

**Department of Justice**  
**Office of Justice Programs**  
**FY 2025 Budget Request**  
**Overview**



**Mission**

The mission of the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) is to provide resources, leadership, and solutions to advance community safety, build community trust, and strengthen the community’s role as co-producer of safety and justice.

**Strategy**

OJP is the largest grantmaking component of the Department of Justice and houses the Department’s criminal and juvenile justice-related science, statistics, and programmatic agencies. OJP provides federal leadership, funding, training and technical assistance, research and statistics, and other critical resources to advance work that strengthens community safety, promotes civil rights, advances equity and increases access to justice, supports crime victims and individuals impacted by the justice system, protects the public from crime and evolving threats, and builds trust between law enforcement and communities.

<b>FY 2025 Budget Request At-A-Glance</b>	
FY 2024 Discretionary Continuing Resolution:	\$2.929 billion
FY 2025 Discretionary Request:	\$2.528 billion
Discretionary Program Change:	-\$400.8 million
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FY 2024 Mandatory Continuing Resolution:	\$2.040 billion
FY 2025 Mandatory Request:	\$2.974 billion
Mandatory Program Change:	+\$934.0 million
<b>Total, FY 2025 Request:</b>	<b>\$5.502 billion</b>

**Resources**

For FY 2025, the Department requests \$2.5 billion in discretionary funding, which is \$400.8 million below the FY 2024 Continuing Resolution level. In addition, the Budget proposes an \$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 \$2.97 billion in mandatory funding, which is \$934.0 million above the FY 2024 Continuing Resolution level.

**Organization**

OJP is headed by an Assistant Attorney General (AAG) who leads the agency by setting programmatic priorities and ensuring 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. This account supports the routine collection of criminal justice and crime victimization statistics and funds research, evaluation, and technology development and standards on topics ranging from policing, corrections, courts, and victimization to forensic and investigative sciences.
- 2. State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance:** Supports programs that establish and build on partnerships with state, local, territorial, and tribal governments, as well as community and faith-based organizations. These programs provide federal leadership on high-priority criminal justice and public safety concerns such as promoting community-based crime reduction efforts, reducing recidivism, addressing substance use and mental health 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.
- 3. Juvenile Justice Programs:** Funds the efforts of state, local, territorial, and tribal governments, as well as non-profit and community organizations to enhance the welfare of America's youth and broaden their opportunities for a better future. These programs support youth and help prevent and improve their engagement with the juvenile justice system, implement successful and innovative programs for at-risk youth, ensure fairness and equitable treatment for all youth in contact with the juvenile 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 victim services and assistance, and builds capacity to improve responsiveness to the needs of all 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 2025 OJP Priorities**

OJP administers a broad range of programs that contribute to the Department's FY 2022 – 2026 strategic goals. Consistent with OJP's focus on assisting state, local, and tribal criminal and juvenile justice systems, its programs particularly contribute to efforts to implement DOJ Strategic Goal 2: Keep Our Country Safe and Goal 3: Protect Civil Rights.

The FY 2025 President's Budget invests in programs that address the following OJP programmatic priorities:

- Advance Public Safety, Prevent Gun Violence, and Increase Community Trust
- Accelerate Justice System Reforms That Promote Community Safety and Well-Being, Racial Equity and Justice for All
- Transform the Juvenile Justice System Into One That Is Effective and Equitable, Treats Children as Children, and Empowers Youth to Lead Healthy, Productive Lives Free From Crime and Violence
- Ensure Rights, Access to Services and Resources, and Equity for All Victims of Crime
- Advance Science and Innovation to Guide Policy and Practice

### **Advance Public Safety, Prevent Gun Violence, and Increase Community Trust**

OJP programs aim to advance public safety, reduce and prevent violence, and increase community trust through effective prevention, intervention, strategic enforcement and reentry programs, and by promoting the constitutional, equitable and effective administration of justice. OJP's investments support collaborative approaches to crime prevention that build the capacity of law enforcement and residents to partner and co-produce community safety.

*Violence remains a pressing concern for jurisdictions across the country, even as overall rates of violent crime declined in 2022 following a sharp uptick during the pandemic.<sup>1</sup> OJP's leadership and resources are critical for supporting targeted community safety strategies that will help drive down violent crime, especially among communities most impacted by gun violence.*

In support of these aims, the FY 2025 President's Budget requests increases of \$50.0 million for the Community Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative, \$884.0 million for a Gun Crime Prevention Strategic Fund, and \$10.0 million to begin implementation of the Daniel Anderl Judicial Privacy and Security Act.

### **Community-Based Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative**

OJP's Community-Based Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative (CVIPI) supports comprehensive and evidence-informed community violence intervention (CVI) strategies that strengthen safety by interrupting patterns of violence in the lives of the highest-risk

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<sup>1</sup> [FBI Releases 2022 Crime in the Nation Statistics — FBI](#)

individuals. Including the \$50.0 million provided as part of the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act of 2022, \$100 million in discretionary funding and \$150 in mandatory funding, the FY 2025 Budget supports a total of \$300.0 million for CVIPI. The program was developed to address serious violent crime at the local level by investing in lifesaving community-based models as a vital complement to policing.

CVIPI provides funds to jurisdictions to plan, develop, implement, and expand both adult- and youth-focused community violence intervention programs that promote partnerships among local governments, law enforcement agencies, community leaders, and other safety and justice stakeholders. CVI programs use evidence-informed strategies 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 underpin violence. OJP has supported programs under CVIPI that range from hospital-based violence intervention programs to targeted case management and mentoring services as well as evidence-based mental health services, such as Cognitive Behavioral Therapy.

