

U.S. Department of Justice

FY 2023 PERFORMANCE BUDGET

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS



March 2022

Table of Contents

I.	Overview	1
II.	Summary of Program Changes	15
III.	Appropriations Language	19
IV.	OJP Programs and Performance by Appropriation Account	30
	A. Management and Administration	31
	1. Account Description	31
	2. Performance Tables	32
	3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies	32
	B. Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	33
	1. Account Description	33
	2. Performance Tables	35
	3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies	42
	C. State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	43
	1. Account Description	43
	2. Performance Tables	46
	3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies	67
	D. Juvenile Justice Programs	69
	1. Account Description	69
	2. Performance Tables	71
	3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies	77
	E. Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program	78
	1. Account Description	78
	2. Performance Tables	79
	3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies	81
	F. Crime Victims Fund	82
	1. Account Description	82

2. Performance Tables	86
3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies	95
G. Domestic Victims of Trafficking Fund (Mandatory)	96
1. Account Description	96
2. Performance Tables	97
3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies	99
V. Program Increases by Item	103
A. Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs	104
B. Byrne Justice Assistance Grants/Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)	107
C. Community Violence Intervention (CVI) Initiative	110
D. Hate Crimes Prevention, Reporting, Investigation and Prosecution Programs	114
E. Accelerating Justice System Reform	120
F. Children Exposed to Violence Awareness and Intervention Initiative	122
G. Eliminating Records-Related Barriers to Youth Success	126
H. Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	129
I. Juvenile Justice and Child Welfare Collaboration Initiative	132
J. Domestic Victims of Trafficking Fund	135
K. OJP Management and Administration (M&A)	138
VI. Program Changes by Item	142
A. Crime Victims Fund	143
B. Part B: Formula Grants	146
C. OJP Program Consolidations and Eliminations	149
VII. Exhibits	152

**Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
FY 2023 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 and racial equity, increases access to justice, supports crime victims and individuals impacted by the justice system, strengthens community safety and protects the public from crime and evolving threats, and builds trust between law enforcement and the community. OJP supports the Department’s efforts to keep the public safe; to uphold the rule of law; and to make fairness, equality, and impartiality the hallmarks of the American justice system. OJP does this by working in partnership with the justice community to identify and address the most pressing challenges confronting the criminal and juvenile justice systems. 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 2023 Budget Request At-A-Glance	
FY 2022 Discretionary Request:	\$2.966 billion
FY 2023 Discretionary Request:	\$3.401 billion
Discretionary Program Change:	+\$435 million

FY 2022 Mandatory Request:	\$2.848 billion
FY 2023 Mandatory Request:	\$2.833 billion
Mandatory Program Change:	-\$15 million
Total, FY 2023 Request:	\$6.233 billion

Resources

For FY 2023, the President's Budget requests \$3.401 billion in discretionary funding, which is \$435 million above the FY 2022 President's Budget. In addition, there is a \$8.2 million transfer from the Bureau of Prisons to support research and evaluation of First Step Act related programs and activities. The Department also requests \$2.833 billion in mandatory funding, which is \$15 million below the FY 2022 President's Budget.

Personnel

For FY 2023, the President's Budget requests a total of 827 positions for OJP, which includes 120 new positions to support OJP programs. The requested staffing level will support OJP's grants management and oversight responsibilities associated with its existing grants portfolio as well as the ambitious new programs proposed in the FY 2023 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 recidivism, addressing opioid and substance misuse disorders 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 support young people and help prevent their engagement with the justice system, 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.
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 2023 OJP Priorities

OJP administers a broad range of programs that contribute to all five of the Department's FY 2022 – 2026 strategic goals. Due to the agency's focus on assisting state, local, and tribal criminal and juvenile justice systems, OJP's program particularly contributes to efforts to implement DOJ Strategic Goal 2: *Keep Our Country Safe* and Goal 3: *Protect Civil Rights*. The FY 2023 budget request emphasizes supporting and providing additional funding for programs that address the priorities aligned with the following objectives:

- Strengthen public safety, prevent gun violence, and increase community trust;
- Advance justice system reforms to promote community safety and well-being, equity, and justice for all;
- Counter the rise in hate crime through support for communities, law enforcement, criminal justice agencies, and collaborative efforts
- Ensure rights, access, and equity for all victims of crime; and
- Advance innovation and the use of science, research, and statistics.

Strengthen Public Safety, Prevent Gun Violence, and Increase Community Trust

After seeing declines in violent crime rates in recent years, the nation experienced an increase in gun-violence, particularly homicide, in 2020.¹ In large cities in 2020, homicides rose 30 percent and gun assaults rose 8 percent.² The staggering toll of gun violence continues to disproportionately impact communities of color, both directly and indirectly.³ In June 2021, the Administration released a comprehensive strategy for addressing gun violence that outlines key areas for investment to reduce gun violence and support communities.⁴ The President's Budget requests additional funding to support new and existing programs that help communities' evidence-based approaches to reduce, improve public safety, and build community trust, including:

¹ <https://www.fbi.gov/news/pressrel/press-releases/overview-of-preliminary-uniform-crime-report-january-june-2020>

² https://cdn.ymaws.com/counciloncj.org/resource/resmgr/covid_commission/Year_End_Crime_Update_Design.pdf

³ <https://efsgv.org/wp-content/uploads/2019CDCdata.pdf>

⁴ <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/06/23/fact-sheet-biden-harris-administration-announces-comprehensive-strategy-to-prevent-and-respond-to-gun-crime-and-ensure-public-safety/>

- **Gun Crime Prevention Strategic Fund (+\$884.0 million):** This new program will provide states and localities with comprehensive resources to invest in law enforcement and crime prevention. This program is part of a proposed \$30.0 billion in mandatory investments for law enforcement and crime prevention.
- **Community Violence Intervention (+\$150.0 million):** This program will provide funds to support the development, implementation, and evaluation of community violence intervention (CVI) strategies, as well as the provision of training and technical assistance, including research and evaluation, related to CVI approaches. The CVI approach uses evidence-informed strategies to reduce violence through tailored community-centered initiatives. These multidisciplinary strategies engage individuals and groups to prevent and disrupt cycles of violence and retaliation, and establish relationships between individuals and community assets to deliver services that save lives, address trauma, provide opportunity, and improve the physical, social, and economic conditions that drive violence. These programs use targeted engagement and strategic services to support the individuals at highest-risk for engaging in, or being victimized by, gun violence.
- **Project Safe Neighborhoods (+\$20.0 million):** This program supports a DOJ-led nationwide initiative that brings together federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement officials, prosecutors, community leaders, and other stakeholders to identify the most pressing violent crime problems in a community and develop comprehensive strategic plans to address them. In support of the Department's violent crime reduction strategy, the PSN program will provide resources and assistance to local PSN teams as they engage with local partners to develop strategic plans and work together to develop and implement these strategic plans. The requested increase will expand the resources available to PSN teams through this program's formula-based grant awards and enable OJP to quickly respond to emerging needs through additional competitive funding awards.

Advance Justice System Reforms to Promote Community Safety and Well-Being, Equity, and Justice for All

The criminal and juvenile justice systems play a crucial role in protecting communities, seeking justice for victims, and translating the rule of law into the real world at the state, local, and tribal levels. However, the system has often failed to live up to its promise. Distrust in law enforcement and criminal justice agencies hampers the Department's ability to work collaboratively with those most affected by violent crime, build a culture of respect for the law, and to be meaningful partners in community-based responses to crime and public safety issues. The Department's ability to effectively address crime and public safety challenges depends on building and maintaining trust and legitimacy.

The Administration and the Department are committed to addressing the underlying issues of inequity and disparity in the justice system and promoting systemic reform. While incarceration rates continue to slowly decline, there are still too many people incarcerated in the United States – and this burden falls disproportionately on the Black and Latino communities. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the imprisonment rate of Black adults (1,446 per

100,000) was more than five times that of white adults (263 per 100,000) and almost twice the rate of Hispanic adults (757 per 100,000).⁵

These trends are seen across the justice system, including in arrest, prison and jail populations, community corrections, and juvenile detention.^{6,7,8} The impact of a criminal record extends long after people have served their sentences in the form of collateral consequences which create ongoing barriers to meaningful employment, education, housing, voting and other rights, benefits, and opportunities, often for a lifetime.^{9,10} Collateral consequences hinder the ability of people returning to their communities to successfully reintegrate, and as a result of long-standing disparities within the justice system, collateral consequences are far more likely to impact communities of color.¹¹

The President's Budget includes additional funding for new and existing programs to support justice reform and address systemic inequities, advance public safety, build community trust, increase access to justice, and address the issue of hate crime. Further, the FY 2023 budget request prioritizes funding to support young people and address issues in the juvenile justice system, where additional investments have the potential to help thousands of youth avoid system involvement, or overcome the issues that led to their involvement in the justice system.

- **Accelerating Justice System Reform (+\$300.0 million):** This new program will provide state, local, and tribal governments with additional resources to invest in communities that address justice systems reforms that promote equity, foster community trust, and reduce disparate impacts on people of color and other historically disadvantaged communities. This program is part of a proposed \$30.0 billion in mandatory investments for law enforcement and crime prevention.
- **Community-Based Alternatives to Youth Incarceration Initiative (\$100.0 million):** The FY 2023 Budget continues the Department's FY 2022 request to create a new program that would incentivize jurisdictions to introduce reforms designed to reduce youth incarceration. The program would also support non-construction cost associated with repurposing empty juvenile detention facilities for the benefit of youth.
- **Eliminating Records-Related Barriers to Youth Success (+\$15.0 million):** This new program will support grants to state, local, and tribal public agencies and private organizations, including juvenile courts, justice agencies, defender services, and non-profit organizations, that will aid justice-system-involved youth in setting aside (i.e., expunge, seal, or vacate) their juvenile records. Setting aside juvenile records in appropriate cases helps justice-involved youth realize educational attainment, maintain gainful employment, and secure housing, which are all critical factors to successful reentry and transition into adulthood.

⁵ <https://bjs.ojp.gov/content/pub/pdf/p19.pdf>

⁶ <https://bjs.ojp.gov/content/pub/pdf/ji19.pdf>

⁷ <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/blog/2020/07/27/disparities/>

⁸ <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/articles/2018/12/06/community-supervision-marked-by-racial-and-gender-disparities>

⁹ <https://niccc.nationalreentryresourcecenter.org/>

¹⁰ <https://csjusticecenter.org/publications/after-the-sentence-more-consequences/national-report/>

¹¹ *Ibid.*

- **Juvenile Justice and Child Welfare Collaboration Initiative (+\$30.0 million):** This new program will assist communities in assessing the issues regarding dual status youth and implementing strategies to address their complex needs. Dual status youth are those who have come into contact with both the juvenile justice system and child welfare system, which includes foster care and other child protective services. This program will support the development of trauma-informed programs at different points in the juvenile justice system to provide needed services to dual status youth and promote the interagency collaboration efforts needed to streamline processes, develop comprehensive treatment plans, and engage families to build towards healing and self-sufficiency.
- **Children Exposed to Violence Awareness and Intervention Initiative (+\$12.0 million carveout under the Delinquency Prevention Program):** This program will support a renewed, multi-pronged approach to increasing awareness, understanding, and intervention related to children’s exposure to violence. Building on OJP’s previous work on the Changing Minds Initiative, this program will expand efforts to raise awareness about the immediate and long-term impacts that exposure to violence has on children and youth, restart the National Survey of Children’s Exposure to Violence to increase understanding of the issue, and promote evidence-informed, school-based approaches to addressing youth violence and victimization.
- **Girls in the Juvenile Justice System (+\$5.0 million):** This program supports efforts to reduce risk factors and promote 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 requested increase will support additional grant awards to non-profit organizations including outreach and prevention services providers and victim-focused providers, juvenile justice agencies, and local law enforcement agencies; identification of promising evidence-based practices; and training and technical assistance for grantees.

Counter the Rise in Hate Crime through Support for Communities, Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice Agencies, and Collaborative Efforts

In recent years, this nation has experienced a surge in hate crimes, reaching a 12-year high in 2021. In addition to enforcing Federal hate crimes and civil rights laws, the Department can promote change and accountability by supporting state, local, and tribal efforts to prevent hate crimes, improve data collection and reporting of hate-related criminal offenses and incidents, and promote efforts to fully investigate and prosecute hate crimes when they do occur. The FY 2023 budget request includes \$11.0 million in additional funding for three grant programs focused on addressing and preventing hate crimes, as well as continuing support for the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Act Program (\$3.0 million).

- **Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Grants Program (+\$1 million):** Established in FY 2021, this program supports efforts to prevent and respond to hate crimes by providing funding and support to state, local, and tribal law

enforcement and prosecution agencies to conduct outreach to those at risk for hate crimes and incidents; educate criminal justice practitioners and the public on identifying, reporting and responding to hate crimes and incidents; and to investigate and prosecute hate crimes. The FY 2023 budget requests \$10.0 million for this program to promote collaborative approaches to engage those at risk for hate crimes; build trust and remove barriers to reporting hate crimes and incidents; and prevent hate crimes through education and outreach. This program will also support 1) training and strategies to assist law enforcement agencies in identifying and effectively investigating and reporting hate crimes; 2) strategies to effectively prosecute hate crimes related incidents; and 3) national training and technical assistance to grantees to assist them in building capacity to effectively address hate crimes.

- **Khalid Jabara and Heather Heyer NO HATE Act Program (+\$5.0 million):** The FY 2023 budget requests \$5.0 million to support new programs and activities authorized under the Khalid Jabara and Heather Heyer National Opposition to Hate, Assault, and Threats to Equality (NO HATE) Act of 2021. It will support strategies to:
 - Assist state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies to enhance their ability to report hate crimes and incidents by implementing and enhancing their reporting of incident-based crime in the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS); and
 - Assist states in creating state-run hate crime reporting hotlines, or to enhance existing victims hotlines to address the needs of victims of hate crimes and incidents, as well as identification of resources to assist victims of hate crimes and provide referrals to local support services.

- **Youth-Focused Hate Crime Prevention and Intervention Initiative (+\$5.0 million):** This new program will focus on youth who hold hate-related beliefs, including those in contact with the juvenile justice system. This initiative would provide programming to help youth understand how and why their hate-related beliefs were formed and how they contribute to negative behaviors; help develop new pro-social behaviors, coping skills and attitudes; and reinforce that behaviors have consequences and that persistence in hate-related views may place individuals at risk of further involvement with the juvenile justice system. This initiative will also support training and technical assistance to assist grantees and support the expansion and distribution of a universal hate crime prevention and intervention curriculum for youth.

Ensure Rights, Access, and Equity for All Victims of Crime

The Department remains committed to working with state, local, and tribal criminal and juvenile justice systems to provide trauma-informed, victim-centered, and culturally competent responses to the needs of victims of crime and preventing further victimization by the justice systems. The Crime Victims Fund (CVF) provides millions of dollars annually for victim compensation and assistance programs throughout the nation, and other capacity-building programs designed to enhance service providers' ability to support victims of crime.

Due to the recent decline in the balance of the Fund, the President’s Budget proposes to reduce the CVF obligation limitation to \$1.75 billion in FY 2023. This reduced obligation cap level will help preserve the stability and longevity of the Fund. In addition, the FY 2023 President’s Budget eliminates the funding transfer to the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) that has been included as part of the CVF appropriations language in recent years. OVW will be funded by direct appropriations in FY 2023. The elimination of this transfer will provide more victim assistance and compensation dollars to the states, and more support for grant programs to address issues such as improving the accessibility of services to victims in underserved communities and expanding hospital-based services to crime victims.

Advancing Innovation and the Use of Science, Research, and Statistics

Science should be central to policymaking, and this budget supports policy and funding decision-making based on strong science. The President’s Budget requests additional funding to support the statistical, research, and evaluation programs that will build the evidence base needed to develop more effective and equitable public safety and justice system programs and policies, including:

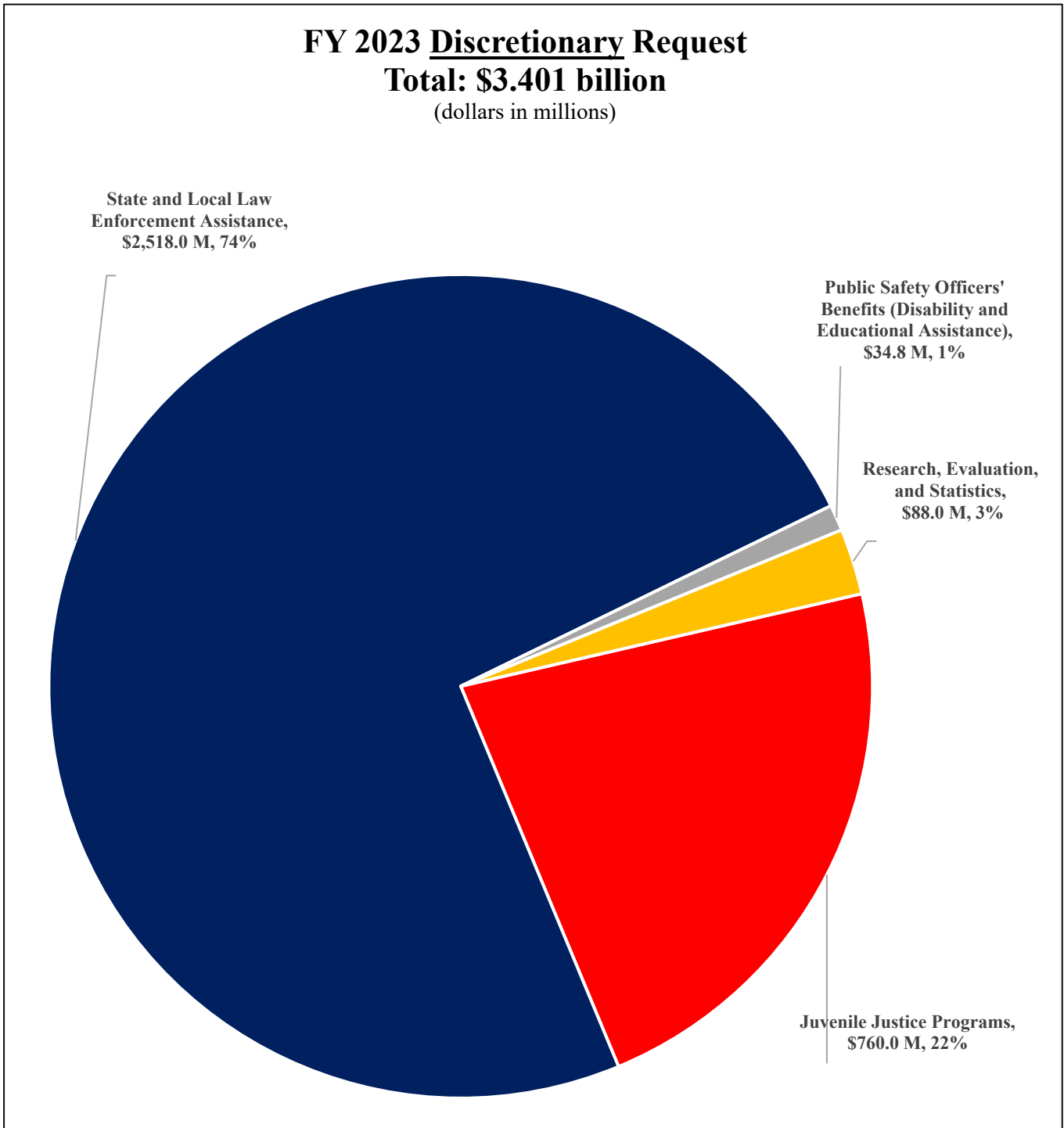
- **Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (RES) Set Aside (+\$82.2 million):** In the FY 2023 budget request, the Department requests that the discretionary funding set aside percentage for the Research, Evaluation, and Statistics be raised from 2 percent to 2.5 percent. In FY 2023, this set aside will generate approximately \$82.2 million for research and statistical activities, an increase of \$25.1 million above the FY 2022 President’s Budget. This set aside provides BJS and NIJ an important funding source to supplement existing research and statistical activities, addressing emerging issues, and supporting OJP’s work surrounding the Evidence Act.
- **Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs (+\$2.0 million):** The requested increase will support a research series examining the impact of extractive industries on crime and victimization impacting American Indian and Alaska Native people in Indian country in the lower 48 and Alaska and Alaska Native Villages. The series will include case studies examining the relationship between extractive industry placements and specific crimes (i.e., missing persons, homicides, and trafficking in person cases). In addition, the FY 2023 budget continues to request an \$8.2 million transfer from the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) to support NIJ’s research and evaluation of First Step Act related programs and activities.

Management and Administration

The President’s Budget requests includes a net increase of 120 positions and \$12.9 million in management and administration funding for OJP. These additional positions will strengthen OJP’s workforce, build capacity for Evidence Act related-work, and support grants management and oversight responsibilities associated with both the existing and ambitious new programs proposed in the FY 2023 President’s Budget. An expert career staff, with the right skills and capabilities, is critical to ensuing OJP grant funding is used in an efficient and effective manner.

