

U.S. Department of Justice

FY 2022 PERFORMANCE BUDGET

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS



May 2021

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**Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
FY 2022 Budget Request
Overview**



Mission

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

Strategy

OJP accomplishes its mission by providing federal leadership to advance work that promotes civil rights, increases access to justice, supports crime victims, protects the public from crime and evolving threats, and builds trust between law enforcement and the community. OJP works in partnership with the justice community to identify the most pressing crime-related challenges confronting the justice system. OJP and its offices promote programs and research that deliver improved outcomes for communities. OJP promotes a unified, efficient and fair response to crime and public safety threats through partnerships with law enforcement, courts, justice practitioners and professionals, victims’ services agencies, and community and faith-based organizations involved in crime prevention, civil rights enforcement, and victims’ services efforts.

FY 2022 Budget Request At-A-Glance	
FY 2021 Enacted:	\$2.367 billion
FY 2022 Discretionary Request:	\$2.966 billion
Discretionary Program Change:	+\$599.0 million

FY 2021 Enacted:	\$2.140 billion
FY 2022 Mandatory Request:	\$2.848 billion
Mandatory Program Change:	+708.0 million
Total, FY 2022 Request:	\$5.814 billion

Resources

For FY 2022, OJP requests \$2.966 billion in discretionary funding, which is \$599.0 million above the FY 2021 Enacted level. OJP also requests \$2.848 billion in mandatory funding, which

is \$708.0 million above the FY 2021 Enacted level. The FY 2022 President's Budget proposes a \$90.0 million cancellation of prior year discretionary balances.¹

Personnel

For FY 2022, the President's Budget requests a total of 707 positions for OJP, which includes 65 new positions to enhance federal oversight of existing programs and support the implementation of the investments proposed in the FY 2022 President's Budget.

Organization

OJP is headed by an Assistant Attorney General (AAG) who leads OJP, sets programmatic priorities for the agency, and ensures the goals of the Administration and the Department are supported. OJP's program offices include the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA); Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS); National Institute of Justice (NIJ); Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP); Office for Victims of Crime (OVC); and Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART Office). The AAG is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. All other OJP program office heads are presidentially appointed.

Budget Structure

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

1. **Research, Evaluation, and Statistics:** Provides grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements for research, development, and evaluation and supports development and dissemination of quality statistical and scientific information.
2. **State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance:** Funds programs that establish and build on partnerships with state, local, and tribal governments, as well as community and faith-based organizations. These programs provide federal leadership on high-priority criminal justice concerns such as promoting community-based crime reduction efforts, reducing criminal recidivism, addressing opioid and substance abuse through appropriate treatment and diversion programs, promoting efforts to ensure procedural fairness and address systemic bias throughout the justice system, and identifying and responding to emerging criminal justice and public safety challenges, such as violent extremism.
3. **Juvenile Justice Programs:** Supports the efforts of state, local, and tribal governments, as well as non-profit and community organization, to implement effective crime and delinquency prevention programs, implement effective and innovative juvenile justice programs, ensure fairness and equitable treatment for all juveniles in contact with the justice system, and effectively address crimes against children and young people.
4. **Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program:** Provides benefits to permanently disabled public safety officers who are injured in the line of duty and to the families and survivors of public safety officers killed or permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty.

¹ The Budget also proposes a \$1.5 million outgoing transfer to the National Institute of Standards and Technology at the Department of Commerce, which is not reflected in the topline amount.

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

FY 2022 OJP Priorities

OJP's FY 2022 President's Budget request focuses on the following priorities: 1) promoting criminal and juvenile justice system reform and enhancing civil rights; 2) preventing and reducing gun violence; 3) addressing substance abuse through effective diversion and treatment programs; 4) combatting sexual assault; and 5) supporting effective reentry programs.

Promoting Criminal and Juvenile Justice System Reform and Enhancing Civil Rights

The FY 2022 President's Budget prioritizes funding for criminal justice system reform efforts, including efforts to address systemic bias in the criminal justice system. In order to keep the respect and trust of the American people, it is essential that that state, local, and tribal governments implement effective efforts to reduce incarceration; divert low-risk, non-violent justice-involved youth from the criminal justice system; and to enhance civil rights by ensuring equal treatment and fair sentencing for all involved in the justice system and addressing persistent racial and economic disparities affecting the nation's justice system. The FY 2022 budget request supports a wide range of programs addressing these issues, including:

- The new Community-Based Alternatives to Youth Incarceration Initiative (\$100.0 million), which is designed to provide effective alternatives to incarceration that will improve outcomes for juveniles convicted of serious crimes and assist them in becoming productive, law-abiding citizens;
- The new Public Defender Improvement Program (\$25.0 million), new Legal Representation for Immigrant Children and Families Pilot (\$15.0 million), and the expanded Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program (\$40.0 million), which will protect civil rights by helping ensure fair access to justice and legal representation for indigent adults and juveniles;
- The new Training on Racial Profiling and De-escalation, and Duty to Intervene Program (\$20.0 million), which will provide training curricula and resources that will help law enforcement agencies avoid actions that will contribute to racial and economic disparities in the justice system; and
- The Hate Crimes Prevention Training Program (\$9.0 million), which will provide training and technical assistance to build the capacity of state, local, and tribal law enforcement to respond and investigate hate- and bias-motivated crimes. The program also will provide resources to non-profit organizations to support outreach efforts to communities affected by hate crimes.

Preventing and Reducing Gun Violence

Although overall rates of violent crime remain at the lowest level seen for several decades, it is clear that some cities and areas are beginning to see notable increases in violent crime. In recent years, gun crime and mass shootings have become a growing concern in every community and a

serious threat to public safety and quality of life in many urban areas. The FY 2022 President's Budget provides for proven strategies that will reduce gun violence while respecting the rights of law-abiding gun owners, including:

- The Gun Buyback and Relinquishment Program (\$10.0 million), a new program that will assist communities in sponsoring gun buyback programs for assault-style weapons and developing firearms relinquishment strategies and programs – with an emphasis on removing firearms from individuals newly prohibited from possessing them – to reduce the number of firearms in circulation; and
- The Incentivization Program for Red Flag and Gun Licensing Laws, a new \$40.0 million program that will promote the adoption of innovative legislation within states that will allow families and police to restrict access to firearms by individuals who are suicidal or mentally ill and assist states in exploring the adoption or revision of gun licensing laws that will lead to reduced gun violence;
- The National Criminal History Improvement Program (\$64.0 million) to provide grants and technical assistance to states and tribes to improve the quality, timeliness, and immediate accessibility of criminal history records and related information and the NICS Act Record Improvement Program (\$25.0 million), which will provide grants to states to support the continued improvement of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) to ensure that firearms are not sold to those not legally qualified to own them;
- The Community Violence Intervention Initiative (\$100.0 million), which will assist local communities in developing comprehensive violence prevention and reduction programs, including efforts to address gang and gun violence, based on partnerships between community residents, law enforcement, local government agencies, and other community stakeholders. Of the amount requested, \$10.0 million will be directed to focus on youth-based programs. In addition, the President's Budget supports the American Jobs Plan CVI proposal by requesting \$2.5 billion in mandatory funding to support this initiative beginning in FY 2023 and continuing through FY 2029. This request will complement a similar investment in the Department of Health and Human Services for a government-wide total of \$5 billion from FYs 2023-2029.

Addressing Substance Abuse through Effective Diversion and Treatment Programs

While the nation is beginning to see a gradual reduction in deaths from opioid overdoses, it still faces serious treats related to drug addiction and its social, legal, and medical consequences. The FY 2022 President's Budget builds on the progress made under previous Administrations by funding a variety of efforts to efficiently address addiction and its consequences through diversion and treatment programs, including:

- The Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program (\$190.0 million), which will support coordinated, supports system wide initiatives that expand comprehensive, locally driven responses to respond to substance abuse through prevention, intervention, and treatment programs;
- The Drug Courts (\$95.0 million) and Veterans Treatment Courts (\$25.0 million), which are both proven programs that divert non-violent individuals from the criminal justice system and respond to the addiction crisis with an evidence-based combination of

substance abuse treatment, mandatory random drug testing, equitable sanctions and incentives, and transitional services in judicially supervised court settings;

- The Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (\$33.0 million), which will help state, local, and tribal governments prevent, detect, and respond to the diversion and abuse of pharmaceutically controlled substances through the implementation and enhancement of prescription drug monitoring programs (PDMPs); and
- The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (\$35.0 million), which will support state, local, and tribal efforts to develop and implement substance abuse treatment programs in correctional and detention facilities, and in creating and maintaining residential and aftercare services that help substance-involved individuals break the cycle of addiction.

Combatting Sexual Assault

In addition to its ongoing advocacy for reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act and programs addressing violence against women, the Administration is expanding a number of OJP programs that assist state, local, and tribal governments in improving their response to sexual assault and eliminating forensic evidence analysis backlogs related to these cases. The FY 2022 President's Budget makes substantial investments in several of these program areas, including:

- The Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (\$100.0 million), which will assist state, local and tribal governments to ensure just resolution to sexual assault cases by developing comprehensive plans to inventory and test unanalyzed sexual assault kit (SAK) evidence, supporting Combined DNA Index System (CODIS)-eligible testing of evidence in sexual assault cases, and improving their victim notification protocols and support for crime victims' services provided to victims of sexual assault;
- The new program, Regional Sexual Assault Investigative Training Academies (\$20.0 million), will provide training to law enforcement and other justice system personnel to improve the investigation of and response to sexual assault cases at the state, local, and tribal levels; and
- DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities (\$147.0 million), which will provide grant funding to states and units of local government to support forensic science and medical examiner/coroner services, which often play a vital role in the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases. This program also provides support for the training of Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners and multidisciplinary teams dedicated to investigating sexual assault cases.

Supporting Effective Reentry Programs

The FY 2022 President's Budget also provides robust support for evidence-based reentry programs that will contribute to the Administration's efforts to promote criminal justice reform and ensure that the criminal justice system treats all Americans fairly. Promoting effective reentry programs not only helps those released from prisons or jails rejoin their communities as productive citizens, but can also improve public safety by reducing criminal recidivism. The FY 2022 budget request supports ongoing OJP efforts to promote evidence-based and innovative reentry programs, including:

- The Second Chance Act Program (\$125.0 million), which provides grants to help state, local, and tribal adult and juvenile corrections and public safety agencies, as well as

nongovernmental reentry service providers, to implement and improve reentry services, including housing, education and employment assistance, mentoring relationships, treatment for substance use and mental disorders, and family support.

Supporting Victims of Crime

OJP continues to work to improve the Nation's criminal justice system response to victims through programs including:

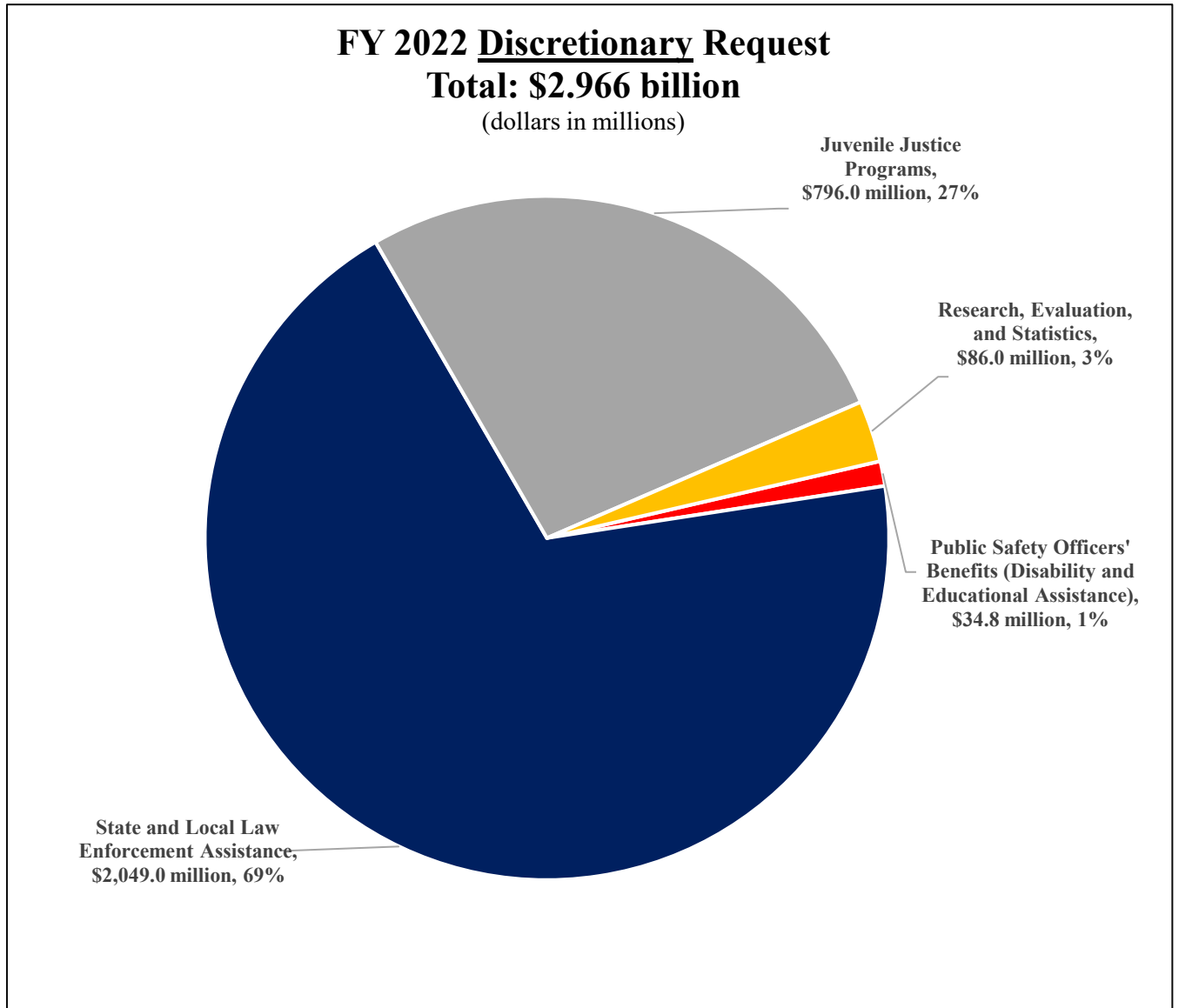
- The Crime Victims Fund (\$2.65 billion obligation cap), which provides a stable and reliable funding source for programs serving victims of crime through formula grants to states, training and technical assistance to victims' services organizations, and competitive, non-formula awards that support new and innovative victims' services programs. Within the total requested, \$50.0 million will be used to establish a new Victim Advocate Program, which will provide grants to localities to train, hire, and support the professional development of victim advocates.

DOJ Strategic Goals and Objectives

OJP's programs support DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Reduce Violent Crime and Promote Public Safety; Strategic Objective 3.1: Combat violent crime, promote safe communities, and uphold the rights of victims of crime.

FY 2022 OJP Funding Request by Appropriation

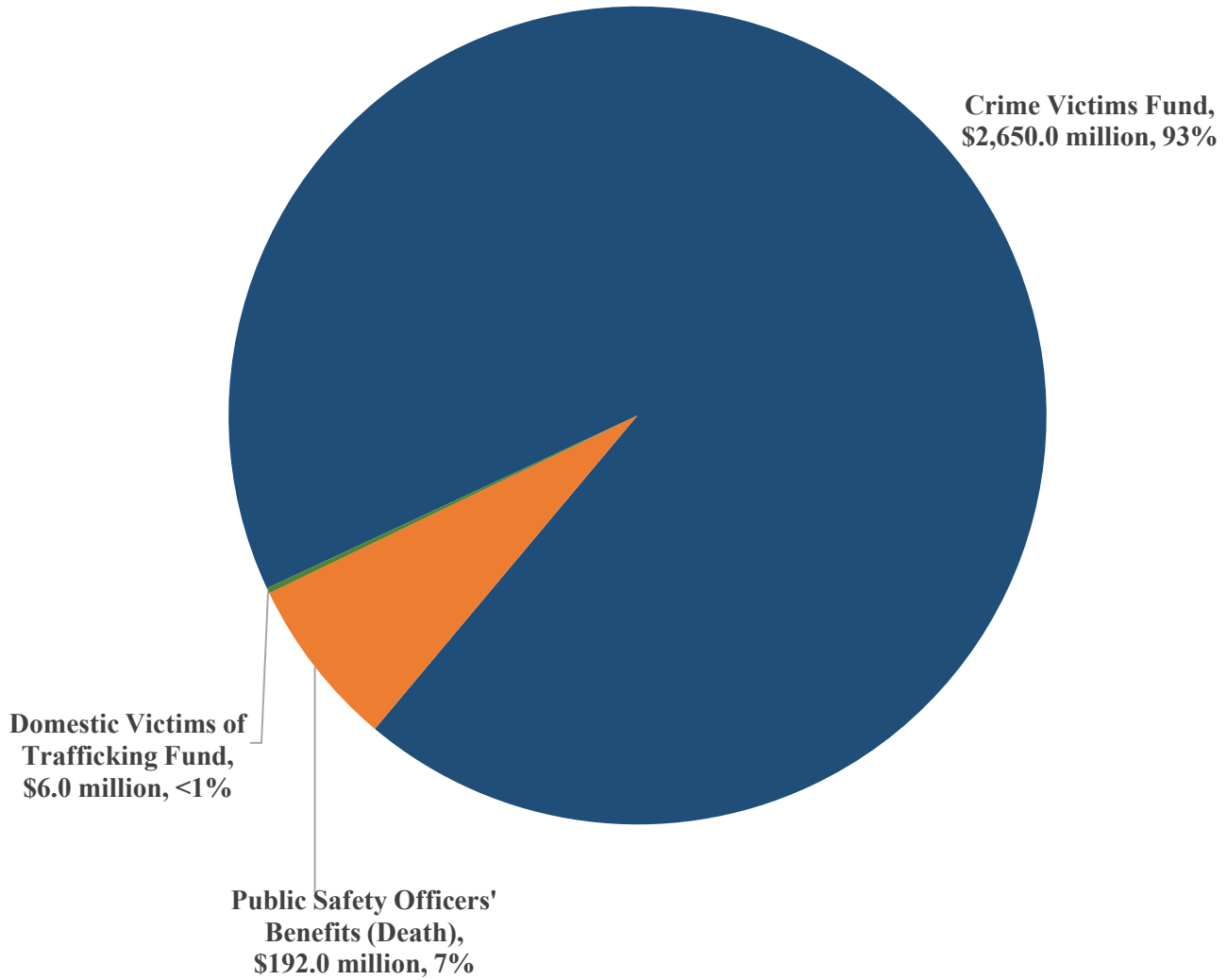
The following charts depict OJP's FY 2022 discretionary and mandatory budget requests by appropriation.



FY 2022 Mandatory Request

Total: \$2.848 billion

(dollars in millions)



**Office of Justice Programs
Funding by Appropriation
FY 2020 - FY 2022
(dollars in thousands)**

	FY 2020 Enacted (P.L. 116-93)	FY 2021 Enacted (P.L. 116-260)	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2022 President's Budget vs. FY 2021 Enacted
Justice Assistance/Research, Evaluation, and Statistics				
Criminal Justice Statistics Programs	43,000	45,000	45,000	0
<i>Data Collection on Law Enforcement Suicide</i>	0	3,000	0	(3,000)
Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs	36,000	37,000	41,000	4,000
<i>National Center of Forensics</i>	2,000	[SLLEA]	[SLLEA]	0
<i>Research on Domestic Radicalization</i>	5,000	6,000	10,000	4,000
<i>Research on School Violence Prevention and School Safety</i>	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
<i>Research on Sex Trafficking of Minors</i>	1,000	0	0	0
<i>Research to Reduce Trauma for Child Pornography Victims</i>	0	1,500	0	(1,500)
<i>National Model for Reducing Incarceration Rates for Minor Parole Violations</i>	0	4,000	0	(4,000)
<i>Research on Counter-Unmanned Aircraft Systems</i>	0	2,000	0	(2,000)
Subtotal, JA/RES	79,000	82,000	86,000	4,000
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (SLLEA)				
Adam Walsh Act	20,000	20,000	20,000	0
Body Worn Camera Partnership Program	22,500	35,000	35,000	0
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	27,500	30,000	30,000	0
<i>NIST Transfer</i>	1,500	1,500	1,500	0
Innovations in Community-Based Crime Reduction Program (Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program)	17,000	22,000	25,000	3,000
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)	547,210	484,000	513,500	29,500
<i>Ashanti Alert</i>	0	1,000	1,000	0
<i>Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program</i>	5,500	7,000	12,000	5,000
<i>Child Advocacy Training in Post-Secondary Education</i>	0	1,000	1,000	0
<i>Child-Friendly Family Visitation Centers in Correctional Facilities</i>	0	2,000	2,000	0
<i>Collaborative Mental Health Initiative</i>	1,000	0	0	0
<i>Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative</i>	8,000	14,000	14,000	0
<i>Drug Field Testing and Training</i>	2,000	0	0	0
<i>Family-Based Alternative Sentencing Programs</i>	0	3,500	3,500	0
<i>Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense</i>	2,000	[JJP]	[JJP]	0
<i>John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program</i>	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
<i>Managed Access Systems/Combating Contraband Cell Phone Use in Prisons</i>	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
<i>Missing Americans Alert Program (Kevin and Avonte's Law)</i>	2,000	3,000	3,000	0
<i>National Center on Forensics</i>	[RES]	4,000	4,000	0
<i>National Center for Restorative Justice</i>	3,000	3,000	3,000	0
<i>National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs)</i>	2,400	2,400	5,000	2,600
<i>Training to Improve Police-Based Responses to the People with Mental Illness</i>	2,500	7,500	10,000	2,500
<i>Training on Racial Profiling and De-escalation, and Duty to Intervene Program</i>	0	0	20,000	20,000
<i>Presidential Nominating Convention Security</i>	100,000	0	0	0
<i>Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program</i>	15,500	15,500	15,500	0
<i>Regional Law Enforcement Technology Initiative</i>	3,000	0	0	0
<i>Rural Law Enforcement Violent Crime Initiative</i>	0	7,000	7,000	0
<i>Strategies for Policing Innovation (Smart Policing)</i>	7,500	8,000	10,000	2,000