### **Gun Crime Prevention Strategic Fund**

On July 21, 2022, President Biden unveiled the Safer America Plan, a comprehensive evidence-based proposal for reducing crime and saving lives. The Plan calls for a \$4.4 billion investment over five years (\$884 million annually) in a new Department of Justice (DOJ), OJP program to fund police and prosecutors, provide an infusion of resources to enhance law enforcement access to promising technology and evidence-based training, and to modernize the recruitment and retention of a 21<sup>st</sup> century law enforcement workforce.

This Gun Crime Prevention Strategic Fund will invest in modern, data-informed strategies to prevent gun crime. The Fund will provide dedicated resources to build upon and expand proven OJP programs, including Crime Gun Intelligence Center sites, the National Public Safety Partnership, the National Law Enforcement Knowledge Lab. This will facilitate knowledge sharing and highlight safe, effective, and constitutionally sound, community policing strategies. In addition, the Fund will provide communities with funding they need to set up and support task forces to bring down homicide and gun violence rates. These task forces will regularly convene federal, state, and local law enforcement to share intelligence, especially on repeat shooters, and coordinate efforts to successfully arrest, detain, and prosecute individuals committing homicides and gun violence.

## **Daniel Anderl Judicial Privacy and Security Act**

Over the last decade, partially due to the rise of social media and online access to information, members of the judiciary have been exposed to an increasing number of personal threats. On July 19, 2020, a disgruntled litigant went to the home of Judge Esther Salas impersonating a package delivery driver and shot and killed her 20-year-old son, Daniel Anderl and seriously injured her husband, Mark. The assailant found Judge Salas's address and personal information online. Further federal support is needed to protect members of the federal judiciary to ensure judges are able to administer justice fairly without fear of personal reprisal from individuals affected by decisions made while carrying out public duties. This new program will provide \$10.0 million in grant funding to assist State and local governments in preventing the disclosure of personal information of federal judges, retired federal judges, and their immediate family members.

## **Accelerate Justice System Reforms That Promote Community Safety and Well-Being, Equity and Justice for All**

The criminal and juvenile justice systems play a crucial role in protecting communities and seeking justice for victims; however, the system has often failed to live up to its promise. Lack of trust in and equitable access to law enforcement and criminal justice agencies hampers the Department's ability to work collaboratively with those most affected by violent crime and meaningfully partner with communities to address crime and public safety issues.

The Administration and the Department are committed to addressing the underlying issues of inequity and disparities in the justice system and advancing reforms that break the cycle of justice involvement and foster greater opportunities for returning citizens. By midyear 2022, local jails held 663,100 persons in custody, four percent more than the year before.<sup>2</sup> The number of females held in local jails increased by nine percent from midyear 2021 to midyear 2022, outpacing the growth of male jail populations (three percent).<sup>3</sup> In 2022, the combined state and federal prison population increased for the first time since 2013. By the end of 2022, there were over 1,230,100 persons in state or federal prisons, an increase of two percent from yearend 2021.<sup>4</sup> This burden falls disproportionately on the Black and Latino communities where 32 percent sentenced to state and federal prison were Black compared to 31 percent white and 23 percent Hispanic.

These trends are seen across the justice system, including in arrest, prison and jail populations, community corrections, and juvenile detention.<sup>5</sup> 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.<sup>6,7</sup> Collateral consequences hinder the ability of

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<sup>2</sup> [Preliminary Data Release - Jails | Bureau of Justice Statistics \(ojp.gov\)](#)

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> <https://bjs.ojp.gov/document/p22st.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/articles/2018/12/06/community-supervision-marked-by-racial-and-gender-disparities>

<sup>6</sup> <https://niccc.nationalreentryresourcecenter.org/>

<sup>7</sup> <https://csgjusticecenter.org/publications/after-the-sentence-more-consequences/national-report/>

people returning to their communities to successfully reintegrate, and as a result of long-standing disparities within systems, collateral consequences are far more likely to impact communities of color.

OJP is committed to advancing criminal justice reform solutions that deliver safety, equity, and justice for all. To support these efforts, the Department is making investments in two new programs, Accelerating Justice System Reform (\$300.0 million) and the Modernization of HIV-Related Criminal Statutes (\$10.0 million), as well as sustaining funding for the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (\$35.0 million).

### **Accelerating Justice System Reform**

Through the Accelerating Justice System Reform (AJSR) program, the Department will support and incentivize jurisdictions to implement ambitious evidence-based reforms that enhance public safety and equal justice, as well as targeting drivers of inequity and unnecessary incarceration. The FY 2025 Budget requests \$300.0 million to support the first year of the program, with an additional \$14.7 billion in mandatory funding requested over the following nine years. This initiative will provide states with the tools and resources to prevent violent crime, ease the burden on police so they do not have to respond to non-violent situations that may not merit police intervention, and incentivize criminal and juvenile justice system reforms that enhance public safety, while reducing counterproductive and unnecessary incarceration and disparities in the criminal and juvenile justice systems. Specifically, states will receive critical assistance in analyzing data and identifying drivers of crime, incarceration, and inequity; developing and implementing research-based responses that target the jurisdiction's identified public safety and justice needs; and, measuring progress towards state-level outcomes metrics. In practice, jurisdictions could implement changes designed to advance public safety and reduce unnecessary burden on law enforcement, such as investing in mental health and substance use disorder services; supporting job training, employment, housing, and other stabilizing services and opportunities for youth and adults returning home from jail and prison; expanding problem-solving courts that offer pathways to services; increasing access to diversion programs for non-violent offenses; supporting crime prevention strategies, including physical environment improvement and design efforts; establishing co-responder or alternate responder program; advancing evidence-informed reforms to pretrial, sentencing, fines and fees, and community supervision practices; and more. Equipped with data-driven insights into the nature of crime and criminal justice system involvement in their jurisdiction, state leaders will be better positioned to focus resources on prevention, diversion, intervention, rehabilitation, and reentry with evidence-based solutions that will more effectively realize the promise of safety and equal justice for all.

