

U.S. Department of Justice

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

# FY 2018 PROGRAM SUMMARIES



June 2017

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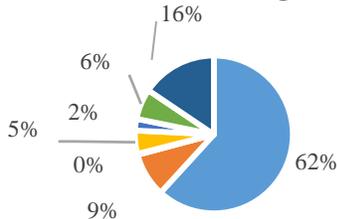
## OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

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

#### Funding

FY 2018 Request:	\$20.0M
FY 2017 C.R. Level:	\$20.0M
Difference:	No change

#### SMART Office Programs



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

#### Program Description

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

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

**Authorizing Legislation:** The Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (P.L.109-248); 42 U.S.C. § 16920

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

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

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

#### Program Goals

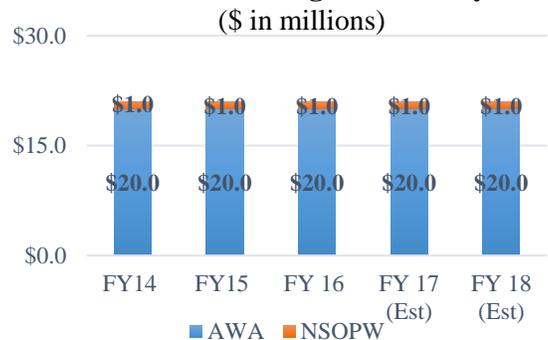
The goals of SORNA Implementation are to:

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

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

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

#### Adam Walsh Act (AWA) and the National Sex Offender Public Website (NSOPW) Five Year Budget Authority



## Accomplishments

### Adam Walsh Act Implementation

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

### National Sex Offender Public Website

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

## Application and Award History

### Adam Walsh Act (SORNA) Implementation

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 Estimated	FY 2018 Estimated
Amount Available for Funding <sup>^</sup>	\$18.0	\$17.5	\$17.8	\$20.0	\$20.0
Total Funding Awarded*	\$13.5	\$11.5	\$9.8	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	74	52	56	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	57	43	41	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	77%	83%	73%	TBD	TBD

\*Remaining funds were used for SORNA T/TA and other Sex Offender Management purposes.

### National Sex Offender Public Website

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 Estimated	FY 2018 Estimated
Amount Available for Funding <sup>^</sup>	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$1.0	\$1.0
Total Funding Awarded	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$0.9	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	1	1	2	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	1	1	1	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	N/A	N/A	50%	TBD	TBD

<sup>^</sup> Amount does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

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

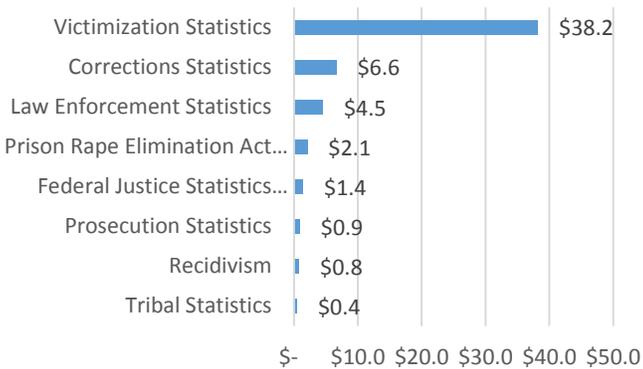
## OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

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

#### Funding

FY 2018 Request:	\$41.0M
FY 2017 C.R. Level:	\$40.9M
Difference:	+ \$ 0.1M

#### Average Annual Obligations by "Base" Program FY 2012- FY 2016 (\$ in millions)



\*Obligations may include funds from Criminal Justice Statistics Program (BJS base) & transfers from other federal agencies.

#### Program Description

##### **Purpose:**

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

BJS continually evaluates the availability and adequacy of crime-related data. BJS also seeks enhanced measures to improve data collection and help understand crime trends.

**Authorizing Legislation:** The Justice Systems Improvement Act of 1979

**First Year of Appropriation:** 1980

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

#### **Current key BJS data collection programs exist in the following areas:**

- Victimization statistics;
- Corrections statistics;
- Law enforcement statistics;
- Federal justice statistics;
- Prosecution and adjudication (courts) statistics;
- Criminal history, recidivism and special projects, such as the National Crime Statistics Exchange (NCS-X); and
- Tribal statistics.

Each of these programs and the statistical collections they include is detailed in a separate fact sheet.

#### **Program Goals**

1. Adopt new technology to extract and transmit data from existing federal, state and local administrative data Systems, to improve the timeliness and accuracy of data;
2. Produce continuous and comparable sets of indicators of the prevalence, incidence, rate, extent, distributions, and attributes of crime;
3. Expand current data collections where feasible to examine issues at state and local levels. Examples include identity theft, fraud, stalking, and victim help-seeking behaviors; and

4. Establish new data collections where information gaps exist and/or where new and emerging issues are not covered in current collections. Examples include felony sentencing in state courts, and information on defendants in the criminal justice system from charging until disposition of their cases.

### **Accomplishments**

In addition to the accomplishments in each “base program” fact sheets, currently for FY 2017:

- BJS published and disseminated a total of 23 reports, 5 press releases, 4 online data tools, 6 solicitations, 26 datasets, 13 web announcements, and 479,815 e-blasts. BJS also responded to dozens of Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests, 191 media requests, 145 phone calls, and 883 AskBJS emails.
- BJS’s websites had more than 4.1 million page views and BJS’s 155 posts to Twitter were displayed 109,572 times.
- BJS data products were cited in 383 articles in social science journals and law reviews, 13 times in congressional records and testimonies, in 8 pieces of state legislation, and in 6 federal and 4 state court opinions.

**For additional information, please visit: [www.bjs.gov](http://www.bjs.gov).**

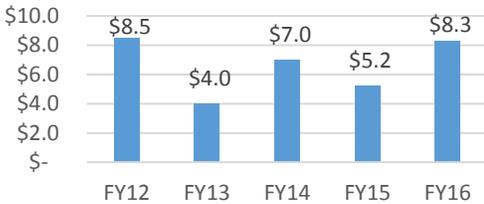
## OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

### Program Name: BJS Base Program -- Corrections Statistics

(Criminal Justice Statistics Program Appropriation)

**Funding:** Annual average of \$6.3M\*  
Between FY 2012 and FY 2017, a total of \$37.5M was awarded.

BJS Corrections Statistics Program  
Obligations FY 2012- FY 2016  
(\$ in millions)



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

### Program Description

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

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

**Authorizing Legislation:** The Justice Systems Improvement Act of 1979

**First Year of Appropriation:** Funded from the BJS “Base” – the Criminal Justice Statistics Program

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

### Current BJS corrections data collections include:

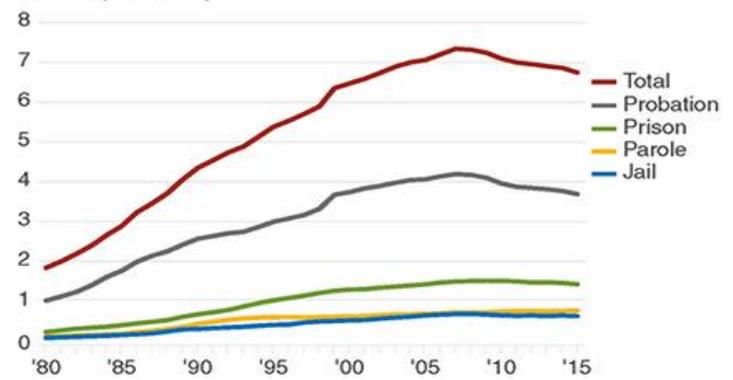
- [Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey](#)
- [Annual Survey of Jails](#)
- [Capital Punishment \(annual\)](#)
- [Census of Adult Probation Supervising Agencies \(periodic\)](#)
- [Census of State and Federal Prison Facilities \(periodic\)](#)
- [Deaths in Custody Reporting Program \(annual\)](#)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

### Program Goals

1. Collect and disseminate comparable data on correctional population counts, demographic characteristics, facility capacity, programs, staff and resources;
2. Improve the data collected from prisoners on a wide range of topics including criminal activity, substance abuse, mental and physical health issues, educational background, and conditions of confinement; and
3. Conduct research to better understand pre- and post-prison experiences through data linkages with other administrative datasets.

### Total adult correctional population, 1980–2015

Number (in millions)



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, Annual Survey of Parole, Annual Survey of Probation, Census of Jail Inmates, and National Prisoner Statistics, 1980–2015.

## **Accomplishments**

- In 2017, BJS will publish results from its Survey of Prison Inmates, conducted in 2016. These data will help policymakers and prison administrators address an array of criminal justice issues relevant to corrections management. Topics to be covered will include children of imprisoned parents, prisoner acquisition and use of firearms, prison rule violations, drug offenders in prison, and employment and education background.
- In 2017, BJS released corrections-related reports on: *HIV in Prisons, 2015*; *American Indians and Alaska Natives Confined in Local Jails – 1999-2014*; *Indicators of a Mental Health Problem Reported by Prison and Jail Inmates, 2011-2012*; and more.
- Almost 25,000 prisoners were interviewed for the Survey of Prison Inmates, 44% more than during the previous iteration. The increased sample size will lead to more precise estimates.
- BJS is expanding items in its National Prisoners Statistics program and Annual Survey of Jails to measure the conviction status of non-U.S. citizens.
- BJS provides online tools that can be used to analyze data on prisoners, parolees, and probationers. The [prisoners tool](#) had almost 6,000 user sessions between November 2016 and November 2017, and the [parole tool](#) and [probation tool](#) had 600 user sessions each. During 2017, BJS will release a tool to show national estimates of persons held in local jails.

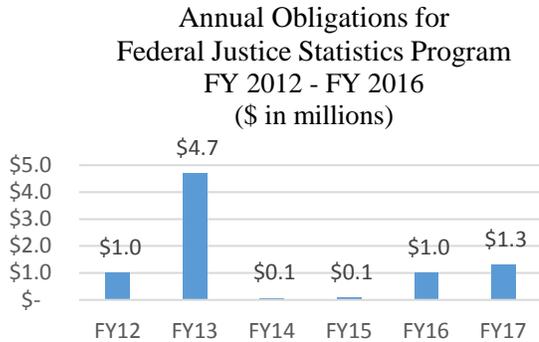
**For additional information, please visit: [BJS Corrections Statistics](#).**

## OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

### Program Name: BJS Base Program -- Federal Justice Statistics Program (Criminal Justice Statistics Program Appropriation)

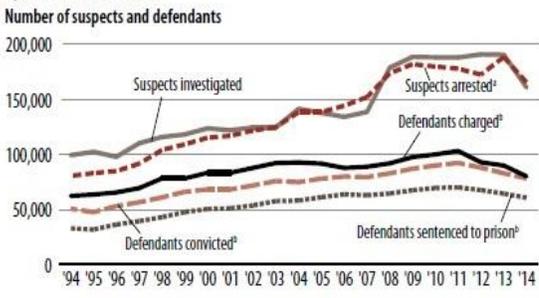
**Funding:** Annual average of \$1.4M\*

Between FY 2012 and FY 2017, a total of \$6.9M was awarded.



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

#### Suspects and defendants processed in the federal justice system, 1994-2014



Source: [BJS, Federal Criminal Case Processing Statistics web query tool](#)

### Program Description

**Purpose:** To provide comprehensive and detailed information about the federal justice system's processing of criminal cases, including annual data on its workload, activities, and outcomes and on current topics of concern to federal policy makers (e.g., immigration enforcement, convicted non-citizens, human trafficking, and drugs).

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

For this program, BJS receives data from:

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

**Authorizing Legislation:** The Justice Systems Improvement Act of 1979

**First Year of Appropriation:** Funded from the BJS "Base" Appropriation – the Criminal Justice Statistics Program.

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

### Program Goals

- Produce [Standard Analysis Files](#) which link data across the federal justice system for statistical and research purposes and provide access through BJS's federal online statistical query tool and the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data.
- Publish annually a set of special reports to provide an empirical foundation for issues under deliberations by federal policy makers, such as trends in and processing of immigration law violators and non-citizens.
- Improve the use and understanding of FJSP data for policymakers, researchers, and the public through BJS's [Federal Justice Statistics Analytical Resource Center](#) and produce special reports that focus on topics of concern to the field.

### Accomplishments

- In 2017, BJS will release the 2015 FJSP standard analysis files for researcher use. The archive also received updated Dyad Link Files for the years 1994-2015. [National Archive of Criminal Justice Data: Federal Justice Statistics Program.](#)

- In 2017, BJS released two annual statistical table products ([\*Federal Criminal Justice, Statistical Tables, 2013\*](#) and [\*Federal Criminal Justice, Statistical Tables, 2014\*](#)) and an annual bulletin ([\*Federal Criminal Justice Statistics, 2013-14\*](#)). By the end of 2017, BJS plans to have released the 2015 versions of these reports.
- BJS provides an [online tool](#) that can be used to analyze federal case processing data. Users can generate various statistics based on title and section of the U.S. Criminal Code in the areas of federal law enforcement, prosecution/courts, and incarcerations. In 2017, data will be updated to include the years 1998 to 2015.
- In 2017, BJS plans to release special reports on the federal criminal justice response to child sex exploitation, characteristics of drug offenders in federal prison, and the federal processing of American Indians. Other special reports planned for release in 2017 focus on the trends in and processing of immigration law violators and non-citizens.

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

## OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

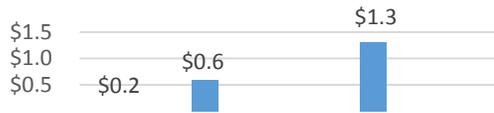
### Program Name: BJS Base Program -- Indian Country Statistics

(Criminal Justice Statistics Program Appropriation)

**Funding:** Annual average of \$0.4M\*

Between FY 2012 and FY 2017, a total of \$2.1M was awarded.

BJS Indian Country Statistics  
Obligations FY 2012-FY 2016  
(\$ in millions)



\*Includes funds from Criminal Justice

Statistics Program (BJS base) & transfers from federal agencies.

### Program Description

**Purpose:** To collect data on crime and justice in Indian country. The data will improve our understanding of the roles and activities of federal, state, local, and tribal justice agencies serving the tribal lands.

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

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

**Authorizing Legislation:** The Justice Systems Improvement Act of 1979 and the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 (TLOA; P.L. 111-211,

124 Stat. 2258, Section 251(b))

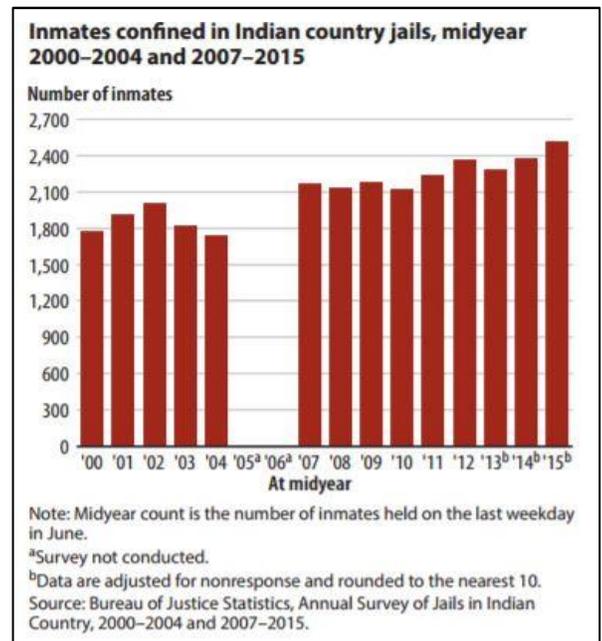
**First Year of Appropriation:** Funded from the BJS “Base” Appropriation – the Criminal Justice Statistics Program

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

### Program Goals

The Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 requires BJS to establish and implement tribal data collection systems and to support tribal participation in national record systems by:

- Conducting the *Census of State and Local Justice Agencies Serving Tribal Lands*. These surveys, one directed at law enforcement agencies and one directed at prosecutor offices will ask these non-tribal entities about their activities on tribal lands, including their agreements with tribal governments, the services they provide on tribal lands and the criminal caseloads they handle for crimes occurring on tribal lands. These collections will be the first surveys of their kind, filling an important information gap about the delivery of justice to tribal lands.
- Releasing the findings of the *National Survey of Tribal Court Systems*. The report will cover topics including tribal court administration, operations, staffing, caseloads, parole and probation, and information systems. BJS funded a Native-owned research firm to administer the survey.
- Fielding the *Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies*. This is the first statistical collection focusing solely on tribal law enforcement agencies and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) agencies. It will detail the responsibilities, budgets, staffing, staff training, equipment, information technology and caseloads of the more than 300 tribal law enforcement agencies.
- Fielding the annual *Jails in Indian Country* collection.



## **Accomplishments**

- In 2016, BJS released [\*Jails in Indian Country\*](#) examining trends from 2000 to 2015, including the number of adults and juveniles held, type of offense, peak population, and expected average length of stay in jail at admission. The 2000-2016 version of this report will be released in 2017.
- In 2016, BJS released the annual Congressional-mandated report, [\*Tribal Crime Data Collection Activities 2016\*](#) detailing its efforts and describing its activities to collect and improve data on crime and justice in Indian country. The 2017 version will be released in July 2017.

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

## OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

### Program Name: BJS Base Program -- Law Enforcement Statistics

(Criminal Justice Statistics Program Appropriation)

**Funding:** Annual average of \$4.4M\*

Between FY 2012 and FY 2016, a total of \$26.2M was awarded.

### Program Description

**Purpose:** To provide national estimates of key indicators on law enforcement policies, personnel, operations, and performance. Data are collected from a variety of stakeholders, including law enforcement agencies, police training academies, law enforcement officers, and citizens in the community.

**Authorizing Legislation:** The Justice Systems Improvement Act of 1979

**First Year of Appropriation:** Funded from the BJS “Base” Appropriation – the Criminal Justice Statistics Program.

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

### Program Goals

BJS law enforcement projects focus on measuring police performance including police-citizen interactions; law enforcement responses to crime and public safety issues; and the resources applied by agencies to police functions.

BJS Law Enforcement Statistics  
Program Obligations  
FY 2012- FY 2016  
(\$ in millions)



\*Includes funds from Criminal Justice Statistics Program (BJS base) as well as transfers from federal agencies. In FY15 funds included \$5.0 million transferred to BJS from OVC for the NCS-X project.

### Key Data Collection Projects

- Law Enforcement Agency Roster (LEAR)
- Law Enforcement Core Statistics (LECS) Program
  - Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Survey (LEMAS)
  - Body-Worn Camera LEMAS Supplement Survey
- Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies (CSLLEA)
- Federal Arrest-Related Deaths (ARD)
- Police-Public Contact Survey
- Survey of State Criminal Investigative Agencies on Law Enforcement Use of Force (SSCIA)
- Survey of Law Enforcement Personnel in Schools (SLEPS)
- Census of Medical Examiners and Coroners Offices
- Firearm Inquiry Statistics (FIST) Program

### Accomplishments

*Recent BJS law enforcement program reports include:*

- State and Local Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2013
- Sheriffs' Office Personnel, 1993-2013
- National Sources of Law Enforcement Employment Data
- Arrest Data Analysis Tool 2015 Update

*Upcoming reports:*

- Police Response to Domestic Violence, 2006-2015

- Police Vehicle Pursuits, 2012-2013
- Contacts between the Police and the Public, 2015
- Multiple Offense Incidents Known to Law Enforcement, NIBRS 2015

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

## OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

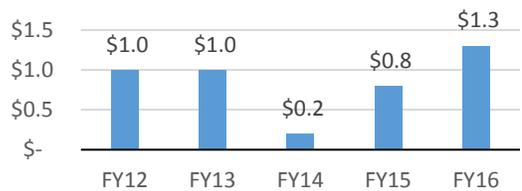
### Program Name: BJS Base Program -- Prosecution and Courts Statistics

(Criminal Justice Statistics Program Appropriation)

**Funding:** Annual average of \$0.9M.

Between FY 2012 and FY 2016, a total of \$4.3M was awarded.

BJS Prosecution & Courts Statistics Obligations FY 2012-FY 2016 (\$ in millions)



### Program Description

**Purpose:** To provide detailed information on criminal and civil cases processed by state and local justice systems as well as the organizations that play key roles in adjudicating these cases. In particular, data collection activities focus on filling information gaps in prosecution, indigent defense, pre-trial, and court processing statistics. Current data collections in this program include:

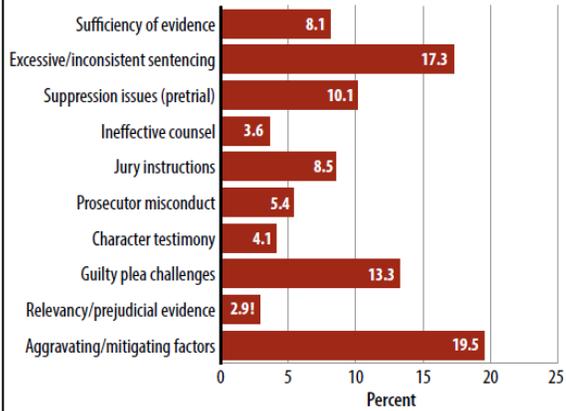
- National Pretrial Reporting Program
- National Survey of Prosecutors
- National Survey of Indigent Defense Systems
- Survey of Public Defenders
- National Judicial Reporting Program
- Juveniles in Criminal Court
- Survey of State Attorney General Offices
- State and Local White Collar Crime Program
- State and Local Justice Agencies Serving Tribal Lands

**Authorizing Legislation:** The Justice Systems Improvement Act of 1979

**First Year of Appropriation:** Funded from the BJS “Base” Appropriation – the Criminal Justice Statistics Program

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

Reversal rates for top 10 issues addressed on appeal, 2010



### Program Goals

- Complete surveys to describe the organization, structure, responsibilities, and activities of state attorney general offices regarding the criminal prosecution and civil handling of (1) cybercrime and (2) human trafficking; and (3) white collar crime cases.
- Complete data collection on a national sample of criminal cases in which juveniles were charged as adults to document the volume and characteristics of these cases, including charges and dispositions.
- Complete a first-time nationwide census of all the forms of indigent defense delivered by state and local programs, with reports to follow, including data at the agency level regarding office expenditures, fees, staffing, caseloads, training, and guidelines for the provision of defense for those eligible.

### Accomplishments

- In 2016, BJS released a report based on its Census of Problem-Solving Courts that collected data from all verified problem-solving courts active in the U.S., Puerto Rico, and Guam in 2012. The report ([Census of Problem-Solving Courts, 2012](#)) described the characteristics of different types of problem-solving courts, including size, services provided, and benefits of program completion.

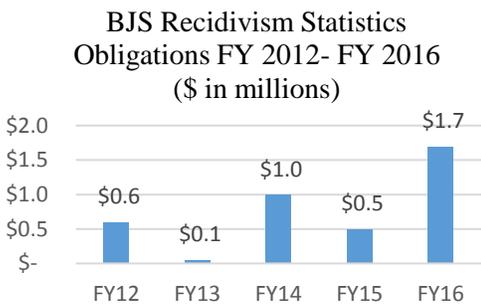
- In 2016, BJS released the first report from the National Survey of Indigent Defense Systems ([\*State-Administered Indigent Defense Systems, 2013\*](#)), which documented the administrative characteristics and caseloads of the 29 state-administered systems. An upcoming report will describe the locally-based agencies.
- In 2016, BJS completed data collection for a project designed to document the cases processed in criminal courts of persons under the age of 18 at the time of court referral. In 2017, the data will be cleaned, weighted, and delivered to BJS to analyze and report. This project, funded in part by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, will provide the first detailed portrait of these cases including offender demographics, charges, case dispositions, and case processing time.
- In 2015, BJS released a report that described the characteristics of criminal appeals resolved in state appellate courts in 2010 and provided information on variations from state to state in court structures for handling criminal appeals ([\*Criminal Appeals in State Courts\*](#)).
- BJS initiated the project to revise the National Pretrial Reporting Program by testing alternatives data collection methods to understand pretrial release including the number of defendants released pretrial, the methods of release, and the numbers of released defendants who committed some form of pretrial misconduct. Data were collected from a small sample of counties with an assessment report delivered in late 2015.

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

## OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

### Program Name: BJS Base Program -- Recidivism Statistics (Criminal Justice Statistics Program Appropriation)

**Funding:** Annual average of \$0.8M\*  
Between FY 2012 and FY 2016, a total of \$3.9M was awarded.



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

### Program Description

**Purpose:** To produce accurate national and state estimates of the criminal careers of offenders by leveraging criminal history record information. Other BJS efforts support the recidivism program by improving criminal history records (see [National Criminal History Improvement Program](#)).

After developing an automated system to request, obtain, and standardize the contents of large samples of criminal history records, the project is working to understand the recidivism patterns of released prisoners, the criminal histories of persons entering prison and persons currently held in correctional facilities. In addition, the program is investigating the possibilities of using criminal history records in evaluation of re-entry programs.

**Authorizing Legislation:** Justice Systems Improvement Act of 1979

**First Year of Appropriation:** Funded from the BJS “Base” Appropriation – the Criminal Justice Statistics Program

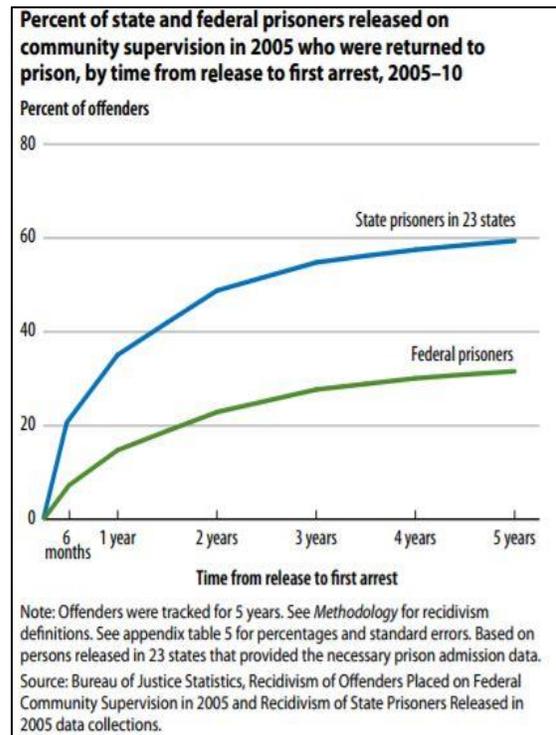
**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

### Program Goals

- Continually improve the nation’s capability to collect and input criminal history records on a large sample of offenders into databases to generate accurate national and state recidivism estimates.
- Conduct research that uses national criminal history records and other sources of administrative data to produce a wide range of statistical information on the criminal careers of various types of criminals.
- Implement studies to document the criminal histories of persons entering prison and the recidivism patterns of persons released from prison.
- Identify and improve upon systematic weaknesses in criminal records information.
- Support states in improving the accuracy and comprehensiveness of their criminal history records.
- Use criminal history data to examine program outcomes such as recidivism rates of [Bureau of Justice Assistance \(BJA\) Second Chance Act \(SCA\) program participants](#).

### Accomplishments

- In a collaborative effort with the FBI, state record repositories, and Nlets (the International Justice and Public Safety Network), BJS continued to maintain and develop a system that collects and transforms the contents of



criminal history records into databases that can be used to generate statistics on the criminal careers and recidivism patterns of offenders.

- In 2016, a BJS report compared the characteristics and recidivism outcomes of federal offenders. [\*Recidivism of Offenders Placed on Federal Community Supervision in 2005: Patterns from 2005 to 2010.\*](#)
- In 2016, BJS released supplemental tables describing how often state prisoners are arrested after release for the same types of offenses for which they were in prison. [\*Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 30 States in 2005: Patterns from 2005 to 2010 - Update.\*](#)

BJS provides an online [Prisoner Recidivism Analysis Tool](#) that allows users to calculate national-level recidivism rates for persons released from state prisons.

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

## OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

### Program Name: BJS Base Program -- Victimization Statistics

(Criminal Justice Statistics Program Appropriation)

**Approximate Funding:** Between FY 2012 and FY 2016, an annual average of \$38.2 million was obligated for the BJS Victimization Statistics program.

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



### Program Description

**Purpose:** To measure criminal victimization and victim help-seeking behaviors in the United States to inform criminal justice decision-making, policy, and practice. This includes:

- Estimates of level and change in types of victimization;
- Characteristics of victims, offenders, and incidents; and
- Reporting to law enforcement and victim service providers.

**Authorizing Legislation:** The Justice Systems Improvement Act of 1979

**First Year of Appropriation:** Funded from the BJS “Base” Appropriation – the Criminal Justice Statistics Program

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

### Program Goals

1. Expand the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) to include estimates for 22 states and select metropolitan statistical

areas, large cities, and counties in addition to the national-level data. This will enhance the utility of the NCVS to the Justice Department, policymakers, and other stakeholders by providing state and local area estimates of crime victimization experiences.

2. Enhance data on the crimes of rape and sexual assault, fraud, and stalking through ongoing research, testing, and development activities.
3. Develop the collection and use of statistics from victim service providers (VSPs) to better understand the organizational attributes, demand for and delivery of services.
4. Enhance the quality, accessibility, and relevance of the victimization statistics collections.
5. Create an integrated system of indicators at the local level to include measures of victimization, crimes known to the police, and other measures of community well-being.

### Accomplishments

In 2016, BJS:

1. Conducted the NCVS with an expanded sample of about 200,000 persons, representative of the nation and the 22 largest states, which account for approximately 80% of the population. The NCVS collects data on the frequency, characteristics, and consequences of criminal victimization both reported and not reported to police.
2. Conducted two supplements to the NCVS: 1) Identity Theft Supplement; and 2) Stalking Supplement.
3. Released six reports, including: [Criminal Victimization, 2015](#), [Indicators of School Crime and Safety, 2015](#)ed [Co-offending among Adolescents in Violent Victimization, 2004-13](#).
4. Developed a new fraud supplement to the NCVS to be fielded in 2017.
5. Administered a first-time [National Census of Victim Service Providers](#), a collaborative effort with the Office for Victims of Crime that developed a statistical infrastructure for the estimated 30,000 providers nationwide.
6. Published and disseminated findings and a toolkit from the [Campus Climate Survey Validation Study](#) to better measure and understand the prevalence and incidence of rape and sexual assault on college campuses.
7. Provided two online tools for the public to analyze victimization statistics: [NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool](#) which had 8,981 user sessions between November 2015 and November 2016; and the [Annual Criminal Victimization Tool](#) which had 1,272 user sessions between November 2015 and November 2016.

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

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**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

**Program Name: Body-Worn Camera Partnership Program**

**Funding**

FY 2018 Request: \$22.5M  
 FY 2017 C.R. Level: \$22.5M  
 Difference: No change

**Program Description**

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

**FY 2016 Body-Worn Camera Awards**



Recent research suggests that BWCs could be a useful tool for building and maintaining trust between law enforcement and the communities they serve as well as reducing use of force incidents and the possibility of injuries to both officers and civilians.

This program provides matching grants to support:

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

**Authorizing Legislation:** Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts

**First Year of Appropriation:** 2015

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

**Who Can Apply for Funding and How Funds are distributed:**

Activity	Who Can Apply for Funding	Award Type	Length of Award	Amounts (Up to)	
Matching Grants	Units of local government and federally recognized Indian tribes	Grants	24 months	Extra-Large Agencies (> 1000 FT Sworn Officers)	\$1.0 M
				Large Agencies (251 to 1000 FTSO)	\$750k
				Mid-Size Agencies (26 to 250 FTSO)	\$400k
				Small Agencies (<=25 FTSO)	\$50k
Training/Technical Assistance	National and regional public and private entities	Cooperative agreements	24 months	\$2.5 M	

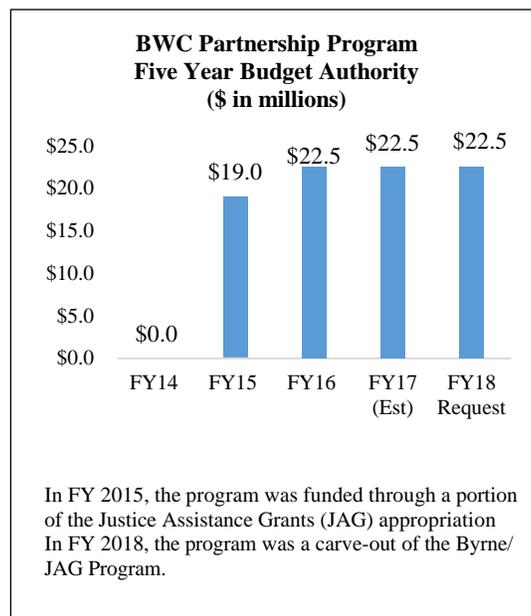
**Program Goals**

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

## Accomplishments

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

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



## Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016 <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2017 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2018 Request <sup>3/</sup>
Amount Available for Funding <sup>^</sup>	N/A	\$19.0 <sup>1/</sup>	\$22.5	\$22.5	\$22.5
Total Funding Awarded	0	\$21.3 <sup>2/</sup>	\$20.1	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	0	318	223	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	0	74	107	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	N/A	23%	48%	TBD	TBD

<sup>1/</sup> The FY 2015 Body-Worn Cameras Pilot Implementation Program was funded through a portion of the Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) appropriation available for the development and acquisition of new technologies.

<sup>2/</sup> Total amount included never obligated balances released to BJA for additional funding activities.