	FY 2020 Enacted (P.L. 116-93)	FY 2021 Enacted (P.L. 116-260)	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2022 President's Budget vs. FY 2021 Enacted
<i>Innovative Prosecution Solutions Initiative (Smart Prosecution)</i>	8,000	8,000	10,000	2,000
<i>VALOR Initiative</i>	12,000	13,000	13,000	0
<i>Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)</i>	20,000	20,000	20,000	0
Community Violence Intervention	0	0	90,000	90,000
Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act related activities	378,000	394,000	418,000	24,000
<i>Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program (COSSAP)</i>	180,000	185,000	190,000	5,000
<i>Drug Court Program</i>	80,000	83,000	95,000	12,000
<i>Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program</i>	33,000	35,000	40,000	5,000
<i>Prescription Drug Monitoring Program</i>	31,000	32,000	33,000	1,000
<i>Residential Substance Abuse Treatment</i>	31,000	34,000	35,000	1,000
<i>Veterans Treatment Courts</i>	23,000	25,000	25,000	0
Court Appointed Special Advocate Program (CASA)	12,000	12,500	14,000	1,500
DNA Programs	180,000	189,000	247,000	58,000
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	132,000	141,000	147,000	6,000
<i>DNA Analysis and Capacity Program</i>	102,000	110,000	112,000	2,000
<i>Other Federal, State, and Local Forensic Activities</i>	19,000	19,000	19,000	0
<i>Post-Conviction DNA Testing</i>	7,000	8,000	12,000	4,000
<i>Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners</i>	4,000	4,000	4,000	0
Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI)	48,000	48,000	100,000	52,000
Economic, High-tech, White Collar and Internet Crime Prevention	14,000	12,000	13,000	1,000
<i>Intellectual Property Enforcement Program</i>	2,500	2,500	2,500	0
<i>Internet of Things</i>	0	2,000	2,000	0
<i>Digital Investigation Education Program</i>	2,000	0	0	0
Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance	0	0	10,000	10,000
Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Act Program	2,000	2,000	3,000	1,000
Hate Crimes Prevention Act Grants and Training	0	5,000	9,000	4,000
Gun Buyback and Relinquishment Program	0	0	10,000	10,000
Legal Representation for Immigrant Children and Families Pilot	0	0	15,000	15,000
Incentivization Program for Red Flag and Gun Licensing Laws	0	0	40,000	40,000
Victims of Trafficking Program	85,000	85,000	90,000	5,000
Justice Reinvestment Initiative (CTI)	28,000	33,000	35,000	2,000
Keep Young Athletes Safe Program	2,500	2,500	2,500	0
National Criminal Records Improvement	78,290	85,000	89,000	4,000
<i>National Criminal Records History Improvement Program (NCHIP)</i>	53,290	60,000	64,000	4,000
<i>NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP)</i>	25,000	25,000	25,000	0
National Sex Offender Public Website	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Paul Coverdell Grants	30,000	33,000	35,000	2,000
<i>Forensic Support for Opioid and Synthetic Drug Investigations</i>	17,000	17,000	17,000	0
Public Defender Improvement Program	0	0	25,000	25,000
Regional Sexual Assault Investigative Training Academies	0	0	20,000	20,000
Second Chance Act/Re-Entry Programs	90,000	100,000	125,000	25,000
<i>Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Grants</i>	5,000	5,000	5,000	0
<i>Pay for Success (discretionary)</i>	7,500	7,500	7,500	0
<i>Pay for Success (Permanent Supportive Housing Model)</i>	[5,000]	[5,000]	[5,000]	[0]
<i>Innovations in Supervision (Smart Probation)</i>	6,000	6,000	8,000	2,000
<i>Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)</i>	4,500	4,500	5,000	500
<i>HOPE Best Practices</i>	[500]	[500]	[500]	[0]
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	244,000	244,000	0	(244,000)
STOP School Violence Act Grant Programs	75,000	79,000	82,000	3,000
Study of Lethality Assessment Programs	0	0	2,000	2,000

	FY 2020 Enacted (P.L. 116-93)	FY 2021 Enacted (P.L. 116-260)	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2022 President's Budget vs. FY 2021 Enacted
Tribal Assistance (Indian Assistance)	38,000	46,000	50,000	4,000
Subtotal, SLLEA	1,892,000	1,914,000	2,049,000	135,000
<i>NIST Transfer</i>	<i>(1,500)</i>	<i>(1,500)</i>	<i>(1,500)</i>	<i>0</i>
Subtotal, SLLEA	1,890,500	1,912,500	2,047,500	135,000
Juvenile Justice Programs (JJ)				
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	3,500	3,500	6,000	2,500
Community-Based Alternatives to Youth Incarceration	0	0	100,000	100,000
Community Violence Intervention (Youth Focused)	0	0	10,000	10,000
Delinquency Prevention Program	42,000	49,000	100,000	51,000
<i>Children Exposed to Violence</i>	<i>8,000</i>	<i>8,000</i>	<i>18,000</i>	<i>10,000</i>
<i>Children of Incarcerated Parents (COIP) Web Portal</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative</i>	<i>[JAG]</i>	<i>[JAG]</i>	<i>[JAG]</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Girls in the Juvenile Justice System</i>	<i>2,000</i>	<i>3,000</i>	<i>15,000</i>	<i>12,000</i>
<i>Prevent Trafficking of Girls</i>	<i>2,000</i>	<i>2,000</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>8,000</i>
<i>Opioid-Affected Youth Initiative</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>16,000</i>	<i>6,000</i>
<i>Tribal Youth Program</i>	<i>5,000</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>30,000</i>	<i>20,000</i>
Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program	[JAG]	2,500	40,000	37,500
Missing and Exploited Children	87,500	94,000	120,000	26,000
Part B: Formula Grants	63,000	67,000	250,000	183,000
<i>Emergency Planning - Juvenile Detention Facilities</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>0</i>
VOCA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	27,000	30,000	50,000	20,000
Youth Mentoring	97,000	100,000	120,000	20,000
<i>Mentoring for Youth Affected by the Opioid Crisis</i>	<i>16,000</i>	<i>16,500</i>	<i>16,500</i>	<i>0</i>
Subtotal, JJ Programs	320,000	346,000	796,000	450,000
Public Safety Officers Benefits (PSOB)				
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program- Disability and Educational Assistance Benefits Programs	24,800	24,800	34,800	10,000
Subtotal, PSOB Discretionary	24,800	24,800	34,800	10,000
Total, OJP Discretionary	2,315,800	2,366,800	2,965,800	599,000
<i>NIST Transfer</i>	<i>(1,500)</i>	<i>(1,500)</i>	<i>(1,500)</i>	<i>0</i>
Total, OJP Discretionary	2,314,300	2,365,300	2,964,300	599,000
<i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics Set Aside (up to 2% in FY 2020 and FY 2021 Enacted, and in the FY 2022 Request)</i>	<i>[42,910]</i>	<i>[45,910]</i>	<i>[57,120]</i>	<i>[11,210]</i>
Public Safety Officers Benefits (PSOB) -- Mandatory	117,000	119,000	192,000	73,000
Subtotal, PSOB Mandatory	117,000	119,000	192,000	73,000
PSOB Total (Discretionary and Mandatory)	141,800	143,800	226,800	83,000
Total Crime Victims Fund (CVF) (Mandatory) Obligations Cap	2,641,000	2,015,000	2,650,000	635,000
<i>CVF Grants</i>	<i>2,063,950</i>	<i>1,468,250</i>	<i>2,022,500</i>	<i>554,250</i>
<i>Inspector General Oversight</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Tribal Victims Assistance Grants (set aside of: up to 5% in the FY 2020 and FY 2021 Enacted and in the FY 2022 Request)</i>	<i>132,050</i>	<i>101,750</i>	<i>132,500</i>	<i>30,750</i>
<i>Victim Advocate Program</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>50,000</i>	<i>50,000</i>
<i>Violence Against Women Act Programs</i>	<i>435,000</i>	<i>435,000</i>	<i>435,000</i>	<i>0</i>
Domestic Victims of Trafficking (DVTF)	6,000	6,500	6,000	(500)

	FY 2020 Enacted (P.L. 116-93)	FY 2021 Enacted (P.L. 116-260)	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2022 President's Budget vs. FY 2021 Enacted
Total, OJP Mandatory (PSOB, CVF, and DVTF)	2,764,000	2,140,500	2,848,000	707,500
Total, OJP Discretionary and Mandatory	5,079,800	4,507,300	5,813,800	1,306,500
<i>NIST Transfer</i>	<i>(1,500)</i>	<i>(1,500)</i>	<i>(1,500)</i>	<i>0</i>
Total, OJP Discretionary and Mandatory	5,078,300	4,505,800	5,812,300	1,306,500
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	(70,000)	(127,000)	(90,000)	37,000
Total OJP Programs Funded Under Violence Against Women	3,500	3,500	4,500	1,000
Research on Violence Against Women	2,500	2,500	3,500	1,000
Research on Violence Against Indian Women	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Total OJP Programs Funded Under Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)	38,000	40,000	40,000	0
Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS)	38,000	40,000	40,000	0
Total, Transfers-in/Reimbursements	41,500	43,500	44,500	1,000
OJP Grand Total (with rescission)	5,121,300	4,550,800	5,858,300	1,307,500

Note: Numbers in brackets reflect carveouts of other programs and therefore do not add to the total.

II. Summary of Program Changes

**Office of Justice Programs
Summary of Program Changes**

Program Increases (Discretionary)			
Item Name	Program Description	Dollars (\$000)	Page
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program	Request to increase overall Byrne JAG program funding, including \$20.0 million for training on racial profiling and de-escalation, and the duty to intervene.	29,500	73
Community Violence Intervention Initiative	Supports a new initiative to expand evidence-based strategies to reduce gun violence through tools other than incarceration. Of the total requested, \$10.0 million will be for youth-focused programs. In addition, \$2.5 billion in mandatory funding will be requested to support this initiative beginning in FY 2023 and continuing through FY 2029. This complements a similar investment in the Department of Health and Human Services for a government-wide total of \$5 billion from FYs 2023-2029.	100,000	76
Drug Court Program	Additional funding for the development, expansion, and enhancement of adult, juvenile, and family drug court programs at the state, local, and tribal levels. The request also will support expanded drug courts-related research and evaluation activities as well as training and technical assistance for drug courts personnel.	12,000	79
Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance	Resources to address emergency funding requests from state, local, and tribal law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in FY 2022 and future years.	10,000	82
Gun Buyback and Relinquishment Program	New program that will provide grants to support programs to buy back assault-style weapons and high-capacity magazines and provide training and technical assistance to support the adoption and use firearm relinquishment programs by state, local, and tribal governments.	10,000	84
Incentivization Program for Red Flag and Gun Licensing Laws	New program to provide funding to states interested in establishing or refining “red flag laws” (legal proceedings that would allow state courts to order temporary removal of firearms from persons who are a danger to themselves or others) or exploring adoption or revision of gun licensing laws relevant to risk assessment or implementing desired violence reduction outcomes.	40,000	87
Legal Representation for Immigrant Children and Families Pilot	New program that supports the enhancement of legal representation of immigrant children and families who seek asylum and other forms of legal protection in the United States after entering at the borders, with a focus on areas where there is current or increasing needs.	15,000	90
Public Defender Improvement Program	New program to enhance efforts of public defenders to provide adequate legal representation, as guaranteed by the Constitution, and effective assistance of counsel assured under the Sixth Amendment. The program will include innovative and effective strategies to improve public defense, including support for public defense agency staff, compensation and oversight, public defense commissions or boards, and implementing processes to ensure appropriate legal standards, compensation for public defends and collections of data to ensure compliance with relevant standards.	25,000	92

Program Increases (Discretionary)			
Item Name	Program Description	Dollars (\$000)	Page
Regional Sexual Assault Investigative Training Academies	New program to provide training to support investigations and prosecutions of sexual assault.	20,000	95
Sexual Assault Kit Initiative	Additional funding for state, local, and tribal governments to help ensure just resolution to sexual assault cases by developing comprehensive plans to inventory and test unanalyzed sexual assault kit (SAK) evidence, supporting Combined DNA Index System (CODIS)-eligible testing evidence in sexual assault cases, and improving notifications to and services for victims of sexual assault.	52,000	97
Second Chance Act Program	Funding for awards, training, and technical assistance to help state, local, and tribal governments further reduce criminal recidivism and improve other reentry-related outcomes.	25,000	100
Study of Lethality Assessment Programs	New study of the effectiveness of lethality assessment programs.	2,000	103
Community-Based Alternatives to Youth Incarceration	A new program that will offer incentives to states, localities, and tribes that introduce reforms designed to reduce youth incarceration, including support for mentorship, counseling, and jobs. This program will also help grantees address non-construction costs (such as staffing and/or equipment) associated with repurposing empty juvenile detention facilities for the benefit of youth.	100,000	106
Delinquency Prevention Program	This program assists state, local, and tribal governments, non-profit and for-profit organizations, and institutions of higher learning in preventing youth at risk of becoming delinquent from entering the juvenile justice system and intervening with first-time and non-serious justice-involved youth to keep them from further contact with the juvenile justice system. The FY 2022 budget requests additional funding for five carveout programs: Children Exposed to Violence, Trafficking of Girls, Girls in the Juvenile Justice System, Opioid-Affected Youth, and the Tribal Youth program.	51,000	108
Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense	Additional funding for state, local and tribal governments to improve and expand their juvenile defense services. The requested funding also will support training and technical assistance for juvenile defenders (both public and appointed).	37,500	111
Missing and Exploited Children	Additional funding to support the work of the Internet Crimes Against Children task forces and the National Center on Missing and Exploited Children's (NCMEC's) CyberTipline.	26,000	114
Part B Formula Program	Additional funding for states and localities to improve and increase their implementation of evidence-based prevention and intervention programs for juvenile justice system involved youth. Funding also will support training and technical assistance to assist in planning, operating, and assessing the effectiveness of states' delinquency prevention, intervention, and juvenile justice system improvement efforts.	183,000	117
Victims of Child Abuse Act (VOCAA) - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	Funding to support Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs), including additional training and technical assistance.	20,000	120

Program Increases (Discretionary)			
Item Name	Program Description	Dollars (\$000)	Page
Youth Mentoring	Additional funding for mentoring organizations and programs. In addition, funding is requested for training and technical assistance to support the effective program implementation, promote the use of evidence-based practices, and encourage long-term sustainability of projects.	20,000	123
Public Safety Officers Benefits (PSOB) – Disability and Educational Assistance Benefits (discretionary)	Supports payment of PSOB Disability and Educational Assistance benefits in FY 2022.	10,000	126
Minor Increases	Minor funding increases for OJP programs that result in increases of \$6.0 million or less.	55,000	134
Management and Administration (M&A)	M&A provides resources to fulfill stewardship obligations, ensure transparency and accountability in the use of federal grant funding, and operate efficiently and effectively.	\$4,652	140
Total, Discretionary Program Increases		\$847,652	

Program Decreases (Discretionary)			
Item Name	Program Description	Dollars (\$000)	Page
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	Reimburses states and localities for part of their prior year costs for incarcerating undocumented criminal aliens with at least one felony or two misdemeanor convictions for violations of state or local law, and incarcerated for at least four consecutive days during the reporting period. Eliminating this program will allow the Administration to redirect resources to other urgent and unmet criminal justice needs.	-244,000	144
Total, Discretionary Program Decreases		-\$244,000	

Program Increases (Mandatory)			
Item Name	Program Description	Dollars (\$000)	Page
Public Safety Officers Benefits (PSOB) – Death Benefits (mandatory)	Provides a one-time financial benefit to survivors of public safety officers whose deaths resulted from injuries sustained in the line of duty.	73,000	129
Crime Victims Fund	Supports victim services, provides compensation to victims through formula and competitive awards. The request increases funding available for victims' services and would establish a new Victim Advocacy Program.	635,000	131
Total, Mandatory Program Increase		\$708,000	

Program Decreases (Mandatory)			
Item Name	Program Description	Dollars (\$000)	Page
Domestic Victims of Trafficking Fund (DVTF)	The FY 2022 budget assumes a reduction in the estimated amounts that will be collected by the federal courts for the DVTF in FY 2022 compared to FY 2021. This minor reduction in collections will not interrupt the work of this program.	-500	146
Total, Mandatory Program Decrease		-\$500	

III. Appropriations Language

**Office of Justice Programs
Appropriations Language**

The FY 2022 Budget request of \$5.814 billion, 836 Positions, and 729 FTE includes proposed changes in the appropriations language listed below. New language compared to the FY 2021 Enacted is *italicized and underlined*, and language proposed for deletion is noted with [brackets].

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (*Public Law 90-351*) (“*title I of the 1968 Act*”); the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322) (“the 1994 Act”); the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (*Public Law 93-415*) (“the 1974 Act”); **the Missing Children’s Assistance Act (34 U.S.C. 11291 et seq.)**; the **[Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today] PROTECT Act [of 2003]** (Public Law 108-21) [(“the PROTECT Act”)]; the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-405); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-162) (“the 2005 Act”); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (*title II of* Public Law 101-647); the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-199); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (*chapter XIV of title II of* Public Law 98-473); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-248) (“the Adam Walsh Act”); the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-401); subtitle C of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296) (“the 2002 Act”); the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-79) (“PREA”); the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-180); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113-4) (“the *VAW* 2013 Act”); the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-198); the First Step Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-391); *28 U.S.C. 530C*; and other programs, **[\$82,000,000] *\$86,000,000***, to remain available until expended, of which—

(1) \$45,000,000 is for criminal justice statistics programs, and other activities, as authorized by part C of title I of the 1968 Act[, **of which \$3,000,000 is for a data collection on law enforcement suicide**]; and

(2) **[\$37,000,000] *\$41,000,000*** is for research, development, and evaluation programs, and other activities as authorized by part B of title I of the 1968 Act and subtitle C of title II of the 2002 Act, and for activities authorized by or consistent with the First Step Act of 2018, of which **[\$6,000,000] *\$10,000,000*** is for research targeted toward developing a better understanding of the domestic radicalization phenomenon, and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention; *and* \$1,000,000 is for research to study the root causes of school violence to include the impact and effectiveness of grants made under the STOP School Violence Act; **\$1,500,000 is for a national study to identify improvements for law enforcement officials who respond to and investigate child pornography crimes; \$4,000,000 is for the research, design, and testing of a scalable national model to reduce incarceration rates for minor probation and parole violations; and not less**

than \$2,000,000 is for research, testing, and evaluation of the use of counter-unmanned aircraft systems in support of law enforcement operations];

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–322) (“the 1994 Act”); *title I of* the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Public Law 90–351) (“*title I of* the 1968 Act”); the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–405); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (*title II of* Public Law 101–647) (“the 1990 Act”); the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–164) (*“the TVPRA of 2005”*); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) (“the 2005 Act”); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) (“the Adam Walsh Act”); the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–386) (*“the Victims of Trafficking Act”*); the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180); subtitle C of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296) (“the 2002 Act”); the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–79) (*“PREA”*); *the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor Act of 2001 (Public Law 107-12)*; the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199); the Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–403) (*“the PRO-IP Act”*); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (*chapter XIV of title II of* Public Law 98–473) (*“the 1984 Act”*); **the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–416)**; the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4) (“the *VAW* 2013 Act”); the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–198) (“CARA”); **the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–324)**; **Kevin and Avonte’s Law (division Q of Public Law 115–141) (“Kevin and Avonte’s Law”)**; the Keep Young Athletes Safe Act of 2018 (title III of division S of Public Law 115–141) (“the Keep Young Athletes Safe Act”); the STOP School Violence Act of 2018 (title V of division S of Public Law 115–141) (“the STOP School Violence Act”); the Fix NICS Act of 2018 (title VI of division S of Public Law 115–141); the Project Safe Neighborhoods Grant Program Authorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–185) (*“the PSN Grant Act of 2018”*); **the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115–271)**; **the Second Chance Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–391)**; the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act (Public Law 111–84); **[the Ashanti Alert Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–401)]** *title II of Kristen’s Act (title II of Public Law 106-468)*; *28 U.S.C. 530C*; and *36 U.S.C. 220531 (“the Keep Young Athletes Safe Act”)*; and other programs, **[\$1,914,000,000] \$2,049,000,000**, to remain available until expended as follows—

(1) **[\$484,000,000] \$513,500,000** for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program as authorized by *title I of the 1968 Act, including* subpart 1 of part E of *such* title

[I of the 1968 Act] (except that section 1001(c), and the special rules for Puerto Rico under section 505(g), of *such* title [I of the 1968 Act] shall not apply for purposes of this Act), of which, notwithstanding such subpart 1—

(A) \$13,000,000 is for an Officer Robert Wilson III memorial initiative on Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement and Ensuring Officer Resilience and Survivability (VALOR);

(B) [\$8,000,000] \$10,000,000 is for an initiative to support evidence-based policing;

(C) [\$8,000,000] \$10,000,000 is for an initiative to enhance prosecutorial decision-making;

(D) [\$2,400,000] \$5,000,000 is for the operation~~ation~~, maintenance and expansion of the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System;

(E) [\$7,500,000] \$10,000,000 is for a grant program for State and local law enforcement to provide officer training on responding to individuals with mental illness or disabilities;

(F) \$2,000,000 is for a student loan repayment assistance program pursuant to [section 952 of Public Law 110–315] part JJ of title I of the 1968 Act;

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

(H) \$3,000,000 is for [a grant program authorized by] the Missing Americans Alert Program (title XXIV of the 1994 Act, amended by Kevin and Avonte's Law of 2018) (division Q of Public Law 115-141);

(I) \$4,000,000 is for the establishment, operation, maintenance, or other support of one or more [a] national [center] centers on forensics[at an accredited university of higher education with affiliate medical and law schools, in partnership with a co-located full-service State department of forensic science with a medical examiner function];

(J) \$20,000,000 is for [grants] the project safe neighborhoods program, including as authorized [under] by the [Project Safe Neighborhoods] PSN Grant [Authorization] Act of 2018 [(Public Law 115-185)];

(K) [\$7,000,000] \$12,000,000 is for the Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program, as authorized by [section 426 of Public Law 108–405] title IV of the Justice for All Act of 2004, and for grants for wrongful conviction review;

(L) \$14,000,000 is for community-based violence prevention initiatives;

(M) \$3,000,000 is for a national center for restorative justice;

(N) \$1,000,000 is for [the purposes of] the Ashanti Alert [Network] communications network, as authorized [under the Ashanti Alert] by title II of Kristen's Act [of 2018 (Public Law 115– 401)], and for related planning, implementation, and other support activities;

(O) \$3,500,000 is for a grant program to replicate family-based alternative sentencing pilot programs;

(P) \$1,000,000 is for a grant program to support child advocacy training in post-secondary education;

(Q) \$7,000,000 is for a rural violent crime initiative, including assistance for law enforcement;

(R) \$2,000,000 is for grants to States and units of local government to deploy managed access systems to combat contraband cell phone use in prison; **[and]**

(S) \$2,000,000 is for grants for development of child-friendly family visitation spaces in correctional facilities; and

(T) *\$20,000,000 is for a grant program to provide law enforcement officer training on racial profiling, de-escalation, and duty to intervene;*

[(2) \$244,000,000 for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, as authorized by section 241(i)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1231(i)(5)): *Provided*, That no jurisdiction shall request compensation for any cost greater than the actual cost for Federal immigration and other detainees housed in State and local detention facilities;]

[(3) (2) [\$85,000,000] *\$90,000,000* for victim services programs for victims of trafficking, as authorized by section 107(b)(2) of [Public Law 106-386, for programs authorized under Public Law 109-164] *the Victims of Trafficking Act, by the TVPRA of 2005*, or [programs authorized under Public Law 113-4] *by the VAW 2013 Act, and related activities such as investigations and prosecutions*;

[(4) (3) [\$12,000,000] *\$13,000,000* for *a grant program to prevent and address* economic, high technology, white collar, and Internet crime **[prevention grants], including as authorized by section 401 of [Public Law 110-403] *the PRO-IP Act*, of which *not more than* \$2,500,000 is for **[competitive] *intellectual property enforcement* grants **[that help State and local law enforcement tackle intellectual property thefts]** *(including as authorized by such section 401)*, and \$2,000,000 is for grants to develop databases on Internet of Things device capabilities and to build and execute training modules for law enforcement;****

[(5) (4) \$20,000,000 for sex offender management assistance, as authorized by the Adam Walsh Act, and related activities;

[(6) (5) \$30,000,000 for the Patrick Leahy Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program, as authorized by section 2501 of title I of the 1968 Act: *Provided*, That \$1,500,000 is transferred directly to the National Institute of Standards and Technology's Office of Law Enforcement Standards for research, testing, and evaluation programs;

[(7) (6) \$1,000,000 for the National Sex Offender Public Website;

[(8) (7) [\$85,000,000] *\$89,000,000* for grants to States to upgrade criminal and mental health records for the National Instant Criminal Background Check System **[, of which no less than \$25,000,000 shall be for grants made]: *Provided, That, to the extent warranted by meritorious applications, priority shall be given to applications for awards* under the**

[authorities] *authority* of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180) [and Fix NICS Act of 2018], *and no less than \$25,000,000 awarded under such authority*;

[(9)] (8) [\$33,000,000] *\$35,000,000* for Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences Improvement Grants under part BB of title I of the 1968 Act;

[(10)] (9) [\$141,000,000] *\$147,000,000* for DNA-related and forensic programs and activities, of which—

(A) [\$110,000,000] *\$112,000,000* is for the purposes authorized under section 2 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–546) (the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program): *Provided*, That up to 4 percent of funds made available under this paragraph may be used for the purposes described in the DNA Training and Education for Law Enforcement, Correctional Personnel, and Court Officers program (Public Law 108-405, section 303);