### **Modernization of HIV-Related Criminal Statutes**

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), after more than 40 years of HIV research and significant biomedical advancements to treat and prevent HIV, most HIV criminalization laws do not reflect current scientific and medical evidence.<sup>8</sup> For example, many state laws were developed at a time when little was known about HIV, including how it was transmitted, and passed prior to the development of effective treatments which can reduce the

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<sup>8</sup> [HIV Criminalization and Ending the HIV Epidemic | Law | Policy and Law | HIV/AIDS | CDC](#)

risk of transmission by up to 96 percent. Additionally, according to the CDC, these laws have not increased disclosure and may discourage HIV testing, increase stigma and exacerbate disparities.

The FY 2025 budget requests \$10.0 million for a new program to provide grant funding to assist State and local governments in educating justice and other allied professionals to understand the public health and public safety implications of current state HIV-related criminal statutes and determine steps to modernize those statutes to follow current evidence and best practice.

### **Justice Reinvestment Initiative**

The FY 2025 budget requests \$35.0 million in continued support for OJP's Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) program. JRI uses a data-driven process to help states achieve more fair, effective and efficient criminal justice systems. Through the JRI process, states are able to identify the most pressing trends and drivers of crime, recidivism, and costs; engage stakeholders and assess statutes, policies, and current practices; deliver findings and recommendations to state leaders and stakeholders; help address implementation challenges once changes are adopted; and establish an ongoing data monitoring process. Since it was launched as a public-private enterprise in 2007, 44 states have used JRI analysis in their planning and decision-making, adopting policies that range from reforming pretrial practices and sentencing schemes to expanding behavioral health services and diverting people from jail and prison. Over a five-year period, most participating states achieved reductions in both incarceration and crime rates.<sup>9</sup> At the same time, JRI is helping states reap meaningful costs savings, reducing burden on state justice system budgets. Cumulative averted costs and savings in participating states exceed \$3.2 billion, allowing states to invest hundreds of millions in effective supervision and treatment programs to make communities safer.<sup>10</sup> It is projected that savings will grow to more than \$4.0 billion by 2024 as a result of JRI.

In December 2023, OJP hosted a National Summit to Advance States' Criminal Justice Priorities. At this two-day event, hundreds of state leaders representing 49 states -- including corrections directors and governors' criminal justice policy advisors, criminal justice stakeholders and representatives of national research and technical assistance organizations -- convened to discuss the challenges facing state and local criminal justice systems, engage with leaders from throughout the country and learn about the various policy innovations states are using in response to their challenges. These state and local leaders and national experts also spotlighted successes achieved through JRI. Over the course of the summit, participants focused on data-driven strategies to assist states in reducing crime and recidivism, expanding front-end interventions and behavioral health strategies to address underlying causes of justice-system involvement, increasing the capacity and effectiveness of community supervision and aligning re-entry supports with needs of people returning to diverse communities across the nation. At the summit, OJP officially launched the Justice Reinvestment Initiative Assessment Center, expanding the range of supports available to states who are interested in engaging in the JRI process.

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<sup>9</sup> <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/data-visualizations/2014/imprisonment-and-crime>

<sup>10</sup> [https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/86691/reforming\\_sentencing\\_and\\_corrections\\_policy\\_1.pdf](https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/86691/reforming_sentencing_and_corrections_policy_1.pdf)



## **Death in Custody Reporting Act Implementation Assistance Program**

Since FY 2020, State Administering Agencies (SAAs) have been responsible for collecting death in custody data quarterly from state and local entities including law enforcement agencies, local jails, correctional institutions, medical examiners, and other state agencies, and submitting the data to BJA as part of their Byrne Justice Assistance Grant reporting. In response to Executive Order 14074 and the Congressional Committees on Appropriations, the Department produced two recent reports documenting significant underreporting of Death in Custody Reporting Act (DCRA) data by states.<sup>13</sup>

The FY 2025 budget request includes \$5.0 million to establish the DCRA Implementation Assistance Program. DCRA requires states to report to the Attorney General information regarding the death of any person who is either detained, under arrest, in the process of being arrested, in route to be incarcerated, or is incarcerated at a municipal or county jail, state prison, state-run boot camp prison, boot camp prison that is contracted out by the state, or any state or local contract facility, or other local or state correctional facility (including any juvenile facility). SAAs have encountered myriad challenges implementing DCRA, including the lack of funding to support personnel time and resources required to collect and report data; lack of platforms/systems for local jurisdictions to submit data, or the lack of funding to modify existing systems; and the inability to resource local jurisdictions to address their barriers to collection and reporting. This new discretionary grant program will provide SAAs with funding to support the personnel and systems necessary to collect and report DCRA data, and for SAAs to provide subawards to local and state entities to support their personnel and data collection and reporting needs. This will increase the completeness and accuracy of DCRA data reported by SAAs and improve the Department's ability to generate appropriate and actionable recommendations to reduce deaths in custody.

## **Transform the Juvenile Justice System into One That Is Effective and Equitable, Treats Children as Children, and Empowers Youth to Lead Healthy, Productive Lives Free from Crime and Violence**

The FY 2025 budget requests a total of \$407.0 million for Juvenile Justice programs. Research has consistently shown that youth incarceration has long-term negative health outcomes, can increase the chances of re-incarceration, and compound socioeconomic and psychosocial health risks in vulnerable youth.<sup>11</sup>

OJP is committed to expanding the use of developmentally appropriate, culturally responsive, and evidence-informed prevention programs and strategies that prevent youth violence, reduce the likelihood of juvenile justice system contact, strengthen youth and family protective factors and advance community safety. Efforts to address youth crime and violence should involve a comprehensive approach along a continuum of care framework that spans prevention, intervention, treatment and reentry strategies. These strategies – in addition to any enforcement strategies – address the problem of youth crime in a comprehensive manner and include

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<sup>11</sup> <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5260153/>



promoting state and local juvenile justice practices that are informed by science and research to ensure that young people are adjudicated fairly and provided opportunities to transition into a safe and healthy adulthood.