<sup>3/</sup> In FY 2016, Body-Worn Camera Program was a carve-out of the Community Trust Initiative.

<sup>^</sup> Amount does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

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

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**  
**Program Name: Bulletproof Vest Partnership (BVP)**

**Funding**

FY 2018 Request: \$22.5M\*  
 FY 2017 C.R. Level: \$22.5M  
 Difference: No Change

\*In FY 2018, this program is requested as a carve-out of the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program.



*Body armor, like seatbelts, saves lives.*

**Program Description**

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

**Authorizing Legislation:** Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act of 1998; 42 USC 3793(a)(23)

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

**First Year of Appropriation:** 1999

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

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

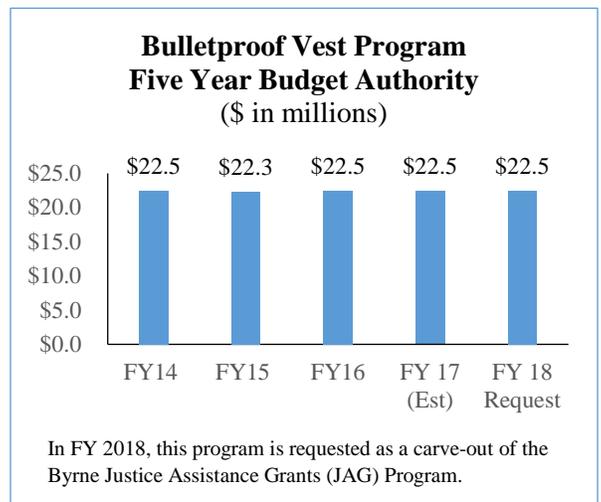
with fewer than 100,000 residents first.

**Program Goals**

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

**Accomplishments**

- Since its inception in 1999, over 13,000 jurisdictions have participated in the BVP.
- As of June 2016, more than 1.2 million vests have been purchased at a cost of approximately \$327 million.
- In FYs 2015 and 2016, protective vests were directly attributable to saving the lives of at least 28 law enforcement and corrections officers (based on data collected by OJP). Three of those vests were purchased, in part, with BVP funds.



### **Application and Award History**

<b>(\$ in millions)</b>	<b>FY 2014</b>	<b>FY 2015</b>	<b>FY 2016</b>	<b>FY 2017 CR</b>	<b>FY 2018 Request</b>
Amount Available for Funding^	\$18.8	\$19.6	\$20.4	\$22.5*	[\$22.5]*
Total Funding Awarded	\$18.6	\$18.2	\$18.6	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	4,763	3,975	4,504	5,000	5,000
Number of Vests	167,300	160,602	143,621	200,000	200,000

\*In FY 2018, this program is funded as a carve-out of the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program.

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

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

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

**Program Name: Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation (BCJI) Program**

**Funding**

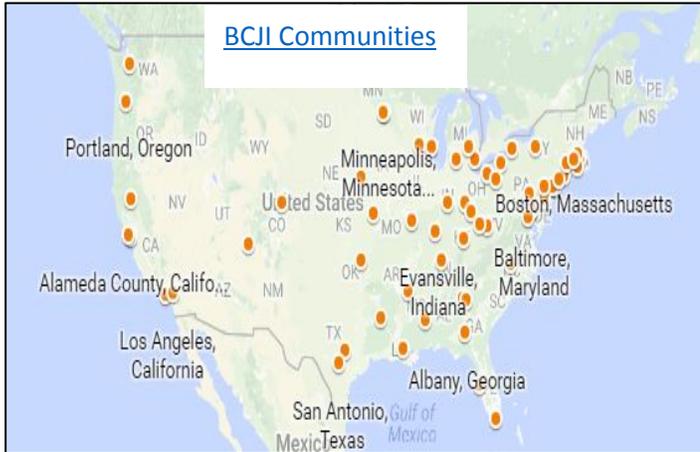
FY 2018 Request: \$ 0.0M  
 FY 2017 C.R. Level: \$15.0M  
 Difference: -\$15.0M

**Program Description**

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

The BCJI program has four core objectives:

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



**Authorizing Legislation:** Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts

**First Year of Appropriation:** 2012

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

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

**How Funds are Distributed:**

Category	Award Type	Award Amount	Award Period
Implementation	Grants	Up to \$850,000	24 months
Planning and Implementation	Grants	Up to \$1,000,000	36 months

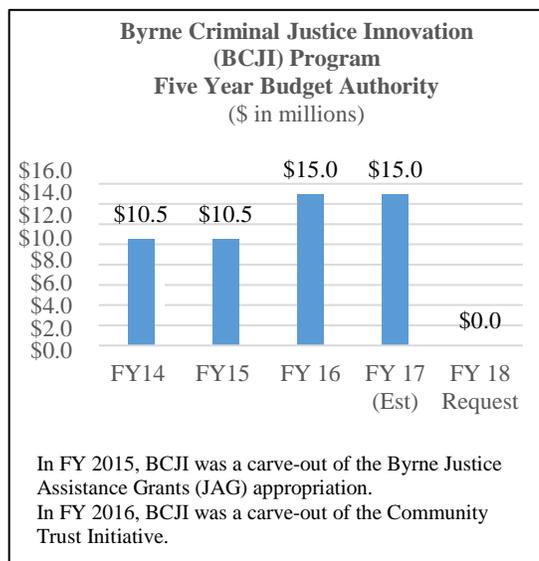
**Program Goals**

The program targets efforts to reduce crime in the locations where there are hot spots, or concentrations of crime. BCJI promotes interagency collaboration and coordination with law enforcement, and new and existing partners at the federal, state, local, and tribal levels. It also promotes data-driven, cross-sector strategies to reduce crime and violence and stabilize the neighborhoods.

**Accomplishments**

Since 2012, this program has provided funding to 61 neighborhoods across the country, including urban, rural, and tribal communities. These neighborhoods have faced persistent violent and drug-related crime issues, as well as struggled with physical environments that generate crime. Some accomplishments across the four core objectives include:

- *Crime and offending*: Lowell, Massachusetts’ target area experienced a 10% decline in serious and violent crime since implementation of BCJI strategies. In one Lowell hot spot, burglaries declined 52%, larceny/theft declined 11%, and motor vehicle theft declined 38% from July 2013 to December 2015, as compared to the prior 2.5 years.
- *Economic investment and revitalization*: In Providence, Rhode Island, eight of the highest crime-producing properties in the target area are being demolished, while others are being rehabilitated for affordable housing.
- *Social cohesion and community-police collaboration*: In Springfield, Massachusetts, “promoters” – residents hired and trained through BCJI – are liaising among their neighbors, the police and other local organizations, pointing the way to services from health care to after-school programs.
- *Cost effectiveness and sustainability*: In San Bernardino, BCJI has spurred the formation of multi-agency coalitions for neighborhood planning which have secured private funding for revitalization activities.



More highlights of these sites’ work and results may be reviewed here:  
<http://www.lisc.org/our-initiatives/safe-neighborhoods/bcji/bcji-results/>

### **Application and Award History**

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 CR	FY 2018 Request
Amount Available for Funding <sup>^</sup>	\$9.3	[\$9.2] <sup>1/</sup>	[\$13.4] <sup>2/</sup>	[\$15.0] <sup>2/</sup>	\$0
Total Funding Awarded	\$7.1	\$6.9	\$12.4	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	138	96	70	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	17	19	22	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	12%	20%	31%	TBD	TBD

<sup>1/</sup> In FY 2015, BCJI was a carve-out of the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) appropriation.

<sup>2/</sup> In FY 2016 and 2017, BCJI was a carve-out of the Community Trust Initiative.

<sup>^</sup> Amount does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

For additional information, please visit: [www.lisc.org/bcji](http://www.lisc.org/bcji).

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

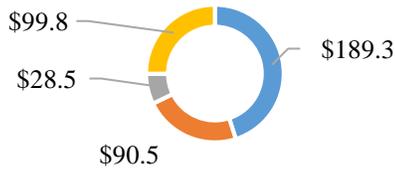
**Program Name: Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program**

**Funding**

FY 2018 Request: \$332.5M  
 FY 2017 C.R. Level: \$375.3M  
 Difference: -\$ 42.8M

**FY 2016 Activities Chart**

(\$ in millions)



- Formula Grants to States and Territories
- Formula Grants to Local Governments and Indian Tribes
- Byrne JAG Program Carve-outs
- Convention awards

**Program Description**

**Purpose:** To improve the functioning of the criminal justice system through flexible, multi-purpose formula grants to states, local governments, and Indian tribes. The awards support a wide range of criminal justice and public safety initiatives, including:

- Law enforcement programs;
- Prosecution and court programs, including indigent defense;
- Prevention and education programs;
- Corrections, community corrections and reentry programs;
- Drug treatment and enforcement programs;
- Planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs;
- Crime victim and witness services and programs (other than compensation); and
- Mental health programs and related law enforcement and corrections programs, including behavioral programs and crisis intervention teams

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

**First Year of Appropriation:** 2005

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

**Who Can Apply for Funding and How Funds are Distributed:**

Activity	Who Can Apply for Funding	Award Type	Amounts
Formula Grants to States	States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, the US Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.	Grants available for 4 years	Determined by formula based on population and violent crime statistics
Formula Grants to Local Governments and Indian Tribes	Units of local government and federally-recognized Indian tribes.	Awards more than \$25,000 for 4 years  Awards less than \$25,000 for 2 years	Determined by formula based on population and violent crime statistics

**Program Goals**

BJA encourages grantees to focus on measures to reduce violent crime, which may include projects such as reducing gun violence, equipping law enforcement officers with body-worn cameras, transitioning to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS); investing in programs and activities related to forensic work, and officer safety and wellness programs.

BJA will continue to update JAG performance metrics as necessary to ensure the data reflects the most current criminal justices trends and techniques.

**Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program  
 Five Year Budget Authority  
 (\$ in millions)**



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

## **Accomplishments**

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

### **Application and Award History**

<b>(\$ in millions)</b>	<b>FY 2014</b>	<b>FY 2015</b>	<b>FY 2016<sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>FY 2017 CR</b>	<b>FY 2018 Request</b>
Amount Available for Funding	\$338.7	\$331.1	\$438.5	\$375.3	\$332.5
Total Funding Awarded <sup>^</sup>	\$279.8	\$246.4	\$363.7	TBD	TBD
<i>Formula Grants to States and Territories:</i>					
Funding Awarded	\$189.3	\$168.1	\$179.6	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	56	56	56	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	56	56	56	TBD	TBD
<i>Formula Grants to Local Governments and Indian Tribes:</i>					
Funding Awarded	\$90.5	\$78.3	\$84.3	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	1,090	999	1017	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	1,090	999	1017	TBD	TBD

<sup>1/</sup> In FY 2016, there was a carve-out of \$100.0 million to support Presidential Nominating Conventions. This total includes those awards.

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

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

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

**Program Name: Capital Case Litigation Initiative and the Wrongful Conviction Review Program**

**Funding**

FY 2018 Request: \$2.5M  
 FY 2017 C.R. Level: \$2.5M  
 Difference: No change

**FY 2016 Activities Chart**



**Program Description**

**Purpose:** The Capital Case Litigation Initiative supports the prosecution of violent crimes by improving the quality and effectiveness of legal representation in death penalty cases through training for both prosecutors and defense attorneys who represent indigent defendants in state capital cases.

The Wrongful Conviction Review Program provides high quality legal representation for defendants in post-conviction claims of innocence, including technical assistance to learn from and prevent wrongful through conviction integrity and training efforts.

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

**First Year of Appropriation:** 2006

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

**Who Can Apply for Funding and How Funds are Distributed:**

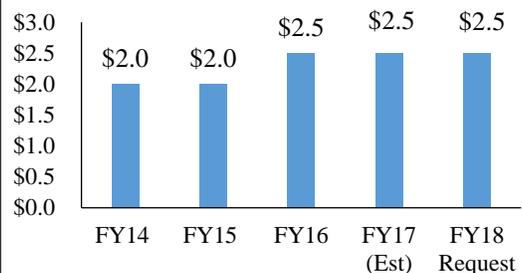
Activity	Who Can Apply for Funding	Award Type	Amounts
Capital Case Litigation Improvement (CCLI)	Public or non-profit organizations, for-profit entities, and institutions of higher education with expertise in capital case defense and providing training on death penalty cases.	Competitive grants for up to 24 months.	\$250,000 - \$600,000
Wrongful Conviction Review (WCR) Grants	Public and non-profit organizations dedicated to exonerating the innocent, institutions of higher learning, state or local public defender offices, and for-profit and non-profit organizations and for-profit entities with expertise in representing wrongfully convicted defendants.	Competitive grants for up to 24 months.	Up to \$250,000
WCR and CCLI Training and Technical Assistance	For profit and non-profit organizations, institutions of higher learning with expertise in technical assistance and substantive expertise in capital case litigation and WCR management and prevention.	Competitive for up to 3 years.	Up to \$1,000,000

**Program Goals**

The goals of Capital Case Litigation Improvement Program are to support prosecution of violent crimes in cases involving the death penalty by:

1. Increasing the number of prosecutors and defense attorneys trained in capital case procedures and strategies;
2. Improving the quality of legal representation, including the use of forensic evidence, to ensure reliable jury verdicts in state capital cases,; and
3. Enhancing the ability of prosecutors to effectively represent the public in state capital cases.

**Capital Case Litigation Improvement/ Wrongful Conviction Review Program Five Year Budget Authority (\$ in millions)**



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

1. Increase public safety by identifying, whenever possible, the actual perpetrator of the crime to improve reliability of verdicts, and to provide high quality and efficient representation for defendants with post-conviction claims of innocence.
2. Alleviate burdens placed on the criminal justice system through costly and prolonged post-conviction litigation; and
3. Provide quality representation to those who may have been wrongfully convicted of a crime and prevent wrongful convictions through training and technical assistance to enhance conviction integrity and risk management.

### **Accomplishments**

- The Capital Case Litigation Improvement Program in 2017 delivered one live forensic training event and 3 webinars, with a total of 903 attendees. Five additional live training events, and 13 additional webinars are planned for the remainder of the current grant during 2017 and 2018.
- Wrongful Conviction Review (WCR) grant funds have led directly or indirectly to the exoneration of 25 innocent people who were wrongly convicted. More than 20 actual perpetrators have been identified.
- The WCR funding has greatly increased grantees' ability to screen and investigate claims of innocence more effectively and quickly, eliminating or reducing case backlogs, which were often significant. This funding also enabled grantees to pursue potential cases of wrongful conviction in many remote and/or rural jurisdictions that have historically been underserved by innocence efforts.

### **Application and Award History**

#### **Capital Case Litigation Improvement (CCLI)**

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 CR	FY 2018 Request
Amount Available for Funding for both CCLI and Wrongful Conviction <sup>^</sup>	\$1.8	\$1.7	\$2.2	\$2.5	\$2.5
Total Funding Awarded	\$0.5	\$0.3	\$0.4	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	3	2	1	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	2	1	1	TBD	TBD

#### **Wrongful Conviction Review Program**

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 CR	FY 2018 Request
Total Funding Awarded	\$1.2	\$1.4	\$1.8	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	5 <sup>1/</sup>	30	27	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	5	6	8	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	100%	20%	30%	TBD	TBD

<sup>1/</sup> Top scoring applications that were not able to be funded in FY 2013 were funded in FY 2014.

<sup>^</sup>Amount Available for Funding does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

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

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

**Program Name: Child Abuse Training for Judicial and Court Personnel**

**Funding**

FY 2018 Request:	\$2.0M
FY 2017 C.R. Level:	\$1.9M
Difference:	+ \$0.1M

**Program Description**

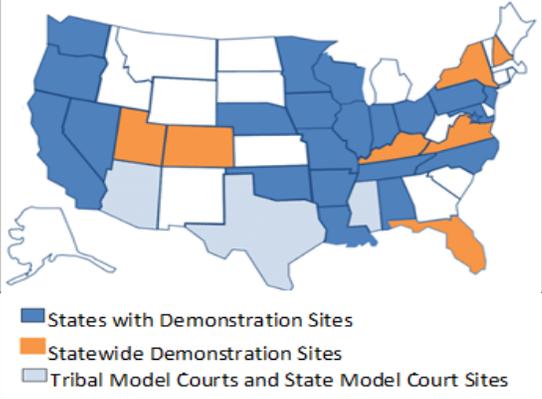
**Purpose:** To improve the judicial system's handling of child abuse, neglect, and related cases including cases of children who are victims of commercial sexual exploitation and sex trafficking.

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

**Authorizing Legislation:** The Victims of Child Abuse (VOCA) Act, 42 U.S.C. § 13024(a)

**First Year of Appropriation:** 1992

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



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

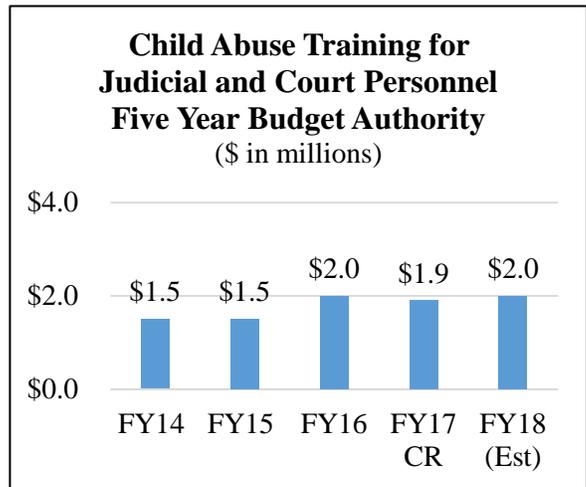
**How Funds are Distributed:** Through a competitive process, awards are made as cooperative agreements for up to \$1.5M for 12 months. If the awardee demonstrates significant progress toward achieving project goals, OJJDP may provide, in certain cases, supplemental funding for two additional years.

**Program Goals**

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

**Accomplishments**

- Through its evaluations, this program has contributed to the growing evidence base of specific best practices such as early appointment of counsel, alternate dispute resolution, engaging parents, and the practice of one family, one judge.
- The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Justices (NCJFCJ), OJJDP’s current training and technical assistance provider, has a diverse network of over 90 demonstration sites and provides training to judges from all over the country, not just those within the identified states.
- In the past year, OJJDP, through NCJFCJ, has conducted 22 trauma audits in 16 states around the country to assess the degree to which environment, practice, and policy are trauma-responsive. OJJDP provides each site with observations and recommendations and follows up to identify which policies and practices have been modified or improved.



- The National Council of Juvenile Family Court Judges has held three National Judicial Institutes on Domestic Child Sex Trafficking. This highly interactive educational opportunity assists in expanding knowledge of trafficking risk factors, victim identification, effective intervention strategies, cultural considerations, and much more. The Institute aims to instill a stronger sense of judges' courtroom and community roles to prevent and end domestic child sex trafficking. Additional Institutes will occur throughout 2017.

**Application and Award History**

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 CR	FY 2018 Estimated
Amount Available for Funding^	\$1.4	\$1.3	\$1.8	\$1.9	\$2.0
Total Funding Awarded	\$1.3	\$1.3	\$1.8	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	2	3	1	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	2	3	1	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	N/A	N/A	100%	TBD	TBD

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

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

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

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

**Funding**

FY 2018 Request: \$5.0M\*  
FY 2017 C.R. Level: \$4.9M  
Difference: + \$0.1M

\*This program has been funded as a carve-out of the Second Chance Act.



**Program Description**

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

This program aims to:

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

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

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

**First Year of Appropriation:** 2014

**Administering Agency:** Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

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

**How Funds are Distributed:** Through a competitive process, awards are made as grants for up to 36 months \$400,000 with the possibility of no-cost extensions.

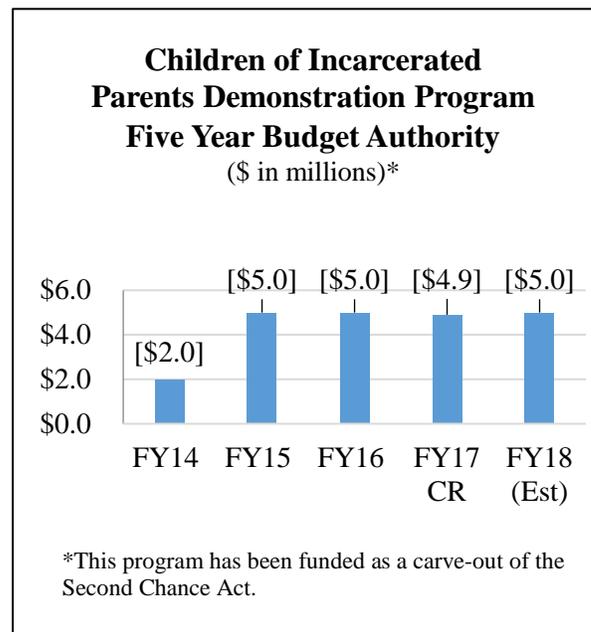
**Program Goals**

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

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

**Accomplishments**

- Funded three nonprofits in FY 2015 to provide services to children whose parent(s) were confined in Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) institutions. This included:
  1. National 4-H Council (MD) serving the Hazleton, WV institution;



2. Connection Training Services (PA) serving Ft. Dix, NJ institution; and
  3. Families in Crisis (CT) serving both the Danbury, CT institution and the Metropolitan Detention Center in Brooklyn, NY.
- Funded eight communities in FY 2016 to provide a wide array of case-managed services to incarcerated young mothers and fathers. This included mentoring and transitional reentry services, effective parenting skills development, and parent/child relationship engagement.
    - The communities supporting young fathers are Baton Rouge (LA), Los Angeles (CA), Norfolk (VA), and Milwaukee (WI).
    - The communities supporting young mothers are Houston (TX), Terre Haute (IN), Atlanta (GA), and the District of Columbia.

**Application and Award History**

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 CR	FY 2018 Estimated
Amount Available for Funding <sup>^</sup>	[1.8]	[4.2]	[4.3]	[4.9]	[5.0]
Total Funding Awarded	\$1.8	\$4.2	\$2.8M	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	14	186	139	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	5	12	9	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	36%	6%	6%	TBD	TBD

<sup>^</sup> This program is funded as a carve-out of the Second Chance Act. Amount does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

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

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

**Program Name: Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal**

**Funding**

FY 2018 Request:       \$0.5M  
 FY 2017 C.R. Level:   \$0.5M  
 Difference:             \$0.0M

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



\*This program is funded as a carve-out of the Delinquency Prevention Program.

**Program Description**

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

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

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

**Application and Award History**

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 CR	FY 2018 Estimated
Amount Available for Funding	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0.5
Total Funding Awarded**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of Applications	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of awards	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percentage of Applications Funded	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

\*\* All funding is transferred to HHS to maintain the website.

**For additional information, please visit: [youth.gov/youth-topics/children-of-incarcerated-parents](http://youth.gov/youth-topics/children-of-incarcerated-parents).**

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**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

**Program Name: Community-Based Sexual Assault Response Reform  
Also known as the National Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI)**

**Funding**

FY 2018 Request: \$45.0M  
 FY 2017 C.R. Level: \$44.9M  
 Difference: +\$ 0.1M

**Program Description**

**Purpose:** To prevent future victimization and address a common gap in response to rape and sexual assault by promoting timely resolution of cases associated with sexual assault kits that have never been submitted to a crime laboratory for forensic DNA testing.



- BJA Sites
- District Attorney of New York (DANY) sites
- Joint BJA and DANY sites

The National Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI) awards grants to support community efforts to identify critical needs in the areas of sexual assault prevention, investigation, prosecution and victims services and the implement strategies to address these needs. These strategies typically include plans for expediting the analysis of untested evidence kits.

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

**Authorizing Legislation:** Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts

**First Year of Appropriation:** 2015

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

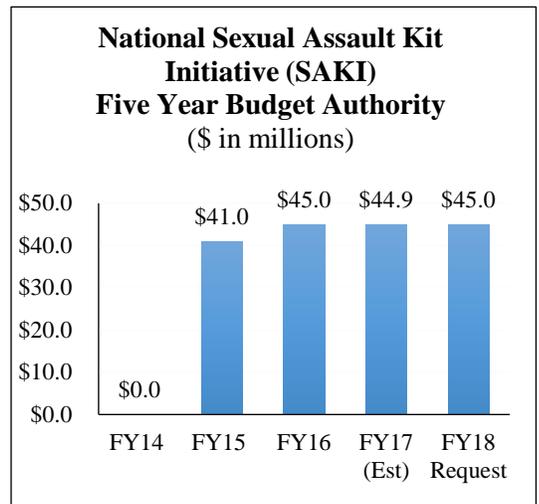
**Who Can Apply for Funding and How Funds are Distributed:**

Activity	Who Can Apply for Funding	Award Type	Amounts
National Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI)	State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies, prosecutor’s offices, or a governmental non-law enforcement agency acting as fiscal agent for the applicant.	Cooperative agreements	Up to \$3.0 million for 36 months
Training and Technical Assistance	For-profit organizations, nonprofit organizations, faith-based and community organizations, institutions of higher education, and consortiums with demonstrated experience providing national and local-level training and technical assistance. For-profit organizations must agree to waive any profit or fees for services.	Cooperative agreements	Up to \$6.0 million for 36 months

**Program Goals**

Goals for program outcomes include:

- Assisting law enforcement and prosecutors in the identification, apprehension and successful prosecution of violent offenders, particularly serial offenders;
- Increasing the use of forensic evidence by reducing the number of unsubmitted sexual assault kits, using a comprehensive, multidisciplinary plan to inventory, test, and track sexual assault kits through to final adjudication;
- Improving criminal justice protocols, technology, and management systems for effective investigation and prosecution of sexual assault kits cases; and



- Improving victim notification protocols to enhance victim services and support victims of sexual assault.

### **Accomplishments**

- Approximately 70,000 previously untested sexual assault kits are expected to be tested as a result of the partnership between BJA and the District Attorney of New York alone. Together they are providing over \$79 million to 43 jurisdictions in 27 states.
- To date, more than 45,000 sexual assault kits have been inventoried by 32 SAKI jurisdictions that represent 26 states. Over 12,000 kits have been sent for testing and nearly 1,000 DNA hits to the national CODIS database have already been made.
- In a number of locations, the SAKI sites have identified one or more serial, violent offenders. The Flint Police Department in Michigan, a SAKI grantee, recently announced this funding aided in the arrest of a man charged with 11 felonies in three separate rape cases. (For additional information on this case, see the following [news article](#).)

### **Application and Award History**

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 CR	FY 2018 Request
Amount Available for Funding <sup>^</sup>	N/A	\$35.9	\$40.6	\$44.9	\$45.0
Total Funding Awarded	N/A	\$36.3	\$36.4	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	N/A	39	37	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	N/A	21	27	TBD	TBD

<sup>^</sup> Amount does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

**For additional information, please visit: [The National Sexual Assault Kit Initiative](#) and [NIJ Sexual Assault Kits](#).**

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

<u>Funding</u>	
FY 2018 Request:	\$0.0M
FY 2017 C.R. Level:	\$7.9M
Difference:	- \$7.9M
<u>Community-Based Violence Prevention Program Sites</u>	
Baltimore, MD	Camden, NJ
Baton Rouge, LA	Denver, CO
Boston, MA	Detroit, MI
Brooklyn, NY	Kansas City, MO
Los Angeles, CA	Philadelphia, PA
Newark, NJ	Prince George's County, MD
Newport News, VA	Syracuse, NY
Oakland, CA	Washington, DC

**Program Description**

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

The program helps states and localities support a coordinated and multidisciplinary approach to gang and violence prevention, intervention, suppression, and reentry in targeted communities through awards to support programs and enable technical support to funded sites.

**Authorizing Legislation:** The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 2002 and the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act (Public Law 113-235; 128 Stat. 2130, 2195); 42 U.S.C. § 5665

**First Year of Appropriation:** 2010

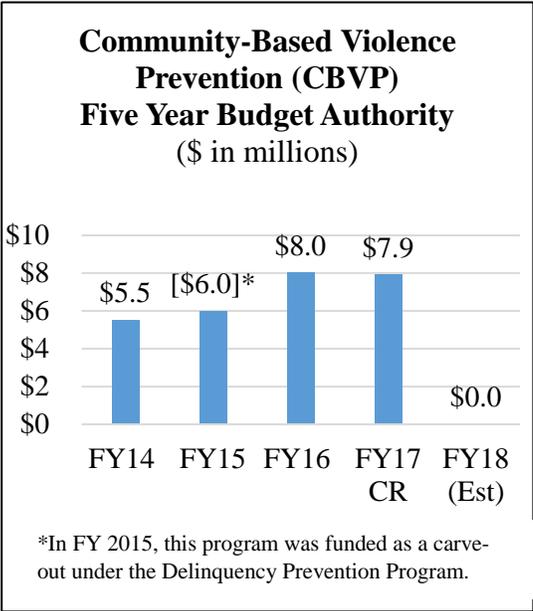
**Administering Agency:** Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

**Who Can Apply for Funding:** Units of local government, state agencies in partnership with a local community, federally recognized tribal governments and private organizations.

**How Funds are Distributed:** Awards are made competitively and as supplements through cooperative agreements for between \$300,000 and \$1.0M for up to 36 months. Subject to type of award (planning or implementation or technical assistance), performance, need, and availability of funds, OJJDP may provide supplemental funding for as many as two additional 12-month increments.

**Program Goals**

- Encourage grant recipients to use the principles for action from OJJDP's [Shared Framework for Reducing Youth Violence and Promoting Well Being](#) to drive strategy development and efforts to prevent and intervene in youth violence and victimization.
- Support local and state work to enact, improve and sustain evidence-based approaches to youth violence, including gun and gang violence and prevention.



- Use trauma-informed, healing-based and developmentally appropriate lens to improve relevant policies, practices and programs.

**Accomplishments**

The 16 Community-Based Violence Prevention programs have reported reductions in gun and gang violence, increases in community engagement, expansions on current programming, and substantial impacts on community norms regarding gun violence. For example:

- Decreased average monthly shooting rates by 6% in Crown Heights (Brooklyn, NY), while shootings increased by 18-28% in three comparison neighborhoods.
- Mediated 41 conflicts that likely would have resulted in violence.
- More than quadrupled the number of clients served by outreach workers (from 9 to 44 between 2014 and 2015 at the Center for Family Services (Camden, NJ).
- Doubled the size of their street outreach team at Oakland United (Oakland, CA).

**Application and Award History**

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 CR	FY 2018 Estimated
Amount Available for Funding^	\$5.5	[\$6.0]	\$8.0	\$7.9	\$0.0
Total Funding Awarded	\$4.7	\$5.2	\$7.1	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	18	31	45	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	10	31	19	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	56%	100%	42%	TBD	TBD

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

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

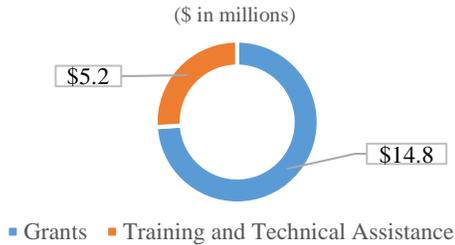
**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

**Program Name: Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Program (COAP)**

**Funding**

FY 2018 Request: \$20.0M  
 FY 2017 C.R. Level: \$20.0M  
 Difference: No change

**FY 2017 COAP Awards**



**Program Description**

**Purpose:** This program provides grants and technical assistance to support state, local, and tribal governments in effectively responding to the opioid epidemic. Grant programs are designed to strengthen law enforcement and community responses to the opioid epidemic and provide support for effective diversion and alternative to incarceration programs for individuals responsible for low-level, non-violent offenses.

**Authorizing Legislation:** Comprehensive Addition and Recovery Act (CARA) of 2016 (P.L. 114-198)

**First Year of Appropriation:** 2017

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

**Who Can Apply for Funding and How Funds are Distributed:**

Activity	Who Can Apply for Funding	Award Type	Length of Award	Amounts (Up to)	
Grants	Units of local government, state agencies and federally recognized Indian tribes (varies by category)	Competitive discretionary grants	36 months	Overdose Outreach	\$300k
				Technology-assisted treatment	\$750k
				Diversion and Alternative to Incarceration	\$400k
				Statewide Planning, Coordination, and Implementation	\$850k
Training/Technical Assistance	National and regional public and private entities	Cooperative agreements	24 months	Varies depending on the task	

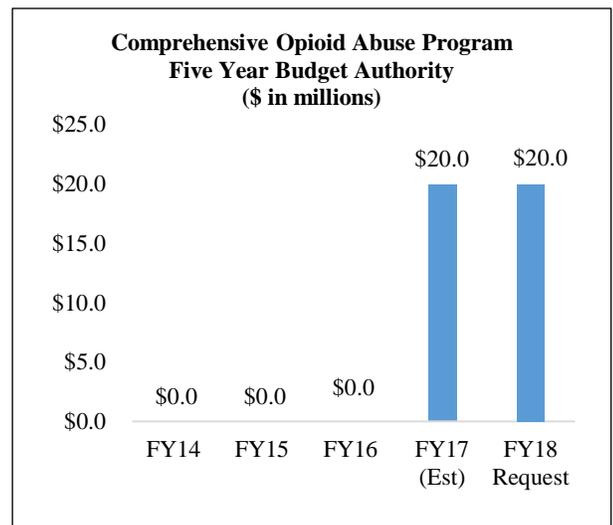
**Program Goals**

The program aims to reduce opioid misuse and the number of overdose fatalities, and expand diversion and alternatives to incarceration programs for low-level, non-violent offenders.

