



Justice Assistance Table

Department of Justice Grant Program Appropriations ■ FY19–FY22 House and Senate CJS

| STATE AND LOCAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE (BJA) | FY2019 ¹ PL 116-6 (in millions) | FY2020 PL 116-93 (in millions) | FY2021 PL 116-260 (in millions) ² | FY2022 BUDGET (in millions) ² | FY2022 HOUSE CJS (in millions) | FY2022 SENATE CJS (in millions) |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) | \$423.5 | \$547 | \$484 | \$513.5 | \$684.5 | \$640.3 |
| <i>(Byrne JAG formula, after carve-outs)</i> | <i>\$329.6³</i> | <i>\$348.8</i> | <i>\$360.1⁴</i> | <i>\$355.5</i> | <i>\$360.1^{5,6,7,8}</i> | <i>\$416.9⁹</i> |
| VALOR Initiative ¹⁰ | (\$12) | (\$12) | (\$13) | (\$13) | (\$13) | (\$13) |
| Evidence-Based Policing | (\$7.5) | (\$7.5) | (\$8) ¹¹ | (\$10) | (\$8) | (\$7) |
| Prosecutorial Decision-Making | (\$8) | (\$8) | (\$8) | (\$10) | (\$10) | (\$7) |
| Kevin & Avonte's Law/Missing Alzheimer's Alert | (\$2) | (\$2) | (\$3) | (\$3) | (\$3) | (\$3) |
| Security at Presidential Nominating Conventions | N/A | (\$100) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Security During Presidential Transition | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Training on LE Response to the Mentally Ill/Disabilities | (\$2.5) | (\$2.5) | (\$7.5) ¹² | (\$10) | (\$10) | (\$10) |
| National Missing and Unidentified Persons System | (\$2.4) | (\$2.4) | (\$2.4) | (\$5) | (\$2.4) | (\$5) |
| John R. Justice Loan Forgiveness ¹³ | (\$2) | (\$2) | (\$2) | (\$2) | (\$4) | (\$5) |
| Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution | (\$15.5) | (\$15.5) | (\$15.5) | (\$15.5) | (\$17) | (\$15.5) |
| Capital Litigation and Wrongful Conviction | (\$5) | (\$5.5) | (\$7) | (\$12) | (\$15) | (\$12) |
| Project Safe Neighborhoods | (\$20) | (\$20) | (\$20) | (\$20) | (\$20) | (\$20) ¹⁴ |
| Community-Based Violence Prevention | (\$8) ¹⁵ | (\$8) ¹⁶ | (\$14) ¹⁷ | (\$14) | (\$14) | \$0 |
| Emergency Law Enforcement Assistance | (\$2) | \$0 | \$0 | \$10 | \$10 | \$0 |
| Regional Law Enforcement Technology Initiative | (\$3) | (\$3) | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Contraband Cell Phone Managed Access | (\$2) | (\$2) | (\$2) ¹⁸ | (\$2) | (\$3) | \$0 |
| Drug Field Testing and Training Initiative | N/A | (\$2) ¹⁹ | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Collaborative Mental Health and Anti-Recidivism | N/A | (\$1) ²⁰ | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| National Center for Restorative Justice | \$2 ²¹ | (\$3) ²² | (\$3) | (\$3) | (\$6) | (\$3) |
| Rural Violent Crime Initiative | N/A | N/A | (\$7) ²³ | (\$7) | (\$9) | (\$10) |
| Family Visitation Centers in Correctional Facilities | N/A | N/A | (\$2) | (\$2) | \$0 | \$0 |
| National Center(s) on Forensics | N/A | N/A | (\$4) | (\$4) | (\$4) | \$0 |
| Ashanti Alert Network | N/A | N/A | (\$1) ²⁴ | (\$1) | (\$1) | (\$1) |
| Family-Based Alternative Sentencing | N/A | N/A | (\$4) ²⁵ | (\$3.5) | (\$7) | (\$3.5) |
| Child Advocacy Training | N/A | N/A | (\$1) | (\$1) | (\$1) | (\$4) |
| Officer Training on Profiling, De-escalation, etc. | N/A | N/A | N/A | (\$20) | (\$42) ²⁶ | \$0 |
| Best Practices on Public Safety Innovation | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | (\$5) ²⁷ | \$0 |
| Data Collection on Stops and Searches | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | (\$5) ²⁸ | \$0 |
| Technical Assistance on Use of Force Data Reporting | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | (\$15) ²⁹ | \$0 |
| Compliance with Law Enforcement Reform Efforts | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | (\$7.2) ³⁰ | \$0 |
| Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | (\$5) |
| Forensic Ballistics Programs in Higher Education | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | (\$2) |
| Drug Data Research Center to Combat Opioids | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | (\$4) |
| Community Project Grants (earmarks) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | (\$102.8) ³¹ | (\$93.4) ³² |
| Byrne Innovation program | \$17 | \$17 | \$22 | \$25 | \$25 | \$25 |
| State Criminal Alien Assist. Program (SCAAP) | \$244 | \$244 | \$244 | \$0 | \$244 | \$0 |
| Comp. Addiction and Recovery (COSSAP) | \$157 | \$180 ³³ | \$185 ³⁴ | \$190 | \$190 | \$190 ³⁵ |
| Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) | \$30 | \$31 ³⁶ | \$34 ³⁷ | \$35 | \$40 | \$40 ³⁸ |
| Mentally Ill Offender Act Program (MIOTCRA) | \$31 | \$33 | \$35 | \$40 | \$45 | \$42 |
| Drug Courts | \$77 | \$80 | \$83 | \$95 | \$110 | \$100 ³⁹ |
| Veterans Treatment Courts | \$22 | \$23 | \$25 | \$25 | \$40 | \$40 |
| Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) | \$27 | \$28 | \$33 | \$35 | \$35 | \$35 |
| Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) | \$30 | \$31 | \$32 | \$33 | \$33 | \$35 |
| Victims of Trafficking | \$85 | \$85 | \$85 | \$90 | \$95 | \$90 |



| | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|---|--|
| Indian Country Grants | \$38 | \$38 ⁴⁰ | \$46 ⁴¹ | \$50 | \$50 | \$50 |
| Second Chance Act | \$60 ⁴² | \$62 ⁴³ | \$77 ⁴⁴ | \$100 ⁴⁵ | \$100 ⁴⁶ | \$102 ⁴⁷ |
| DNA Analysis Backlog Reduction/Crime Labs | \$130 ⁴⁸ | \$132 ⁴⁹ | \$141 ⁵⁰ | \$147 ⁵¹ | \$158 ⁵² | \$151 ⁵³ |
| Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences | \$30 | \$30 | \$33 ⁵⁴ | \$35 | \$33 | \$35 |
| National Criminal History Improv. Program⁵⁵ | \$75 | \$78 | \$85 | \$89 | \$100 | \$125 ⁵⁶ |
| <i>National Criminal Background Check System⁵⁷</i> | (\$25) | (\$25) | (\$25) | (\$25) | (\$25) | (\$25) |
| Sexual Assault Kit Backlog (SAKI) | \$48 | \$48 | \$48 | \$100 | \$60 | \$60 |
| Adam Walsh Implementation grants | \$20 | \$20 | \$20 | \$20 | \$21 | \$20 |
| STOP School Violence Act | \$101 ⁵⁸ | \$125 ⁵⁹ | \$79 | \$82 | \$87 | \$82 |
| National Sex Offender Public Website | \$1 | \$1 | \$1 | \$1 | \$1 | \$1 |
| Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) | \$12 | \$12 | \$13 | \$14 | \$14 | \$14 |
| Economic, High-Tech, Cyber Crime | \$14 ⁶⁰ | \$14 ⁶¹ | \$12 ⁶² | \$13 ⁶³ | \$13 ⁶⁴ | \$13 ⁶⁵ |
| Body Worn Cameras | \$23 | \$23 | \$35 | \$35 | \$35 | \$35 |
| Bullet-Proof Vests | \$25 | \$28 | \$30 | \$30 | \$30 | \$30 |
| Emmett Till Unsolved Crimes | N/A | \$2 | \$2 | \$3 | \$3 | \$3 |
| Keep Young Athletes Safe Act | \$3 ⁶⁶ | \$3 ⁶⁷ | \$3 | \$3 | \$3 | \$3 |
| Community Violence Intervention Initiative | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$90 | \$90 | \$100 |
| Incentivization for red flag/gun licensing laws | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$40 | \$40 | \$0 |
| Gun Buyback and Relinquishment Pilot | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$10 | \$10 | \$0 |
| Public Defender Improvement Program | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$25 | \$25 | \$0 |
| Regional Sexual Assault Investigative Training | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$20 | \$20 | \$0 |
| Legal Representation to Asylum Seekers | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$15 | \$50 | \$0 |
| Study of Lethality Assessment programs | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$2 | \$2 | \$0 |
| Hate crimes education and investigation | N/A | N/A | \$5 | \$9 | \$70 | \$10 |
| Crisis stabilization and community reentry | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$10 | \$0 |
| Pilot Program to Reduce Pretrial Incarceration | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$10 | \$0 |
| Police Misconduct Database | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$5 | \$0 |
| Reconciliation and Conflict Resolution | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$30 ⁶⁸ | \$0 |
| State Pattern and Practice Investigations | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$100 ⁶⁹ | \$0 |
| Independent Investigations | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$250 ⁷⁰ | \$0 |
| Study Management and Ops of LE Agencies | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$25 ⁷¹ | \$0 |
| Effective Programs and Practices | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$25 ⁷² | \$0 |
| Jabara-Heyer NO HATE Act | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$5 |
| State and Local Law Enforcement - TOTAL | \$1,723 | \$1,892 | \$1,914 | \$2,049 | \$3,046 | \$2,099 |
| COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES (COPS) | FY2019 PL 116-6 (in millions) | FY2020 PL 116-93 (in millions) | FY2021 PL 116-260 (in millions) | FY2022 BUDGET (in millions) | FY2022 HOUSE CJS (in millions) | FY2022 SENATE CJS (in millions) |
| Hiring Initiatives | \$229 | \$235 | \$237 | \$537 | \$245 ⁷³ | \$248 |
| (COPS Hiring formula, after carve-outs) | \$153 | \$156 | \$157 | \$388 | \$156 | \$141 |
| <i>Regional Information Sharing System (RISS)</i> | (\$37) | (\$38) | (\$40) | (\$40) | (\$44) | (\$44) |
| <i>Community Policing Development/TTA⁷⁴</i> | (\$7) | (\$6.5) | \$35 ⁷⁵ | (\$35) | \$35 | \$50 ⁷⁶ |
| <i>Tribal law enforcement</i> | (\$27) | (\$27) | (\$30) | (\$40) | (\$30) | (\$40) |
| <i>Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness</i> | (\$2) | (\$5) | (\$8) | (\$8) | (\$8) | (\$10) |
| <i>Tribal access</i> | (\$3) | (\$3) | (\$3) | (\$6) | (\$3) | (\$3) |
| <i>Collaborative reform model of technical assistance</i> | N/A | N/A | N/A | (\$20) | TBD | (\$10) |
| <i>Develop and implement civilian review boards</i> | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | (\$4) ⁷⁷ | \$0 |
| Police Act | \$10 | \$10 | \$11 | \$11 | \$11 | \$11 |
| Stop School Violence | N/A | \$50 ⁷⁸ | \$53 ⁷⁹ | \$53 | \$53 | \$53 |
| Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces | \$8 | \$13 | \$15 | \$15 | \$15 | \$16 |
| Anti-Heroin Task Forces | \$32 ⁸⁰ | \$35 | \$35 | \$35 | \$35 | \$35 |
| Tech/Equip Community Projects (earmarks) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$57 ⁸¹ | \$63 ⁸² |
| COPS - TOTAL | \$304 | \$343 | \$386 | \$651 | \$451 | \$476 |



| JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS (OJJDP) | FY2019 PL 116-6 (in millions) | FY2020 PL 116-93 (in millions) | FY2021 PL 116-260 (in millions) | FY2022 BUDGET (in millions) | FY2022 HOUSE CJS (in millions) | FY2022 SENATE CJS (in millions) |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| State Formula Grants | \$60 | \$63 | \$67 ⁸³ | \$250 | \$80 | \$80 ⁸⁴ |
| Title V Delinquency Prevention | \$25 | \$42 | \$49 | \$100 | \$60 | \$68 |
| <i>Tribal Youth Program</i> | (\$5) | (\$5) | (\$10) | (\$30) | (\$14) | (\$20) |
| <i>Gang and Youth Violence Education</i> | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| <i>Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal</i> | (\$1) | (\$1) | (\$1) | (\$1) | (\$1) | (\$1) |
| <i>Girls in the Juvenile Justice System</i> | (\$2) | (\$2) | (\$3) | (\$15) | (\$9) | (\$10) |
| <i>Opioid-Affected Youth Initiative</i> | (\$9) | (\$10) | (\$10) | (\$16) | (\$12) | (\$16) |
| <i>Preventing Trafficking in Girls</i> | N/A | (\$2) | (\$2) | (\$10) | (\$6) | (\$6) |
| <i>Children Exposed to Violence grants</i> | (\$8) | (\$8) | (\$8) | (\$18) | (\$10) | (\$10) |
| Youth Mentoring Grants | \$95 | \$97 | \$100 | \$120 | \$110 | \$110 |
| Victims of Child Abuse Programs | \$23 | \$27 | \$30 ⁸⁵ | \$50 | \$40 | \$45 |
| Missing and Exploited Children's programs | \$82 | \$88 | \$94 ⁸⁶ | \$120 | \$109 | \$110 |
| Child Abuse Training for Judicial Personnel | \$3 | \$4 | \$4 | \$6 | \$5 | \$5 |
| Juvenile Justice Indigent Defense | (\$2) ⁸⁷ | (\$2) ⁸⁸ | \$3 | \$40 | \$10 | \$5 |
| Alternatives to Youth Incarceration | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$100 | \$50 | \$50 ⁸⁹ |
| Community Violence Intervention Initiative | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$10 | \$10 | \$0 |
| Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$20 | \$0 |
| Juvenile Justice Programs - TOTAL | \$287 | \$320 | \$346 | \$796 | \$494 | \$473 |
| VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT PROGRAMS (OVW) | FY2019 PL 116-6 (in millions) | FY2020 PL 116-93 (in millions) | FY2021 PL 116-260 (in millions) | FY2022 BUDGET (in millions) | FY2022 HOUSE CJS (in millions) | FY2022 SENATE CJS (in millions) |
| STOP Grants | \$215 | \$215 | \$215 | \$400 | \$223 | \$250 |
| National Institute of Justice | \$3 | \$3 | \$3 | \$4 | \$3 | \$3 |
| Transitional Housing Assistance | \$36 | \$37 | \$40 | \$80 | \$50 | \$65 |
| Encouraging Arrest Policies⁹⁰ | \$53 | \$53 | \$53 | \$80 | \$70 ⁹¹ | \$70 ⁹² |
| Rural DV and Child Abuse Enforcement | \$42 | \$44 | \$45 | \$48 | \$47 | \$50 |
| Campus Violence | \$20 | \$20 | \$20 | \$40 ⁹³ | \$38 ⁹⁴ | \$40 ⁹⁵ |
| Legal Assistance for Victims | \$45 | \$46 | \$47 | \$80 | \$65 | \$55 |
| Sexual Assault Victims Assistance | \$38 | \$38 | \$41 | \$100 | \$100 | \$100 |
| Elder Abuse program | \$5 | \$5 | \$6 | \$10 | \$10 | \$10 |
| Supporting Families in the Justice System⁹⁶ | \$16 | \$17 | \$18 | \$28 | \$20 | \$25 |
| Violence Against Women with Disabilities | \$6 | \$6 | \$7 | \$18 | \$10 | \$15 |
| Consolidated Youth-Oriented Programming | \$11 | \$12 | \$12 | \$18 | \$22 ⁹⁷ | \$23 ⁹⁸ |
| Research on Violence Against Indian Women⁹⁹ | \$1 | \$1 | \$1 | \$1 | \$2 | \$1 |
| Research Clearinghouse on Indian Women | \$1 | \$1 | \$1 | \$1 | \$1 | \$1 |
| Natl Resource Center on Workplace Responses | \$1 | \$1 | \$1 | \$1 | \$2 | \$1 |
| Tribal domestic violence | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 | \$6 | \$6 | \$6 |
| Rape Survivor Child Custody | \$2 | \$2 | \$2 | \$2 | \$4 | \$2 |
| Engaging Men and Youth in Preventing DV, etc. | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$10 | (\$5) ¹⁰⁰ | (\$5) ¹⁰¹ |
| Restorative Justice for Gender-Based Violence | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$25 | \$20 | \$11 |
| Support for Transgender Victims | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$2 | \$2 | \$0 |
| Deaf Victims of Gender-Based Violence | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$10 | \$5 | \$5 |
| Capacity to Apply for Federal Funds | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$5 | \$5 | \$0 |
| Culturally Specific Services for Victims | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$20 | \$40 | \$20 |
| Outreach to Underserved Communities | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$6 | \$2 | \$6 |
| Emerging Issues in Violence Against Women | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$5 | \$5 | \$0 |
| Support for Tribal Prosecutors | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$3 | \$3 | \$3 |
| Violence Against Women Programs - TOTAL | \$498¹⁰² | \$503¹⁰³ | \$514¹⁰⁴ | \$1,000¹⁰⁵ | \$754¹⁰⁶ | \$760¹⁰⁷ |



| OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME (OVC) | FY2019 PL 116-6 (in millions) | FY2020 PL 116-93 (in millions) | FY2021 PL 116-260 (in millions) | FY2022 BUDGET (in millions) | FY2022 HOUSE CJS (in millions) | FY2022 SENATE CJS (in millions) |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| OTHER DOJ PROGRAMS (OJP) | FY2019 PL 116-6 (in millions) | FY2020 PL 116-93 (in millions) | FY2021 PL 116-260 (in millions) | FY2022 BUDGET (in millions) | FY2022 HOUSE CJS (in millions) | FY2022 SENATE CJS (in millions) |
| Crime Victims Fund ¹⁰⁸ | \$2,678 ¹⁰⁹ | \$2,064 ¹¹⁰ | \$1,469 ¹¹¹ | \$2,023 ¹¹² | \$2,025 ¹¹³ | \$2,073 ¹¹⁴ |
| National Institute of Justice (NIJ) | \$37 ¹¹⁵ | \$36 ¹¹⁶ | \$37 ¹¹⁷ | \$41 ¹¹⁸ | \$45 ¹¹⁹ | \$41 ¹²⁰ |
| Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) ¹²¹ | \$43 | \$43 | \$45 ¹²² | \$45 | \$50 | \$45 |
| Justice Assistance - TOTAL | \$80 | \$79 | \$82 | \$86 | \$95 | \$86 |

¹ The final FY19 bill is a partial omnibus, a combination of six appropriations bills. It was signed on February 15, 2019 after two continuing resolutions and a 5-week government shutdown because of a dispute over border wall funding.