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP) programs are designed to prevent and respond to youth delinquency, violence and victimization. The Office helps states, localities, and Tribes develop effective and equitable juvenile justice systems that create safer communities and empower youth to lead productive lives.

In FY 2025, OJP requests continued support and expansion of existing Juvenile Justice programs, such as the Missing and Exploited Children Program, the Youth Mentoring Program, and the Title II Formula Grants Program. These programs provide critical support to states and localities in their efforts to reform juvenile justice and strengthen prevention, early intervention, and treatment programming for at-risk and delinquent youth; expand and improve the justice system response to the complex issues surrounding missing and exploited children and their families; and provided national leadership to strengthen and expand the delivery of high-quality mentoring opportunities to youth at risk of involvement in the juvenile justice system. Also in FY 2025, OJP requests support for a new Juvenile Justice program to help states facing serious crises in their juvenile justice systems as discussed below.

### **Collaborative Reform for Juvenile Justice Initiative**

As OJP continues to strengthen its partnership with states and territories through the Title II Formula Grant program, OJP has become aware of several states and jurisdictions that are facing serious crises in their juvenile justice systems. The FY 2025 Budget requests \$3.0 million for the new Collaborative Reform for Juvenile Justice Initiative, which will help address these crises. The focus of this program will be to ensure that resources are available and poised to respond quickly and appropriately to emerging crises as they are identified, in a way that fully engages the jurisdiction in carrying out solutions and improving their system over the long term. Each response will be tailored to the specific situation and carried out in a collaborative way, with substantial engagement and buy-in from the jurisdiction. Partners in this activity at the state and local level will include juvenile court judges, juvenile justice agency leaders (including juvenile probation, detention, and corrections), policymakers, mental health professionals, community advocates, schools, prosecutors, law enforcement, youth- and family-serving organizations. Services will be available to a variety of jurisdictions representing urban, suburban, rural, and Tribal communities.

### **Ensure Rights, Access to Services and Resources, and Equity for All Victims of Crime**

In 2022, only 42 percent of violent victimizations were reported to police and victims received assistance from a victim service provider in only nine percent of violent victimizations.<sup>12</sup> OJP's Crime Victims Fund programs expand the accessibility and range of high-quality services, resources, and victims' rights information. OJP's collaborative efforts aim to elevate the voices

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<sup>12</sup> <https://bjs.ojp.gov/document/cv22.pdf>

and perspectives of all victims and survivors and victim service providers in public safety policy discussions to ensure they are included in the development and refinement of policies, programs, services and relevant victim-related research methodologies. This helps promote victim-centered, trauma-informed, and culturally relevant and effective practices that avoid re-traumatization and support victims' rights, dignity, autonomy and healing.

### **Crime Victims Fund**

The Crime Victims Fund (CVF) provides a stable and reliable funding source for programs serving victims of crime through formula grants to states, training and technical assistance to victim service organizations, and competitive, non-formula awards that support new and innovative victim service programs.

CVF provides billions 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. From FY 2021 through FY 2022, grants provided through OJP's Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) supported the provision of services to over 20 million individuals. In addition, OVC is the largest federal funder of services to victims of human trafficking in the United States, and this budget request will help bolster those investments. In FY 2025, providing services and support for victims, including victims in underserved and historically marginalized communities, remains a key priority. The FY 2025 budget proposes a CVF obligation limitation of \$1.5 billion.

Separately, the President's Budget includes a legislative proposal to take effect in 2026 that replenishes and reforms the CVF in order to maintain critical resources to support crime victims. First, the proposal provides a \$7.3 billion appropriation to the CVF over five years to replenish the balance of the Fund. This amount is based on an analysis of amounts derived from criminal cases resolved by either a non-prosecution agreement or deferred prosecution agreement in the five years prior to enactment of the VOCA Fix to Sustain the Crime Victims Fund Act of 2021 that were not deposited to CVF—an effort to restore amounts that would have otherwise been allocated to support victims but for the use of an alternative case resolution mechanism.

Second, the proposal supports CVF programs through an annual \$2 billion appropriation drawn from the Fund rather than an annual obligation cap. This reformed funding structure offers a stable and consistent long-term funding that will enable service providers and state administering agencies to develop more effective planning and management of awards, while eliminating the use of the Fund as a budget gimmick and likewise the significant fluctuations in spending levels that create uncertainty and inefficiency in the administration of CVF funding. Finally, the proposal institutes a mechanism to automatically trigger reductions in spending when the balance of the Fund falls below a certain threshold, aligning spending with revenue to protect the Fund and offer greater stability in the event of persistent CVF deposit shortfalls.

DOJ projects this infusion and reform will enable the CVF to provide consistent annual funding to crime victim programs for the next decade and allow OVC to continue identifying gaps in services and addressing challenges in making victims services available and accessible in all communities. This proposal will increase the quantity of victim services OVC can fund through

both its formula and discretionary grants to support more innovative programming and provide greater opportunity to reach underserved victims. As a result, more victims will have access to services and the opportunity to heal and thrive.