**Accomplishments**

This is a new program in FY 2017 and no awards have yet been made.

**For additional information, please visit the COAP website at:**  
[https://www.bja.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?Program\\_ID=72](https://www.bja.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?Program_ID=72).



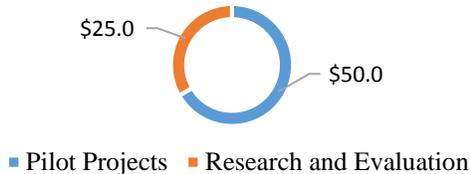
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**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**  
**Program Name: Comprehensive School Safety Initiative (CSSI)**

**Funding**

FY 2018 Request: \$20.0M  
 FY 2017 C.R. Level: \$74.9M  
 Difference: - \$54.9M

Comprehensive School Safety Initiative (FY 2016 allocation)



**Program Description**

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

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

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

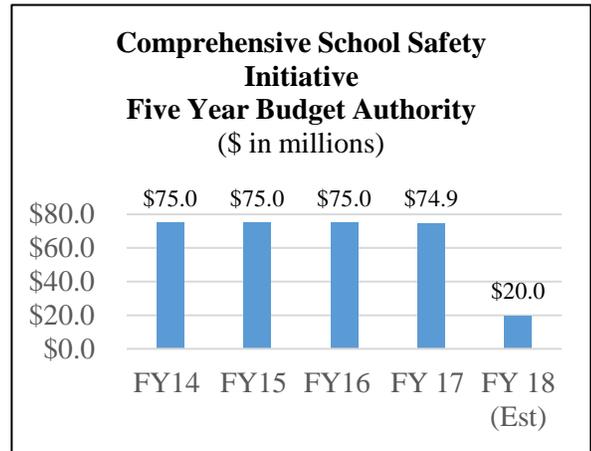
In FY 2018, all funding will be dedicated to pilot projects to test and evaluate school safety strategies.

**Authorizing Legislation:** Created through Department of Justice appropriation acts

**Administering Agency:** National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

This Initiative addresses DOJ priorities related to reducing violent crime and protecting police officers and other public safety personnel.

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



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

Activity	Type of Award	Funding
<b>Pilot Projects</b> -Developing knowledge about what works to make schools safe	Grants	\$1.0 to \$5.0M for 24-48 months
<b>Research</b> -Causes and consequences of school violence	Grants	\$200,000 to \$1.0M for 24-36 months
<b>Research</b> -Shorter-term studies on school safety	Grants	\$200,000 to \$700,000 for 12-24 months
<b>Research – Longitudinal Studies of School Safety</b>	Cooperative agreements	Up to \$5M for 48-60 months

**Program Goals**

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

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

### **Accomplishments**

NIJ has launched a comprehensive portfolio of pilot projects and research with over 70 active projects across the nation. CSSI projects engage educators, researchers, law enforcement, mental and behavioral health professionals and others in developing and testing solutions to the most challenging safety issues faced by schools and students. Multiple projects are examining the role and function of law enforcement in schools, including new approaches to training and collaborating with school resource officers. Over twenty projects include studies and evaluations of school disciplinary strategies. These include development and testing of alternative approaches such as Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports and restorative justice. The CSSI portfolio includes projects that are building knowledge on a host of other school safety issues such as anonymous tip lines, school safety assessments, emergency operations planning, safe passages to school, responding to students in crisis, teacher sexual misconduct, strategies for training teachers to prevent bullying, and using social media to detect threats related to gang involvement. In 2016, NIJ launched projects to better understand the relationship between school safety and community safety in high crime communities. NIJ continues to develop and test comprehensive approaches to school safety.

### **Application and Award History**

<b>(\$ in millions)</b>	<b>FY 2014</b>	<b>FY 2015</b>	<b>FY 2016</b>	<b>FY 2017</b>	<b>FY 2018 Estimated</b>
Amount Available for Funding*	\$68.8	\$67.7	\$68.9	\$74.9	\$20.0
Total Funding Awarded	\$63.3	\$69.7	\$68.1	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	216	132	105	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	24	25	25	TBD	TBD

\* Amount Available for Funding does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

**For additional information, please visit: [NIJ’s Comprehensive School Safety Initiative](#).**

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

**Program Name: Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Program**

**Funding**

FY 2018 Request: \$9.0M  
FY 2017 C.R. Level: \$8.9M  
Difference: +\$0.1M

**Spotlight on Success**



[Read Ryan's story.](#)

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

**Program Description:**

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

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

**Authorizing Legislation:** The Victims of Child Abuse Act, 42 U.S.C. § 13014(a)

**First Year of Appropriation:** 1993

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

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

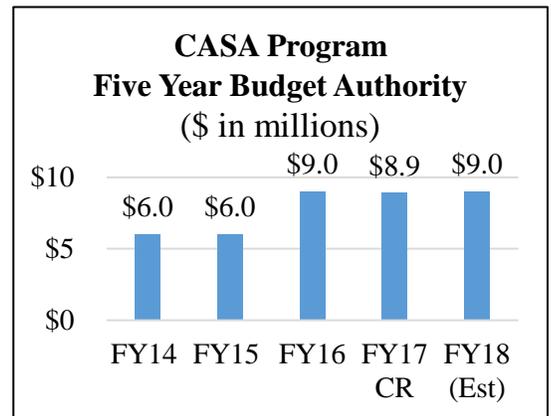
**How Funds are Distributed:** Through a competitive process, awards are made in the form of cooperative agreements for up to \$8 M for a 12 month period. OJJDP may, in certain cases, provide supplemental funding in future years to awards for as much as 3 years total.

**Program Goals**

- Improve outcomes for children in the dependency system.
- Provide effective advocacy for abused and neglected children.

**Accomplishments**

- In 2015, 76,756 CASA/Guardian ad Litem volunteers working through 943 programs in 49 states and the District of Columbia contributed more than seven million hours of service to 250,323 abused and neglected children.
- During 2015, 94 subgrant awards were made to state and local CASA/Guardian ad Litem programs totaling \$3.6 million to develop programs and build capacity to serve more abused and neglected children.
- The National CASA Association continues work in the area of performance measurement, following recommendations from Child Trends, a leading research center in child development. Currently, the organization has started the process of creating an evidence-based research agenda. This includes the creation of national, state and program logic models, early identification of core outcome measures in use



across the CASA Network and establishing the groundwork to launch the National CASA Association's first research study in 2017.

### Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018 Estimated
Amount Available for Funding <sup>^</sup>	\$5.4	\$5.3	\$8.1	\$8.9	\$9.0
Total Funding Awarded	\$5.2	\$5.2	\$8.1	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	2	3	2	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	2	3	2	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	100%	100%	100%	TBD	TBD

<sup>^</sup> Amount does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

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

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

**1** staff member

**30** volunteers

**75** children

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

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

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

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**  
**Program Name: Crime Victims Fund (CVF)**

**Funding**

FY 2018 Requested Obligation Cap: \$3,000.0M  
 FY 2017 C.R. Level: \$3,042.0M  
 Difference: -\$42.0M

**Program Description**

**Purposes:**

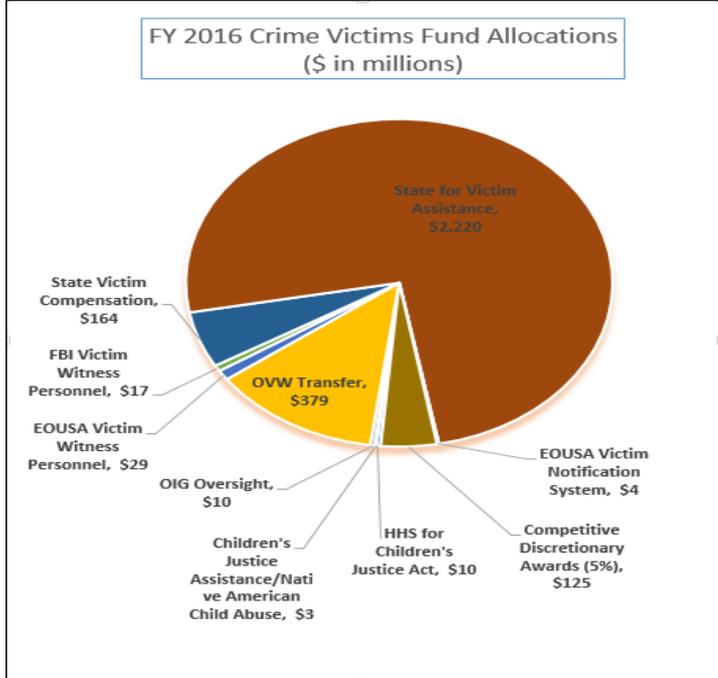
1. Provide compensation to victims of crime.
2. Support victim services.
3. Build capacity of service providers to improve responsiveness to the needs of crime victims.

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

**Authorizing Legislation:** Victims of Crime Act of 1984; 42 U.S.C. 10601 et seq.

**Administering Agency:** Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)

**Who Can Apply for Funding:** Formula awards are distributed to all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories through their authorized state administering agency. Subgrants are then awarded to

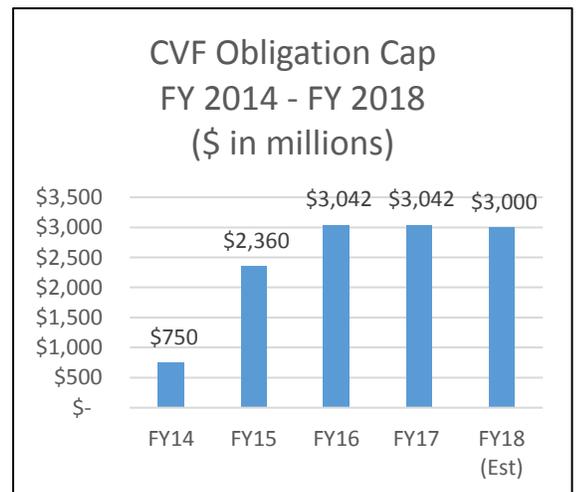


units of local government, local private agencies, and federally recognized tribes. Competitive grants vary by solicitation.

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

**Program Goals**

- Sustain and expand cutting-edge research that generates evidence-based practices and a solid base of victim-related statistical data through such vehicles as the National Crime Victimization Survey, the National Crime Statistics Exchange and the National Survey of Victim Service Providers.
- Direct additional assistance to federal crime victims provided primarily by the FBI and U.S. Attorneys' Offices, especially in Indian Country.
- Develop demonstration projects that address underserved victims including:
  - Providing language access;
  - Expanding legal assistance for victims, including victims of elder abuse and financial fraud;
  - Expanding services for American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) victims;
  - Initiating key training and technical assistance projects; and
  - Supporting innovative shelter alternatives for domestic violence victims and their children.



## Accomplishments

In FY 2016, OVC:

- Funded 213 victim assistance personnel through the Executive Office for U. S. Attorneys.
- Funded 192 FBI victim specialists, which includes 45 positions across Indian Country.
- Enhanced the Nationwide Automated Victim Information and Notification System (VNS) for investigative, prosecutorial, and corrections components to meet victim notification requirements.
- Provided training and technical assistance to 428 organizations and 31,055 individuals.
- Funded three grants totaling over \$6M providing support to over 6,000 American victims of terrorism or criminal mass violence through the Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve Fund that was set aside from the Crime Victims Fund by Congress following the Oklahoma City bombing.
- Funded 45 applicants totaling over \$286K through the International Terrorism Victim Expense Reimbursement program for American victims of international terrorism and foreign nationals who are employed as contractors of the US government.

<b>FY 2016 Recipients of OVC Victim Compensation and Victim Assistance Formula Grant funds</b>		
	<b>Victim Compensation Allocation</b>	<b>Victim Assistance Allocation</b>
Alabama	\$916,000	\$33,244,704
Alaska	\$575,000	\$5,476,300
Arizona	\$1,133,000	\$46,514,392
Arkansas	\$893,000	\$20,570,144
California	\$10,361,000	\$264,297,285
Colorado	\$4,578,000	\$37,271,902
Connecticut	\$1,155,000	\$24,699,013
Delaware	\$2,733,000	\$6,874,658
District of Columbia	\$625,000	\$5,030,151
Florida	\$5,520,000	\$137,108,287
Georgia	\$6,393,000	\$69,338,035
Hawaii	\$91,000	\$10,147,586
Idaho	\$628,000	\$11,652,588
Illinois	\$3,572,000	\$87,163,624
Indiana	\$2,109,000	\$45,110,084
Iowa	\$1,731,000	\$21,551,984
Kansas	\$373,000	\$20,121,575
Kentucky	\$160,000	\$30,320,735
Louisiana	\$506,000	\$31,976,052
Maine	\$197,000	\$9,458,354
Maryland	\$1,638,000	\$40,977,191
Massachusetts	\$41,431,000	\$46,287,672
Michigan	\$1,430,000	\$67,368,330
Minnesota	\$813,000	\$37,494,424
Mississippi	\$910,000	\$20,665,359
Missouri	\$2,087,000	\$41,497,921
Montana	\$309,000	\$7,461,053

Nebraska	\$134,000	\$13,278,442
Nevada	\$2,049,000	\$19,981,431
New Hampshire	\$179,000	\$9,466,979
New Jersey	\$4,548,000	\$60,868,131
New Mexico	\$560,000	\$14,551,569
New York	\$7,396,000	\$133,904,016
North Carolina	\$2,820,000	\$68,178,534
North Dakota	\$132,000	\$5,600,938
Ohio	\$3,931,000	\$78,762,963
Oklahoma	\$1,522,000	\$26,858,542
Oregon	\$834,000	\$27,651,313
Pennsylvania	\$4,480,000	\$86,776,184
Rhode Island	\$579,000	\$7,618,402
South Carolina	\$1,901,000	\$33,495,173
South Dakota	\$30,000	\$6,285,230
Tennessee	\$3,622,000	\$44,979,475
Texas	\$25,037,000	\$185,614,610
Utah	\$3,165,000	\$20,689,525
Vermont	\$274,000	\$4,718,903
Virginia	\$1,615,000	\$56,993,066
Washington	\$2,313,000	\$48,821,061
West Virginia	\$1,043,000	\$12,927,595
Wisconsin	\$2,350,000	\$39,393,093
Wyoming	\$714,000	\$4,449,780
American Samoa	\$0	\$566,218
Guam	\$0	\$1,290,271
N. Mariana Is.	\$0	\$552,747
Puerto Rico	\$155,000	\$24,749,361
Virgin Islands	\$171,000	\$1,197,986
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$164,421,000</b>	<b>\$2,219,900,941</b>

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

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## OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: [Crimesolutions.gov](http://Crimesolutions.gov)

### Funding

FY 2018 Request: \$0M  
FY 2017 C.R. Level: \$0M  
Difference: No change



### Program Description

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

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

**Administering Agency:** National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

This initiative contributes to advancing the mission of the entire criminal justice system by providing extensive up-to-date information on the evidence base for programs across the full spectrum of criminal justice from policing to corrections to courts and beyond.

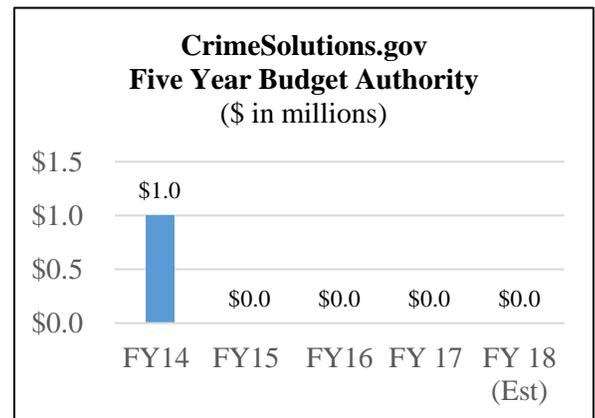
**Who Can Apply for Funding:** The most recent contract action was limited to small businesses. State and local governments, federal agencies, U.S. Territories, federally recognized Indian tribal governments, private and public nonprofit organizations, for-profit organizations, institutions of higher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

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

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

### Program Goals

- Identify programs and practices that address criminal justice, juvenile justice, and crime victim services.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of programs and practices with regard to criminal justice outcomes, e.g., crime reduction, officer and public safety, assistance for victims, criminal investigation and prosecution, drug abuse and related offenses.
- Share the results of evidence-based research with criminal justice communities.
- Identify program and practice areas in which there is a lack of rigorous evaluations to inform NIJ's research agenda.



### Accomplishments

- CrimeSolutions.gov receives an average of 2,600 views per day, an 11% increase from the prior year, and is among the most widely used resource of its kind.
- CrimeSolutions.gov helps decision-makers at the federal, state, and local level with research, budgetary, and program development decisions.

For additional information, please visit [CrimeSolutions.gov](http://CrimeSolutions.gov).

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**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

**Program Name: Children Exposed to Violence**

**Funding**

FY 2018 Request: \$8.0M  
FY 2017 C.R. Level: \$7.9M  
Difference: + \$0.1M

**Program Description:**

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

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



**Authorizing Legislation:** Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts

**First Year of Appropriation:** 2011

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

**Who Can Apply for Funding:** Eligibility for local programs is limited to local units of government, public agencies, and federally recognized tribal governments. Applicants for other funding such as policy initiatives, research and technical assistance includes states, institutions of higher education, private organizations and federally recognized tribal institutions.

**How Funds are Distributed:** Awards are made competitively and as supplements through cooperative agreements for between \$300,000 and \$1M for planning and/or implementation/sustainability up to 36 months as well as for technical assistance and research and evaluation. Subject to type of award (e.g., program, research or technical support), performance, need, and availability of funds, OJJDP may provide supplemental funding for as many as two additional 12-month increments.

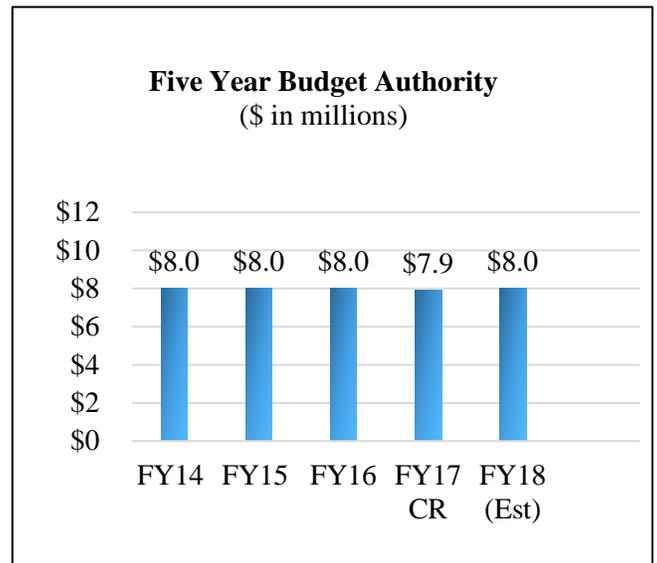
**Program Goals**

- Support local and state work to enact, improve and sustain evidence-based approaches to youth violence, including gun and gang violence and prevention.
- Use trauma-informed, healing-based and developmentally appropriate lens to improve relevant policies, practices and programs.

**Accomplishments**

- Launched the “Changing Minds” National Public Awareness Campaign in October 2016 in collaboration with Futures Without Violence (Futures), a national health and social justice nonprofit organization, the Ad Council, and the advertising agency Wunderman.

<http://changingmindsnow.org>



Childhood trauma  
**Changing minds.** DEFENDING CHILDHOOD

# WITNESSING VIOLENCE CAN CHANGE A KID'S MIND.

## YOU CAN HELP THEM HEAL.

New research shows that witnessing traumatic events, like domestic violence, shootings, or even fighting, can impact the physical development of a child's brain — potentially leading to lifelong health and social issues. But you can help reverse the effects. This site will teach you about the science of childhood trauma, and how five everyday gestures can make a world of difference.

[LEARN THE HEALING GESTURES \[+\]](#)

[SEE CHAD'S STORY \[+\]](#)

- Funded the development of the Changing Minds curriculum to equip educators to create learning environments that are welcoming to and healing for children who have been exposed to violence.
- Among many other accomplishments with these funds, between 2011 and 2016 Futures Without Violence:
  - Trained 3,581 people;
  - Disseminated 6,969 program materials;
  - Held 163 training or planning events;
  - Received 846 technical assistance requests and 138 training requests.

### Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 CR	FY 2018 Estimated
Amount Available for Funding <sup>^</sup>	\$7.2	\$6.9	\$7.2	\$7.9	\$8.0
Total Funding Awarded	\$7.0	\$6.8	\$7.2	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	26	49	45*	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	26	21	23	TBD	TBD

<sup>^</sup> Amount does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

For more information please visit: <http://changingmindsnow.org>.

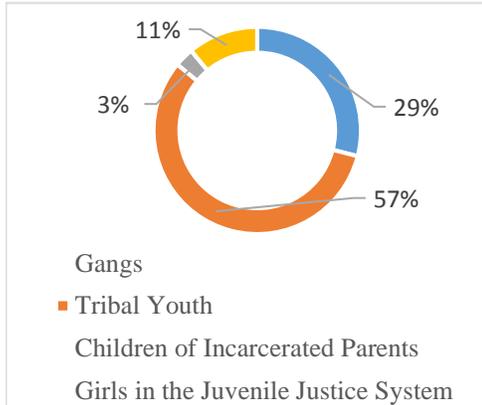
**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

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

**Funding**

FY 2018 Request: \$17.0M  
 FY 2017 C.R. Level: \$17.5M  
 Difference: - \$0.5M

**FY 2016 Activities Chart**



**Program Description**

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

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

This program includes the:

- 1) Tribal Youth Program;
- 2) Gang Prevention Program;
- 3) Girls in the Juvenile Justice System\*; and
- 4) Children of Incarcerated Parents\*.

\*These two programs were funded as carve-outs under the Delinquency Prevention Program in FY 2016.

**Authorizing Legislation:** This program is authorized under sections

261 and 262 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended; 42 U.S.C. § 5665

**First Year of Appropriation:** 1994

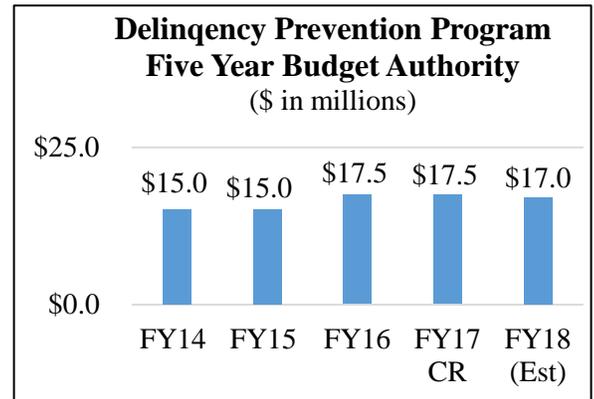
**Administering Agency:** Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

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

<b>Program</b>	<b>Who Can Apply for Funding</b>	<b>Award Type</b>	<b>Award Amount &amp; Length</b>
Tribal Youth (through <a href="#">CTAS</a> )	Federally recognized tribes and Alaskan Native villages, however, tribes and villages may partner with others as applicable.	Grants	Between \$300k-\$500k for 36 months
Gang Prevention	States, territories, units of local government, federally recognized tribal governments, non-profit and for-profit organizations, and institutions of higher education. For-profit organizations must agree to waive any profit or fees for services.	Cooperative Agreements	Up to \$750K for 36 months
Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	States, territories, units of local government, and federally recognized tribal governments.	Cooperative Agreements	Between \$750K to \$1.5M for 36 months
Children of Incarcerated Parents	Units of local government, including state agencies (only if targeted to a local community), and federally recognized tribal governments.	Interagency Agreement with HHS	Up to \$450K for 12 months

**Program Goals**

- Promote reforms in the juvenile justice system nationwide through the adoption of evidence-based practices and a developmentally appropriate approach to youth.
- Promote efforts to strengthen the protective factors that can promote healthy development and insulate youth from risky behavior.
- Prevent and intervene in youth violence to enhance public safety.



**Accomplishments**

Through this program, OJJDP has identified:

- 56 *effective* programs and practices;
- 127 *promising* programs and practices; and
- 124 programs and practices which have no demonstrated effect.

These evaluations available at [Delinquency Prevention on CrimeSolutions.gov](http://DelinquencyPrevention.onCrimeSolutions.gov) help inform practitioners and policy makers about what works, what does not, and what is promising in redirecting youth who are considered at-risk for delinquency or who have committed a delinquent offense from deeper involvement in the juvenile justice system.

**Application and Award History**

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 CR	FY 2018 Estimated
Amount Available for Funding <sup>^</sup>	\$13.5	\$13.0	\$15.5	\$17.5	\$17.0
Total Funding Awarded	\$12.7	\$12.7	\$15.5	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	136	160	181	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	31*	60**	39***	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	23%	38%	22%	TBD	TBD

<sup>^</sup> Amount does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

\* FY14 – Includes awards from the following programs: Tribal Youth, Gang Prevention, Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws, Juvenile Justice and Education Collaboration Assistance.

\*\*FY15 – Includes awards from the following programs: Tribal Youth, Gang Prevention, National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention, and Community-Based Violence Prevention.

\*\*\*FY16- Includes awards from the following programs: Tribal Youth, Gang Prevention, and Community-Based Violence Prevention.

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

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

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

**Funding**

FY 2018 Request	\$105.0M
FY 2017 C.R. Level:	\$124.8M
Difference:	- \$19.8M

**Program Description**

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

**Authorizing Legislation:** Created through Department of Justice appropriation acts

**Administering Agency:** National Institute of Justice (NIJ)  
This initiative contributes to advancing the DOJ mission of reducing crime and supporting the efforts of prosecutors.

**Who Can Apply for Funding:** Eligibility varies by solicitation.

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

**Program Goals**

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

**Accomplishments**

- In FY 2016, NIJ created a new program that provides funding to state and local law enforcement agencies to inventory, track, and report sexual assault kits.

FY 2015 Funding for DNA Analysis, Capacity Enhancement and Other Forensic Activities

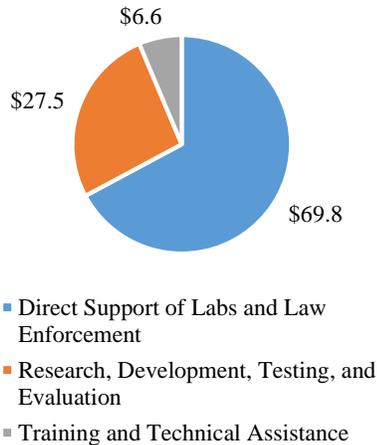


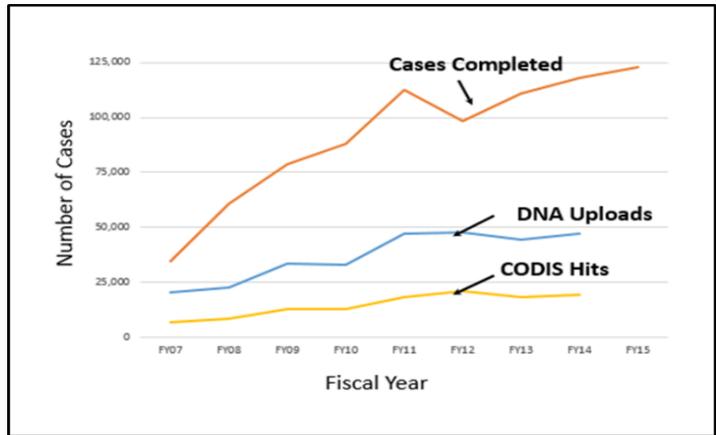
Fig.1: NIJ Forensic Science Report for FY 2015

- Through NIJ’s *Solving Cold Cases with DNA* program, over 129,000 cold cases have been review resulting in 2,000 closed and/or solved cases and more than 1,900 CODIS uploads.
- Through the *Postconviction Testing of DNA Evidence to Exonerate the Innocent* program, over 70,000 cases have been reviewed resulting in 28 exonerations. Two additional exonerations attributed to the program were byproducts rather than direct results of NIJ-funded DNA testing.
- Laboratories funded under the *DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction* program have reported processing more than 550,000. From those cases, over 247,000 DNA profiles have been uploaded to CODIS, resulting in more than 92,000 CODIS hits. In addition, more than 2 million database (convicted offender and arrestee) samples have been uploaded resulting in an additional 26,687 hits.

**DNA Analysis, Capacity Enhancement, and Other Forensic Activities Five Year Budget Authority (\$ in millions)**



- Laboratory capacity and efficiency continues to increase as a result of federal funding; however, requests for DNA analysis continue to outpace the capacity of laboratories through the nation.
- Since 2009, through its core team of scientists, NIJ has supported more than 400 research and development awards related to forensic science resulting in more than 580 scientific publications, 1,300 presentations, and 90 technical reports. In April 2015, NIJ published [\*The Impact of Forensic Science Research and Development\*](#), which highlights some of the recent successes of the program.
- In FY 2017, NIJ plans to create a new program titled, “Strengthening the Medical-Examiner Coroner System.” Through this program, NIJ will support grants in two focus areas by: 1) supporting forensic pathology fellowships; and, 2) providing resources necessary to achieve accreditation.



### Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018 Estimated
Amount Available for Funding*	\$111.5	\$109.7	\$112.2	\$124.8	\$105.0
Total Funding Awarded	\$104.4	\$106.0	\$103.6	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	442	338		TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	194	192	209	TBD	TBD

\* Amount Available for Funding does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

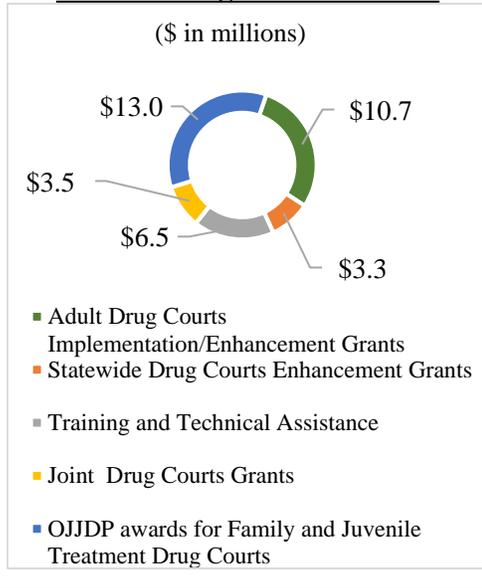
For additional information, please visit: [NIJ Forensics](#).

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**  
**Program Name: Drug Court Grant Program**

**Funding**

FY 2018 Request: \$42.0M  
 FY 2017 C.R. Level: \$41.9M  
 Difference: +\$ 0.1M

**FY 2016 Drug Court Activities**



**Program Description**

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

Drug courts play a critical role in combating the effects of drug abuse, addiction, and the opioid crisis in America communities. More than 80% of persons charged with a crime in the United States abuse drugs or alcohol and nearly one-half have a moderate to substance abuse problem. Continued substance use is associated with a two- to fourfold increase in the likelihood of criminal recidivism. Providing substance use disorder treatment reduces recidivism significantly, which reduces the burden on law enforcement and improves public safety

**Authorizing Legislation:** 42 U.S.C. § 3793(a)(25)

**First Year of Appropriation:** 2013

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

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

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

Activity	Award Length	Amounts
Adult Drug Courts Implementation and Enhancement Grants	36 months	Up to \$400K
Statewide Enhancement	36 months	Up to \$1.5M
Joint Adult and Family Drug Courts	36 months	\$300K - \$350K

**Program Goals**

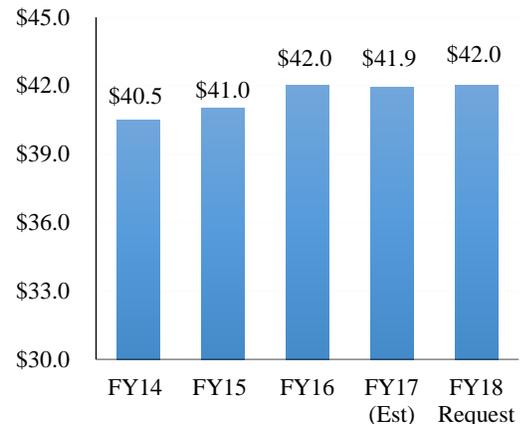
The overall goal of the Drug Court program is to equip courts and community supervision systems with the necessary tools and resources to intervene with substance abusing defendants in criminal cases. Grantees are encouraged to use the most current evidence-based practices and principles to prepare participants for success in the community while reducing future criminal recidivism.

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

**Accomplishments**

Drug courts are the most researched criminal justice intervention in use today. They have proven to be a solid investment of federal

**Drug Courts Program  
 Five Year Budget Authority**  
 (\$ in millions)



dollars with a 25-year track record of success in diverting drug-addicted individuals from incarceration, reducing their risk of recidivism, and improving public safety and health

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

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

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

<https://www.ndci.org/resources/training/visit-a-mentor-court/>

### **Application and Award History**

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 CR	FY 2018 Request
Amount Available for Funding <sup>^</sup>	\$36.2	\$35.8	\$37.7	\$41.9	\$42.0
Total Funding Awarded <sup>1/</sup>	\$23.0	\$23.0	\$24.05	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	214	152	129	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	64	63	56	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	30%	42%	43%	TBD	TBD

<sup>1/</sup> Does not include awards for the Veterans Courts Program.