FY 2023 OJP Funding Request by Appropriation

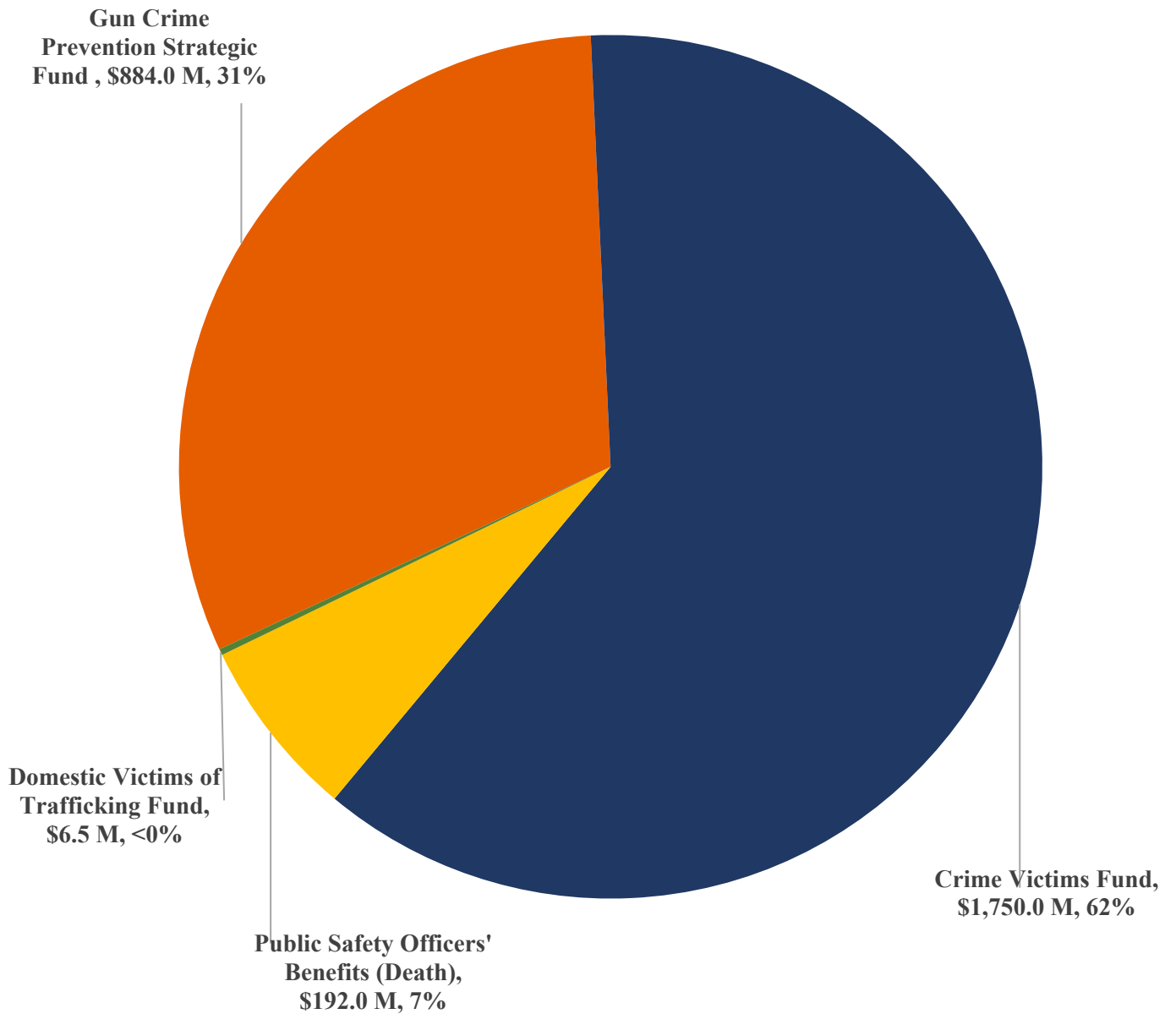
The following charts depict OJP’s FY 2023 discretionary and mandatory budget requests by appropriation.



FY 2023 Mandatory Request

Total: \$2.833 billion

(dollars in millions)



**Office of Justice Programs
Funding by Appropriation
FY 2021 - FY 2023
(dollars in thousands)**

	FY 2021 Enacted (P.L. 116-260)/ FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2022 President's Budget Request	FY 2023 President's Budget Request	FY 2023 President's Budget vs. FY 2022 President's Budget
Justice Assistance/Research, Evaluation, and Statistics				
Criminal Justice Statistics Programs	45,000	45,000	45,000	0
<i>Data Collection on Law Enforcement Suicide</i>	3,000	0	0	0
Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs	37,000	41,000	43,000	2,000
<i>Research on Domestic Radicalization</i>	6,000	10,000	10,000	0
<i>Research on School Violence Prevention and School Safety</i>	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
<i>Research to Reduce Trauma for Child Pornography Victims</i>	1,500	0	0	0
<i>National Model for Reducing Incarceration Rates for Minor Parole Violations</i>	4,000	0	0	0
<i>Research on Counter-Unmanned Aircraft Systems</i>	2,000	0	0	0
<i>Violence Against Natives at Extraction Sites</i>	0	0	2,000	2,000
Subtotal, JA/RES	82,000	86,000	88,000	2,000
Subtotal, JA/RES (With Transfer in from BOP)	82,000	94,190	96,190	2,000
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (SLLEA)				
Adam Walsh Act	20,000	20,000	20,000	0
Body Worn Camera Partnership Program	35,000	35,000	35,000	0
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	30,000	30,000	30,000	0
<i>NIST Transfer</i>	1,500	1,500	1,500	0
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program (Innovations in Community-Based Crime Reduction Program)	22,000	25,000	25,000	0
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)	484,000	513,500	533,500	20,000
<i>Ashanti Alert</i>	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
<i>Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program</i>	7,000	12,000	12,000	0
<i>Child Advocacy Training in Post-Secondary Education</i>	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
<i>Child-Friendly Family Visitation Centers in Correctional Facilities</i>	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
<i>Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiative</i>	14,000	14,000	14,000	0
<i>Family-Based Alternative Sentencing Programs</i>	3,500	3,500	3,500	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>	3,000	3,000	3,000	0
<i>National Center on Forensics</i>	4,000	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	5,000	5,000	0
<i>Training to Improve Police-Based Responses to the People with Mental Illness</i>	7,500	10,000	10,000	0
<i>Training on Racial Profiling and De-escalation, and Duty to Intervene Program</i>	0	20,000	20,000	0
<i>Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Implementation Grant Program</i>	15,500	15,500	15,500	0
<i>Rural Law Enforcement Violent Crime Initiative</i>	7,000	7,000	7,000	0
<i>Strategies for Policing Innovation (Smart Policing)</i>	8,000	10,000	10,000	0
<i>Innovative Prosecution Solutions Initiative (Smart Prosecution)</i>	8,000	10,000	10,000	0
<i>VALOR Initiative</i>	13,000	13,000	13,000	0

	FY 2021 Enacted (P.L. 116-260)/ FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2022 President's Budget Request	FY 2023 President's Budget Request	FY 2023 President's Budget vs. FY 2022 President's Budget
<i>Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)</i>	20,000	20,000	40,000	20,000
Community Violence Intervention	0	90,000	250,000	160,000
Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act related activities	394,000	418,000	418,000	0
<i>Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program (COSSAP)</i>	185,000	190,000	190,000	0
<i>Drug Court Program</i>	83,000	95,000	95,000	0
<i>Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program</i>	35,000	40,000	40,000	0
<i>Prescription Drug Monitoring Program</i>	32,000	33,000	33,000	0
<i>Residential Substance Abuse Treatment</i>	34,000	35,000	35,000	0
<i>Veterans Treatment Courts</i>	25,000	25,000	25,000	0
Court Appointed Special Advocate Program (CASA)	12,500	14,000	14,000	0
<i>DNA Programs</i>	189,000	247,000	247,000	0
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	141,000	147,000	147,000	0
<i>DNA Analysis and Capacity Program</i>	110,000	112,000	112,000	0
<i>Other Federal, State, and Local Forensic Activities</i>	19,000	19,000	19,000	0
<i>Post-Conviction DNA Testing</i>	8,000	12,000	12,000	0
<i>Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners</i>	4,000	4,000	4,000	0
Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI)	48,000	100,000	100,000	0
Economic, High-tech, White Collar and Internet Crime Prevention	12,000	13,000	13,000	0
<i>Intellectual Property Enforcement Program</i>	2,500	2,500	2,500	0
<i>Internet of Things</i>	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance	0	10,000	10,000	0
Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Act Program	2,000	3,000	3,000	0
Gun Buyback and Relinquishment Program	0	10,000	10,000	0
Khalid Jabara and Heather Heyer NO HATE Act Program	0	0	5,000	5,000
Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Grants Program	5,000	9,000	10,000	1,000
Legal Representation for Immigrant Children and Families Pilot	0	15,000	0	(15,000)
Incentivization Program for Red Flag and Gun Licensing Laws	0	40,000	40,000	0
Victims of Trafficking Program	85,000	90,000	90,000	0
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	33,000	35,000	35,000	0
Keep Young Athletes Safe Program	2,500	2,500	2,500	0
National Criminal Records Improvement	85,000	89,000	89,000	0
<i>National Criminal Records History Improvement Program (NCHIP)</i>	60,000	64,000	64,000	0
<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	33,000	35,000	35,000	0
<i>Forensic Support for Opioid and Synthetic Drug Investigations</i>	17,000	17,000	17,000	0
Public Defender Improvement Program	0	25,000	25,000	0
Regional Sexual Assault Investigative Training Academies	0	20,000	20,000	0
Accelerating Justice System Reform	0	0	300,000	300,000
Second Chance Act Program	100,000	125,000	125,000	0
<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	8,000	8,000	0
<i>Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)</i>	4,500	5,000	5,000	0
<i>HOPE Best Practices</i>	[500]	[500]	[500]	[0]
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	244,000	0	0	0
STOP School Violence Act Grant Programs	79,000	82,000	82,000	0

	FY 2021 Enacted (P.L. 116-260)/ FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2022 President's Budget Request	FY 2023 President's Budget Request	FY 2023 President's Budget vs. FY 2022 President's Budget
Study of Lethality Assessment Programs	0	2,000	0	(2,000)
Tribal Assistance (Indian Assistance)	46,000	50,000	50,000	0
Subtotal, SLLEA	1,914,000	2,049,000	2,518,000	469,000
<i>NIST Transfer</i>	<i>(1,500)</i>	<i>(1,500)</i>	<i>(1,500)</i>	<i>0</i>
Subtotal, SLLEA (Less NIST Transfer)	1,912,500	2,047,500	2,516,500	469,000
Juvenile Justice Programs (JJ)				
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	3,500	6,000	6,000	0
Alternatives to Youth Incarceration Initiative	0	100,000	100,000	0
Community Violence Intervention (Youth Focused)	0	10,000	0	(10,000)
Delinquency Prevention Program	49,000	100,000	117,000	17,000
<i>Children Exposed to Violence Awareness and Intervention Initiative</i>	<i>8,000</i>	<i>18,000</i>	<i>30,000</i>	<i>12,000</i>
<i>Children of Incarcerated Parents (COIP) Web Portal</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Girls in the Juvenile Justice System</i>	<i>3,000</i>	<i>15,000</i>	<i>20,000</i>	<i>5,000</i>
<i>Prevent Trafficking of Girls</i>	<i>2,000</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Opioid-Affected Youth Initiative</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>16,000</i>	<i>16,000</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Tribal Youth Program</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>30,000</i>	<i>30,000</i>	<i>0</i>
Eliminating Records-Related Barriers to Youth Success	0	0	15,000	15,000
Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program	2,500	40,000	40,000	0
Juvenile Justice and Child Welfare Collaboration Initiative	0	0	30,000	30,000
Missing and Exploited Children	94,000	120,000	120,000	0
Part B: Formula Grants	67,000	250,000	157,000	(93,000)
<i>Emergency Planning - Juvenile Detention Facilities</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>0</i>
VOCAA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	30,000	50,000	50,000	0
Youth-Focused Hate Crime Prevention and Intervention Initiative (<i>new program</i>)	0	0	5,000	5,000
Youth Mentoring	100,000	120,000	120,000	0
<i>Mentoring for Youth Affected by the Opioid Crisis</i>	<i>16,500</i>	<i>16,500</i>	<i>16,500</i>	<i>0</i>
Subtotal, JJ Programs	346,000	796,000	760,000	(36,000)
Public Safety Officers Benefits (PSOB)				
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program- Disability and Educational Assistance Benefits Programs	24,800	34,800	34,800	0
Subtotal, PSOB Discretionary	24,800	34,800	34,800	0
Total, OJP Discretionary	2,366,800	2,965,800	3,400,800	435,000
Total, OJP Discretionary (With Transfer from BOP)	2,366,800	2,973,990	3,408,990	435,000
<i>NIST Transfer</i>	<i>(1,500)</i>	<i>(1,500)</i>	<i>(1,500)</i>	<i>0</i>
Total, OJP Discretionary (Less NIST Transfer)	2,365,300	2,964,300	3,399,300	435,000
Total, OJP Discretionary (Less NIST Transfer, with Transfer from BOP)	2,365,300	2,973,240	3,407,490	435,000
<i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics Set Aside (up to 2% in the FY 2021 Enacted level, FY 2022 Annualized CR level, and the FY 2022 Budget request; up to 2.5% in the FY 2023 Budget request)</i>	<i>[45,910]</i>	<i>[57,090]</i>	<i>[82,188]</i>	<i>[25,098]</i>
Public Safety Officers Benefits (PSOB) -- Mandatory	119,000	192,000	192,000	0
Subtotal, PSOB Mandatory	119,000	192,000	192,000	0
PSOB Total (Discretionary and Mandatory)	143,800	226,800	226,800	0

	FY 2021 Enacted (P.L. 116-260)/ FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2022 President's Budget Request	FY 2023 President's Budget Request	FY 2023 President's Budget vs. FY 2022 President's Budget
Total Crime Victims Fund (CVF) (Mandatory) Obligations Cap	2,015,000	2,650,000	1,750,000	(900,000)
<i>CVF Grants</i>	<i>1,468,250</i>	<i>2,022,500</i>	<i>1,602,500</i>	<i>(420,000)</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 (up to 5%)</i>	<i>101,750</i>	<i>132,500</i>	<i>87,500</i>	<i>(45,000)</i>
<i>Victim Advocate Program</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>50,000</i>	<i>50,000</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Violence Against Women Act Programs</i>	<i>435,000</i>	<i>435,000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(435,000)</i>
Gun Crime Prevention Strategic Fund (GCPSE)	0	0	884,000	884,000
Domestic Victims of Trafficking (DVTF)	6,500	6,000	6,500	500
Total, OJP Mandatory (GCPSE, PSOB, CVF, and DVTF)	2,140,500	2,848,000	2,832,500	(15,500)
Total, OJP Discretionary and Mandatory	4,507,300	5,813,800	6,233,300	419,500
Total, OJP Discretionary and Mandatory (With Transfer from BOP)	4,507,300	5,821,990	6,241,490	419,500
<i>NIST Transfer</i>	<i>(1,500)</i>	<i>(1,500)</i>	<i>(1,500)</i>	<i>0</i>
Total, OJP Discretionary and Mandatory (Less Transfers)	4,505,800	5,812,300	6,231,800	419,500
Total, OJP Discretionary and Mandatory (less NIST Transfer, with Transfer from BOP)	4,505,800	5,820,490	6,239,990	419,500
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	(127,000)	(90,000)	(75,000)	15,000
Total OJP Programs Funded Under Violence Against Women	3,500	4,500	4,500	0
Research on Violence Against Women	2,500	3,500	3,500	0
Research on Violence Against Indian Women	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Total OJP Programs Funded Under Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)	40,000	40,000	40,000	0
Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS)	40,000	40,000	40,000	0
NIJ First Step Act Evaluations (not less than 2% of BOP First Step Act funding in the FY 2022 and FY 2023 Budget requests)	0	8,190	8,190	0
Total, Transfers-in/Reimbursements	43,500	52,690	52,690	0
OJP Grand Total (with rescission)	4,550,800	5,866,490	6,285,990	419,500

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
Research, Development, and Evaluations Programs	Supports a research series examining the impact of extractive industries on crime and victimization impacting American Indian and Alaska Native people in Indian country in the lower 48 and Alaska and Alaska Native Villages. The series will include case studies highlighting examining the relationship between extractive industry placements and specific crimes believed to be linked to extractive industry placements.	+\$2,000	104
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants/Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)	Expands resources available to PSN teams as they engage with local partners to develop strategic plans to identify and counter the most pressing violent crimes in the community and work together to implement comprehensive solutions.	+\$20,000	107
Community Violence Intervention	Provides funds to jurisdictions to plan, develop, implement, and expand community violence intervention programs. Community-based violence intervention programs use evidence-informed strategies to reduce violence through tailored community-centered initiatives. These multidisciplinary strategies engage individuals and groups to prevent and disrupt cycles of violence and retaliation, and establish relationships between individuals and community assets to deliver services that save lives, address trauma, provide opportunity, and improve conditions that drive violence. (Also consolidates the Youth-Focused Community Violence Intervention program requested in the FY 2022 President’s Budget into this program.)	+\$150,000	110
Hate Crimes Prevention, Reporting, Investigation and Prosecution Programs/ Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Grants Program	Supports and encourages collaborative approaches with community-based partners to engage those at risk for hate crimes to build trust and remove barriers to reporting hate crimes and incidents and to prevent hate crimes through education and outreach.	+\$1,000	114
Hate Crimes Prevention, Reporting, Investigation and Prosecution Programs/ Khalid Jabara and Heather Heyer NO HATE Act Program	Addresses several key gaps in state, local, and tribal capacity to report and respond to hate crimes. Funding will support strategies to enhance state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies ability to report hate crimes and incidents by implementing and enhancing their reporting of incident-based crime in the National Incident-Based Reporting System	+\$5,000	114
Hate Crimes Prevention, Reporting, Investigation and Prosecution Programs/ Youth-Focused Hate Crime Prevention and Intervention Initiative	New program focused on youth who hold hate-related beliefs, including those in contact with the juvenile justice system. This initiative would provide programming to show youth how and why their hate-related beliefs were formed and contribute to negative behaviors; challenge attitudes to help develop new pro-social behaviors; and reinforce that behaviors have consequences and that persistence in hate-related views may place individuals at risk of further involvement with the juvenile justice system.	+\$5,000	114

Program Increases (Discretionary)			
Item Name	Program Description	Dollars (\$000)	Page
Accelerating Justice System Reform	Provides state, local, and tribal governments with additional resources to invest in communities that address justice systems reforms that promote equity, foster community trust, and reduce disparate impacts on people of color and other historically disadvantaged communities.	+\$3000,000	120
Children Exposed to Violence Awareness and Intervention Initiative	Childhood exposure to violence is known to increase the risk of physical and behavioral health challenges, further victimization, adult criminal justice system involvement, and perpetuation of the cycle of violence. This request supports a multi-pronged approach to increasing awareness, understanding, and intervention related to children's exposure to violence.	+\$12,000	122
Eliminating Records-Related Barriers to Youth Success	Supports justice-involved youth, including those who are returning to their communities from secure confinement or out-of-home placement. This program would help justice-involved youth to set-aside (i.e., expunge, seal, or vacate) their juvenile records to eliminate barriers to successful reentry, reduce recidivism, and improve public safety. This request would support grants to state, local, and tribal public agencies and private organizations, including juvenile courts, justice agencies, defender services, and non-profit organizations.	+\$15,000	126
Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	Reduces risk factors and promotes protective factors for girls who come in contact with the juvenile justice system, and helps them on a path toward success through evidence-based prevention and intervention programs.	+\$5,000	129
Juvenile Justice and Child Welfare Collaboration Initiative	New program assists communities in assessing the issues regarding dual status youth and implementing strategies to address their complex needs. Dual status youth are those who come into contact with both the juvenile justice and child welfare systems, which includes foster care and other child protective services. The requested funding will support the development of trauma-informed programs at different points in the juvenile justice system to provide needed services to these youth and support necessary collaboration efforts to ensure that the two systems are working together to streamline processes, develop comprehensive treatment plans while ensuring public safety, and engage families to build towards healing and self-sufficiency.	+\$30,000	132
Management and Administration (M&A)	The request will support OJP's management and administrative structure and provide resources for sufficient staffing levels to support new and existing OJP programs.	[+\$8,864]	138
Total, Discretionary Program Increases		+\$545,000	

Program Changes (Discretionary)			
Item Name	Program Description	Dollars (\$000)	Page
Part B Formula Grants	Supports states and localities in their efforts to reform juvenile justice and strengthen prevention, early intervention and treatment programming for at-risk and delinquent youth.	-\$93,000	146
OJP Program Consolidations and Eliminations/Legal Representation for Immigrant Children and Families Pilot Program	Supports a pilot program that enhanced 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 geographic locations with current or increasing needs.	-\$15,000	149
OJP Program Consolidations and Eliminations/Study of Lethality Assessment Programs	Supports a study of lethality assessment programs, which 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.	-\$2,000	149
Total, Discretionary Program Decreases		-\$110,000	

Program Increases (Mandatory)			
Item Name	Program Description	Dollars (\$000)	Page
Domestic Victims of Trafficking Fund	Support state and tribal efforts to develop, enhance, and coordinate programs and activities geared toward improving outcomes for child and youth victims of sex and labor trafficking.	+\$500	135
Gun Crime Prevention Strategic Fund	Provides states and localities with comprehensive resources to invest in law enforcement and crime prevention.	+\$884,000	N/A
Total, Mandatory Program Increases		+\$884,500	

Program Changes (Mandatory)			
Item Name	Program Description	Dollars (\$000)	Page
Crime Victims Fund	Due to the recent decline in the balance of the Fund, the President’s Budget proposes to reduce the CVF obligation limitation to \$1.75 billion in FY 2023. This reduced obligation cap level will prevent the depletion of the Fund in FY 2023.	-\$900,000	143
Total, Mandatory Program Decreases		-\$900,000	

III. Appropriations Language

**Office of Justice Programs
Appropriations Language**

The FY 2023 Budget request of \$6.233 billion, 827 Positions, and 757 FTE includes proposed changes in the appropriations language listed below. New language compared to the FY 2022 President's Budget 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 PROTECT Act (Public Law 108–21); the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–405); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) ("the 2005 Act"); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (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, [\$86,000,000] \$88,000,000, 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, and *for civil justice statistics programs; and*
- (2) [\$41,000,000] \$43,000,000 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 \$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; *and \$2,000,000 is for research on violence against American Indians/Alaska Natives or otherwise affecting indigenous communities, in connection with extractive industry activities.*

**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 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 Project Safe Neighborhoods Grant Program Authorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–185) ("the PSN Grant Act of 2018"); the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act (Public Law 111–84); title II of Kristen's Act (title II of Public Law 106–468, as amended); 28 U.S.C. 530C; and 36 U.S.C. 220531 ("the Keep Young Athletes Safe Act"); and other programs, [~~\$2,049,000,000~~] \$2,518,000,000, to remain available until expended as follows—

(1) [~~\$513,500,000~~] \$533,500,000 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 (except that section 1001(c), and the special rules for Puerto Rico under section 505(g), of such title 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) \$10,000,000 is for an initiative to support evidence-based policing;

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

(D) \$5,000,000 is for the operationalization, maintenance, and expansion of the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System;

(E) \$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 part JJ of title I of the 1968 Act, as amended;

(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 PREA;