### **Advance Science and Innovation to Guide Policy and Practice**

The FY 2025 budget request reflects OJP's strong commitment to improving knowledge and understanding of crime and justice issues through research and scientific innovation. OJP programs support rigorous and inclusive research, which is used to inform efforts to promote safer communities, translate findings into actionable guidance, and promote implementation in the field. As the Department's lead science agency, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) supports research, technology development, and evaluation activities on issues of public safety and the equitable administration of justice. NIJ research products provide concrete and actionable guidance to practitioners and policy makers across the country. NIJ's research focuses on a wide range of issues, including policing, corrections, courts, and victimization to forensic, and investigative sciences.

OJP programs are helping strengthen data infrastructure to promote continuous accountability and improvement in justice system operations and to inform public policy decisions. For example, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) leads ongoing data collection and statistical analysis efforts that cover all aspects of the criminal justice system at federal, state, local, and tribal levels of government, and provides technical and financial support to assist state governments in developing their criminal justice statistics capabilities. BJS's thorough, accurate, and objective data is critical to guiding the development of policies and practices that meet our nation's most pressing public safety and criminal justice needs. In FY 2023, for example, OJP recognized the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), the only national measure of crime and criminal victimization that collects information directly from victims. NCVS measures crime that is not reported to law enforcement, filling a critical gap in understanding of the scope and nature of crime in the United States, and helping to inform decision-making regarding public safety policy and practice. Since the first year of NCVS data collection in 1973, the survey has been cited more than 35,000 times in state and federal legislation, in state and federal court cases, in academic literature, and in the media. The NCVS captures this invaluable information, each year from a nationally representative sample of U.S. residents through about 240,000 interviews on criminal victimization, involving 160,000 unique persons in about 95,000 households. BJS recently completed and is now implementing a redesign to the entire survey, capping a multi-year effort to increase the efficiency, reliability, and utility of the NCVS. The redesigned survey will sharpen our understanding of victimization and crime in today's society.

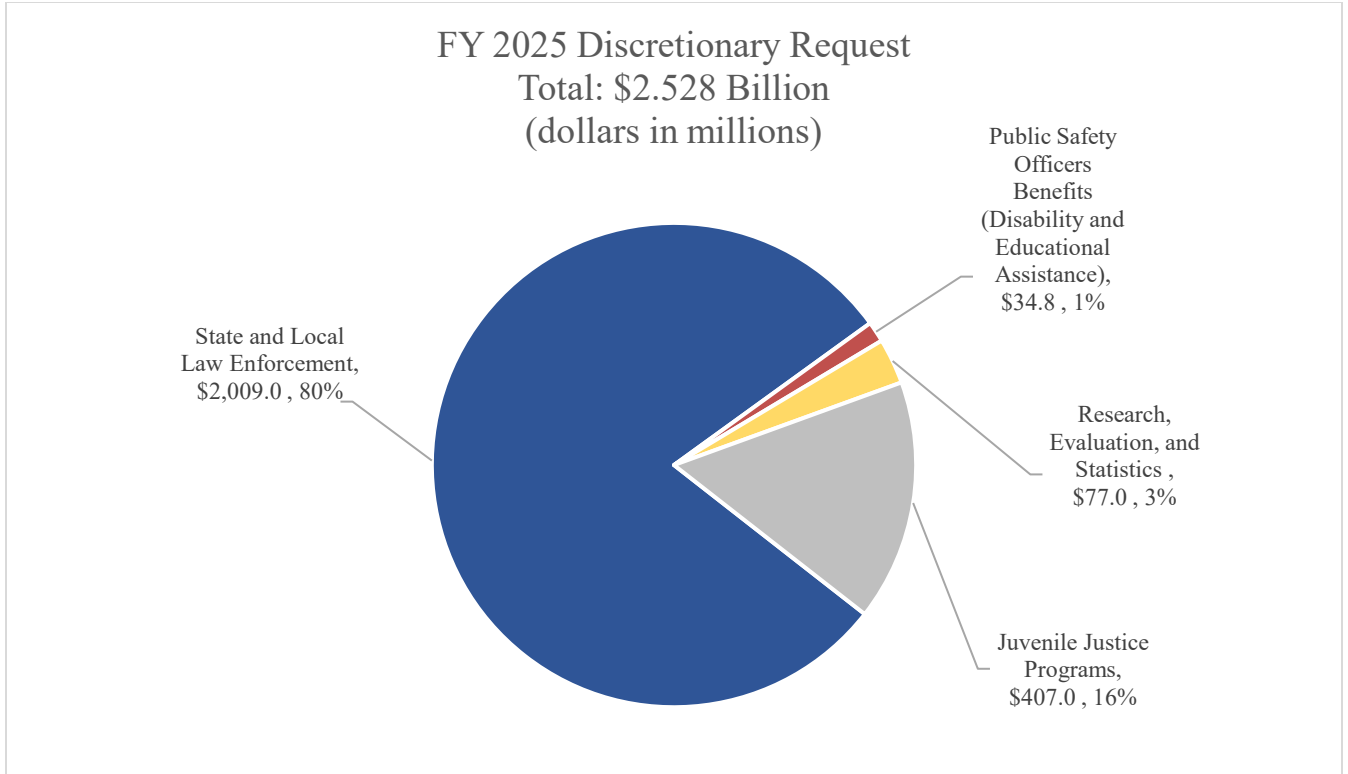
The FY 2025 budget requests continued support for OJP's Research, Evaluation, and Statistics programs, which support development and dissemination of quality statistical and scientific information.