<sup>^</sup> Amount does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

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

## OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

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

### Funding

FY 2018 Request:	\$11.0M
FY 2017 C.R. Level:	\$13.0M
Difference:	-\$ 2.0M

### Program Description

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

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

A portion of the funding for this program supports the [Intellectual Property Enforcement Program](#) (IPEP).

**Authorizing Legislation:** Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts

**First Year of Appropriation:** 2008

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

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

**How Funds are Distributed:** Through a competitive process, awards are made as grants with the amount determined based on funds available and will be for a 12-month project period. Supplemental awards may be made based on the availability of funding, strategic priorities, assessment of the quality of the management of the award (for example, timeliness and quality of progress reports), and assessment of the progress of the work funded under the award.

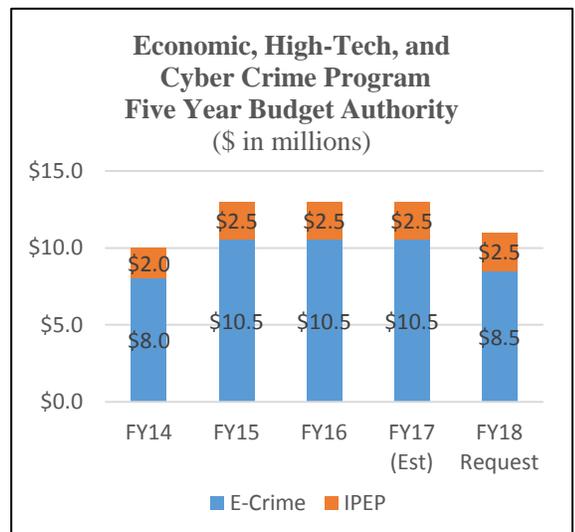
### Program Goals

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

### Accomplishments

In Fiscal Year 2016:

- 10,178 people attended online training. 3,691 students attended in-person (a 4% increase from previous year).
  - 6,296 attended online classes and 1,979 attended in person classes to date in FY 2017



- Released 28 publications in the form of research, alerts, whitepapers, and collaborative papers.
  - Released 8 new publications to date in fiscal year 2017.
- Provided a combination of telephone and onsite technical support in response to 220 requests.
  - Addressed 99 technical assists requests to date in fiscal year 2017
- 26 in person classes and 21 online classes available.

**Application and Award History**

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 CR	FY 2018 Request
Amount available for E-Crime <i>(after IPEP carve-out)</i> <sup>^</sup>	\$8.0	\$9.2	\$9.5	\$13.0	\$11.0
Total Funding Awarded	\$6.7	\$6.0	\$8.6	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	1 <sup>1/</sup>	10	2 <sup>1/</sup>	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	1	1	2	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	N/A	10%	N/A	TBD	TBD

<sup>1/</sup> Supplemental awards were made.

<sup>^</sup> Amount does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

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

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

**Program Name: Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance (EFLEA)**

**Funding**

FY 2018 Request: \$0.0M  
FY 2017 C.R. Level: \$0.0M  
Difference: No change

**Program Description**

**Purpose:** To provide federal funding and assistance, including equipment, training, and intelligence information, to state, local, and tribal governments responding to public safety emergencies that threaten to overwhelm their existing resources.

**Authorizing Legislation:** Justice Assistance Act of 1984 (42 USC 10513(a))

**First Year of Appropriation:** 1985

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

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

**Who Can Apply for Funding:** State governments; local or tribal governments are eligible to receive funding and assistance through this program through an application submitted by the state in which they are located.

**How Funds are Distributed:** Funding is awarded through a discretionary grant process. Any state interested in requesting emergency funding or assistance is asked to submit a letter outlining their request to the Director of BJA. After this request is reviewed by BJA staff and formally approved by OJP’s Assistant Attorney General, BJA invites states to submit a formal application and provides them with guidance on how to do so.

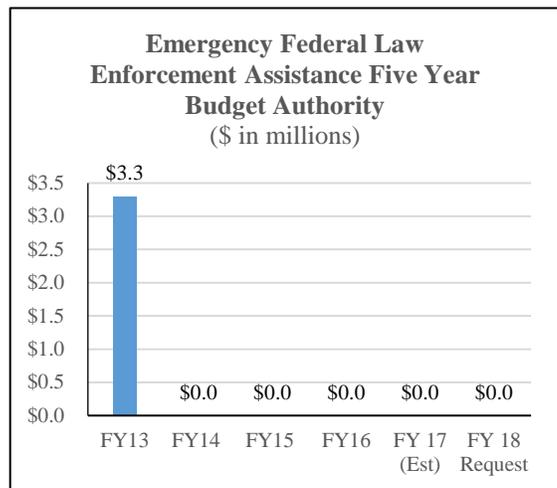
**Program Goals**

To provide a dependable source of flexible justice assistance funding help state and local law enforcement agencies address extraordinary circumstances that have the potential to create serious threats to public safety.

**Accomplishments**

The most recent appropriation for this program was \$3.5 million in FY 2013. In the years that EFLEA funding was available, OJP awarded funding to assist law enforcement in responding to a variety of public safety emergencies, including:

- Response to the Boston Marathon Bombing in 2013;
- Preserving order during the 1993 criminal trials of four other men accused of attacking truck driver Reginald Denny during riots protesting the beating of Rodney King and the civil rights trials of the Los Angeles police officers accused of beating King;
- The 1993 standoff between federal agents and the Branch Davidian religious sect in Waco, Texas;
- The San Francisco earthquake in 1989; and
- Hurricane Hugo in 1989.



**Application and Award History**

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 CR	FY 2018 Request
Amount Available for Funding <sup>^</sup>	\$2.9	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Funding Awarded	\$1.9	\$0	\$0	\$0	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	1	0	0	0	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	1	0	0	0	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD

<sup>^</sup> Amount does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

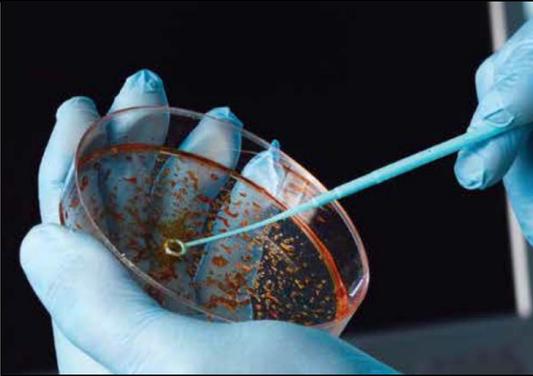
**For additional information, please visit: [EFLEA Fact Sheet](#).**

## OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Forensic Science

### Funding

FY 2018 Request:	\$4.0M
FY 2017 C.R. Level:	\$4.0M
Difference:	No change



### Program Description

**Purpose:** To strengthen the practice of forensic science – the way evidence is identified, collected, analyzed, interpreted, and preserved.

These funds support the efforts of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Organization of Scientific Area Committees (OSAC) at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to improve forensic science.

The NIJ funds will implement initiatives based on forensic science priorities identified by DOJ (the Attorney General’s Task Force on Crime Reduction and Public Safety Subcommittee on Forensic Science) and forensic science stakeholders.

NIST founded OSAC in 2014 to coordinate the development of standards and guidelines for the forensic science community to improve quality and consistency of work products. OSAC is a collaborative body of more than 500 forensic science practitioners and other experts from government agencies, academia, and the private sector.

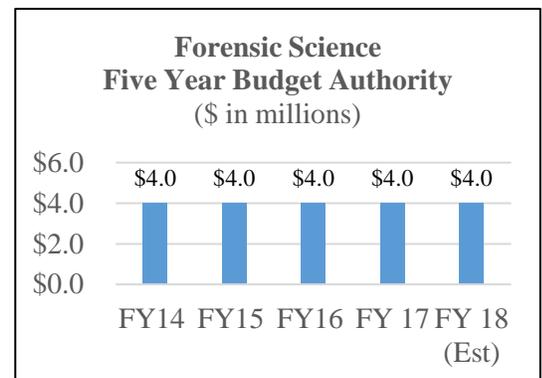
**Authorizing Legislation:** Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (sections 201 and 202)

**First Year of Appropriation:** 2014

**Administering Agency:** National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

**Who Can Apply for Funding:** N/A

**How Funds are Distributed:** OJP transfers \$3 million to NIST to support OSAC. The remaining \$1 million supports a contract at NIJ for research and evaluation support that includes the forensic science activities.



### Program Goals

The Attorney General’s Task Force on Crime Reduction and Public Safety Subcommittee on Forensic Science aims to:

- Conduct a study and report on the status and needs of the forensic science community;
- Establish – in consultation with federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and government laboratories – best practices for forensic evidence retention; and
- Develop and implement strategies and initiatives based on forensic science priorities identified by DOJ and forensic science stakeholders.

## **Accomplishments**

- NIJ's support for DNA research and development over the last two decades has revolutionized how the criminal justice system views the potential for wrongful convictions, how cases are investigated, and how forensic evidence is interpreted.
- Launched more than 300 projects involving numerous forensic science sub-disciplines, including: forensic DNA, impression and pattern evidence, trace evidence, forensic pathology, forensic toxicology, anthropology, crime scene investigation, controlled substance, and forensic entomology.
- Supported over 290 scientific publications, 760 presentations, and 90 technical reports resulting from research and development projects.
- DOJ established the first Medicolegal Death Investigation interagency working group to review medical examiner and coroner operations and published its first report on strengthening these operations through accreditation and certification.
- NIJ implemented several programs based on recommendations of the National Commission on Forensic Science, including the launch of post-doctoral fellowships in forensic science and making resources available to support accreditation in the medical examiner and coroner system.

**For additional information, please visit the [NIJ Forensic Science webpages](#).**

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

**Funding**

FY 2018 Request:	[\$2.0M]
FY 2017 C.R. Level:	[\$1.9M]
Difference:	+[0.1M]



**Program Description**

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

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

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

**Authorizing Legislation:** Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts

**First Year of Appropriation:** 2014

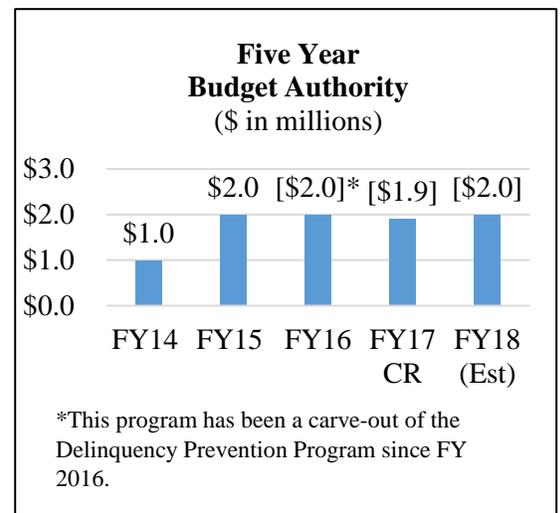
**Administering Agency:** Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

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

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

**Program Goals**

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



**Accomplishments**

Through the National Girls Initiative, OJJDP:

- Made Innovation Awards to three Girls Coalitions (Iowa Commission on the Status of Women, Connecticut Juvenile Justice Alliance, and the San Francisco Alliance for Girls) to:

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

**Application and Award History**

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 CR	FY 2018 Estimated
Amount Available for Funding <sup>^</sup>	\$0.9	\$1.7	*[\$1.8]	[\$1.9]	[\$2.0]
Total Funding Awarded	\$0.9	\$1.7	\$1.8	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	3	8	3	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	3	7	3	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	100%	88%	100%	TBD	TBD

<sup>^</sup> Amount does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

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

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

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

**Program Name: Improving Youth Access to Justice Program**  
(also known as the Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program)

**Funding**

FY 2018 Request: \$2.5M  
 FY 2017 C.R. Level: \$2.5M  
 Difference: \$0.0M

**Program Description**

**Purpose:** To assess and improve access to high quality juvenile defense and reentry legal services for juveniles in the U.S.

This program provides funding and other resources to:

- Help states and tribes develop effective, well-resourced, model juvenile defense delivery systems with standards of practice and policy for their effective management; and
- Provide cost-effective and innovative training for the juvenile defense bar, including court-appointed counsel, particularly in rural, remote and underserved areas.

**Authorizing Legislation:** Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts



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

**First Year of Appropriation: 2015**

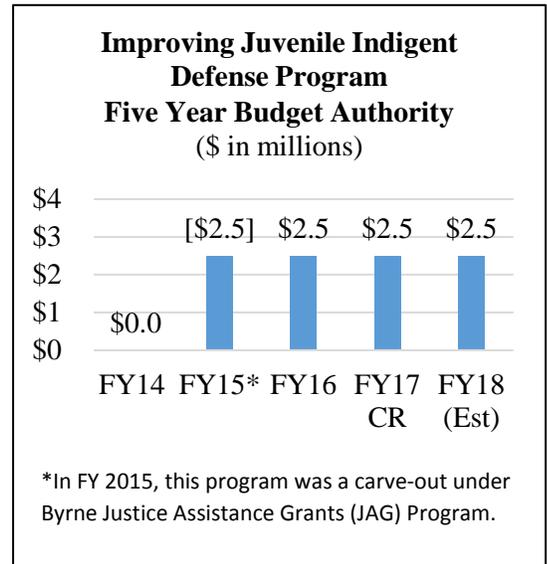
**Administering Agency:** Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

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

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

**Program Goals**

- Promote multi-agency, cross-disciplinary collaboration among critical stakeholders to plan and implement system-wide juvenile defense reforms. Stakeholders include those in the juvenile justice system as well as schools, mental health professionals, community advocates, youth and family serving organizations, and policy makers at the state and local level.
- Promote education and technical assistance for juvenile defense professionals on adolescent development, trauma-informed care, and critical topics impacting the effective assistance of counsel.



## Accomplishments

- Georgetown University launched a Rural Ambassadors program to incentivize rural attorneys to specialize in juvenile defense and empower juvenile defenders in isolated areas to take a leadership role in improving the quality of juvenile defense in their counties. The Rural Ambassadors complete 12 months of training, as well as a policy, training, or community-building project in their home jurisdiction.
- The Colorado Juvenile Defender Center is conducting the first assessment of a tribal juvenile defense delivery system.
- In FY 2015, four planning grantees - Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, and Washington - finalized statewide strategic juvenile defense reform plans and competed for implementation funding. In FY 2016, Delaware and Indiana were selected to begin implementation of their strategic plans.
- The National Juvenile Defender Center (NJDC), the training and technical assistance provided funded through this program accomplished the following:
  - Developed assessment and planning tools and materials and provided the four planning grantees with intensive training and technical assistance throughout the statewide reform planning phase;
  - Expanded the Juvenile Training Immersion Program for defenders to include a Reentry module;
  - Developed and disseminated a series of educational resources and materials to educate juvenile defense system professionals and other key stakeholders about the national crisis in juvenile defense; and
  - Provided assistance to individual defenders, defender offices, and regional juvenile defender resource centers.

## Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 CR	FY 2018 Estimated
Amount Available for Funding <sup>^</sup>	\$0	[\$2.5]	\$2.5	\$2.5	\$2.5
Total Funding Awarded	\$0	\$2.2	\$2.3	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	0	12	6	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	0	8	3	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	N/A	67%	50%	TBD	TBD

<sup>^</sup> Amount does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

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

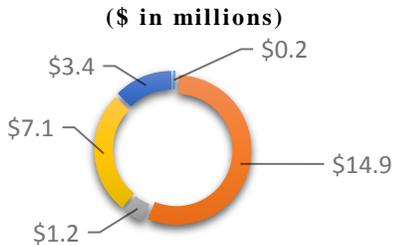
**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**  
**Program Name: Indian Country Initiatives**

**Funding**

FY 2018 Request\*: \$90.0M  
 FY 2017 C.R. Level \$29.9M  
 Difference: + \$61.0M

\*Based on the requested 7% set aside and the FY 2018 request.

**FY 2016 BJA**  
**Indian Country Activities**



- Justice System Strategic Planning
- Justice Systems and Alcohol and Substance Abuse
- Civil and Criminal Legal Assistance
- Tribal Justice System Infrastructure Program
- Tribal Justice System Capacity Building TTA

**Program Description**

**Purpose:** To assist tribes in making their communities safer by preventing and reducing crime and improving the functioning of their tribal justice systems. Programs include a number of efforts under the Department’s Consolidated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS):

1. Justice System Strategic Planning (CTAS Purpose Area 2):  
Promotes justice system-wide strategic planning to improve tribal justice and safety through the creation of a strategic plan that identifies and prioritizes the needs of the tribe and outlines a detailed strategy to address needs from crime prevention through offender reentry programs.
2. Justice Systems and Alcohol and Substance Abuse (CTAS Purpose Area 3): Supports development and enhancement of tribal justice systems efforts to prevent and address to respond to and prevent alcohol and substance abuse-related crimes through prevention, intervention, and treatment.
3. Tribal Justice System Infrastructure Program (CTAS Purpose Area 4): To renovate or expand existing building for use as tribal correctional facilities, correctional alternative or treatment facilities, multipurpose justice centers (including police departments, courts, and corrections), or halfway houses.
4. Civil and Criminal Legal Assistance (TCCLA): To strengthen and improve the representation of all defendants in tribal court criminal proceedings and indigent litigants in civil cases under tribal jurisdiction.

In addition, BJA leads the Tribal Justice System Capacity Building Training and Technical Assistance (TTA) program which assists tribal jurisdictions in: (1) developing strategies to address crimes relating to substance abuse and; (2) improving understanding of emerging technology, evidence-based practices, and new models of service. These TTA efforts are coordinated as part of the larger CTAS TTA efforts.

**Authorizing Legislation:** Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts

**First Year of Appropriation:** 2004

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

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

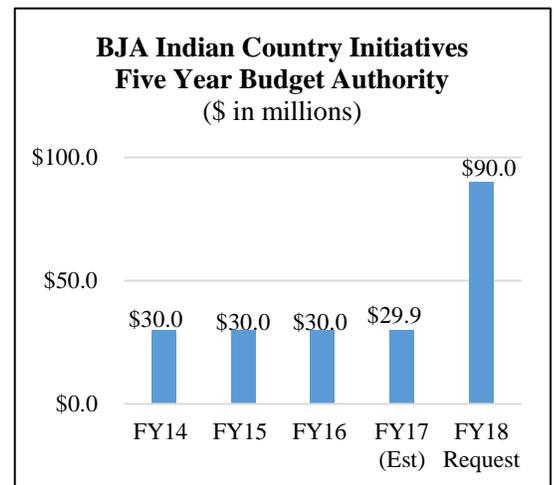
<b>Program</b>	<b>Who Can Apply for Funding</b>	<b>Amounts per grant</b>
Tribal Justice System Strategic Planning	Federally Recognized Tribal Governments	Up to \$75k
Tribal Justice Systems and Alcohol and Substance Abuse	Federally Recognized Tribal Governments	Between \$250k and \$750K

Program	Who Can Apply for Funding	Amounts per grant
Tribal Justice System Infrastructure Program	Federally Recognized Tribal Governments	Approximately \$1.0M(Single Jurisdiction); Approximately \$4.0M (Regional)
Tribal Civil and Criminal Legal Assistance (TCCLA)	Non-profit organizations, defined as 501(c)(3) by Internal Revenue Code, including tribal enterprises and educational institutions are eligible.	Up to \$875K
Tribal Justice System Capacity Building Training and Technical Assistance	Tribal and non-tribal for-profit (commercial) and nonprofit organizations; faith-based and community organizations; institutions of higher education (including tribal institutions of higher education); and tribal organizations and consortiums with demonstrated national-scope and onsite experience working with American Indian and Alaska Native tribes.	Up to \$800K

### Program Goals

This program support tribes in:

- Engaging in comprehensive strategic planning to improve tribal justice and community safety
- Developing data-driven, comprehensive programming including the use of validated risk assessments.
- To respond to and prevent alcohol- and substance abuse-related crimes
- Ensuring that tribal jails comply with standards on such issues such as facility construction, maintenance, inmate classification, health services, sanitation, preventative maintenance, discipline, grievance procedures, offender services and activities, and staffing
- Strengthen and improve the representation of indigent clients in criminal and civil cases to promote the fair and impartial administration of justice
- To develop, enhance, and continue tribal justice systems including law enforcement, pretrial services, risk and needs assessment development and implementation, diversion programming, tribal court services, detention programming, community corrections, re-entry planning and programming, justice system infrastructure enhancement, justice system information sharing, etc.



### Accomplishments

#### Justice Systems and Alcohol and Substance Abuse:

- Funded the Safe Disposal Program in the Pueblo of Isleta to reduce prescription drug abuse. The Isleta police department collected three times the amount of unused prescription drugs as in the past and partnered with the Albuquerque police to use their approved furnace to safely and cleanly incinerate the drugs.
- Funded a mobile court bus for the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe to serve the residents of their vast 2.8 million-acre reservation. Without access to transportation, individuals were failing to appear in court and being fined repeatedly for contempt leading to large debts.

Tribal Civil and Criminal Legal Assistance Program:

- Hosted a dialogue with tribes and released a publication entitled, [Tribal Law and Order Act: Enhanced Sentencing Authority – Tribal Code Development Considerations Quick-Reference Overview & Checklist](#).

BJA continues to fund the Tribal Law and Order Resource Center website, [tloa.ncai.org/](http://tloa.ncai.org/), a one-stop website for information on TLOA activities.

Comprehensive Tribal Justice Strategic Planning:

- Supported the Kaw Nation in building a justice system that meets the needs of its citizens. Through the planning process, the team has learned that the lack of jurisdictional authority over non-trust tribal land and lack of cooperation from state and county agencies impedes the uniform administration of justice to Kaw tribal citizens. The strategic planning grant has afforded the Kaw Nation the opportunity to clearly understand these problems, identify gaps in existing services, and focus their efforts on creating a centralized multi-disciplinary justice center to support the Kaw Nation.

Tribal Justice System Infrastructure Program:

- Funded 73 new construction, renovation, and expansion tribal justice system facility projects under the Tribal Justice System Infrastructure Program (TJSIP) as of 2009. 46 of these projects have been completed and 27 are still in progress as of March 2017.

**Application and Award History**

<b>(\$ in millions)</b>	<b>FY 2014</b>	<b>FY 2015</b>	<b>FY 2016</b>	<b>FY 2017 CR</b>	<b>FY 2018 Request<sup>1/</sup></b>
Amount Available for Funding <sup>^</sup>	\$26.8	\$26.2	\$26.8	\$29.9	\$90.0
Total Funding Awarded	\$24.2	\$20.7	\$26.8	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	223	192	161	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	53	35	46	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	24%	18%	29%	TBD	TBD

<sup>1/</sup> In the 2018 budget requests, OJP seeks to replace line item appropriations for the Indian Country Initiatives and Tribal Youth Program with a 7% discretionary funding set aside from all OJP grant and reimbursement programs. FY 2018 funding estimates are based on the enactment of this set aside and the total discretionary funding levels requested in the 2018 budget requests.

<sup>^</sup> Amount does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

**For additional information, please visit:**

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

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## OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

### Program Name: Intellectual Property Enforcement Program

#### Funding

FY 2018 Request: \$2.5M\*

FY 2017 C.R. Level: \$2.5M\*

Difference: No change

\*Carve-out from Economic, High-tech, Cybercrime Prevention Program

#### Program Description

**Purpose:** To prevent and prosecute intellectual property (IP) crimes by improving the capacity of state and local criminal justice systems. IP crimes include violations of copyrights, patents, trademarks, trade secrets, and other forms of intellectual property both in the United States and abroad.

This grant program supports grantee efforts to:

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

**Authorizing Legislation:** Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts



Figure 1: Training video for Law Enforcement on IP  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sTbcrXfpY0c>

**First Year of Appropriation:** 2009

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

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

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

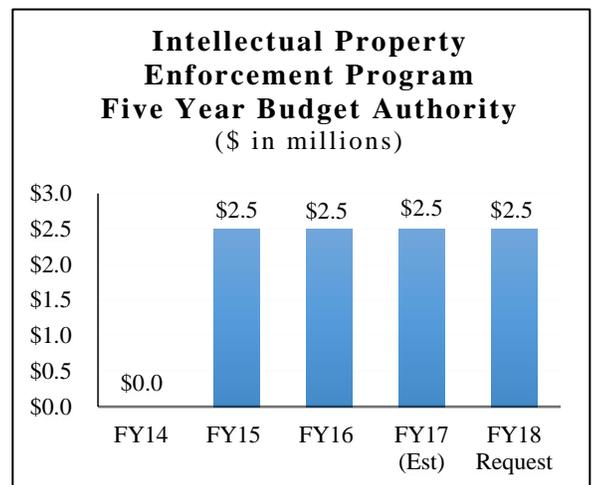
#### Program Goals

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

#### Accomplishments

Grantees of this program have:

- Arrested 5,589 individuals for violation of IP laws;
- Disrupted or dismantled 3,197 piracy/counterfeiting organizations;
- Seized \$417.9 million in counterfeit property, other property, and currency in conjunction with IP enforcement operations; and
- Trained over 1,700 investigators and prosecutors about IP in over 71 classes held in 43 states.



### Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 CR	FY 2018 Request
Amount Available for Funding^	[\$0.0]	[\$2.2]	[\$2.2]	[\$2.5]	[\$2.5]
Total Funding Awarded	\$2.0 <sup>1/</sup>	\$2.2	\$2.2	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	25	22	9	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	4	10	7	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	16%	45%	78%	TBD	TBD

<sup>1/</sup> Funded with Economic High-tech and Cyber Crime Prevention funds.

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

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

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

**Program Name: John R. Justice Loan Repayment Assistance Program**

**Funding**

FY 2018 Request\*: \$0M  
FY 2017 C.R. Level: \$2.0M  
Difference: - \$2.0M

\*Request would eliminate the program.

**Program Description**

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

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

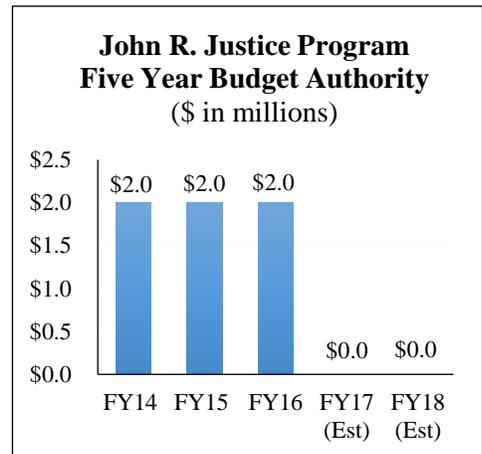
**First Year of Appropriation:** 2010

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

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

**How Funds are Distributed:** Beginning in FY 2017, awards will be made on a competitive basis. This will result in fewer awards with higher amounts to the states and territories with the greatest need and potential to implement an efficient and effective program. The competitive solicitation will not include any local match requirement.

Previously, awards were computed on a formula basis that provided each applicant with a minimum base funding level then distributed remaining funds in proportion to each applicant’s share of the national population. Due to the amount of funding received in recent years, the formula allocation became programmatically and administratively inefficient outweighing the benefits.



**Program Goals**

This program is recommended for elimination.

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

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**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

**Program Name: Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program**

**Funding**

FY 2018 Request: \$10.0M  
 FY 2017 C.R. Level: \$10.0M  
 Difference: No change

**Program Description**

**Purpose:** To improve public safety through system-wide responses to people with mental illnesses who have been arrested or charged with a crime. This program provides support to state, local, and tribal governments to develop and implement strategies that link criminal justice and local treatment services, to effectively use public safety resources, when responding to people with behavioral health disorders.

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

**First Year of Appropriation:** 2006

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

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

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

Activity	Award Period	Amounts (Up to)
Collaborative County Approaches – (Analysis and Planning)	24 months	\$200K
Strategic Planning for Law Enforcement and Mental Health	12 months	\$75K
Implementation and Expansion	24 months	\$300K

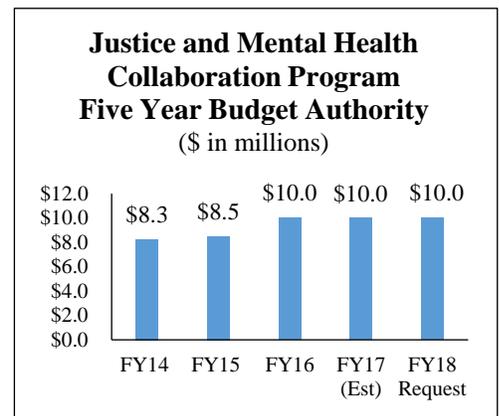
Federal funds may cover no more than 80% of the total project costs. Grantees must match the other 20% with their own resources.

**Program Goals**

To support innovative cross-justice system collaboration to improve outcomes for mentally ill criminal offenders and those with co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders. Grant funding and technical assistance support comprehensive law enforcement training and data collection to reduce violence, arrest, incarceration, homelessness and hospitalization. BJA emphasizes strategies that identify the target population and their treatment needs such as the use of universal screening and assessment for early intervention decisions, and appropriate program placement and resource allocation.

**Accomplishments**

- BJA launched the [Police-Mental Health Collaboration Toolkit](#) to provide law enforcement agencies and their communities a web-based resource to learn, design, train, and manage a collaborative strategy that improves officer’s ability to respond appropriately and safely to people with mental illnesses.
- BJA supported the development of a National CIT Curriculum: [Effective Community Responses to Mental Health Crisis: A National Curriculum for Law Enforcement](#). It is customizable to local communities. The initial pilot was completed and is currently in peer review to be made publicly available in 2017.



- BJA supported [The Stepping Up Initiative](#) to reduce the number of people with mental illness in jails. As a direct result of this initiative, 356 counties have passed resolutions to develop actionable plans to achieve county and state system changes. In March of 2017 BJA, together with Council of State Governments' Justice Center, released a major publication - *Reducing the Number of People with Mental Illnesses in Jail* - to help counties and local communities assess their existing efforts to reduce the number of people with mental illnesses in jail. BJA is also working with states to build their capacity to support these county efforts and in 2017 BJA will provide support to PA, OH, NC, CA, and TX.

### Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 CR	FY 2018 Request
Amount Available for Funding	\$7.4	\$7.4	\$8.8	\$10.0	\$10.0
Total Funding Awarded <sup>^</sup>	\$7.3	\$7.4	\$8.5	\$7.0	TBD
Number of Applications	244 <sup>1/</sup>	172	133	131	TBD
Number of awards	36	31	33	31	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	15%	18%	25%	TBD	TBD

<sup>1/</sup> FY 2014 awards were made from a pool of unfunded FY 2013 applications.

<sup>^</sup> Amount does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

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

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**  
**Program Name: Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI)**

<b>Funding</b>	
FY 2018 Request:	\$22.0M
FY 2017 C.R. Level:	\$27.4M
Difference:	-\$ 5.4M

**Program Description**

**Purpose:** To improve public safety through supporting states to examine their corrections operations and expenses to increase cost-effectiveness, and reinvest the savings in evidence-based strategies that reduce crime

The program provides grants and technical assistance that enable state to conduct this data-driven analysis and implement research-based solutions tailored to that state’s public safety challenges.

**Authorizing Legislation:** Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts

**First Year of Appropriation:** 2010

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

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



Figure 1: JRI Process Map

**Who Can Apply for Funding and How Funds are Distributed:**

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

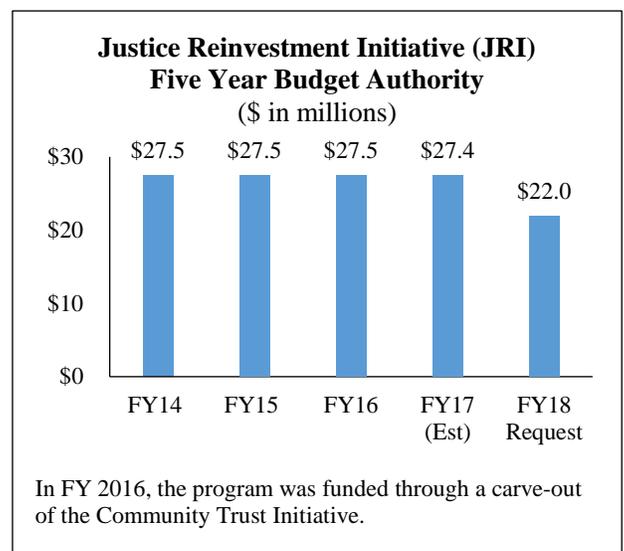
**Program Goals**

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

**Accomplishments**

30 states across the nation are a part of the Justice Reinvestment Initiative. Between 2006 and 2015, successes include:

- 35% decrease in the violent crime rate of South Carolina;
- 21% decrease in the violent crime rate of Georgia; and
- 26% decrease in the violent crime rate of North Carolina.



In addition, 12 states have reported savings ranging from \$2.5 to \$342 million, totaling \$1.1 billion across all states; and 19 states have reinvested more than \$446 million in savings.