(H) \$3,000,000 is for the Missing Americans Alert Program (title XXIV of the 1994 Act, as 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 national centers on forensics;

(J) [~~\$20,000,000~~] \$40,000,000 is for the project safe neighborhoods program, including as authorized by the PSN Grant Act of 2018;

(K) \$12,000,000 is for the Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program, as authorized by 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 Ashanti Alert Communications Network as authorized by title II of Kristen's Act, and for related planning, implementation and other support activities;

(O) \$3,500,000 is for a grant program to replicate *and support* 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;

(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) \$90,000,000 for victim services programs for victims of trafficking, as authorized by section 107(b)(2) of the Victims of Trafficking Act, by the TVPRA of 2005, or by the VAW 2013 Act, and related activities such as investigations and prosecutions;

(3) \$13,000,000 for a grant program to prevent and address economic, high technology, white collar, and Internet crime, including as authorized by section 401 of the PRO-IP Act, of which not more than \$2,500,000 is for intellectual property enforcement grants (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;

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

(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;

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

(7) \$89,000,000 for grants to States to upgrade criminal and mental health records for the National Instant Criminal Background Check System: *Provided*, That, to the extent warranted by meritorious applications, priority shall be given to applications for awards under the authority of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180), and no less than \$25,000,000 shall be awarded under such authority;

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

(9) \$147,000,000 for DNA-related and forensic programs and activities, of which—

(A) \$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) \$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; and

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

(10) \$100,000,000 for a community-based program to improve the response to sexual assault, and apply enhanced approaches and techniques to solve and reduce violent crime, including assistance for investigation and prosecution of related cold cases;

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

(12) \$50,000,000 for assistance to Indian tribes;

(13) \$125,000,000 for offender reentry programs and research, including as authorized by the Second Chance Act of 2007, of which, notwithstanding such Act, not to exceed—

(A) \$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 demonstration programs to enhance and maintain parental and family relationships for incarcerated parents as a reentry or recidivism reduction strategy; and

(C) \$5,000,000 is for additional replication sites that implement programs such as the Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement model that employ swift and certain sanctions in probation:

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,

(14) \$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) \$95,000,000 for Drug Courts, as authorized by part EE of title I of the 1968 Act, without regard to section 2952 of such title or the limitation of section 2951(a)(1) thereof relating to violent offenders;

(B) \$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, notwithstanding section 2991(e) of such title;

(C) \$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, and for other services for veterans in the criminal justice system;

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

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

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

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

(17) \$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);

(18) ~~[\$9,000,000]~~ \$10,000,000 for grants 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);

(19) \$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; \$35,000,000 is for a justice reinvestment initiative, for activities related to criminal justice reform and recidivism reduction; and \$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]~~ 2023, as authorized by section 609M of the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 (34 U.S.C. 50101);

(21) ~~[\$90,000,000]~~ \$250,000,000 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) \$5,000,000 is for grants to combat hate crimes, including as authorized by section 5 of the COVID–19 Hate Crimes Act (Public Law 117-13)(the Jabara-Heyer NO HATE Act); and

(27) \$300,000,000 is for the Accelerating Justice System Reform (AJSR) initiative:

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 PROTECT Act (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 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, ~~[\$796,000,000]~~ \$760,000,000, to remain available until expended as follows—

(1) ~~[\$250,000,000]~~ \$157,000,000 for programs authorized by section 221 of the 1974 Act: *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) \$120,000,000 for youth mentoring programs;

(3) ~~[\$100,000,000]~~ \$117,000,000 for delinquency prevention, of which, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 530C(a)—

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

(B) \$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) ~~[\$15,000,000]~~ \$20,000,000 shall be for competitive programs focusing on girls in the juvenile justice system;

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

(F) ~~[\$18,000,000]~~ \$30,000,000 shall be for an initiative relating to children exposed to violence;

(4) \$50,000,000 for programs authorized by the 1990 Act;

(5) \$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 2008 Act shall not apply for purposes of this Act);

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

(7) \$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;]~~

(9) \$30,000,000 for an initiative to promote juvenile justice and child welfare collaboration;

(10) \$15,000,000 for a program to reduce barriers related to juvenile and criminal records of youth; and

(11) \$5,000,000 for a hate crime prevention and intervention initiative for youth;

Provided, That not more than 10 percent of each amount may be used for research, evaluation, and statistics activities related to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention: *Provided further*, That not more than 2 percent of each amount designated, 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 three preceding provisos shall not apply to paragraphs (3), (5), and (7), ~~[and~~ (8)]

[-\(11\)](#).

**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 \$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 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. 210. 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 for grant or reimbursement programs may be used by the Office of Justice Programs to provide training and technical assistance; and

(2) up to [\[2 \] 2.5](#) percent of funds made available for grant or reimbursement programs, 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. 211 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 [\[2019 \] 2020](#) through [\[2022 \] 2023](#) 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, the requirements under section 2976(g)(1) of such part.

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

SEC. 212 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. 214 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. 215. 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] \$1,750,000,000 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. 218. Of the unobligated balances available from prior year appropriations to the Office of Justice Programs, [\$90,000,000] \$75,000,000 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.

Summary of Proposed Changes to Appropriations Language

Note: The FY 2023 Budget uses the FY 2022 President’s Budget as the starting point for changes.

Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (RES)

1. Within the BJS carveout, specifies that funding may be used for civil justice statistics activities.
2. Within the NIJ carveout, adds language to designate a specific dollar amount for research focused on violence against American Indians/Alaskan Natives, and other affected indigenous populations where extractive industry activities are taking place.

State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (SLLEA)

1. Within the alternative sentencing program carveout, adds language that clarifies eligible use of funds to support existing family-based alternative sentencing programs.
2. Within the carveout pertaining to response to sexual assault and associated reform, adds language to permit support of a new purpose area under SAKI that would address all violent crimes using the SAKI model.
3. Within the carveout regarding opioid reduction and certain other activities and programs —
 - Removes a “violent offender” prohibition related to funding in the second-tier carveout pertaining to drug courts; and
 - Expands the eligible use of funds for the Veterans Treatment Courts program to support other interventions in the criminal justice system, including court diversion and reentry programs tailored to the unique needs of veterans.
4. Within the SLLEA appropriation, adds carveouts for—
 - An initiative to promote better data collection to combat and prevent hate crimes; and
 - An initiative to accelerate justice system reform and support reversing mass incarceration.

Juvenile Justice Programs (JJP)

1. Within the JJP appropriation, adds carveouts for—
 - An initiative to promote juvenile justice and child welfare collaboration;
 - A program to reduce barriers related to juvenile and criminal records of youth; and
 - A hate crime prevention and intervention initiative for youth.

2. Within the JJP appropriation, the carveout for the youth-based community violence intervention program requested in the FY 2022 President’s Budget is eliminated. This carveout is consolidated into the community violence intervention program requested under the SLLEA appropriation.

IV. OJP Programs and Performance by Appropriation Account

A. Management and Administration

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Management and Administration</i>	Direct Positions	Estimated FTE	Amount (\$000)
2021 Enacted	642	619	\$263,160
2022 Annualized CR	707	665	261,231
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	32	4,080
2023 Current Services	707	697	265,311
2023 Program Increases	120	60	8,964
2023 Program Offsets	0	0	0
2023 Request	827	757	274,175
Total Change 2022-2023	120	92	\$12,944

<i>Management and Administration-Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	Direct Positions	Estimated FTE	Amount (\$000)
2021 Enacted	0	0	\$92,382
2022 Annualized CR	0	0	92,382
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	5,625
2023 Current Services	0	0	98,007
2023 Program Increases	0	0	0
2023 Program Offsets	0	0	0
2023 Request	0	0	98,007
Total Change 2022-2023	0	0	\$5,625

1. Account Description

In FY 2023, the President's Budget requests a total of \$274.175 million, 827 positions, and 757 full-time equivalents (FTEs) for OJP's management and administration (M&A), which is an increase of 120 positions, 92 FTE, and \$12.9 million over the FY 2022 President's Budget.

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. OJP's M&A funding supports the Department's Strategic Objective 1.2 *Promote Good Government*.

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

3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

N/A

B. Research, Evaluation, and Statistics

Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</i>	Direct Positions	Estimated FTE	Amount (\$000)
2021 Enacted	0	0	\$82,000
2022 Annualized CR	0	0	119,436
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	-33,436
2023 Current Services	0	0	86,000
2023 Program Increases	0	0	2,000
2023 Program Offsets	0	0	0
2023 Request	0	0	88,000
Total Change 2022-2023	0	0	-\$31,436

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 2023, the President’s Budget requests \$88 million for the Research, Evaluation, and Statistics appropriation account. The FY 2023 request for this account is \$2 million above the FY 2022 President’s Budget. 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 data collections and statistical analyses assist criminal justice professional and policymaker in better understanding all aspects of crime and the criminal justice system and in building the evidence base needed to evaluate the effectiveness of justice-related programs and policies.

The Criminal Justice Statistics Program is the base program of BJS. In FY 2023, the Department 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.

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 2023, the Department requests a total of \$43.0 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 three important goals:

- Crime reduction through scientific innovation and evidence-based practice.
- Improving knowledge and understanding of crime and justice issues through science.
- To provide objective and independent knowledge and tools to inform the decision-making of the criminal and juvenile justice communities that reduces crime and advances justice.

In addition, the FY 2023 budget continues to request an \$8.19 million transfer from the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) to support NIJ's research and evaluation of First Step Act related programs and activities.

The President's Budget also includes a set-aside of up to 2.5 percent from OJP discretionary programs for research, evaluation, and statistics. 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 ^a							
Appropriation: Justice Assistance/Research, Evaluation, and Statistics							
Strategic Objective	Performance Measures		FY 2021	FY 2021	FY 2022	Current Services, Adjustments, and FY 2023 Program Changes	FY 2023 Request
			Target	Actual	Projected	Changes	Requested Total (thousands)
2.3	Performance Measure	Average number of user sessions per month on BJS and BJS-sponsored websites, including datasets accessed and downloaded via the Internet [BJS] ¹	420,262	299,011	432,869	0	\$45,000
2.3	Performance Measure	Citations of BJS data in social science journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data [BJS] ²	3,200	1,326	2,000	0	\$45,000
3.3	Performance Measure	Number of technologies fielded as a result (in whole or in part) of work funded under the NIJ award [NIJ] ³	42	54	43	+\$2,000	\$43,00

^a Accurate data rely on correct tracking and entry by the grantees; as such, the data and analysis findings provided reflect the information as grantees have reported. These analytical findings make no claims of causation or demonstrate evidence of program effectiveness.

FOOTNOTES: Performance and Resources Table				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
¹ Average number of user sessions per month on BJS and BJS-sponsored websites, including datasets accessed and downloaded via the Internet	2021	FY	Missed target	A comprehensive website redesign in FY 2021 significantly reduced the number of pages on the site and altered page access. The National Archive of Criminal Justice Data also changed its methodology for counting sessions and downloads. For this reason, the FY 2021 total is not comparable to previous years.
² Citations of BJS data in social science journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data	2021	FY	Missed target	The target for FY 2021 was missed because the frequency and timing of citations of BJS data is unpredictable.
	2022		Revised target	The target has been revised from 3,200 to 2,000 to reflect the projected number of reports to be released.
	2023		Discontinued measure	Due to the inability to drive outcomes of this measure, it will be discontinued effective FY 2023.
³ Number of technologies fielded as a result (in whole or in part) of work funded under the NIJ award	2021	FY	Revised target	The FY 2022 target has been 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.
	2022			

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE					
	Appropriation: Research, Evaluation, and Statistics					
	Decision Unit: BJA/Regional Information Sharing System					
	Performance Measures		FY 2021	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
			Target	Actual	Target	Target
2.3	Performance Measure	Percentage of conflicts identified from RISSafe	10%	11.5%	10%	11%

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE						
Appropriation: Research, Evaluation, and Statistics						
Decision Unit: National Institute of Justice (NIJ)						
Strategic Objective	Performance Measures		FY 2021	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
			Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.3	Performance Measure	Number of citations of NIJ products in peer reviewed journals ⁴	700	1078	750	6000
3.3	Performance Measure	Number of technologies fielded as a result (in whole or in part) of work funded under the NIJ award ⁵	42	54	43	44
3.3	Performance Measure	Number of scholarly products that resulted in whole or in part from work funded under the NIJ award	300	420	325	350

FOOTNOTES: National Institute of Justice (NIJ)				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
⁴ Number of citations of NIJ products in peer reviewed journals	2023	FY	Changed definition and revised target	NIJ will add agency-sponsored journal articles to the definition of products for this performance measure. The target for FY 2023 has subsequently been revised from 750 to 6000.
⁵ Number of technologies fielded as a result (in whole or in part) of work funded under the NIJ award	2022, 2023	FY	Revised targets	The FY 2022 target has been 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.

FOOTNOTES: National Institute of Justice (NIJ)				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
				The FY 2023 target has been revised from 41 to 44 because three additional awards were identified that should result in fielded technologies.

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE					
	Appropriation: Research, Evaluation, and Statistics					
	Decision Unit: BJS/Bureau of Justice Statistics					
	Performance Measures		FY 2021	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Target			Actual	Target	Target	
2.3	Performance Measure	Average number of user sessions per month on BJS and BJS-sponsored websites, including datasets accessed and downloaded via the Internet ⁶	432,869	299,011	432,869	307,980
2.3	Performance Measure	Agency-level response rate	93%	94%	95%	93%
2.3	Performance Measure	Citizen-level response rate ⁷	80%	TBD	80%	80%
2.3	Performance Measure	Citations of BJS data in social science journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data ⁸	3,200	1,326	2,000	N/A
2.3	Performance Measure	Congressional record and testimony citing BJS data ⁹	10	17	10	N/A

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE					
	Appropriation: Research, Evaluation, and Statistics					
	Decision Unit: BJS/Bureau of Justice Statistics					
	Performance Measures		FY 2021	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Target			Actual	Target	Target	
2.3	Performance Measure	Federal and state court opinions citing BJS data ¹⁰	30	42	30	N/A
2.3	Performance Measure	Number of products that BJS makes available online	22,500	24,527	20,000	20,000
2.3	Performance Measure	Number of reports issued within one month of the expected release date ¹¹	7	6	7	7
2.3	Performance Measure	Number of requests to seek corrections of BJS data in accordance with the BJS Data Quality Guidelines ¹²	1	6	0	0
2.3	Performance Measure	Number of scheduled data collection series and special analyses to be conducted ¹³	30	34	30	N/A
2.3	Performance Measure	Number of datasets released ¹⁴	N/A	N/A	N/A	30
2.3	Performance Measure	Number of publications released ¹⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A	30

FOOTNOTES: BJS/Bureau of Justice Statistics				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
^{/6} Average number of user sessions per month on BJS and BJS-sponsored websites, including datasets accessed and downloaded via the Internet	2021	FY	Missed Target	A comprehensive website redesign in FY 2021 significantly reduced the number of pages on the site and altered page access. The National Archive of Criminal Justice Data also changed its methodology for counting sessions and downloads. For this reason, the FY 2021 total is not comparable to previous years. The FY 2023 target has been revised from 307,980 to TBD because it will take a year to set a new baseline given the changes to this count.
	2023		Revised target	
^{/7} Citizen-level response rate	2021	FY	Data not yet available	The 2021 actuals will not be available until summer 2022.
^{/8} Citations of BJS data in social science journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data	2021	FY	Missed target	The target for FY 2021 was missed because the frequency and timing of citations of BJS data is unpredictable.
	2023		Discontinued measure	Due to the inability to drive outcomes of this measure, it will be discontinued effective FY 2023; therefore, the FY 2023 target is not applicable.
^{/9} Congressional record and testimony citing BJS data	2023	FY	Discontinued measure	Due to the inability to drive outcomes of this measure, it will be discontinued effective FY 2023; therefore, the FY 2023 target is not applicable.
^{/10} Federal and state court opinions citing BJS data	2023	FY	Discontinued measure	Because external citations of BJS data are unpredictable and difficult to impact, this measure will be discontinued in FY 2023, and the FY 2023 target is not applicable.
^{/11} Number of reports issued within one month of the expected release date	2021	FY	Missed Target	A previously required report was discontinued in FY 2021, so BJS did not issue it.
	2023		Other	Propose rewording measure from “Number of reports issued within one month of the expected release date” to “Number of mandated reports issued within one month of the expected release date” to better specify which reports are published on time.
^{/12} Number of requests to seek corrections of BJS data in accordance with the BJS Data Quality Guidelines	2021	FY	Missed Target	BJS missed the target of 1 correction by 5 because of additional data that was made available after

FOOTNOTES: BJS/Bureau of Justice Statistics				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
				publishing. There were also adjustments to calculation methodologies used.
^{/13} Number of scheduled data collection series and special analyses to be conducted	2023	FY	Other	BJS proposes revising this measure to two separate new measures effective FY 2023. The new replacement measures will disaggregate the data to better reflect the two distinct categories of: Number of datasets released and Number of publications released.
^{/14} Number of datasets released	2021, 2022	FY	New measure	BJS will begin reporting on this measure in FY 2023.
^{/15} Number of publications released	2021, 2022	FY	New measure	BJS will begin reporting on this measure in FY 2023.

3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

In the resources table above, OJP reports annually on three significant performance measures:

- 1) Average number of user sessions per month on BJS and BJS-sponsored websites, including datasets accessed and downloaded via the Internet: OJP did not meet the FY 2021 target of 432,869 by 29 percent for the website measure because BJS completely redesigned their website, which changed the number of website pages and how they are accessed. The baseline and targets for this measure will be reset based on this change.
- 2) Citations of BJS data in social science journals, and publications of secondary analysis using BJS data: OJP also did not meet the FY 2021 target of 3,200 by 59 percent for the citations measure because the frequency and timing of citations of BJS data is unpredictable.
- 3) Number of technologies fielded as a result (in whole or in part) of work funded under the NIJ award: Actual FY 2021 data this measure will not be available until later this year.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

Funding from the Research, Evaluation, and Statistics appropriation supports several of the Department's FYs 2022-2026 Strategic Objectives, including (but not limited to):

- *2.3: Combat Violent Crime and Gun Violence.* Strategies include data collection, research, and analysis on crime statistics, school safety and violence, and forensic science.
- *2.6: Protect Vulnerable Communities.* Strategies include data collection, research and analysis on victim services, sex trafficking of minors, reducing trauma for victims of child pornography, and violence against women.
- *3.3: Reform and Strengthen the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems to Ensure Fair and Just Treatment.* Strategies include data collection, research and analysis on reducing incarceration rates, promoting the CrimeSolutions.gov website, and supporting the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System.

C. State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</i>	Direct Positions	Estimated FTE	Amount (\$000)
2021 Enacted	0	0	\$1,914,000
2022 Annualized CR	0	0	1,793,213
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	255,787
2023 Current Services	0	0	2,049,000
2023 Program Increases	0	0	486,000
2023 Program Offsets	0	0	-17,000
2023 Request	0	0	2,518,000
Total Change 2022-2023	0	0	\$724,787

1. Account Description

In FY 2023, the President’s Budget requests \$2.518 billion in discretionary funding for the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance account, which is an increase of \$469 million above the FY 2022 President’s Budget.

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 promote systemic criminal and juvenile justice system reform; encourage the use of alternative to incarceration in the justice system; prevent and reduce the incidence of violent crime (including hate crimes and sexual assault); build trust between law enforcement and the community; promote effective, evidence-based reentry programs; identify innovative solutions to crime- and justice system-related challenges through evidence-based programs; and address criminal justice and public safety challenges related to substance misuse through effective treatment and diversion programs. 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: Supports state, local, and tribal governments to develop, implement, or expand comprehensive efforts to identify, respond to, treat, and support those impacted by illicit opioids, stimulants, and other drugs of misuse.
Description: Provides funding to support four key areas that include: promoting public safety and supporting access to recovery services in the criminal justice system; strengthening the collection and sharing of data across systems to understand and address the impact of illicit substance use and misuse; align and maximize resources across systems and leverage diverse program funding; and prevent substance use and misuse.
- Drug Court Program**
Purpose: Assists state, local, and tribal jurisdictions in developing and implementing drug courts that effectively integrate evidence-based substance misuse disorder 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 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 misuse 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, territorial, 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

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE ^a						
	Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance						
	Performance Measures	FY 2021	FY 2021	FY 2022	Current Services, Adjustments, and FY 2023 Program Changes	FY 2023 Request	
		Target	Actual	Projected	Changes	Requested Total (thousands)	
2.5	Performance Measure	Percent of participants who reoffend while participating in the Drug Court program (BJA)	5%	5%	5%	0	\$95,000
2.5	Performance Measure	Percent of drug court participants who graduate from the drug court program (BJA)	55%	59%	55%	0	\$95,000
2.5	Performance Measure	Number of participants in RSAT (BJA) ¹	22,000	20,629	30,000	0	\$35,000
2.3	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) ²	10%	N/A	10%	0	\$112,000

^a Accurate data rely on correct tracking and entry by the grantees; as such, the data and analysis findings provided reflect the information as grantees have reported. These analytical findings make no claims of causation or demonstrate evidence of program effectiveness.