### **Research, Evaluation, and Statistics Set Aside**

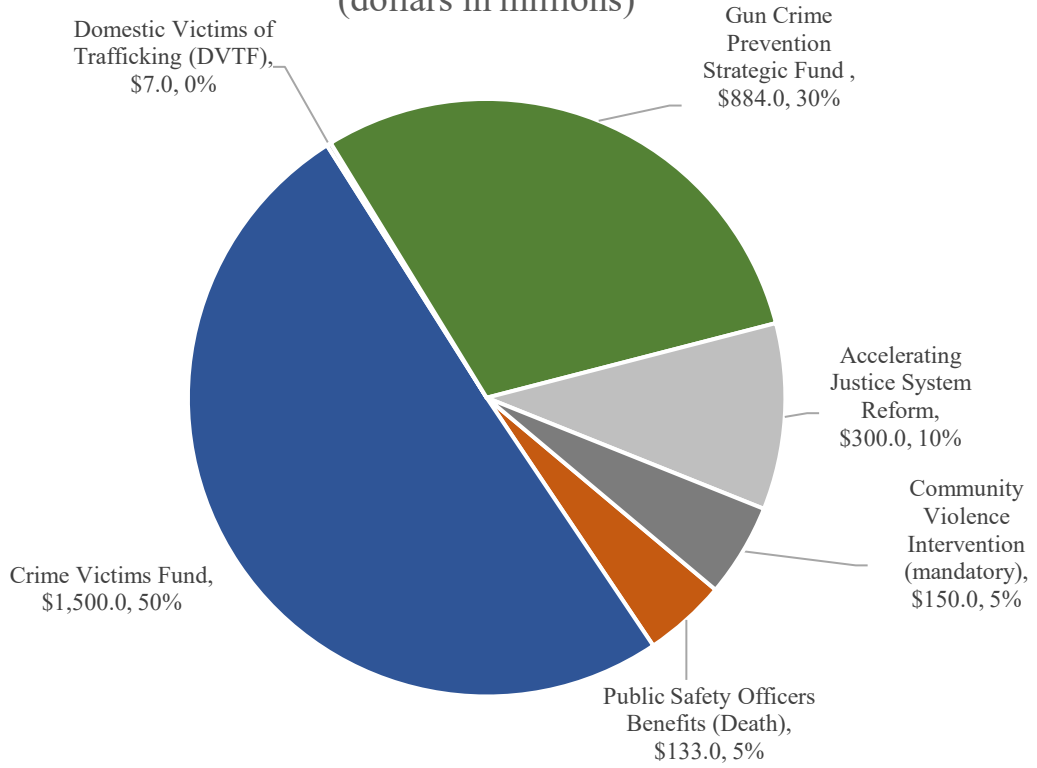
In the FY 2025 budget request, the Department requests that the discretionary funding set aside percentage for the Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (RES) be raised from 2.0 percent to 2.5 percent. In FY 2025, this set aside will generate approximately \$60.3 million for research and statistical activities, an increase of \$8.3 million above the FY 2024 Continuing Resolution level. This set aside provides BJS and the NIJ an important funding source to supplement existing research and statistical activities and address emerging issues. Investment in science and innovation is essential to advancing policies and programs that will efficiently deliver safer and more equitable outcomes for all. The increased percentage will allow OJP to dedicate a sufficient level of resources to support critical statistical data collections and analyses and invest in research that will facilitate improvement and reform of the criminal justice system in the United States while maintaining effective crime reduction strategies.

**FY 2025 OJP Funding Request by Appropriation**

The following charts depict OJP’s FY 2025 discretionary and mandatory budget requests by appropriation.



FY 2025 Mandatory Request  
Total: \$2.974 Billion  
(dollars in millions)



FY 2025 Budget Request At-A-Glance

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

	FY 2023 Enacted (P.L. 117-328)	FY 2024 CR	FY 2025 President's Budget Request	FY 2025 President's Budget Request vs. FY 2024 CR
<b>Justice Assistance/Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</b>				
Criminal Justice Statistics Programs	42,000	42,000	42,000	0
Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs	35,000	35,000	35,000	0
Research, Development, and Evaluation Programs (with transfer from BOP)	45,000	45,000	43,190	(1,810)
<i>Research on Domestic Radicalization</i>	7,500	7,500	7,500	0
<i>Research on School Violence Prevention and School Safety</i>	1,000	1,000	0	(1,000)
<i>Study on School-Based Hate Crimes</i>	1,200	1,200	0	(1,200)
<i>Study on law enforcement and community agency responses to opioid overdoses</i>	1,000	1,000	0	(1,000)
<i>Research on Gun Violence</i>	1,000	1,000	0	(1,000)
<i>Campus Climate Survey</i>	1,000	1,000	0	(1,000)
<i>Violence Against Natives at Extraction Sites</i>	1,000	1,000	0	(1,000)
First Step Act Evaluation (Transfer in from BOP)	[10,000]	[10,000]	[8,190]	[1,810]
<b>Subtotal, JA/RES</b>	<b>77,000</b>	<b>77,000</b>	<b>77,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Subtotal, JA/RES (with Transfer in from BOP)</b>	<b>87,000</b>	<b>87,000</b>	<b>85,190</b>	<b>(1,810)</b>
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (SLLEA) (discretionary)</b>				
Adam Walsh Act	20,000	20,000	20,000	0
Body Worn Camera Partnership Program (CTI)	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 Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)	770,805	770,805	524,500	(246,305)
<i>Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) (topline less carveouts)</i>	412,254	412,254	419,000	6,746
<i>Ashanti Alert</i>	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
<i>Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program</i>	13,000	13,000	13,000	0
<i>Child Advocacy Training in Post-Secondary Education</i>	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
<i>Cybercrime Enforcement</i>	7,000	7,000	0	(7,000)
<i>Family-Based Alternative Sentencing Programs</i>	3,500	3,500	3,500	0
<i>Forensic ballistic programs at institutions of higher learning</i>	1,500	1,500	0	(1,500)
<i>Forensic Science Research and Development Program</i>	0	0	0	0
<i>John R. Justice Loan Repayment Grant Program</i>	5,000	5,000	4,000	(1,000)
<i>Missing Americans Alert Program (Kevin and Avonte's Law)</i>	3,000	3,000	3,000	0
<i>Missing Person and Unidentified Remains Program - Jennifer's Law</i>	6,000	6,000	6,000	0
<i>National Center for Restorative Justice</i>	3,000	3,000	3,000	0
<i>National Drug Data Research Center</i>	4,000	4,000	0	(4,000)
<i>National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs)</i>	3,500	3,500	3,500	0