(B) \$19,000,000 for other local, State, and Federal forensic activities;

(C) [\$8,000,000] *\$12,000,000* is for the purposes described in *section 412 of the Justice for All Act of 2004* (the Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Grant Program [(Public Law 108–405, section 412)]); and

(D) \$4,000,000 is for Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program grants, including as authorized by section 304 of the Justice for All Act of 2004;

[(11)] (10) [\$48,000,000] *\$100,000,000* for a [grant program for] community-based *program to improve the response to* sexual assault [response reform], *including assistance for investigation and prosecution of related cold cases*;

[(12)] (11) [\$12,500,000] *\$14,000,000* for the court-appointed special advocate program, as authorized by section 217 of the 1990 Act;

[(13)] (12) [\$46,000,000] *\$50,000,000* for assistance to Indian [Tribes] *tribes*;

[(14)] (13) [\$100,000,000] *\$125,000,000* for offender reentry programs and research, *including* as authorized by the Second Chance Act of 2007 [(Public Law 110-199) and by the Second Chance Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-391), without regard to the time limitations specified at section 6(1) of such Act], of which, *notwithstanding such Act*, not to exceed—

(A) [\$6,000,000] *\$8,000,000* is for a program to improve State, local, and tribal probation or parole supervision efforts and strategies;

(B) \$5,000,000 is for [Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstrations] *children of incarcerated parents demonstration programs* to enhance and maintain parental and family relationships for incarcerated parents as a reentry or recidivism reduction strategy; and

(C) [\$4,500,000] *\$5,000,000* is for additional replication sites [employing] *that implement programs such as* the Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement model [implementing] *that employ* swift and certain sanctions in probation[, of which no

less than \$500,000 shall be used for a project that provides training, technical assistance, and best practices]: *Provided*, That up to \$7,500,000 of funds made available in this paragraph may be used for performance-based awards for Pay for Success projects, of which up to \$5,000,000 shall be for Pay for Success programs implementing the Permanent Supportive Housing Model *and reentry housing*;

[(15)] (14) [\$394,000,000] \$418,000,000 for comprehensive opioid abuse reduction activities, including as authorized by CARA, and for the following programs, which shall address opioid, stimulant, and substance abuse reduction consistent with underlying program authorities—

(A) [\$83,000,000] \$95,000,000 for Drug Courts, as authorized by [section 1001(a)(25)(A)] *part EE* of title I of the 1968 Act;

(B) [\$35,000,000] \$40,000,000 for mental health courts and adult and juvenile collaboration program grants, as authorized by parts V and HH of title I of the 1968 Act, [and the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-416)] *notwithstanding section 2991(e) of such title*;

(C) [\$34,000,000] \$35,000,000 for grants for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners, as authorized by part S of title I of the 1968 Act;

(D) \$25,000,000 for a veterans treatment courts program;

(E) [\$32,000,000] \$33,000,000 for a program to monitor prescription drugs and scheduled listed chemical products; and

(F) [\$185,000,000] \$190,000,000 for a comprehensive opioid, stimulant, and substance abuse program;

[(16)] (15) \$2,500,000 for a competitive grant program as authorized by the Keep Young Athletes Safe Act, *36 U.S.C. 220531*;

[(17)] (16) [\$79,000,000] \$82,000,000 for grants to be administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance for purposes authorized under the STOP School Violence Act;

[(18)] (17) [\$2,000,000] \$3,000,000 for grants to State and local law enforcement agencies for the expenses associated with the investigation and prosecution of criminal offenses, involving civil rights, *including as* authorized by the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Reauthorization Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-325);

[(19)] (18) [\$5,000,000] \$9,000,000 for grants [to State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies] to conduct educational outreach and training on hate crimes and to investigate and prosecute hate crimes, *including* as authorized by section 4704 of the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act (Public Law 111-84); [and]

[(20)] (19) [\$90,000,000] \$95,000,000 for initiatives to improve police-community relations, of which \$35,000,000 is for a competitive matching grant program for purchases of body-worn cameras *and related expenses* for State, local, and Tribal law enforcement;

[\$33,000,000] \$35,000,000 is for a justice reinvestment initiative, for activities related to criminal justice reform and recidivism reduction; and [\$22,000,000] \$25,000,000 is for an Edward Byrne Memorial criminal justice innovation program;

(20) \$10,000,000 for emergency law enforcement assistance for events occurring during or after fiscal year 2022, as authorized by section 609M of the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 (34 U.S.C. 50101);

(21) \$90,000,000 for a community violence intervention initiative;

(22) \$40,000,000 for an incentivization program for red flag and gun licensing laws;

(23) \$10,000,000 for a pilot program for gun buyback and relinquishment;

(24) \$25,000,000 for a public defender improvement program;

(25) \$20,000,000 for regional sexual assault investigative training academies and related activities;

(26) \$15,000,000 for a grant pilot program to provide legal representation to immigrant children and families seeking asylum and other forms of legal protection in the United States; and

(27) \$2,000,000 for a study of lethality assessment programs;

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

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-415) ("the 1974 Act"); title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-351) ("title I of the 1968 Act"); the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322) ("the 1994 Act"); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-162) ("the 2005 Act"); the Missing Children's Assistance Act (34 U.S.C. 11291 et seq.); the [Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today] PROTECT Act [of 2003] (Public Law 108-21); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (title II of Public Law 101-647) ("the 1990 Act"); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-248) ("the Adam Walsh Act"); the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-401) ("the 2008 Act"); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113-4) ("the VAW 2013 Act"); the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-324) [the Missing Children's Assistance Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-267; the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-385)]; the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98-473) ("the 1984 Act"); the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-

198); and 28 U.S.C. 530C; and other juvenile justice programs, [\$346,000,000] \$796,000,000, to remain available until expended as follows—

(1) [\$67,000,000] \$250,000,000 for programs authorized by section 221 of the 1974 Act [, and for training and technical assistance to assist small, nonprofit organizations with the Federal grants process]: *Provided*, That of the amounts provided under this paragraph, \$500,000 shall be for a competitive demonstration grant program to support emergency planning among State, local and tribal juvenile justice residential facilities;

(2) [\$100,000,000] \$120,000,000 for youth mentoring [grants] programs;

(3) [\$49,000,000] \$100,000,000 for delinquency prevention, of which, pursuant to [sections 261 and 262 of the 1974 Act] 28 U.S.C. 530C(a)—

(A) [\$2,000,000] \$10,000,000 shall be for grants to prevent trafficking of girls;

(B) [\$10,00,000] \$30,000,000 shall be for the Tribal Youth Program;

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

(D) [\$3,000,000] \$15,000,000 shall be for competitive [grants] programs focusing on girls in the juvenile justice system;

(E) [\$10,000,000] \$16,000,000 shall be for an [opioid-affected youth] initiative relating to youth affected by opioids, stimulants, and other substance abuse; and

(F) [\$8,000,000] \$18,000,000 shall be for an initiative relating to children exposed to violence;

(4) [\$30,000,000] \$50,000,000 for programs authorized by the [Victims of Child Abuse Act of] 1990 Act;

(5) [\$94,000,000] \$120,000,000 for missing and exploited children programs, including as authorized by sections 404(b) and 405(a) of the 1974 Act (except that section 102(b)(4)(B) of the [PROTECT Our Children Act of] 2008 [(Public Law 110-401)] Act shall not apply for purposes of this Act);

(6) [\$3,500,000] \$6,000,000 for child abuse training programs for judicial personnel and practitioners, as authorized by section 222 of the 1990 Act; [and]

(7) [\$2,500,000] \$40,000,000 for a program to improve juvenile indigent defense;

(8) \$100,000,000 for an initiative relating to alternatives to youth incarceration; and

(9) \$10,000,000 for a community violence intervention initiative;

Provided, That not more than 10 percent of each amount designated under the foregoing may be used for research, evaluation, and statistics activities [designed to benefit the programs or activities authorized] related to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention: *Provided further*, That not more than 2 percent of [the amounts] each amount designated [under paragraphs (1) through (3) and (6)], other than as expressly authorized by statute, may be used for training and technical assistance related to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention: *Provided further*, That funds made available for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention activities pursuant to

the two preceding provisos may be used without regard to the authorizations associated with the underlying sources of those funds: Provided further, That the [two] preceding provisos shall not apply to [grants and projects administered pursuant to sections 261 and 262 of the 1974 Act] paragraphs (3), (5), (7), and [to missing and exploited children programs] (8).

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER BENEFITS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For payments and expenses authorized under section 1001(a)(4) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, such sums as are necessary (including amounts for administrative costs), to remain available until expended; and ~~[\$24,800,000]~~ \$34,800,000 for payments authorized by section 1201(b) of such Act and for educational assistance authorized by section 1218 of such Act, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 205 of this Act, upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding for such disability and education payments, the Attorney General may transfer such amounts to "Public Safety Officer Benefits" from available appropriations for the Department of Justice as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances: *Provided further*, That any transfer pursuant to the preceding proviso shall be treated as a reprogramming under section ~~[505]~~ 504 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

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

~~[SEC. 212]~~ SEC. 209. At the discretion of the Attorney General, and in addition to any amounts that otherwise may be available (or authorized to be made available) by law, with respect to funds appropriated by this title under the headings "Research, Evaluation and Statistics", "State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance", and "Juvenile Justice Programs"—

(1) up to 2 percent of funds made available ~~[to the Office of Justice Programs]~~ for grant or reimbursement programs may be used by ~~[such Office]~~ the Office of Justice Programs to provide training and technical assistance; and

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

~~[SEC. 213.]~~ SEC. 210 Upon request by a grantee for whom the Attorney General has determined there is a fiscal hardship, the Attorney General may, with respect to funds

appropriated in this or any other Act making appropriations for fiscal years [2018] 2019 through [2021] 2022 for the following programs, waive the following requirements:

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

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

SEC. 214.] SEC. 211 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, section 20109(a) of subtitle A of title II of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12109(a)) shall not apply to amounts made available by this or any other Act.

[**SEC. 217.] SEC. 213** Discretionary funds that are made available in this Act for the Office of Justice Programs may be used to participate in Performance Partnership Pilots authorized under such authorities as have been enacted for Performance Partnership Pilots in appropriations acts in prior fiscal years and the current fiscal year.

SEC. 214. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts deposited or available in the Fund established by section 1402 of chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98–473 (34 U.S.C. 20101) in any fiscal year in excess of \$2,650,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until the following fiscal year: Provided, That notwithstanding section 1402(d) of such Act, of the amounts available from the Fund for obligation: (1) \$10,000,000 shall be transferred to the Department of Justice Office of Inspector General and remain available until expended for oversight and auditing purposes associated with this section; (2) up to 5 percent shall be available to the Office for Victims of Crime for grants, consistent with the requirements of the Victims of Crime Act, to Indian Tribes to improve services for victims of crime; and (3) \$50,000,000 is for a victim advocate program.

SEC. 215. Of the unobligated balances available from prior year appropriations to the Office of Justice Programs, \$90,000,000 are hereby permanently cancelled: Provided, That no amounts may be cancelled from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

[**SEC. 510.** Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts deposited or available in the Fund established by section 1402 of chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98–473 (34 U.S.C. 20101) in any fiscal year in excess of \$2,015,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until the following fiscal year: *Provided, That notwithstanding section 1402(d) of such Act, of the amounts available from the Fund for obligation: (1) \$10,000,000 shall be transferred to the Department of Justice Office of Inspector General and remain available until expended for oversight and auditing purposes associated with this section; and (2) 5 percent shall be available to the Office for Victims of Crime for grants, consistent with the requirements of the Victims of Crime Act, to Indian Tribes to improve services for victims of crime.*]

[SEC. 521.

(b) Of the unobligated balances available to the Department of Justice, the following funds are hereby permanently rescinded, not later than September 30, 2021, from the following accounts in the specified amounts— (1) “Working Capital Fund”, \$188,000,000; (2) “Federal Bureau of Investigation, Salaries and Expenses”, \$80,000,000 including from, but not limited to, fees collected to defray expenses for the automation of fingerprint identification and criminal justice information services and associated costs; (3) “State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, Office of Justice Programs”, \$127,000,000; and (4) “State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, Community Oriented Policing Services”, \$15,000,000.]

(c) The Departments of Commerce and Justice shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report no later than September 1, 2021, specifying the amount of each rescission made pursuant to subsections (a) and (b).

(d) The amounts rescinded in subsections (a) and (b) shall not be from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency or disaster relief requirement pursuant to the concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.]

Analysis of Appropriations Language

Note: The FY 2022 President's Budget uses the FY 2021 Enacted language as the starting point.

Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (RES)

1. Clarifies legal citations and adopts appropriate formats (followed in all OJP appropriations) for such citations in a formal document such as this. Updates listed authorities and deletes certain legally-redundant citations.
2. Within the BJS carveout, deletes language (FY 2021 enacted) that designated specific dollar amounts for a data collection on law enforcement suicide.
3. Within the NIJ carveout, deletes existing language (FY 2021 enacted) that designated specific dollar amounts for:
 - a study of law enforcement responses to investigations of child pornography crimes,
 - research for a scalable national model to reduce incarceration rates for minor probation and parole violations, and
 - research, testing, and evaluation of the use of counter-unmanned aircraft systems in support of law enforcement.

State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (SLLEA)

1. Clarifies legal citations and adopts appropriate formats (followed in all OJP appropriations) for such citations in a formal document such as this. Updates listed authorities and deletes certain legally-redundant citations.
2. As a second-tier carveout from the Byrne JAG carveout:
 - designates an amount for a grant program for law enforcement training on racial profiling, de-escalation, and duty to intervene.
3. Within existing (FY 2021 enacted) second-tier carveouts from the Byrne JAG carveout:
 - clarifies legal citation for amounts designated for the John R Justice Program,
 - revises language to allow for the operation, maintenance, and support of one or more centers on forensics,
 - adds language such that amounts designated for the project safe neighborhoods program might be used for successful or promising efforts that may not fall precisely within the scope of the recent PSN Grant Act of 2018,
 - clarifies legal citations for the Capital Litigation Grant improvement program, and
 - clarifies legal citations and adds language such that amounts designated for Ashanti Alert implementation may be used for related planning, implementation, and other support activities that may not fall precisely within the scope of the Ashanti Alert Act.
4. Deletes an existing carveout for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program.

5. Clarifies and simplifies the existing citations in the carveout that designates an amount for victim services programs for victims of trafficking; explicitly permits use for related activities such as investigations and prosecutions.
6. Clarifies and simplifies the language of the carveout that designates an amount to prevent and address economic, high technology, white collar, and Internet crime.
7. Within the carveout concerning the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, clarifies (through a proviso) the priority to be given to meritorious applications for awards under the authority of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007.
8. Within the carveout designating an amount for DNA-related and forensic programs and activities and its associated second-tier carveouts, uses citation format consistent with other citations in the document.
9. Within the carveout pertaining to response to sexual assault and associated reform, adds language to remove any ambiguity as to whether the designated amount may be used for related cold cases.
10. Within the carveout for reentry programs, replaces “without regard to” language with “notwithstanding” language to provide a limited flexibility that encompasses the second-tier carveouts.
11. Within existing second-tier carveouts from the Second Chance Act carveout:
 - adds language to the second-tier carveout pertaining to Project HOPE that permits funding for programs that employ swift and certain sanctions in probation, not limited to the Project HOPE model, and
 - adds language to the second-tier carveout pertaining to Permanent Support Housing Model that clarifies funding will support programs implementing both the Permanent Supportive Housing Model and re-entry housing.
12. Within the carveout (and second-tier carveouts) regarding opioid reduction and certain other activities and programs, clarifies citations and adds language to ensure that awards may be made without regard to certain administrative requirements.
13. Within the carveout regarding grants and the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Reauthorization Act of 2016, adds language that such amounts might be used for investigation and prosecution of civil rights cold cases that may not fall precisely within the scope of the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Act.
14. Within the carveout regarding grants and the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act, adds language so that entities in addition to law enforcement, such as community groups, can receive awards.
15. Within the carveout for police-community-relations, adds language related to body-worn camera program to allow for the purchase of related expenses.

16. Within the SLLEA appropriation, adds carveouts for —
- a program for emergency law enforcement assistance,
 - a program for a community violence intervention initiative,
 - an incentivization program for red flag and gun licensing laws,
 - a pilot program for gun buyback and relinquishment,
 - a public defender improvement program,
 - a regional sexual assault investigative academies program,
 - a legal representation pilot program for immigrant children and families, and
 - a study of lethality assessment programs.

Juvenile Justice Programs

1. Clarifies legal citations and adopts appropriate formats (followed in all OJP appropriations) for such citations in a formal document such as this. Updates listed authorities and deletes certain legally-redundant citations.
2. Within the existing (FY 2021 enacted) carveout regarding programs authorized by section 221 of the JJDP A (the “1974 Act”), deletes a reference to training and technical assistance focused on specific types of organizations.
3. Within the carveout concerning youth mentoring, modifies language to reflect the more standard “\$XYZ for ... programs” (or “... activities”) format generally used as a matter of course in most other carveouts.
4. Within the carveout concerning delinquency prevention—
 - removes reference to outdated provisions of the JJDP A and clarifies the authorization for the delinquency prevention programs,
 - modifies language in the second-tier carveout regarding girls in the juvenile justice system to reflect the more standard format generally used as a matter of course in most other carveouts,
 - expands the opioid-affected youth carveout to clarify it can focus on other parts of the drug addiction crisis, including stimulants and substance abuse.
5. Within the JJP appropriation, adds carveouts for —
 - a program related to alternatives to incarceration for youth, and
 - a community violence intervention initiative.
6. Clarifies provisos at the end of the heading that are pertinent to the use of funds for research and statistics related to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention, and for training and technical assistance related to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention. Provides greater flexibility in how research and TTA funds may be spent.

Title II and Title V, Department of Justice and CJS General Provisions

1. Section 209: Modifies certain existing language to improve clarity.
2. Section 210: Updates the applicable time period to reflect that this is the FY 2022 Act; clarifies the appropriate legal citations.
3. Section 214: Establishes the Crime Victims Fund obligation limit for FY 2022 and—
 - transfers \$10.0 million to the Office of the Inspector General for oversight and auditing,
 - makes up to 5% available for grants to Indian tribes to improve services for victims of crime, and
 - sets aside \$50,000,000 for a victim advocate program.
4. Section 215: Cancels an amount of unobligated balances from prior-year appropriations for OJP.
5. Section 510: The provision relating to the Crime Victims Fund is included in Title II.
6. Section 521: The provision rescinding funds from the State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, Office of Justice Programs account is removed. The FY 2022 rescission is included in Title II.

IV. OJP Programs and Performance by Appropriation Account

A. Management and Administration

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Management and Administration</i>	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2020 Enacted	642	608	\$235,000
2021 Enacted	642	632	263,160
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	-6,581
2022 Current Services	642	632	256,579
2022 Program Increases	65	33	4,652
2022 Program Offsets	0	0	0
2022 Request	707	665	\$261,231

<i>Management and Administration - Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2020 Enacted	0	0	\$82,056
2021 Enacted	0	0	86,353
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	0
2022 Current Services	0	0	86,353
2022 Program Increases	0	0	0
2022 Program Offsets	0	0	-12,103
2022 Request	0	0	\$74,250

1. Account Description

In FY 2022, the President's Budget requests a total of \$261.2 million, 707 positions, and 665 full-time equivalents (FTEs) for OJP's management and administration (M&A), which is an increase of 65 positions, 33 FTE from the FY 2021 Enacted level.

M&A funding provides the necessary management and administrative structure and resources needed to accomplish OJP's mission and Administration and congressional priorities and ensure sound stewardship of OJP's grant programs. OJP's management and administration budget includes costs such as salaries for federal staff, rent, telecommunications, information technology infrastructure and support (e.g., grants management system, financial system, cyber security safeguards), and contractual goods and services.

Making awards each year is only a part of OJP's overall responsibility. In a given year, OJP's oversight responsibilities and M&A costs arise not only from the grants, cooperative agreements, contracts, and other assistance awarded in that year, but also those grants remaining active from prior years. OJP's M&A funding provides for essential stewardship and internal control of approximately 13,800 open awards totaling over \$16.7 billion at the end of FY 2020.

The Department's Office of the Inspector General (OIG) has identified grant management as one of the Department's top management challenges since 2000. Ensuring sound stewardship and

proper management of awards is a continuous process integrating numerous oversight activities throughout the multi-year life cycle of awards, including risk assessment and management, programmatic and financial monitoring, audit resolution, internal control review, performance management, and training and technical assistance. OJP must monitor all active awards to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of the billions of taxpayer dollars for which it is responsible.

2. Performance Tables – N/A

B. Research, Evaluation, and Statistics

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</i>	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2020 Enacted	0	0	\$79,000
2021 Enacted	0	0	82,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	0
2022 Current Services	0	0	82,000
2022 Program Increases	0	0	4,000
2022 Program Offsets	0	0	0
2022 Request	0	0	\$86,000

1. Account Description

OJP strives to ensure integrity of, and respect for, science – including a focus on evidence-based approaches in criminal and juvenile justice. In FY 2022, the President’s Budget requests \$86.0 million for the Research, Evaluation, and Statistics appropriation account. The FY 2022 discretionary request for this account is \$4.0 million above the FY 2021 Enacted level. This appropriation account supports the work of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ).

BJS

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

The Criminal Justice Statistics Program is the base program of BJS. In FY 2022, the President’s Budget requests \$45.0 million for the Criminal Justice Statistics program. With this funding, BJS:

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

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

NIJ

NIJ is the research and development arm of the Department of Justice, as authorized by 34 U.S.C. §§ 10121-10123. NIJ enhances the administration of justice and public safety by

providing objective, independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to meet the modern challenges of crime and justice at the state, local, and tribal levels. NIJ products support practitioners and policy makers across the country.