FOOTNOTES: Performance and Resources Table				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
^{/1} Number of RSAT participants	2021	FY	Missed target	BJA's RSAT program had 20,629 participants in FY 2021, down from the target of 22,000. Both jail-based and prison-based programs enrolled fewer new participants. This measure will be discontinued in FY 2023 because it does not demonstrate the value of the program. It is heavily sensitive to outside factors making it difficult to project and set a target.
	2023		Discontinued measure	
^{/2} Percent increase in the number of DNA profile uploads into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) system from the previous fiscal year (BJA)	2021	FY	N/A	Due to changes in reporting requirements, there is an incomplete cohort reporting in FY 2021, and the results are not final. New Measure will be worded as: Percentage change in the number of DNA profile uploads into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) system from the previous fiscal year. This is a minor wording change to make the language neutral to account for either an increase or decrease in the percentage. The FY 2023 target is not yet available. Because of changes in reporting requirements, there is a missing cohort for comparison purposes.
	2022, 2023		Other	
	2023		TBD	

Strategic Objective	DOJ STRATEGIC PLAN: KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS					
	Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance					
	Decision Unit: Bureau of Justice Assistance					
	Performance Measures		FY 2021	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Target			Actual	Target	Target	
3.3	Key Performance Indicator	Percentage of JAG law enforcement grantees implementing innovative and evidence-based practices. (Justice Assistance Grants) ³	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD
2.3	Key Performance Indicator	Percentage of grantees that have conducted community engagement activities as part of the program planning for their crime reduction initiative (Byrne Criminal Justice Initiative) ⁴	N/A	45%	58%	60%
2.3	Key Performance Indicator	Percentage of relevant-funded grantee programs that provide Medication Assisted Treatment as part of their substance use disorder services. (COSSAP, Drug Courts, SCA Co-Occurring, RSAT) ⁶	N/A	66%	68%	70%

FOOTNOTES: DOJ Strategic Plan Key Performance Indicators

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
^{/3} Percentage of JAG law enforcement grantees implementing innovative and evidence-based practices.	2021 2022, 2023	FY	N/A TBD	Data unavailable. This is a new Key Performance Indicator in the Strategic Plan; BJA will begin reporting this in FY 2022. Targets will be established in FY 2023 after the first year of data is collected.
^{/4} Percentage of grantees that have conducted community engagement activities as part of the program planning for their crime reduction initiative	2021	FY	N/A	Data unavailable. This is a new Key Performance Indicator in the Strategic Plan; BJA did not have FY 2021 targets.
^{/6} Percentage of relevant-funded grantee programs that provide Medication Assisted Treatment as part of their substance use disorder services. (COSSAP, Drug Courts, SCA Co-Occurring, RSAT)	2021	FY	N/A	Data unavailable. This is a new Key Performance Indicator in the Strategic Plan; BJA did not have FY 2021 targets.

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE					
	Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance					
	Decision Unit: OVC Human Trafficking					
	Performance Measures		FY 2021	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Target			Actual	Target	Target	
2.6	Performance Measure	Number of victims served through human trafficking grant programs ^{/7}	N/A	N/A	N/A	10,000
2.6	Performance Measure	Percent of individuals convicted on human trafficking statutes ^{/8}	N/A	N/A	N/A	40%

FOOTNOTES: OVC Human Trafficking				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
^{/7} Number of victims served through human trafficking grant programs	2021, 2022	FY	Data unavailable	N/A: This measure is new for FY 2023 to highlight human trafficking grant program impact. No prior year data are available.
^{/8} Percent of individuals convicted on human trafficking statutes.	2021, 2022	FY	Data unavailable	N/A: This measure is new for FY 2023 based on new performance measures for OVC. No prior year data are available.

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE					
	Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance					
	Decision Unit: SMART (Adam Walsh Act/SORNA TTA)					
	Performance Measures		FY 2021	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Target			Actual	Target	Target	
2.3	Performance Measure	Number of in-person and virtual trainings delivered in the current reporting period ⁹	N/A	N/A	N/A	12

FOOTNOTES: SMART (Adam Walsh Act/SORNA TTA)				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
⁹ Number of in-person and virtual trainings delivered in the current reporting period	2021, 2022	FY	Data unavailable	N/A: This measure is new for FY 2023. No prior year data are available.

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE					
	Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance					
	Decision Unit: BJS (NCHIP Program)					
	Performance Measures		FY 2021	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Target			Actual	Target	Target	
2.3	Performance Measure	Number of state supported records in Interstate Identification Index (III) System ^{/10}	52	51	52	86%
2.3	Performance Measure	Number of states participating in FBI's Next Generation Identification (NGI) system ^{/11}	56	55	56	N/A
2.3	Performance Measure	Number of states participating in the FBI's protection order file ^{/12}	54	53	54	N/A
2.3	Performance Measure	Number of states submitting data to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System Index (NICS Index) (at least 10 records)	53	51	53	51
2.3	Performance Measure	Percentage of applications for firearms transfers rejected for the presence of a prior felony conviction history ^{/13}	2.0%	TBD	1.8%	N/A
2.3	Performance Measure	Percentage of recent state records which are automated ^{/14}	N/A	N/A	98%	N/A
2.3	Performance Measure	Percentage of records accessible through Interstate Identification Index ^{/15}	N/A	N/A	86%	N/A

FOOTNOTES: BJS (NCHIP Program)				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
^{/10} Number of states in Interstate Identification Index (III) System	2023	FY	Other	New measure will be worded as: “Number of states in Interstate Identification Index (III) system” to “Percentage of state supported records in Interstate Identification Index (III) System.” This is a stronger measure reflecting participation in the system.
^{/11} Number of states participating in FBI’s Next Generation Identification (NGI) system	2023	FY	Discontinued measure	This measure will be discontinued in FY 2023 since state participation is at a saturation point.
^{/12} Number of states participating in the FBI’s protection order file	2023	FY	Discontinued measure	This measure will be discontinued in FY 2023 since state participation is at a saturation point.
^{/13} Percentage of applications for firearms transfers rejected primarily for the presence of a prior felony conviction history	2021	FY	TBD	This measure is part of the Firearm Inquiry Statistics Program and is based on a calendar year collection. The 2021 data will not be available until 2023 at the earliest.
	2023		Discontinued measure	This measure will be discontinued in FY 2023 as it has been stable for several years.
^{/14} Percentage of recent state records which are automated	2021, 2022, 2023	FY	Data and targets unavailable	N/A. Data only available in even years, so targets and data for odd years are not applicable.
^{/15} 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						
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance						
Decision Unit: BJA (DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction Program [CEBR])						
Strategic Objective	Performance Measures		FY 2021	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
			Target	Actual	Target	Target
2.3	Performance Measure	Percent increase in the number of DNA profile uploads into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) from the previous fiscal year ^{16, 17}	10%	N/A	8%	TBD

FOOTNOTES: BJA (DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction Program [CEBR])				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
¹⁶ Percent increase in the number of DNA profile uploads into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) from the previous fiscal year	2021	FY	Data not yet available	N/A: Due to changes in reporting requirements, there is an incomplete cohort reporting in FY 2021, and the results are partial.
	2023		Targets not yet available	TBD. Because of changes in reporting requirements, there is a missing cohort for comparison purposes.
¹⁷ Percent increase in the number of DNA profile uploads into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) from the previous fiscal year	2022, 2023	FY	Other	Propose changing language of measure to: Percentage change in the number of DNA profile uploads into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) system from the previous fiscal year. This minor wording change makes the language neutral to account for an increase or decrease in the percentage.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE						
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance						
Decision Unit: BJA (Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement)						
Strategic Objective	Performance Measures		FY 2021	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
			Target	Actual	Target	Target
2.3	Performance Measure	Percent of cases completed that were sent for testing to identify the presence of a seized drug (controlled substance) ¹⁸	N/A	N/A	N/A	64%

FOOTNOTES: BJA (Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement)				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
¹⁸ Percent of cases completed that were sent for testing to identify the presence of a seized drug (controlled substance)	2021	FY	Data not available	N/A: BJA will begin reporting on this new measure in FY 2023. The prior years' data is unavailable.

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE					
	Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance					
	Decision Unit: BJA (Drug Court Program)					
	Performance Measures		FY 2021	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Target			Actual	Target	Target	
2.5	Performance Measure	Percent of participants who reoffend while participating in the Drug Court program	5%	5%	4%	4%
2.5	Performance Measure	Percent of Drug Court program participants, enrolled in the program at least 90 days, who tested positive for alcohol or illegal substance	22%	29%	25%	25%
2.5	Performance Measure	Percent of drug court participants who graduate from the drug court program	55%	59%	55%	55%

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE					
	Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance					
	Decision Unit: BJA (Prescription Drug Monitoring Program)					
	Performance Measures		FY 2021	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Target			Actual	Target	Target	
2.5	Performance Measure	Percent of grantees with a registered prescriber rate above 65% in their state PDMPs (Fiscal Year) ¹⁹	70%	67%	75%	75%

FOOTNOTES: BJA (Prescription Drug Monitoring Program)				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
¹⁹ Percent of grantees with a registered prescriber rate above 65% in their state PDMPs	2021	FY	Missed target	One state grantee missed the target, resulting in the actual being 67%, three percentage points short of the 70% target.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE						
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance						
Decision Unit: BJA (Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants)						
Strategic Objective	Performance Measures		FY 2021	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
			Target	Actual	Target	Target
2.3	Performance Measure	Successful completion rate for individuals participating in drug-related JAG Programs ^{/20}	59%	50%	59%	59%

FOOTNOTES: BJA (Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants)				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
^{/20} Successful completion rate for individuals participating in drug-related JAG Programs	2021	FY	Missed target	BJA missed the target of 59% by 9 percentage points because COVID has likely limited treatment resources for communities. Even so, the 50% graduation rate is still within the range of the national average for drug court completion rates.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE						
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance						
Decision Unit: BJA (Second Chance Act)						
Strategic Objective	Performance Measures		FY 2021	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
			Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.3	Performance Measure	Percent of participants from the SCA Co-Occurring program completing the program that were successful ^{/21}	60%	58%	60%	60%
3.3	Performance Measure	Percent of individuals in Swift Certain and Fair-funded programs that did not complete the program because of court or criminal involvement, lack of program engagement, or absconding ^{/22}	N/A	N/A	N/A	25%

FOOTNOTES: BJA (Second Chance Act)				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
^{/21} Percent of participants from the SCA Co-Occurring program completing the program that were successful	2021	FY	Missed target	In FY 2021, BJA missed the target of 60% by 2% and is researching potential explanations.
^{/22} Percent of individuals in SCF-funded programs that did not complete the program because of court or criminal involvement, lack of program engagement, or absconding.	2021	FY	Data unavailable	N/A. BJA will begin reporting on this measure in FY 2023.

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE					
	Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance					
	Decision Unit: BJA (Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program)					
	Performance Measures		FY 2021	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Target			Actual	Target	Target	
2.3	Performance Measure	Percentage of grantees who identified substance use programs as part of their strategy and saw a reduction in crime ^{23, 24}	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD

FOOTNOTES: BJA (Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program)				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
²³ Percentage of grantees who identified substance use programs as part of their strategy and saw a reduction in crime	2021, 2022	FY	Data unavailable	N/A. BJA will begin reporting on this measure in FY 2023.
²⁴ Percentage of grantees who identified substance use programs as part of their strategy and saw a reduction in crime	2023	FY	Data not yet available	TBD. Grantees have not yet reported sufficient data to establish an accurate target. BJA anticipates a target can be set after the FY 2021 data has been reported.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE						
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance						
Decision Unit: BJA (Tribal Program)						
Strategic Objective	Performance Measures		FY 2021	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
			Target	Actual	Target	Target
2.5	Performance Measure	Graduation/completion rate of program participants in a Drug Court/Healing-To-Wellness/Treatment program ^{/25}	45%	32.4%	43%	38%

FOOTNOTES: BJA (Tribal Program)				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
^{/25} Graduation/completion rate of program participants in a Drug Court/Healing-To-Wellness/Treatment program	2021	FY	Missed target	BJA missed the target of 45% by thirteen percent. Possible explanations include the target population being particularly hard to reach during the pandemic. COVID has had a particularly hard impact on reservations, likely limiting treatment resources. Revised FY 2023 target from 43% to 38% based on prior actuals.
	2023		Revised target	

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE					
	Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance					
	Decision Unit: BJA (Project Safe Neighborhoods [PSN])					
	Performance Measures		FY 2021	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Target			Actual	Target	Target	
2.3	Performance Measure	Number of grants made to state and local law enforcement agencies to promote police/community partnerships for crime reduction ^{/26}	93	88	93	93

FOOTNOTES: BJA (Project Safe Neighborhoods [PSN])				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
^{/26} Number of grants made to state and local law enforcement agencies to promote police/community partnerships for crime reduction	2021 2022, 2023	FY	Missed target Other	BJA awarded 88 awards, which is 95% of the target. The remaining 5 awards will be issued upon the identification of fiscal agents to administer the awards. While there are 94 districts, there are only 93 U.S. Attorneys and one formula award will be made per U.S. Attorney.

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE					
	Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance					
	Decision Unit: BJA (RSAT Program)					
	Performance Measures		FY 2021	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Target			Actual	Target	Target	
2.5	Performance Measure	Number of RSAT participants ^{/27,28}	22,000	20,629	30,000	N/A
2.5	Performance Measure	Percent of drug and alcohol tests from residential program participants that were drug and alcohol free ^{/29}	95%	95%	95%	NA
2.5	Performance Measure	Percent jail based/residential successful completions	70%	69%	68%	68%
2.5	Performance Measure	Percent of participants who successfully completed all requirements of the aftercare portion of the RSAT program	47%	58%	50%	50%

FOOTNOTES: BJA (RSAT Program)				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
^{/27} Number of RSAT participants	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.
^{/28} Number of RSAT participants	2023	FY	Discontinued measure	This measure will be discontinued in FY 2023 because it is an output measure that does not demonstrate the value of the program. It is heavily sensitive to outside factors making it difficult to project and set a target.
^{/29} Percent of drug and alcohol tests from residential program participants that were drug and alcohol free	2023	FY	Discontinued measure	N/A BJA is discontinuing this measure starting in FY 2023 because the remaining measures demonstrate RSAT outcomes.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE						
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance						
Decision Unit: BJA Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program [COSSAP]						
Strategic Objective	Performance Measures		FY 2021	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
			Target	Actual	Target	Target
2.5	Performance Measure	Percent of individuals that received substance use treatment services who do not experience a subsequent overdose within the 6 months following their referral into the program ³⁰	90%	96%	90%	90%

FOOTNOTES: BJA Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program [COSSAP]				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
³⁰ Percent of individuals that received substance use treatment services who do not experience a subsequent overdose within the 6 months following their referral into the program	2021	FY	Other	The 6-month overdose percentage is likely an undercount, because grantees indicated that it is difficult to track former participants.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE						
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance						
Decision Unit: BJA (Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program)						
Strategic Objective	Performance Measures		FY 2021	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
			Target	Actual	Target	Target
2.5	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 ^{/31}	76%	49%	76%	50%

FOOTNOTES: BJA (Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program)				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
^{/31} Percent of participants who were tested that did not test positive for the presence of alcohol or illicit substances during the reporting period.	2021	FY	Missed target	BJA unexpectedly missed the target of 76% by 27 points. The reasons are hard to ascertain and BJA is investigating further. The effects of COVID on testing procedures is one potential explanation. Based on additional analysis of prior data from the past two years of consistent data, the targets for this measure should be adjusted from 76% to 50% for FY 2023. This figure is in line with the last two years, which have been consistent.
	2023		Revised target	

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE						
Appropriation: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance						
Decision Unit: OJJDP (Drug Court Program)						
Strategic Objective	Performance Measures		CY 2021	CY 2021	CY 2022	CY 2023
			Target	Actual	Target	Target
2.5	Performance Measure	Percent of participants successfully completing program requirements (e.g. Graduation Rate) ³²	52%	TBD	52%	52%

FOOTNOTES				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
³² Percent of participants successfully completing program requirements (e.g., Graduation Rate for the Drug Court Program)	2021	CY	Data unavailable	TBD. The data will be available by Summer 2022.

3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

In the resources table above, OJP reports annually on four significant performance measures:

- 1) Percent of participants who reoffend while participating in the Drug Court program: In FY 2021, OJP met the 5 percent target.
- 2) Percent of drug court participants who graduate from the drug court program: In FY 2021, OJP exceeded the target of 55 percent.
- 3) Number of participants in RSAT: In FY 2021, OJP missed the target of 22,000 by less than 0.2 percent (or 371 participants).
- 4) Percent increase in the number of DNA profile uploads into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) system from the previous fiscal year: Due to changes in reporting requirements, there is an incomplete cohort reporting for this measure in FY 2021 and the results are partial and inaccurate, so the measure is being reported as Not Applicable. When this data becomes available new targets will be established.

Beginning in FY 2022, OJP will report on three new key performance indicators (KPIs) as part of the Department's FYs 2022- FY 2026 Strategic Plan and corresponding objectives:

- KPI for 3.1: Percent of grantees that conduct community engagement activities as part of the program planning for their crime reduction initiative.
- KPI for 3.3: Percentage of relevant-funded grantee programs that provide Medication Assisted Treatment as part of their substance use treatment services (BJA and OJJDP).
- KPI for 4.3: Percent of Justice Assistance Grant Program Law Enforcement Grantees using Innovative and Evidence-Based Practices.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

Funding from the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance appropriation supports several of the Department's FYs 2022-2026 Strategic Objectives, including (but not limited to):

- *2.4: Enhance Cybersecurity and Fight Cybercrime.* Strategies to support this strategic objective include cybercrime prosecution and economic, high-tech, white collar, and cybercrime prevention.
- *2.3: Combat Violent Crime and Gun Violence.* Strategies to support this strategic objective include the Bulletproof Vest Program, the sexual assault kit backlog reduction initiative, Justice Assistance grants, the rural violent crime initiative, and Project Safe Neighborhoods.
- *2.5: Combat Drug Trafficking and Prevent Overdose Deaths.* Strategies to support this strategic objective include the Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance

Abuse Program; Justice and Mental Health Collaborations; Drug Courts; and the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program.

- 2.6: *Protect Vulnerable Communities*. Strategies to support this strategic objective include the Ashanti Alert Network and Missing Americans Alert Program.
- 3.2: *Combat Discrimination and Hate Crimes*. Strategies to support this strategic objective include Emmett Till and Hate Crimes Prevention Act grants.
- 3.3: *Reform and Strengthen the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems to Ensure Fair and Just Treatment*. Strategies to support this strategic objective include Adult and Juvenile Offender Reentry grants, Capital Litigation Improvement grants, Family Alternative Sentencing Pilots, Indian Country Prison Grants, Justice Reinvestment Initiative, and State, Tribal, and Local Reentry Courts.
- 3.4: *Expand Equal Access to Justice*. Strategies to support this strategic objective include Justice for All and Legal Assistance grants.

D. Juvenile Justice Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Juvenile Justice Programs</i>	Direct Positions	Estimated FTE	Amount (\$000)
2021 Enacted	0	0	\$346,000
2022 Annualized CR	0	0	343,351
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	452,649
2023 Current Services	0	0	796,000
2023 Program Increases	0	0	67,000
2023 Program Offsets	0	0	-103,000
2023 Request	0	0	760,000
Total Change 2022-2023	0	0	\$416,649

1. Account Description

In FY 2023, the President’s Budget requests \$760 million in discretionary funding for the Juvenile Justice Programs account. This represents a decrease of \$36 million below the FY 2022 President’s Budget.

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 prevent juvenile crime and delinquency, support systemic juvenile justice system reform, implement evidence-based and trauma-informed programs to address the needs of youth involved with the justice system, encourage alternatives to incarceration in the juvenile justice system, and assist young people convicted of delinquent or criminal acts to successfully reintegrate into their communities.

Key programs funded under this appropriation account include:

- **Part B Formula Grants**

Purpose: Supports state and local programs designed 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 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 ¹⁴							
Appropriation: Juvenile Justice Programs							
Strategic Objective	Performance Measures		FY 2021	FY 2021	FY 2022	Current Services, Adjustments, and FY 2023 Program Changes	FY 2023 Requests
			Target	Actual	Projected	Changes	Requested Total (Thousands)
2.3	Performance Measure	Percent of children recovered within 72 hours of an issuance of an AMBER Alert	92%	98.3%	92%	0	\$4,400

	DOJ Strategic Plan Key Performance Indicators
--	--

¹⁴ Accurate data rely on correct tracking and entry by the grantees; as such, the data and analysis findings provided reflect the information as grantees have reported. These analytical findings make no claims of causation or demonstrate evidence of program effectiveness.

Strategic Objective	Appropriation: Juvenile Justice Programs					
	Decision Unit: OJJDP					
	Performance Measures		FY 2021	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
			Target	Actual	Target	Target
2.5	Key Performance Indicator	Percentage of relevant-funded grantee programs that provide Medication Assisted Treatment as part of their substance use treatment services. ^{/2}	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD
3.4	Key Performance Indicator	Percentage of eligible individuals represented by consistent defense counsel throughout that individual's justice system involvement. ^{/2}	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD

FOOTNOTES: DOJ Strategic Plan Key Performance Indicators				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
^{/2} Percentage of eligible individuals represented by consistent defense counsel throughout that individual's justice system involvement. Percentage of relevant-funded grantee programs that provide Medication Assisted Treatment as part of their substance use treatment services (Juvenile Treatment Drug Court, Family Drug Courts, Tribal Healing to Wellness Court, Opioid Affected Youth Initiative).	2021 2022, 2023	CY	N/A TBD	Data unavailable. This is a new Key Performance Indicator in the Strategic Plan; OJJDP will begin reporting this in FY 2022. Targets will be established in FY 2023 after the first year of data is collected.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE						
Appropriation: Juvenile Justice Programs						
Decision Unit: OJJDP (Multiple OJJDP-Administered Decision Units)						
Strategic Objective	Performance Measures		CY 2021	CY 2021	CY 2022	CY 2023
			Target	Actual	Target	Target
	Performance Measure	Percent of youth who offend and reoffend	15%	3%	15%	15%
2.3	Performance Measure	Percent of states and territories that are determined to comply with the four Core Requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) ³	90%	TBD	90%	90%
3.3	Performance Measure	Percent of youth who exhibit a desired change in the targeted behavior ⁴	73%	69%	73%	73%
3.3	Performance Measure	Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs ⁵	60%	55%	60%	60%
3.3	Performance Measure	Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs ⁶	58%	49%	58%	58%
3.3	Performance Measure	Percent of children recovered within 72 hours of an issuance of an AMBER Alert	92%	97.3%	92%	92%
3.3	Performance Measure	Number of forensic exams completed	55,000	87,571	55,000	55,000

FOOTNOTES

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
³ Percent of states and territories that are determined to comply with the four Core Requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA)	2021 2022, 2023	CY	TBD Revised target	Implementation of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act (which reauthorized the JJDPA) has delayed the determination of state eligibility and compliance with the Act. It is anticipated that these data will be available in late summer 2022. The target is being revised from 90% to 82% based on the three prior years of actuals.
⁴ Percent of youth who exhibit a desired change in the targeted behavior	2021	CY	Missed target	OJJDP missed the CY 2021 target of 73% by 4%. The COVID-19 pandemic had dramatic impacts on youth mental health. While OJJDP funded programs did their best to use virtual and other methods to stay connected to youth and to keep programs open, there has been access to fewer services and programs during this time.
⁵ Percent of grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	2021	CY	Missed target	OJJDP missed the CY 2021 target of 60% by 5%. The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in a large proportion of OJJDP programs having to temporarily suspend activities and close programs. As a result, there have been delays in being able to implement programs as intended. It is anticipated that as the pandemic eases these numbers will increase.
⁶ Percentage of funds allocated to grantees implementing one or more evidence-based programs	2021	CY	Missed target	OJJDP missed the CY 2021 target of 58% by 9%. The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in a large proportion of OJJDP programs having to temporarily suspend activities and close programs. As a result, there have been delays in being able to implement programs as intended. It is anticipated that as the pandemic eases these numbers will increase.