For more information on success stories, please see:

[https://www.bja.gov/programs/justicereinvestment/success\\_stories.html](https://www.bja.gov/programs/justicereinvestment/success_stories.html)

### **Application and Award History**

<b>(\$ in millions)</b>	<b>FY 2014</b>	<b>FY 2015</b>	<b>FY 2016</b>	<b>FY 2017 CR</b>	<b>FY 2018 Request</b>
Amount Available for Funding <sup>^</sup>	\$24.8	\$24.0	[\$24.5] <sup>1/</sup>	[\$27.4] <sup>1/</sup>	\$22.0
Total Funding Awarded	\$22.7	\$20.9	\$21	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	12	21	30	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	10	11	17	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	83%	52%	57%	TBD	TBD

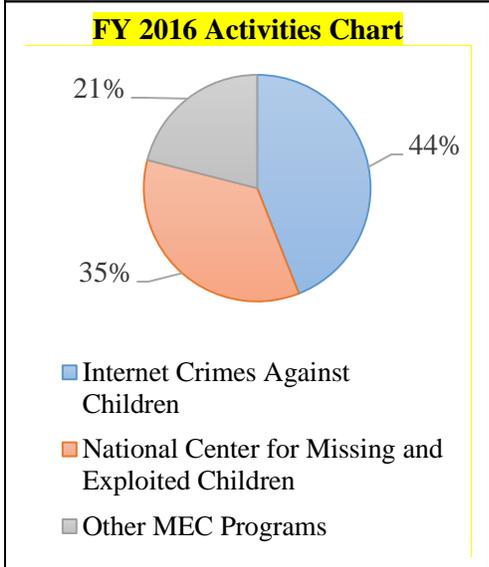
<sup>1/</sup> In FY 2016 and 2017, the program was funded through a carve-out of the Community Trust Initiative.

<sup>^</sup> Amount does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

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

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**  
**Program Name: Missing and Exploited Children Program**

<u>Funding</u>	
FY 2018 Request:	\$72.0M
FY 2017 C.R. Level:	\$72.0M
Difference:	\$ 0.0M



**Program Description**

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

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

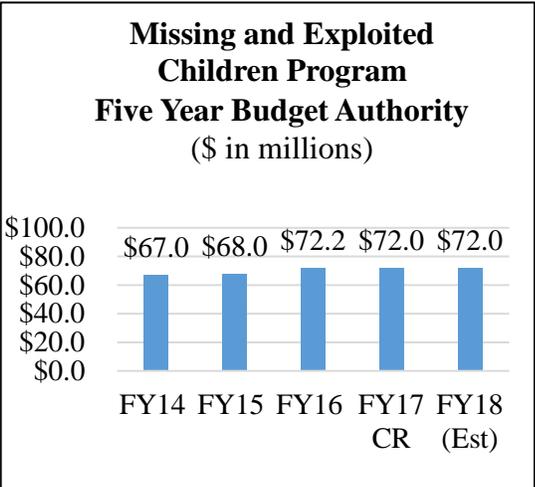
**Authorizing Legislation:** 42 U.S.C. § 5791c(f); 42 U.S.C. § 17617(a); 42 U.S.C. § 5777(a)

**First Year of Appropriation:** 1984

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

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

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



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

**Program Goals**

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

**Accomplishments**

- Since the program’s creation, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children’s Missing Children’s Division has assisted in the recovery of more than 232,000 missing children.
- Amber Alert has been responsible for the successful return of 841 children since the program’s inception. In 2015, 97% of children recovered as a result of Amber Alert were returned within 72 hours.
- In 2015, Internet Crimes Against Children task forces, which cover all 50 states, conducted more than 61,000 investigations which resulted in the arrest of more than 9,200 individuals.

**Application and Award History**

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 CR	FY 2018 Estimated
Amount Available for Funding <sup>^</sup>	\$60.3	\$60.0	\$72.2	\$72.0	\$72.0
Total Funding Awarded	\$58.4	\$59.4	\$64.9	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	95	85	162*	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	78	84	90	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	82%	99%	56%	TBD	TBD

<sup>^</sup> Amount does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

For additional information, please visit: [amberalert.gov](http://amberalert.gov), [icactaskforce.org](http://icactaskforce.org), or [missingkids.com](http://missingkids.com).

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

**Program Name: National Crime Reduction Assistance (NCRA) Network**

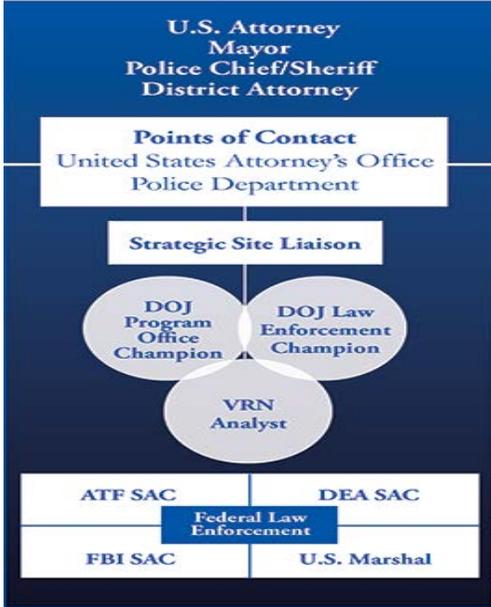
**Funding**

FY 2018 Request: \$5.0M  
FY 2017 C.R. Level: \$0.0M  
Difference: +\$5.0M

**Program Description**

**Purpose:** To leverage lessons learned from previous experiences with violence reduction programs and consult with local governments on their violence reduction needs through a unified, DOJ approach. The NCRA Network will also improve interagency collaboration and information sharing on violence reduction efforts and help local governments coordinate their use of existing DOJ violence reduction resources.

**VRN Site Team**



This program, originally known as the Violence Reduction Network (VRN), was established in FY 2014 to facilitate access to the full inventory of violence reduction resources available from the Department of Justice (DOJ) including:

- Office of Justice Programs (OJP);
- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF);
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI);
- Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA);
- United States Marshals Service (USMS);
- Executive Office for United States Attorneys (EOUSA);
- Office on Violence Against Women (OVW); and
- Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS).

Each site participating in the Network develops a data-driven approach to addressing its unique violence reduction needs and then draws on training, technical assistance, and expertise of the Network’s federal partners to help it implement this strategy.

**Authorizing Legislation:** N/A

**First Year of Appropriation:** N/A

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

**Who is Eligible:** For-profit organizations, nonprofit organizations, faith-based and community organizations, institutions of higher education and consortiums with demonstrated experience providing national training and technical assistance in addressing violent crime are eligible for funding to provide training and technical assistance to NCRA Network sites. For-profit organizations must agree to waive any profit or fees for services.

**How Funds are Distributed:** Sites are invited to participate in the NCRA Network by OJP and its federal partners based on analysis of quantitative and qualitative criminal justice data and direct consultation with DOJ experts in justice statistics and violent crime reduction strategies.

Sites participating in the NCRA Network receive customized training and technical assistance designed to help them implement their violence reduction strategies from OJP and its federal partners. Program funds also support the work of a strategic site liaison, a crime analyst, and a law enforcement champion representing the

Network's federal partner agencies for each site. These individuals help each site design and implement an effective violence reduction strategy designed to address specific local needs.

### **Program Goals**

- Promote strategic collaboration among DOJ law enforcement and program office agencies to fast-track crime fighting resources to areas that suffer from egregious violence rates.
- Partner with local and federal law enforcement to conduct analysis of current prevention and response practices, facilitate clearance of firearm backlogs through ATF, and serve as a mechanism to share strategies and technology to improve processes for prevention, investigation, and prosecution of gun crimes
- Support partners with the identification of key violence issues to facilitate change from the community level through flexible, integrated solutions to mitigate complex violence problems.

### **Accomplishments**

Since FY 2014, the NCRA Network has:

- Provided National Integrated Ballistics Information Network (NIBIN) equipment and training to the Camden County police department. As a result, the Police Department has made 198 entries and developed 77 leads to date which helped reduced its disproportionately high national gun homicide rate.
- Removed 84 violent offenders from the streets of Camden, New Jersey in the spring of 2015 through a six-week interagency law enforcement initiative led by the USMS.
- Supported the creation of a USMS-led Warrant Task Force in Los Angeles, California. This task force is a joint operation among the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department (LASD), the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office (LADA), the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, the U.S. Department of State, the California Highway Patrol, and ATF. To date, the task force has arrested 95 individuals, seized 60 weapons, conducted 148 parole searches, executed over 10 search warrants, and seized various types of narcotics.
- Facilitate the Chicago Police Department's (CPD) implementation of the FBI's Digital Imaging – Recovery Team (DIVRT) software to share crime commercials on traditional and social media. The first video posted in November 2014 received over 64,000 views, 946 shares, and led to the identification and arrest of a suspect within eight days of posting.
- Assisted the Wilmington (Delaware) Police Department improve its homicide clearance rate from approximately 10 percent to approximately 60 percent by 2015.
- Provided ATF Firearms Tracing and Technical Assistance to the Flint (Michigan) Police Department to process 784 firearms, eliminating its firearms evidence backlog.
- Assisted the Milwaukee (Wisconsin) Police Department to reduce violent crimes in targeted areas of its jurisdiction by 28 percent in just one year in cooperation with federal task force partners.
- Reduced armed robberies in New Orleans, Louisiana by 12 percent in 2016 by helping the New Orleans Police Department develop an improved investigative approach promoting interagency information sharing and cooperation in armed robbery cases.

## OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

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

**Funding:** Since FY 2012, BJS has obligated \$32.2M to state and local law enforcement agencies and \$7.2M for technical assistance and pilot funding to support NCS-X.\*

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

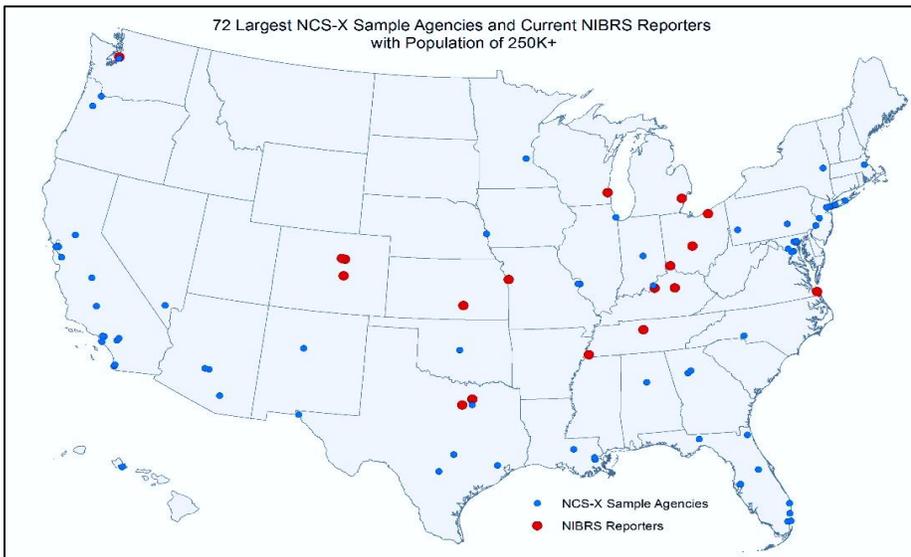
#### Program Description

**Purpose:** To provide law enforcement, policymakers, and criminal justice planners the most detailed nationally-representative crime statistics possible to support crime reduction and public safety initiatives and interventions.

BJS and the FBI have partnered on NCS-X to increase the number of law enforcement agencies reporting detailed crime data to the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). NCS-X seeks to enroll an additional 400 statistically selected agencies, including all of

the largest agencies in the U.S., to report data to NIBRS.

Once data from the 400 NCS-X agencies are combined with data from the nearly 6,600 current NIBRS reporting agencies, the U.S. will be able to produce detailed national estimates of crime, as well as provide detailed descriptions of crime in all the largest cities in the U.S., detailed national measures of crime and arrest needed and expected by today's law enforcement professionals, policymakers and the public.



The 400 law enforcement agencies targeted for enrollment in NCS-X include all of the largest state, county, and municipal agencies in the U.S., highlighted in blue on the map. The red dots show the large agencies currently reporting NIBRS data. Once the NCS-X agencies report data to NIBRS, *the Nation will have detailed crime information from law enforcement agencies that serve an estimated two-thirds of American citizens, and from which national estimates can be accurately developed.*

**Authorizing Legislation:** The Justice Systems Improvement Act of 1979

**First Year of Appropriation:** Program was initiated in FY 2012. Funds provided by the FBI and through BJS's Criminal Justice Statistics Program.

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

#### **Program Goals**

- Increase the number of law enforcement agencies reporting detailed crime data to the FBI's NIBRS program.
- Produce nationally representative estimates of crime plus estimates for the largest U.S. cities.

#### **Who Can Apply for Funding:**

1) State UCR Program agencies to establish a NIBRS reporting component or to expand an existing program to include additional law enforcement agencies in the state; and

2) Eligible local law enforcement agencies included in the NCS-X sample of 400 agencies, as indicated in the title pages and appendices of the NCS-X Implementation Assistance Program solicitations.

**Funding to date:**

Funding recipient	Total recipients	Total funding awarded (\$ in millions)
State agencies responsible for managing the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program in the state	21	\$13.4
Large local law enforcement agencies (750 or more sworn officers)	17	\$18.8
Implementation and technical assistance support services	1*	\$7.2
<b>Total Recipients and Funding</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>\$32.2</b>

\*Support services were awarded based on a competitive solicitation; a consortium of organizations was chosen to be the NCS-X Implementation Team, led by RTI International and comprised of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Police Executive Research Forum, Integrated Justice Information Systems Institute, and SEARCH, the National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics.

**Accomplishments**

- To date, NCS-X has awarded funding to 21 state UCR Programs to establish the data infrastructure required to support NIBRS. BJS focused on state UCR Programs as the first step because they:
  - Certify agencies in their state for adherence to NIBRS standards;
  - Validate the data for errors before submitting to the FBI;
  - Train local law enforcement agencies in their state on proper reporting procedures; and
  - Audit their local agencies to ensure they are following reporting requirements.
- NCS-X has awarded funding to 17 large local law enforcement agencies to transition to NIBRS reporting.
- In a [joint statement of support](#) in September 2015, the IACP, along with the Major Cities Chiefs Association, the National Sheriffs Association, and the Major County Sheriffs Association, endorsed the NCS-X program and the overall expansion of NIBRS among local law enforcement agencies.
- In February 2016, the FBI Director signed a recommendation indicating that the FBI UCR Program will transition to a NIBRS-only data collection by January 1, 2021, and the FBI will partner with BJS on the NCS-X Initiative as the first step in the broader transition process.
- An NCS-X Executive Steering Committee was established to review program design and implementation to ensure the maximum benefit to state and local agency participants and key stakeholders.

**Application and Award History**

(\$ in millions)	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Funding Awarded*	\$2.0M	\$2.5M	\$1.8M	\$7.4M	\$24.7M	TBD
Number of Applications	3	1**	1**	15	30	TBD
Number of awards	1	1	1	14	26	TBD

\* Funding for NCS-X from FY 2012 to FY 2015 came from BJS base funds as well as a transfer from the Office for Victims of Crime. Funding for FY 2016 and FY 2017 came from a transfer from the FBI.

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

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

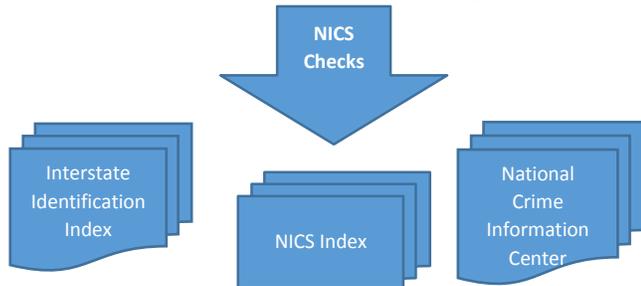
## OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

### Program Name: National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)

#### Funding

FY 2018 Request:	\$53.0M
FY 2017 C.R. Level:	\$47.9M
Difference:	+ \$5.1M

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



NICS also queries U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) databases which contain information on non-U.S. citizens who attempt to receive firearms in the United States.

#### Program Description

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

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

**First Year of Appropriation:** 1995

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

**Who can Apply for Funds:** States and federally recognized Indian tribes. Only the agency designated by the governor to administer the NCHIP program can apply from each state.

**How Funds are Distributed:** The distribution of NCHIP funding is competitively awarded based on need rather than population or other formula-based methodology. Awards are made for up to 18 months. Funds are also allocated for national initiatives.

#### Program Goals

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



## Accomplishments

- **Increased participation in Interstate Identification Index (III):** Since 1993, the number of states participating in NCHIP’s Interstate Identification Index (III) grew from 26 to all 50 states and the District of Columbia. There are over 91 million fingerprint-supported criminal history records instantly accessible through III and available at the time of a criminal background check.
- **National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS):** Developed, in part, through NCHIP funding, the NICS now supports over 27 million checks annually at the presale stage of firearms purchases.
- **Domestic Violence and Protection Orders:** States can submit data and flag criminal history records showing convictions for domestic violence or protection orders against people. All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and two territories are submitting records of active protection orders to the NCIC Protection Order File.

## Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018 Estimated
Amount Appropriated	\$46.5	\$48.0	\$48.0	\$47.9	\$53.0
Total Funding Awarded <sup>^</sup>	\$27.4	\$34.2	\$33.9	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	42	39	42	43	TBD
Number of Awards	40	38	39	TBD	TBD

\* The Bureau of Justice Assistance transferred funds to BJS to supplement FY 2013 awards.

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

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

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

## OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

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

#### Funding

FY 2018 Request: [\$2.4M]

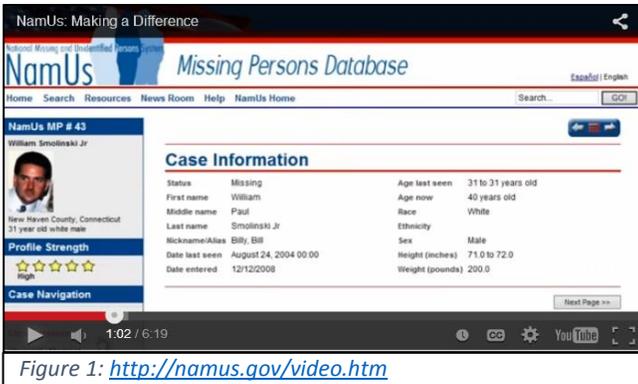
FY 2017 C.R. Level: [\$2.4M]

Difference: In FY 2018, this program is requested as a carve out of the Paul Coverdell Grants. In FY 2016 and 2017, it was a carve out of the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants Program.

#### Program Description

**Purpose:** To locate and identify missing persons and unidentified human remains. On any given day, 80,000-90,000 individuals are actively listed as missing persons with law enforcement, and each year medical examiners and coroners handle approximately 4,400 unidentified human remains cases. The volume of these types of cases continues to grow and poses a significant challenge to law enforcement, medical examiners, coroners, and family members searching to locate missing loved ones.

The National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs) is a national centralized repository and resource center that was created to improve access to information combining online case repositories, with case management, forensic analyses, analytical resources and technical assistance. NamUs has criminal justice users in all 50 states and is a collaborative system that bridges the communication gap between stakeholder communities to foster enhanced information sharing and case support.



NamUs currently has three databases:

1. **Missing Persons (MPs)**– information can be entered by anyone, but is verified before appearing in the system..
2. **Unidentified Persons (UIPs)** – information is entered by medical examiners and coroners about people who have died and whose bodies have not been identified. Anyone can search this database using characteristics such as sex, race, distinct body features and even dental information.
3. **Unclaimed Persons** - information about deceased persons who have been identified by name, but for whom no next of kin or family member has been identified or located to claim the body for burial or other disposition. Only medical examiners and coroners may enter cases in the unclaimed persons database, but it is searchable by the public using a missing person's name and year of birth.

**Authorizing Legislation:** Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts

**Administering Agency:** National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

This activity supports the needs of families to identify missing persons and advances efforts to achieve justice. **Who Can Apply for Funding and How Funds are Distributed:** In 2016, through a competitive process, one award was made for \$4.7M, with an option to continue the award annually until 2021. The competitive solicitation eligibility included: states, territories, units of local government, federally recognized Indian tribal governments, nonprofit organizations, and institutions of higher education.

#### Program Goals

- Provide support services to locate and identify missing persons and unidentified human remains, and effectively gather and process data analytics.
- Expand capabilities to handle MPs and UIPs during “critical incidents,” such as shootings, bombings, accidents, and man-made/natural disasters. Victim accounting, identification, reconciliation and

reunification of persons injured, deceased or displaced is a challenge for state and local agencies during mass casualty, large-scale, or multi-state incidents.

- Increase personnel to better assist criminal justice agencies, other federal partners and the families/public.
- Augment critical forensic science services, especially DNA analyses. Offer alternative techniques for identification, such as facial reconstruction, phenotyping and isotope analysis.
- Increase outreach and training and evaluate evolving needs and assess national trends with respect to vulnerable and at-risk populations such as cognitively impaired missing adults, sex/labor trafficking victims, and missing migrants.

**Accomplishments**

- NamUs has helped to resolve over 1,400 missing person cases and over 850 unidentified person cases.
- The NamUs Missing Persons website ([www.findthemissing.org](http://www.findthemissing.org)) alone has received over 20 million visitors who have contributed over 27,500 missing person reports; and its Unidentified Persons website ([www.identifyus.org](http://www.identifyus.org)) has received over 6.7 million visitors and contains over 14,000 unidentified person reports, with new cases being added in weekly.
- NamUs has been the recipient of numerous awards including the Excellence in Technology Award from the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) (2009); an Apex Award for a NamUs video (2009); Computerworld Honors Laureate (2010); the August Vollmer Excellence in Forensic Science Award from the IACP (2011); the Samuel J. Heyman Service to America Medal (2011); and the Paul H. Chapman Award from the Foundation For Improvement of Justice Inc. (2012).

**Application and Award History**

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018 Estimated
Amount Available for Funding	\$0	\$0	[\$2.14M]	[\$2.4M]	[\$2.4M]
Total Funding Awarded*	\$3.7M	\$5.0M	\$4.7M	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	N/A	N/A	3	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards**	1	1	1	TBD	TBD

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

\*\* Supplemental awards were made in these fiscal years.

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

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

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

**Funding**

FY 2018 Request:	\$15.0M
FY 2017 C.R. Level:	\$25.0M
Difference:	-\$10.0M

**Federal Prohibitions on Purchasing Firearms:**

1. Convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term greater than one year;
2. Fugitive from justice;
3. Unlawful user or addiction to any controlled substance;
4. Adjudicated as a mental defective or involuntarily committed to a mental institution;
5. Illegal/unlawful alien;
6. Dishonorable discharge;
7. Renounced U.S. citizenship;
8. Subject to domestic violence restraining order;
9. Convicted of misdemeanor domestic violence; or
10. Under indictment for a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year.

**Program Description**

**Purpose:** To keep guns out of the hands of those prohibited by federal or state law from purchasing or possessing firearms, including immigration violators. This is accomplished by supporting states and federally recognized tribes in their efforts to improve the completeness, automation, and transmittal of records to state and federal systems. The automation of records also reduces delays for law-abiding gun purchasers.

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

**First Year of Appropriation:** 2008

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

**Who can Apply for Funding:** States that are able to provide a reasonable estimate of records subject to the NICS Improvement Amendments Act's (NIAA) completeness requirements to the Attorney General. The

state must also implement a program permitting persons who have had firearm purchase rights restricted for mental health reasons to have such rights restored. This program must be approved by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) to be eligible for funding. Federally recognized Indian tribes are also eligible applicants.

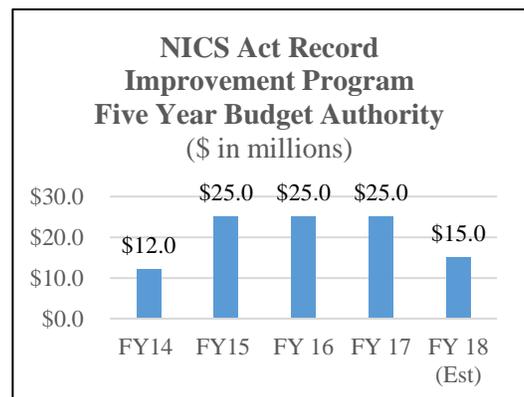
**How Funds are Distributed:** Awards are made as cooperative agreements for up to 24-month project periods. BJS provides funding based on need and the extent to which the projects proposed address program priorities.

**Program Goals**

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

**Accomplishments**

- State-submitted records in the NICS Index have increased over 560%, from just over 1.1 million records in January 2008, to over 7.3 million records as of December 31, 2016.
- State submission of *mental health records* has increased 10-fold, from about 405,000 records in the beginning of 2008 to nearly 4.5 million records as of December 31, 2016.
- The BJS website has information on promising practices for improved record reporting to NICS.



- BJS has also sponsored the development of reports on state progress in record reporting to NICS. *Current:* [Misdemeanor Crimes of Domestic Violence](#), [Fugitives from Justice](#), [Mental Health Submissions](#), [Protection Orders](#), and [Fingerprint Processing Advances Improve Background Checks](#) *Forthcoming:* [Unlawful Drug Users](#)

### Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018 Estimated
Amount Appropriated	\$12.0	\$25.0	\$25.0	\$25.0	\$15.0
Total Funding Awarded <sup>^</sup>	\$11.4	\$22.7	\$14.8	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	18	22	22	17	TBD
Number of Awards	17	22	20	TBD	TBD

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

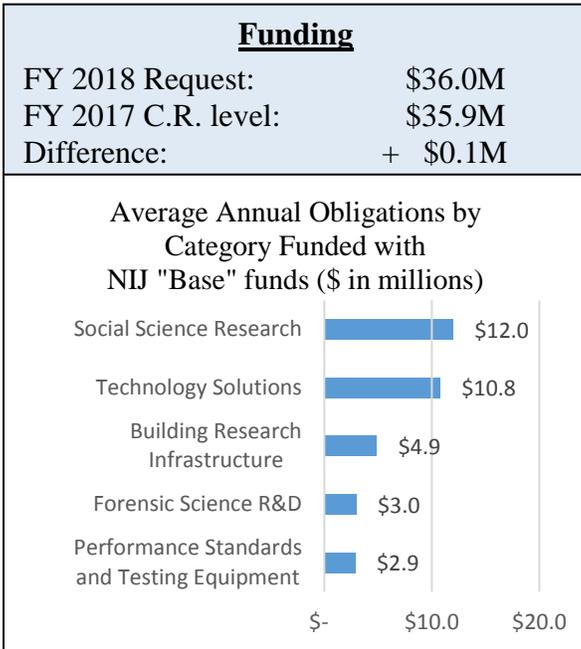
### Overview of the National Firearm Check System:

- Prospective firearm applicants must either undergo a NICS background check that has been requested by a Federal Firearms Licensee (FFL) dealer or present a state permit that ATF has qualified as an alternative to the point-of-transfer check.
- About 1,300 federal, state, and local agencies conduct background checks on persons who apply to purchase a firearm or for a permit that may be used to make a purchase.
- Prior to transferring a firearm under the permanent Brady provisions, an FFL is required to obtain a completed Firearm Transaction Record (ATF form 4473) from the applicant. An FFL initiates a NICS check by contacting either the FBI or the state POC. Most inquiries are initiated by telephone. In 2002, the FBI added E-Check to allow FFLs to request a check electronically.
- The FBI or state POC queries available federal, state, local, and tribal systems and notifies the FFL that the transfer may proceed, may not proceed, or must be delayed pending further review of the applicant's record. The following databases are searched during the background check process:
  1. **Interstate Identification Index (III).** Maintains individual criminal history records - over 91 million records as of December 31, 2016.
  2. **National Crime Information Center (NCIC).** Contains data on persons who are the subjects of protection orders or active criminal warrants, immigration violators, and others - over 5.3 million records as of December 31, 2016, including over 275,000 on immigration violators.
  3. **NICS Index.** This database was created specifically to collect and maintain information pertaining to persons prohibited from receiving or possessing a firearm pursuant to federal and state law. Federal, state, local, and tribal agencies contribute information to this database. Typically, the records maintained in the NICS Index are not available via the III or the NCIC. The NICS Index contained approximately 15.8 million records as of December 31, 2016.
  4. **U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)** databases are searched to identify non-U.S. citizens attempting receive firearms in the United States. In 2015, the NICS Section and the POC states sent 151,010 such queries to ICE.
- An applicant who is denied a firearm transfer or permit may appeal to the FBI or a POC. Some jurisdictions allow a further appeal to a court. A denied person who submitted a false application or has an outstanding warrant may be subject to arrest and prosecution under federal or state laws.

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

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

**Program Name: Research, Development, and Evaluation –  
“Base” Program for the National Institute of Justice (NIJ)**



**Program Description**

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) — the research, development and evaluation arm of the Department of Justice — is dedicated to improving knowledge and understanding of crime and justice issues through science.

With its “base” funding, NIJ:

1. Encourages and supports research, development, and evaluation to further understanding of:
  - Causes and correlates of crime and violence;
  - Methods of crime prevention and control; and
  - Criminal justice systems responses to crime and violence.
2. Contributes to the improvement of the criminal justice system and its responses to crime and violent victimization.

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

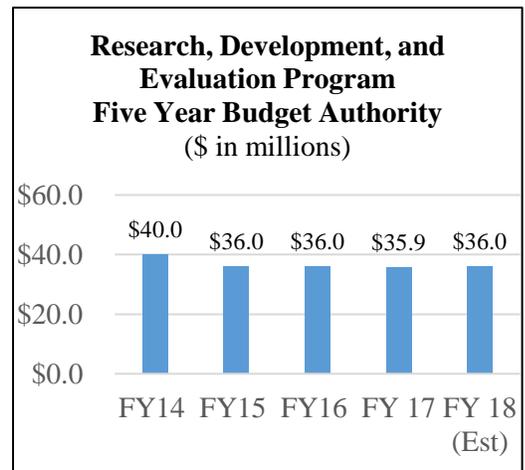
**First Year of Appropriation:** 1968

**Administering Agency:** NIJ

The efforts supported by the NIJ base make important contributions to reducing crime, protecting the safety of police officers and others working in the criminal justice system, and advance the work of the criminal justice system to meet its mission.

**Program Goals**

- Increase research efforts and create new programs focused on advancing technology and developing innovative programmatic strategies that have measurable impact.
- Strengthen grant programs by integrating NIJ’s expertise in the social and behavioral sciences, forensic sciences, and science and technology.
- Develop new multimedia strategies, particularly Web-based approaches, to provide practitioners, policy makers, and researchers ready access to the scientific evidence needed to address criminal justice issues and to improve criminal justice policy and practice in an accurate and easily understandable format.
- Foster greater collaboration and coordination with Federal science agencies to leverage their strengths and ensure a more fair and just criminal justice system, minimizing redundancy in efforts and investments.



**Accomplishments**

- Published 59 performance standards, most of which were the first of their kind, including [\*Ballistic Resistance of Police Body Armor\*](#) and [\*Criminal Justice Offender Tracking Systems\*](#).

- Produced evidence that examined shift work lengths of police officers that could be implemented by police agencies to improve officer performance and overall health, and increase positive interactions with community residents.
- Supported [CrimeSolutions.gov](https://www.crimesolutions.gov), a clearinghouse of evaluation research showing what works, what does not work, and what is promising across criminal justice issues, policies, and practices.
- The only federal agency investing and supporting the development of the robotic systems that are now used in the majority of U.S. forensic DNA laboratories.
- Funded the development of the Rapid DNA systems now being used in certain forensic laboratories.

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

## OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

### Program Name: NIJ Base Program -- Building the Nation's Criminal Justice Research Infrastructure (Research, Development, and Evaluation Appropriation)

**Funding:** Annual average of \$4.9M  
Between FY 2012 and FY 2016, a total of \$24.7M was awarded.

#### **Program Description**

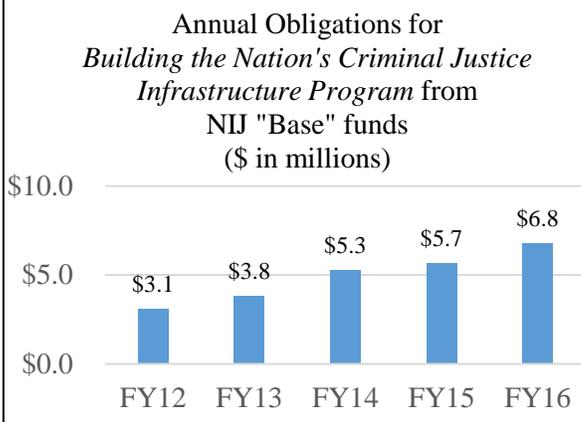
**Purpose:** To ensure that the nation will continue to have high quality scientific research on crime, crime control, and the fair administration of justice into the future.

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

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

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

**Administering Agency:** National Institute of Justice (NIJ)



These efforts contribute to the ability of the criminal justice system to reduce crime and advance justice for all.

#### **Program Goals**

- Increase the number of researchers across a wide-range of disciplines working to provide objective, evidence-based solutions to criminal justice challenges.
- Use multimedia strategies, particularly Web-based approaches, to provide practitioners, policy makers, and researchers ready access to the scientific evidence needed to address criminal justice issues and to improve criminal justice policy and practice in an accurate and easily understandable format.

#### **Accomplishments**

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

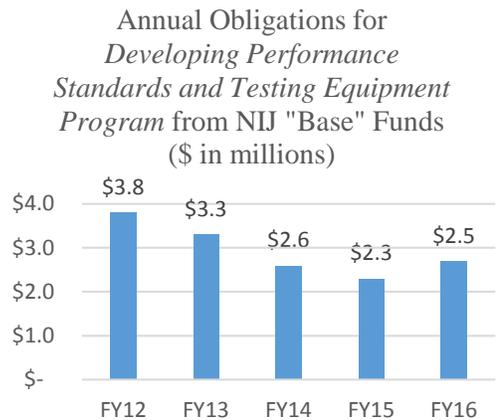
For additional information, please visit the [NIJ website](#).