In FY 2022, the President's Budget requests a total of \$41.0 million for NIJ to maintain its commitment to informing criminal and juvenile justice practice and policy by supporting high-quality research, development, and evaluation in the forensic, social, and physical sciences. NIJ embraces four important goals:

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

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

2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE						
Appropriation: Research, Evaluation, and Statistics						
TYPE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Target	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2022 Program Changes	FY 2022 Request
Performance Measure:	Average number of user sessions per month on BJS and BJS-sponsored websites, including datasets accessed and downloaded via the Internet [BJS]	420,262	427,556	420,262	0	420,262
Performance Measure:	Citations of BJS data in social science journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data [BJS] ^{1,2}	3,200	1,102	3,200	0	2,000
Performance Measure:	Number of technologies fielded as a result (in whole or in part) of work funded under the NIJ award [NIJ] ³	42	39	42	0	43

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
¹ Citations of BJS data in social science journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data	2020	FY	Missed target	The number of citations decreased due to a decrease in the number of reports released.
² Citations of BJS data in social science journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data	2022	FY	Revised target	The target is being revised to reflect the projected number of reports to be released.
³ Number of technologies fielded as a result (in whole or in part) of work funded under the NIJ award	2022	FY	Revised target	The FY 2022 target is being revised from 42 to 43 due to project timeline delays in prior year awards that will result in technologies that remain in use after the end of the grant. Technologies that were expected in FY 2021 will now be ready in FY 2022.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Decision Unit	BJA/ Regional Information Sharing Systems				Appropriation	Research, Evaluation and Statistics				
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020		FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target	
Performance Measure	Percentage of conflicts identified from RISSafe	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10%	12%	10%	10%	10%

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Decision Unit	NIJ / National Institute of Justice				Appropriation	Research, Evaluation and Statistics				
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020		FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target	
Performance Measure	Number of citations of NIJ products in peer reviewed journals	719	749	825	700	700	976	700	750	750

Performance Measure	Number of technologies fielded as a result (in whole or in part) of work funded under the NIJ award ^{4,5}	28	29	38	36	42	39	42	43	41
Performance Measure	Number of scholarly products that resulted in whole or in part from work funded under the NIJ award	277	301	359	350	300	455	300	325	350

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
⁴ Number of technologies fielded as a result (in whole or in part) of work funded under the NIJ award	2020	FY	Missed target	The current pandemic has affected forensic science researchers' ability to progress in their projects, resulting in a number of project period extensions.
⁵ Number of technologies fielded as a result (in whole or in part) of work funded under the NIJ award	2022	FY	Revised target	The FY 2022 target is being revised from 42 to 43 due to project timeline delays in prior year awards that will result in technologies that remain in use after the end of the grant. Technologies that were expected in FY 2021 will now be ready in FY 2022.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE											
Decision Unit	BJS / Bureau of Justice Statistics					Appropriation		Research, Evaluation and Statistics			
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020		FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target	
Performance Measure	Average number of user sessions per month on BJS and BJS-sponsored websites, including datasets accessed and downloaded via the Internet	455,604	454,956	396,137	393,822	420,262	427,556	432,869	432,869	432,869	
Performance Measure	Agency-level response rate	96%	91%	91%	84%	93%	93%	95%	95%	95%	
Performance Measure	Citizen-level response rate ⁶	84%	80%	77%	77%	80%	TBD	80%	80%	80%	
Performance Measure	Citations of BJS data in social science journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data ^{7,8}	3,201	3,857	1,135	1,177	3,200	1,102	3,200	2,000	2,000	
Performance Measure	Congressional record and testimony citing BJS data ⁹	33	20	10	13	40	13	10	10	10	
Performance Measure	Federal and state court opinions citing BJS data	48	27	41	31	30	51	30	30	30	
Performance Measure	Number of products that BJS makes available online	18,625	18,797	19,899	21,859	22,500	21,859	22,500	20,000	20,000	
Performance Measure	Number of reports issued within one month	7	7	7	9	7	7	7	7	7	

	of the expected release date									
Performance Measure	Number of requests to seek correction of BJS data in accordance with the BJS Data Quality Guidelines ¹⁰	2	2	3	2	1	4	1	0	0
Performance Measure	Number of scheduled data collection series and special analyses to be conducted	32	28	30	34	30	30	30	30	30

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
⁶ Citizen-level response rate	2020	FY	Unavailable data	The data will be available in summer 2021.
⁷ Citations of BJS data in social science journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data	2020	FY	Missed target	The number of citations decreased due to a decrease in the number of reports released.
⁸ Citations of BJS data in social science journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data	2022, 2023	FY	Revised target	The target is being revised to reflect the projected number of reports to be released.
⁹ Congressional record and testimony citing BJS data	2020	FY	Missed target	The number of citations decreased due to a decrease in the number of reports released.
¹⁰ Number of requests to seek correction of BJS data in accordance with the BJS Data Quality Guidelines	2020	FY	Missed target	There was an increase due to difficult-to-mitigate data collection challenges.

C. State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

(Dollars in thousands)

<i>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</i>	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2020 Enacted	0	0	\$1,892,000
2021 Enacted	0	0	1,914,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	0
2022 Current Services	0	0	1,914,000
2022 Program Increases	0	0	379,000
2022 Program Offsets	0	0	-244,000
2022 Request	0	0	\$2,049,000

1. Account Description

In FY 2022, the President’s Budget requests \$2.049 billion in discretionary funding for the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance account, which is \$135.0 million above the FY 2021 Enacted level.

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

Key programs funded under this appropriation account include:

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

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

Description: The JAG formula program provides both state and local governments with formula grant awards based on population and violent crime statistics. These formula awards support a broad range of criminal justice and public safety activities, including: (1) law enforcement programs; (2) prosecution and court programs; (3) prevention and education programs; (4) community corrections programs; (5) drug treatment and enforcement programs; (6) planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; and (7) crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation).

- Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program (COSSAP)**
Purpose: Provides grants and technical assistance to support state, local, and tribal governments in effectively responding to the opioid epidemic.
Description: State and local initiatives supported by this program are designed to strengthen law enforcement and community responses to the addiction crisis and provide support for diversion and alternative to incarceration programs for individuals responsible for low-level, non-violent offenses.
- Drug Court Program**
Purpose: Assists state, local, and tribal jurisdictions in developing and implementing drug courts that effectively integrate evidence-based substance abuse treatment, mandatory random drug testing, equitable sanctions and incentives, and transitional services in judicially supervised court settings.
Description: Provides grants and training and technical assistance to support the development, operation, and enhancement of adult, juvenile and family drug courts at the state, local, and tribal levels. Drug court programs have proven to be a solid investment of federal dollars with a 25-year track record of success in diverting drug-addicted individuals from incarceration and reducing their risk of recidivism, thus improving public safety and health.
- STOP School Violence Act Program**
Purpose: Prevent or mitigate incidents of school violence by promoting coordinated, evidence-based approaches to school safety that encourage collaboration between schools and local law enforcement.
Description: Provides funding to support training to prevent student violence against others and self; the development and operation of anonymous reporting systems for threats of school violence; and the development and deployment of school threat assessment and intervention teams that include coordination with law enforcement agencies and school personnel as well as specialized training for school officials in responding to mental health crises.
- DNA and Related Forensics Programs and Activities**
Purpose: Maximize the use of DNA and other forensic technology in the criminal justice system to ensure accuracy and fairness
Description: Grants to states to purchase equipment, conduct analysis and review of data, and upload data into national databases. DNA and forensic science can speed the prosecution of the guilty, protect the innocent from wrongful prosecution, and exonerate those wrongfully convicted of a crime.
- National Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI)**
Purpose: Address a common gap in response to rape and sexual assault at the state, local, and tribal levels by promoting timely resolution of cases associated with sexual assault kits (SAKs) that have never been submitted or are backlogged at crime labs for forensic DNA testing.
Description: This program supports community efforts to identify critical needs in the areas of sexual assault prevention, investigation, prosecution, and victims' services and to

implement strategies to address these needs. These strategies typically include plans for expediting the analysis of untested evidence kits. This program also provides training and technical assistance designed to improve the justice system's response to rape and sexual assault cases throughout the Nation.

- **Second Chance Act (SCA) Program**

Purpose: Reduce criminal recidivism by assisting formerly incarcerated individuals with successful reintegration into their communities following a prison or jail sentence, thus increasing public safety.

Description: The SCA program provides grants to help state, local, and tribal corrections and public safety agencies implement and improve a variety of reentry services including housing, educational and employment assistance, mentoring relationships, mental health services, substance abuse treatment services, and family-support services. A significant body of research indicates properly designed and implemented reentry programs not only help to reduce recidivism, but also improve outcomes for those released from prison or jail. The Second Chance Act was reauthorized in the First Step Act, which became law in December 2018, and seeks to reduce recidivism, refine sentencing laws, and eliminate disproportionate penalties for certain crimes.

- **National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)**

Purpose: Improve the Nation's safety and security by enhancing the quality and completeness of electronic criminal history record information contributing to the effective implementation of background check systems.

Description: NCHIP provides grants, training, and technical assistance that help states and territories to improve the accuracy, timeliness, and immediate accessibility of criminal history and related records. These records play a vital role in supporting the National Instant Criminal Background Check System and helping federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement investigate crime and promote public safety.

- **Adam Walsh Act Implementation Grant Program**

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

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

2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE						
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance						
TYPE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Target	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2021 Program Changes	FY 2022 Request
Performance Measure	Percent of participants who reoffend while participating in the Drug Court program (BJA)	5%	4%	5%	0	5%
Performance Measure	Percent of drug court participants who graduate from the drug court program (BJA)	55%	59%	55%	0	55%
Performance Measure	Number of participants in RSAT (BJA)	22,000	26,892	22,000	0	22,000
Performance Measure	Percent increase in the number of DNA profile uploads into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) system from the previous fiscal year (BJA) ^{/1}	8%	TBD	10%	0	10%

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
^{/1} Percent increase in the number of DNA profile uploads into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) system from the previous fiscal year (BJA)	2020	FY	Data not available	The FY 2020 data will be available September 2021.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Decision Unit		BJS (NCHIP Program)				Appropriation		State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance		
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020		FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target
Performance Measure	Number of states in Interstate Identification Index (III) System ^{/3}	51	51	51	52	52	51	52	52	52
Performance Measure	Number of states participating in FBI's Next Generation Identification (NGI) system ^{/4}	55	55	55	55	56	55	56	56	56
Performance Measure	Number of states participating in the FBI's protection order file	53	53	53	53	53	53	54	54	54
Performance Measure	Number of states submitting data to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System Index (NICS Index) (at least 10 records)	49	49	52	52	52	52	53	53	53
Performance Measure	Percentage of applications for firearms transfers rejected for the presence of a prior felony conviction history ^{/5}	1.4%	1.4%	N/A	N/A	2.0%	TBD	2.0%	1.8%	1.8%
Performance Measure	Percentage of recent state records which are automated ^{/6,7}	96%	N/A	97%	N/A	98%	TBD	N/A	98%	N/A
Performance Measure	Percentage of records accessible through Interstate Identification Index ^{/8,9}	86.0%	N/A	88%	N/A	86%	TBD	N/A	86%	N/A

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
^{/3} Number of states in Interstate Identification Index (III) System	2020	FY	Other	Territories are not seeking funding.
^{/4} Number of states participating in FBI's Next Generation Identification (NGI) system	2020	FY	Other	Territories are not seeking funding.
^{/5} Percentage of applications for firearms transfers rejected primarily for the presence of a prior felony conviction history	2018, 2019, 2020	FY	Data are unavailable	FY 2018 data will be available by September 2021. FY 2019 and FY 2020 data have not been collected yet.
^{/6} Percentage of recent state records which are automated	2017, 2019, 2020	FY	Data are unavailable	Data only available in even years. Data not yet available for FY 2020.
^{/7} Percentage of recent state records which are automated	2021, 2023	FY	Targets are unavailable	Data only available in even years. Targets for odd years are N/A.
^{/8} Percentage of records accessible through Interstate Identification Index	2017, 2019, 2020	FY	Data are unavailable	Data only available in even years. Data not yet available for FY 2020.
^{/9} Percentage of records accessible through Interstate Identification Index	2021, 2023	FY	Targets are unavailable	Data only available in even years. Targets for odd years are N/A.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE												
Decision Unit	BJA (CEBR Program)			Appropriation	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance							
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020		FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023			
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target			
Performance Measure	Percent increase in the number of DNA profile uploads into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) system from the previous fiscal year ^{/10}			9%	7%	7%	6%	8%	TBD	10%	8%	8%

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
^{/10} Percent increase in the number of DNA profile uploads into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) system from the previous fiscal year	2020	FY	Other	The FY 2020 data will be available September 2021.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Decision Unit	BJA (Drug Court Program)				Appropriation	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance				
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020		FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target
Performance Measure	Percent of participants who reoffend while participating in the Drug Court program	5%	4%	4%	4%	5%	4%	5%	4%	4%
Performance Measure	Percent of Drug Court program participants, enrolled in the program at least 90 days, who tested positive for alcohol or illegal substance ^{/11}	26%	27%	24%	24%	22%	26%	22%	25%	25%
Performance Measure	Percent of drug court participants who graduate from the drug court program	56%	48%	52%	55%	55%	59%	55%	55%	55%

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
^{/11} Percent of Drug Court program participants, enrolled in the program at least 90 days, who tested positive for alcohol or illegal substance	2020	FY	Missed target	BJA missed the target in FY 2020 by four percentage points (26% actual versus the target of 22%). BJA encourages grantees to direct resources to a high risk/high needs population that may be more likely to test positive for illegal substances while participating in the program. Thus, the targets for FY 2022 and FY 2023 have been increased to 25%.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Decision Unit	BJA (Prescription Drug Monitoring Program)				Appropriation	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance				
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020		FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target
Performance Measure	Percent of grantees with a registered prescriber rate above 65% in their state PDMPs (Fiscal Year)	N/A	N/A	N/A	58%	50%	71%	70%	75%	75%

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Decision Unit	BJA (Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants)				Appropriation	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance				
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020		FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target
Performance Measure	Successful completion rate for individuals participating in drug-related JAG Programs ^{/12}	62%	63%	47%	45%	59%	51%	59%	59%	59%

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
^{/12} Successful completion rate for individuals participating in drug-related JAG Programs	2020	FY	Missed target	It is difficult to estimate completion rates given the historically small number of JAG grantees who have chosen to fund drug-related programs. One grantee reported zero completions bringing the overall average down. If that grantee is removed, the 2020 actual would be 54%, which is closer to the target, and 9% higher than FY 2019.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Decision Unit	BJA (Second Chance Act)				Appropriation	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance				
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020		FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target
Performance Measure	Percent of participants from the SCA Co-Occurring program completing the program that were successful	N/A	N/A	N/A	60%	60%	77%	60%	60%	60%

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Decision Unit	BJA (Tribal Program)				Appropriation	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance				
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020		FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target
Performance Measure	Graduation/completion rate of program participants in a Drug Court/Healing-To-Wellness/Treatment program ^{/13}	N/A	N/A	N/A	38%	43%	34%	45%	43%	43%

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
^{/13} Graduation/completion rate of program participants in a Drug Court/Healing-To-Wellness/Treatment program	2020	FY	Missed target	The completion rate target was missed in FY 2020 (34% actual versus the target of 43%). This is likely due to an emphasis on high risk/high needs individuals and the combined effects of COVID-19 on delivering services and more participants in the programs who used opioids and stimulants.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Decision Unit	BJA (Project Safe Neighborhoods [PSN])				Appropriation	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance				
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020		FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target
Performance Measure	Number of grants made to state and local law enforcement agencies to promote police/community	N/A	N/A	86	93	93	89	93	93	93

	partnerships for crime reduction ^{/14,15}								
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Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
^{/14} Number of grants made to state and local law enforcement agencies to promote police/community partnerships for crime reduction	2019, 2020	FY	Other	While there are 94 districts, there are only 93 U.S. Attorneys and one formula award will be made per U.S. Attorney.
^{/15} Number of grants made to state and local law enforcement agencies to promote police/community partnerships for crime reduction	2020	FY	Missed target	The Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys in four districts did not apply for funding likely due to there being smaller awards and the inability to find fiscal agents to administer the awards.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Decision Unit	BJA (RSAT Program)				Appropriation	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance				
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		CY 2016	CY 2017	CY 2018	CY 2019	CY 2020		CY 2021	CY 2022	CY 2023
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target
Performance Measure	Number of RSAT participants ^{/16}	24,029	19,628	22,483	31,454	22,000	26,892	22,000	30,000	30,000
Performance Measure	Percent of drug and alcohol tests from residential program participants that were drug and alcohol free ^{/17}	94%	92%	93%	93%	95%	95%	95%	93%	93%
Performance Measure	Percent jail based/residential successful completions ^{/18}	68%	69%	68%	71%	70%	72%	70%	68%	68%
Performance Measure	Percent of participants who successfully completed all requirements of the aftercare portion of the RSAT program ^{/19}	28%	51%	62%	59%	47%	66%	47%	50%	50%

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
^{/16} Number of RSAT participants	2020, 2021, 2022, 2023	FY	Other	Going forward, BJA will report the remaining measures on a fiscal year basis rather than on a calendar year basis.
^{/17} Percent of drug and alcohol tests from residential program participants that were drug and alcohol free	2020, 2021, 2022, 2023	FY	Other	Going forward, BJA will report the remaining measures on a fiscal year basis rather than on a calendar year basis.
^{/18} Percent jail based/residential successful completions	2020, 2021, 2022, 2023	FY	Other	Going forward, BJA will report the remaining measures on a fiscal year basis rather than on a calendar year basis.
^{/19} Percent of participants who successfully completed all requirements of the aftercare portion of the RSAT program.	2020, 2021, 2022, 2023	FY	Other	Going forward, BJA will report the remaining measures on a fiscal year basis rather than on a calendar year basis.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Decision Unit		BJA (Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program [COSSAP])			Appropriation		State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance			
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020		FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2022
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target
Performance Measure	Percent of individuals that received substance abuse treatment services who do not experience a subsequent overdose within the 6 months following their referral into the program ^{/20}	N/A	N/A	N/A	6%	90%	92%	90%	90%	90%

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
^{/20} Percent of individuals that received substance abuse treatment services who do not experience a subsequent overdose within the 6 months following their referral into the program	2020	FY	Other.	The FY 2020 percentage is likely an undercount, because grantees indicated that it is difficult to track former participants.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Decision Unit		BJA (Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program)			Appropriation		State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance			
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020		FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target
Performance Measure	Percent of participants who were tested that did not test positive for the presence of alcohol or illicit substances during the reporting period ^{/21}	N/A	N/A	N/A	74%	76%	54%	76%	76%	76%

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
^{/21} Percent of participants who were tested that did not test positive for the presence of alcohol or illicit substances during the reporting period.	2020	FY	Missed target	BJA missed the target by 22 percentage points (54% actual versus the target of 76%). BJA encourages grantees to target resources to a high risk/high needs population that may be more likely to test positive for illegal substances while participating in the program. The target goal of 76% is still appropriate given the types of programs funded.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE											
Decision Unit		OJJDP (Drug Court Program)				Appropriation		State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance			
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		CY 2016	CY 2017	CY 2018	CY 2019	CY 2020		CY 2021	CY 2022	CY 2023	
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target	
Performance Measure	Percent of participants successfully completing program requirements (e.g. Graduation Rate) ^{/22}	52%	50%	45%	TBD	50%	TBD	52%	52%	52%	

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
^{/22} Percent of participants successfully completing program requirements (e.g., Graduation Rate for the Drug Court Program)	2019, 2020	CY	Data unavailable.	TBD: Data not yet available until June 2021.

D. Juvenile Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Juvenile Justice Programs</i>	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2020 Enacted	0	0	\$320,000
2021 Enacted	0	0	346,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	0
2022 Current Services	0	0	346,000
2022 Program Increases	0	0	450,000
2022 Program Offsets	0	0	0
2022 Request	0	0	\$796,000

1. Account Description

In FY 2022, the President’s Budget requests \$796.0 million in discretionary funding for the Juvenile Justice Programs account. The FY 2022 discretionary request for this account is \$450.0 million above the FY 2021 Enacted level.

This account supports programs that help state, local, and tribal governments, as well as non-profit and community organizations, implement effective juvenile crime and delinquency prevention programs, and assist children victimized by crime and abuse. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) programs also promote efforts to improve the functioning of the juvenile justice system and ensure fair and equitable treatment for all juveniles in contact with the justice system.

Key programs funded under this appropriation account include:

- **Part B Formula Grants**

Purpose: Support state and local programs designed increase prevention and intervention programs for youth, ensure appropriate accountability for delinquent behavior, and improve the juvenile justice system. This program also supports state and local compliance with the core requirements of the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP), as amended.

Description: This program awards formula grants to states, which then issue awards and subawards to agencies and organizations at the local and tribal levels. Grantees may use these funds to improve and increase their implementation of evidence-based prevention and intervention programs for juvenile justice system involved youth. Funding also supports comprehensive resources and training and technical assistance to assist in planning, operating, and assessing the effectiveness of state’s delinquency prevention, intervention, and juvenile justice system improvement efforts.

- Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program**

Purpose: Assists state, local and tribal governments in assessing and improving legal representation services for juveniles involved in the justice system.

Description: This program provides funding and other resources to: 1) help states, localities, and tribes develop effective, well-resourced model juvenile defense delivery systems with standards of practice and policies for their effective management; and 2) provide cost effective and innovative training for the Juvenile Defense Bar, including court-appointed counsel, particularly in rural, remote, and underserved areas.
- Victims of Child Abuse Act (VOCAA) – Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program**

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

Description: This program provides training and technical assistance to build strong multidisciplinary teams of highly qualified professionals involved in the prevention, intervention, prosecution, and investigation systems that respond to and help heal victims of child abuse. It also supports the development of Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs), multidisciplinary teams, and state chapters to strengthen the criminal justice system's response to child abuse and neglect. It provides funding to local CACs through subawards.
- Delinquency Prevention Program**

Purpose: Reduce the likelihood that youth will commit serious and violent offenses as adults, thus reducing potential victimization and the burden of crime on society.

Description: This program provides funding for a variety of programs aimed at preventing youth at risk of becoming delinquent from entering the juvenile justice system; and intervening with first-time and non-serious justice-involved youth to keep them from further contact with the juvenile justice system.
- Missing and Exploited Children (MEC) Program**

Purpose: Support and enhance the response to missing children and their families.

Description: This program supports the infrastructure for national efforts to prevent and respond to the abduction and exploitation of America's children. The MEC program supports the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force Program, National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), and the AMBER Alert Program.
- Youth Mentoring Program**

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

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

2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE						
Appropriation: Juvenile Justice Programs						
		Target	Actual	Projected	Changes	Requested (Total)
TYPE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2020	FY 2020	FY 2021	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2022 Program Changes	FY 2022 Request
Performance Measure:	Percent of children recovered within 72 hours of an issuance of an AMBER Alert	92%	97%	92%	0	92%

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE											
Decision Unit		OJJDP (Juvenile Justice Programs)				Appropriation					Juvenile Justice Programs
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		CY 2016	CY 2017	CY 2018	CY 2019	CY 2020		FY 2021	CY 2022	CY 2023	
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target	
Performance Measure	Percent of youth who offend and reoffend ^{1,2}	8%	12%	3%	9%	15%	TBD	15%	15%	TBD	
Performance Measure	Percent of states and territories that are determined to be in compliance with the four Core Requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDA) ³	84%	91%	N/A	79%	90%	75%	90%	90%	90%	
Performance Measure	Percent of youth who exhibit a desired change in the targeted behavior ¹	64%	60%	67%	72%	73%	TBD	73%	73%	TBD	
Performance Measure	Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs ¹	64%	70%	65%	38%	60%	TBD	60%	60%	TBD	
Performance Measure	Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs ¹	63%	65%	68%	40%	58%	TBD	58%	58%	TBD	
Performance Measure	Percent of children recovered within 72 hours of an issuance of an AMBER Alert	95%	96%	95%	92%	92%	97%	92%	92%	92%	
Performance Measure	Number of forensic exams completed	77,171	84,794	84,948	85,783	55,000	86,241	55,000	55,000	55,000	

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
¹ Percent of youth who offend and reoffend	2020	CY	Data unavailable	TBD: Data not yet available due to reporting schedules.
Percent of youth who exhibit a desired change in the targeted behavior				
Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs				
Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs				

² Percent of youth who offend and reoffend	2023	CY	Unavailable targets.	TBD: Target not available; the actuals are needed first to formulate the estimates.
³ Percent of states and territories that are determined to be in compliance with the four Core Requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP Act)	2020	CY	Missed target.	OJJDP missed the target by 15 percentage points (75% actual versus the 90% target). The reauthorization of the JJDP Act in 2018 resulted in additional requirements and less agency discretion which has made it harder for states and territories to comply.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Decision Unit		OJJDP (Tribal Youth Programs)			Appropriation		Juvenile Justice Programs			
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		CY 2016	CY 2017	CY 2018	CY 2019	CY 2020		CY 2021	CY 2022	CY 2023
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target
Performance Measure	Percent of tribal youth participating in federally-funded, tribally-controlled programs who demonstrate improved outcomes (i.e., change in targeted behaviors) ^{4,5}	73%	81%	72%	TBD	75%	TBD	75%	75%	TBD
Performance Measure	Percent of tribal youth participating in federally-funded, tribally-controlled programs who offend ^{4,5}	12%	8%	10%	TBD	7%	TBD	TBD	7%	TBD
Performance Measure	Percent of program youth who exhibit a desired change in targeted behavior (substance abuse) during the reporting period ^{4,5}	91%	93%	65%	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
⁴ Percent of tribal youth participating in federally-funded, tribally-controlled programs who demonstrate improved outcomes (i.e., change in targeted behaviors) Percent of tribal youth participating in federally-funded, tribally-controlled programs who offend Percent of program youth who exhibit a desired change in targeted behavior (substance abuse) during the reporting period	2019	CY	Data not available	TBD: Data not yet available
⁵ Percent of tribal youth participating in federally-funded, tribally-controlled programs who demonstrate improved outcomes (i.e., change in targeted behaviors) Percent of tribal youth participating in federally-funded, tribally-controlled programs who offend Percent of program youth who exhibit a desired change in targeted behavior (substance abuse) during the reporting period	2023	CY	Targets not available	TBD: Target not available; the actuals are needed first to formulate the estimates.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Decision Unit	OJJDP (Tribal Healing-to-Wellness Court)				Appropriation	Juvenile Justice Programs				
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		CY 2016	CY 2017	CY 2018	CY 2019	CY 2020		CY 2021	CY 2022	CY 2023
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target
Performance Measure	Overall graduation rate of tribal healing-to wellness court/tribal drug court participants ⁶	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	40%	TBD	41%	TBD	TBD

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
⁶ Overall graduation rate of tribal healing-to wellness court/tribal drug court participants	2019	CY	Data not available	N/A: This new measure was implemented in FY 2019. No prior year data are available.
	2020			TBD: Data not yet available based on reporting cycles.

E. Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program</i>	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2020 Enacted	0	0	\$141,800
2021 Enacted	0	0	143,800
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	0
2022 Current Services	0	0	143,800
2022 Program Increases	0	0	83,000
2022 Program Offsets	0	0	0
2022 Request	0	0	\$226,000

1. Account Description

In FY 2022, the President's Budget requests \$226.0 million for the Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) appropriation account (both mandatory and discretionary), which is \$83.0 million above the FY 2021 Enacted level. This program provides benefits to the families and other survivors of public safety officers killed or fatally injured in the line of duty, as well as to public safety officers permanently disabled in the line of duty.

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

The key programs included under this appropriation account are:

- **PSOB Death Benefits**, a one-time financial benefit to survivors of public safety officers whose deaths resulted from injuries sustained in the line of duty, which is funded by a mandatory appropriation. In FY 2021, the PSOB death benefit is \$370,376.
- **PSOB Disability Benefits**, a one-time financial benefit to public safety officers permanently and totally disabled by catastrophic injuries sustained in the line of duty, which is funded through discretionary appropriations. In FY 2021, the PSOB disability benefit is \$370,376.
- **PSOB Education Benefits**, which provide financial support for higher education expenses (such as tuition and fees, books, supplies, and room and board) to the eligible spouses and children of public safety officers killed or permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty, which is funded through discretionary appropriations. In FY 2021, the PSOB education benefit is up to \$1,265 per month.

2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE						
Appropriation: Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB- Mandatory, Education, and Disability)						
TYPE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Target	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2021 Program Changes	FY 2022 Request
Performance Measure	Number of claims processed (BJA) ^{/1}	N/A	282	TBD	0	TBD

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
^{/1} Number of claims processed	2020, 2021, 2022	FY	Targets unavailable.	OJP is unable to estimate the expected number of public safety claims to be processed each year.

F. Crime Victims Fund

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Crime Victims Fund</i>	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2020 Enacted	0	0	\$2,641,000
2021 Enacted	0	0	2,015,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	0
2022 Current Services	0	0	2,015,000
2022 Program Increases	0	0	635,000
2022 Program Offsets	0	0	0
2022 Request	0	0	\$2,650,000

1. Account Description

In FY 2022, the President’s Budget requests \$2.65 billion for the Crime Victims Fund (CVF), which is \$635.0 million above the FY 2021 Enacted level. The CVF is financed by collections of fines and penalties stemming from federal crimes, not tax dollars. Most of the account’s resources are the result of large corporate cases rather than individual offenses.

Of the \$2.65 billion total:

- \$435.0 million will be provided to the Office on Violence Against Women;
- up to \$132.5 million will be for Tribal victims’ assistance grants;
- \$50.0 million will be for a new Victim Advocate Program; and
- \$10.0 million will be provided to the Office of the Inspector General.

The Fund provides a stable and reliable funding source for programs serving victims of crime through formula grants to states, training and technical assistance to victims’ services organizations, and competitive, non-formula awards that support new and innovative victims’ services programs.

Funding would be distributed in accordance with the statutory distribution formula (authorized by the Victims of Crime Act of 1984, as amended):

- Improving Services for Victims of Crime in the Federal Criminal Justice System (Statutory set-aside). Program funds support:
 - Victim assistance personnel through the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys;
 - Victim specialists via the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to provide direct assistance to victims of federal crime; and
 - The Nationwide Automated Victim Information and Notification System (VNS) for investigative, prosecutorial, and corrections components to meet victim notification requirements. The VNS is jointly administered by the Executive Office for

U.S. Attorneys, the Bureau of Prisons, FBI, U.S. Postal Inspection Service, and DOJ's Criminal Division.

- Improving the Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Cases – *Children's Justice and Assistance Act Programs in Indian Country (Statutory set-aside)*. The program provides support to tribal communities to improve the investigation, prosecution, and overall handling of child sexual and physical abuse in a manner that increases support for and lessens trauma to the victim. The program funds activities such as:
 - Revising tribal codes to address child sexual abuse;
 - Providing child advocacy services for children involved in court proceedings;
 - Developing protocols and procedures for reporting, investigating, and prosecuting child abuse cases;
 - Enhancing case management and treatment services;
 - Offering specialized training for prosecutors, judges, investigators, victim advocates, multidisciplinary or child protection teams, and other professionals who handle severe child physical and sexual abuse cases; and
 - Developing procedures for establishing and managing child-centered interview rooms.

Up to \$27.0 million to be used annually to improve the investigation, handling, and prosecution of child abuse cases. Funding would be available to both the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (which receives up to \$17.0 million for state efforts), and OVC (which receives up to \$10.0 million for tribal efforts).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Victim Advocate Program: \$50.0 million for program to provide grants to localities to train, hire, and support the professional development of victim advocates.

- Tribal Set-Aside: Up to \$132.5 million will be set-aside for grants and assistance to tribes to improve services and justice for victims of crime.
- Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve Fund (*Statutory special fund*): The Director of OVC is authorized to set aside up to \$50.0 million in the Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve to meet the immediate and longer-term needs of terrorism and mass violence victims by providing: 1) supplemental grants to states for victim compensation; 2) supplemental grants to states for victim assistance; and 3) direct reimbursement and assistance to victims of terrorism occurring abroad. The Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve Fund is in addition to the \$2.65 billion in CVF funding provided under the annual mandatory appropriation for crime victims programs.
- Child Pornography Victims Reserve (*Statutory special fund*): This CVF reserve fund was authorized by the Amy, Vicky, and Andy Child Pornography Victim Assistance Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-299), which became law in December 2018. Under the provisions of this act, the Director of OVC is authorized to set aside up to \$10.0 million in balances from the CVF to support the Child Pornography Victims Reserve. The Reserve will award defined restitution payments of \$35,000 (adjusted annually for inflation) to qualifying victims of child pornography offenses as defined in the Act.

Funding for the Child Pornography Reserve Fund is available in addition to the \$2.65 billion in CVF funding provided under the annual mandatory appropriation for crime victims programs. Special financial assessments authorized by the Amy, Vicky, and Andy Child Pornography Victim Assistance Act against defendants convicted of child pornography offenses will also be deposited in the Child Pornography Victims Reserve to fund restitution payments.

2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE						
Appropriation: Crime Victims Fund						
		Target	Actual	Projected	Changes	Requested (Total)
TYPE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2020	FY 2020	FY 2021	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2022 Program Changes	FY 2022 Request
Performance Measure:	Number of victims of a violent crime that receive services through the Victim Assistance program ¹	5M	7,574,831	5M	0	5.5M

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
¹ Number of victims of a violent crime that receive services through the Victim Assistance program	2022	FY	Revised target	The FY 2022 target was adjusted from 5M to 5.5M based on the current upward trend in services which are a result of the increase in Crime Victim Funds funding.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Decision Unit	OVC (Crime Victims Fund Program)	Appropriation					Crime Victims Fund			
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020		FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
		Actual	Actual	Actual		Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target
Performance Measure	Number of victims served by EOUSA/FBI ^{3,4}	N/A	NA	N/A	514,178	35,000	763,456	35,000	600,000	600,000
Performance Measure	Number of Victim Notification System notifications made ⁵	N/A	16.9M	14.1M	12M	15M	14.6M	15M	15M	15M
Performance Measure	Number of victims served through tribal and other non-formula programs ^{6,7}	N/A	NA	39,089	14,739	35,000	56,743	35,000	35,000	35,000
Performance Measure	Percent of programs utilizing evidence-based practices in their work	N/A	22%	43%	34%	20%	29%	35%	35%	35%
Performance Measure	Amount of Crime Victims Compensation Program compensation dollars paid	N/A	\$333M	\$412M	\$400M	\$325M	\$361M	\$325M	\$350M	\$350M
Performance Measure	Number of Crime Victims Compensation Program claims paid ⁸	N/A	227,815	246,623	235,314	225,000	217,737	225,000	225,000	225,000

Performance Measure	Number of victims of a violent crime that receive services through the Victim Assistance program	N/A	5,090,479	5,836,452	6,578,459	5M	7,574,831	5M	5.5M	5.5M
Performance Measure	Percent of all victim service organizations at least partially funded through Victim Assistance ⁹	N/A	NA	55%	55%	20%	59%	50%	50%	50%
Performance Measure	Percent of sub-awards using Victim Assistance funding for new or expanded programs ¹⁰	N/A	26%	30%	27%	25%	22%	25%	25%	25%
Performance Measure	Number of victims provided with emergency services or compensation	N/A	NA	0	9,412	5,000	13,460	5,000	5,000	5,000

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnotes	Footnote Comments
³ Number of victims served by EOUSA/FBI	2019	FY	Updated actuals	FY 2019 EOUSA actuals were updated. FBI data is not available.
⁴ Number of victims served by EOUSA/FBI	2022	FY	Revised target	Target adjusted from 35,000 to 600,000 based on updated FY 2019 data and an upward trend in victims served.
⁵ Number of Victim Notification System notifications made	2020	FY	Missed target	The target was missed (14.6M actual versus the 15M target) because of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the victim service field.
⁶ Number of victims served through tribal and other non-formula programs	2020	FY	Other	The human trafficking data included in this total covers June 2019 to June 2020. The data collection cycle for these particular programs do not align with the fiscal year calendar.
⁷ Number of victims served through tribal and other non-formula programs	2022	FY	Revised target	The FY 2022 target was adjusted from 28,000 to 35,000 based on the current upward trend in services which are a result of the increase in Crime Victim Funds funding.
⁸ Number of Crime Victims Compensation Program claims paid	2020	FY	Missed target	The target was missed (217,737 actual claims versus the 225,000 target) because of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the victim service field.
⁹ Percent of all victim service organizations at least partially funded through Victim Assistance	2022	FY	Revised target	The FY 2022 target was adjusted from 40% to 50% based on the current upward trend in services which are a result of the increase in Crime Victim Funds funding.
¹⁰ Percent of sub-awards using Victim Assistance funding for new or expanded programs	2020	FY	Missed target	The target was missed by three percentage points (25% target versus 22% actual) because of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the victim service field.

G. Domestic Victims of Trafficking Fund (Mandatory)

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Domestic Victims of Trafficking Fund</i>	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2020 Enacted	0	0	\$6,000
2021 Enacted	0	0	6,500
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	0
2022 Current Services	0	0	6,500
2022 Program Increases	0	0	0
2022 Program Offsets	0	0	-500
2022 Request	0	0	\$6,000

1. Account Description

In FY 2022, the President's Budget requests \$6.0 million for the mandatory Domestic Victims of Trafficking Fund (DVTF), which is \$500,000 below the FY 2021 Enacted level. This fund is financed by collections of assessments against defendants convicted of trafficking-related offenses under federal law and an annual \$5.0 million funding transfer from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

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

2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE						
Appropriation: Domestic Victims of Trafficking Fund						
		Target	Actual	Projected	Changes	Requested (Total)
TYPE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2020	FY 2020	FY 2021	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2020 Program Changes	FY 2022 Request
Performance Measure:	Number of programs and activities developed or enhanced to improve outcomes for child and youth victims of sex and labor trafficking ²	10	84	25	0	50

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
² Number of programs and activities developed or enhanced to improve outcomes for child and youth victims of sex and labor trafficking	2022	FY	Revised target	The FY 2022 target was adjusted from 25 to 50 based on the current upward trend in services which are a result of the increase in Crime Victim Funds funding.

V. Program Increases by Item

Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Byrne Justice Assistance Grants
Budget Decision Unit(s):	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)
Program Increase:	Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: +\$29,500,000

Description of Item

In FY 2022, the President's Budget requests \$513.5 million for the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) program, an increase of \$29.5 million over the FY 2021 Enacted level. The funding request will support JAG formula awards to state, local, and tribal governments; establish a new Racial Profiling and De-escalation Training Program; and increase funding for the Capital Case Litigation Initiative.

The Byrne JAG program provides multipurpose formula grants to states, units of local government, and federally recognized Indian tribes to improve the functioning of their respective criminal justice systems. The awards support a wide range of criminal justice and public safety initiatives, including:

- Law enforcement.
- Prosecution and courts.
- Crime prevention and education.
- Corrections and community corrections.
- Drug treatment and enforcement.
- Program planning, evaluation, and technology.
- Crime victim and witness programs.
- Mental health programs and related law enforcement and corrections programs, including behavioral programs and crisis intervention teams.

Justification

Training on Racial Profiling, De-escalation, and Duty to Intervene Program (\$20.0 million)

Calls for policing reforms continue to grow with an emphasis on protecting the sanctity of life and eliminating systemic biases (implicit or otherwise). Racial profiling and related bias are particularly pernicious as they deprive communities of color basic Constitutional protections and erode confidence in policing – an essential cornerstone for crime reduction and safe communities. This new program will provide training to state, local, and tribal law enforcement

agencies to support policies and practices that are free of racial bias, promote de-escalation strategies as means of reducing injuries and deaths during police encounters, and encourage officers to intervene in situations in an individual's safety or legal rights may be endangered during encounters with law enforcement personnel.

The absence of shared national standards for policing is widely viewed as a major impediment to addressing the current crisis in law enforcement. The proposed training program will provide a federal resource for state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies as they seek to reevaluate and update policies and practices in response to demands for new thinking around public safety and greater accountability of law enforcement. Funds will be used for the following purposes:

- Develop and deliver evidence-based training to law enforcement officers focused on strategies to identify and mitigate racial bias among officers, implicit or otherwise (web-based and in-person learning),
- Develop and deliver evidence-based training to law enforcement officers focused on de-escalation strategies as a means to reduce injuries during police encounters (web-based and in-person learning) and their duty to intervene to protect individual safety and legal rights, and
- Provide grant funding to state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies interested in modernizing use-of-force training programs to incorporate an emphasis on de-escalation strategies and protecting life above all else.

Capital Case Litigation Initiative (CCLI) (\$12.0 million in total, a \$5.0 million increase over FY 2021 Enacted)

The CCLI funding increase will support training and technical assistance to improve the overall quality of legal proceeding in capital criminal cases and support the Wrongful Conviction Review (WCR) program. Legal activities surrounding trials for capital offenses and the review of convictions in capital cases require specialized expertise and knowledge. The WCR program provides site-based awards to support projects for wrongful conviction review. BJA supports these sites and the legal field with training and technical assistance.

Impact on Performance

The request will provide additional funds to states and units of local governments via the formula grant program and address emerging criminal justice needs in the areas of police reform and capital case litigation.

Funding

1. **Base Funding**

FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$547,210	0	0	0	\$484,000	0	0	0	\$484,000

2. **Personnel Increase Cost Summary** – N/A

3. **Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary**

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2022 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Total Non-Personnel	\$29,500			N/A	N/A

4. **Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations** – N/A

5. **Total Request for this Item**

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$484,000	\$484,000	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$29,500	\$29,500	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$513,500	\$513,500	N/A	N/A

Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Community Violence Intervention
Budget Decision Unit(s):	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance and Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)
Program Increase:	Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: +\$100,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2022, the President's Budget requests an increase of \$100.0 million for a new Community Violence Intervention initiative. Of this amount, \$90.0 million will be administered by BJA and \$10.0 million will be administered by OJJDP. Funding administered by OJJDP will be dedicated to youth-focused community violence intervention activities. The Budget also incorporates the American Jobs Plan CVI proposal by requesting \$2.5 billion in mandatory funding to provide long-term support for the CVI initiative from FY 2023 through FY 2029. This request will complement a similar investment in the Department of Health and Human Services for a government-wide total of \$5 billion from FYs 2023-2029.

This program will provide funds to jurisdictions to plan, develop, implement, and expand community violence intervention programs. Community-based violence intervention programs apply a localized approach to violence reduction. These programs use community engagement and strategic services to target individuals at high-risk for violent behavior.

Justification

This program will support localized and data-driven efforts to interrupt and prevent violence through community engagement, trust building, and fair and impartial practices. Violence interrupter programs are the core of non-law enforcement street outreach strategies. Street outreach programs use conflict mediation and violence interruption strategies to prevent violence from escalating. Violence interrupter programs often involve a multidisciplinary approach that targets individuals likely to engage in gun violence. To be effective, violence interrupters are often from the community, are credible and informed and are able to intervene and prevent escalations.

Hospital-based intervention programs are multidisciplinary programs that identify patients at risk of repeat violent injury and link them with hospital-based and community-based resources aimed at addressing underlying risk factors for violence. Often using violence interrupters from the community, hospital-based intervention programs work with patients immediately after a violent injury to prevent retaliatory or subsequent violence. Programs provide patients with community-

based services that offer mentoring, follow-up assistance, substance abuse treatment or mental health treatment, and long-term care management.

OJJDP will address juvenile crime through the development and expansion of community-based violence intervention strategies. Resources that target known risk factors for juvenile delinquency and simultaneously promote the expansion of protective factors for at-risk youth can result in successful outcomes (i.e., reduced crime, productive engagement in society). Interested jurisdictions will use a multidisciplinary approach led by key community stakeholders to develop new and/or expand existing strategies that focus on serious and chronic justice-involved youth (as described above), as well as secondary prevention efforts that provide services directed toward youth who have already displayed early signs of problem behavior and are at high-risk for violent crime. These project sites will also have access to training and technical assistance that are based on the foundation of successful community-based violence intervention programs.

Impact on Performance

Research has identified six “elements of effectiveness” shared by the most impactful interventions, including: maintaining a specific focus on those most at risk for violence; proactive efforts to prevent violence before it occurs whenever possible; increasing the perceived and actual legitimacy of strategies and institutions through public awareness of proposed strategies; careful attention to program implementation and fidelity; a well-defined and understood theory of change; and active engagement and partnership with critical stakeholders.

The Community Violence Intervention initiative will enable jurisdictions to improve public safety.

Funding

1. **Base Funding**

FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0

2. **Personnel Increase Cost Summary** – N/A

3. **Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary**

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2022 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Total Non-Personnel	\$100,000			N/A	N/A

4. **Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations** – N/A

5. **Total Request for this Item**

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non- Personnel	Total	FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000	N/A	N/A

Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Drug Court Program
Budget Decision Unit(s):	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)
Program Increase:	Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: +\$12,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2022, the President’s Budget requests \$95.0 million for the Drug Court Program, an increase of \$12.0 million over the FY 2021 Enacted level. This program assists state, local, and tribal jurisdictions in developing and implementing drug courts that effectively integrate evidence-based substance abuse treatment, mandatory random drug testing, equitable sanctions and incentives, and transitional services in judicially supervised court settings to reduce recidivism, substance abuse, and prevent overdoses. These programs offer community-based options that effectively address underlying substance use disorder and co-occurring disorder needs that put individuals at high risk for relapse and recidivism.

The request will support site-based awards to support the development, expansion, and enhancement of adult, juvenile, and family drug court programs at the state, local, and tribal levels. In addition, the funding will support expanded drug courts-related research and evaluation activities as well as training and technical assistance for drug courts personnel.

Justification

Drug courts are evidence-based and effective, with an established body of research to support this criminal justice intervention in use today.² These programs have played a critical role in addressing the needs of courts by: adapting practices during the pandemic and enhancing access to treatment; responding to the opioid epidemic and the rise in stimulant use; and supporting recovery support services. In recent years, this has included ensuring assessment and capacity building to implement the model with fidelity, to build tools to assess equity and inclusion for selection and services, and to develop enhancements such as supporting innovations like the [Buffalo Opioid Intervention Court \(OIC\)](#) model.

There are over 4,000 drug courts in the United States.³ BJA currently supports over 350 active drug court programs in 48 states and territories.⁴ Drug court programs are continuing to evolve to

² [Essential Readings | National Drug Court Resource Center \(ndcrc.org\)](#) and [Overview of Drug Courts | National Institute of Justice \(ojp.gov\)](#)

³ https://ndcrc.org/wp-content/NDCRC_Court_Map/

⁴ <https://ndcrc.org/funding-maps/>

meet the changing needs of the communities they serve; in addition to supporting the OIC model mentioned above, BJA and OJJDP are providing expanded support for partnerships between drug courts and law enforcement personnel and supporting their efforts to address the challenges of operating during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Drug courts throughout the country are leading justice system efforts to enhance the management of high risk, high needs persons in the criminal justice system. In particular, drug courts have led the way in offering solutions for poly-drug users and to combat the use of stimulants and opioids, while preventing overdose. The requested increase would help OJP support programs that improve the timelines for assessment and referral to treatment, enhance access to medication-assisted treatment, and respond to the threats posed by new synthetic drugs. This work will build on existing initiatives such as the Office of National Drug Control Policy's equity and inclusion tool and the Racial and Ethnic Disparities [\(RED\) Program Assessment Tool](#) for drug courts, developed with drug court funds. BJA will continue working to ensure that it prioritizes access to services in underserved communities including tribal and rural communities and areas of high poverty and economically distressed communities.

These funds will also assist efforts to address emerging and critical issues for the success and sustainability of drug courts. Due to the effects of COVID-19, drug courts across the United States have struggled to remain operational. This request will support current efforts to develop and sustain strategies to effectively manage drug court operations. Areas for focus include: assessing target population and programming; drug testing strategies; access to treatment; supervision and support for recovery using virtual tools; expanded tools to use as sanctions and incentives (including reduced use of jail-based sanctions). This will include both additional drug court awards to enhance drug court programs and the development of state strategies to address these needs while expanding identification and sharing of promising and effective practices.

Impact on Performance

The program increase will allow BJA and OJJDP to increase assistance to states, local jurisdictions, and tribes. This is expected to expand capacity and promote improved practices in a number of areas for adult drug courts including: use of validated risk assessment, access to medically assisted treatment and other evidence-based practices, random drug testing, broad participation from partners and clear roles through defined policies and procedures and successful completion is incentivized. The performance impact for juvenile drug treatment courts will include an increase in the use of juvenile drug treatment courts to prevent youth substance use, decrease rates of relapse, and decrease the number of youths becoming further involved in the juvenile justice system.

Funding

1. **Base Funding**

FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$80,000	0	0	0	\$83,000	0	0	0	\$83,000

2. **Personnel Increase Cost Summary** – N/A

3. **Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary**

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2022 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Total Non-Personnel	\$12,000			N/A	N/A

4. **Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations** – N/A

5. **Total Request for this Item**

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$83,000	\$83,000	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$12,000	\$12,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$95,000	\$95,000	N/A	N/A

Program Increases by Item

Item Name: **Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance**

Budget Decision Unit(s): State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

Organizational Program: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

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

Description of Item

In FY 2022, the President's Budget requests a total of \$10.0 million for the Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance (EFLEA) program. This program provides 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.

This funding request will provide OJP with the resources to address emergency funding requests from state, local, and tribal law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in FY 2022 and future years.