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE					
	Appropriation: Juvenile Justice Programs					
	Decision Unit: OJJDP (Tribal Youth Program)					
	Performance Measures		CY 2021	CY 2021	CY 2022	CY 2023
Target			Actual	Target	Target	
3.3	Performance Measure	Percent of tribal youth participating in federally-funded, tribally-controlled programs who demonstrate improved outcomes (i.e., change in targeted behaviors) ⁷	75%	TBD	75%	75%
3.3	Performance Measure	Percent of tribal youth participating in federally-funded, tribally-controlled programs who offend ⁷	7%	TBD	7%	7%
2.5	Performance Measure	Percent of program youth who exhibit a desired change in targeted behavior (substance use) during the reporting period ⁷	50%	TBD	50%	50%

FOOTNOTES: OJJDP (Tribal Youth Program)				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
⁷ All measures	2021	CY	TBD	Data will be available at the end of 2022.

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE					
	Appropriation: Juvenile Justice Programs					
	Decision Unit: OJJDP (Tribal Healing to Wellness Court)					
	Performance Measures	CY 2021	CY 2021	CY 2022	CY 2023	
		Target	Actual	Target	Target	
2.5	Performance Measure	Overall graduation rate of tribal healing-to wellness court/tribal drug court participants ⁸	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

FOOTNOTES: OJJDP (Tribal Healing to Wellness Court)				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
⁸ Overall graduation rate of tribal healing-to wellness court/tribal drug court participants	2021, 2022, 2023	CY	Discontinued measure	N/A. The measure has been discontinued.

3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

In the resources table above, OJP reports annually on the “Percent of children recovered within 72 hours of an issuance of an AMBER Alert.” In FY 2021, OJP exceed the annual target of 92 percent with an actual of 98.3 percent.

In FY 2022, OJP will begin to report on two new key performance indicators (KPIs) as part of the Department’s FYs 2022 - FY 2026 Strategic Plan:

- 1) The first KPI is “Percent of relevant-funded grantee programs that provide medication-assisted treatment (MAT), which includes medication plus counseling, as part of their substance use disorder services” for juveniles and youth who receive services in the Juvenile Treatment Court, Family Drug Courts, Tribal Healing to Wellness Court, and Opioid Affected Youth Initiative programs. The Substance Use Mental Health Services administration defines MAT as the use of medications, in combination with counseling and behavioral therapies, to provide a “whole-patient” approach to the treatment of substance use disorders.
- 2) The second KPI is “Percent of eligible individuals represented by consistent defense counsel throughout that individual’s justice system involvement” for juveniles and youth who receive services in the Juvenile Indigent Defense program. This program improves outcomes for indigent juvenile offenders and thus, reduces the risk of reoffending.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

Funding from the Juvenile Justice Programs appropriation supports several of the Department’s FYs 2022 - 2026 Strategic Objectives, including (but not limited to):

- 2.3: *Combat Violent Crime and Gun Violence*. Strategies to address this objective include community-based violence interventions, gang and youth violence prevention and intervention activities, and youth mentoring.
- 2.5: *Combat Drug Trafficking and Prevent Overdose Deaths*. Strategies to address this objective include an opioid affected youth initiative.
- 2.6: *Protect Vulnerable Communities*. Strategies to address this objective include child abuse training programs for judicial personnel, court appointed special advocate program, prevention of trafficking of girls, and improving the investigation and prosecution of child abuse program.
- 3.3: *Reform and Strengthen the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems to Ensure Fair and Just Treatment*. Strategies to address this objective include tribal youth programs and Part B: Formula Grants that support state and local efforts to increase prevention and intervention programs for youth and improve the juvenile justice system.
- 3.4: *Expand Equal Access to Justice*. Strategies to address this objective include the improving juvenile indigent defense program.

E. Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program</i>	Direct Positions	Estimated FTE	Amount (\$000)
2021 Enacted	0	0	\$143,800
2022 Annualized CR	0	0	216,800
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	10,000
2023 Current Services	0	0	226,800
2023 Program Increases	0	0	0
2023 Program Offsets	0	0	0
2023 Request	0	0	226,800
Total Change 2022-2023	0	0	\$10,000

1. Account Description

In FY 2023, the President's Budget requests \$226.8 million for the Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) appropriation account (both mandatory and discretionary), which is equal to the FY 2022 President's Budget request. 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 2022, the PSOB death benefit is \$389,825.
- **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 \$389,825.
- **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 \$1,298 per month.

2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE							
Appropriation: Public Safety Officer’s Benefits (PSOB) Mandatory							
Strategic Objective	Performance Measures		FY 2021	FY 2021	FY 2022	Current Services, Adjustments, and FY 2023 Program Changes	FY 2023 Request
			Target	Actual	Projected	Changes	Requested Total (thousands)
2.6	Performance Measure	Number of death claims processed ¹	N/A	350	N/A	0	\$192,000

FOOTNOTES: PSOB Mandatory				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
¹ Number of death claims processed	2021, 2022	FY	Targets unavailable.	N/A. OJP is unable to estimate the expected number of death claims to be processed each year.

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE
---------------------	---------------------------

Appropriation: Public Safety Officer's Benefits (PSOB – Mandatory)						
Decision Unit: BJA (PSOB Program)						
Performance Measures			FY 2021	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
			Target	Actual	Target	Target
2.6	Performance Measure	Number of death claims processed ²	N/A	350	N/A	N/A

FOOTNOTES: PSOB Mandatory				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
² Number of death claims processed	2021, 2022, 2023	FY	Targets unavailable.	N/A. OJP is unable to estimate the expected number of death claims to be processed each year.

3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

In the table above, OJP reports on the annual number of claims processed for the PSOB Mandatory Death Benefit. Survivors of law enforcement officers, firefighters, and other first responders whose death was the direct and proximate result of an injury sustained in the line of duty are eligible to apply for this benefit. To determine these claims, OJP works closely with survivors and agencies to obtain the required documentation according to the PSOB law and its implementing regulations. OJP is unable to set annual targets for this measure because there is no way to predict how many death claims may be filed in any given year. In FY 2023, however, OJP assumes the number of claims processed may be similar to the number in FY 2022 given the funding request of \$192,000,000 in each year.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

The Public Safety Officers' Benefits Mandatory Death Benefit program supports the Department's FYs 2022-2026 Strategic Objective 2.6: *Protect Vulnerable Communities* by supporting the families of persons killed in the line of duty.

F. Crime Victims Fund

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Crime Victims Fund</i>	Direct Positions	Estimated FTE	Amount (\$000)
2021 Enacted	0	0	\$2,015,000
2022 Annualized CR	0	0	2,650,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	0
2023 Current Services	0	0	2,650,000
2023 Program Increases	0	0	0
2023 Program Offsets	0	0	-900,000
2023 Request	0	0	1,750,000
Total Change 2022-2023	0	0	-\$900,000

1. Account Description

In FY 2023, the President’s Budget requests \$1.75 billion for the Crime Victims Fund (CVF), which is a decrease of \$900 million below the FY 2022 President’s Budget. 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 \$1.75 billion total:

- up to \$87.5 million (or 5 percent) will be for Tribal victims’ assistance grants;
- \$50.0 million will be for a 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 75 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 75 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 is provided for a program to provide grants to localities to train, hire, and support the professional development of victim advocates.
- Tribal Set-Aside: Up to \$87.5 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 \$1.75 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 \$1.75 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 ^a							
Appropriation: Crime Victims Fund							
Strategic Objective	Performance Measures		FY 2021	FY 2021	FY 2022	Current Services, Adjustments, and FY 2023 Program Changes	FY 2023 Requests
			Target	Actual	Projected	Changes	Requested Total (thousands)
2.6	Performance Measure	Number of victims of a violent crime that receive services through the Victim Assistance program ^{/15}	5M	6.9M	5.5M	-\$420,000	\$1,602,500

FOOTNOTES: Crime Victims Fund				
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 recent increases in funding for the Crime Victim Fund.

^a Accurate data rely on correct tracking and entry by the grantees; as such, the data and analysis findings provided reflect the information as grantees have reported. These analytical findings make no claims of causation or demonstrate evidence of program effectiveness.

Strategic Objective	DOJ Strategic Plan Key Performance Indicators					
	Appropriation: Crime Victims Fund (CVF)					
	Decision Unit: OVC CVF					
	Performance Measures		FY 2021	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Target			Actual	Target	Target	
2.6	Key Performance Indicator	Percent increase in services to traditionally underserved victim populations through VOCA-funded organizations (formula and discretionary) and anti-human trafficking programs ²	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD

FOOTNOTES: DOJ Strategic Plan Key Performance Indicators				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
² Percent increase in services to traditionally underserved victim populations through VOCA-funded organizations (formula and discretionary) and anti-human trafficking programs	2021	FY	N/A	Data unavailable. This is a new Key Performance Indicator in the Strategic Plan; OVC will begin reporting this in FY 2022.
	2022, 2023		TBD	Targets will be established in FY 2023 after the first year of data is collected.

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE					
	Appropriation: Crime Victims Fund					
	Decision Unit: OVC (Crime Victims Fund)					
	Performance Measures		FY 2021	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Target			Actual	Target	Target	
2.6	Performance Measure	Number of victims served by EOUSA/FBI ³	35,000	626,964	600,000	600,000
2.6	Performance Measure	Number of Victim Notification System notifications made ⁴	15M	2.8M	15M	15M
2.6	Performance Measure	Number of victims served through Vision 21, tribal, and other non-formula programs ⁵	35,000	81,804	35,000	N/A
2.6	Performance Measure	Percent of programs utilizing evidence-based practices in their work ⁶	35%	25%	35%	N/A
2.6	Performance Measure	Amount of Crime Victims Compensation Program compensation dollars paid	\$325M	365M	\$350M	\$350M
2.6	Performance Measure	Number of Crime Victims Compensation Program claims paid ⁷	225,000	216,086	225,000	225,000
2.6	Performance Measure	Number of victims of a violent crime that receive services through the Victim Assistance program	5M	6.9M	5.5M	5.5M

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE					
	Appropriation: Crime Victims Fund					
	Decision Unit: OVC (Crime Victims Fund)					
	Performance Measures		FY 2021	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Target			Actual	Target	Target	
2.6	Performance Measure	Percent of all victim service organizations at least partially funded through Victim Assistance ⁸	50%	59%	50%	50%
2.6	Performance Measure	Percent of sub-awards using Victim Assistance funding for new or expanded programs ⁹	25%	13%	25%	N/A
2.6	Performance Measure	Number of victims provided with emergency services or compensation ¹⁰	5,000	13,563	5,000	N/A
2.6	Performance Measure	Number of victims provided with emergency services or compensation through OVC Mass Violence Programs ¹¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	10,000
2.6	Performance Measure	Number of victims identified through non-formula programs ¹²	N/A	N/A	N/A	35,000
2.6	Performance Measure	Number of victims served through tribal grant programs ¹³	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,000
2.6	Performance Measure	Number of hate crime victimizations identified ¹⁴	N/A	N/A	N/A	17,500

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE					
	Appropriation: Crime Victims Fund					
	Decision Unit: OVC (Crime Victims Fund)					
	Performance Measures		FY 2021	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Target			Actual	Target	Target	
2.6	Performance Measure	Percent of funding allocated to Domestic/Family Violence and Sexual Assault ¹⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A	50%

FOOTNOTES: OVC (Crime Victims Fund)				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
³ Number of victims served by EOUSA/FBI	2022	FY	Revised target	Target adjusted from 35,000 to 600,000 based on review of historical data and an upward trend in victims served.
⁴ Number of Victim Notification System notifications made	2021	FY	Missed target	External factors such as COVID-19, changes in regulations, and number of notifications per person could potentially impact the total number of VNS notifications made per year.
⁵ Number of victims served through Vision 21, 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.

FOOTNOTES: OVC (Crime Victims Fund)

Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
	2023		Discontinued measure	This measure will be discontinued in FY 2023 and replaced with: Number of victims identified through non-formula programs. The measure was updated based on changes to the performance measures.
^{/6} Percent of programs utilizing evidence-based practices in their work	2021	FY	Missed target	Decrease from previous years potentially due to decreased funding allocated to subawards from FY 2020 to FY 2021.
^{/7} Number of Crime Victims Compensation Program claims paid	2021	FY	Missed target	Changes in number of claims paid can be impacted by number of applications approved in a given year, as well as the type of crime experienced and compensation needed.
^{/8} 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 previous increase in Crime Victim Funds funding.
^{/9} Percent of sub-awards using Victim Assistance funding for new or expanded programs	2021	FY	Missed target	OVC missed the target of 25% by 12% due to decreased funding allocated to subawards from FY 2020 to FY 2021.
	2023		Discontinued measure	This measure will be discontinued in FY 2023 due to a discontinuation in data collected.
^{/10} Number of victims provided with emergency services or compensation	2023	FY	Discontinued measure	N/A. This measure will be discontinued in FY 2023 due to changes in data collection. The measure will be replaced with:

FOOTNOTES: OVC (Crime Victims Fund)				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
				Number of victims provided with emergency services or compensation through OVC Mass Violence Programs
^{/11} Number of victims provided with emergency services or compensation through OVC Mass Violence Programs	2021, 2022	FY	Data not available	N/A. Proposed new measure in FY 2023 due to changes in data collection.
^{/12} Number of victims identified through non-formula programs	2021, 2022	FY	Data not available	N/A. Proposed new measure in FY 2023 due to changes in data collection.
^{/13} Number of victims served through tribal grant programs	2021, 2022	FY	Data not available	N/A. Proposed new measure in FY 2023 to align with administration priorities.
^{/14} Number of hate crime victimizations identified	2021, 2022	FY	Data not available	N/A. Proposed new measure in FY 2023 to align with administration priorities.
^{/15} Percent of funding allocated to Domestic/Family Violence and Sexual Assault	2021, 2022	FY	Data not available	N/A. Proposed new measure in FY 2023 to align with administration priorities.

FOOTNOTES: Domestic Victims of Trafficking Fund

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	2021	FY	TBD	Due to system changes, data is not yet available.
	2022		Revised target	The FY 2022 target was adjusted from 25 to 50 based on the current upward trend in services.
^{/3} Number of programs and activities developed or enhanced to improve outcomes for child and youth victims of sex and labor trafficking	2023	FY	Discontinued measure	N/A This measure will be discontinued in FY 2023 due to a change in how the data are captured and will be replaced with: Number of initiatives, project deliverables, and planning documents developed or enhanced to improve outcomes for child and youth victims of sex and labor trafficking.
^{/4} Number of initiatives, project deliverables, and planning documents developed or enhanced to improve outcomes for child and youth victims of sex and labor trafficking.	2021	FY	Data unavailable	N/A. This is a proposed new measure for FY 2023. This measure will more accurately capture the activities conducted by the grantees.

DOJ Strategic Plan Key Performance Indicators						
Appropriation: Crime Victims Fund (CVF)						
Decision Unit: OVC CVF						
Strategic Objective	Performance Measures		FY 2021	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
			Target	Actual	Target	Target
2.6	Key Performance Indicator	Percent increase in services to traditionally underserved victim populations through VOCA-funded organizations (formula and discretionary) and anti-human trafficking programs ⁵	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD

FOOTNOTES: DOJ Strategic Plan Key Performance Indicators				
Performance Measure	Applicable Year	Year Type	Footnote	Footnote Comments
⁵ Percent increase in services to traditionally underserved victim populations through VOCA-funded organizations (formula and discretionary) and anti-human trafficking programs	2021 2022, 2023	FY	N/A TBD	Data unavailable. This is a new Key Performance Indicator in the Strategic Plan; OVC will begin reporting this in FY 2022. Targets will be established in FY 2023 after the first year of data is collected.

3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

In the resources table above, OJP reports annually on the “Number of victims of a violent crime that receive services through the Victim Assistance program.” In FY 2022, OJP increased the target from 5 million to 5.5 million based on the current upward trend in services and funding for the Crime Victims Fund (CVF). The Crime Victims Fund spending levels reached its peak in FY 2018 at \$4.4 billion. These increased funds meant that states received more funds annually and had a larger amount from year to year since the awards are available for 4 active years. This resulted in issuing more state sub-awards for victim service programs in general, increasing the ability to provide services to more victims during the last few years. In addition, with the VOCA Fix legislation passing in July 2021, awards can now be extended past 4 years. The FY 2018 state awards are now active through the end of September 2022, making FY 2022 the largest amount of available funding the states have ever had.

In FY 2022, OJP will also begin to report on a new key performance indicator (KPI) as part of the Department’s FYs 2022 - FY 2026 Strategic Plan: “Percent increase in services to traditionally underserved victim populations through VOCA-funded organizations (formula and discretionary) and anti-human trafficking programs.”¹⁶

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

The Crime Victim’s Fund obligations cap supports the Department’s FYs 2022-2026 Strategic Objective 2.6: *Protect Vulnerable Communities* by 1) supporting victim services across the Nation, 2) providing compensation to victims of crime, 3) building capacity of service providers nationwide through technology, training, and technical assistance, and 4) continuing to determine ways to reach every victim of crime.

¹⁶ Programs used to collect data for this KPI are funded under both the CVF and the State and Local Law Enforcement Appropriation.

G. Domestic Victims of Trafficking Fund (Mandatory)

(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Domestic Victims of Trafficking Fund</i>	Direct Positions	Estimated FTE	Amount (\$000)
2021 Enacted	0	0	\$6,500
2022 Annualized CR	0	0	6,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	0
2023 Current Services	0	0	6,000
2023 Program Increases	0	0	500
2023 Program Offsets	0	0	0
2023 Request	0	0	6,500
Total Change 2022-2023	0	0	+\$500

1. Account Description

In FY 2023, the Department requests \$6.5 million for the mandatory Domestic Victims of Trafficking Fund (DVTF), which is an increase of \$500,000 above the FY 2022 President’s Budget request. 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 ¹⁷							
Appropriation: Domestic Victims of Trafficking Fund							
Strategic Objective	Performance Measures		FY 2021	FY 2021	FY 2022	Current Services, Adjustments, and FY 2023 Program Changes	FY 2023 Request
			Target	Actual	Projected	Changes	Requested Total (thousands)
2.6	Performance Measure	Number of programs and activities developed or enhanced to improve outcomes for child and youth victims of sex and labor trafficking ^{2,3}	25	TBD	50	0	\$6,000
2.6	Performance Measure	Number of initiatives, project deliverables, and planning documents developed or enhanced to improve outcomes for child and youth victims of sex and labor trafficking ⁴	N/A	N/A	30	0	\$6,000

FOOTNOTES: Domestic Victims of Trafficking Fund

^a Accurate data rely on correct tracking and entry by the grantees; as such, the data and analysis findings provided reflect the information as grantees have reported. These analytical findings make no claims of causation or demonstrate evidence of program effectiveness.

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	2021 2022	FY	TBD Revised target	Due to system changes, data is not yet available. The FY 2022 target was adjusted from 25 to 50 based on the current upward trend in services.
^{/3} Number of programs and activities developed or enhanced to improve outcomes for child and youth victims of sex and labor trafficking	2023	FY	Discontinued measure	N/A This measure will be discontinued in FY 2023 due to a change in how the data are captured and will be replaced with: Number of initiatives, project deliverables, and planning documents developed or enhanced to improve outcomes for child and youth victims of sex and labor trafficking.
^{/4} Number of initiatives, project deliverables, and planning documents developed or enhanced to improve outcomes for child and youth victims of sex and labor trafficking	2021	FY	Data unavailable	N/A. This is a proposed new measure for FY 2023. This measure will more accurately capture the activities conducted by the grantees.

3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

In FY 2023, OJP plans to discontinue the performance measures “Number of programs and activities developed or enhanced to improve outcomes for child and youth victims of sex and labor trafficking” and replace it with Number of initiatives, project deliverables, and planning documents developed or enhanced to improve outcomes for child and youth victims of sex and labor trafficking,” which will more accurately reflect grantee activities.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

The Domestic Victims of Trafficking Fund (DVTF) supports the Department’s FYs 2022-2026 Strategic Objective 2.6: *Protect Vulnerable Communities*. The DVTF is funded by assessments on non-indigent persons convicted of certain offenses involving sexual abuse or human trafficking. This funding is used to support programs that assist domestic trafficking victims.

**Appendix A:
Technical Adjustments in the FY 2023 President’s budget Request**

Due to the timing of the FY 2022 Congressional appropriations process, the FY 2023 President’s Budget request was developed before Congress enacted full-year funding for the Department of Justice. Therefore, the FY 2023 request uses FY 2021 Enacted funding levels as the starting point for all requests.

However, the Administration remains fully committed to supporting its FY 2022 President’s Budget request and is continuing support for almost all of the new programs included in this request. In order to focus the FY 2023 budget request on discussing program changes being requested in FY 2023, funding for changes requested in the FY 2022 President’s Budget has been added to the FY 2023 budget request in the form of technical adjustments to the FY 2021 Enacted starting point. (For a detailed justification of these adjustments, please refer to the FY 2022 President’s Budget request.)