² The final bill includes \$300 million in emergency spending for the Bureau of Prisons to continue COVID-19 response work. It also includes language prohibiting the federal government from interfering with states' marijuana legalization laws. Further, the bill includes \$5 million "for the development and deployment of a database to track excessive use of force and officer misconduct, as required by section 3 of Executive Order 13929 (June 16, 2020). In developing these databases, the Department is directed to consult with State and local law enforcement agencies, community organizations, and advocacy groups, including those that advocate for the preservation of civil liberties and civil rights." Further, the Attorney General is directed to establish a Task Force on Law Enforcement Oversight, to be comprised of representatives from (1) the Civil Rights Division, (2) the Office of Justice Programs, (3) the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), (4) the Federal Bureau of investigation, (5) the Community Relations Service, and (6) the Office of Tribal Justice. The Task Force shall consult with professional law enforcement associations, labor organizations, and community-based organizations to coordinate the process of the detection and referral of complaints regarding incidents of alleged law enforcement misconduct. The bill provides \$5 million for the task force. Further, the "agreement supports DOJ's effort to develop and implement consistent accreditation standards for Federal, State, and local law enforcement. Consistent standards, informed by broadly applicable model guidelines and best practices, can ensure community accountability and promote policing with a guardian mentality. In lieu of the House report language, the Attorney General is directed to take the lead in these efforts, and, in consultation with law enforcement accreditation organizations, recommend broadly applicable model guidelines and best practices for accreditation standards. The recommendations should be based on an analysis of existing accreditation standards and methodology developed by law enforcement accreditation organizations nationwide, including national, State, regional, and Tribal accreditation organizations."

³ In addition to the carve-outs listed below, two OJJDP programs are carved-out of Byrne JAG this year, \$8 million for a community-based violence prevention program and \$2 million for juvenile justice indigent defense, for a total of \$93.9 million in carve-outs.

⁴ The final bill includes a total of \$123.9 million in carve-outs, leaving \$360.1 million for the Byrne JAG formula grants. The explanatory statement notes that the Department "has been directed to collect data on officer training each subsequent year as part of both the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants (Byrne JAG) and COPS Hiring application processes, including the number and rank of officers trained, as well as the type of training, including use of force, de-escalation, racial and ethnic bias, and community engagement. This data was directed to be provided to BJS in order to begin a data set on officer training. The public report and publication of a data set, required by Public Law 116-93, is overdue, and the Department is directed to release it immediately." Further the Explanatory Statement says, "In lieu of House report language regarding law enforcement training, the agreement recognizes that training with regard to use of force, racial profiling, implicit bias, procedural justice, efforts to gain accreditation, development of uniform standards, implementation of innovative law enforcement and non-law enforcement strategies, and the establishment of crisis intervention teams can be among the permissible uses of Byrne JAG funding."

⁵ The House bill would require all Byrne JAG grantees to spend not less than 25 percent of their awards for certain purposes consistent with the House-passed H.R. 1280, the Justice in Policing Act:

- not less than 10 percent to develop and implement best practice devices and systems to eliminate racial profiling, including training to prevent racial profiling and to encourage more respectful interaction with the public, for the acquisition and use of technology to facilitate the accurate collection and analysis of data, for the development and acquisition of feedback systems and technologies that identify law enforcement agents or units of agents engaged in, or at risk of engaging in, racial profiling or other misconduct, and for the establishment and maintenance of an administrative complaint procedure or independent auditor program;
- not less than 5 percent to assist law enforcement agencies to gain or maintain accreditation from certified law enforcement accreditation organizations;
- not less than 5 percent to study and implement effective management, training, recruiting, hiring, and oversight standards and programs to promote effective community and problem solving strategies for law enforcement agencies;
- not less than 5 percent for body worn cameras, policies and practices.

⁶ Sec. 219 of the House bill specifies that no Byrne JAG or COPS Hiring funds may be awarded to any state or local government unless the Attorney General certifies, as specified in H.R. 1280 as passed by the House, that the State or unit of local government:

- maintains adequate policies and procedures designed to eliminate racial profiling in law enforcement, and has eliminated any existing practices that permit or encourage racial profiling in law enforcement;
- requires each officer to complete training programs on racial profiling, implicit bias, de-escalation, use of force, duty to intervene, and procedural justice;
- has in effect a law that prohibits law enforcement officers from using a chokehold or carotid hold;
- has in effect a law that prohibits law enforcement officers from using less lethal force;



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- has in effect a law that prohibits law enforcement officers from using deadly force;
 - has in effect a law that prohibits the issuance of a “no-knock warrant” in a drug case;
 - has provided the Attorney General a law enforcement practices report that includes information on the race, ethnicity, age, and gender of the officers and employees of the law enforcement agency and of members of the public involved in: traffic violation stops; pedestrian stops; frisk and body searches; and instances during which officers or employees of the law enforcement agency used deadly force;
 - has entered into or renewed any contractual arrangement, including a collective bargaining agreement with a labor organization, that would prevent the AG from seeking or enforcing equitable or declaratory relief against an agency engaging in a pattern or practice of unconstitutional misconduct or conflicts with any terms or conditions contained in a consent decree.

⁷ Sec. 220 of the House bill specifies that no justice assistance grant funds may be made available for any law enforcement agency unless the AG has certified that the agency has begun or completed the process of obtaining accreditation from a law enforcement accreditation organization.

⁸ Sec. 221 of the House bill specifies that no Byrne JAG or COPS funds may be awarded to any law enforcement agency unless the AG certifies that the State or locality has in effect a law that makes it a criminal offense for any person acting under color of law to engage in a sexual act with an individual in the custody of any law enforcement officer and prohibits a person charged with an offense from asserting the consent of the other individual as a defense.

⁹ The Senate explanatory statement says the “Department should expect State, local, and Tribal governments to target funding to programs and activities that conform to evidence-based strategic plans developed through broad stakeholder involvement. The Committee directs the Department to make technical assistance available to State, local, and Tribal governments for the development or update of such plans.” It also notes that “managed access systems [MAS] and other mitigation technologies as well as fentanyl detection equipment, including handheld instruments, are a permissible use of Byrne-JAG funds” and encourages OJP to publicize that fact. The statement also “recognizes the importance of virtual reality de-escalation training and the use of humane remote restraint devices that enable law enforcement to restrain an uncooperative subject without requiring the infliction of pain” and “notes that Byrne-JAG funding may be used for such research, procurement, and training and encourages the Department to award funds for these purposes.”

¹⁰ The VALOR program is the Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officer Resilience and Survivability Initiative.

¹¹ The explanatory statement directs DOJ to prioritize applications for the development of real-time crime centers in communities with high rates of violent and gun crime.

¹² The final bill includes \$7.5 million for a competitive grant program to state and local law enforcement and correctional entities to educate, train, and prepare officers so that they are equipped to appropriately interact with mentally ill or disabled individuals in the course of completing their job responsibilities. “This training should be developed in conjunction with healthcare professionals to provide crisis intervention training focused on understanding mental and behavioral health, developing empathy, navigating community resources, de-escalation skills, and practical application training for all first responders. OJP is expected to track the results of this grant program in order to better establish best practices for law enforcement agencies.”