Justification

The EFLEA program was created in 1984 to improve coordination of the Federal Government's response to requests for emergency assistance in responding to natural and man-made public safety threats. BJA made 13 emergency assistance awards between 2012 and 2018 and 7 awards between 2019 and 2020. These awards assisted state and local authorities in responding to a variety of public safety threats, ranging from mass shootings to widespread civil unrest to restoring order after natural disasters such as hurricanes. There is a demonstrated need for emergency assistance funding for state and local governments.

Impact on Performance

This increase will provide resources to meet the increased demand from state and local authorities to respond to law enforcement emergencies. The funds will be awarded to (and through) a state government for the purpose of providing an adequate response to an uncommon situation that requires law enforcement, which is or threatens to become of serious or epidemic proportions, and with respect to which state and local resources are inadequate to protect the lives and property of citizens, or to enforce criminal law.

Funding

1. **Base Funding**

FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0

2. **Personnel Increase Cost Summary** – N/A

3. **Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary**

This funding will support grants to (and through) a state government for the purpose of providing an adequate response to an uncommon situation that requires law enforcement, which is or threatens to become of serious or epidemic proportions, and with respect to which state and local resources are inadequate to protect the lives and property of citizens, or to enforce criminal law.

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2022 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Total Non-Personnel	\$10,000			N/A	N/A

4. **Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations** – N/A

5. **Total Request for this Item**

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000	N/A	N/A

Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Gun Buyback and Relinquishment Program
Budget Decision Unit(s):	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)
Program Increase:	Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: +\$10,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2022, the President’s Budget requests \$10.0 million for the Gun Buyback and Relinquishment Program. This pilot program would support two important approaches designed to help end our nation’s gun violence epidemic. The program would promote the adoption and use of gun buyback programs for assault-style weapons and promote firearm relinquishment programs.

The request will support awards to state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies to develop and/or expand their programs regarding gun buyback programs, with an emphasis on buying back assault-style weapons and high-capacity magazines in order to reduce the number of assault-style weapons in circulation. In addition, funding would be allocated to provide national training and technical assistance (TTA). The TTA provider would develop model policies and other resources to promote, support, and enhance effective firearm relinquishment programs with an emphasis of removing firearms from individuals newly prohibited from possessing them.

Justification

The ease of access to firearms is a major contributing factor that fuels a national gun violence epidemic. Assault-style weapons with high capacity magazines are often used in mass shootings and other acts of violence. These types of firearms are essentially ‘weapons of war’ and should have no place in daily American culture. Even so, many Americans have lawfully purchased these weapons and they circulate widely. The gun buyback pilot program could prove to be an effective approach to remove tens of thousands of assault-style weapons from circulation.

There are various existing federal and state laws designed to ensure that persons with a history of dangerous or irresponsible behavior do not have access to firearms. While such laws help prevent dangerous people from accessing guns, firearm relinquishment laws help prevent people who already own guns from retaining them. For example, gun owners convicted of a violent crime are legally prohibited from possessing firearms. Many states rely largely on voluntary systems instead of proactively ensuring that people relinquish their weapons once they are prohibited from owning them. There is a national need to support states and other units of government to develop effective firearm relinquishment programs to prevent people who already own guns from keeping them after they have been legally prohibited from doing so. The proposed national training and technical assistance program will fill that need by directly

supporting state and local development of effective firearm relinquishment strategies and programs.

Additionally, this program seeks to connect those states relying on voluntary systems with additional resources to improve and maintain capacity of their programs, while also offering a pathway to evaluate the efficacy of those strategies in reducing violent crime in consideration of a potential expansion of those strategies in the future.

Impact on Performance

The request will incentivize establishment of voluntary gun buyback and relinquishment programs to reduce gun violence.

Funding

1. **Base Funding**

FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0

2. **Personnel Increase Cost Summary** – N/A

3. **Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary**

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2022 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Total Non-Personnel	\$10,000			N/A	N/A

4. **Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations** – N/A

5. **Total Request for this Item**

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000	N/A	N/A

Program Increases by Item

Item Name: **Incentivization Program for Red Flag and Gun Licensing Laws**

Budget Decision Unit(s): State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

Organizational Program: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

Program Increase: Positions: **0** FTE: **0** Dollars: **+\$40,000,000**

Description of Item

In FY 2022, the President’s Budget requests \$40.0 million for the new Incentivization Program for Red Flag and Gun Licensing Laws. This program will provide funding to states interested in establishing or refining laws requiring a license to legally own a firearm and “red flag laws” that would allow state courts to order temporary removal of firearms from persons who are a danger to themselves or others based on a petition from law enforcement officials, family members, educators, or health/mental health care providers.

Funding would be provided to states with existing risk-based firearms removal laws and to states interested in implementing new red flag laws and related legal procedures. Funding could also be used by states to explore adoption or revision of other gun licensing options that might be relevant to risk assessment or might otherwise affect desired violence reduction outcomes. In addition, training and technical assistance would be provided to evaluate and promote best practices.

Justification

Resources to support the establishment of red flag laws and other refinements to gun licensing approaches enacted at the state level are necessary in light of the unacceptable numbers of suicides, homicides, non-fatal shooting, and risky gun yielding events that are occurring across the country. Research suggests that risk-based firearm removal programs can be effective in the reduction of suicides. The efficacy and efficiency of red flag laws and other licensing approaches can be expanded by: (1) increasing the geographic scope of these efforts; (2) increasing hours of operation (e.g., from regular court hour to 24/7 coverages); (3) supporting efforts to publicize and train relevant stakeholder groups and reporters; and (4) developing improved evidence-based risk assessment methods.

Impact on Performance

This increase will assist in expanding the presence of “red flag laws” and gun licensing laws across the country; developing a greater body of evidence to systematically assess how these

laws can be effectively and fairly implemented; and developing a community of practice among affected professional stakeholders.

Funding

1. **Base Funding**

FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0

2. **Personnel Increase Cost Summary** – N/A

3. **Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary**

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2022 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Total Non-Personnel	\$40,000			N/A	N/A

4. **Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations** – N/A

5. **Total Request for this Item**

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$40,000	\$40,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$40,000	\$40,000	N/A	N/A

Program Increases by Item

Item Name: **Legal Representation for Immigrant Children and Families Pilot**

Budget Decision Unit(s): State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

Organizational Program: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

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

Description of Item

In FY 2022, the President's Budget requests \$15.0 million for the new Legal Representation for Immigrant Children and Families Pilot. This program will support the enhancement of legal representation of children and families who seek asylum and other forms of legal protection in the United States after entering at the borders, with a focus on areas where there is current or increasing needs. This will include engagement with the field to identify key partners, need, and best practices; the development of a competitive grant pilot program to support legal representation in the areas of greatest need; and national training and technical assistance for the grantees and those providing immigrant legal services.

The pilot program will support awards to provide legal representation to children and families in civil proceedings. In addition, grantees will be encouraged to coordinate with organizations offering other types of legal assistance or services to immigrants seeking asylum or other forms of legal protection. (For example, this may include attorneys handling pending criminal cases involving children or families seeking asylum or organizations providing other legal assistance related to housing, social services, crime victim service, or transition and support services for immigrants.)

Justification

This request will address a compelling need to ensure due process for children and families who seek asylum and who must navigate a complex legal system for processing of asylum claims. Many cannot afford counsel and most immigrants do not have legal counsel in their removal proceedings.

Impact on Performance

This program will promote civil rights by helping to ensure fair access to counsel.

Funding

1. **Base Funding**

FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0

2. **Personnel Increase Cost Summary** – N/A

3. **Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary**

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2022 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Total Non-Personnel	\$15,000			N/A	N/A

4. **Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations** – N/A

5. **Total Request for this Item**

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non- Personnel	Total	FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000	N/A	N/A

Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Public Defender Improvement Program
Budget Decision Unit(s):	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)
Program Increase:	Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: +\$25,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2022, the President's Budget requests \$25.0 million for the new Public Defender Improvement Program. The program will enhance efforts of public defenders to provide adequate legal representation, as guaranteed by the Constitution, and effective assistance of counsel assured under the Sixth Amendment. The program will include innovative and effective strategies to improve public defense.

Funds will provide site-based awards to state, local, and tribal public defender offices to enhance their ability to provide quality representation to indigent defendants. Key strategies include efforts to implement recommendations and strategic plans that state and local governments have or will complete to assess gaps and ensure accountability such as:

- support for public defense agency staff, compensation and oversight;
- public defense commissions or boards to oversee assignment of counsel;
- building and capacity and skills of defense counsel;
- ensuring processes to identify and prevent conflicts of interest in providing counsel;
- early appointment of and continuous representation by counsel;
- fair compensation of attorneys and provision for overhead and necessary case-related expenses;
- time sufficiency and workload limits; and
- data collection and oversight procedures to ensure compliance with ABA and other relevant standards.

In addition, funding will support training and technical assistance for public defender's offices to support these needs as well as data collection guidance, client-centered services, implicit bias training, and leadership development.

Justification

To create a fairer criminal justice system, it is important to ensure that individuals who cannot afford counsel have quality representation. Access to counsel should be available starting at the moment an individual appears before a judge. However, defenders' resources and support are often limited and difficult to access. There is currently no Federal funding available to support programming for state and local public defenders. Funding for tribal legal services under the Tribal Criminal Legal Assistance program is limited to 501c3 corporations.

This request will address issues across the country of defendants lacking access to quality advice and representation due to public defense caseloads and insufficient organizational structures to appropriately assign cases. While primarily a constitutional concern, this lack of access may contribute to overuse of jails in the pretrial phase, over-incarceration, reduced confidence in the justice system, and other inequities among defendants and victims.

Impact on Performance

This increase will assist OJP in promoting the fair and impartial administration of justice by assisting state, local, and tribal public defender offices in providing appropriate legal representation for defendants in criminal cases who are unable to pay for these services.

Funding

1. **Base Funding**

FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0

2. **Personnel Increase Cost Summary**

3. **Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary**

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2022 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Total Non-Personnel	\$25,000			N/A	N/A

4. **Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations** – N/A

5. **Total Request for this Item**

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non- Personnel	Total	FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$25,000	\$25,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$25,000	\$25,000	N/A	N/A

Program Increases by Item

Item Name: **Regional Sexual Assault Investigative Training Academies Program**

Budget Decision Unit(s): State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

Organizational Program: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

Program Increase: Positions: **0** FTE: **0** Dollars: **+\$20,000,000**

Description of Item

In FY 2022, the President's Budget requests \$20.0 million for the Regional Sexual Assault Investigative Training Academies Program. This new program will provide cutting-edge, evidence-based and trauma-informed training on investigating and prosecuting sexual assault for law enforcement, prosecutors, and victims' advocates across the United States.

Justification

In the United States, an estimated one in three women and one in six men are survivors of sexual violence, with a sexual offense occurring every 73 seconds. Three out of every four sexual assaults go unreported to the police, and even when they are reported, some are not prosecuted due to investigative and/or prosecutorial deficiencies. This not only discourages victims from reporting sexual assault, but also allows persons to go unpunished and to commit further crimes.

There are approximately 18,000 law enforcement agencies in the United States. Most of these agencies along with prosecutor offices lack adequate training required to successfully investigate and prosecute sexually motivated crimes. While BJA's Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI) offers a robust training and technical assistance program, it is primarily focused on cold cases and serving SAKI grantees and does not have the capacity to address the needs of every police agency and prosecutors' office across the country. This request will expand access to investigative training for law enforcement and prosecutors in units dedicated to sex crimes.

Impact on Performance

The request will allow BJA to support more criminal justice professionals across the country and improve investigations and prosecutions of sexual assault crimes. This funding will provide access to information on the neurobiology of trauma as well as cutting edge investigative strategies to move cases through the system to conviction and resolution in a victim-centered, trauma-informed manner.

Funding

1. **Base Funding**

FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0

2. **Personnel Increase Cost Summary** – N/A

3. **Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary**

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2022 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Total Non-Personnel	\$20,000			N/A	N/A

4. **Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations** – N/A

5. **Total Request for this Item**

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$20,000	\$20,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$20,000	\$20,000	N/A	N/A

Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI)
Budget Decision Unit(s):	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)
Program Increase:	Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: +\$52,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2022, the President's Budget requests \$100.0 million for the Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI), an increase of \$52.0 million over the FY 2021 Enacted level. This program assists state, local, and tribal jurisdictions in ensuring just resolution to sexual assault cases associated with sexual assault kits (SAKs) in law enforcement custody that have never been submitted to a crime laboratory for Combined DNA Index System (CODIS)-eligible DNA testing. Funding for this program also supports the SAKI Training and Technical Assistance Program, which provides direct assistance to support law enforcement with the investigation of future, new, active, and inactive cases in order to solve and reduce violent crimes.

The requested funding will:

- Increase awards to jurisdictions to address high volumes of SAKs and subsequent investigations and prosecutions.
- Support a holistic approach that encourages jurisdictions to implement sustainable changes in procedures and policies to ensure that unsubmitted kits do not accumulate in the future and that the overall response to sexually motivated crimes is enhanced to ensure timeliness and a victim-centered focus.
- Provide funding to support investigative and prosecutorial efforts that will allow jurisdictions to address the rape kit backlog, identify and link individuals who commit non-preferential violent serial offenses in an effort to combat and prevent future sexual assaults, solve additional violent crimes, and leverage the SAKI model to improve overall public safety.
- Expand the reach of the existing training and technical assistance program, which will assist additional criminal justice professionals as well as research, evaluate and promote best practices for all aspects of the criminal justice process for current and future sexual assault cases.

Justification

Since its launch in 2015, SAKI has helped improve the justice system's response to sexual assault. SAKI-funded programs have assisted in identifying and apprehending individuals who commit violent offenses and in reducing the number of unsubmitted sexual assault kits. More than 70 grantees have received SAKI funding over the last six years. As of September 2020, more than 132,000 sexual assault kits have been inventoried, over 73,000 kits have been sent for testing, and more than 62,000 kits have been tested to completion.

The impact of SAKI is demonstrated at the community level both in terms of getting dangerous individuals off the street and empowering victims to come forward. Approximately 50 percent of all DNA profiles uploaded from SAKI cases are resulting in CODIS hits and helping agencies prosecute crime. As of September 2020, there have been over 12,000 CODIS hits, with 1,549 CODIS hits to persons committing serial sex offenses and 5,800 CODIS hits to persons committing other serial violent offenses. The FY 2022 President's Budget proposes a major expansion of this program to build on its current achievements and expand its ability to help communities combat violent crimes and achieve justice for victims of these crimes.

Impact on Performance

This increase will allow for broader impact to the field, increasing community safety with greater identification and accountability of individuals who commit violent offenses, along with justice for victims. Further, the increase will allow BJA to assist more jurisdictions in reforming the manner in which they address violent sexual offenses, while also providing the freedom to move beyond kit testing to support sustained criminal investigations and prosecutions of the nation's most violent individuals.

Funding

1. Base Funding

FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$48,000	0	0	0	\$48,000	0	0	0	\$48,000

2. Personnel Increase Cost Summary – N/A

3. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2022 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Total Non-Personnel	\$52,000			N/A	N/A

4. Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations – N/A

5. Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$48,000	\$48,000	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$52,000	\$52,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000	N/A	N/A

Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Second Chance Act Program
Budget Decision Unit(s):	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)
Program Increase:	Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: +\$25,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2022, the President's Budget requests \$125.0 million for the Second Chance Act (SCA) Program, an increase of \$25.0 million over the FY 2021 Enacted level. This program assists communities in reducing recidivism and increasing public safety by helping individuals returning from prison, jail, or a juvenile correctional facility successfully reintegrate into the community. The SCA program provides grants to help state, local, and tribal adult and juvenile corrections and public safety agencies, as well as nongovernmental reentry service providers, to implement and improve reentry services, including housing, education and employment assistance, mentoring relationships, treatment for substance use and mental disorders, and family support.

The request will provide additional awards, training, and technical assistance to help state, local, and tribal governments further reduce criminal recidivism and improve other reentry-related outcomes.

Justification

At the end of 2019, nearly 2.2 million adults were incarcerated in federal and state prisons and local jails⁵; over 95 percent of these individuals will leave incarceration and return to the community.⁶ Reducing recidivism among this population is a cornerstone of a successful public safety strategy. A significant body of research indicates properly designed and implemented reentry programs can play an important part in reducing criminal recidivism and improving outcomes for those released from confinement. Participants in reentry services have a demonstrated increase in access to services as well as more positive trajectories over time for

⁵ Carson, E. Ann (2019), Prisoners in 2019, Bureau of Justice Statistics. <https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=7106> and Zeng, Zhen and Minton, Todd D. (2021), Jails Inmates in 2019, Bureau of Justice Statistics. <https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=7267>

⁶ Hughes, Timothy and James Wilson, Doris (2021, April 12) Reentry Trends in the U.S. Retrieved from <https://www.bjs.gov/content/reentry/reentry.cfm> (visited April 12, 2021)

housing independence and employment.⁷ Participants who receive correctional education also have lower recidivism rates and improved odds of obtaining employment after release.⁸

However, improving reentry programs is an ongoing challenge for many jurisdictions. Additional funding will enable OJP to maintain and build on progress made under the SCA Program by investing in additional awards and training and technical assistance to communities who are using grant funds to:

- improve recidivism reduction programming behind the walls;
- prepare youth and adults for release to the community;
- ensure the type and dosage of supervision matches individuals' risk and needs;
- connect people to treatment, housing, and employment to address criminogenic and human needs; and
- measure related performance and recidivism indicators.

OJP will also explore investments in new areas of reentry programming, such as:

- youth and adult diversion and community supervision;
- service continuums that begin in facilities and are accessible in communities upon release; and
- best practices related to information sharing and resource allocation.

Impact on Performance

This increase will continue to advance the field of reentry, and reduce the number of people who return to confinement after release.

⁷ Lindquist, C., Lattimore, P., Willison, J., Steffey, D., Stahl, M., Scaggs, S., Welsh-Loveman, J., & Eisenstat, J. (2018). *Cross-Site Evaluation of the Bureau of Justice Assistance FY 2011 Second Chance Act Adult Offender Reentry Demonstration Projects: Final Report*. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs. <https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/251703.pdf>.

⁸ Davis, L., Bozick, R., Steele, J., Saunders, J., & Miles, J. (2013). *Evaluating the Effectiveness of Correctional Education: A Meta-Analysis of Programs That Provide Education to Incarcerated Adults*. RAND Corporation. https://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RR266.html.

Funding

1. **Base Funding**

FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$90,000	0	0	0	\$100,000	0	0	0	\$100,000

2. **Personnel Increase Cost Summary** – N/A

3. **Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary**

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2022 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Total Non-Personnel	+\$25,000,000			N/A	N/A

4. **Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations** – N/A

5. **Total Request for this Item**

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$25,000	\$25,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$125,000	\$125,000	N/A	N/A

Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Study of Lethality Assessment Programs
Budget Decision Unit(s):	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	National Institute of Justice (NIJ))
Program Increase:	Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: +\$2,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2022, the President’s Budget requests an increase of \$2.0 million for the new Study of Lethality Assessment Programs (LAPs). LAPs are intended to prevent homicides and serious injuries resulting from domestic violence. These programs are a collaboration involving law enforcement, courts and service providers—such as health care providers, clergy members, and case workers—to identify victims of domestic violence who are at the highest risk of being seriously injured or killed by their intimate partners and immediately connecting them to service programs.

At the heart of a LAP is a standardized, evidence-based, lethality screening tool designed to identify victims at high risk of lethal violence or serious injury. This screening tool is administered to the victim by the law enforcement officers responding to domestic disturbances or suspected incidents of domestic abuse. The officers then warn high-risk victims of their danger and offer to place them in contact with social service providers.

Justification

There is only one existing study of a LAP that meets the stringent criteria to be included in *Crime Solutions*, the national clearinghouse for information on the effectiveness of criminal and juvenile justice programs and practices. *Crime Solutions* rates that LAP as only promising. This request will fund additional, rigorous research to develop further evidence regarding LAPs to begin to build the evidence-base needed to determine the efficacy of LAPs.

Impact on Performance

Funding a study of LAPs will provide for the further examination of intimate partner violence with the goal of developing evidence regarding the effectiveness of a widely-adopted practice to reduce deaths and injuries from intimate partner violence. In *Criminal Victimization 2019*, published September 14, 2020, the Bureau of Justice Statistics reports that there were nearly 2 million victims of domestic violence in 2019, of whom almost 700,000 were victims of intimate partner violence.

Using previous studies as a basis, the study will examine evidence produced from the following:

- **Evaluation:** Examine the effectiveness of the program in reducing intimate partner violence, increasing rates of emergency planning, and increasing help seeking by victims.
- **Validation:** Assess the predictive capability of the Lethality Screen tool.
- **Implementation fidelity:** Track how many high-risk women actually spoke to a service provider in accordance with the Lethality Assessment Program's protocol.
- **Satisfaction:** Assess victim satisfaction with the police response and the Lethality Assessment Program itself.

In addition to developing evidence regarding effectiveness of LAPs, NIJ expects that the LAP study will increase the number of related scholarly products produced by grantees. These products may take the form of one or more published, peer-reviewed, scientific journal articles, and/or law review journal articles, book chapter(s) or book(s) in the academic press, or similar scientific products.

Funding

1. **Base Funding**

FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0

2. **Personnel Increase Cost Summary** – N/A

3. **Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary**

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2022 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Total Non-Personnel	\$2,000			N/A	N/A

4. **Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations** – N/A

5. **Total Request for this Item**

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$2,000	\$2,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$2,000	\$2,000	N/A	N/A

Program Increases by Item

Item Name: **Community-Based Alternatives to Youth Incarceration Initiative**

Budget Decision Unit(s): Juvenile Justice Programs

Organizational Program: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Programs (OJJDP)

Program Increase: Positions: **0** FTE: **0** Dollars: **+\$100,000,000**

Description of Item

In FY 2022, the President's Budget requests \$100.0 million for the new Community-Based Alternatives to Youth Incarceration Initiative. This program will offer incentives to states, localities, and tribes that introduce reforms designed to reduce youth incarceration. This program also will support community-based alternatives to youth incarceration such as mentorship, counseling, and jobs rather than ankle bracelets. Grant funds under this program will also support states, localities, and tribes to supplement non-construction costs such as staffing and/or equipment associated with repurposing empty juvenile detention facilities to be used by communities for the benefit of youth. To receive grant funding, localities will be required to bring young people and impacted communities to the table as they develop plans for reducing youth incarceration. This program is the first step in incentivizing needed reforms in the juvenile and adult corrections systems to reduce incarceration rates.

Justification

To reduce the number of youth incarcerated, the Administration proposes a new program to support criminal and juvenile justice system reforms and community-based alternatives to youth incarceration. This program will fund in-person support services for youth to enhance life skills, empower young people, and increase positive outcomes. The program will encourage states to place youth convicted of or adjudicated as delinquent for non-violent offenses in community-based alternatives to incarceration. To receive this grant funding, localities will be required to form bodies to develop plans for reducing youth incarceration. Participating on those bodies, in addition to representatives of those localities, are representatives of young people and impacted communities.

Impact on Performance

The request will provide states and localities funding to support community-based alternatives to youth incarceration and reduce the use of incarceration for youth.

Funding

1. **Base Funding**

FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0

2. **Personnel Increase Cost Summary** – N/A

3. **Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary**

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2022 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Total Non-Personnel	\$100,000			N/A	N/A

4. **Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations** – N/A

5. **Total Request for this Item**

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000	N/A	N/A

Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Delinquency Prevention Program
Budget Decision Unit(s):	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Programs (OJJDP) Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)
Program Increase:	Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: +\$51,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2022, the President's Budget requests \$100.0 million for the Delinquency Prevention Program, an increase of \$51.0 million over the FY 2021 Enacted level. This program assists state, local, and tribal governments, non-profit and for-profit organizations, and institutions of higher learning in preventing youth at risk of becoming delinquent from entering the juvenile justice system and intervening with first-time and non-serious justice-involved youth to keep them from further contact with the juvenile justice system. These programs aim to reduce the likelihood that youth will commit serious and violent offenses as adults, thus reducing potential victimization and the burden of crime on society.