The table below shows all of the technical adjustments included in the FY 2023 budget request by account and program:

Programs by Appropriations Account	FY 2021 Enacted / FY 2022 Continuing Resolution	FY 2023 Technical Adjustments	FY 2022 President’s Budget / FY 2023 Current Services
Justice Assistance (JA)/Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (RES)			
Criminal Justice Statistics Programs	\$45,000	\$0	\$45,000
<i>Data Collection on Law Enforcement Suicide</i>	3,000	-3,000	0
Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs	37,000	4,000	41,000
Research on Domestic Radicalization	6,000	4,000	10,000
Research to Reduce Trauma for Child Pornography Victims	1,500	-1,500	0
National Model for Reducing Incarceration Rates for Minor Parole Violations	4,000	-4,000	0
Research on Counter-Unmanned Aircraft Systems	2,000	-2,000	0
Subtotal, JA/RES Technical Adjustments		\$4,000	
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (SLLEA)			
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program (Innovations in Community-Based Crime Reduction Program)	\$22,000	\$3,000	\$25,000
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)	484,000	29,500	513,000
<i>Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program</i>	7,000	5,000	12,000
<i>National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs)</i>	2,400	2,600	5,000
<i>Training to Improve Police-Based Responses to the People with Mental Illness</i>	7,500	2,500	10,000
<i>Training on Racial Profiling, De-escalation, and Duty to Intervene Program</i>	0	20,000	20,000
<i>Strategies for Policing Innovation (Smart Policing)</i>	8,000	2,000	10,000
<i>Innovative Prosecution Solutions Initiative (Smart Prosecution)</i>	8,000	2,000	10,000
Community Violence Intervention	\$0	\$90,000	90,000
Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act-related Activities	394,000	24,000	418,000
<i>Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program (COSSAP)</i>	185,000	5,000	190,000
<i>Drug Court Program</i>	83,000	12,000	95,000

Programs by Appropriations Account	FY 2021 Enacted / FY 2022 Continuing Resolution	FY 2023 Technical Adjustments	FY 2022 President's Budget / FY 2023 Current Services
<i>Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program</i>	35,000	5,000	40,000
<i>Prescription Drug Monitoring Program</i>	32,000	1,000	33,000
<i>Residential Substance Abuse Treatment</i>	34,000	1,000	35,000
Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Program	\$12,500	\$1,500	\$14,000
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (SLLEA) (cont.)			
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	141,000	6,000	\$147,000
<i>DNA Analysis and Capacity Program</i>	110,000	2,000	112,000
<i>Post-Conviction DNA Testing</i>	8,000	4,000	12,000
Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI)	48,000	52,000	100,000
Economic, High-tech, White Collar and Internet Crime Prevention	12,000	1,000	13,000
Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance	0	10,000	10,000
Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Act Program	2,000	1,000	3,000
Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Grants Program	5,000	4,000	9,000
Gun Buyback and Relinquishment Program	0	10,000	10,000
Legal Representation for Immigrant Children and Families Pilot Program	0	15,000	15,000
Incentivization Program for Red Flag and Gun Licensing Laws	0	40,000	40,000
Victims of Trafficking Programs	85,000	5,000	90,000
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	33,000	2,000	35,000
National Criminal Records Improvement	85,000	4,000	89,000
<i>National Criminal Records History Improvement Program (NCHIP)</i>	60,000	4,000	64,000
Paul Coverdell Grants	33,000	2,000	35,000
Public Defender Improvement Program	0	25,000	25,000
Regional Sexual Assault Investigative Training Academies	0	20,000	20,000
Second Chance Act Program	100,000	25,000	125,000
<i>Innovations in Supervision (Smart Probation)</i>	6,000	2,000	8,000
<i>Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement</i>	4,500	500	5,000
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	244,000	-244,000	0
STOP School Violence Act Grant Programs	79,000	3,000	82,000
Study of Lethality Assessment Programs	0	2,000	2,000
Tribal Assistance (Indian Assistance)	46,000	4,000	50,000
Subtotal, SLLEA Technical Adjustments		\$135,000	
Juvenile Justice Programs (JJP)			
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	\$3,500	\$2,500	\$6,000
Community-Based Alternatives to Youth Incarceration Initiative	0	100,000	100,000
Community Violence Intervention (Youth Focused)	0	10,000	10,000
Delinquency Prevention Program	49,000	51,000	100,000
<i>Children Exposed to Violence Awareness and Intervention Initiative</i>	8,000	10,000	18,000
<i>Girls in the Juvenile Justice System</i>	3,000	12,000	15,000
<i>Prevent Trafficking of Girls</i>	2,000	8,000	10,000
<i>Opioid-Affected Youth Initiative</i>	10,000	6,000	16,000
<i>Tribal Youth Program</i>	10,000	20,000	30,000
Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program	2,500	37,500	40,000
Missing and Exploited Children	94,000	26,000	120,000
Part B: Formula Grants	67,000	183,000	250,000
VOCAA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	30,000	20,000	50,000

Programs by Appropriations Account	FY 2021 Enacted / FY 2022 Continuing Resolution	FY 2023 Technical Adjustments	FY 2022 President's Budget / FY 2023 Current Services
Youth Mentoring	100,000	20,000	120,000
Subtotal, JJP Technical Adjustments		\$450,000	
Public Safety Officers Benefits (PSOB)			
Public Safety Officers Benefits Program- Disability and Educational Assistance Benefits Programs	\$24,800	\$10,000	\$34,000
Subtotal, PSOB Discretionary Technical Adjustments		\$10,000	
Total, OJP Discretionary Technical Adjustments		\$599,000	
<i>OJP Management and Administration</i>	<i>\$263,160</i>	<i>-\$1,929</i>	<i>\$261,231</i>
Public Safety Officers Benefits (PSOB) -- Mandatory	\$119,000	\$73,000	\$192,000
Total Crime Victims Fund (CVF) (Mandatory) Obligations Cap	\$2,015,000	\$635,000	\$2,650,000
CVF Grants	1,468,250	554,250	2,022,500
Tribal Victims Assistance Grants (set aside of: up to 5% in the FY 2020 and FY 2021 Enacted and in the FY 2022 Request)	101,750	30,750	132,500
Victim Advocate Program	0	50,000	50,000
Total, OJP Mandatory Technical Adjustments		\$707,000	
Total, OJP Discretionary and Mandatory Technical Adjustments		\$1,306,000	

V. Program Increases by Item

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs
Budget Decision Unit(s):	Research, Evaluation, and Statistics
Organizational Program:	National Institute of Justice (NIJ)
Strategic Goal:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2
Strategic Objective:	DOJ Strategic Objective 2.3
Program Increase:	Positions 0 Agt/Atty 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$10,190,000

Description of Item

In FY 2023, the President’s Budget requests \$43 million for Research, Development, and Evaluation programs, which is an increase of \$5 million over the FY 2022 Annualized CR level and \$2 million over the FY 2022 President’s Budget. This line item is the primary source of funding for NIJ, which is the research and development arm of the Department of Justice. NIJ provides objective, independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to meet the modern challenges of reducing crime and supporting justice at the state, local, and tribal levels. NIJ products support practitioners and policy makers across the country.

The requested \$2 million funding increase will support a research series examining the impact of extractive industries on crime and victimization impacting American Indian and Alaska Native people in Indian country in the lower 48 and Alaska and Alaska Native Villages. The series will include case studies examining the relationship between extractive industry placements and specific crimes (i.e., missing persons and homicides and trafficking in person cases). In addition, the FY 2023 budget requests an \$8.19 million transfer from the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) to support NIJ’s research and evaluation of First Step Act (FSA) related programs and activities.

Justification

Research on Violence Against American Indians/ Alaskan Natives at Extraction Sites

In December 2016, NIJ released the study on “The Impact of the Growing Oil Industry on Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking in North Dakota and Montana.” One of themes to emerge from the study was participants’ belief that the population increase in the area due to oil activity resulted in an increase in crime and, in particular, a disproportionate increase in violent crime. An increase in domestic violence and sexual assault cases was also noted, along with concerns about underreporting.

Crime data related to the missing and murdered indigenous populations (MMIP) and against American Indians/ Alaska Natives, in general, is often incomplete. NIJ will conduct a study on the effects of extractive industries on the Indigenous populations that will provide the Federal

government with information on the criminal justice system in counties affected by natural resource development. This information will better inform policy decisions regarding appropriate levels of support for law enforcement, public safety, and related social services needed to safeguard Native American communities.

Research on and Evaluation of First Step Act Related Programs

The Department must provide meaningful opportunities to promote the successful reentry of individuals under BOP custody. To support the Department's continued First Step Act implementation efforts, and to advance related research, the FY 2023 budget requests an \$8 million transfer from BOP to NIJ. This funding is needed to support mandates in the FSA, including but not limited to, an annual review and validation of the risk and needs assessment system, and ongoing research and data analysis of evidence-based recidivism reduction programs offered to individuals under BOP custody. Also, in collaboration with BOP, NIJ would support an evaluation of BOP's implementation of the FSA to date. Funds could also be used to support research and evaluation of risk assessments, reentry programming, and other related issues that could inform policy and practice at the federal, state, and local, levels.

Impact on Performance

This program is aligned with the Department's Strategic Plan Objective 2.3: *Combat Violent Crime and Gun Violence*. The program will advance the Department's goal of ensuring the fair administration of justice by advancing science, research, and innovation to drive evidence-based approaches across the criminal justice system. NIJ will collaborate with BOP to develop performance metrics in order to measure the continued implementation of the FSA.

Funding

1. Base Funding

FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Annualized CR				FY 2023 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$37,000	0	0	0	\$37,000	0	0	0	\$41,000

2. Personnel Increase Cost Summary – N/A

3. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2023 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
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 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$41,000	\$41,000	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$2,000	\$2,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$43,000	\$43,000	N/A	N/A

** In addition to the \$43 million request for Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs, the FY 2023 President's Budget proposes to transfer \$8.19 million to NIJ to support research and evaluation of activities related to the First Step Act.*

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Byrne Justice Assistance Grants, Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)
Budget Decision Unit(s):	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Strategic Goal:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2
Strategic Objective:	DOJ Objective 2.3
Program Increase:	Positions 0 Agt/Atty 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$20,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2023, the President’s Budget requests \$533.5 million for the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) program, an increase of \$20 million over the FY 2022 Annualized CR level and the FY 2022 President’s Budget. This increase will support a \$20 million increase for the Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) program JAG carveout, resulting in a total request of \$40 million for PSN in FY 2023.

All people living in the United States deserve safe communities. To that end, one of the DOJ’s top priorities is combatting violent crime. Consistent with the Department’s [Comprehensive Strategy for Reducing Violent Crime](#) outlined in May 2021, the DOJ-led nationwide PSN program is guided by four key principles: fostering trust and legitimacy in our communities, supporting community-based organizations that help prevent violence, setting focused and strategic enforcement priorities and measuring the results of our efforts. The requested increase will significantly expand the resources available to PSN teams as they engage with local partners to develop strategic plans to identify and counter the most pressing violent crimes in the community and work together to implement comprehensive solutions. The fundamental goal is to reduce violent crime, not simply to increase the number of arrests or prosecutions. The additional resources will support expanded efforts to build community trust and include a more diverse array of stakeholders in the PSN strategy. In addition, this increase will enable BJA to quickly respond to emerging needs through competitive funding awards in addition to the current formula-based award approach.

Justification

The Department is committed to addressing the epidemic of gun violence and other violent crime that has taken too many lives in our communities. In 2020, there was a 29 percent increase in homicides and a 12 percent increase over the prior year in aggravated assaults, according to FBI data.¹⁸ Under the PSN program, each U.S. Attorney’s Office (USAO) is responsible for establishing a collaborative team of federal, state, local, and tribal (where applicable) law

¹⁸ <https://www.fbi.gov/news/pressrel/press-releases/fbi-releases-2020-crime-statistics>

enforcement and community partners to implement a strategic plan for investigating, prosecuting, and preventing violent crime in their respective districts. That strategic plan will include information on how the PSN team will engage with the community to build trust and accountability, use law enforcement resources strategically by focusing enforcement efforts on cases that will have the most impact on the violent crime rate, and incorporate prevention and intervention strategies to help stop violent crime and victimization before they occur. PSN also strongly encourages the development of practitioner-researcher partnerships that use data, evidence, and innovation to develop and implement strategies and interventions to make communities safer.

This request doubles the amount of funding available for grants to the 94 federal judicial districts to support the implementation of comprehensive local strategic plans. These additional resources will enable BJA to provide both baseline formula funding to all 94 federal judicial districts, as well as competitive grant awards to the districts that require more support to address increasing violent crime levels and pursue innovative solutions to those challenges. PSN teams will be expected to develop collaborative relationships with community leaders and residents, build an understanding of the needs and priorities of the community, and effectively communicate how law enforcement efforts are helping to reduce crime and increase public safety. In addition, PSN encourages partnerships with local prevention, intervention, and reentry programs that can help strengthen safety, especially those programs focused on providing trauma-informed supports and services for populations that experience high levels of violence in their communities. The added emphasis on community violence intervention programs opens a new area of need for funding support, as those programs are often under-resourced and thus may require more significant support to maximize violence reduction outcomes.

Impact on Performance

This program is aligned with the Department's Strategic Plan Objective 2.3: *Combat Violent Crime and Gun Violence*. This program will advance the Department's goal of ensuring public safety by providing additional funding for violent crime reduction efforts with an emphasis on localized, community-oriented solutions. As noted above, the PSN program will support both targeted law enforcement strategies to reduce violent crime and support innovative community-based violence prevention efforts to prevent future violence.

Funding*

1. Base Funding

FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Annualized CR				FY 2023 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	\$20,000	0	0	0	\$20,000	0	0	0	\$40,000

2. Personnel Increase Cost Summary – N/A

3. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2023 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
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 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$20,000	\$20,000	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$20,000	\$20,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$40,000	\$40,000	N/A	N/A

* Note: Funding is requested as a carveout under the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) program.

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Community Violence Intervention (CVI) Initiative
Budget Decision Unit(s):	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Strategic Goal:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2
Strategic Objective:	DOJ Strategic Objective 2.3
Program Increase:	Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: +\$150,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2023, the President’s Budget requests \$250 million for the Community Violence Intervention (CVI) initiative, which is an increase of \$150 million over the FY 2022 Annualized CR level and \$75 million above the FY 2022 President’s Budget. The FY 2023 President’s Budget consolidates the FY 2022 requests of \$90 million under the State and Local Law Enforcement appropriations account for an adult-focused community violence intervention programs and \$10 million under the Juvenile Justice Programs appropriations account for a youth-focused community violence intervention program. From FY 2023 forward, the CVI initiative will support both adult- and youth-focused community violence intervention programs.

The CVI program will provide funds to jurisdictions to plan, develop, implement, and expand community violence intervention programs. Community-based violence intervention programs use evidence-informed strategies to reduce violence through tailored community-centered initiatives. These multidisciplinary strategies engage individuals and groups to prevent and disrupt cycles of violence and retaliation, and establish relationships between individuals and community assets to deliver services that save lives, address trauma, provide opportunity, and improve the physical, social, and economic conditions that drive violence.

Justification

The CVI program will play a key role in the Department’s renewed efforts to assist state, local, and tribal communities addressing the alarming increases in gun violence and other violent crimes seen in many communities. It is especially important to establish effective violence prevention and intervention efforts at the local level, given the recent rise in certain types of violent crime. In 2020, there was a 29 percent increase in homicides and a 12 percent increase over the prior year in aggravated assaults.¹⁹ Initial data from 2021 reflects a continuing increase in homicides from 2020, as well as aggravated assaults.²⁰ In some jurisdictions, the violent crime has precipitously increased, creating a need for effective strategies to reverse this pattern. Across

¹⁹ <https://www.fbi.gov/news/pressrel/press-releases/fbi-releases-2020-crime-statistics>

²⁰ <https://counciloncj.org/crime-trends-yearend-2021-update/>

the country, community organizations have developed interventions that engage and support those at the highest risk of or becoming involved in or victims of violence. As noted in the White House's Comprehensive Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gun Crime and Ensure Public Safety, CVI strategies have been shown to reduce violence by as much as 60 percent.²¹ This program will provide funding and assistance to help communities implement and expand these data-driven responses that engage individuals and groups to prevent and disrupt cycles of violence and retaliation, and establish relationships with individuals and community assets to deliver services that save lives, address trauma, provide opportunity, and improve the physical, social, and economic conditions that drive violence. In addition to addressing crimes in the adult criminal justice system, the CVI initiative 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). The Department's CVI work will both advance knowledge of effective practices and support implementation of strategies and will complement the investments being developed by the Centers for Disease Control with their focus on public health.

There are a variety of evidence-informed CVI strategies for reducing gun violence through tools other than arrest or incarceration. For example, street outreach programs use violence interrupters to mediate conflict and prevent retaliation or escalation. Violence interrupter programs often involve a multidisciplinary approach that targets individuals likely to engage in gun violence. To be effective, violence interrupters are often individuals with lived experiences and deep ties to the community, who are credible, informed, and 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.

Impact on Performance

This program supports the Department's Strategic Plan Objective 2.3: *Combat Violent Crime and Gun Violence*. To work toward achieving this objective, this program will support both adult- and youth-focused community violence intervention programs. The program will fund community-based prevention and intervention programs developed and led by multi-disciplinary teams with the goal of reducing violence and violent crime committed by adults and youth. OJP, including BJA, OJJDP and OVC, has a long history of supporting violence prevention and intervention programs in communities across the country. BJA has supported CVI interventions including focused deterrence, street worker and translation of models including the Cardiff and

²¹ <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/06/23/fact-sheet-biden-harris-administration-announces-comprehensive-strategy-to-prevent-and-respond-to-gun-crime-and-ensure-public-safety/>

Cure Violence. OJJDP has supported programs that ranged from hospital-based violence intervention programs specifically targeting youth victims with a focus on addressing their unique needs based on age and family dynamics to targeted case management and mentoring services as well as evidence-based mental health services, such as Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy. OVC has also supported hospital-based intervention programs for victims. OJP will use its experience and the knowledge developed by NIJ in the evaluation of such models to ensure implementation of effective approaches, using technical assistance and training to ensure fidelity to the models.

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.²²

²² <https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/USAID-2016-What-Works-in-Reducing-Community-Violence-Final-Report.pdf>

Funding

1. Base Funding

Appropriation Line	FY 2021 Enacted			FY 2022 Annualized CR			FY 2023 Current Services		
	Pos	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Amount (\$000)
CVI Initiative (Consolidated Program)	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$100,000
<i>CVI, SLLEA</i>	[0]	[0]	[\$0]	[0]	[0]	[\$0]	[0]	[0]	[\$90,000]
<i>CVI, JJP</i>	[0]	[0]	[\$0]	[0]	[0]	[\$0]	[0]	[0]	[\$10,000]

2. Personnel Increase Cost Summary – N/A

3. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2023 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
CVI, SLLEA	\$160,000			N/A	N/A
CVI, JJP	-\$10,000			N/A	N/A
Total Non-Personnel	\$150,000			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 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$150,000	\$150,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$250,000	\$250,000	N/A	N/A

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name: Hate Crimes Prevention, Reporting, Investigation and Prosecution Programs

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

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

Strategic Goal: DOJ Strategic Goal 3

Strategic Objective: DOJ Strategic Objective 3.2

Program Increase: Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: \$11,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2023, the President’s Budget requests a total of \$20 million for Hate Crimes Prevention, Reporting, Investigation and Prosecution programs, which is an increase of \$15 million over the FY 2022 Annualized CR level and \$11 million over the FY 2022 President’s Budget. The FY 2023 budget request would support OJP’s existing Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Grants Program (\$10 million), a new Khalid Jabara and Heather Heyer NO HATE Act Program (\$5 million), and a new Youth-Focused Hate Crime Prevention and Intervention Initiative (\$5 million).

Appropriations Account/Program (in thousands)	Administered By	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2022 President’s Budget	FY 2023 President’s Budget
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance				
Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Grants Program	BJA	\$5,000	\$9,000	\$10,000
Khalid Jabara and Heather Heyer NO HATE Act Program	BJA	0	0	5,000
Subtotal, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance		5,000	9,000	15,000
Juvenile Justice Programs				
Youth-Focused Hate Crime Prevention and Intervention Initiative	OJJDP	\$0	\$0	\$5,000
Subtotal, Juvenile Justice Programs		0	0	5,000
Total, Hate Crimes Prevention, Reporting, Investigation and Prosecution Programs		\$5,000	\$9,000	\$20,000

- The President’s Budget proposes \$10 million for the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Investigation and Prosecution Program, which was established in FY 2021 to prevent and respond to hate crimes through funding and support to state, local, and tribal law enforcement and prosecution agencies to conduct outreach to those at risk for hate crimes and incidents; educate criminal justice practitioners and the public on

identifying, reporting and responding to hate crimes and incidents; and to investigate and prosecute hate crimes. This program supports and encourages collaborative approaches with community-based partners to engage those at risk for hate crimes to build trust and remove barriers to reporting hate crimes and incidents and to prevent hate crimes through education and outreach. This includes projects with colleges and universities, working with campus police, students and other partners. In addition, it will also support training and strategies to assist law enforcement agencies to identify and effectively investigate and report hate crimes and work with prosecutors to assess options for the prosecution of these cases. Finally, these programs will support strategies to effectively prosecute hate crimes and incidents, and related crimes. Funds will also support national training and technical assistance to grantees and the field in order to build capacity and to translate effective practices and strategies.

- The President’s Budget proposes \$5 million to implement the new Khalid Jabara and Heather Heyer NO HATE Act Program, which will address several key gaps in state, local, and tribal capacity to report and respond to hate crimes. Funding will support strategies to:
 - Assist state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies to enhance their ability to report hate crimes and incidents by implementing and enhancing their reporting of incident-based crime in the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) in their jurisdiction, including training employees on identifying and classifying hate crimes in NIBRS; and
 - Assist states in creating state-run hate crime reporting hotlines, or to enhance existing victims hotlines to address the needs to victims of hate crimes and incidents. This would include directing individuals reporting these crimes and incidents to law enforcement, if appropriate. The program would also support the identification of resources for these individuals and would refer them to local support services for hate crime victims.
- The President’s Budget proposes \$5 million to create a new Youth-Focused Hate Crime Prevention and Intervention Initiative, which would focus on youth who hold hate-related beliefs, including those in contact with the juvenile justice system. This initiative would provide programming to show youth how and why their hate-related beliefs were formed and contribute to negative behaviors; challenge attitudes to help develop new pro-social behaviors, coping skills and attitudes; and reinforce that behaviors have consequences and that persistence in hate-related views may place individuals at risk of further involvement with the juvenile justice system and place the public at risk. Funding would also support training and technical assistance to assist program sites and support the expansion and distribution of a universal hate crime prevention and intervention curriculum for youth.

