grants. *Target response to Committees February 2014.*

7. The House and Senate Committees direct the Department to submit to the Committee as part of its spending plan for State and Local Law Enforcement Activities a plan with respect to funds appropriated for DNA-related and forensic programs, including the alignment of appropriated funds with the authorized purposes of the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program. *Target response to Committees February 2014.*

8. The Department shall submit to the Senate Committee as part of its spending plan for State and Local Law Enforcement Activities a plan for the use of all funding administered by NIJ and BJS for approval by the Committee prior to the obligation of any such funds. *Target response to Committees February 2014.*

9. The spend plan must include planned uses of funds for human trafficking task force activities and for services for victims, which may also be used to develop, expand and strengthen assistance programs for child victims of sex and labor trafficking. OJP shall consult with stakeholder groups in determining the overall allocation of Victims of Trafficking funding, including amounts allocated to assist foreign national victims, and shall provide to the Senate Committee a plan for the use of these funds as part of the Department's FY 2014 spending plan. The spending plan should be guided by the best information available on the regions of the United States with the highest incidence of trafficking. *Target response to Committees February 2014.*

10. The Senate Committee directs the Department to submit as part of its spending plan for State and Local Law Enforcement Activities a plan for the use of all funding administered by the Office for Victims of Crime for Vision 21. *Target response to Committees February 2014.*

11. The Senate Committee directs OJP to submit as part of its spending plan for State and Local Law Enforcement Activities a plan for the administration of Part B State Formula Grants. The Committee expects this plan to include details pertaining to the formulas utilized in awarding grants under this heading and a plan for State-based competitions promoting community-based integrated continuums of service for at-risk juveniles and their families. *Target response to Committees February 2014.*

12. OJP is directed to provide a report and spend plan to the Senate Committee detailing the criteria and methodology that will be used to award Youth Mentoring Grants. The Senate Committee expects that OJJDP will take all steps necessary to ensure fairness and objectivity in the award of these and future competitive grants. *Target response to Committees February 2014.*

L. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

Office of Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

13. The Senate Committee directs OJP to provide a spending plan for the use of funds for Missing and Exploited Children Programs as part of the Department's spending plan for FY 2014. The Senate Committee expects the Department to allocate no less than the current funding level for task force grants, training and technical assistance, research and statistics, and administrative costs for the Internet Crimes Against Children program.

The Senate Committee directs OJJDP to provide training and technical assistance to improve forensic interview training for investigation and prosecution professionals, evidence-based community prevention programs for child protection professionals, and undergraduate and graduate curricula on the maltreatment and exploitation of children. *Target response to Committees February 2014.*

14. BJS shall report to the House Committee its findings regarding honor violence in the United States, as well as plans and recommendations for statistical data collection no later than one year after enactment of this Act. The report shall include statistics on the incidence of honor violence in the United States. *Target response to Committees January 2015.*

15. NIJ shall develop and implement the Comprehensive School Safety Initiative and shall report to the Committees on Appropriations no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act on its implementation plans. This implementation report may require providing information on use of funds.

NIJ shall collaborate with key partners from law enforcement, mental health, and education disciplines to develop a strategy and model for comprehensive school safety. The model should take into account concerns about the "school-to-prison pipeline" discussed in the Senate report. NIJ shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations a report detailing the results of this effort and an outline of the model not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act. Immediately following the development of this model the NIJ shall make it available via the Department of Justice website. *Target response to Committees April 2014.*

16. The Department shall report to the House Committee no later than 45 days after enactment of this Act on the status of the Katie Sepich Enhanced DNA Collection Act program, which authorizes grants to assist states with the costs of collecting arrestee DNA. *Target response to Committees March 2014.*

17. The Department shall detail, as part of its budget submission for FY 2015 and future years, the actual costs for each grant office with respect to training, technical assistance, research and statistics, and peer review for the prior fiscal year, along with estimates of planned expenditures by each grant office in each of these categories for the current year and the budget year. *Target response to Committees March 2014.*

18. The Senate Committee directs OJP to submit to the Committee within 45 days of enactment of this act a review of OJP's grant guidelines and regulations to ensure they are consistent with the law and protect the ability of grantees to participate in voluntary religious activities initiated and carried out by program participants. The review shall outline plans to improve the Department's outreach activities to potential grant applicants regarding the right of program participants to participate in voluntary religious activities. *Target response to Committees March 2014.*

L. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

Office of Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

19. The funds provided for the plebiscite shall not be obligated until 45 days after the Department notifies the Committees on Appropriations that it approves of an expenditure plan from the Puerto Rico State Elections Commission for voter education and plebiscite administration, including approval of the plebiscite ballot. This notification shall include a finding that the voter education materials, plebiscite ballot, and related materials are not incompatible with the Constitution and laws and policies of the United States. *Date of response to Committees TBD contingent on grantee's submission of its spending plan.*
20. The Senate Committee encourages OJJDP to conduct its studies on child victimization, both in person and on the Internet, once every 3 years, at minimum. *Target response to Committees September 2014.*
21. The Department shall submit to the Committees a report no later than September 1, 2014, specifying the amount of the rescission from State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, Office of Justice Programs. *Target response to Committees September 2014.*
22. The Committee directs OVW, OJP, and COPS to publicly disclose on each office's Web site the names of any subgrantees associated with each grant award, and to detail the purpose of each award in order to mitigate duplication and to ensure transparency. The Department shall also heed the findings of GAO's 2013 Annual Report: Actions Needed to Reduce Fragmentation, Overlap, and Duplication and Achieve Other Financial Benefits, respond proactively, and report to the Committee within 45 days of enactment of this act on a plan to implement the recommendations. *Date of response to Committees March 2014.*
23. The Department shall, no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, choose an organization that will convene individuals with recognized relevant expertise in justice reinvestment and corrections reform. Not later than 12 months after its first meeting, the task force shall prepare and submit a report that contains a statement of its findings, conclusions, and recommendations to the Congress, Attorney General and President. *Target response to Committees in 2015 (extract date TBD).*

Office of Justice Programs
Summary of Program Changes
FYs 2013 - 2015
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration (P.L. 113-6)	FY 2014 Enacted (P.L. 113-76)	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2015 President's Budget vs. FY 2014 Enacted
Research, Evaluation, and Statistics				
Criminal Justice Statistics Programs	45,026	45,000	55,400	10,400
Indigent Defense Initiative-- National Survey of Public Defenders	0	0	1,000	1,000
Indigent Defense Initiative-- National Public Defenders Reporting Program: Design and Testing (<i>new program</i>)	0	0	1,500	1,500
National Crime Victimization Survey	24,389	0	0	0
Redesign of the NCVS	9,380	0	0	0
Regional Information Sharing System (RISS)	32,832	30,000	25,000	(5,000)
Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs	40,336	40,000	47,500	7,500
Civil Legal Aid Research	0	0	2,700	2,700
Indigent Defense Initiative-- Social Science Research on Indigent Defense	0	0	3,000	3,000
Transfer - NIST/OLES	4,896	0	0	0
Forensic Science	0	4,000	6,000	2,000
National Commission on Forensic Science	0	1,000	0	(1,000)
Transfer - NIST	0	3,000	3,000	0
Transfer - NSF	0	0	0	0
CrimeSolutions.gov (Evaluation Clearinghouse/What Works Repository)	938	1,000	3,000	2,000
Subtotal, Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	119,132	120,000	136,900	16,900
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance				
Adam Walsh Act	18,598	20,000	20,000	0
Border Initiatives	4,649	0	0	0
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	19,993	22,500	0	(22,500)
NIST Transfer	1,469	1,500	0	(1,500)
Byrne Competitive Grants	17,668	13,500	15,000	1,500
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	16,738	10,500	29,500	19,000
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)	364,907	376,000	376,000	0
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	0	0	22,500	22,500
Justice Reinvestment (Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction)	5,579	0	0	0
Research on Domestic Radicalization	3,720	4,000	0	(4,000)
Smart Policing	0	5,000	10,000	5,000
Smart Prosecution	0	2,500	5,000	2,500
State and Local Antiterrorism Training (SLATT)	1,860	1,000	2,000	1,000
State and Local Assistance Help Desk and Diagnostic Center	3,720	1,000	2,000	1,000
VALOR Initiative	4,649	15,000	15,000	0
Voter Education on Puerto Rico Plebiscite	0	2,500	0	(2,500)
Byrne Incentive Grants	0	0	15,000	15,000
Campus Public Safety - National Center for Public Safety	2,557	2,000	0	(2,000)
Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program	2,790	2,000	2,000	0
Civil Legal Aid	0	0	5,000	5,000
Community Teams to Reduce the SAK Backlog	0	0	35,000	35,000
Comprehensive School Safety Initiative	0	75,000	75,000	0
Pilot Grants	0	50,000	0	(50,000)
Research and Evaluation	0	25,000	0	(25,000)
Court Appointed Special Advocate Program	5,579	6,000	6,000	0
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	116,237	125,000	100,000	(25,000)
DNA Backlog	108,798	117,000	0	(117,000)
Post-Conviction DNA Testing	3,720	4,000	0	(4,000)
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners	3,720	4,000	0	(4,000)
Sexual Assault Kit Backlog Reduction	0	0	20,000	20,000
Defending Childhood/Children Exposed to Violence	12,089	8,000	23,000	15,000
Drug Court Program	38,126	40,500	0	(40,500)
Economic, High-tech, Cybercrime Prevention	8,369	10,000	15,000	5,000
Intellectual Property Enforcement Program	62	3,441	0	2,500