¹³ The John R. Justice Grants authorize student loan repayment assistance for State and local prosecutors and public defenders, as well as Federal public defenders, to complement existing student loan repayment options for Federal prosecutors.

¹⁴ The Senate explanatory statement “encourages OJP to use PSN funds to support evidence-based and data-driven focused intervention, deterrence, and prevention initiatives that aim to reduce violence. These initiatives should be trauma-informed, recognizing that people who are at risk of committing violence often themselves have been victims of violent trauma or have witnessed traumatic experiences in the past.”

¹⁵ In FY19, this is a carve-out from the Byrne JAG program.

¹⁶ In the final bill, this is a carve-out from the Byrne JAG program.

¹⁷ According to the Explanatory Statement, the Community-Based Violence Prevention (CBVP) program supports evidence-based and data-driven intervention, prevention, and deterrence focused initiatives that aim to reduce violence, focused on areas that are disproportionately impacted by violent crime including areas experiencing high rates of illegal firearms arrests and homicides. Projects are to be competitively awarded and require close collaboration among law enforcement, service providers, and community-based organizations. Projects shall employ community-based strategies including conflict mediation, street outreach, GVI, and hospital-based violence intervention programs associated with homicide reductions.

¹⁸ The Explanatory Statement directs OJP to publicize that managed access systems and other mitigation technologies are a permissible use of Byrne JAG funds, including through statements on its website, in ‘FAQs,’ and in Byrne JAG solicitations.

¹⁹ This is a pilot program to establish a training model led by an accredited institution of higher learning that can be used nationwide regarding rapid identification technology and methods which can be used when drugs are discovered in the field.

²⁰ This is a pilot program that partners with the appropriate State office or entity, such as the Department of Mental Health or Department of Corrections, to establish a collaborative anti-recidivism effort focused on the therapeutic educational, vocational, evidence-based cognitive-behavioral, and mental health needs of inmates upon intake or arrest through their probationary or parole period that will provide a continuum of programming focused on recidivism reduction as well as the mental health and wellness, and, if needed, long-term assistance with mental health needs.

²¹ This new center is funded through the National Institute of Justice.

²² Last year, this center was funded through the National Institute of Justice.

²³ The Explanatory Statement notes that grants should be awarded on a competitive basis to small law enforcement agencies in rural locations. Grants are to support improved training and technology, expanded community-based crime prevention programs, and partnerships with victim service providers.

²⁴ This funding is to further establish this network that assists regional and local search efforts in locating missing adults. Funding shall be provided to directly assist state and local government and law enforcement in order to develop or expand their missing adult communications networks.

²⁵ The Explanatory Statement notes that “several states have recently implemented family-based alternative sentencing pilot programs for parents, typically primary caregivers, who have been convicted of non-violent offenses. These programs allow parents to remain with their dependent children while receiving services, including drug treatment, job training, and counseling, rather than being incarcerated. The funding is to demonstrate the extent to which these programs can reduce costs to the criminal justice and foster care systems.

²⁶ The House bill includes this funding “for grants to provide training programs for State and local law enforcement officers on racial profiling, implicit bias, de-escalation, use of force and a duty to intervene, and procedural justice”.

²⁷ The House bill includes this funding “for the development of best practices for and the creation of local task forces on public safety innovation” as adopted in H.R. 1280, the Justice in Policing Act, as passed by the House on March 3, 2021.



²⁸ The House bill includes this funding “for competitive grants or contracts to law enforcement agencies, for the purpose of developing and implementing data collection programs on hit rates for stops and searches,” consistent with requirements as adopted in H.R. 1280, as passed by the House.

²⁹ The House bill includes this funding “for technical assistance grants to law enforcement agencies regarding reporting data on the use of force by law enforcement officers,” consistent with requirements as adopted in H.R. 1280, as passed by the House.

³⁰ The House bill includes this funding “for grants to support State and local law enforcement agencies in complying with law enforcement reform efforts as a result of litigation, including consent decrees, out-of court settlements, memoranda of understanding, findings, technical assistance, and recommendation letters provided by reform authorities.

³¹ The House bill provides \$102.8 million “for discretionary grants to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, to prevent or combat juvenile delinquency, and to assist victims of crime (other than compensation), which shall be used for the projects, and in the amounts, specified under the heading, “Byrne Discretionary Community Project Grants”, in the report accompanying this Act, and of which \$2 million shall be for related agency administrative expenses.

³² The Senate bill provides \$93.4 million in Byrne Discretionary Grants, or congressionally designated projects “to prevent crime, improve the criminal justice system, provide victim services, and other related activities”. They are listed in the explanatory statement beginning on page 126.

³³ Of the total, no less than \$10 million shall be made available for additional replication sites employing the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) model, with applicants demonstrating a plan for sustainability of LEAD-model diversion.

³⁴ Of the total, no less than \$11 million shall be for additional replication sites employing the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) model, with applicants demonstrating a plan for sustainability of LEAD-model diversion programs; no less than \$5.5 million for education and prevention programs to connect law enforcement agencies with K-12 students; and no less than \$10.5 million for embedding social services with law enforcement in order to rapidly respond to drug overdoses where children are impacted.

³⁵ The Senate explanatory statement directs that “no less than \$11 million shall be made available for additional replication sites employing the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion [LEAD] model, with applicants demonstrating a plan for sustainability of LEAD-model diversion programs; no less than \$5.5 million shall be made available for education and prevention programs to connect law enforcement agencies with K-12 students; and no less than \$11 million shall be made available for embedding social services with law enforcement in order to rapidly respond to drug overdoses where children are impacted.”

³⁶ The Explanatory Statement accompanying the final omnibus appropriations bill says “In lieu of House report language regarding Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) and Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT), the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) is directed to publish how MAT is used in prison-based programs receiving RSAT funds, to include the number of forms of MAT administered. OJP is further directed to provide training and technical assistance to State and local correctional systems on best practices and approaches to enable these facilities to offer more than one form of MAT. Other House and Senate direction for programs under the Anti-Opioid and Substance Abuse Initiative stand.

³⁷ The Explanatory Statement urges OJP to ensure that RSAT funds “are being used to treat underlying mental health disorders, in addition to substance abuse disorders.”

³⁸ The Senate explanatory statement notes “the strong nexus between substance abuse and mental illness in our prisons and jails...[and] encourages the Attorney General to ensure that funds provided for residential substance abuse treatment for State prisoners are being used to treat underlying mental health disorders, in addition to substance abuse disorders.”