	FY 2023 Enacted (P.L. 117-328)	FY 2024 CR	FY 2025 President's Budget Request	FY 2025 President's Budget Request vs. FY 2024 CR
<i>Training to Improve Police-Based Responses to the People with Mental Illness</i>	10,000	10,000	10,000	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>	8,000	8,000	8,000	0
<i>VALOR Initiative</i>	13,000	13,000	13,000	0
<i>Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)</i>	20,000	20,000	20,000	0
<i>Multidisciplinary Partnership Improvements for Protective Orders</i>	5,000	5,000	0	(5,000)
<i>Virtual Training for Law Enforcement</i>	5,000	5,000	0	(5,000)
<i>Byrne Discretionary Community Project Grants (Congressionally-directed spending)</i>	229,551	229,551	0	(229,551)
Community-based Approaches to Prevent and Address Hate Crimes (formerly Community-Based Approaches for Advancing Justice)	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
Community-Based Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative	50,000	50,000	100,000	50,000
Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act related activities	445,000	445,000	443,000	(2,000)
<i>Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Use Program (COSSUP)</i>	190,000	190,000	190,000	0
<i>Drug Court Program</i>	95,000	95,000	95,000	0
<i>Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program</i>	45,000	45,000	45,000	0
<i>Prescription Drug Monitoring Program</i>	35,000	35,000	35,000	0
<i>Residential Substance Abuse Treatment</i>	45,000	45,000	45,000	0
<i>Veterans Treatment Courts</i>	35,000	35,000	33,000	(2,000)
Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Program	15,000	15,000	15,000	0
<i>DNA Programs</i>	225,000	225,000	225,000	0
DNA Related and Forensic Programs and Activities	170,000	170,000	170,000	0
<i>DNA Analysis and Capacity Program</i>	130,000	130,000	130,000	0
<i>Other Federal, State, and Local Forensic Activities</i>	20,000	20,000	20,000	0
<i>Post-Conviction DNA Testing</i>	15,000	15,000	14,000	(1,000)
<i>Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners</i>	5,000	5,000	5,000	0
Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI)	55,000	55,000	55,000	0
Death in Custody Reporting Act (DCRA) Implementation Assistance Program ( <i>new program</i> )	0	0	5,000	5,000
Economic, High-tech, White Collar and Internet Crime Prevention	13,000	13,000	10,000	(3,000)
<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
Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Act Program	3,500	3,500	3,000	(500)
Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Grants Program	25,000	25,000	25,000	0
Khalid Jabara and Heather Heyer NO HATE Act Program	10,000	10,000	15,000	5,000
Victims of Trafficking Programs	95,000	95,000	95,000	0
Justice Reinvestment Initiative (CTI)	35,000	35,000	35,000	0
Keep Young Athletes Safe Program	2,500	2,500	2,500	0
National Criminal Records Improvement	95,000	95,000	95,000	0
<i>National Criminal Records History Improvement Program (NCHIP)</i>	70,000	70,000	70,000	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	35,000	35,000	35,000	0

	FY 2023 Enacted (P.L. 117-328)	FY 2024 CR	FY 2025 President's Budget Request	FY 2025 President's Budget Request vs. FY 2024 CR
<i>Forensic Support for Opioid and Synthetic Drug Investigations</i>	17,000	17,000	17,000	0
Second Chance Act Program	125,000	125,000	125,000	0
<i>Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Grants</i>	5,000	5,000	5,000	0
<i>Crisis Stabilization and Community Reentry</i>	10,000	10,000	10,000	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>	8,000	8,000	8,000	0
<i>Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)</i>	5,000	5,000	5,000	0
<i>HOPE Best Practices</i>	[500]	[500]	[500]	0
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	234,000	234,000	0	(234,000)
STOP School Violence Act Grant Programs	82,000	82,000	82,000	0
Tribal Assistance (Indian Assistance)	60,000	60,000	60,000	0
Daniel Anderl Act (Judicial Security)	0	0	10,000	10,000
Modernization of HIV-Related Criminal Statutes	0	0	10,000	10,000
<b>Subtotal, SLLEA (discretionary)</b>	<b>2,416,805</b>	<b>2,416,805</b>	<b>2,009,000</b>	<b>(407,805)</b>
Less Congressional-Directed Transfers	(1,500)	(1,500)	(1,500)	0
<b>Subtotal, SLLEA (discretionary less transfers)</b>	<b>2,415,305</b>	<b>2,415,305</b>	<b>2,007,500</b>	<b>(407,305)</b>
<b>Juvenile Justice Programs (JJ)</b>				
Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners	4,500	4,500	4,500	0
Delinquency Prevention Program	65,000	65,000	65,000	0
<i>Delinquency Prevention Program (general funds = topline less carveouts)</i>	12,500	12,500	12,500	0
<i>Children Exposed to Violence Awareness and Intervention Initiative</i>	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
<i>Children of Incarcerated Parents (COIP) Web Portal</i>	500	500	500	0
<i>Justice and Healing of Girls (formerly Girls in the Juvenile Justice System)</i>	5,500	5,500	6,500	1,000
<i>Prevent Trafficking of Girls</i>	5,000	5,000	5,000	0
<i>Opioid-Affected Youth Initiative</i>	12,500	12,500	12,500	0
<i>Protecting Vulnerable and At-Risk Youth</i>	2,000	2,000	0	(2,000)
<i>Tribal Youth Program</i>	17,000	17,000	18,000	1,000
Collaborative Reform for Juvenile Justice Initiative	0	0	3,000	3,000
Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program	2,500	2,500	2,500	0
Missing and Exploited Children	105,000	105,000	106,000	1,000
Part B: Formula Grants	75,000	75,000	75,000	0
<i>Emergency Planning - Juvenile Detention Facilities</i>	500	500	500	0
VOCAA - Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	41,000	41,000	44,000	3,000
Youth Mentoring	107,000	107,000	107,000	0
<i>Mentoring for Youth Affected by Substance Abuse (formerly Mentoring for Youth Affected by the Opioid Crisis)</i>	16,500	16,500	16,500	0
<b>Subtotal, JJ Programs</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>407,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>
<b>Public Safety Officers Benefits (PSOB)</b>				
Public Safety Officers Benefits Program- Disability and Educational Assistance Benefits Programs	34,800	34,800	34,800	0
<b>Subtotal, PSOB Discretionary</b>	<b>34,800</b>	<b>34,800</b>	<b>34,800</b>	<b>0</b>