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Emergency Law Enforcement Assistance	3,255	0	0	0
Indian Country Initiatives	35,336	30,000	0	(30,000)
Indigent Defense Initiative-- Answering Gideon's Call	0	0	5,400	5,400
John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program	3,720	2,000	0	(2,000)
Justice Reinvestment (Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction)	0	27,500	30,000	2,500
Task Force on Federal Corrections	0	1,000	0	(1,000)
Mentally Ill Offender Act Program	8,369	8,250	0	(8,250)
Missing Alzheimer's Patient Alert Program	930	750	0	(750)
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Initiative	0	58,500	0	(58,500)
National Criminal Records History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	5,579	46,500	50,000	3,500
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Grants	11,159	12,000	5,000	(7,000)
National Sex Offender Public Website	930	1,000	1,000	0
Paul Coverdell Grants	11,159	12,000	0	(12,000)
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	6,509	7,000	7,000	0
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	11,624	12,500	10,500	(2,000)
Problem Solving Justice	0	0	44,000	44,000
Procedural Justice - Building Community Trust	0	0	9,000	9,000
Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)	0	4,000	10,000	6,000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	11,624	10,000	14,000	4,000
Second Chance Act/Offender Re-entry	63,930	67,750	115,000	47,250
Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Grants	0	2,000	5,000	3,000
Pay for Success (discretionary)	0	7,500	30,000	22,500
Pay for Success (Permanent Supportive Housing Model)	0	5,000	10,000	5,000
Smart Probation	4,649	6,000	10,000	4,000
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	237,123	180,000	0	(180,000)
Veterans Treatment Courts	3,720	4,000	0	(4,000)
Victims of Trafficking	12,554	14,250	10,500	(3,750)
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction (S&L Gun Crime Prosecution Assistance)	4,649	8,500	5,000	(3,500)
Vision 21	0	12,500	0	(12,500)
Total, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	1,060,468	1,171,500	1,032,900	(138,600)
Juvenile Justice Programs				
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	1,400	1,500	1,500	0
Children of Incarcerated Parents (COIP) Web Portal	0	500	500	0
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative	10,270	5,500	18,000	12,500
Delinquency Prevention Program (formerly Title V: Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants)	18,673	15,000	42,000	27,000
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws	4,668	2,500	0	(2,500)
Gang Prevention/Gang and Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Initiatives	4,668	2,500	0	(2,500)
Juvenile Justice and Education Collaboration Assistance (JJECA)	0	5,000	10,000	5,000
Tribal Youth Program	9,336	5,000	0	(5,000)
Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	0	1,000	2,000	1,000
Indigent Defense Initiative-- Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program	0	0	5,400	5,400
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program	23,341		30,000	30,000
Juvenile Justice Realignment Incentive Grants	0		10,000	10,000
Missing and Exploited Children	62,553	67,000	67,000	0
National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	1,867	1,000	4,000	3,000
Part B: Formula Grants	41,080	55,500	50,000	(5,500)
Emergency Planning - Juvenile Detention Facilities	467	500	0	(500)
JABG Activities	0	10,000	0	(10,000)
VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	17,739	19,000	11,000	(8,000)
Youth Mentoring	84,027	88,500	58,000	(30,500)
Subtotal, Juvenile Justice Programs	260,950	254,500	299,400	44,900

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Public Safety Officers Benefits				
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program-Disability and Educational Assistance Benefits Programs	15,962	16,300	16,300	0
Subtotal, PSOB Discretionary	15,962	16,300	16,300	0
Total, OJP Discretionary	1,456,513	1,562,300	1,485,500	(76,800)
<i>New Flexible Tribal Grant - Set Aside</i>	0	0	102,844	102,844
<i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics Set Aside (2% in FY 2013 and FY 2014; 3% in FY 2015)</i>	27,104	27,510	40,899	13,389
<i>Federal Inmate Research and Evaluation (transfer to BOP)</i>	1,300	0	0	0
<i>Gun Safety Research</i>	0	0	2,000	2,000
<i>NIJ Research and Eval Violence Against Women</i>	0	250	0	(250)
Public Safety Officers Benefits--Mandatory (Death Benefits Program)	61,949	80,928	81,000	72
Subtotal, PSOB Mandatory	61,949	80,928	81,000	72
Crime Victims Fund* (Mandatory)	730,000	745,000	810,000	65,000
CVF Obligations Cap		745,000	755,000	10,000
Crime Victims Fund - Vision 21		0	25,000	25,000
Tribal Assistance for Victims of Violence - Vision 21		0	[20,000]	0
Domestic Trafficking Victims Grants		0	[10,000]	0
Total, OJP Mandatory (PSOB and CVF)	791,949	825,928	891,000	65,072
Total, OJP Discretionary/Mandatory	2,248,462	2,388,228	2,376,500	(11,728)
Total OJP Programs Funded Under Violence Against Women	4,407	4,250	0	(4,250)
Total, Transfers-in/Reimbursements	4,407	4,250	0	(4,250)
OJP Grand Total	2,252,868	2,392,478	2,376,500	(15,978)
Rescission (from Unobligated Balances)	(43,000)	(59,000)	(59,000)	0
OJP Programs Funded Under Violence Against Women:				0
NIJ Research and Eval Violence Against Women	3,427	3,250	0	(3,250)
Research on Violence Against Women in Indian Country	979	1,000	0	(1,000)
Total, VAW	4,407	4,250	0	(4,250)