³⁹ The Senate explanatory statement “encourages OJP to give attention to States and localities that have the highest concentrations of opioid-related cases, and to prioritize assistance to underserved areas whose criminal defendants currently have relatively little opportunity to access drug courts. The Committee encourages OJP to coordinate, as appropriate, with other Federal agencies such as the Department of Health and Human Services, as it implements these activities in order to avoid duplication.”

⁴⁰ The final bill provides a total of \$77 million in grant funding for tribes, including \$38 million within OJP for tribal assistance; \$5 million for a tribal youth program within OJJDP; \$27 million for tribal resources and \$3 million for a Tribal Access Program within the COPS Office; and \$4 million for a special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction program within OVW.

⁴¹ The final bill contains a total of \$92.5 million for tribal justice programs.

⁴² Of the \$88 million provided, \$6 million is for the Smart Probation initiative, \$5 million is for Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration projects, \$4 million is to replicate the Project HOPE program, and \$7.5 million is for performance-based awards for Pay for Success projects, provided up to \$5 million shall be for Pay for Success programs implementing the Permanent Supportive Housing Model, leaving \$60 million for the Second Chance Act grants.

⁴³ Of the \$90 million provided, \$6 million is for Smart Probation, \$5 million is for Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration projects, \$4.5 million is to replicate the Project HOPE program, \$7.5 million is for performance-based awards for Pay for Success projects, and \$5 million is for the Pay for Success Permanent Supportive Housing Model, leaving \$62 million for the Second Chance Act grants.

⁴⁴ Of the \$125 million provided, \$6 million is for Smart Probation, \$5 million is for Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration projects, \$4.5 million is to replicate Project HOPE, and up to \$7.5 million is for performance-based awards for Pay for Success projects, leaving \$77 million for the Second Chance Act grants.

⁴⁵ Of the \$125 million proposed, \$8 million is for probation and parole strategies, \$5 million is for Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration projects, \$5 million is to replicate the Project HOPE program, and up to \$7.5 million is for performance-based awards for Pay for Success projects and reentry housing, leaving \$99.5 million for the Second Chance Act grants.

⁴⁶ Of the \$125 million provided, \$8 million is for probation and parole strategies, \$5 million is for Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration projects, \$5 million is to replicate the Project HOPE program, and up to \$7.5 million is for performance-based awards for Pay for Success projects and reentry housing, leaving \$99.5 million for the Second Chance Act grants.

⁴⁷ Of the \$125 million provided, \$6 million is for probation and parole strategies, \$5 million is for Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration projects, \$5 million is to replicate the Project HOPE program, and up to \$7.5 million is for performance-based awards for Pay for Success projects and reentry housing, leaving \$97.5 million for the Second Chance Act grants. Also, “up to \$10 million is for the purposes of the Crisis Stabilization and Community Reentry Act which also addresses the mental health and substance use disorder needs of individuals who are recently released from correctional facilities.”

⁴⁸ Of the amount provided, \$120 million is for the Debbie Smith Act grants (provided that up to 4 percent of funds made available may be used for DNA training and education for law enforcement, correctional personnel, and court officers program), \$6 million is for the Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Program, and \$4 million is for the Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program grants.



⁴⁹ In the final bill, \$102 million is for the Debbie Smith Act grants, \$7 million for the Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Program, \$4 million for the Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program and \$19 million is for State and Local Forensic Activities.

⁵⁰ Of the total, \$110 million is for the Debbie Smith Act grants, \$8 million is for the Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Program, \$4 million is for the Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program, and \$19 million is for other local, state and federal forensic activities.

⁵¹ Of the total, \$112 million is for the Debbie Smith Act grants, \$12 million is for the Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Program, \$4 million is for the Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program, and \$19 million is for other local, state and federal forensic activities.

⁵² Of the total, \$120 million is for the Debbie Smith Act grants, \$13 million is for the Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Program, \$6 million is for the Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program, and \$19 million is for other local, state and federal forensic activities.

⁵³ Of the total, \$120 million is for the Debbie Smith Act grants, \$12 million is for the Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Program, \$4 million is for the Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program, and \$15 million is for other local, state and federal forensic activities.

⁵⁴ Of the total, \$17 million is to specifically target the challenges the opioid and synthetic drug epidemic has brought to the forensics community.

⁵⁵ This program is administered by OJP.

⁵⁶ The Senate explanatory statement says the “Committee expects OJP to track whether grant recipients are submitting data in a timely manner into the NICS system” and that the “Committee is aware that many State laws and policies provide for the expungement or sealing of certain criminal records...but do not have the resources for appropriate technology to effectively implement such policies. The Committee urges the Department to ensure that grants made under the National Criminal History Improvement Program [NCHIP] can be made available for supporting the implementation of records systems that allow for the efficient expungement or sealing of criminal history records.”

⁵⁷ This is the NICS Act Record Improvement Program.

⁵⁸ Of the total, \$75 million is from OJP, \$25 million is from the COPS Office, and \$1 million is from NIJ.

⁵⁹ Of the total, \$75 million is for BJA’s school violence prevention program and \$25 million is for the COPS Office competitive grant programs.

⁶⁰ Of the total, \$2.5 million is for an intellectual property enforcement initiative and \$2 million is for a digital investigation education program.

⁶¹ Of the amount provided, \$2.5 million is for an intellectual property enforcement initiative and \$2 million is for a digital investigation education program.

⁶² Of the total, \$2.5 million is for competitive grants that help state and local law enforcement tackle intellectual property thefts, and \$2 million is for grants to develop databases on Internet of Things device capabilities and to build and execute training modules for law enforcement.

⁶³ Of the total, \$2.5 million is for competitive grants that help state and local law enforcement tackle intellectual property thefts, and \$2 million is for grants to develop databases on Internet of Things device capabilities and to build and execute training modules for law enforcement.

⁶⁴ Of the total, \$2.5 million is for intellectual property enforcement grants, and \$2 million is for grants to develop databases on Internet of Things device capabilities and to build and execute training modules for law enforcement.

⁶⁵ Of the total, \$2.5 million is for intellectual property enforcement grants, and \$2 million is for grants to develop databases on Internet of Things device capabilities and to build and execute training modules for law enforcement.

⁶⁶ In FY19, this program is administered by BJA.

⁶⁷ In FY20, this program is administered by BJA.

⁶⁸ This funding is “for grants to support community-based approaches to advancing justice and reconciliation, facilitating dialogue between all parties, building local capacity, de-escalating community tensions, and preventing hate crimes through conflict resolution and community empowerment and education”.

⁶⁹ This funding in the House bill is for grants to assist States in conducting pattern and practice investigations, consistent with the requirements in H.R. 1280, as passed by the House.