Justification

This increase request will provide additional funding for five carveout programs supported by the Delinquency Prevention Program:

- Children Exposed to Violence: Funding for this program will be increased by \$10.0 million, for a total of \$18.0 million in FY 2022. This program assists communities in developing and providing support services for children exposed to violence, as well as delivering training and technical assistance to child and family-serving organizations to help them better recognize and help families at risk for violence. This increase in funding will enable OJJDP to expand the number of communities served and provide dedicated training and technical assistance.
- Girls in the Juvenile Justice System: Funding for this program will be increased by \$12.0 million, for a total of \$15.0 million in FY 2022. This program reduces risk factors and promotes protective factors for girls who come in contact with the juvenile justice system, and places them on a path toward success through evidence-based prevention and intervention programs. The earlier risk factors are addressed, the greater the likelihood of a successful outcome. This increase will allow OJJDP to fund additional grants to expand the number of communities served and provide dedicated training and technical assistance.
- Prevent Trafficking of Girls: Funding for this program will be increased by \$8.0 million, for a total of \$10.0 million in FY 2022. There is currently a substantial need for early

intervention programming to assist girls at risk of becoming involved in human trafficking. A variety of factors are believed to make girls vulnerable to sex trafficking, including: a history of childhood sexual and physical abuse; child neglect; witnessing domestic violence, gang violence, and/or community violence; involvement in the child welfare and juvenile justice systems; poverty; running away or being homeless; a lack of social support networks; school failure; and substance dependency. This increase will enable OVC to increase the funding to combat the victimization of at-risk girls and provide enhanced training and technical assistance to grantees.

- Opioid-Affected Youth Initiative: Funding for this program will be increased by \$6.0 million, for a total of \$16.0 million in FY 2022. This increase will provide additional grant funding to support innovative prevention programs serving youth affected by the opioid abuse epidemic and enable OJJDP to support training and technical assistance to grantees and communities across the nation as they develop and implement innovative programs and strategies addressing youth affected by substance abuse. In addition, the FY 2022 budget proposes appropriations language to clarify that program funding may be used to support program serving youth affected by abuse of stimulants and other illegal drugs, as well as opioids.
- Tribal Youth Program: Funding for this program will be increased by \$20.0 million, for a total of \$30.0 million in FY 2022. There are more than 500 federally recognized tribes and most have limited resources dedicated to addressing the challenges facing the youth in their communities through culturally relevant programming. This increase will fund additional grants to assist tribes in developing, maintaining, and expanding their juvenile justice systems and in implementing evidence-based prevention and intervention programs and strategies to meet the needs of their young people. To assist in the development of effective juvenile justice programs, funding also will support expanded training and technical assistance to OJJDP-funded tribal program grantees and other federally recognized tribes.

Impact on Performance

This increase will allow OJJDP and OVC to fund more states and communities to implement programs and strategies to prevent delinquency and victimization, reduce risk factors and improve protective factors. Some programs also work with first-time and non-serious justice-involved youth to keep them from further contact with the juvenile justice system resulting in reduced youth crime and incarceration.

Funding

1. **Base Funding**

FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$42,000	0	0	0	\$49,000	0	0	0	\$49,000

2. **Personnel Increase Cost Summary – N/A**

3. **Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary**

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2022 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Total Non-Personnel	\$51,000			N/A	N/A

4. **Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations – N/A**

5. **Total Request for this Item**

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$49,000	\$49,000	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$51,000	\$51,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000	N/A	N/A

Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program
Budget Decision Unit(s):	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Programs (OJJDP)
Program Increase:	Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: +\$37,500,000

Description of Item

In FY 2022, the President's Budget requests \$40.0 million for the Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program, an increase of \$37.5 million over the FY 2021 Enacted level. This program provides funding and other resources to:

- help states, localities, and tribes develop effective, well-resourced model juvenile defense delivery systems with standards of practice and policies 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.

This request will provide funding to state, local and tribal governments to improve and expand their juvenile defense services. The requested funding also will support training and technical assistance for juvenile defenders (both public and appointed).

Justification

The Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program assists state, local, and tribal governments in assessing and improving access to high quality defense and reentry legal services for juveniles in the United States. Ensuring that young people involved in criminal or juvenile court proceedings have appropriate legal representation is an essential component for any state, local, or tribal efforts to promote juvenile justice reform and ensure equal treatment for all who come in contact with the justice system. However, fair, reasonable, and equitable treatment of youths in delinquency courts is virtually impossible without the availability of specialized, highly skilled juvenile defenders. However, gaps exist in the juvenile justice system, including under-resourced defenders, insufficient access to counsel early in the delinquency process, and a lack of post-disposition access to counsel.⁹

⁹ Defend Children: A Blueprint to Effective Juvenile Defender Services, National Juvenile Defender Center (2016), available at <https://njdc.info/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Defend-Children-A-Blueprint-for-Effective-Juvenile-Defender-Services.pdf>.

To address these and other systemic gaps and needs, the Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program supports states, localities, and tribes to:

- Conduct system assessments, court observations, evaluation, and research;
- Collect, analyze, report, and share data, and implement data-driven decision-making;
- Attract, train, and retain new and diverse talent to the field of juvenile defense;
- Fund and ensure meaningful, plenary access to qualified counsel for youths throughout the entire delinquency process, from charging through reentry;
- Ensure youths receive due process and protection from discrimination and constitutional rights violations;
- Eliminate racial and ethnic disparities; and
- Develop and implement strong, well-resourced, highly specialized juvenile defense delivery systems.

The request will provide increased resources to make improvements to juvenile defense systems. These systemwide improvements in turn could lead to cost savings by keeping and treating youth in their communities and out of costly confinement settings; improved youth and family outcomes; reduced recidivism and safer communities; and increased public trust and confidence in the justice system and the rule of law.¹⁰

Impact on Performance

This increase will allow more states, localities, and tribes to implement improvements to their juvenile defense systems, which will result in increased access to high quality juvenile defense and reentry legal services for juveniles. The overall goal of this increase is for youth involved in the juvenile justice system to have meaningful access to high quality, specialized, legal representation at each stage of the juvenile justice process.

¹⁰ Why Juvenile Defense Matters, National Juvenile Defender Center, available at <https://njdc.info/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Why-Juvenile-Defense-Matters.pdf>.

Funding

1. Base Funding

FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	[\$2,000]	0	0	0	\$2,500	0	0	0	\$2,500

2. Personnel Increase Cost Summary – N/A

3. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2022 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Total Non-Personnel	\$37,500			N/A	N/A

4. Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations – N/A

5. Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$2,500	\$2,500	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$37,500	\$37,500	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$40,000	\$40,000	N/A	N/A

Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Missing and Exploited Children Program
Budget Decision Unit(s):	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Programs (OJJDP)
Program Increase:	Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: +\$26,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2022, the President's Budget requests \$120.0 million for the Missing and Exploited Children (MEC) program, an increase of \$26.0 million over the FY 2021 Enacted level. This program supports and enhances the justice system response to missing and exploited children and their families. Funding for this program supports:

- The Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force Program to enhance the investigative responses to technology-facilitated crimes against children;
- The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) to enhance information sharing among regional nonprofit organizations and state missing children clearinghouses as well as law enforcement agencies;
- The AMBER Alert Program to promote partnerships between law enforcement agencies, broadcasters, transportation agencies, and the wireless industry, to activate urgent bulletins in the most serious child-abduction cases; and
- Other Missing and Exploited Children program activities that support training and technical assistance, research, and related activities, such as National Missing Children's Day.

This funding increase will enable OJJDP to provide additional support for the work of the ICAC task forces and the NCMEC's CyberTipline.

Justification

This request will provide additional resources to support the ICAC Task Force Program, which provides funding, training, and technical assistance to the nation's 61 ICAC task forces to assist them in better responding to the growing threat of technology-facilitated crimes against children. In calendar year 2020, the ICAC Task Forces saw a 58 percent increase in the number of reports that were received from NCMEC.

The additional funding will enable ICAC task forces to upgrade their equipment and hire additional analysts and digital forensic examiners, which will better position the ICAC task forces to respond to workload increases. The requested funding will provide additional training

and technical assistance to ICAC task force personnel to help them stay current with the ever-changing technological landscape.

The funding request also will support the NCMEC's CyberTipline. Staff from the CyberTipline staff work to provide actionable information to federal, state and local law enforcement (including ICAC task forces). In calendar year 2020, NCMEC received more than 21.7 million CyberTips. The funding request will support NCMEC's efforts to process all incoming information in a timely fashion. Any delay in processing leads can slow or even prevent intervention by law enforcement in appropriate cases and the rescue of victims of abused.

Impact on Performance

The request will increase resources allowing ICAC Task Forces to expand operations and improve the efficiency of the CyberTipline, which will allow investigators to follow more leads in a shorter period of time.

Funding

1. **Base Funding**

FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$87,500	0	0	0	\$94,000	0	0	0	\$94,000

2. **Personnel Increase Cost Summary** – N/A

3. **Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary**

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2022 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Total Non-Personnel	\$26,000			N/A	N/A

4. **Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations** – N/A

5. **Total Request for this Item**

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$94,000	\$94,000	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$26,000	\$26,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$120,000	\$120,000	N/A	N/A

Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Part B: Formula Grants
Budget Decision Unit(s):	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Programs (OJJDP)
Program Increase:	Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: +\$183,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2022, the President's Budget requests \$250.0 million for the Part B: Formula Grants program, an increase of \$183.0 million over the FY 2021 Enacted level. This program supports state and local efforts to increase prevention and intervention programs for youth, ensure appropriate accountability for delinquent behavior, and improve the juvenile justice system. This program also supports state and local compliance with the core requirements of the Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act (JJDP), as amended.

This funding will provide awards to states and localities to improve and increase their implementation of evidence-based prevention and intervention programs for juvenile justice system involved youth. Funding also will support comprehensive resources and training and technical assistance to assist in planning, operating, and assessing the effectiveness of state's delinquency prevention, intervention, and juvenile justice system improvement efforts.

Justification

The Formula Grants program is the primary source of formula grant funding for state's juvenile justice and prevention and intervention programs for youth. In order to receive a formula grant award under this program, states must satisfy 33 statutory state plan requirements, four of which are JJDP core requirements. The Designated State Agency (DSA) are responsible for developing and carrying out their state's Formula Grants Program and a significant majority of their state's day-to-day juvenile justice activity. However, many of these agencies are struggling to meet the JJDP growing responsibilities and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the adoption of evidence-based programs and promising practices due to resource limitations, technological limitations, and unmet needs for training and technical assistance to create, implement, and sustain an effective system for compliance monitoring based on the JJDP Core Requirements. In addition, some states have found themselves unable to satisfactorily provide subawards to some eligible entities in their states. Some states could not demonstrate they have an effective system of monitoring for compliance with the four core requirements. This has led to declining participation in the Part B program in recent years; in FY 2020, seven (7) states and territories were Nonparticipating States. American Samoa, Connecticut, Nebraska, New Mexico, Texas, Wyoming, and Virgin Islands have either chosen not to participate or have been found ineligible to participate in the Formula Grants program. This decrease in participation is partly

due to the challenges faced by states to address the requirements under the JJDP A at the current level of funding. The challenges require extensive technical assistance and additional resources to ultimately ensure the safety and accountability of youth in juvenile justice system.

This increase will provide the states and territories with a greater incentive to participate in the Part B program by increasing the size of the formula grants they receive. This will provide more states with the resources they need to implement meaningful improvements and reforms within their juvenile justice systems. This will not only promote compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP A, but also help to free up state and local to support prevention- and intervention-focused programs that will keep young people out the juvenile justice system altogether.

Additionally, in an effort to reduce the overrepresentation of minority youth in the Nation’s juvenile justice system, increased funding is needed to support states in the implementation of plans to reduce racial and ethnic disparities. Accurate data can help states and territories identify key challenges in the juvenile justice system. Data collection and analysis is critical to help understand and correct problems related to use of restraints and seclusion, and the unnecessary incarceration of youth charged with status offenses, to name a few. The JJDP A funding supports states and territories in addressing the existence high rates of specific minority groups contact at a particular point in the juvenile justice system. Based on a new outcome-based approach to assessing states efforts, data is now collected on five research-supported points of contact in the court system where racial and ethnic disparities most often occurs. The Part B: Formula program requires states to identify how they define success with their racial and ethnic disparities reduction efforts and to evaluate the outcome of their plans to assess what impact they had, if any, on disproportionality. Statewide technical assistance as well as research and development are needed for the implementation and assessment of data. States are required to assess the collected information in addressing plans for reducing the contact at a particular point in the juvenile justice system.

Increased funding will provide the states and territories with resources to assess the data collected and successfully implement a plan of reduction. In addition to increased award funding, the Part B: Formula Grants program will increase technical assistance to help states and territories analyze and process the information for a strengthened plan of implementation. Without the requested funding increase to support the Formula Grants program, states and territories will not be able to expand prevention and intervention efforts and juvenile justice system improvements, which will limit their ability to implement comprehensive juvenile justice plans based on the needs in their jurisdictions.

Impact on Performance

This request will further this program’s goals of ensuring states and territories are (1) implementing evidence-based juvenile justice and youth policies practices, and (2) complying with the core requirements of the JJDP A.

Funding

1. Base Funding

FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$63,000	0	0	0	\$67,000	0	0	0	\$67,000

2. Personnel Increase Cost Summary – N/A

3. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2022 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Total Non-Personnel	\$183,000			N/A	N/A

4. Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations – N/A

5. Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$67,000	\$67,000	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$183,000	\$183,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$250,000	\$250,000	N/A	N/A

Program Increases by Item

Item Name: **Victims of Child Abuse Act (VOCAA) - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program**

Budget Decision Unit(s): Juvenile Justice Programs

Organizational Program: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Programs (OJJDP)

Program Increase: Positions: **0** FTE: **0** Dollars: **+\$20,000,000**

Description of Item

In FY 2022, the President's Budget requests an increase of \$20.0 million for the Victims of Child Abuse Act (VOCAA) - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program for a total of \$50.0 million for the program.

The VOCAA program enhances the effectiveness of the investigation and prosecution of child abuse cases. It supports specialized training and technical assistance to build strong multidisciplinary teams of highly qualified professionals involved in the prevention, intervention, prosecution, and investigation systems that respond to and help heal victims of child abuse. The VOCCA program also supports the development and improvement of the functioning of multidisciplinary teams, Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs), and state chapters to strengthen the criminal justice system's response to child abuse and neglect. It provides funding to local CACs through subawards.

Justification

This increase request will allow OJJDP to expand its VOCAA Children's Advocacy Centers National Subgrant Program to increase the number of accredited local CACs across the country (including an emphasis on those CACs serving American Indian and Alaska Native, rural communities, and military installations) and enhance the services provided by existing accredited CACs. The requested funding also will support additional training and technical assistance to improve the functioning of CACs, state chapters, and multidisciplinary teams, as well as the quantity and quality of CAC services provided to victims of child abuse and their families. This includes the development of a national tribal training and technical assistance program.

More specifically, the increase in funding for the VOCAA program will be used to:

- 1) provide additional, prioritized funding to local CACs nationwide to expand and enhance existing capacity and infrastructure;
- 2) provide separate capacity and infrastructure funding to specifically support state chapters in order to ensure local CACs can meet and maintain the Standards for Accredited Members developed by the National Children's Alliance;

- 3) support specialized infrastructure needs related to telemental health, specialized equipment, mobile units, satellite CACs and services, and other needs as identified by the field; and
- 4) provide robust and regular funding to support OJJDP's new national tribal TTA initiative developed in partnership with other VOCAA programs authorized and funded under the VOCA Act.

Impact on Performance

The requested funding increase will expand and enhance access to services and ensure victims of child abuse and their families receive consistent, evidence-based, and high-quality care. This advances the program's overall goal of improving the nation's response to child abuse and neglect through strategic leadership, collaboration, and capacity building. The increase in funding will expand access nationwide to CAC services for investigations of child abuse, and provide additional support to prevention and intervention professionals with access to services and training to improve outcomes for affected children and families. Improved prevention, intervention, investigation, and prosecution of child abuse cases will result in a reduction of children experiencing child abuse and neglect, prevent children from being re-victimized, and increase positive outcomes.

Funding

1. **Base Funding**

FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$27,000	0	0	0	\$30,000	0	0	0	\$30,000

2. **Personnel Increase Cost Summary – N/A**

3. **Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary**

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2022 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Total Non-Personnel	\$20,000			N/A	N/A

4. **Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations – N/A**

5. **Total Request for this Item**

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$30,000	\$30,000	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$20,000	\$20,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$50,000	\$50,000	N/A	N/A

Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Youth Mentoring
Budget Decision Unit(s):	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)
Program Increase:	Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: +\$20,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2022, the President’s Budget requests \$120.0 million for the Youth Mentoring program, an increase of \$20.0 million over the FY 2021 Enacted level. The Youth Mentoring program assists national, state, local, and tribal mentoring organizations in reducing juvenile delinquency, gang involvement, academic failure, victimization, and school dropout rates through one-on-one, group, and peer mentoring.

The request will increase funding for mentoring organizations and programs across the nation and provide additional training and technical assistance to support the effective program implementation, promote the use of evidence-based practices, and encourage long-term sustainability of projects.

Justification

Youth mentoring – a consistent, prosocial relationship between an adult or older peer and one or more youth – can help support the positive development of youth. Mentoring has been shown to improve self-esteem, academic achievement, and peer relationships and reduce drug use, aggression, depressive symptoms, and delinquent acts. Many young people have access to mentors (both naturally occurring and program supported); however, many more do not. In addition, there continues to be documented variation in both the quality of mentoring and its impact on youth outcomes.

Through programmatic grants, training and technical assistance, research, and publications, OJJDP provides national leadership to support the delivery of high quality mentoring to a diverse and growing population of youth. This request will increase support for OJJDP’s mentoring work, which aims to both increase opportunities for youth to have mentors and improve the quality and impact of the mentoring they receive. OJJDP supports youth mentoring efforts that incorporate evidence-based findings of best practices and principles. OJJDP will also expand training and technical assistance to support these mentoring programs nationwide.

Impact on Performance

OJJDP's youth mentoring work aims to both increase opportunities for youth to have mentors while also improving the quality and impact of the mentoring services that youth receive. The goal of the program is to allow for high-quality mentoring services to meet the needs associated with the target population(s) with the goal of reducing delinquency or other problem behaviors in at-risk youth. Additional funding will increase the number of youths eligible to receive mentoring services while also increasing the number of well-trained mentors. Moreover, the funding will assist programs with developing and implementing program design enhancements, which align with research and evidence on effective mentoring approaches.

Funding

1. **Base Funding**

FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$97,000	0	0	0	\$100,000	0	0	0	\$100,000

2. **Personnel Increase Cost Summary** – N/A

3. **Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary**

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2022 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Total Non-Personnel	\$20,000			N/A	N/A

4. **Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations** – N/A

5. **Total Request for this Item**

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$20,000	\$20,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$120,000	\$120,000	N/A	N/A

Program Increases by Item

Item Name: **Public Safety Officers’ Benefits (PSOB) – Disability and Educational Assistance Benefits Programs**

Budget Decision Unit(s): State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

Organizational Program: Bureau of Justice Assistance

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

Description of Item

In FY 2022, the President’s Budget requests an increase of \$10.0 million in discretionary funding for the Public Safety Officers’ Benefits (PSOB) – Disability and Educational Assistance Benefits Programs, bringing total funding for this program to \$34.8 million. The PSOB Disability Benefits Program provides financial assistance to public safety officers, including law enforcement officers, firefighters, and other first responders, who are permanently and totally disabled by injuries sustained in the line of duty. The PSOB Educational Assistance Benefits Program provides financial assistance to qualifying spouses and children of fallen and disabled public safety officers for educational expenses.

Justification

More than 1,000 PSOB death, disability and education claims are submitted annually on behalf of America’s fallen and injured public safety officers. Additionally, the Safeguarding America’s First Responders Act (Public Law 116-157), enacted in August 2020, provides a presumption of PSOB eligibility for public safety officers who have the novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) at the time of death or are disabled due to COVID-19 and complications therefrom.

OJP has increased awareness of PSOB benefits by encouraging agencies to share program information with injured officers and via social media. Additionally, as PSOB death and disability claims are approved, eligible spouses and children of the fallen or injured officer are also eligible to receive educational assistance, resulting in an ever-increasing category of eligible claimants. As a result, the number of PSOB claims for educational assistance and disability benefits has increased over the past several years. As of March 30, 2021, OJP is processing 184 PSOB disability benefits claims and 141 educational assistance claims.

	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
PSOB Disability Claims	61	78	43	128	110
PSOB Educational Assistance Claims	548	638	675	608	634

FY 2022 disability and educational assistance claims are expected to surpass those filed in previous years based on current trends and the enactment of the Safeguarding America’s First

Responders Act. The requested additional funding will provide OJP the resources necessary to address this growing number of claims.

Impact on Performance

The PSOB program represents a unique partnership between DOJ, state and local public safety agencies, and national organizations to provide assistance and financial security for the survivors of public safety officers killed or fatally injured in the line of duty and officers disabled by injuries sustained in the line of duty. The requested funding will provide OJP the resources needed to address an anticipated surge in disability and educational assistance benefits claims.

Funding

1. Base Funding

FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$24,800	0	0	0	\$24,800	0	0	0	\$24,800

2. Personnel Increase Cost Summary – N/A

3. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

This funding will be used to pay approved PSOB disability and educational assistance benefits claims. In FY 2021, the PSOB disability benefit payment is \$370,376; this amount will be adjusted for inflation annually to account for inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index. The amounts paid for educational assistance benefits depend on the length of each claimant’s academic term and whether the claimant attends their program full-time or part-time. The total number of qualifying applications approved by the PSOB Office will ultimately determine the total amounts paid out in educational assistance and disability benefits in FY 2022.

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2022 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Total Non-Personnel	\$10,000			N/A	N/A

4. Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations – N/A

5. Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$24,800	\$24,800	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$34,800	\$34,800	N/A	N/A

Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) – Death Benefits Program
Budget Decision Unit(s):	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Program Increase:	Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: +\$73,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2022, the President's Budget requests an increase of \$73.0 million in mandatory funding for the Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) – Death Benefits Program, bring total funding for this program to \$192.0 million. This program provides financial assistance to survivors of public safety officers (including law enforcement officers, firefighters, and other first responders) whose deaths resulted from injuries sustained in the line of duty.

Justification

More than 1,000 PSOB death, disability and education claims are submitted annually on behalf of America's fallen and injured public safety officers. With the outbreak of the novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), America's public safety officers face a new health risk as they continue to serve their communities. As of March 30, 2021, the PSOB Office has received 273 death applications for officers who have died from COVID-19 and related complications. Additionally, the PSOB Program continues to receive significant numbers of death applications for September 11, 2001 (9/11) exposures.

Because of the increased COVID-19 and 9/11 exposure-related diseases, the PSOB Program expects to receive hundreds of additional death benefits claims during FY 2022. The requested funding will ensure there are adequate resources to settle approved claims promptly and help the survivors of fallen public safety officers.

Impact on Performance

The PSOB program represents a unique partnership between DOJ, state and local public safety agencies, and national organizations to provide assistance and financial security for the survivors of public safety officers killed or fatally injured in the line of duty. The requested funding will provide OJP the resources needed to address an anticipated surge in death benefits claims.

Funding

1. Base Funding

FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$117,000	0	0	0	\$119,000	0	0	0	\$119,000

2. Personnel Increase Cost Summary – N/A

3. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

OJP will use this funding to pay approved PSOB death benefits claims. In FY 2021, the PSOB death benefit payment is \$370,376; this amount will be adjusted for inflation annually to account for inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2022 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Total Non-Personnel	\$73,000			N/A	N/A

4. Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations – N/A

5. Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$119,000	\$119,000	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$73,000	\$73,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$192,000	\$192,000	N/A	N/A

Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Crime Victims Fund
Budget Decision Unit(s):	Crime Victims Fund
Organizational Program:	Office for Victims for Crime (OVC)
Program Increase:	Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: +\$635,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2022, the President's Budget requests an increase of \$635.0 million for the Crime Victims Fund (CVF), raising the CVF obligation limit to \$2.650 billion. This program was established by Congress in 1984 and is financed by fines and penalties stemming from federal crimes, not from tax dollars. The Fund provides a stable and reliable funding source programs serving victims of crime through formula grants to states, training and technical assistance to victims' services organizations, and competitive, non-formula awards that support new and innovative victims services programs.