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## OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

**Program Name: NIJ Base Program -- Developing Performance Standards and Testing Equipment**  
(Research, Development, and Evaluation Appropriation)

**Funding:** Annual average of \$2.9M  
Between FY 2012 and FY 2016, a total of \$14.5M was awarded.



### **Program Description**

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

Examples include body armor, metal detectors, license plate readers, electronic monitoring systems for offenders, and dash cams.

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

**Administering Agency:** National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

This initiative supports the DOJ priorities of reducing crime and supporting the efforts of prosecutors to carry out their mission.

### **Program Goals**

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

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

### **Accomplishments**

- 40% reduction in police officer line of duty fatalities since 1975 due to NIJ's body armor compliance testing program.
- Approximately 150 models of body armor are tested annually, with follow-on inspection of approximately 80 models in the United States and abroad.
- More than 6,000 models of body armor have been tested since 1987.
- NIJ has published 59 performance standards since 1972, many of them -- such as standards for police body armor and the protective ensembles worn by bomb disposal technicians -- were the first of their kind in the world.
- A standard for electronic systems that monitor offenders under supervision in the community was published in July 2016.

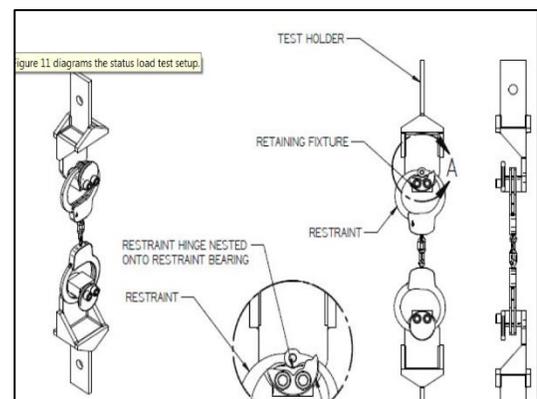


Image from [NIJ Standards for Wrist & Ankle Restraints](#)

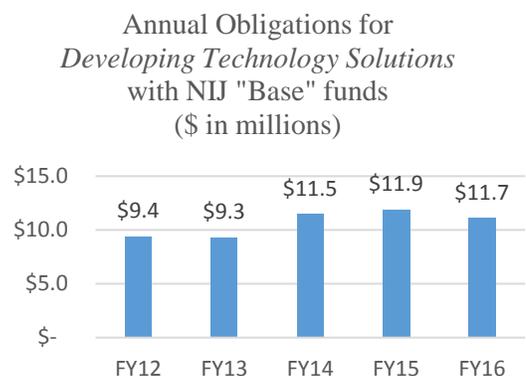
For additional information, please visit [NIJ Standards and Conformity Assessment](#).

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## OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

### Program Nam: NIJ Base Program -- Developing Technology Solutions to Criminal Justice Challenges (Research, Development, and Evaluation Appropriation)

**Funding:** Annual average of \$10.8M  
Between FY 2012 and FY 2016, a total of \$53.8M was awarded.



#### **Program Description**

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

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

**Administering Agency:** National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

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

#### **Program Goals**

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

#### **Accomplishments**

- NIJ funded the development of modern police body armor, which has saved the lives of more than 3,100 officers over the past 40 years – a 40 percent reduction in line-of-duty fatalities over that period.
- NIJ-funded research in the use of computers for crime analysis and mapping laid the groundwork for the present, near-pervasive adoption of crime analysis technology.
- NIJ research demonstrated that conducted energy devices, such as the TASER, are safe and effective when used by trained officers in accordance with sound policies in the 2011 "[Study of Deaths Following Electro-Muscular Disruption](#)."
- NIJ-funded research also laid the groundwork for the National Information Exchange Model, which today makes it possible for public safety agencies to share critical data.

#### **Application and Award History**

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017 Estimated	FY2018 Estimated
Amount Available for Funding*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	\$10.0	\$10.6	\$11.7	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	52	48	40	TBD	TBD
	22	20	13	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Fund	42%	42%	33%	TBD	TBD

\*Not appropriated separately. This activity is supported with NIJ "Base" funds.

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

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

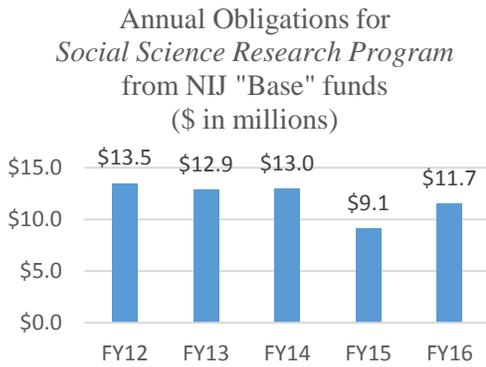
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## OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

### Program Name: NIJ Base Program -- Social Science Research and Evaluation (Research, Development, and Evaluation Appropriation)

**Funding:** Annual average of \$12.0M

Between FY 2012 and FY 2016, a total of \$60.2M was awarded.



#### **Program Description**

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

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

**Administering Agency:** National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

These programs advance the work of the criminal justice system to reduce crime, protect and support the safety of police officers and others working in the criminal justice system and support the efforts of prosecutors.

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

#### **Program Goals**

1. To understand the causes of crime to more effectively predict, prevent, and reduce it;
2. To support law enforcement and other public safety personnel by developing, testing, and evaluating ways to limit deaths and injuries of officers using technology and social science methods;
3. To develop knowledge and tools that reduces and prevents violence and victimization;
4. To develop knowledge on the opiate abuse epidemic to reduce it;
5. To understand human trafficking in the United States and predict, prevent, and reduce it;
6. To develop knowledge that supports prosecutors in their efforts to meet their mission; and
7. To promote effective law enforcement, court, and corrections responses to illegal drug markets including diversion of legal drugs, and criminal behavior related to drug use.

#### **Accomplishments**

- Smart Policing – NIJ facilitated successful partnerships between researchers and practitioners including the University of Missouri and the City of St. Louis police department. Using a “hot spot” policing technique in randomly-designated areas, they were able to reduce firearms assaults by 50 percent compared to control areas.
- Supported empirical research on illegal prescription drug market interventions including studies on optimizing Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs for law enforcement, identifying high risk prescribers, assessing the impact of legislation on diversion of prescription drugs, and resources available to ONDCP’s High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Program and partnering law enforcement agencies for prevention and other efforts to address diversion, addiction and overdoses.
- Supported empirical research on factors that increase the risk of officer traffic fatalities/injuries and provided evidenced-based protocols that could reduce the rates of traffic injuries and fatalities among police officers.

- Produced evidence that suggests Global Positioning Systems (GPS) is an effective tool in monitoring high-risk sex offenders and high-risk gang offenders while on probation and parole. The use of this tool could lead to safer communities.
- 
- Supported empirical research on correctional environments in order to enhance the safety, health and well-being of correctional staff.

**Application and Award History**

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018 Estimated
Amount Available for Funding*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Funding Awarded**	\$10.7	\$11.1	\$11.7	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	268	379	378	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	37	23	24	TBD	TBD

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

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

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

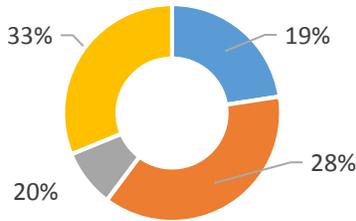
## OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

**Program Name: Part B Formula Grants Program (also known as Title II)**

### Funding

FY 2018 Request:	\$58.0M
FY 2017 C.R. Level:	\$57.9M
Difference:	+ \$ 0.1M

FY 2017 Part B Activities



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

### Program Description

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

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

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

**First Year of Appropriation:** 1978

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

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

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

### Program Goals

- The creation of an overarching, developmentally appropriate, and trauma-informed framework for states to connect youth justice work to comprehensive state plans that support the well-being of all youth.
- State and local efforts to plan, establish, operate, coordinate, and evaluate policies and projects, directly or through grants and contracts with public and private agencies, for the development of more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment, and rehabilitation programs and reform efforts in delinquency prevention and juvenile justice system improvement.

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



### Accomplishments

- The population of youth in residential placement has declined 42% since 1997, and the number of status offenders in residential placement was down 64% from 1997.
- In FY 2015, states reported that 119,256 at-risk youth were directly served with these grant dollars. In addition:
  - 45% of grantees reported using one or more evidence based programs or strategies with their funds;

- 81% of program youth served by formula grant funded programs exhibited a desired change in a target behavior (such as improved school attendance) within 6-12 months after the reporting period; and
- Only 6% of program youth offended or re-offended during the reporting period.

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

### **Application and Award History**

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 CR	FY 2018 Estimated
Amount Available for Funding^	\$49.9	\$48.8	\$52.2	\$57.9	\$58.0
Total Funding Awarded	\$46.9	\$46.8	\$51.2	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	156	135	56	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	133	122	56	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	85%	90%	100%	TBD	TBD

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

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

## OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

### Program Name: Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grants Program

#### Funding

FY 2018 Request:	\$13.0M
FY 2017 C.R. Level:	\$13.5M
Difference:	- \$0.5M

#### Program Description

**Purpose:** To improve the quality and timeliness of forensic science and medical examiner/coroner's offices services. These services are often crucial to the outcome of criminal cases.

The Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grants Program ("Coverdell") provides assistance to states and units of local government for three main purposes:

1. To carry out all or a substantial part of a program intended to improve the quality and timeliness of forensic science or medical examiner services, including purchasing updated equipment and software, using funds for accreditation and certification of the laboratory and analysts, and completing a process improvement evaluation and implementation plan.
2. To eliminate a backlog in the analysis of forensic science evidence, including evidence in many forensic disciplines: firearms examination, latent prints, toxicology, controlled substances, forensic pathology, questioned documents and trace evidence.
3. To train, assist and employ forensic laboratory personnel as needed to analyze forensic evidence.

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

**Administering Agency:** National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

This initiative supports the DOJ priorities of reducing crime and supporting the efforts of prosecutors to carry out their mission.

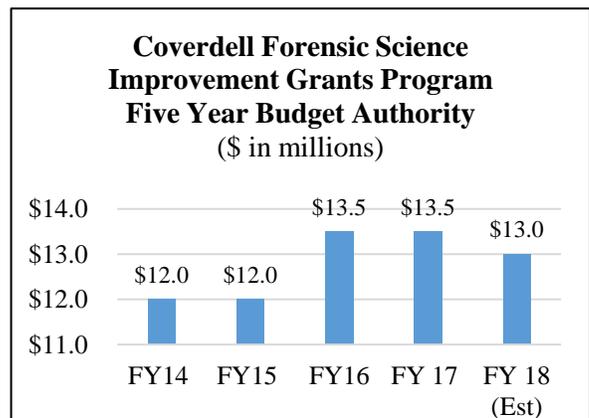
**Who Can Apply for Funding:** States and units of local government. States may be eligible for both "base" (formula) and competitive funds. Units of local government within states may be eligible for competitive funds and may apply directly to NIJ. Any state application for funding must be submitted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

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

#### Program Goals

- Support forensic scientists to receive needed training to comply with certification requirements, as well as for forensic science service provider facilities to obtain and retain accreditation.

Note: Both the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report and the National Commission on Forensic Science's first work product highlighted the importance of universal accreditation and service provider certification as policy recommendations.



- Support smaller jurisdictions to acquire current technology that they otherwise could not afford, and larger jurisdictions to meet continually growing demands.
- Support laboratories in modernizing and maintaining needed analytical equipment and instrumentation.

### **Accomplishments**

Of the 63 FY 2014 Coverdell awards that are completed, grantees reported:

- 117,242 backlogged forensic cases analyzed (average of 1,861 backlogged cases per grantee)
- 1,378 forensic personnel sent to training events (average of 22 personnel trained per grantee)
- 51% of grantees reported a reduction in turnaround time of a forensic case; those grantees reported an average 44% reduction in turnaround time.

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

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

**Program Name: Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP)**

**Funding**

FY 2018 Request: \$12.0M  
 FY 2017 C.R. Level: \$13.0M  
 Difference: -\$ 1.0M

**Program Description**

**Purpose:** To prevent prescription drug abuse.

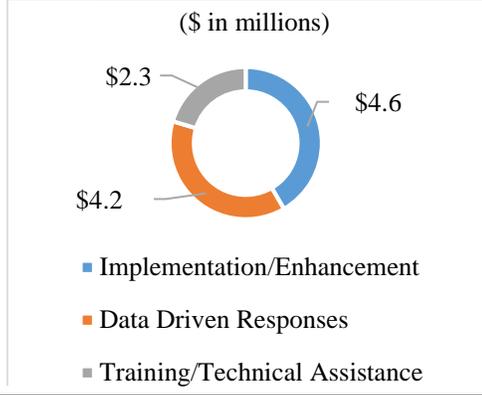
This program builds the capacity of regulatory and law enforcement agencies, as well as public health officials, to collect and analyze prescription data through a centralized database administered by an authorized state agency. Grant funds from this program can be used by state, local and federally-recognized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

**Authorizing Legislation:** Created through Department of Justice appropriation acts

**First Year of Appropriation:** 2002

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

**FY 2016 Activities Chart**



**Who Can Apply for Funding and How Funds are Distributed:**

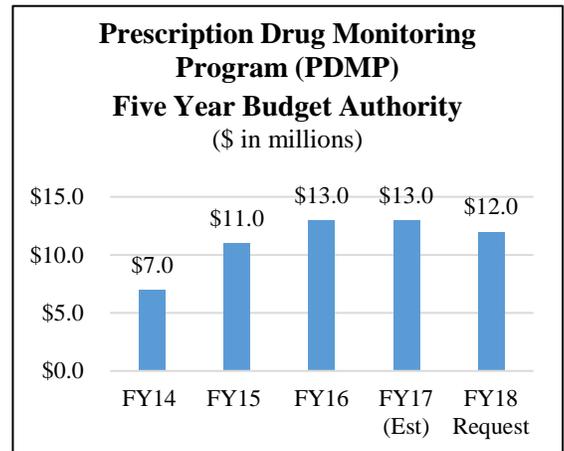
Activity	Who Can Apply for Funding	Award Type	Amounts
Implementation and Enhancement	State governments with legislation to support a PDMP	Grants	Up to \$400k for 24 months
Data-driven Responses to Opioid Abuse	States and units of local governments with operational PDMPs	Grants	Up to \$600k for 36 months Regional applications up to \$1,000,000 for 36 months

**Program Goals**

1. Reduce prescription drug misuse through interagency collaboration and analysis of PDMP data.
2. Reduce the variations that exist in the type of information collected, who is allowed to access the data, the requirements for use and reporting.
3. Promote interstate PDMP information sharing and the development of inter-operable PDMP systems.

**Accomplishments**

- Currently, 49 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. territory of Guam have an operational PDMP. St. Louis County, Missouri’s PDMP is also live.
- Missouri has pending state legislation to authorize a PDMP.
- Interstate data sharing has expanded significantly in the last two years. Forty states are sharing with at least one other state; nine states are in the process of initiating interstate data sharing; Guam, Hawaii and Oregon are not presently sharing data outside of the state.



- 33 states now require prescribers to query the database for all controlled substance prescriptions or under certain circumstances as a result of BJA’s training and technical assistance program in the last three years.

**Application and Award History**

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 CR	FY 2018 Request
Amount Available for Funding <sup>^</sup>	\$6.3	\$9.6	\$11.7	\$13.0	\$12.0
Total Funding Awarded	\$6.2	\$9.6	\$11.2	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	29	35	23	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	16	19	21	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	55%	54%	91%	TBD	TBD

<sup>^</sup> Amount does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

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

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

**Program Name: Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program**

<b>Funding</b>	
FY 2018 Request:	\$15.5M
FY 2017 C.R. Level:	\$10.5M
Difference:	+\$5.0M

**Program Description**

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

The Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) and the National PREA Standards created to implement this act improve the overall safety of facilities for inmates, residents, detainees, and staff. The Department of Justice’s (DOJ) Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program promotes the successful implementation of the PREA Standards nationwide, and to support DOJ’s critical goals of reducing crime, enhancing public safety, and providing vital services to crime victims.

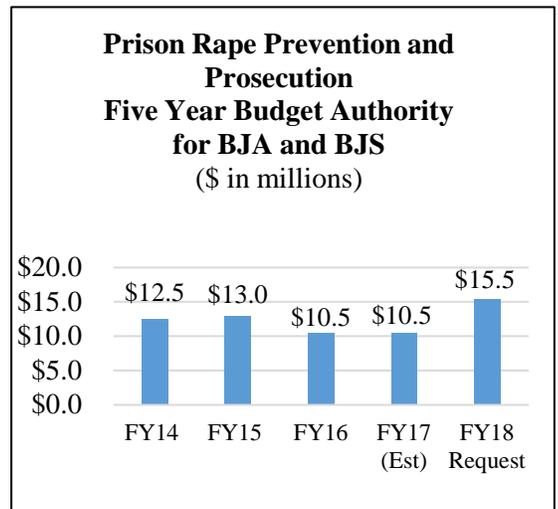
**Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)**

The PREA Management Office was established within BJA in August of 2013 to carry out DOJ’s PREA implementation responsibilities. This office oversees the PREA Demonstration Grants program, the PREA audit and quality oversight process, and the activities of the PREA Resource Center (PRC).

**Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)**

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

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



**Authorizing Legislation:** 2003 Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) (Public Law 108-79); 42 USC 15605(g)(1)

**First Year of Appropriation:** 2003

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

**Who Can Apply for Funding and How Funds are Distributed:**

<b>Program</b>	<b>Who Can Apply for Funding</b>	<b>Award Type</b>	<b>Award Amount</b>
<b>Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)</b>			
Demonstration Projects	States, units of local governments, and federally recognized Indian tribes	Competitive Grants	\$250K - \$500K for 24 months
Technical Assistance - National PREA Resource Center (PRC)	Non-profit organizations that guide correctional/ criminal justice programs and policy initiatives with a national focus and impact	Competitive Cooperative agreements	Up to \$6.0 million for 24 months
<b>Program</b>	<b>Who Can Apply for Funding</b>	<b>Award Type</b>	<b>Award Amount</b>
<b>Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)</b>			

Survey of Sexual Victimization (annual administrative data collection)	Census Bureau	Inter-agency agreement	Up to \$800,000 for 12 months.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Inmate Survey (Adults)</li> <li>National Survey of Youth in Custody (Juveniles)</li> </ul>	For-profit (commercial) and non-profit organizations. For-profit organizations are not allowed to make a profit as a result of this award or to charge a management fee for the performance of this award.	Competitive Cooperative agreements	Multi-year based on need and available funds

## **Program Goals**

### **BJA:**

- Increase awareness of the problem of sexual abuse and sexual harassment in the confinement facility types covered under the PREA Standards;
- Provide resources and strategic support to develop comprehensive programs, strategies, and policies that will enhance the ability of state, local, and tribal governments to achieve compliance with the PREA Standards, and zero tolerance cultures related to sexual abuse and sexual harassment in confinement; and
- Continue to direct, oversee, and enhance the PREA audit function.

### **BJS:**

- Complete the National Study of Youth in Custody with data collections in 2017 and 2018. In FY 2017, issue a competitive solicitation to complete the National Inmate Survey of adults.
- Complete the Congressional report on PREA data collection activities (June 2017).
- Continue the annual Survey of Sexual Victimization based on administrative data.

## **Accomplishments**

**BJS:** In 2016, BJS released the following PREA-related reports:

- *Sexual Victimization Reported by Juvenile Correctional Authorities, 2007-12* which presents counts of nonconsensual sexual acts, abusive sexual contacts, staff sexual misconduct, and staff sexual harassment, including the number and characteristics of victims and perpetrators, location, time of day, nature of the injuries, impact on the victims, and sanctions imposed on the perpetrators.
- *Survey of Sexual Violence in Juvenile Correctional Facilities, 2007-12 - Statistical Tables*, which presents allegations and substantiated incidents of nonconsensual sexual acts, abusive sexual contacts, staff sexual misconduct, and staff sexual harassment.
- *Facility and Individual-level Correlates of Youth Sexual Victimization, 2012* which identifies the key facility and individual-level factors related to sexual victimization of youth in custody.

### **BJA:**

- There are now approximately 900 DOJ-certified PREA auditors in all 50 states and the District of Columbia who have conducted approximately 2,500 audits of confinement facilities to date.
- The PMO has developed auditing tools to help auditors assess compliance with the 300 specific requirements that facilities must meet, and implemented the PREA Online Audit System that provides an efficient way for auditors and confinement facilities to manage and report on the audit process.

- The PREA audit oversight process overseen by the PMO enhances the quality and integrity of PREA audits through a field training program, an online learning management system supporting continuing education for certified PREA auditors, and an evaluation process to assess the overall quality of auditors' work.
- Since 2011, BJA has made more than 100 competitive grant awards totaling over \$35 million to state, local, and tribal jurisdictions across the nation under the PREA Grant Program. These grants promote the implementation of zero tolerance cultures in confinement facilities related to sexual abuse and sexual harassment.
- BJA also funds the National PREA Resource Center (PRC) through a competitively-awarded cooperative agreement. The PRC provides practical, up-to-date resources to the field to support PREA implementation work. The PRC responds to approximately 1,000 direct requests from the field for assistance each year.
- The PMO has implemented a robust process to review state submissions certifying compliance with the National PREA Standards or assurance of ongoing efforts to comply with the Standards to ensure they accurately reflect current PREA compliance efforts.

### Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 CR	FY 2018 Request
Amount Available for Funding (both BJA & BJS)^	\$11.2	\$11.4	\$12.4 <sup>2/</sup>	\$10.5	\$15.5

#### **Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)**

Total Funding Awarded	\$9.3	\$11.4	\$4.3	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	61	36	1	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	23	15	1	TBD	TBD

#### **Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)**

Total Funding Awarded	\$1.8	\$0	\$8.0	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	N/A <sup>1/</sup>	N/A	1	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	N/A <sup>1/</sup>	N/A	1	TBD	TBD

<sup>1/</sup> In FY 2014, this amount was transferred to the Census Bureau through an inter-agency agreement to cover three years of data collections.

<sup>2/</sup> In FY 2016, \$3 million was reprogrammed to meet the resources needed to implement this program.

^ Amount does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes

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

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**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

**Program Name: Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)**

**Funding**

FY 2018 Request:	\$6.0M
FY 2017 C.R. Level:	\$6.0M
Difference:	No change

**Program Description**

**Purpose:** To reduce recidivism and offenders’ violations of the terms of their parole and probation through the use of “swift, certain, and fair” (SCF) sanctions and rewards.

**FY 2015 Activities Chart**



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

This program supports state, local, and tribal governments to develop and implement HOPE and other SCF community supervision models. Support includes grants and training and technical assistance to the sites and the field, including a number jurisdictions who have implemented without grant funds.

**Authorizing Legislation:** Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts

**First Year of Appropriation:** 2014

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

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

**How Funds are Distributed:** Awards are made as cooperative agreements for up to \$600,000 for a 36-month project period. All grants are awarded through a competitive, merit-based process.

**Program Goals**

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

- Enhance the offenders’ perception that their supervision decisions are fair and consistently applied and the consequences are transparent which is intended to reduce the number of technical violations and improve the likelihood of compliance.
- Improve outcomes for compliance with probation and parole by promoting and increasing collaboration among agencies and officials who work in community corrections and related fields; and
- Reduce recidivism and improve the outcomes of individual probationers and parolees.
- Work with the Swift, Certain, and Fair Resource Center to develop and enhance the capacity of the field to effectively implement SCF and HOPE initiatives.

**SCF/Project HOPE  
Five Year Budget Authority  
(\$ in millions)**



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

**Accomplishments**

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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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

The SCF Resource Center (<http://scfcenter.org/>) continues to support state, local, territorial, and tribal jurisdictions and agencies in implementing swift, certain, and fair responses (SCF) in community corrections. The SCF Center provides resources and materials, and free training and technical assistance to BJA grantees and to the field.

### **Application and Award History**

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 CR	FY 2018 Request
Amount Available for Funding <sup>^</sup>	\$3.6	\$3.5	[\$3.6] <sup>1/</sup>	[6.0] <sup>1/</sup>	[6.0] <sup>1/</sup>
Total Funding Awarded	\$3.1	\$3.3	\$3.5	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	10	10	9	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	7	6	6	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	70%	60%	67%	TBD	TBD

<sup>1/</sup> In FY 2016, this program was a carve-out of the Second Chance Act Program.

<sup>^</sup> Amount does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

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

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**  
**Program Name: Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) Program**

**Funding**

FY 2018 Request: \$88.3M  
 FY 2017 C.R. Level: \$88.3M  
 Difference: No change



**Program Description**

**Purpose:** To provide financial assistance to:

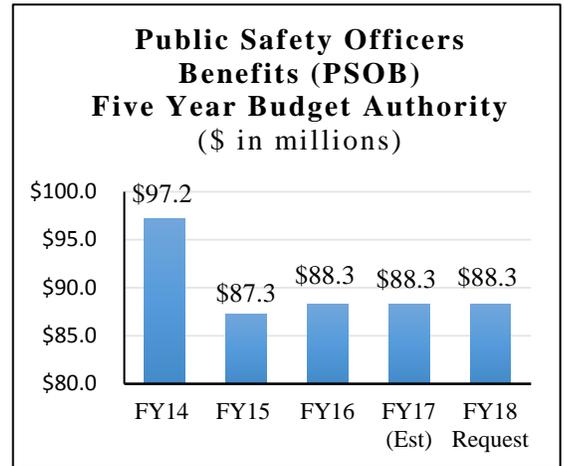
1. Survivors of public safety officers whose deaths resulted from injuries sustained in the line of duty;
2. Public safety officers permanently and totally disabled by injuries sustained in the line of duty; and
3. Eligible spouses and children of public safety officers killed or permanently and totally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

**Authorizing Legislation:** The Public Safety Officers' Benefits Act of 1976, Public Law 94-430; 42 U.S.C. §§ 3793(a)(4), 3796(b), 3796d-7.

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

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

**How Funds are Distributed:** A thorough claim process is required to determine eligibility. The FY 2017 amount of the one-time PSOB benefit is \$343,589 for eligible deaths and disabilities occurring on or after October 1, 2016. The amount of the monthly PSOB educational assistance benefit on or after October 1, 2016 is \$1,024.



**Claim and Benefit History**

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 CR	FY 2018 Request
Amount Available for the PSOB Discretionary Program (Disability and Educational Assistance)	\$15.0	\$15.0	\$15.0	\$16.3	\$16.3
PSOB Mandatory (Death Benefits)	\$74.5	\$64.9	\$65.7	\$72.0	\$72.0
Total PSOB Amount	\$89.5	\$79.9	\$80.7	\$88.3	\$88.3
Number of Claims Filed (Disability and Death)	390	350	347	TBD	TBD
Number of Claims Approved (Disability and Death)	251	267	330	TBD	TBD

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

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## OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS)

### Funding

FY 2018 Request: \$30.0M  
FY 2017 C.R. Level: \$34.9M  
Difference: - \$ 4.9M

### The Six RISS Centers and the Areas They Serve



### Program Description

**Purpose:** To enable multi-jurisdictional information sharing across law enforcement and criminal justice agencies at all levels to resolve criminal cases while promoting officer safety.

This program supports federal, state, local, territorial, and tribal law enforcement agencies and other criminal justice agencies through the six regional RISS Centers by providing the following services:

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

**Authorizing Legislation:** Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. § 3796h(d)) as amended)

**First Year of Appropriation:** 1986

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

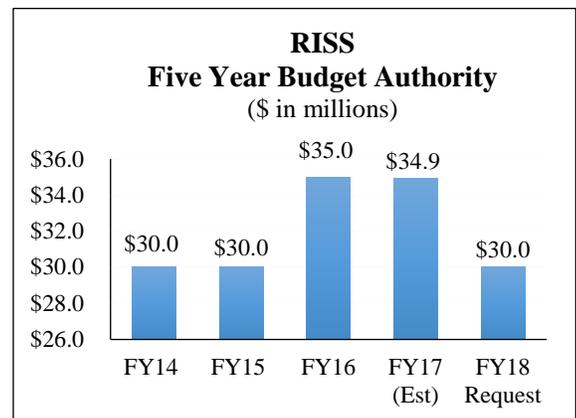
**DOJ Strategic Objective 3.1:** Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders through innovative leadership and programs

**Who Can Apply for Funding:** The six regional RISS Centers and the RISS Technology Support Center.

**How Funds are Distributed:** Discretionary grants are awarded on an annual basis based the number of users each regional center serves, anticipated needs for the coming year, and overall RISS Program funding levels.

### Program Goals

1. **Information Sharing**—Facilitate and expand information sharing services for sharing services for criminal justice agencies. RISS's information sharing services help connect officers across jurisdictions to identify new investigative leads and links, solve crimes and promote officer safety, and aid in successful case resolution.
2. **Investigative Support**—Provide services to assist criminal justice agencies in successfully resolving criminal investigations and prosecutions. RISS provides professional, accurate, relevant, and effective products and services to combat crime and aid in resolving investigations and prosecuting offenders.
3. **Officer Safety**—Provide deconfliction services, resources, and training to enhance officer safety. This goal focuses on the RISS Officer Safety Event Deconfliction System (RISSafe), the RISS Officer Safety Website, and increasing officer safety by providing resources and training.



4. **Partnerships**—Build and foster partnerships to enhance criminal justice information sharing. RISS strives to strengthen existing partnerships while seeking new partnerships that leverage proven technology and expand information sharing.
5. **Professional Excellence**—Operate and manage the RISS nationwide enterprise, the Six RISS Centers, and the RISS Technology Support Center (RTSC) in an effective manner. This goal focuses on continuing to build on RISS’s proven and effective foundation by ensuring a robust, flexible, scalable, and professional organization.
6. **Advanced Technology**—Provide innovative, integrated technology solutions. This goal focuses on RISS’s integration and collaboration for future technology resources.

**Accomplishments**

In FY 2016:

- RISS member agencies grew to 9,028 with more than 141,000 authorized users.
- Users conducted more than 5.5 million inquiries to RISS resources, this includes the availability of over 44.2 million records, and the increase of law enforcement websites to 42 on RISSNET. Users visited RISS operated websites like RISSGang, RISSLead, and the Officer Safety website more than 3 million times.
- RISS Center responded to more than 62,000 requests for intelligence research support and loaned over 3,600 pieces of specialized equipment.
- RISS continues to support and grow the connections to the FBI’s National Data Exchange (N-DEx) Program.
- RISS Center staff developed more than 36,000 analytical products, such as link charts, telephone toll analysis, and crime scene diagrams. Some RISS Centers provide digital forensics and audio/video enhancements.
- More than 202,000 events were entered into RISSafe, resulting in more than 33,000 identified conflicts. This prevents officers or agencies from unintentionally interfering with each other’s cases jeopardizing the investigation and officer safety.

**Application and Award History**

<b>(\$ in millions)</b>	<b>FY 2014</b>	<b>FY 2015</b>	<b>FY 2016</b>	<b>FY 2017 CR</b>	<b>FY 2018 Request</b>
Amount Available for Funding <sup>^</sup>	\$27.0	\$27.0	\$31.6	\$34.9	\$30.0
Total Funding Awarded	\$27.0	\$27.0	\$31.6	TBD	TBD
<b>Awards to Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) Centers:</b>					
1. Mid Atlantic–Great Lakes Organized Crime Law Enforcement Network (MAGLOCLEN)	\$4.4	\$4.1	\$4.8	TBD	TBD
2. Mid-States Organized Crime Information Center (MOCIC)	\$4.0	\$3.8	\$4.4	TBD	TBD
3. New England State Police Information Network (NESPIN)	\$3.1	\$2.9	\$3.7	TBD	TBD
4. Rocky Mountain Information Network (RMIN)	\$4.3	\$4.1	\$4.8	TBD	TBD
5. Regional Organized Crime Information Center (ROCIC)	\$4.4	\$4.2	\$4.9	TBD	TBD
6. Western States Information Network (WSIN)	\$4.4	\$4.3	\$5.0	TBD	TBD
Award to RISS Technology Support Center (RTSC)	\$2.0	\$3.5	\$4.0	TBD	TBD
Award to RISS Collaboration Support and Technical Assistance	\$0.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	TBD	TBD

<sup>^</sup> Amount does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

**For additional information, please visit: <http://www.riss.net/>.**

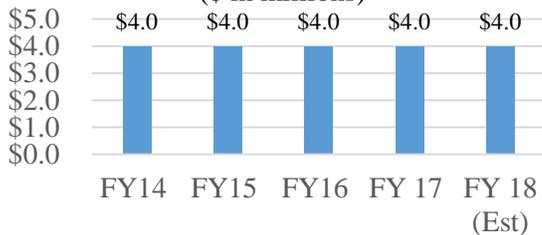
## OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

### Program Name: Research on Domestic Radicalization and Terrorism

#### Funding

FY 2018 Request: [\$4.0M]  
FY 2017 C.R. Level: [\$4.0M]  
Difference: No change

#### **Research on Domestic Radicalization Five Year Budget Authority\*** (\$ in millions)



\*This program has been a carve-out of the Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program.

#### Program Description

**Purpose:** To help prevent or counter radicalization and terrorism by supporting research that answers the following questions:

- What common threads exist among cases of domestic radicalization and terrorism?
- How does the process occur in the United States, and how can we prevent and counter it?
- Why do people adopt radical beliefs, and why do some people choose to engage in violence to further those beliefs while others do not?
- How are U.S. communities responding to radicalization, and what works to prevent terrorism?

