



Justice Assistance Table

Department of Justice Grant Program Appropriations ■ FY18–FY21 House Appropriations Committee

STATE AND LOCAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE (BJA)	FY2018 ¹ PL 115-141 (in millions)	FY2019 ² PL 116-6 (in millions)	FY2020 FINAL (in millions)	FY2021 BUDGET ³ (in millions)	FY2021 HOUSE CMTE (in millions)
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)	\$415.5 ⁴	\$423.5	\$547	\$411.7	\$525 ⁵
(Byrne JAG formula, after carve-outs)	\$339.6	\$329.6 ⁶	\$348.8	\$276.2 ⁷	\$333.9 ⁸
VALOR initiative ⁹	(\$10)	(\$12)	(\$12)	(\$15)	(\$12.5)
Smart Policing	(\$5)	(\$7.5)	(\$7.5)	(\$7.5)	(\$7.5)
Smart Prosecution	(\$2.5)	(\$8)	(\$8)	(\$5)	(\$8.5)
Kevin & Avonte's Law/Missing Alzheimer's Alert	\$0	(\$2)	(\$2)	(\$2)	(\$3)
Security at presidential nominating conventions	N/A	N/A	(\$100)	N/A	N/A
Security during presidential transition	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$0	N/A
Training center on police response to the mentally ill	(\$2.5)	(\$2.5)	(\$2.5)	(\$2.5)	(\$3)
National Missing and Unidentified Persons System	(\$2.4)	(\$2.4)	(\$2.4)	(\$5)	(\$2.4)
John R. Justice grant program ¹⁰	(\$2)	(\$2)	(\$2)	\$0	(\$3)
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution	(\$15.5)	(\$15.5)	(\$15.5)	(\$15.5)	(\$15.5)
Capital Litigation and Wrongful Conviction	\$3	(\$5)	(\$5.5)	(\$3)	(\$6.5)
Project Safe Neighborhood	(\$20)	(\$20)	(\$20)	(\$40)	(\$20)
Emergency law enforcement assistance	(\$16)	(\$2)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Regional law enforcement technology initiative	N/A	(\$3)	(\$3)	\$0	(\$3)
Contraband cell phone managed access	N/A	(\$2)	(\$2)	\$0	(\$3)
Drug Field Testing and Training Initiative	N/A	N/A	(\$2) ¹¹	\$0	(\$2)
Collaborative Mental Health and Anti-Recidivism	N/A	N/A	(\$1) ¹²	\$0	(\$1.5)
Center for Restorative Justice	N/A	\$2 ¹³	(\$3) ¹⁴	\$0	(\$3.5)
Research on Domestic Radicalization	N/A	N/A	N/A	(\$4)	\$0 ¹⁵
Rural Violent Crime Initiative	N/A	N/A	N/A	(\$11)	\$0
Family visitation centers in correctional facilities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(\$2) ¹⁶
Local task forces on public safety innovation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(\$5) ¹⁷
Use of Force data reporting technical assistance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(\$15) ¹⁸
Stops and searches data collection	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(\$5) ¹⁹
Law enforcement reform compliance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(\$7.2) ²⁰
Racial profiling training for law enforcement	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(\$50) ²¹
Byrne Innovation program	\$18	\$17	\$17	\$0	\$20
State Criminal Alien Assist. Program (SCAAP)	\$240 ²²	\$244	\$244	\$0	\$252
Comp. Addiction and Recovery (COAP)	\$145 ²³	\$157	\$180 ²⁴	\$160	\$188
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT)	\$30	\$30	\$31 ²⁵	\$30	\$35
Mentally Ill Offender Act Program (MIOTCRA)	\$30	\$31	\$33	\$33	\$43
Drug Courts	\$75	\$77	\$80	\$77	\$85
Veterans Treatment Courts	\$20	\$22	\$23	\$22	\$30
Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI)	\$25	\$27	\$28	\$0	\$30
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP)	\$30	\$30	\$31	\$30	\$31
Victims of Trafficking	\$77 ²⁶	\$85	\$85	\$120	\$95
Indian Country Grants	\$35	\$38	\$38 ²⁷	□ ²⁸	\$40
Second Chance Act	\$58 ²⁹	\$60 ³⁰	\$62 ³¹	\$77 ³²	\$77 ³³
DNA Analysis Backlog Reduction/Crime Labs	\$130 ³⁴	\$130 ³⁵	\$132 ³⁶	\$105 ³⁷	\$142 ³⁸
Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences³⁹	\$30 ⁴⁰	\$30	\$30	\$10	\$31