⁷⁰ This funding is for grants to States and Tribal Governments to assist in implementing statutes providing for independent investigation of law enforcement officers, consistent with the requirements in H.R. 1280, as passed by the House.

⁷¹ This funding is for grants to allow community-based organizations to study management and operations standards for law enforcement agencies, consistent with the requirements in H.R. 1280, as passed by the House.

⁷² This funding in the House bill is for grants to develop pilot programs and implement effective standards and programs, consistent with the requirements in H.R. 1280, as passed by the House.

⁷³ Footnotes #6 and #8 apply to both the Byrne JAG and COPS Hiring grants.

⁷⁴ The Community Policing Development [CPD] program “assists State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies with the implementation of community policing strategies by providing guidance on promising practices through the development and testing of innovative strategies, building knowledge about effective practices and outcomes, and supporting new, creative approaches to preventing crime and promoting safe communities”.

⁷⁵ This funding is for competitive grants to law enforcement agencies, including: \$10 million to expand the use of crisis intervention teams in order to embed mental and behavioral health services with law enforcement, including training programs; \$15 million for officer training in de-escalation techniques, of which no less than \$4 million is for grants to regional de-escalation training centers that are administered by accredited institutions of higher education and offer de-escalation training certified by a national certification program; \$5 million is for assisting agencies with gaining accreditation to ensure compliance with national and international standards covering all aspects of law enforcement policies, procedures, practices, and operations, of which no less than \$1.5 million is to be provided for small and rural law enforcement agencies for this purpose; \$3 million is for the CPD Microgrants program, which provides funding for demonstration and pilot projects that offer creative ideas to advance crime fighting, community engagement, problem solving, and organizational changes to support community policing; and \$2 million is for grants to support tolerance, diversity, and anti-bias training programs offered by organizations with well-established experience training law enforcement personnel and criminal justice professionals.

⁷⁶ Of the total, \$11 million is to expand the use of crisis intervention teams in order to embed mental and behavioral health services with law enforcement including funding for specialized training; \$22 million is for officer training in de-escalation, implicit bias, and duty to intervene techniques, of which no less than \$2 million is for grants to regional de-escalation training centers that are administered by accredited universities of higher education and offer de-escalation training certified by a national certification program; \$10.5 million is for assisting agencies with gaining accreditation to ensure compliance with national and international standards covering all aspects of law enforcement policies, procedures, practices, and operations of which no less than \$4 million is to be provided for small and rural law enforcement agencies for this purpose; \$5 million is for the continuation of the CPD Microgrants program which provides funding for demonstration and pilot projects that offer creative ideas to advance crime fighting, community engagement, problem solving, or organizational changes to



support community policing; and \$1.5 million is for grants to support tolerance, diversity, and anti-bias training programs offered by organizations with well-established experience training law enforcement personnel and criminal justice professionals".

⁷⁷ This is for funding consistent with the requirements in the House-passed Justice in Policing Act.

⁷⁸ In the final bill, there is a total of \$125 million for school violence, including \$75 million administered by BJA and \$25 million administered by COPS.

⁷⁹ This is in addition to \$79 million for STOP School Violence Act activities under BJA.

⁸⁰ The bill specifies that these funds shall be utilized for investigative purposes to locate or investigate illicit activities, the distribution of heroin or unlawful distribution of prescription opioids, or unlawful heroin and prescription opioid traffickers through statewide collaboration.

⁸¹ This funding is "for a law enforcement technologies and interoperable communications program, and related law enforcement and public safety equipment, of which \$56 million shall be used for the projects, and in the amounts, specified under the heading, "Community Oriented Policing Services, Technology and Equipment Community Projects", in the report accompanying this Act, and of which \$1.1 million shall be for related agency administrative expenses."

⁸² The Senate bill includes \$62.7 million for COPS Law Enforcement Technology grants "to develop and acquire effective equipment, technologies, and interoperable communications that assist in the prevention of and response to crime". These "congressionally designated activities," or earmarks, are listed starting on page 137 of the Senate explanatory statement.

⁸³ DOJ is urged to encourage Title II grant recipients to coordinate with their state education agencies to support continuity of education opportunities for adjudicated youth and to continue its efforts to institute reforms to ensure States' compliance with the Title II core requirements.

⁸⁴ The Senate explanatory statement "urges DOJ to encourage Title II grant recipients to coordinate with their State education agencies to support continuity of education opportunities for adjudicated youth and encourages the Department to continue its efforts to institute reforms to ensure States' compliance with the Title II core requirements".

⁸⁵ Of the total, \$4 million is for Regional Children's Advocacy Centers (RCACs) Programs.

⁸⁶ Of the total, \$4.4 million is for the operation and activities of the existing AMBER Alert program and \$1 million is to address state/tribal integration.

Further, \$3 million is for a competitive grant award program to increase the technological investigative capacity, and associated training of law enforcement, to support the development, refinement, and advancement of widely used investigative tools, methods and technologies that address child pornography, exploitation, and sex trafficking.

⁸⁷ In FY19, this is a carve-out from the Byrne JAG program.

⁸⁸ In the final bill, this is a carve-out from the Byrne JAG program.

⁸⁹ According to the Senate explanatory statement, this "new initiative is to provide resources to close and repurpose youth prisons and detention facilities. Funding shall support State grantees in a robust planning process to close youth prisons and redirect resources to support more effective alternatives to incarceration; for community-based programs for system-involved youth as well as services outside of the justice system; and for States to assess and respond to the economic impact of youth pris-on closures, such as the training and re-employment of workers from youth prisons".

⁹⁰ Of the amount provided, \$4 million is for a homicide reduction initiative.

⁹¹ Of the amount provided, \$4 million is for a homicide reduction initiative and up to \$8 million is for a domestic violence firearms lethality reduction initiative.

⁹² Of the amount provided, \$4 million is for a homicide reduction initiative and up to \$8 million is for a domestic violence firearms lethality reduction initiative.

⁹³ Of the total, \$20 million is for grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic-Serving Institutions, and Tribal colleges.

⁹⁴ Of the total, \$19 million is for grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic-Serving Institutions, and Tribal colleges.

⁹⁵ Of the total, \$20 million is for grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic-Serving Institutions, and Tribal colleges.

⁹⁶ This funding includes the Safe Haven for Children Project and the Court Training and Improvements Program.

⁹⁷ Of the total, \$5 million is for engaging men and youth in preventing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

⁹⁸ Of the total, \$5 million is for engaging men and youth in preventing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

⁹⁹ This program is administered by OJP.