**Authorizing Legislation:** Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts

**Administering Agency:** National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

This program addresses DOJ priorities related to reducing violent crime and protecting police officers and other public safety personnel.

**Who Can Apply For Funding:** States and territories, local governments, Indian tribal governments, nonprofit and for-profit organizations, institutions of higher education, and certain qualified individuals. For-profit organizations must agree to waive any profit or fees for services.

**How Funds are Distributed:** Through a competitive process, awards are made as grants for up to \$750,000 for a 12- to 36-month project period.

#### Program Goals

- The program includes basic research on what drives radicalization, but is increasingly moving towards the evaluation of promising practices to address these drivers. It is anticipated that the bulk of FY 2018 Research on Domestic Radicalization and Terrorism funding will go towards such evaluations.
- NIJ is also working with international partners such as the United Kingdom Home Office and Public Safety Canada. The primary reason is to share research projects and findings. For example, in July 2015, these three organizations held a combined research conference in Washington, DC.

#### Accomplishments

- Research teams have provided briefings and interim findings to many components of DOJ including the FBI, as well as DHS and other federal partners.
- NIJ released a meeting summary report in 2015 titled Radicalization and Violent Extremism: Lessons Learned from Canada, the U.K. and the U.S.
- NIJ released two final reports in 2016
  - Identity and Framing Theory, Precursor Activity, and the Radicalization Process
  - Across the Universe? A Comparative Analysis of Violent Radicalization Across Three Offender Types with Implications for Criminal Justice Training and Education

### **Application and Award History**

<b>(\$ in millions)</b>	<b>FY 2014</b>	<b>FY 2015</b>	<b>FY 2016</b>	<b>FY 2017</b>	<b>FY 2018 Estimated</b>
Amount Available for Funding*	[\$3.5]	[\$3.6]	[\$3.4]	[\$3.9]	[\$4.0]
Total Funding Awarded	\$3.5	\$3.6	\$3.0	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	32	34	11	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	6	4	6	TBD	TBD

\*This program has been a carve-out of the Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program. Amount Available for Funding does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

**For additional information, please visit: [NIJ Domestic Radicalization Research](#).**

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

**Program Name: Research on Violence Against Indian Women**

**Funding**

FY 2018 Request: \$1.0M\*  
FY 2017 C.R. Level: \$1.0M\*  
Difference: No change

\*This program is funded through the appropriation to DOJ's Office on Violence Against Women, but is administered by the National Institute of Justice.



**Program Description**

**Purposes:**

1. To identify factors that place American Indian and Alaska Native women at risk for domestic violence, dating violence, sex trafficking, sexual assault, stalking, and murder.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of federal, state, tribal, and local responses to violence against American Indian and Alaska Native women.
3. Propose recommendations to improve effectiveness of these responses.

**Authorizing Legislation:** Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (sections 201 and 202); the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (sections 231-233) and Title IX, Section 904(a) of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (VAWA 2005), Public Law No. 109-162 (codified at 42 U.S.C. & 3796gg-10 note), as amended by Section 907

**Administering Agency:** National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

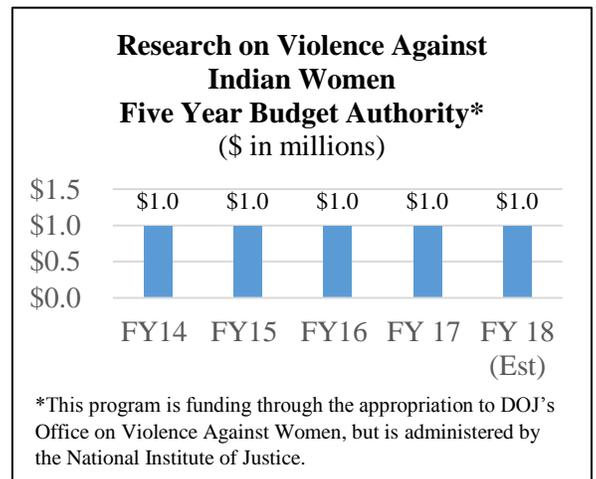
This work supports the criminal justice system in reducing crime and addressing the needs of victims.

**Who Can Apply for Funding:** Government and non-government organizations, including tribal, public or private agencies or organizations, public and private institutions of higher educations, and individuals. For-profit organizations must agree to waive any profit or fees for services.

**How Funds are Distributed:** Through a competitive process, awards are made as grants, cooperative agreements, or contracts, as appropriate.

**Program Goals**

- To improve the Nation's understanding of the programs, services, and policies needed by American Indian and Alaska Native women.
- To improve understanding about American Indian and Alaska Native women's experiences with and opinions of the services they receive from seeking those services.
- To educate and inform policymakers and the public about the public safety and health issues that affect American Indian and Alaska Native women.



### **Accomplishments**

In May of 2016, NIJ released a report titled “Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native Women and Men: 2010 Findings From the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey.” This study provides the first set of estimates of sexual violence, physical violence by intimate partners, stalking, and psychological aggression by intimate partners over the lifetime of adult self-identified AI and AN women and men as well as victimization estimates over of the past year. It also provides estimates of interracial and intraracial victimizations and briefly examines the impact of violence. For more information see, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/249736.pdf>.

In FY 2017 and FY 2018, NIJ will support other extramural and intramural research and evaluation studies that will examine violence and victimization experienced by American Indian and Alaska Native women and expand the body of criminal justice policy-relevant research. Results from all of these studies are expected to help establish and enhance justice system.

**For additional information, please visit: [NIJ Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native Women Research Program](#).**

## OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

### Program Name: Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT)

#### Funding

FY 2018 Request:	\$12.0M
FY 2017 C.R. Level:	\$12.0M
Difference:	No change

#### Program Description

**Purpose:** To break the cycle of drugs and violence by reducing the demand for, use, and trafficking of illegal drugs.

According to recent research on substance abuse in correctional facilities, 78% (1.5 million) of drug-involved inmates in America's prisons and jails met the medical criteria for alcohol or substance addiction, but only 11.2% receive any type of treatment services.

Only 16.6% of correctional facilities throughout the U.S. offered treatment in specialized settings, which can produce better outcomes.

This program provides support to state, local, and tribal governments to develop residential and aftercare services that emphasize partnerships between correctional staff and the treatment community that help offenders break the cycle of addiction.

**Authorizing Legislation:** Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-322); 42 U.S.C. § 3793(a)(17)(E)



Figure 1: 32 women graduated from a Residential Substance Abuse Treatment program at the Utah State Prison — a joyous moment of achieving sobriety and vowing to make better decisions in the future.

**First Year of Appropriation:** 1996

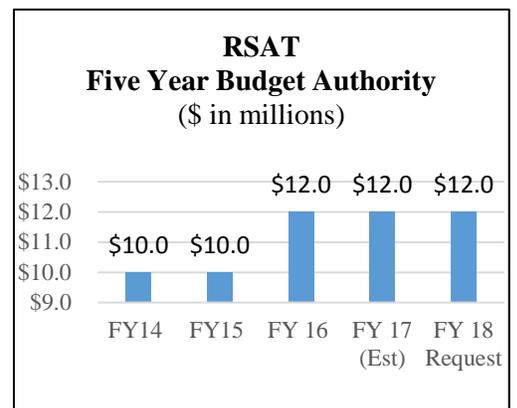
**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

**Who Can Apply for Funding:** All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories may apply for a formula grant award. In order to be eligible to receive awards under this solicitation, each project funded for award must be supported by at least 25 percent non-federal funding. State offices may award sub-grants to state agencies and units of local government (including federally recognized Indian tribal governments that perform law enforcement functions).

**How Funds are Distributed:** Each state is allocated a base amount of 0.4 percent of total funds available. The remaining funds are divided based on the same ratio of each state's prison population to the total prison population of all states. Awards are made in the fiscal year of the appropriation and may be expended during the following 3 years, for a total of 4 years.

#### Program Goals

- Ensure that RSAT participants receive aftercare services coordinated between the correctional treatment program and other social service and rehabilitation programs, such as education and job training, parole supervision, halfway houses, self-help, and peer group programs.
- Ensure that states coordinate RSAT activities with any Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration- (SAMHSA) funded state and/or local programs that address this target population.



- Limit residential programs to inmates with 6 to 12 months remaining in their confinement so they can be released after completing the program instead of returning to prison.
- Jail-based programs are encouraged to separate the treatment population from the general correctional population and design the program on effective, evidence-based practices.

**Accomplishments**

- Championed the expansion of Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT) as an essential component of successful re-entry for inmates with alcohol and opioid use disorders. Jails and prisons with model best practice programs have been showcased through national webinars, on-site training sessions, and a national meeting of prison, jail and juvenile correctional practitioners across the country.
- Continued to promote Medication-Assisted Treatment Reentry Training that provides detailed descriptions of best practice MAT re-entry programming, model policies, practices and forms.
- Produced a Promising Practices Guidelines for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment publication to assist correctional officials and practitioners at the state and county level to establish and maintain RSAT programs that adhere to the best practices suggested by existing research.
- Conducted the 5<sup>th</sup> national RSAT practitioner/administrators conference with attendance from more than 50 state and territories represented. Attendees were able to hear from White House Office of National Drug Control Policy Leadership and other federal government staff on new correctional treatment initiatives, share best practices of what works in the field, and learn from the treatment experts on how to prepare RSAT clients for successful community reentry.

**Application and Award History**

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 CR	FY 2018 Request
Amount Available for Funding <sup>^</sup>	\$9.0	\$8.8	\$10.8	\$12.0	\$12.0
Total Funding Awarded	\$8.9	\$8.9	\$10.3	TBD	TBD
Number of Participants	26,865	27,000 Est.	27,000 Est.	27,000 Est.	27,000 Est.

<sup>^</sup> Amount does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

**For additional information, please visit: [BJA Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program](#), the [RSAT Training and Technical Assistance website](#), or the list of [FY 2016 RSAT Allocations by State](#).**

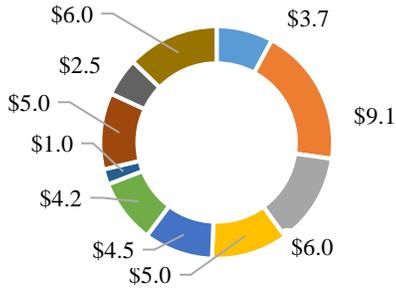
**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**  
**Program Name: Second Chance Act (SCA) Program**

**Funding**

FY 2018 Request: \$53.0M  
 FY 2017 C.R. Level: \$67.9M  
 Difference: - \$19.9M

**FY 2016 Activities Chart**

(\$ in millions)



- 1. Treatment of Co-Occurring Disorders
- 2. Re-entry Demonstration Program
- 3. National Reentry Resource Center (NRRC)
- 4. Mentoring Re-entry Program
- 5. Statewide Recidivism Reduction Program
- 6. Technology Career Training Program
- 7. Research
- 8. Pay for Success Housing (Transfer to HUD)
- 9. Pay for Success Discretionary
- 10. Smart Probation

**Program Description**

**Purpose:** To reduce recidivism and increase public safety by helping individuals returning from prison or jail successfully reintegrate into the community.

This program provides grants to help state, local, and tribal corrections and public safety agencies implement and improve reentry services. In addition to the regular Second Chance Act (SCA) grant programs, there are three carve-outs under SCA:

- Pay for Success including an initiative to scale up Permanent Supportive Housing – This funding is transferred to and administered by Housing and Urban Development ;
- Smart Probation (See Smart Probation Program Summary);
- Children of Incarcerated Parents; and
- Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement.

Pay for Success (PFS) provides an alternative way to achieve Second Chance Act objectives by partnering with philanthropic and private investors who provide up-front capital and are reimbursed only when outcomes are achieved and verified.

**Authorizing Legislation:** Second Chance Act of 2007 (42 USC 797w(o))

**First Year of Appropriation:** 2008

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

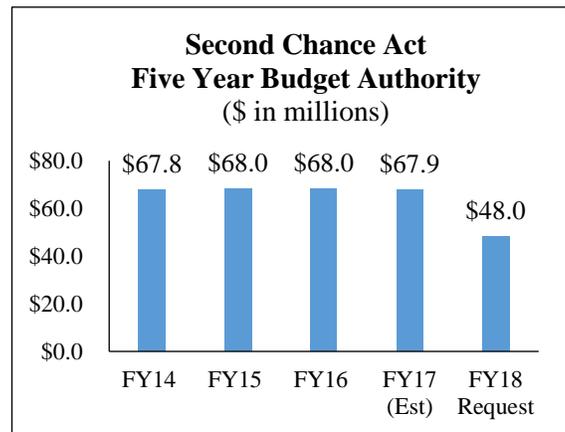
**Who Can Apply for Funding and How Funds are Distributed:** Through a competitive process, awards are made as grants as follows:

Activity	Who Can Apply for Funding	Length	Amounts
1. Treatment for Co-Occurring Disorders (Substance Abuse and Mental Health)	States, units of local government, and federally recognized Indian tribes	24 months	\$600,000
2. Reentry Demonstration Program		36 months	\$1.0M
3. Family-based Substance Abuse Treatment Program		24 months	\$300,000
4. Mentoring Reentry Program	Nonprofit organizations	36 months	\$1.0M
5. Statewide Recidivism Reduction Strategic Planning and Implementation Program	State-designated correctional or administering agencies	12 months for planning and up to 36 months for implementation after additional competition	\$100,000 for strategic planning and up to \$3M for implementation
6. Technology Careers Training Program	States, units of local government, territories, and federally recognized Indian tribes	36 months	\$750,000
7. State, Tribal, and Local Reentry Courts Program		24 months	\$500,000

## Program Goals

BJA encourages applicants to:

- Focus on the individuals most likely to recidivate (medium to high risk);
- Target places where crime and recidivism rates are the highest.
- Use supervision policies and practices that balance sanctions and treatment; and
- Leverage new and existing resources to produce the greatest impact that increases public safety in the jurisdiction.



## Accomplishments

- Since 2009, BJA and OJJDP have made more than 700 awards in 49 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories, and 129,152 people have so far participated in BJA's SCA programs
- Since 2012, more than 20 governors have committed to comprehensive policy and practice improvements to achieve statewide reductions in recidivism through the Statewide Adult Recidivism Reduction (SRR).
- With assistance from the National Reentry Resource Center, more than 30 meetings across 23 states have been held to bring employers, policymakers, workforce development professionals, and community members together to hiring people with criminal records. A June 2016 event in Santa Cruz was co-hosted by two local chambers of commerce with additional support from county officials, the local workforce investment board, and community-based organizations.
- Additional SCA grantee successes include:
  - Harlem Parole Reentry Court programs led to increased employment or school enrollment (30% higher) and reduced recidivism (5% lower arrest rate, 8% lower re-conviction rate, 10% lower revocation rate) than the comparison group after 18 months.
  - UTEC, a program in Massachusetts connecting transitional-age youth who have serious criminal and gang involvement to intensive coaching and workforce development training, reports that 83 percent of participants were not arrested in the 2 years since leaving UTEC. For comparison, 51 percent of 18-24 year-olds who are incarcerated to county facilities in Massachusetts are re-arraigned within 1 year, and 76 percent are re-arraigned within 3 years.
  - The City of Los Angeles Gang Reduction and Youth Development Office, which connects gang-involved youth exiting probation camps with reentry and behavioral services while strengthening positive social influences, reports that youth who participated pre-release and post-release had a recidivism rate of 12 percent (compared to 21 percent in the control group) six months after release. Clients in this group also had zero sustained technical violations. (Recidivism in this study was defined as any new subsequent sustained arrest or violation—i.e., charges were adjudicated in court and found to be true—within 6 months of the youth's camp release.)
  - The Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections' New Beginnings program provides evidence-based treatment and services to people with co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders who are incarcerated in two Louisiana correctional facilities and will be returning to the greater Baton Rouge and New Orleans areas. In January 2017, New Beginnings received the Innovation in Corrections Award at the American Correctional Association Conference for its accomplishments: Preliminary program data shows a 23.4-percent reduction in recidivism for participants who had partially or fully completed the program.

### Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 CR	FY 2018 Request
Amount Available for Funding <sup>^</sup>	\$60.6	\$59.3	\$60.9	\$67.9	\$48.0
Total Funding Awarded	\$38.1	\$34.9 <sup>1/</sup>	\$39.5	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	322	144	260	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	59	52	50	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	18%	36%	20%	TBD	TBD

<sup>1/</sup> Includes \$522K in prior year funding.

<sup>^</sup> Amount does not include funds awarded in SCA carve-out programs, funds transferred through inter-agency agreements, funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

### Pay for Success (PFS) Funding - Carve-Out from SCA

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 CR	FY 2018 Request
Amount Available for PFS Permanent Supportive Housing (Transfer to HUD)	[\$5.0]	[\$4.4]	[\$5.0]	[\$5.0]	[\$5.0]
Amount Appropriated for PFS Discretionary Initiatives	[\$1.8]	[\$2.1]	[\$1.7]	[\$2.5]	[\$2.5]
Total PFS Discretionary Funding Awarded	\$0.4	\$0	\$0	TBD	TBD
Number of PFS Awards	1	0	0	TBD	TBD

For additional information, please visit: [BJA's Second Chance Act Program](http://www.payforsuccess.org/) or <http://www.payforsuccess.org/>.

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## OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Smart Policing

### Funding

FY 2018 Request: \$5.0M  
FY 2017 C.R. Level: \$5.0M  
Difference: No change

This program is a carve-out from the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program.



Figure 1: Smart Policing Sites

<http://www.smartpolicinginitiative.com/SPLsites>

### Program Description

**Purpose:** To improve policing performance while containing costs by helping law enforcement agencies develop and use more effective tactics and strategies.

This programs supports state, local, and tribal jurisdictions in implementing and evaluating innovative approaches to chronic crime problems. Grantees are required to build strong partnerships with research practitioners in order to evaluate and make police operations as effective, efficient, and economical as possible given the resource constraints they face.

**Authorizing Legislation:** Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts

**First Year of Appropriation:** 2009

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

**Who Can Apply for Funding:** State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies or a governmental non-law enforcement agency acting as fiscal agent for the applicant

**How Funds are Distributed:** Through a competitive process, awards are made as grants for up to \$700,000 for a 36-month project period.

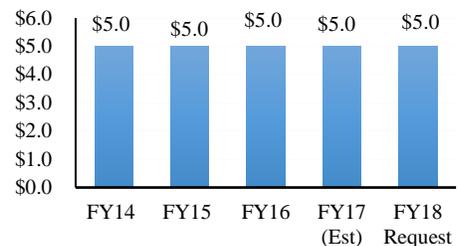
### Program Goals

BJA selects agencies that are diverse in organizational size, the type of crime problems they face, factors driving crime, or organizational challenges addressed by the program. BJA also requires applicants to engage with a research partner, demonstrate the ability to collect and analyze data, and incorporate realistic and meaningful performance measures to assess the effectiveness of their efforts.

### Accomplishments

- The Kansas City, Missouri Smart Policing team developed a comprehensive deterrence strategy that produced a 40% decrease in homicide and 19% decrease in gun-related aggravated assaults.
- In Philadelphia, offender-based programs centered on violent crime micro-spots resulted in statistically significant crime reductions while foot patrols did not.
- In Shawnee, Kansas, Data Driven Crime and Traffic Safety intervention programming reduced crime in the targeted area by more than 25%.
- The Rochester, New York Smart Policing team created and validated a retaliatory dispute-intervention model and assessment tool, which showed that recent violence is among the best predictors of near-term violence and that risk assessment is a way to increase predictive ability and to direct intervention efforts. Researchers found that for every one-point increase in the assessment tool score that a dispute received, the odds of violence occurring in that dispute over time increase by 29%.

### Smart Policing Five Year Budget Authority\* (\$ in millions)



Smart Policing has been funded as a carve-out of the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) appropriation in each fiscal year.

### Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 CR	FY 2018 Request
Amount Available for Funding <sup>^</sup>	[\$4.5]	[\$4.4]	[\$4.4]	[\$5.0]	[\$5.0]
Total Funding Awarded	\$4.4	\$4.4	\$4.4	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	9 <sup>1/</sup>	108	54	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	9	7	6	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	N/A	6%	11%	TBD	TBD

<sup>1/</sup> In 2014, only current and invited applicants.

<sup>^</sup> Amount does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

**For more information, please visit: [BJA Smart Policing Program](#) and [www.smartpolicinginitiative.com](http://www.smartpolicinginitiative.com).**

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

**Program Name: Smart Probation/Smart Supervision Program**

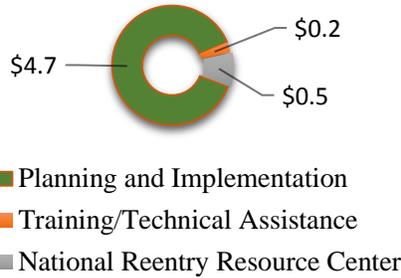
**Funding**

FY 2018 Request: \$6.0M  
 FY 2017 C.R. Level: \$6.0M  
 Difference: No change

This program is a carve-out of the Second Chance Act Program.

**FY 2016 Smart Probation Activities**

(\$ in millions)



**Program Description**

**Purpose:** To reduce recidivism by improving probation and parole systems. This program provides grants and technical assistance to increase the capacity and effectiveness of community supervision agencies through the development, implementation, and testing of innovative strategies to increase supervision success rates and make the most efficient use of taxpayer dollars to reduce crime.

The program requires practitioner-researcher partnerships to assess problems, develop research-informed responses, and document whether and how approaches to reduce recidivism are effective in order to enable replication by others.

**Authorizing Legislation:** Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts

**First Year of Appropriation:** 2012

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

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

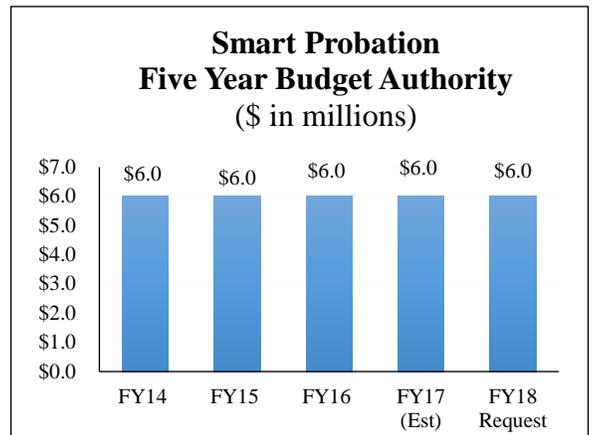
**How Funds are Distributed:** Through a competitive process, awards are made as grants for up to \$750,000 each for a 36-month award period.

**Program Goals**

- Promote and increase collaboration among agencies and officials who work in probation, parole, pretrial, law enforcement, treatment, reentry, and related community corrections fields.
- Develop and implement strategies for the identification, supervision, and treatment of high risk offenders, including subsets of this population (e.g., young adults) that may serve as a model for other agencies.

**Accomplishments**

- In Connecticut, the Judicial Branch partnered with Central Connecticut State University to develop scripts to provide probation officers with a practical approach to restructure clients’ criminal thinking. The program reduced recidivism among medium and high risk offenders.
- In South Carolina, the Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services trained staff, expanded use of assessment tools, and increased access to treatment for offenders under supervision. This multi-pronged program reduced probation revocations.



- In North Carolina, the Department of Public Safety is expanding a pilot project to reduce recidivism among high-risk probationers with severe mental illness (an estimated 20% of the state probation population) through specialty mental health caseloads.
- In Pennsylvania, Allegheny County is implementing a data- and performance- driven, dosage-based supervision model which will enable probation officers to prioritize work based on risk-need-responsivity principles, make early termination recommendations, spend more time on higher-risk probationers, and allow the agency to measure and improve probation officer and overall success.
- In Oregon, the Multnomah County probation office is piloting a program for high risk/high need young adults, aged 15-25. The unit will infuse trauma-informed, equity and developmental expertise into the evidence-based case management model in an effort to reduce recidivism and increase service delivery and collaboration. The project will require system-wide change to bridge the juvenile and adult probation systems.

**Application and Award History**

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 CR	FY 2018 Request
Amount Available for Funding^	[\$5.4]	[\$5.4]	[\$5.4]	[\$6.0]	[\$6.0]
Total Funding Awarded	\$5.4	\$5.4	\$5.4	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	64	43	39	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	9	10	9	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	14%	23%	23%	TBD	TBD

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

**For additional information, please visit: [BJA Smart Probation \(Supervision\)](#).**

## OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Name: Smart Prosecution

### Funding

FY 2018 Request: \$4.0M  
FY 2017 C.R. Level: \$2.5M  
Difference: +\$1.5M

This program is a carve-out of the Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program.

### Program Description

**Purpose:** Promote the fair and impartial administration of justice and strengthen the integrity in the prosecution profession through the implementation of innovative prosecution-based criminal justice programs and strategies.

This program supports prosecutors in developing and implementing innovative, data-driven strategies that are effective, efficient, and economical. Grantees are required to work with an independent research partner to evaluate the effectiveness of their strategies. Lessons learned from Smart Prosecution will build a body of evidence for use by prosecutors nationally to help them work with communities and the police to solve chronic public safety problems and fight violent crime.

**Authorizing Legislation:** Created by Department of Justice appropriations acts

**First Year of Appropriation:** 2014

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

**Who Can Apply for Funding:** State, local, and tribal prosecutor agencies or a government agency or nonprofit organization as fiscal agent for the applicant.

**How Funds are Distributed:** Through a competitive process, awards are made as grants for up to \$425,000 for a 24-month project period.

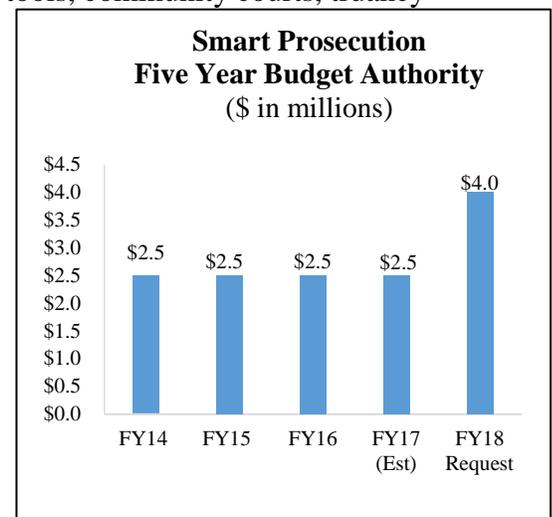
### Program Goals

This program supports:

- Prosecution strategies that break down information silos, improve public trust and confidence in the justice system, combat violent crime and increase public safety. Examples include changing how prosecutors' offices prioritize cases, using zone/geographic prosecution, crime analysis tools, community courts, truancy abatement, diversion programs, and cyber-crime strategies.
- Partnership building between prosecutors, police, the community, and other criminal justice and local agencies to find ways to work together to solve problems in their jurisdictions.

### Accomplishments

- The Chatham County Smart Prosecution Program's is focusing on reducing gun violence by prioritizing group and gang violence.
- The Essex County SMART Social Media Initiative will develop a specialized unit to investigate and prosecute cases based on suspects' usage of social media.
- Florida's States Attorney's Office, 11<sup>th</sup> District, has created The Gun Violence Reduction Initiative that will place a team of prosecutors, investigators, and a community outreach and a victim witness specialist to work directly with police and the community to combat shootings and homicides at the Northside District Station.
- In San Francisco (CA), the District Attorney's Office is establishing a Crime Strategies and Intelligence Unit.



### Application and Award History

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 CR	FY 2018 Request
Amount Available for Funding <sup>^</sup>	[\$2.3] <sup>1/</sup>	[\$2.2] <sup>1/</sup>	[\$2.2] <sup>1/</sup>	[\$2.5] <sup>1/</sup>	[\$4.0] <sup>1/</sup>
Total Funding Awarded	\$2.1	\$2.2	\$2.2	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	45	36	27	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	5	5	6	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	11%	14%	22%	TBD	TBD

<sup>1/</sup>This program has been a carve-out of the Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program.

<sup>^</sup> Amount does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

**For additional information, please visit: [BJA Smart Prosecution](#).**

## OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

### Program Name: State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training (SLATT) Program

#### Funding

FY 2018 Request: \$0.0 M  
FY 2017 C.R. Level: \$0.0M  
Difference: No change

This program is traditionally funded as a carve-out of the Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program.

#### Program Description

**Purpose:** To provide law enforcement professionals with specialized training and resources to combat terrorism.

SLATT focuses on the prevention of terrorism by providing the tools necessary for state, local, and tribal law enforcement officers to understand the threat and then detect, deter, and investigate acts of terrorism by both international and domestic terrorists.

SLATT is widely accepted as a key resource in ensuring the protection of individual privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties through the process of improving the nation's intelligence capabilities in the fight against terrorism. Its briefings, training sessions, and publications are regularly requested by U.S. Attorneys' Offices; the Federal Bureau of Investigation; national policy organizations; and state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies.

**Authorizing Legislation:** Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts

**First Year of Appropriation:** 1996

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

**Who Can Apply for Funding:** Nonprofit organizations; faith-based and community organizations; for-profit organizations; institutions of higher education; and consortiums. For-profit organizations must agree to forgo any profit or management fee.

**How Funds are Distributed:** Through a competitive process, awards are made as grants for up to \$1.6 million for 12 months.

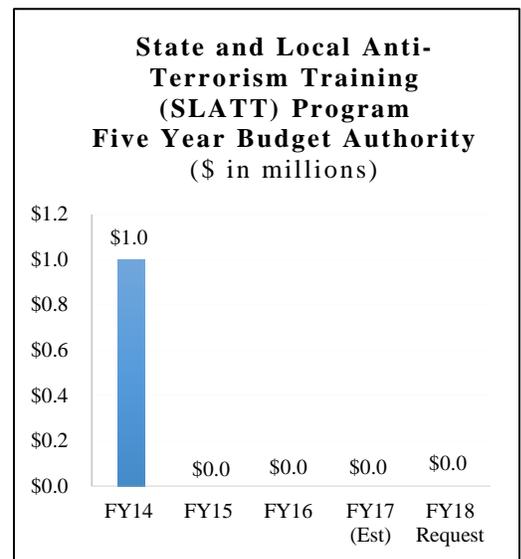
#### Program Goals

BJA requires that all SLATT training and technical assistance:

- Instruct law enforcement officers in understanding the threat and then detect, deter, and investigate acts of terrorism in the United States;
- Emphasize the protection of individual privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties throughout the intelligence process;
- Be ethnically and culturally accurate; and
- Help law enforcement officers fully understand their constitutional responsibilities.

#### Accomplishments

- There are more than 21,430 registered users on [www.slatt.org](http://www.slatt.org). Between January 1, 2016, and October 31, 2016, there have been 29,701 user sessions, with an average of 990 sessions a week.
- SLATT's Train-the-Trainer workshop has trained 3,519 individuals, who in turn have provided training to 269,956 individuals.
- Since January 2014, SLATT has distributed more than 65,150 publications to workshop participants and requesting law enforcement agencies. In 2015, SLATT distributed more than 30,400 publications, and to date in 2016, more than 6,750 publications have been distributed.



- SLATT continued its innovative “Workshops on the Web,” which allows vetted workshop participants to access, download, and print workshop materials prior to attending a class. This has resulted in a substantial savings by reducing the costs to print and ship these materials to training events.
- In 2015, SLATT distributed 161,116 e-mails with its popular monthly bulletin. To date in 2016, 140,012 bulletins have been distributed.
- Since 1996, the program has trained more than 146,400 law enforcement professionals in 1,431 separate events. SLATT has delivered training in every state in the country.

**Application and Award History**

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 CR	FY 2018 Request
Amount Available for Funding <sup>^</sup>	\$0.9	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Funding Awarded	\$0.8	\$1.0*	\$0	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	1	1	0	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	1	1	0	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD

<sup>1/</sup> Funded from the Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program.

<sup>^</sup> Amount does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

**For additional information, please visit: [www.slatt.org](http://www.slatt.org)**

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

**Program Name: State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)**

**Funding**

FY 2018 Request: \$ 0.0M  
 FY 2017 C.R. Level: \$209.6M  
 Difference: -\$209.6M

**Program Description**

**Purpose:** To offset the costs of housing undocumented criminal aliens for states and localities.

The program provides partial reimbursement to state, local, and tribal governments for prior year costs associated with incarcerating undocumented criminal aliens with at least one felony or two misdemeanor convictions for violations of state or local law, and who are incarcerated at least four consecutive days. SCAAP funds may be used by jurisdictions for corrections purposes, but most jurisdictions use the SCAAP funds towards correction officer salary costs.

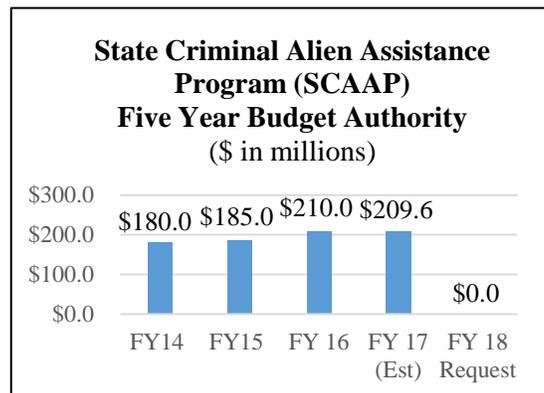
**Authorizing Legislation:** Section 241(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1231(i)(5))

**First Year of Appropriation:** 2000

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), in conjunction with the Department of Homeland Security Immigration and Customs Enforcement and Citizenship and Immigration Services

**Who Can Apply for Funding:** Units of general government (states, counties, federally recognized tribes, cities, and local jurisdictions) that have authority over correctional facilities that incarcerate or detain undocumented criminal aliens.