Justification

Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Grants Program

Protecting civil rights is a core priority of the Justice Department. Hate crimes have surged over the past few years. For example, there has been a precipitous increase in hate crimes against Asian Americans. Recent research found that anti-Asian hate crimes reported to police in 16 of America's largest cities and counties rose 164 percent in the first quarter of 2021 in comparison to the first quarter of 2020.²³ In North America, larger cities with a higher percentage of Asian residents that also have hate crime units, victim outreach, and a lengthy history of data collection were those most likely to show higher numerical and percentage increases. The increase during 2021's first quarter follows an historic surge in anti-Asian hate crime that started in 2020, with anti-Asian hate crime in 16 of America's largest cities increasing by 149 percent over 2019.²⁴ The first spike occurred in March and April of 2020 concurrently with a rise in COVID cases and discrimination against Asians relating to the pandemic. In addition, in 2021 and 2022 there have been a number of attacks on houses of worship and threats against historically Black colleges and universities (HBCUs).

This funding is designed to assist jurisdictions in addressing this issue, and to assist other victims or communities overall who are facing an increase in hate crimes. Hate crimes are substantially underreported, despite the significant harm they cause to victims. Victim reluctance to contact law enforcement may arise from perceptions of police bias, distrust of law enforcement or the criminal justice system, or barriers such as language or concerns about immigration status. As law enforcement agencies use data to inform their strategies and allocation of resources, this can pose a unique challenge in addressing hate crimes. This under-reporting and identification of hate crimes can also grow out of a lack of training and understanding on the part of law enforcement and prosecutors resulting in the inability to identify, report, or charge these crimes, or to effectively investigate or prosecute these cases. To address these challenges, this program supports training and strategies to assist law enforcement agencies in identifying and effectively investigating and reporting hate crimes; strategies to effectively prosecute hate crimes related incidents; and encourages the establishment of partnerships with community-based organizations to expand the confidence of victims to report hate incidents and crimes.

Khalid Jabara and Heather Heyer NO HATE Act Program

Despite the commitment of the Department and the criminal justice field to identify, report and respond to hate crimes, there are significant barriers to both the reporting of hate crimes and incidents, and identifying whether reported crimes may reflect an underlying bias. Some jurisdictions may not yet have shifted from reporting crime via the Uniform Crimes Reporting system to NIBRS, which allows the jurisdiction to report a level of detail that helps identify and report hate crime and bias incidents. Some crimes may be reported as an assault or property

²³ Report to the Nation: Anti-Asian Prejudice & Hate Crime, California State University, San Bernardino (CSUSB) Center for the Study of Hate and Extremism, available at: <https://www.csusb.edu/sites/default/files/Report%20to%20the%20Nation%20-%20Anti-Asian%20Hate%202020%20Final%20Draft%20-%20As%20of%20Apr%2028%202021%2010%20AM%20corrected.pdf>

²⁴ <https://www.csusb.edu/sites/default/files/FACT%20SHEET-%20Anti-Asian%20Hate%202020%203.2.21.pdf>

crime without identification of the incident as a hate crime, and not all states have existing hate crimes laws, or the laws are limited to sentencing enhancement of other crimes. As noted in the Jabara Heyer Act, a “more complete understanding of the national problem posed by hate crime is in the public interest and supports the Federal interest in eradicating bias-motivated violence... a complete understanding of the national problem posed by hate crimes is hindered by incomplete data from Federal, State, and local jurisdictions.” The requested funding will address these gaps, enhancing capacity of law enforcement to collect and report accurate and complete data on hate crimes through increased use of NIBRS to report crime and training for State and local law enforcement agencies on how to identify and report suspected bias-motivated crimes.

In addition, victims may be reticent to report these crimes, being unsure whether they are actionable, and exposing themselves to further trauma. Victims may also be unsure how to access critical supports and services. State led hate crime hotlines can serve as a critical link to both law enforcement who can respond to the hate crimes and incidents and also to identify key resources for victims. Given the precipitous increase in hate crimes in recent years, these resources can be critical to make these connections, to better understand, respond to and to prevent future hate crimes while also ensuring access to victim services.

Youth-Focused Hate Crime Prevention and Intervention Initiative

This new program would provide resources to respond to the precipitous rise in hate-motivated crimes in the United States. The Department believes a comprehensive federal response that includes prevention and intervention efforts targeted towards youth is needed. In 2020, the FBI reported that 10.9 percent of the 6,264 known individuals who committed hate-motivated crimes were under the age of 18.²⁵ The FBI reported that motivation for single bias incidents in 2020 included: 61.8 percent with bias towards race/ethnicity/ancestry, 13.3 percent with bias towards religion, and 20.0 percent with bias towards sexual orientation.²⁶ This initiative will focus on mitigating hateful motivations, behaviors, and violence towards all vulnerable populations.

The goals of this initiative are as follows: (1) to prevent and reduce hate crimes involving youth; (2) to help youth build protective factors that would deter them from participating in hate crimes or joining hate groups; (3) to instill an appreciation and respect for people’s differences by using evidence-based and promising practices to develop resiliency, empathy, conflict resolution, and critical thinking skills; (4) to prevent the development or internalization of prejudiced attitudes and violent behavior that leads to hate crimes; (5) to work with targeted youth to reduce the risk of re-offending; (6) to assist youth in exiting hate groups; and (7) to protect victims of hate crimes. Funding will support multiple program sites and a training and technical assistance provider. The program sites will incorporate a continuum of services to provide prevention and early intervention strategies targeting issues related to hate crimes, including providing critical education, skill building activities, and support for youth who are exposed to many different sources of information and misinformation about different cultures. Program sites will build on best practices for prevention with a focus on building protective factors for vulnerable youth. The training and technical assistance will not only be available to the funded sites, but will also deliver products that can be accessed on a widely available basis.

²⁵ <https://www.fbi.gov/news/pressrel/press-releases/fbi-releases-updated-2020-hate-crime-statistics>

²⁶ <https://www.fbi.gov/news/pressrel/press-releases/fbi-releases-updated-2020-hate-crime-statistics>

Impact on Performance

These programs will support the Department's Strategic Plan Objective 3.2: *Combat Discrimination and Hate Crimes*. Funding will support collaborative approaches with community-based partners to engage those at risk for hate crimes to build trust and remove barriers to reporting hate crimes and incidents and to prevent hate crimes through education and outreach. In addition, funding will enhance state and localities ability to report and respond to hate crimes. Funding will support community-based efforts to raise awareness for youth and their families about what contributes to hate crimes based on available data. This will include the development and implementation of skill-based prevention and intervention curricula to be implemented in schools and youth programs. OJJDP will also build on the efforts of the *OJJDP Preventing Youth Hate Crimes & Identity-Based Bullying Initiative* to expand opportunities to raise awareness about youth hate crimes.

Funding

1. Base Funding

Appropriation Line	FY 2021 Enacted			FY 2022 Annualized CR			FY 2023 Current Services		
	Pos	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Amount (\$000)
Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Grants Program	0	0	\$5,000	0	0	\$5,000	0	0	\$9,000
Khalid Jabara and Heather Heyer NO HATE Act Program	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Youth-Focused Hate Crime Prevention and Intervention Initiative	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Total, Hate Crimes Prevention, Reporting, and Investigation Programs	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 2023 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Grants Program	\$1,000			N/A	N/A
Khalid Jabara and Heather Heyer NO HATE Act Program	\$5,000			N/A	N/A
Youth-Focused Hate Crime Prevention and Intervention Initiative	\$5,000			N/A	N/A
Total Non-Personnel	\$11,000			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 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$9,000	\$9,000	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$11,000	\$11,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$20,000	\$20,000	N/A	N/A

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Accelerating Justice System Reform
Budget Decision Unit(s):	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Organizational Program:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
Strategic Goal:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3
Strategic Objective:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.3
Program Increase:	Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: +\$300,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2023, the President's Budget requests \$300.0 million to support the first year of a new ten-year Accelerating Justice System Reform program, with a total of \$14.7 billion in mandatory funding requested over the following nine years. This program will provide state, local, and tribal governments with additional resources to invest in communities that address justice systems reforms that promote equity, foster community trust, and reduce disparate impacts on people of color and other historically disadvantaged communities.

This program is part of a proposed \$30.0 billion in mandatory investments for law enforcement and crime prevention.

Funding*

1. Base Funding

FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Annualized CR				FY 2023 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 2023 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
Total Non-Personnel	\$300,000			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 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$300,000	\$300,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$300,000	\$300,000	N/A	N/A

* In addition, the Administration intends to request a total of \$14.7 billion in mandatory funding to support this initiative beginning in FY 2024 and continuing through FY 2032.

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Children Exposed to Violence Awareness and Intervention Initiative
Budget Decision Unit(s):	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Strategic Goal:	DOJ Strategic Goal 2
Strategic Objective:	DOJ Strategic Objective 2.6
Program Increase:	Positions 0 Agt/Atty 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$12,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2023, the President’s Budget requests \$30 million for the Children Exposed to Violence (CEV) Awareness and Intervention Initiative (funded as a carve-out under the Delinquency Prevention Program), which is an increase of \$22 million over the FY 2022 Annualized CR level and \$12 million over the FY 2022 President’s Budget. This program supports a multi-pronged approach to increasing awareness, understanding, and intervention related to children’s exposure to violence.

Increasing awareness. The first prong of this initiative is to raise awareness about the impact, both immediate and long-term, that exposure to violence has on children and youth. The request will support public engagement and awareness-building at many levels. The Changing Minds website, ChangingMindsNOW.org, will be re-launched with video, digital, and print content to educate the public about children’s exposure to violence and how to support the healing process. The goal is to reach adults who interact with children in grades K-12, including teachers, coaches, health professionals, social workers, guidance counselors, and law enforcement officers. Individuals and professionals equipped with knowledge on the effects of violence on young minds can offer a brighter, more hopeful future to our children.

Increasing understanding. It has been nearly a decade since funding supported a national study of the incidence and prevalence of children’s exposure to violence. The National Survey of Children’s Exposure to Violence, a national study, will obtain up-to-date estimates of the incidence and prevalence of children’s exposure to violence in the United States by comprehensively assessing a wide variety of victimization experiences among children across the developmental spectrum including documentation of event characteristics and relationship of the child to the perpetrator and victims.

Intervention and response to CEV. The third prong of this initiative will include a school-based approach to address youth exposure to violence at the individual and familial, school, and community levels. This program will support a comprehensive effort to address youth violence and victimization through implementing prevention, intervention, and accountability efforts in a

school-based setting. The goals of the program would be to: 1) reduce the incidence of school violence through trauma-informed accountability efforts for individuals; 2) respond to victimization as a result of violence that occurs in the school, community, or family; 3) improve school climate; and 4) prevent violence, delinquency, and victimization in the targeted community. Funded efforts would support the development of direct service programs and system-level changes to address the impact that the spectrum of violence has on children and youth.

Justification

Nearly 60 percent of youth in the United States have been exposed to crime, abuse, and violence; many in their own homes but also in their neighborhoods, schools, and broader communities.²⁷ This exposure includes witnessing or being a direct victim of bullying, physical and sexual abuse, physical and sexual assault, or community and school violence, including gang violence, interpersonal violence, and threats of harm. Childhood exposure to violence is known to increase the risk of physical and behavioral health challenges, further victimization, adult criminal justice system involvement, and perpetuation of the cycle of violence. Research has consistently shown a relationship between child victimization and contact with the juvenile justice system, with several studies suggesting that 70 to 94 percent of youth involved in the juvenile justice system have histories of traumatic victimization and exposure. Despite the prevalence of this exposure among children and youth and evidence of its intersection with risky or criminal behaviors, the majority of youth impacted by violence do not receive timely help to mitigate the harmful effects caused by this exposure.

Changing Minds. Changing Minds is a national campaign to raise awareness, teach skills, and inspire public action to address a hidden epidemic in America—children’s exposure to violence and childhood trauma. Witnessing violence in the home, school, or community can affect children throughout their entire lives. It is vital now to raise awareness about the prevalence and impact of children’s exposure to violence and the trauma that may result; motivate adults to be more caring, concerned, and supportive figures to the children around them; and support programs and practices that help to make homes, schools, and communities safer for children and youth. The goal of the multi-year effort is to engage teachers, coaches, counselors, nurses and other front-line educators and caregivers on proven ways to help children heal from trauma. By raising awareness about the impact of childhood trauma and solutions that promote healing; advancing programs and practices that help to make schools, homes, and communities safer for children and youth; and helping grow leadership in various fields (e.g., education, health, community, and justice), children exposed to violence can get the much-needed support they need to thrive.

National Survey of Children’s Exposure to Violence (NatSCEV). The NatSCEV will inform programming and training and technical assistance efforts in support of specific areas identified in the findings and data. This study is intended to produce new national estimates on sensitive topics (direct victimization and indirect violence) directed at a hard-to-reach, vulnerable population (i.e., children ages 0 to 17). In the past, its findings have helped DOJ understand and

²⁷<https://www.ojp.gov/program/programs/cev#:~:text=A%20study%20of%20a%20national,violence%205%20or%20more%20times.>

begin to address the implications of children's exposure to violence, crime, and abuse (either direct or indirect). Findings from the NatSCEV indicate that children who are exposed to even one type of violence, directly or indirectly, both within the past year and over their lifetimes, are at far greater risk of experiencing other types of violence. Additionally, children who are exposed to multiple types of violence, crime, abuse, and neglect across various domains (e.g., the home, school, and community) are at even greater risk of adverse outcomes.

School-based Approach to Youth Violence and Victimization. OJJDP targets youth violence and victimization through a multifaceted programming strategy that addresses prevention and intervention at the systems, community, and individual levels. This strategy acknowledges the need for supportive interventions as well as accountability measures and offers opportunities to disrupt a youth's path to justice system involvement by addressing those individual and community/societal factors that contribute to criminal behavior. A school-based strategy allows for implementation of universal efforts that reach all youth while also allowing for the implementation of targeted interventions that address individual needs of youth—all in one setting.

Impact on Performance

This program will advance the Department's Strategic Plan Objective 2.6: *Protect Vulnerable Communities*. Funds will be used to support the implementation of available programming for children exposed to violence, such as: 1) evidence-based mental health services; 2) universal bullying prevention and conflict resolution programming; 3) expansion of peer support networks; 4) youth competence building interventions for accountability; and 5) school safety and climate measures. Programs will also include an element of family outreach and relationship building to ensure that parents/guardians are aware of the indicators of youth victimization or engagement in criminal behaviors, so this information can be shared between the home and school in a timely manner with the goal of protecting school safety and managing symptoms of trauma. In addition, by updating the Changing Minds website, as well as obtaining up-to-date data on the incidence and prevalence of children's exposure to violence through NatSCEV, programs and front-line professionals will be able to more effectively address children exposed to violence and prevent victimization.

Funding

1. Base Funding

FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Annualized CR				FY 2023 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$8,000	0	0	0	\$8,000	0	0	0	\$18,000

2. Personnel Increase Cost Summary – N/A

3. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2023 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
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 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$18,000	\$18,000	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$12,000	\$12,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$30,000	\$30,000	N/A	N/A

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Eliminating Records-Related Barriers to Youth Success
Budget Decision Unit(s):	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Strategic Goal:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3
Strategic Objective:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.3
Program Increase:	Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: +\$15,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2023, the President’s Budget requests \$15.0 million for a new program to support justice-involved youth, including those who are returning to their communities from secure confinement or out-of-home placement. The juvenile justice system serves an important role in protecting communities, seeking justice for victims, and encouraging rehabilitation based on the needs of youth. For the system to serve that role effectively, it must be fair, open and equitable, ensure that sanctions are proportional to the gravity of offenses committed, utilize evidence-based approaches, and promote restorative practices and rehabilitation. For too long, however, the system has not lived up to its promise. This program would help justice-involved youth to set-aside (i.e., expunge, seal, or vacate) their juvenile records to eliminate barriers to successful reentry, reduce recidivism, and improve public safety. This request would support grants to state, local, and tribal public agencies and private organizations, including juvenile courts, justice agencies, defender services, and non-profit organizations.

Justification

Approximately 86,900 youth under the age of 21 are detained or confined in detention centers, group homes, camps, ranches, and other correctional institutions,²⁸ with hundreds of thousands more youth on probation or in the community after contact with the justice system. A juvenile record can trigger collateral consequences that impede an adolescent’s development and prospects for long-term success. As young people complete their sentences or sanctions, we must work to combat barriers to reentry and to proactively provide them the tools and resources they need to succeed and thrive as productive community members. Setting aside juvenile records helps reentering youth realize educational attainment, maintain gainful employment, and secure housing, which are all critical factors to successful reentry and transition into adulthood.

A 2019 research study at the University of Michigan found that only 6.5 percent of eligible individuals actually received expungements within five years of eligibility because the barriers to

²⁸ Youth Involved with the Juvenile Justice System, Youth.gov, available at: <https://youth.gov/youth-topics/juvenile-justice/youth-involved-juvenile-justice-system>.

initiating expungement were too onerous.²⁹ The study also found that only 7 percent of all expungement recipients were rearrested within five years of receiving their set-aside (just 2.6 percent for violent offenses) and even fewer are reconvicted. Finally, this study found that individuals experienced an average 25 percent wage increase within two years of expungement. Another research study also found that expungements had reduced barriers to employment; led to cognitive improvements and a feeling of a new identity; and resulted in monetary net benefits for recipients (\$5,760 per individual each year).³⁰

Despite the many benefits of expungement, a number of barriers prevent most youth and young adults from expunging their records. Such obstacles include a lack of knowledge and awareness about the availability and importance of expungement remedies; the absence of data tracking and notification systems; inability for juveniles to initiate the process because sealing or expungement may only occur at the direction of a prosecutor or judge; inability for juveniles to afford the fees and fines associated with the process; and a dearth of lawyers trained and resourced to help youth through the legal process. These barriers disproportionately impact youth of color and low-income youth, who are overrepresented in the justice system. This program will help ensure that youth's reentry and future opportunities are not stymied by juvenile records, enabling young people who have completed their sentences or alternative sanctions to secure the tools and opportunities essential to transitioning into adulthood and avoiding further justice system involvement.

Impact on Performance

This program supports the Department's Strategic Plan Objective 3.3: *Reform and Strengthen the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems to Ensure Fair and Just Treatment*. To work toward achieving this objective, this program will promote the integration of juvenile record expungement, expunction, and/or sealing services into the existing activities of state, local, and tribal juvenile justice agencies. Objectives include: the implementation of tracking and notification systems to ensure youth and families are informed when a youth becomes eligible for expungement; provision of legal assistance for youth and their families with the expungement process; identifying juvenile expungement best practices and providing training; and developing and implementing data collection frameworks and protocols to collect, analyze, and publish expungement-related data and use that data in decision-making.

²⁹ <https://repository.law.umich.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=3167&context=articles>

³⁰ Key Studies and Data About How Legal Aid Reduces Barriers to Employment for People With a Criminal Record, The Justice in Government Project, available at <https://www.american.edu/spa/jpo/toolkit/upload/barriers-to-employment-2-8-20.pdf>.

Funding

1. Base Funding

FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Continuing Resolution				FY 2023 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 2023 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
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 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
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

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Girls in the Juvenile Justice System
Budget Decision Unit(s):	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Strategic Goal:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3
Strategic Objective:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.3
Program Increase:	Positions 0 Agt/Atty 0 FTE 0 Dollars +\$5,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2023, the President’s Budget requests \$20 million for the Girls in the Juvenile Justice System Program (funded as a carve-out under the Delinquency Prevention Program), which is an increase of \$17 million over the FY 2022 Annualized CR level and \$5 million over the FY 2022 President’s Budget.

For the juvenile justice system to be just and operate effectively, it must be fair, open, and equitable. The Department believes it important to fund and support innovative, evidence-informed strategies, and subsequently circulate knowledge about these strategies across the nation. The Girls in the Juvenile Justice System Program reduces risk factors and promotes protective factors for girls who come in contact with the juvenile justice system, and helps them on a path toward success through evidence-based prevention and intervention programs. The earlier that risk factors are addressed, the greater the likelihood of successful outcomes.

Justification

In 2019, law enforcement agencies made 212,650 arrests of girls younger than age 18 and 483,970 arrests of boys of the same age group. Although males accounted for the majority (69 percent) of total juvenile arrests, the female share was relatively higher for certain offenses, including larceny-theft (40 percent), liquor law violations (42 percent), simple assault (38 percent), and disorderly conduct (37 percent). Girls accounted for 21 percent of juvenile violent crime arrests and 33 percent of juvenile property crime index arrests.³¹

From 2010 through 2019, arrests of girls decreased less than arrests of boys in most offense categories (e.g., robbery, aggravated and simple assault, burglary, and drug abuse violations).³² As such, there is a need to enhance communities’ prevention and early intervention programs to support best practices for girls and reentry strategies in order to help vulnerable girls access pathways toward success, stability, and long-term contribution to society. In addition, mental health issues and a history of trauma are significant risk factors for girls’ involvement in the

³¹ Puzzanchera, Charles. (2021). Juvenile Arrests, 2019. Juvenile Justice Statistics National Report Series Bulletin.

³² Puzzanchera, Charles. (2021). Juvenile Arrests, 2019. Juvenile Justice Statistics National Report Series Bulletin.

juvenile justice system.³³ Research reveals approximately 90 percent of juvenile justice involved youth have experienced one or more types of traumatic events.³⁴

The vast majority of traditional programs and interventions for justice-involved young people are considered gender-neutral; however, many of these programs were developed to focus on males and their developmental needs, risk factors, and intervention strategies.³⁵ Several studies have argued the necessity of designing and implementing gender responsive programming to target the unique needs of justice involved girls. Because general development, risk factors, and patterns of behavior differ by gender, intervention and treatment programs must be tailored for girls.³⁶ Recent research has shown that gender-responsive programs and services have been more effective in reducing recidivism and increasing positive outcomes among justice-involved girls.³⁷

Under this program, grants will be awarded to juvenile justice agencies, local law enforcement agencies, outreach and prevention services providers, and victim-focused providers to support activities focused on girls involved in, or at risk of becoming involved in, the juvenile justice system. Funds will also support efforts to identify additional evidence-based practices. With additional funding, recipients will be able to more effectively screen, meet, and address girls' needs. Moreover, additional money will support a training and technical assistance provider to assist grantees with development and implementation of more effective programming for girls and development of systems level changes to enhance responses to girls involved in, or at risk of becoming involved in, the juvenile justice system.