	FY 2023 Enacted (P.L. 117-328)	FY 2024 CR	FY 2025 President's Budget Request	FY 2025 President's Budget Request vs. FY 2024 CR
<b>Total, OJP Discretionary</b>	<b>2,928,605</b>	<b>2,928,605</b>	<b>2,527,800</b>	<b>(400,805)</b>
<b>Total, OJP Discretionary (with Transfer from BOP)</b>	<b>2,938,605</b>	<b>2,938,605</b>	<b>2,535,990</b>	<b>(402,614)</b>
Less Congressional-Directed Transfers	(1,500)	(1,500)	(1,500)	0
<b>Total, OJP Discretionary (less transfers)</b>	<b>2,927,105</b>	<b>2,927,105</b>	<b>2,526,300</b>	<b>(400,805)</b>
<b>Total, OJP Discretionary (less transfers, with Transfer from BOP)</b>	<b>2,937,105</b>	<b>2,937,105</b>	<b>2,534,490</b>	<b>(402,615)</b>
<i>Research, Evaluation, and Statistics Set Aside (2.5%)</i>	<i>52,195</i>	<i>52,195</i>	<i>60,290</i>	<i>8,095</i>
<b>Public Safety Officers Benefits (PSOB) -- Mandatory</b>	<b>133,000</b>	<b>133,000</b>	<b>133,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Subtotal, PSOB Mandatory</b>	<b>133,000</b>	<b>133,000</b>	<b>133,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>PSOB Total (Discretionary and Mandatory)</b>	<b>167,800</b>	<b>167,800</b>	<b>167,800</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Crime Victims Fund (CVF) (Mandatory) Obligations Cap</b>	<b>1,900,000</b>	<b>1,900,000</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>(400,000)</b>
<i>CVF Grants</i>	<i>1,795,000</i>	<i>1,795,000</i>	<i>1,420,000</i>	<i>(375,000)</i>
<i>Inspector General Oversight</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>5,000</i>	<i>(5,000)</i>
<i>Tribal Victims Assistance Grants (set aside of up to 5%)</i>	<i>95,000</i>	<i>95,000</i>	<i>75,000</i>	<i>(20,000)</i>
<b>Gun Crime Prevention Strategic Fund</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>884,000</b>	<b>884,000</b>
<b>Accelerating Justice System Reform</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>
<b>Domestic Victims of Trafficking (DVTF)</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Community-Based Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative (mandatory)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>
<b>Total, OJP Mandatory</b>	<b>2,040,000</b>	<b>2,040,000</b>	<b>2,974,000</b>	<b>934,000</b>
<b>Total, OJP Discretionary and Mandatory</b>	<b>4,968,605</b>	<b>4,968,605</b>	<b>5,501,800</b>	<b>533,195</b>
<b>Total, OJP Discretionary and Mandatory (with Transfer from BOP)</b>	<b>4,978,605</b>	<b>4,978,605</b>	<b>5,509,990</b>	<b>531,385</b>
Less Congressional-Directed Transfers	(1,500)	(1,500)	(1,500)	0
<b>Total, OJP Discretionary and Mandatory (less transfers)</b>	<b>4,967,105</b>	<b>4,967,105</b>	<b>5,500,300</b>	<b>533,195</b>
<b>Total, OJP Discretionary and Mandatory (less transfers, with Transfer from BOP)</b>	<b>4,977,105</b>	<b>4,977,105</b>	<b>5,508,490</b>	<b>531,385</b>
Rescission of Unobligated Balances	(75,000)	(75,000)	(125,000)	(50,000)
<b>Total OJP Programs Funded Under Violence Against Women</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>0</b>
Research on Violence Against Women	2,500	2,500	2,500	0
Research on Violence Against Indian Women	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
<b>Total OJP Programs Funded Under Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)</b>	<b>44,000</b>	<b>44,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>(4,000)</b>
Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS)	44,000	44,000	40,000	(4,000)
<b>NIJ First Step Act Evaluations (Not less than 2% of BOP First Step Act funding in the FY 2022 and FY 2023 President's Budgets)</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>8,190</b>	<b>(1,810)</b>

	<b>FY 2023 Enacted (P.L. 117-328)</b>	<b>FY 2024 CR</b>	<b>FY 2025 President's Budget Request</b>	<b>FY 2025 President's Budget Request vs. FY 2024 CR</b>
<b>Total, Transfers-in/Reimbursements</b>	<b>57,500</b>	<b>57,500</b>	<b>51,690</b>	<b>(5,810)</b>
<b>OJP Grand Total</b>	<b>5,026,105</b>	<b>5,026,105</b>	<b>5,553,490</b>	<b>527,385</b>