**How Funds are Distributed:** Awards are determined through a statutory funding formula that considers various determining factors, including: per diem corrections costs per inmate, the number of days eligible criminal aliens were incarcerated, and average officer salary costs.



BJA provides the initial data to DHS, who uses their databases to verify criminal alien status and SCAAP eligibility. Awards are derived after this verification process.

**Program Goals**

This program is recommended for elimination.

**Application and Award History**

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 CR	FY 2018 Request
Amount Available for Funding <sup>^</sup>	\$162.1	\$163.2	\$189.4	\$209.6	\$0
Total Funding Awarded	\$161.6	\$165.3	\$189.0	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	852	835	820	TBD	TBD
Number of Reimbursements	848	830	809	TBD	TBD

<sup>^</sup> Amount does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

For additional information, please visit: [State Criminal Alien Assistance Program \(SCAAP\)](#) or the list of [FY 2016 SCAAP awards](#).

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## OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

### Program Name: Officer Robert Wilson III Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officers and Ensuring Officer Resilience and Survivability (VALOR) Initiative

#### Funding

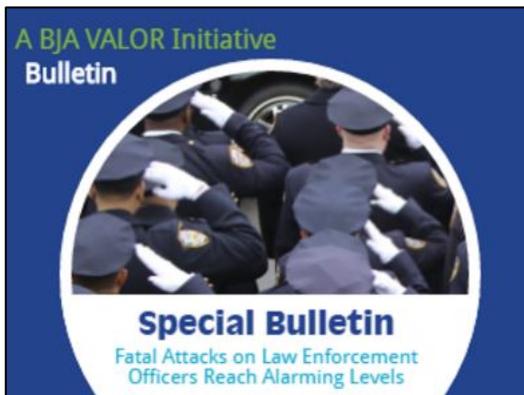
FY 2018 Request:	\$15.0 M
FY 2017 C.R. Level:	\$15.0 M
Difference:	No change

This program is a carve-out from the Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program.

#### Program Description

**Purpose:** To protect the safety, health, and wellbeing of our nation's law enforcement officers and agencies. Since public safety and officer safety are clearly linked, VALOR also seeks to provide officers with tools to help increase trust and nurture legitimacy with the public.

The VALOR Initiative consists of five distinct programs:



1. VALOR Officer Safety and Wellness Training and Technical Assistance (VALOR) Program – Provides dynamic classroom and web-based officer safety and wellness trainings that focus on recognizing dangerous situations; applying de-escalation techniques; implementing casualty care and rescue tactics; emphasizing professional policing standards; and improving officer wellness and resilience
2. Active Shooter Response Training and Technical Assistance Program – Provides a variety of active shooter tactical response trainings for law enforcement officers to prepare them to respond to active shooter situations safely and effectively.
3. Destination Zero – Officer Safety and Wellness Recognition Program – Promotes awareness and highlights innovative and promising safety and wellness programs that could serve as models for law enforcement agencies seeking to implement similar programs, as well as the agencies that created them.
4. Officer Safety and Wellness Pilot Research and Evaluation Program – Coordinates efforts to evaluate the effectiveness of all VALOR Initiative-supported programs in three law enforcement agencies. Through this program, BJA will identify innovations and best practices that could be used to improve officer safety and wellness programs throughout the nation.
5. De-Escalation Training and Technical Assistance Program – Provides evidence-based knowledge, tools, and skills to assist officers in defusing and then resolving tense situations with the least amount of force necessary.

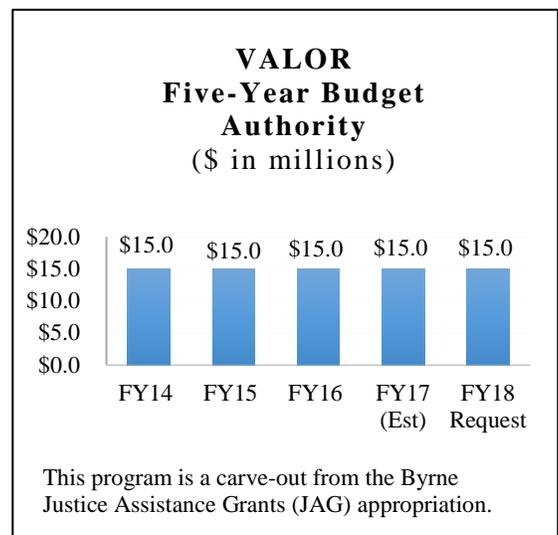
**Authorizing Legislation:** Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts

**First Year of Appropriation:** 2010

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

**Who Can Apply for Funding:** National, regional, state, or local public and private entities, including nonprofit and for-profit organizations, faith-based and community organizations, institutions of higher education, units of local government, and federally recognized Indian tribal governments. For-profit organizations must agree to forgo any profit or management fee.

**How Funds are Distributed:** Through a competitive process, awards are made for up to \$3.5M for a 12 month period. Supplemental funding for this award may be available based on the availability of future appropriated funds and the grantee's history of performance.



## **Program Goals**

- Focus on all aspects of safety including current issues such as constitutional policing, implicit bias, police professionalism, and guardianship.
- Focus also on wellness to help law enforcement be healthier, and better prepared professional guardians for their communities.

## **Accomplishments**

- Since inception, the VALOR Initiative has trained over 28,800 law enforcement throughout the nation, in 260 training events, and continues to receive high praise and feedback from the law enforcement community.
- The active shooter response training program has, in partnership with the FBI, trained over 23,400 officers in more than 760 training events.
- The [www.valorforblue.org](http://www.valorforblue.org) web site has received over 30 million hits and has over 25,500 registered law enforcement users for the secure portal.
- Disseminated over 9,700 [Attorney General Officer Safety Toolkits](#), a product for law enforcement showing what officer safety resources are available.
- The “Spotlight on Safety” campaigns are ready-made officer safety tools and resources that are safety-related and topic-specific. Every two months, VALOR launches a new campaign with valuable resources for individual officers as well as for entire agencies who can use the resources as the basis for their officer safety programs and to supplement their training.

## **Application and Award History**

<b>(\$ in millions)</b>	<b>FY 2014</b>	<b>FY 2015</b>	<b>FY 2016</b>	<b>FY 2017 CR</b>	<b>FY 2018 Request</b>
Amount Available for Funding <sup>1/</sup>	[\$13.2]	[\$13.5]	[\$13.5]	[\$15.0]	[\$15.0]
Total Funding Awarded	\$13.4	\$13.4	\$13.5	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	1	1	14	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	1	1	5	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	N/A	N/A	36%	N/A	N/A

<sup>1/</sup> This program is a carve-out from the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) appropriation. The amount does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

**For additional information, please visit: [www.valorforblue.org](http://www.valorforblue.org).**

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**  
**Program Name: Veterans Treatment Courts**

**Funding**

FY 2018 Request: \$6.0M  
 FY 2017 C.R. Level: \$6.0M  
 Difference: No change



*A Wounded Warrior in the Orange County Combat Veterans Treatment Court*

**Program Description**

**Purpose:** To assist veterans who have been charged with or convicted of a crime break the cycle of substance abuse and criminal behavior. Veterans treatment courts, in connection with the Veterans Administration, reconnect rehabilitated veterans with their families, while helping to ensure public safety and personal accountability.

This program provides grants, training, evaluation, and technical assistance to help state, local, and tribal governments develop and implement veteran treatment courts.

**Authorizing Legislation:** Created through Department of Justice appropriations acts

**First Year of Appropriation:** 2013

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

**Who Can Apply for Funding:** States and U.S. territories, state courts, local courts, units of local government, and tribal governments.

**How Funds are Distributed:** Through a competitive process, awards are made as grants for up to \$300,000 for a three year period. The applicant must pay 25% of the project costs.

**Program Goals**

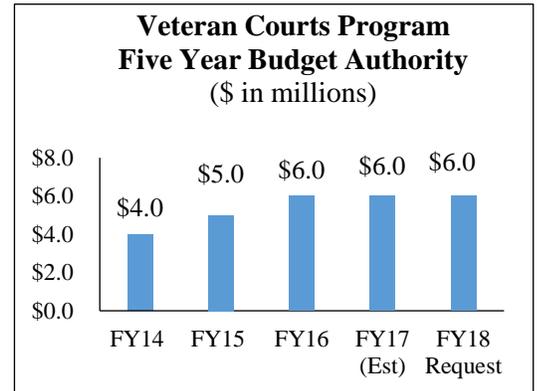
- Support jurisdictions on the waiting list to implement veteran’s treatment courts in their communities.
- Maintain and expand services at existing veteran’s treatment courts.

**Accomplishments**

As of December 31, 2015 there were 306 veterans treatment courts in our country with more in the planning stages.

Research over the past decade has shown lower rates of recidivism and a higher return on financial investments with drug courts than with traditional courts. A recent report on the Bexar County (San Antonio, Texas) Veteran Treatment Court reported a graduation rate of 94% and a three-year recidivism rate for graduates of only 13%.

In partnership with the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and the Department of Veterans Affairs, BJA has invested in the development of a Veterans Treatment Court curriculum.



### **Application and Award History**

<b>(\$ in millions)</b>	<b>FY 2014</b>	<b>FY 2015</b>	<b>FY 2016</b>	<b>FY 2017 CR</b>	<b>FY 2018 Request</b>
Amount Available for Funding^	\$3.6	\$4.3	\$5.4	\$6.0	\$6.0
Total Funding Awarded	\$2.6	\$2.8	\$5.2	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	163 <sup>1/</sup>	96 <sup>1/</sup>	123 <sup>1/</sup>	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	4	12	16	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	2%	13%	13%	TBD	TBD

<sup>1/</sup> These are numbers of applications to the Drug Courts Solicitation. Veterans Treatment Court projects are funded from this pool of applicants.

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

**For additional information, please visit: [BJA Veterans Treatment Courts](http://justiceforvets.org/what-is-a-veterans-treatment-court) and <http://justiceforvets.org/what-is-a-veterans-treatment-court>.**

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

**Program Name: Victims of Child Abuse (VOCA) Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse**

**Funding**

FY 2018 Request: \$20.0M  
 FY 2017 C.R. Level: \$19.9M  
 Difference: + \$0.1M



**Program Description:** To enhance the effectiveness of the investigation and prosecution of child abuse cases.

This program provides training and technical assistance to professionals involved in investigating, prosecuting, and treating child abuse.

This program also supports the development of Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs) and/or multi-disciplinary teams designed to prevent the inadvertent re-victimization of an abused child by the justice and social service systems in their efforts to protect the child.

**Authorizing Legislation:** The Victims of Child Abuse Act,

42 U.S.C. §§ 13004(a), (b).

**First Year of Appropriation:** 1992

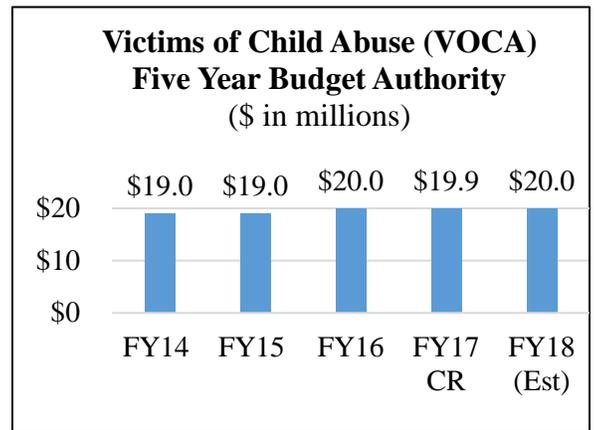
**Administering Agency:** Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

**Who Can Apply for Funding and How Funds are Distributed:** Through a competitive process, cooperative agreement awards are made to local public and private nonprofit organizations. For-profit organizations must agree to forgo any profit or management fee. The following chart outlines the key funding areas:

Category	Key Program Areas	Award Amounts	Award Period
1. Training and Technical Assistance	Training and Technical Assistance for Child Abuse Professionals	Up to \$2.5M	Up to 36 months
	Membership and Accreditation for Children's Advocacy Centers	Up to \$1.8M	
	Training and Technical Assistance for Child Abuse Prosecutors	Up to \$2.5M	
	Regional Children's Advocacy Centers – There are four regional centers located as follows: Northeast, Southern, Midwest and Western	Up to \$1.25M	
2. Program	National Subgrants Program – the awarded agency releases a request for proposal to invite Children's Advocacy Centers across the country to apply for subgrants that will meet specific needs related to child abuse and neglect at the local level.	Various	

**Program Goals**

- OJJDP aims to increase the number of accredited Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs) across the country annually, including the number of CACs serving American Indian and Alaska Native children and communities, and the number of CACs serving child victims of commercial sexual exploitation.
- Currently, four regional CACs are funded to assist in the development and expansion of local CACs and provide training, technical assistance, and other services to communities establishing multi-disciplinary programs.



**Accomplishments**

- In 2015, 311,688 children were served by Children’s Advocacy Centers.
- As of 2015, 812 CACs have been established across the U.S. in all 50 states.
- Currently there are 672 accredited CACs nationwide.

**Application and Award History**

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 CR	FY 2018 Estimated
Amount Available for Funding^	\$17.1	\$16.7	\$18.0	\$19.9	\$20.0
Total Funding Awarded	\$16.6	\$16.6	\$18.0	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	9	13	9	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	9	10	9	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	100%	77%	100%	TBD	TBD

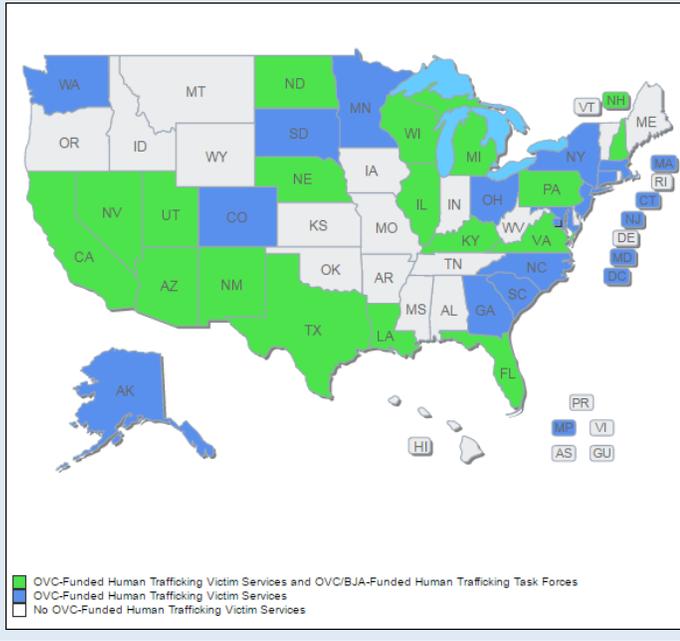
^ Amount does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

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

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**  
**Program Name: Victims of Trafficking**

**Funding**

FY 2018 Request: [\$45.0M]  
 FY 2017 C.R. Level: \$45.0M  
 Difference: In FY 2018, this program is requested as a carve-out of the Crime Victims Fund.



**Program Description**

**Purpose:** To enhance the quality and quantity of services available to assist victims of human trafficking.

Grantee activities include:

1. Providing comprehensive and specialized services to victims of human trafficking;
2. Developing multidisciplinary task forces with federal, state, and local law enforcement, service providers, and community- and faith-based organizations to ensure that trafficking victims are identified and referred for appropriate services, and that these cases are investigated and prosecuted;
3. Conducting training, technical assistance and public awareness activities for professionals and community members in order to improve their knowledge of human trafficking and their ability to identify and respond to victims; and
4. Conducting data collection and evaluation activities to determine if the program is meeting stated goals and objectives.

**Authorizing Legislation:** The Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, as amended; 22 U.S.C. § 7110(d) (foreign); 42 U.S.C. § 14044c(e) (state and local).

**Administering Agency:** Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) and the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

**Who Can Apply for Funding and How Funds are Distributed:**

In recent years, OVC has focused on funding direct services for victims of human trafficking through three key anti-trafficking programs:

Activity	Victim Population Served	Who Can Apply for Funding	Award Type	Amounts
Comprehensive Services	All victim population types, all forms of human trafficking	States, units of local government, federally recognized Indian tribal governments, nonprofit, nongovernmental organizations	Cooperative agreements	up to \$750K for 36 months
Specialized Services	Grantees may serve a specific victim population or type of trafficking		Cooperative agreements	up to \$600K for 36 months
Enhanced Collaborative Model (Joint OVC & BJA)	All victim population types, all forms of human trafficking		Cooperative agreements	Up to \$900K for 36 months

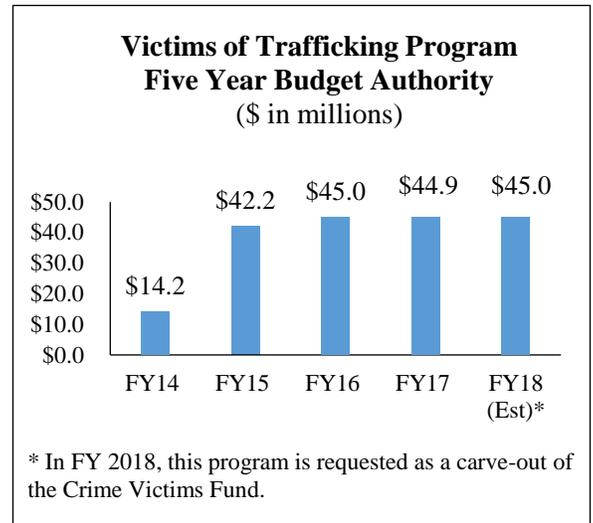
In addition to these flagship programs, OVC also has funded other anti-trafficking initiatives through competitive solicitations and has particularly focused on capacity building and training and technical assistance. For example, in FY 15 OVC awarded nearly \$1 million total to two organizations to provide national training and technical assistance on comprehensive legal services for trafficking victims. In FY 16, OVC awarded \$4.75 million to two states for improving outcomes for child and youth trafficking victims, while three organizations were awarded a total of \$1.2 million to increase services for urban American Indian and Alaska Native victims of sex trafficking.

**Program Goals**

Grantees funded under this program provide direct services for victims, either in-house or through community partners, and work to improve the community response to victims of human trafficking through the provision of outreach, training, and technical assistance to other organizations in the community.

**Accomplishments**

- Increased numbers of victims assisted:** OVC grantees have served an increasing number of human trafficking victims over the years. Between July 2015 and June 2016, OVC grantees reported 5,953 open client cases, including 3,270 new trafficking clients – a 53 percent increase in open client cases and a 50 percent increase in new clients compared with clients served by grantees during the previous year. **Enhanced community capacity to respond to trafficking:** In addition to providing a wide range of services to address the complex needs of human trafficking victims, OVC funding has been used to build community capacity to identify and respond to human trafficking across the country. For example, from March 2015 to August 2016, OVC provided anti-trafficking training and technical assistance through OVC’s Training and Technical Assistance Center to 7,386 victim service providers and allied professionals. All of OVC’s human trafficking programs have a training requirement, and between July 2015 and June 2016, grantees and their program partners provided customized anti-trafficking training to more than 47,000 individuals.
- Pioneering partnerships with trafficking survivors:** OVC has received praise from federal partners, anti-trafficking stakeholders, and survivor advocates for working with human trafficking survivors to deliver training and technical assistance, implement programming, and inform policies. Survivor voices are incorporated in a significant number of on-site technical assistance activities through OVC’s Training and Technical Assistance Center: as a result, a range of stakeholders, including law enforcement officers, benefit from a survivor’s perspective. OVC developed and released a video series entitled [\*Faces of Human Trafficking\*](#) to raise awareness on all forms of human trafficking and the important role that everyone can play in helping to identify and serve victims. The series features the voices of survivors, service providers, and allied professionals.



## Application and Award History

### Enhance Collaborative Model (“Task Forces”) – Chart contains both BJA and OVC awards

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 Estimated	FY 2018 Estimated
Total Funding Awarded	N/A Planning Year	\$22.7	\$15.8	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications		85	28	TBD	TBD
Number of awards		32	22	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded		38%	79%	TBD	TBD

### Services for Victims of Trafficking

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 Estimated	FY 2018 Estimated
Total Funding Awarded	N/A Planning Year	\$5.7	\$23.6	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications		44	98	TBD	TBD
Number of awards		10	38	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded		23%	39%	TBD	TBD

Note: \$3.8 million supported training and technical assistance for OJP trafficking grantees and \$1.0 million supported research and evaluation projects to address gaps in knowledge regarding human trafficking.

For additional information, please visit: [OVC’s Human Trafficking Program](#).

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**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

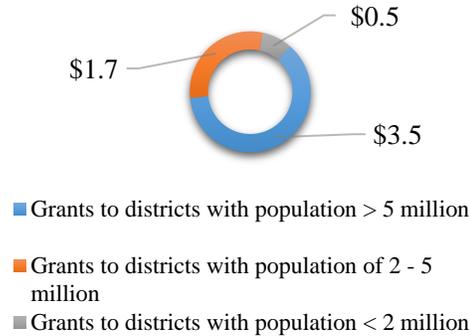
**Program Name: Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction Program**

**Funding**

FY 2018 Request: \$0.0M  
 FY 2017 C.R. Level: \$6.5M  
 Difference: -\$6.5M

**FY 2016 Activities Chart**

(\$ in millions)



**Program Description**

**Purpose:** To reduce violent crime related to gang activity and criminal misuse of firearms in targeted, high crime locations.

The Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction Program is a national program that provides policy leadership, grants, training, and technical assistance to support interagency state, local and tribal criminal justice teams that are implemented at the District level and led by the local United States Attorney’s office. Funds are managed by a fiscal agent and may be used to:

- Hire additional state, local and tribal prosecutors and research partners;
- Support investigators;
- Implement effective crime reduction strategies;
- Deter juvenile gun crime; and
- Develop and promote community outreach efforts.

The goal of this program is to reduce gun crime and gang violence by employing a research-driven, intelligence-led, and strategic problem-

solving approach through enforcement, prosecution, deterrence, community outreach/engagement and intervention/prevention.

**Authorizing Legislation:** This program has been authorized through the Department of Justice appropriations acts corresponding to the relevant fiscal year.

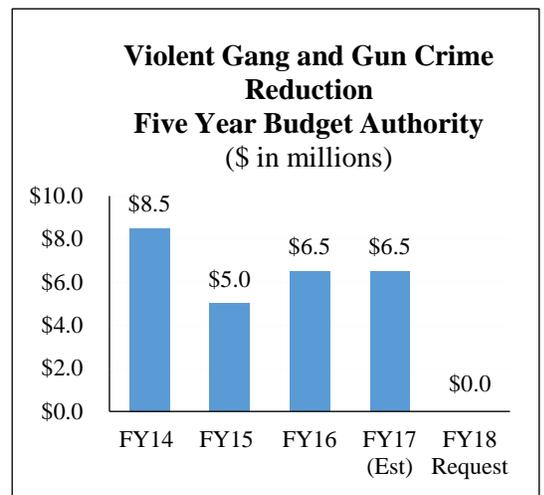
**First Year of Appropriation:** 2003

**Administering Agency:** Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

Activity	Who Can Apply for Funding	Award type	Amounts
Task Force Grants	Task Force fiscal agents certified by the relevant U.S. Attorney’s Office as well as federally recognized Indian tribal governments. Eligible fiscal agents include states, units of local government, educational institutions, faith-based and other community organizations, private nonprofit organizations.	Competitive discretionary grants available for 24 months	\$200,000 - \$500,000
Training and Technical Assistance (TTA)	Nonprofit organizations (including faith-based organizations), for-profit organizations, institutions of higher education, and consortiums with experience in addressing gun crime and anti-gang violence strategies. For-profit organizations must agree to waive any profit or fees for services.	Competitive discretionary grants available for 36 months	\$150,000 - \$500,000
National Gang Center	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) awards a cooperative agreement to a TTA provider selected through a competitive process to oversee the Center’s work	Inter-agency agreement with the OJJDP	\$300,000 in FY 2017 (Additional funding may be provided in the future)

**Program Goals**

This program uses a strategic research-based model — built on successful approaches used in Boston Ceasefire, the 10-city Strategic Approaches to Community Safety Initiative (SACSI) and Richmond's Project Exile. BJA works to network existing local programs that target gang violence and gun crime and provide them with the additional tools necessary to be successful.



**Accomplishments**

Research related to this program found:

- A 17% decrease in gun crime victimization in target areas of Detroit, Michigan. When controlling for violent crime trends in similar parts of the city, it appeared that this program was responsible for an approximate 9 percent decline in gun crime.
- A significant decrease in the number of fatal and non-fatal shootings in the target areas of Detroit, Michigan.
- Significant declines in gang- involved homicides and violent firearm incidents in Cincinnati, Ohio.

A 2009 NIJ-funded evaluation of the effectiveness of this program found:

- A reduction in overall violent crime in participating cities (4.1% decline versus 0.9% in non-participating cities)
- A decline in gun-related violence in the nine participating cities
- Program teams that integrated research partners and available data into their decision making matrix improved the effectiveness of their program strategy.

A case study report on efforts supported by this program, *Promising Strategies for Violence Reduction: Lessons from Two Decades of Innovations*, is online at

[https://www.bja.gov/Publications/MSU\\_PromisingViolenceReductionInitiatives.pdf](https://www.bja.gov/Publications/MSU_PromisingViolenceReductionInitiatives.pdf).

**Application and Award History**

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 CR	FY 2018 Request
Amount Available for Funding^	\$7.6	\$4.3	\$5.8	\$6.5	\$0
Total Funding Awarded	\$7.1	\$4.4	\$5.7	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	60	59	44	TBD	TBD
Number of awards	19	13	16	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	32%	22%	36%	TBD	TBD

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

For additional information, please visit: [Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction Program](#).

**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

**Program Name: Vision 21**

**Funding**

FY 2018 Request:	\$25.0M
FY 2017 C.R. Level:	\$0
Difference:	+ \$25.0M

Proposed FY 2017 Vision 21 Activities (\$ in millions)



**Program Description**

**Purpose:** To improve permanently the treatment of crime victims in America.

Vision 21 addresses the issue that OVC has limited ability to fund solutions for new and intransigent challenges that prevent every crime victim who needs support from getting it. Under the Victims of Crime Act, OVC has no authority to fund direct victim services at the national level or to American victims abroad, except for victims of terrorism.

Vision 21 projects are designed to connect victim service providers with victims in new and innovative ways including:

- Providing comprehensive legal assistance;
- Building capacity of service providers to better serve victims;
- Addressing continuing and emerging challenges that face victims and service providers such as reaching underserved populations and improving the use of technology.

**Authorizing Legislation:** Victims of Crime Act of 1984

**Administering Agency:** Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)

**Who Can Apply for Funding and How Funds are Distributed:**

- Competitive, merit-based selection process
- Eligibility varies by solicitation - state, local, and tribal government agencies, professional associations, community, state and national non-profit organizations, institutions of higher education, and in limited instances, for-profit organizations. For-profit organizations must agree to waive any profit or fees for services.

**Program Goals**

- Conduct continuous rather than episodic strategic planning in the victim assistance field to effect real change in research, policy, programming, and capacity building;
- Support the development of research to build a body of evidence-based knowledge and generate, collect, and analyze quantitative and qualitative data on victimization, emerging victimization trends, services and behaviors, and enforcement efforts;
- Ensure the statutory, policy, and programmatic flexibility to address enduring and emerging crime victim issues; and
- Build and institutionalize capacity through an infusion of technology, training, and innovation to ensure that the field is equipped to meet the demands of the 21st century.

**Vision 21 Five Year Budget Authority (\$ in millions)**



\*In FY 2018, funds for Vision 21 are requested as a carve-out of the Crime Victims Fund.

**Accomplishments**

In FY 2016, OVC issued nine competitive solicitations and awarded 32 Vision 21 grants representing \$46.86 million. The funding supported and expanded the work in the following areas:

1. Enhancing Access and Attitudinal Changes in Domestic Violence Shelters for Individuals with Disabilities
2. National Identity Theft Victims Assistance Network Expansion
3. Using Technology to Expand National and International Access to Victim Services
4. National Resources Centers for Research, Evaluation and Reaching Underserved Victims
5. The National Network to End Domestic Violence
6. Multi-Disciplinary Responses to Family and Communities after Complex Homicide
7. Legal Assistance Networks
8. Children's Justice Act (CJA) Partnerships for Indian Communities
9. Law Enforcement and the Communities They Serve: Supporting Collective Healing in the Wake of Harm

In addition, more than \$1.4 million was provided to federal agencies through interagency agreements to support the following programs:

- OJJDP Mentoring for Child Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Domestic Sex Trafficking
- OJJDP National Mentoring Resource Center
- FBI Excellence in Law Enforcement-Based Victim Assistance Training and Enrichment
- EOUSA Washington DC Victim Travel Assistance Program

**For additional information, please visit: [OVC's Vision 21](#).**

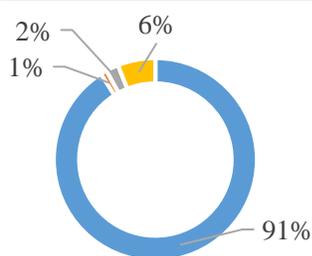
## OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

**Program Name: Youth Mentoring**

### Funding

FY 2018 Request: \$58.0M  
 FY 2017 C.R. Level: \$89.8M  
 Difference: - \$31.8M

### FY 2016 Activities Chart



- Mentoring Opportunities for Youth
- Mentoring Resource Center
- Training and Technical Assistance
- Research

### Program Description

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

Through this program, OJJDP increases the capacity of state and local jurisdictions and Indian tribal governments to develop, implement, expand, evaluate, and sustain youth mentoring efforts that incorporate evidence-based findings of best practices and principles. In addition, OJJDP funds training and technical assistance to support these mentoring programs nationwide.

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

**First Year of Appropriation:** 2005

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

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

Category	Who Can Apply for Funding	Award Type	Award Amounts	Award Period
1. Mentoring Opportunities for Youth	Category 1: National Mentoring (Organizations with subawardees in 45 or more states)	Grant	Various	Up to 36 months
	Category 2: Multi-State Mentoring (Organizations with subawardees in between 5 and 44 states)	Grant	Up to \$5m	Up to 36 months
	Category 3: Collaborative Mentoring (Collaboratives of 3 – 5 organizations)	Grant	\$1.25M	Up to 36 months
2. Research on Mentoring	States, territories, units of local government, federally recognized tribal governments, nonprofit and for-profit organizations, and institutions of higher education. For-profit organizations must agree to waive any profit or fees for services.	Grant	Up to \$300,000	Up to 36 months
3. Training and Technical Assistance	Public agencies (including state agencies, units of local government, public universities and colleges, and tribal governments) and private organizations (including faith-based and community organizations).	Cooperative Agreement	Up to \$1.5M	Up to 36 months

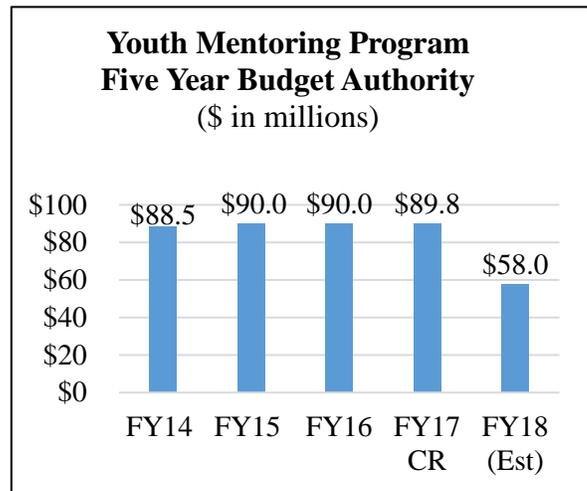
### Program Goals

- Address gaps in mentoring services for underserved populations, including, but not limited to: youth with disabilities; youth who live in rural communities; American Indian and Alaska Native youth; youth in foster care; and youth with parents in the military.

- Build the capacity of tribes to develop and implement culturally-sensitive mentoring activities on tribal reservations that connect tribal youth with tribal adult mentors.

**Accomplishments**

- In 2015, OJJDP-funded mentoring programs served over 165,500 youth and had over 53,100 active mentors.
- Participating youth demonstrated the most improvement in the target behaviors changes for:
  - Perception of social support (73%);
  - Antisocial behavior (73%); and
  - School attendance (73%).
- In 2015, 95% of OJJDP-funded mentoring programs reported using evidence-based practices.



**Application and Award History**

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 CR	FY 2018 Estimated
Amount Available for Funding^	\$79.5	\$79.1	\$81.2	\$89.8	\$58.0
Total Funding Awarded	\$75.3	\$77.0	\$81.2	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	109	120	119	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	48	28	34	TBD	TBD
Percentage of Applications Funded	44%	23%	29%	TBD	TBD

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

For additional information, please visit: [www.nationalmentoringresourcecenter.org](http://www.nationalmentoringresourcecenter.org) and [www.ojjdp.gov/programs/mentoring.html](http://www.ojjdp.gov/programs/mentoring.html).