Impact on Performance

This increase will support the Department's Strategic Plan Objective 3.3: *Reform and Strengthen the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems to Ensure Fair and Just Treatment*. Funded sites under this program will develop and implement direct service programs for girls involved in the juvenile justice system to reduce recurring involvement and enhance or expand existing early intervention programs to meet the specific needs of girls involved in the juvenile justice system. These programs will have an emphasis on case management to meet specific basic needs of justice-involved girls (i.e., education, employment) as well as evidence-based, trauma-informed mental health services. In addition, the requested funding will support a dedicated training and technical assistance provider who will develop and implement individualized training and technical assistance plans for funded sites; provide trainings specific to working with girls in the juvenile justice system, including training for probation, detention center staff, law enforcement, and judges; and develop and widely disseminate resources to the field, including information on promising and evidence-based, gender-responsive program models that are culturally competent, trauma-informed, and developmentally appropriate regarding justice-involved girls.

³³ Kerig, P. K. (2018). Polyvictimization and girls' involvement in the juvenile justice system: Investigating gender-differentiated patterns of risk, recidivism, and resilience. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 33(5), 789-809.

³⁴ Pickens, Isaiah B, et al. "Victimization and Juvenile Offending - Nctsn.org." The National Child Traumatic Stress Network, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2016, https://www.nctsn.org/sites/default/files/resources/victimization_juvenile_offending.pdf.

³⁵ Chesney-Lind, M., Morash, M., & Stevens, T. (2008). Girls' troubles, girls' delinquency, and gender responsive programming: A review. *The Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, 41(1), 162-189.

³⁶ Walker, S. C., Muno, A., & Sullivan-Colglazier, C. (2015). Principles in practice: A multistage study of gender-responsive reforms in the juvenile justice system. *Crime & Delinquency*, 61(5), 742-766.

³⁷ Anderson, V. R., Walerych, B. M., Campbell, N. A., Barnes, A. R., Davidson, W. S., Campbell, C. A., . . . Petersen, J. L. (2019). Gender-responsive intervention for female juvenile offenders: A quasi-experimental outcome evaluation. *Feminist Criminology*, 14(1), 24-44.

Funding

6. Base Funding

FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Annualized CR				FY 2023 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$3,000	0	0	0	\$3,000	0	0	0	\$15,000

7. Personnel Increase Cost Summary – N/A

8. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2023 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
Total Non-Personnel	\$5,000			N/A	N/A

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

10. Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$20,000	\$20,000	N/A	N/A

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Juvenile Justice and Child Welfare Collaboration Initiative
Budget Decision Unit(s):	Juvenile Justice Programs
Organizational Program:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Strategic Goal:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3
Strategic Objective:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.3
Program Increase:	Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: +\$30,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2023, the President’s Budget requests \$30 million to support the new Juvenile Justice and Child Welfare Collaboration Initiative, which will assist communities in assessing the issues regarding dual status youth and implementing strategies to address their complex needs. Dual status youth are those who come into contact with both the juvenile justice and child welfare systems, which includes foster care and other child protective services. Youth who have a history of child maltreatment and involvement in the child welfare system have an increased likelihood of involvement in risky or criminal behavior. However, the juvenile justice system is often not prepared to recognize or respond to the complex needs of dual status youth.

For the juvenile justice system to be just and operate effectively, it must be fair, open, and equitable. The Department believes it important to fund and support programs that are innovative, evidence-informed, and that promote restorative practices and rehabilitation. The requested funding will support the development of trauma-informed programs at different points in the juvenile justice system (e.g., detention, corrections, and probation) to provide needed services to these youth. In addition, funding would support collaboration efforts necessary to ensure that the two systems are working together to streamline processes, develop comprehensive treatment plans while ensuring public safety, and engaging families to build towards healing and self-sufficiency.

Justification

Research shows that dual status youth experience traumatic events of an interpersonal nature at a higher rate than general population youth. Trauma is a risk factor for youthful behavioral problems and justice system involvement. However, a lack of communication between the juvenile justice system and child welfare agencies leads to the risk that dual status youths may not receive the mental healthcare and related services they need to heal trauma and lead safe and healthy lives.

In 2010, the Center for Juvenile Justice Reform at Georgetown University developed the Crossover Youth Practice Model (CYPM) to address the needs of dual status youth. The goals of this model are to increase collaboration between the juvenile justice system, child welfare agencies, and family courts to improve outcomes for dual status youth. Evaluations of the model's outcomes have been promising, suggesting that increased collaboration efforts between child welfare agencies and the juvenile justice system lead to an overall reduction in recidivism, a reduction in the severity of new crimes, an increase in cases being dismissed or diverted, a reduction in sustained juvenile petitions, and an improvement in the youth's pro-social behavior.

Through this program, grantees will develop and implement evidence-based and promising strategies to meet the complex needs of dual status youth, who often have experienced extensive trauma and/or been removed from their home and placed in foster care. Youth in foster care have documented histories with the child welfare system, which is critically important for the juvenile justice system to be aware of, as it relates to any rehabilitation plans. These programs will also seek to help the two systems work together while engaging foster families or group home staff as a part of the process.

The Juvenile Justice and Child Welfare Collaboration Initiative will also offer grantees training and technical assistance (TTA) to support system improvement and collaboration between systems. This support will allow for cross-site training to ensure that juvenile justice and child welfare system staff have the skills they need to best meet the needs of the target population and offer opportunities to learn from other communities. Finally, the TTA approach will help to document and share the development and implementation of best practices with all grantees and with other interested states and localities.

Impact on Performance

This program supports the Department's Strategic Plan Objective 3.3: *Reform and Strengthen the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems to Ensure Fair and Just Treatment*. To work toward achieving this objective, this program will fund state and local direct-service program strategies to meet the unique needs of dual status youth while at the same time supporting efforts to help create a culture of collaboration between child welfare services, the juvenile justice system, and family courts in targeted communities. Youth who have experienced both maltreatment and justice system involvement require a specialized and coordinated level of care, including but not limited to: intensive probation and aftercare services, evidence-based mental health services that are trauma-informed, court-appointed advocates, and family reunification and/or independent living skills training. In addition, these efforts will require systems-level changes directed at policies and procedures as well as information sharing between the identified child serving systems and family court.

Funding

1. Base Funding

FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Continuing Resolution				FY 2023 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 2023 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
Total Non-Personnel	\$30,000			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 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$30,000	\$30,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$30,000	\$30,000	N/A	N/A

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name: Domestic Victims of Trafficking Fund (DVTF)

Budget Decision Unit(s): Domestic Victims of Trafficking Fund

Organizational Program: Office for Victims for Crime

Strategic Goal: DOJ Strategic Goal 2

Strategic Objective: DOJ Strategic Objective 2.6

Program Increase: Positions: **0** FTE: **0** Dollars: **+\$500,000**

Description of Item

In FY 2023, the President's Budget requests \$6.5 million for the Domestic Victims of Trafficking Fund (DVTF), an increase of \$500,000 above the FY 2022 President's Budget request. 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. The DVTF 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 increase requested above reflects a higher estimate of the amounts that will be collected by the federal courts for the DVTF in FY 2022 compared to FY 2021.

Impact on Performance

This program is aligned with the Department's Strategic Plan Objective 2.6 *Protect Vulnerable Communities*. This funding will support victim services programs, including those serving victims of color, victims living in communities facing persistent poverty, and victims living in tribal communities.

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 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Annualized CR				FY 2023 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$6,500	0	0	0	\$6,500	0	0	0	\$6,000

2. Personnel Increase Cost Summary – N/A

3. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2023 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
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 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$6,000	\$6,000	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	+\$500	+\$500	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$6,500	\$6,500	N/A	N/A

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Management and Administration (M&A)
Budget Appropriation:	All OJP Offices
Organizational Program:	All OJP Offices
Strategic Goal:	DOJ Strategic Goal 1
Strategic Objective:	DOJ Strategic Objective 1.2
Program Increase:	Positions 120 Agt/Atty 0 FTE 60 Dollars +\$8,864,000

Description of Item

In FY 2023, the Department requests \$274.2 million, 827 positions, and 757 full time equivalents (FTEs) for management and administration (M&A). This represents an increase of \$12.9 million, 120 positions, and 92 FTE over the FY 2022 President's Budget.

The Department's workforce is its key asset for achieving its mission. The requested positions will strengthen OJP's workforce, build capacity for Evidence Act related-work, and support grants management and oversight responsibilities associated with both the existing and ambitious new programs proposed in the FY 2023 President's Budget. An expert career staff, with the right skills and capabilities, is critical to ensuing OJP grant funding is used in an efficient and effective manner.

Justification

In recent years, OJP's overall staffing levels declined by 12 percent, from 707 full time employees at the end of FY 2017 to 620 full time employees at the end of FY 2021. However, during the same period, discretionary funding grew by 67 percent, from \$1.8 billion to \$3.0 billion, dramatically increasing OJP's grants management and fiscal stewardship responsibilities. Furthermore, OJP's oversight responsibilities and M&A costs arise not only from the grants, cooperative agreements, contracts, and other assistance awarded in a given year, but also those remaining active from prior years. OJP's M&A funding provides for essential stewardship of approximately 15,000 active grants, totaling \$17.6 billion in FY 2022.

These staffing reductions have posed significant challenges to OJP staff responsible for grants management and oversight. On average, due to declining staffing levels, grants managers oversaw an estimated 65 percent more grants per grant manager in 2021 as compared to 2017. The proposed increase would support an investment in Federal staff's knowledge and expertise, and help OJP meet the demands of enhanced customer experience and service delivery, oversight and working with emerging stakeholder communities. Absent this investment, OJP will face significant challenges in addressing workload related to new and existing programs.

It is important that OJP not only hire a talented and diverse pool of individuals, but also train and retain them to create a stable and effective organization. OJP's oversight activities are of paramount importance to help reduce potential fraud, waste, and abuse. OJP staffing shortages can have very real effects on the agency, grantees, and other stakeholders. For example, OJP generally seeks to monitor more grants, not less, given the increased investments appropriated by Congress. In addition, the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-162) directs OJP to conduct in-depth monitoring activities of at least 10 percent of the open and active award funds annually. This requirement, along with steady growth in the number of grants OJP awards and COVID-19 related travel restrictions (which limited in-person review activities in recent years), have placed a growing burden on OJP grant managers and financial monitors. Due to current staffing levels and the additional +1,800 Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding (CESF) Program awards made in FY 2020, BJA's grant monitoring target was reduced from 10 percent to 7 percent in FY 2021. Though BJA implemented other risk mitigation strategies, the limit on the percentage of grants will present additional risk to the agency. Capacity to meet this 10 percent target remains a challenge for other offices as well. Without additional staffing, OJP may be forced to streamline its review process, which could expose the agency to greater financial risk.

In support of Executive Order 13958, [*Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government*](#), and in response to both programmatic concerns raised by OJP staff and Congressional report language, OJP has begun to expand outreach to rural communities, counties with persistently high poverty rates, historically marginalized and underserved communities, and other groups that have not been well-served by traditional grant programs. Based on OJP's work with Indian tribes (another group that is traditionally under represented among OJP grant recipients), OJP has learned that these groups often need enhanced training and technical assistance as well as additional support from OJP staff to successfully compete for and manage federal grants. OJP expects to substantially expand outreach efforts to potential applicants, existing grantees, and other stakeholders in order to advance the Administration's priorities surrounding equity, civil rights, racial justice, and equal opportunity. OJP will need additional staff to fulfill these important and rapidly expanding new responsibilities that will allow OJP to reduce barriers to underserved populations in an expanded applicant pool and take a systematic approach to embedding and furthering fairness in decision-making processes for grant activities.

The additional positions and funding included in this request will enable OJP to address these staffing shortages, provide better customer service to its grantees and stakeholders, and ensure sound fiscal stewardship for Federal grant funding. These new OJP staff will not only address current needs, but serve as the next generation of OJP's workforce to support future programs and innovation.

Impact on Performance

OJP's M&A supports the Department's strategic objective 1.2: *Promote Good Government*. This requested increase will provide OJP necessary resources to meet organizational demands in key areas such as grants management, oversight, compliance, and customer service to grantees and justice system stakeholders.

Funding

1. Base Funding

FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Annualized CR				FY 2023 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
642	34	619	\$263,160	642	34	665	\$261,231	707	36	697	\$265,311

2. Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Positions Requested	Annual Costs per Position (\$000)			FY 2023 Request (\$000)	Annualizations (\$000)	
		1st Year Adjusted Cost	2nd Year Adjusted Cost	3rd Year Full Cost (Modular)		FY 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
Assorted Positions (GS 9-15)		\$0.074	\$0.074	\$0.148	\$8,864	\$8,864	\$0
Total Personnel	120				\$8,864	\$8,864	\$0

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

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2023 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
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)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
Current Services	707	36	697	\$265,311	\$0	\$265,311	N/A	N//A
Increases	120	4	60	\$8,864	\$0	\$8,864	\$8,864	\$0
Grand Total	827	40	757	\$274,175	\$0	\$274,175	\$8,864	\$0

VI. Program Changes by Item

VI. Program Changes by Item

Item Name: **Crime Victims Fund**

Budget Decision Unit(s): Crime Victims Fund

Organizational Program: Office for Victims for Crime

Strategic Goal: DOJ Strategic Goal 2

Strategic Objective: DOJ Strategic Objective 2.6

Program Increase: Positions: **0** FTE: **0** Dollars: **-\$900,000,000**

Description of Item

In FY 2023, the President’s Budget requests \$1.75 billion for the Crime Victims Fund (CVF), which represents a decrease of \$265 million below the FY 2022 Annualized CR level and \$900 million below the FY 2022 President’s Budget. 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 is intended to provide 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.

	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2022 President’s Budget	FY 2023 President’s Budget
Total Crime Victims Fund (CVF) Obligations Cap	2,015,000	2,650,000	1,750,000
<i>CVF Grants</i>	<i>1,468,250</i>	<i>2,022,500</i>	<i>1,602,500</i>
<i>Inspector General Oversight</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>10,000</i>
<i>Tribal Victims Assistance Grants (up to 5% set-aside)</i>	<i>101,750</i>	<i>132,500</i>	<i>87,500</i>
<i>Victim Advocate Program</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>0</i>

Justification

The Department remains committed to expanding crime victims’ compensation and assistance programs and improving services to vulnerable populations such as Native Americans, communities of color, and victims of gender-based violence across the U.S. Programs supported by the Crime Victims Fund will continue to promote trauma-informed, victim-centered, culturally competent responses to crime victims.

Due to the recent decline in the balance of the Fund, the President’s Budget proposes to reduce the CVF obligation limitation to \$1.75 billion in FY 2023. This reduced obligation cap level will prevent the depletion of the Fund in FY 2023.

The FY 2023 President's Budget also eliminates the funding transfer to the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) that has been included as part of the CVF appropriations language in recent years; OVW will be supported with direct appropriations. The elimination of this set aside will provide more victim assistance and compensation dollars to the states, and more support for grant programs to address issues critical to the Administration, such as improving the accessibility of services to victims in underserved communities and expanding hospital-based services to crime victims.

The Department anticipates that while this reduction to the CVF obligation limitation will impact some OVC programs (e.g. those served under the tribal set-aside from the CVF), the funding for VOCA compensation and assistance grants will increase over the FY 2022 Annualized CR level. In addition, the VOCA Fix to Sustain the Crime Victims Fund Act of 2021 that President Biden signed in July 2021 will mitigate the impact of the reduction for many grantees. The Act allows for the extension of current VOCA grants in order to sustain ongoing projects with prior year funds that remain available under current awards. Further, in 2020 OVC established a 60-month grant period for Tribes funded under the tribal set-aside from the CVF. This longer project period, which effectively allows tribal grantees more time to draw down and expend grant funds, will continue to provide Tribes some flexibility in using their existing grant funds to mediate the reduction in the Tribal set-aside.

Impact on Performance

This program is aligned with the Department's Strategic Plan Objective 2.6: *Protect Vulnerable Communities*. This funding will support victim services programs, including those serving victims of color, victims living in communities facing persistent poverty, and victims living in tribal communities.

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 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Annualized CR				FY 2023 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$2,015,000	0	0	0	\$2,015,000	0	0	0	\$2,650,000

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

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

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2023 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
	-\$900,000			N/A	N/A
Total Non-Personnel	-\$900,000			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 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2023 (net change from 2022)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$2,650,000	\$2,650,000	N/A	N/A
Decreases	0	0	0	\$0	-\$900,000	-\$900,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	N/A	N/A

VI. Program Changes 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
Strategic Goal:	DOJ Strategic Goal 3
Strategic Objective:	DOJ Strategic Objective 3.3
Program Increase:	Positions 0 Agt/Atty 0 FTE 0 Dollars -\$93,000,000

Description of Item

In FY 2023, the President's budget requests \$157 million for the Part B: Formula grants program. This represents an increase of \$90 million over the FY 2022 Annualized CR level, but a decrease of \$93 million below the FY 2022 President's Budget for this program.

The JJDP A was reauthorized and amended by the JJDP A Juvenile Justice Reform Act (JJRA), which imposes additional requirements on states receiving awards under the Formula Grants program. The requested increase will further the goals of the JJDP A to support the comprehensive reform of state and local juvenile justice systems, such as addressing racial and ethnic disparities. The proposed funding level allows the FY 2023 President's Budget to request funding to address new juvenile justice priorities while still providing a substantial funding increase over the FY 2022 Annualized CR level for Part B formula grants to the states.

Justification

Reforming the criminal and juvenile justice systems is a vital part of the Department's efforts to reduce crime and strengthen society's trust in the fairness and legitimacy of the justice system and its role in protecting public safety. Within the juvenile justice system, the Department is prioritizing efforts to address long-standing racial and ethnic disparities, develop more effective crime prevention and public safety programs using community outreach and evidence-based approaches, and promote enhanced reentry efforts to assist justice-involved youth in successfully reintegrating into their communities. The Administration remains committed to increased funding for juvenile justice and recognizes the critical role that the Part B Formula Grants program plays in assisting states and localities in their efforts to reform juvenile justice practices and strengthen prevention, early intervention, and treatment programming for at-risk and justice-involved youth.

The FY 2023 budget request balances the need to expand the important ongoing work of the Part B Formula Grants program with the need for new programs designed to address specific concerns related to juvenile justice reform. The FY 2023 Part B funding level of \$157 million

represents a 134 percent increase over the FY 2022 Annualized CR level and will give states the resources needed to begin addressing the many challenges associated with systematic juvenile justice reform.

An increase in Part B Formula Grants program funding will also encourage states and localities to improve and increase their implementation of evidence-based prevention and intervention programs for both at-risk and juvenile justice system-involved youth. To ensure effective implementation of these activities, funding will also support the enhancement of comprehensive resources and training and technical assistance to assist states in planning, operating, and assessing the effectiveness of their delinquency prevention, intervention, and juvenile justice system improvement efforts.

The requested increase will further the goals of the JJDPA to support the comprehensive reform of state and local juvenile justice systems. The request will address four major areas of the Part B: Formula Grant program:

- Reforming Juvenile Justice;
- Strengthening State and Local Communities Efforts to Reduce Racial and Ethnic Disparities;
- Specialized Community-Based Programming; and
- Enhanced Support and Protection for Core Requirements Compliance Monitoring.

Impact on Performance

This program supports the Department's Strategic Plan Objective 3.3: *Reform and Strengthen the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems to Ensure Fair and Just Treatment*. 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 JJDPA, including strengthening state and local efforts to reduce racial and ethnic disparities and supporting evidence-based strategies at the state and local level.

Funding

6. Base Funding

FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Annualized CR				FY 2023 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$67,000	0	0	0	\$67,000	0	0	0	\$250,000

7. Personnel Increase Cost Summary – N/A

8. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2023 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
Total Non-Personnel	-\$93,000			N/A	N/A

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

10. Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$250,000	\$250,000	N/A	N/A
Decreases	0	0	0	\$0	-\$93,000	-\$93,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$157,000	\$157,000	N/A	N/A

VI. Program Changes by Item

Item Name: OJP Program Consolidations and Eliminations

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

Organizational Program: National Institute of Justice
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Strategic Goal: DOJ Strategic Goal 2 and 5

Strategic Objective: DOJ Strategic Objective 2.6 and 5.1

Program Increase: Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: **-\$17,000**

Description of Item

In FY 2023, the President’s Budget does not request funding under OJP’s State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance heading for two programs included in the FY 2022 request. This proposal represents no change from the FY 2022 Annualized CR level and is a reduction of \$17 million below the FY 2022 President’s Budget.

Appropriations Account/Program (in thousands)	DOJ Strategic Goal and Objective Alignment	Administered By	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2022 President’s Budget	FY 2023 President’s Budget
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance					
Legal Representation for Immigrant Children and Families Pilot Program	5.1	OJJDP	\$0	\$15,000	-\$15,000
Study of Lethality Assessment Programs	2.6	NIJ	0	2,000	-2,000
Subtotal, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance			0	17,000	-17,000
Total, Minor Program Eliminations			\$0	\$17,000	-\$17,000

Justification

Funding for the following programs is not continued in OJP’s FY 2023 President’s Budget request:

- Legal Representation for Immigrant Children and Families Pilot Program: In FY 2022, 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. In FY 2023, the Budget

proposes to address legal representation issues through the Executive Office for Immigration Review.

- Study of Lethality Assessment Programs: In FY 2022, this program will support research on the efficacy of lethality assessment programs (LAPs), which are intended to prevent homicides and serious injuries resulting from domestic violence. These programs are a collaboration involving law enforcement, courts and service providers 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. No additional funding will be needed in FY 2023 to complete this study.

Impact on Performance

These program changes are not expected to negatively impact the Department's Strategic Plan Objectives 2.6: *Protect Vulnerable Communities* or 5.1: *Administer an Equitable and Efficient Immigration Court System*.

Funding

6. Base Funding

FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Annualized CR				FY 2023 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	\$17,000

7. Personnel Increase Cost Summary- N/A

8. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2023 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
Total Non-Personnel	-\$17,000			N/A	N/A

9. Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations- N/A

10. Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$17,000	\$17,000	N/A	N/A
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	-\$17,000	-\$17,000	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	N/A

VII. Exhibits