¹⁰⁰ In the House bill, this funding is a carve-out from the consolidated youth-oriented programming account.

¹⁰¹ In the Senate bill, this funding is a carve-out from the consolidated youth-oriented programming account.

¹⁰² The total \$497.5 million is transferred from the Crime Victims Fund. Not to exceed 5 percent of funds may be used for expenses related to evaluation, training and technical assistance.

¹⁰³ In the final bill, \$435 million is transferred from the Crime Victims Fund.

¹⁰⁴ Of the total, \$435 million is transferred from the Crime Victims Fund. Also, total set-asides from the STOP and SASP programs is \$69.9 million, with \$52.6 million for tribal governments and coalitions, \$12 million for culturally specific organizations and \$5.4 million to meet the needs of underserved populations.

¹⁰⁵ Of the total, \$435 million is transferred from the Crime Victims Fund.

¹⁰⁶ Of the total, \$435 million is transferred from the Crime Victims Fund.

¹⁰⁷ Of the total, \$435 million is transferred from the Crime Victims Fund.

¹⁰⁸ Deposits into the Crime Victims Fund come from federal crime fines, forfeitures and special assessments. Since FY2000, Congress has capped the amount that can be distributed from the fund in any give fiscal year.

¹⁰⁹ The final FY19 bill set the cap on the Crime Victims Fund at \$3.353 billion, of which \$497.5 million is to be used for VAWA, \$10 million for Office of Inspector General activities related to VOCA spending, and 5 percent (or \$167.7 million) to OVC for grants to Indian tribes to improve services for victims of crime, for a total remaining for VOCA-related purposes of \$2.678 billion.

¹¹⁰ The final bill sets the cap on the Crime Victims Fund at \$2.641 billion, of which \$435 million is transferred for Office on Violence Against Women programs, \$10 million for Office of Inspector General activities related to VOCA spending, and 5 percent (or \$132,050 million) for grants to Indian tribes to improve services for victims of crime, for a total remaining for VOCA-related purposes of \$2.064 billion.

¹¹¹ The final bill sets the cap on the Crime Victims Fund at \$2,015 billion, of which \$435 million is transferred for Office on Violence Against Women programs, \$10 million for Office of Inspector General activities related to VOCA spending, and 5 percent, or \$100.8 million for grants to Indian tribes to improve services for victims of crime, for a total remaining for VOCA-related purposes of \$1,469 billion. Also, the Senate committee report included this: "Peer-to-Peer Training.—The OVC is directed to continue to provide peer-to-peer training on Federal grants management and administration for Victims of Crime Act victim



assistance grantees and subgrantees, as described in Senate Report 116–127 and adopted by Public Law 116–93. The Committee further requests a report detailing these types of training efforts within 90 days of enactment of this act.”

¹¹² The FY22 budget request sets the cap on the Crime Victims Fund at \$2,650 billion, of which \$435 million is transferred for Office on Violence Against Women programs, \$10 million for Office of Inspector General activities related to VOCA spending, 5 percent, or \$132.5 million, for grants to Indian tribes to improve services, and \$50 million for a new victim advocate program, for a total remaining for VOCA-related purposes of \$2,022.5 billion.

¹¹³ The FY22 House bill sets the cap on the Crime Victims Fund at \$2,600 billion, of which \$435 million is transferred for Office on Violence Against Women programs, \$10 million for Office of Inspector General activities related to VOCA spending, 5 percent, or \$130 million, for grants to Indian tribes to improve services, for a total remaining for VOCA-related purposes of \$2,025 billion.

¹¹⁴ The FY22 Senate bill sets the cap on the Crime Victims Fund at \$2,650 billion, of which \$435 million is transferred for Office on Violence Against Women programs, \$10 million for Office of Inspector General activities related to VOCA spending; and 5 percent, or \$132.5 million, for grants to Indian tribes to improve services, for a total remaining for VOCA-related purposes of \$2,073 billion. The explanatory statement “directs OVC to provide guidance regarding changes to program requirements made under the VOCA Fix to Sustain the Crime Victims Fund Act of 2021. As this legislation was only signed into law on July 22, 2021, States may be reluctant to make changes or apply portions of the authorization without clear instruction from OVC. In particular, OVC is directed to fully explain the changes to match waiver requirements under section 3 of the Act, including national emergency waivers.”

¹¹⁵ Of the total, \$4 million is to be used for anti-domestic radicalization research and training; \$1 million to study the root causes of school violence under the STOP School Violence Act, \$1 million for a study to better protect children against online predatory behavior as part of the National Juvenile Online Victimization Studies; and \$3 million for a national center for restorative justice.

¹¹⁶ Of the total, \$5 million is for domestic radicalization research, \$1 million for research on school safety, \$1 million for a study on law enforcement responses to sex trafficking of minors, and \$2 million for a national center on forensics.

¹¹⁷ Of the total, \$6 million is for research to better understanding of the domestic radicalization phenomenon, \$1 million to study the root causes of school violence, \$1.5 for a national study to identify improvements for law enforcement officials who respond to and investigate child pornography crimes, \$4 million for the research, design, and testing of a scalable national model to reduce incarceration rates for minor probation and parole violations, and not less than \$2 million for research, testing, and evaluation of the use of counter-unmanned aircraft systems in support of law enforcement operations. Also, the explanatory statement noted that “In a December 2018 report, the OIG examined DCRA compliance and found that BJS had abandoned three different proposals for data collection, thereby delaying the process until fiscal year 2021. BJS is requested to publish the collections for fiscal years 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020 by September 30, 2021. If that deadline cannot be met, BJS must notify the Committees as to the reason for the delay.”

¹¹⁸ Of the total, \$10 million is for research to better understand the domestic radicalization and advance evidence-based intervention and prevention strategies and \$1 million to study the root causes of school violence.

¹¹⁹ Of the total, \$12 million is for research targeted toward developing a better understanding of, and advancing evidence-based strategies for, prevention of domestic radicalization; \$1 million is for research to study the root causes of school violence; and \$500,000 is for a feasibility study for an independent clearinghouse for online extremist content.

¹²⁰ Of the total, \$10 million is for research targeted toward developing a better understanding of the domestic radicalization phenomenon, and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention; \$1 million is for research to study the root causes of school violence; \$1.5 million for a feasibility study to create a system to monitor abuse in youth-serving organizations; \$4 million to research, design and testing of a scalable national model to reduce incarceration rates for minor probation and parole violations, and \$8 million for evaluations and programs and activities of the First Step Act of 2018.

¹²¹ Of the total, \$5 million is for a nationwide incident-based crime statistics program.

¹²² Of the total, \$3 million is for data collection on law enforcement suicide.