Justification

According to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), only 12 percent of victims of serious violence who report their victimization ever access help from a victim services agency. For the 50 percent of violent crimes that are not reported, only four percent of victims access victim services.

This request will increase funding available for victims' services. In addition, the funding request will allow OVC to continue identifying gaps in services and addressing challenges in making victims services available in all communities through both formula and non-formula grant programs. This will result in more innovative programming, more victim services programs reaching communities of color, and greater opportunity to reach victims who have been underserved.

Part of the requested \$635.0 million increase will support a new \$50.0 million carve-out to support the Victim Advocate Program. This program will provide grants to localities to train, hire, and support the professional development of victim advocates. This competitive grant program will offer grants of graduated sizes to support the salaries and related costs of professional victim advocates. OVC currently envisions offering awards in three different categories under this program:

- Hiring Grants for Victim Advocates, which will provide up awards to pay the salaries of victim advocates;
- Grants to Support Training and Professional Development for Victim Advocates, which will provide awards for training and professional development for victim advocates; and

- Technical Assistance and Capacity Building for grantees hiring and professional development efforts.

In addition, the FY 2022 President's Budget requests a \$30.7 million increase for the Tribal Victims Services set aside, for a total of \$132.5 million to support tribal victims' services programs. OVC tribal awards support direct victim services, technical assistance, and capacity building initiatives for tribes. The funding increase will assist tribes in providing services to more victims, including those in communities where service provision is a challenge because of extreme poverty as well as rural and frontier geography.

Impact on Performance

This funding will increase the quality and quantity of victim services available, including those serving victims of color, victims living in communities facing persistent poverty, and victims living in tribal communities. Altogether, this increase will reduce the gap between the number of persons victimized each year and the number who access victim services to support healing.

OVC's standard victim services performance measures include the number of victims served, victim demographics, types of victimization, and services provided. Additional information on OVC performance measures can be found at <https://ovc.ojp.gov/funding/performance-measures-overview>.

Funding

1. Base Funding

FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$2,641,000	0	0	0	\$2,015,000	0	0	0	\$2,015,000

2. Personnel Increase Cost Summary – N/A

3. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

OJP will use this funding to support grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts to support victims' services and training, technical assistance, and capacity building.

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2022 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
	\$635,000			N/A	N/A
Total Non-Personnel	\$635,000			N/A	N/A

4. Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations – N/A

5. Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$2,015,000	\$2,015,000	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$635,000	\$635,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$2,650,000	\$2,650,000	N/A	N/A

Program Increases by Item

Item Name:

OJP Minor Program Increases

Budget Appropriation:

Research, Evaluation, and Statistics
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Juvenile Justice Programs

Organizational Program:

Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)
Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)
National Institute of Justice (NIJ)
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)
Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)

Program Increase:

Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: +\$55,000,000

Description of Item

The FY 2022 President's Budget request includes minor funding increases for 16 programs and a number of carve-outs that fall under these programs. These minor program changes result in a net increase of \$55.0 million above the FY 2021 Enacted level, as shown below:

Appropriations Account/Program (in thousands)	Administered By	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget Request	FY 2022 President's Budget vs. FY 2021 Enacted
Research, Evaluation, and Statistics				
Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs	NIJ	\$37,000	\$41,000	\$4,000
Research on Domestic Radicalization	NIJ	[6,000]	[10,000]	[4,000]
Subtotal, Research, Evaluation, and Statistics		\$37,000	\$41,000	\$4,000
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance				
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	BJA	22,000	25,000	3,000
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants	BJA	[25,900]	[35,000]	[9,100]
National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs)	NIJ	[2,400]	[5,000]	[2,600]
Training to Improve Police-Based Responses to the People with Mental Illness	BJA	[7,500]	[10,000]	[2,500]
Strategies for Policing Innovation (Smart Policing)	BJA	[8,000]	[10,000]	[2,000]
Innovative Prosecution Solutions Initiative (Smart Prosecution)	BJA	[8,000]	[10,000]	[2,000]
Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (CARA) Activities	BJA	394,000	418,000	24,000
Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program (COSSAP)	BJA	[185,000]	[190,000]	[5,000]
Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program	BJA	[35,000]	[40,000]	[5,000]
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	BJA	[32,000]	[33,000]	[1,000]
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	BJA	[34,000]	[35,000]	[1,000]
Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Program	OJJDP	12,500	14,000	1,500
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	BJA	141,000	147,000	6,000
DNA Analysis and Capacity Program	BJA	[110,000]	[112,000]	[2,000]
Post-Conviction DNA Testing	BJA	[8,000]	[12,000]	[4,000]
Economic, High-tech, White Collar and Internet Crime Prevention	BJA	12,000	13,000	1,000
Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Act Program	BJA	2,000	3,000	1,000
Hate Crimes Act Prevention Grants & Training Program	BJA	5,000	9,000	4,000

Appropriations Account/Program (in thousands)	Administered By	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget Request	FY 2022 President's Budget vs. FY 2021 Enacted
Victims of Trafficking Programs	OVC	85,000	90,000	5,000
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (continued)				
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	BJA	33,000	35,000	2,000
National Criminal Records History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	BJA	60,000	64,000	4,000
Paul Coverdell Grants	BJA	33,000	35,000	2,000
Second Chance Act Program	BJA	[10,500]	[13,000]	[2,500]
Innovations in Supervision (Smart Probation)	BJA	[6,000]	[8,000]	[2,000]
Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)	BJA	[4,500]	[5,000]	[500]
STOP School Violence Act Grant Programs	BJA	79,000	82,000	3,000
Tribal Assistance (Indian Assistance)	BJA	46,000	50,000	4,000
Subtotal, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance		\$816,500	\$865,000	\$48,500
Juvenile Justice Programs				
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	OJJDP	3,500	6,000	2,500
Subtotal, Juvenile Justice Programs		\$3,500	\$6,000	\$2,500
Total, Minor Program Increases		\$857,000	\$912,000	\$55,000

Note: Numbers in brackets reflect carveouts of other programs and therefore do not add to the total.

Justification

Research, Evaluation, and Statistics

Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs: The increase requested for this program (\$4.0 million) will be used to provide additional funding for the *Research on Domestic Radicalization* program. This program supports research that builds knowledge and evidence related to strategies for effective prevention of domestic terrorism and intervention addressing individual who appear to be on the path toward involvement in terrorism or violent extremism.

State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation (BCJI) Program: This program assists local and tribal communities in addressing high-priority crime and public safety problems by creating place-based, community-oriented strategies. The program promotes partnership between community leaders and police to build trust and prevent crime by 1) integrating crime control efforts with revitalization strategies, 2) improving the use of data and research to problem solve and guide program strategies, 3) increasing community and resident engagement in shaping crime prevention and revitalization efforts, and 4) encouraging sustainable collaboration with law enforcement and other cross-sector partners to address problems from multiple angles. The additional funding requested for this program (\$3.0 million) will provide additional funding and technical assistance to BCJI support innovative, community-based initiatives to reduce crime and improve public safety.

Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG): Four carve-out programs supported by the Byrne JAG program will receive minor funding increases:

- The *National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs)* program supports the maintenance and operation of this system, which assists criminal justice professionals in finding missing persons and identifying previously unidentified human remains in coordination with medical examiners and coroners. The requested increase (\$2.6 million) will assist NIJ in meeting the demand for services provided through NamUs, as well as continuing to improve the system's capabilities and expand data collection on cases involving American Indian and Alaskan Native individuals
- The increase requested for the *Training to Improve Police-Based Responses to the People with Mental Illness* (\$2.5 million) will be used to expand education and training efforts designed to prepare law enforcement officers to appropriately interact with people who are mentally ill, have intellectual or developmental disabilities, or are affected by other forms of disability.
- The increases requested for the *Strategies for Policing Innovation* (\$2.0 million) and *Innovative Prosecution Solutions Initiative* (\$2.0 million) programs will support additional grants and technical assistance to help state, local, and tribal criminal justice agencies and prosecutor develop and test innovative, evidence-based programs that improve public safety and address public safety challenges.

Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (CARA) Activities: The minor increases requested for the *Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program* (\$5.0 million), *Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program* (\$5.0 million), *Prescription Drug Monitoring Program* (\$1.0 million) and the *Residential Substance Abuse Treatment* (\$1.0 million) will provide additional support for efforts to address America's substance abuse crisis through expansion of treatment programs and appropriate diversion programs for individuals who commit non-violent drug related offenses.

Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Program: The additional funding requested for this program (\$1.5 million) will be used to support and promote the use of court-appointed volunteer advocates so that every abused and neglected child in the United States receives high-quality representation in dependency court hearings.

DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities: The increase requested for this program will provide an additional \$2.0 million in grant funding to support expanded DNA and forensic evidence testing through the *DNA Analysis and Capacity Program* and an additional \$4.0 million to support the *Post-Conviction DNA Testing* program, which supports state and local efforts to conduct testing of evidence in cases in which a previous conviction is being challenged.

Economic, High-tech, White Collar and Internet Crime Prevention: The additional funding requested for this program (\$1.0 million) will support efforts to enhance the capacity of state, local, tribal, and territorial criminal justice systems to prevent, investigate, respond to, and prosecute economic, cyber, and high-tech crimes through specialized training and technical assistance.

The increases requested for the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Act Program (\$1.0 million) and Hate Crimes Prevention Act Grants and Training (\$4.0 million) will support the expansion of these two OJP programs that support the Administration's efforts to improve and prioritize civil rights enforcement efforts.

Victims of Trafficking Programs: The additional funding requested for this program (\$5.0 million) will fund additional grants supporting the development, expansion, or improvement of services for victims of human trafficking and the investigation and prosecution of trafficking offenses as part of a multidisciplinary approach.

Justice Reinvestment Initiative: This program assists state and local justice stakeholders in developing, implementing, and testing innovative and research-based responses that address a range of criminal justice system problems. Grantees use the employ the Justice Reinvestment process to criminal justice, which recognizes that every justice agency has a role to play in preventing crime, apprehending and prosecuting perpetrators, ensuring the fair and efficient administration of justice, facilitating appropriate sentencing and treatment, and protecting community security. The additional funding requested for this program (\$2.0 million) will support additional grants and technical assistance to help state, local, and tribal governments develop and implement innovative responses to their jurisdiction's criminal justice challenges.

National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP): The increase requested for this program (\$4.0 million) will be used to support states and federally recognized Indian tribes in their efforts to enhance the quality, completeness, and accessibility of criminal history record information and ensure the nationwide implementation of effective criminal justice and noncriminal justice background check systems.

Paul Coverdell Grants: The minor increase requested for this program (\$2.0 million) will provide grant funding to support forensic science and medical examiner/coroner services, including addressing challenges posed by the opioid and synthetic drug epidemics, at the state and local levels.

Second Chance Act Program: Two carve-out programs supported by the Second Chance Act program will receive minor funding increases:

- The *Innovations in Supervision (Smart Probation)* program provides grants and technical assistance to increase agency effectiveness through the development and implementation of innovative, research-based strategies to increase supervision success rates and reduce the number of crimes committed by those under community supervision. The additional funding requested for this program (\$2.0 million) will support additional grants and training and technical assistance to support the development of innovative supervision programs at the state, local and tribal levels that promote justice system reform and strengthen reentry services.
- The *Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)* program supports state, local, and tribal efforts to enhance community supervision agencies' capacity to improve their programs through the use of swift, certain, and fair (SCF) sanctions to improve public safety and reduce criminal recidivism. The increase requested for this

program (\$500,000) will enable OJP to provide additional training and technical assistance to support this program's grantees.

STOP School Violence Act Grant Programs: The additional funding requested for this program (\$3.0 million) will provide additional grant funding to support state, local, and tribal programs designed to prevent or mitigate incidents of school violence by promoting coordinated, evidence-based approaches to school safety that encourage collaboration between schools and local law enforcement.

Tribal Assistance (Indian Assistance): The increase (\$4.0 million) will support additional grants and training and technical assistance to federally recognized American Indian and Native Alaskan tribes through the Combined Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS). These awards support a variety of tribal criminal justice needs, including: strategic planning for tribal justice systems, development and expansion of tribal courts, implementation of programs to address substance abuse within tribal criminal justice systems, and improvement of tribal criminal justice system infrastructure.

Juvenile Justice Programs

Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners: The additional funding requested for this program (\$2.5 million) will support additional training and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal judges and courts personnel that will assist them in improving the judicial system's handling of child abuse, neglect, and related cases, including children who are affected by opioid and other substance abuse.

Impact on Performance

These increases will enhance and build on the current efforts of OJP programs.

Funding

1. Base Funding

FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$800,790	0	0	0	\$857,000	0	0	0	\$857,000

2. Personnel Increase Cost Summary – N/A

3. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2022 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Total Non-Personnel	\$55,000			N/A	N/A

4. Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations – N/A

5. Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$857,000	\$857,000	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$55,000	\$55,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$912,000	\$912,000	N/A	N/A

Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Management and Administration (M&A)
Budget Appropriation:	All OJP Bureaus and Offices
Organizational Program:	All OJP Bureaus and Offices
Program Increase:	Positions: 65 FTE: 33 Dollars: +\$4,652,000

Description of Item

The FY 2022 President's Budget requests \$261.2 million, 707 positions, and 665 full time equivalents (FTEs) for management and administration (M&A), an increase of 65 positions, 33 FTE, and a decrease of \$1.9 million from the FY 2021 Enacted level. OJP's M&A funding supports the management and administrative structure and provides resources needed to accomplish OJP's mission and Administration and congressional priorities and ensure sound stewardship of OJP's grant programs. OJP's oversight responsibilities and M&A costs arise from not only the grants, cooperative agreements, contracts, and other assistance awarded in that year, but also those remaining active from prior years. OJP's M&A funding provides for essential stewardship of approximately 13,800 active grants, totaling almost \$16.7 billion in FY 2020.

Justification

In FY 2021, M&A funding will also support staffing for new programs proposed in the FY 2022 President's Budget, which requests a total increase to OJP programs of over \$1.3 billion in discretionary and mandatory funding. This includes a number of new initiatives, such as the \$100.0 million Community-Based Alternatives to Youth Incarceration Initiative and the \$100.0 million Community Violence Intervention program, that will play key roles in implementing the Administration's goals in the areas of criminal justice reform and reducing violent crime and gun violence. In addition, the President's Budget creates a number of new programs to address emerging criminal justice issues and provides substantial increase for a number of OJP programs that play key roles in supporting state, local, and tribal criminal and juvenile justice systems, including the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants, Second Chance Act Program, and Part B Formula Grants.

In recent years, OJP staffing levels have slowly declined due to previous hiring freezes, normal attrition, and a growing number of retirements. These additional positions will be a vital part of OJP's efforts to successfully implement the new programs discussed above and ensure proper oversight and financial stewardship of the funding behind these programs.

Impact on Performance

The additional positions and funding requested above are vital to OJP's effort to ensure sound management and stewardship of the large amounts of grant program funding entrusted to this agency by Congress. The new staff supported by this request will play an important role in

establishing and administering many new programs that address key Administration priorities such as promoting criminal justice reform, reducing violent crime and gun violence, addressing the nation's substance abuse crisis through expanded treatment and diversion programs, and combatting sexual assault.

Funding

1. **Base Funding**

FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
642	44	608	\$235,000	642	44	632	\$263,160	642	44	632	\$256,579

2. **Personnel Increase Cost Summary**

Type of Position/Series	Positions Requested	Annual Costs per Position (\$000)			FY 2022 Request (\$000)	Annualizations (\$000)	
		1st Year Adjusted Cost	2nd Year Adjusted Cost	3rd Year Full Cost (Modular)		FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Accounting and Budget (0500-0599)	9	71	142	142	638	639	0
Attorneys (0905)	2	91	182	182	182	182	0
Business & Industry (1100-1199)	54	71	142	142	3,832	3,832	0
Total Personnel	65				\$4,652	\$4,653	\$0

3. **Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary** – N/A

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2022 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Total Non-Personnel	\$0			N/A	N/A

4. **Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations** – N/A

5. **Total Request for this Item**

Category	Positions	Amount Requested (\$000)	Annualizations (\$000)
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	Count	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non- Personnel	Total	FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Current Services	642	34	632	\$256,579	\$0	\$256,579	N/A	N//A
Increases	65	2	33	\$4,652	\$0	\$4,652	\$4,653	\$0
Grand Total	707	36	665	\$261,231	\$0	\$261,231	\$4,653	\$0

VI. Program Decreases by Item

Program Decreases by Item

Item Name: **State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)**

Budget Decision Unit(s): State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

Organizational Program: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

Program Decrease: Positions: **0** FTE: **0** Dollars: **-\$244,000,000**

Description of Item

In FY 2022, the President's Budget requests the elimination of the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP). This program provides federal payments to states and localities that incurred correctional costs for incarcerating undocumented criminal aliens with at least one felony or two misdemeanor convictions for violations of state or local law, and incarcerated for at least four consecutive days during the reporting period.

SCAAP funds must be used by jurisdictions for corrections purposes and most jurisdictions use the SCAAP funds towards correction officer salary costs.

Justification

SCAAP supports the existing immigration enforcement system, but is not a useful tool for promoting the implementation of a fair and reasonable national immigration policy. SCAAP does not require recipients to use funds awarded under this program solely for the purpose of addressing the cost of detaining illegal aliens in state, local, and tribal detention facilities and cannot provide sufficient reimbursement to fully address state and local concerns. The reimbursement rate in FY 2019 was 26 cents on the dollar, which was an increase from the previous three years. Four states – California, Florida, New York, and Texas – typically receive over two-thirds of available funds. Eliminating this program will allow the Administration to redirect resources to other urgent and unmet criminal justice needs.

Impact on Performance

No negative effects are expected as a result of this program elimination.

Funding

1. Base Funding

FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$244,000	0	0	0	\$244,000	0	0	0	\$244,000

2. Personnel Increase Cost Summary – N/A

3. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

This program is proposed for elimination in the FY 2022 President’s Budget request.

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2022 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
	-\$244,000			N/A	N/A
Total Non-Personnel	-\$244,000			N/A	N/A

4. Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations – N/A

5. Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$244,000	\$244,000	\$0	N/A	N/A
Decreases	0	0	0	-\$244,000	-\$244,000	\$0	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	N/A

Program Decreases by Item

Item Name:	Domestic Victims of Trafficking Fund (DVTF)
Budget Decision Unit(s):	Domestic Victims of Trafficking Fund
Organizational Program:	Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)
Program Decrease:	Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: -\$500,000

Description of Item

In FY 2022, the President's Budget requests \$6.0 million for the Domestic Victims of Trafficking Fund (DVTF), a \$500,000 decrease to the FY 2021 Enacted level. This program provides support for states and tribes to develop, enhance, and coordinate programs and activities geared toward improving outcomes for child and youth victims of sex and labor trafficking. This program aims to improve statewide coordination and multidisciplinary collaboration to address human trafficking involving children and youth. This program furthers the Department's mission by enhancing the field's response to child and youth victims of human trafficking.

Justification

The DVTF draws its funding from two sources: 1) an annual transfer of funding from the Department of Health and Human Services (to cover health care-related expenses of trafficking victims), and 2) collections from the federal court system derived from a special assessment against individuals convicted of certain trafficking-related criminal offenses. OVC uses funding from both of these sources to support grants to state, local and tribal governments, as well as nonprofit organizations, to promote the provision of comprehensive services to victims of domestic human trafficking.

The decrease shown in the FY 2022 President's Budget reflects a lower estimate of the amounts that will be collected by the federal courts for the DVTF in FY 2022 compared to FY 2021. This minor reduction in collections will not interrupt the work of this program.

Impact on Performance

No negative impact is expected as a result of this minimal reduction; the proposed FY 2022 funding level for DVTF activities is equal to the overall funding levels for this program in FYs 2019-2020.

Funding

1. **Base Funding**

FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$6,000	0	0	0	\$6,500	0	0	0	\$6,500

2. **Personnel Increase Cost Summary** – N/A

3. **Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary**

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2022 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Total Non-Personnel	-\$500			N/A	N/A

4. **Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations** – N/A

5. **Total Request for this Item**

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$6,500	\$6,500	N/A	N/A
Decreases	0	0	0	\$0	-\$500	-\$500	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$6,000	\$6,000	N/A	N/A

Program Decreases by Item

Item Name: OJP Program Eliminations

Budget Appropriation: Research, Evaluation, and Statistics

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

Program Increase: Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: [-\$10,500,000]

Description of Item

The FY 2022 President's Budget request requests no funding for a number of funding carve-outs under two programs totaling \$10.5 million. These program eliminations are shown below:

Appropriations Account/Program (in thousands)	Administered By	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget Request	FY 2022 President's Budget vs. FY 2021 Enacted
Research, Evaluation, and Statistics				
Criminal Justice Statistics Programs	BJS	[3,000]	[0]	[-3,000]
Data Collection on Law Enforcement Suicide	BJS	[3,000]	[0]	[-3,000]
Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs		[7,500]	[0]	[-7,500]
Research to Reduce Trauma for Child Pornography Victims		[1,500]	[0]	[-1,500]
National Model for Reducing Incarceration Rates for Minor Parole Violations		[4,000]	[0]	[-4,000]
Research on Counter-Unmanned Aircraft Systems	NIJ	[2,000]	[0]	[-2,000]
Subtotal, Research, Evaluation, and Statistics		[\$10,500]	[0]	[-\$10,500]
Total, Minor Program Increases		[\$10,500]	[0]	[-\$10,500]

Note: Numbers in brackets reflect carveouts of other programs and therefore do not add to the total.

Justification

All of the carve-out programs proposed for elimination were funded in the FY 2021 Enacted budget. These research and statistical projects will be ongoing in FY 2022 and OJP does not require additional funding dedicated to these programs in FY 2022.

- The *Data Collection on Law Enforcement Suicides* program will focus on developing methodologies for collecting and analyzing data on Federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement and corrections officer suicide and publishing statistical reports that complement the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) current work in this area.
- The *Research to Reduce Trauma for Child Pornography Victims* program will focus on identifying best practices to reduce the trauma of children affected by child pornography investigations and offering recommendations for ensuring child victims' well-being during and after the investigation.
- The *National Model for Reducing Incarceration Rates for Minor Parole Violations* program will design and test models to expedite judicial review for technical violations of

supervision, while linking individuals to evidence-based services that address the root causes of recidivism.

- The *Research on Counter-Unmanned Aircraft Systems* program will test and evaluate systems and technologies designed to address and mitigate threats to public safety and law enforcement operations related to unmanned aircraft systems (drones).

Impact on Performance

As noted above, the initial research for all of these programs will be underway by the time the FY 2022 budget is enacted. OJP will review the findings from this original research before making additional investments to help ensure the most effective use of OJP's research funding. Eliminating these carve-out programs in FY 2022 will provide BJS and NIJ more flexibility in directing research funding to support the Administration's priorities without adversely impacting research already in progress.

Funding

1. Base Funding

FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	[\$0]	0	0	0	[\$10,500]	0	0	0	[\$10,500]

2. Personnel Increase Cost Summary – N/A

3. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2022 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
	[-\$10,500]			N/A	N/A
Total Non-Personnel	[-\$10,500]			N/A	N/A

4. Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations – N/A

5. Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	[\$10,500]	[\$10,500]	N/A	N/A
Decreases	0	0	0	\$0	[-\$10,500]	[-\$10,500]	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	[\$0]	[\$0]	N/A	N/A

VII. Exhibits