National Criminal History Improv. Program⁴¹	\$75	\$75	\$78	\$85	\$88
<i>National Criminal Background Check System⁴²</i>	(\$25) ⁴³	(\$25)	(\$25)	(\$25)	(\$25)
Sexual Assault Kit Backlog (SAKI)	\$48	\$48	\$48	\$48	\$49
Adam Walsh Implementation grants	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$21
STOP School Violence Act	\$75 ⁴⁴	\$101 ⁴⁵	\$125 ⁴⁶	\$150	\$140 ⁴⁷
National Sex Offender Public Website	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1
Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA)	\$12	\$12	\$12	\$9	\$13
Economic, High-Tech, Cyber Crime	\$14 ⁴⁸	\$14 ⁴⁹	\$14 ⁵⁰	\$11 ⁵¹	\$15 ⁵²
Body Worn Cameras	\$23	\$23	\$23	\$0	\$28
Emmett Till Unsolved Crimes	N/A	N/A	\$2	\$0	\$2 ⁵³
Law Enforcement Accountability	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$400 ⁵⁴
Legal Representation for Asylum Seekers	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$15 ⁵⁵
Hate crimes education and investigation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$8 ⁵⁶
State and Local Law Enforcement - TOTAL	\$1,678	\$1,723	\$1,892	\$1,511	\$2,402
COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES (COPS)	FY2018 PL 115-141 (in millions)	FY2019 PL 116-6 (in millions)	FY2020 FINAL (in millions)	FY2021 BUDGET (in millions)	FY2021 HOUSE CMTE (in millions)
Hiring Initiatives	\$226 ⁵⁷	\$229	\$235	\$99 ⁵⁸	\$231
(COPS Hiring formula, after carve-outs)	\$150⁵⁹	\$153	\$156	\$56	\$145⁶⁰
<i>Regional Information Sharing System (RISS)</i>	(\$36)	(\$37)	(\$38)	(\$10)	(\$40)
<i>Police Act</i>	\$10	\$10	\$10	(\$13)	\$11
<i>Community Policing Development/TTA</i>	(\$10)	(\$7)	(\$6.5)	(\$7)	(\$7)
<i>Tribal law enforcement</i>	(\$30)	(\$27)	(\$27)	(\$8)	(\$27)
<i>Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness</i>	N/A	(\$2)	(\$5)	(\$2)	(\$5)
<i>Tribal access</i>	N/A	(\$3)	(\$3)	(\$3)	(\$3)
<i>Civilian review boards</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(\$4) ⁶¹
Stop School Violence	N/A	N/A	\$50 ⁶²	◆ ⁶³	◆ ⁶⁴
Bullet-Proof Vests⁶⁵	\$23	\$25	\$28	(\$25) ⁶⁶	\$29
Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces	\$8 ⁶⁷	\$8	\$13	\$0	\$13
Anti-Heroin Task Forces	\$32 ⁶⁸	\$32 ⁶⁹	\$35	\$0	\$35
Keep Young Athletes Safe Act	N/A	\$3 ⁷⁰	\$3 ⁷¹	\$3	\$3
COPS - TOTAL	\$276	\$304	\$343	\$102	\$343
JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS (OJDP)	FY2018 PL 115-141 (in millions)	FY2019 PL 116-6 (in millions)	FY2020 FINAL (in millions)	FY2021 BUDGET (in millions)	FY2021 HOUSE CMTE (in millions)
Title II State Formula Grants	\$60	\$60	\$63	\$58	\$65
Title V Delinquency Prevention	\$28	\$25	\$42	\$17	\$44
<i>Community-Based Violence Prevention</i>	(\$8)	(\$8) ⁷²	(\$8) ⁷³	\$0	(\$9) ⁷⁴
<i>Tribal Youth Program</i>	(\$5)	(\$5)	(\$5)	\$0	(\$5)
<i>Gang and Youth Violence Education</i>	(\$4)	\$0	\$0	(\$6)	\$0
<i>Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal</i>	(\$1)	(\$1)	(\$1)	(\$1)	(\$1)
<i>Girls in the Juvenile Justice System</i>	(\$2)	(\$2)	(\$2)	(\$2)	(\$2)
<i>Opioid-Affected Youth Initiative</i>	\$8	(\$9)	(\$10)	(\$9)	(\$10)
<i>Preventing Trafficking in Girls</i>	N/A	N/A	(\$2)	\$0	(\$3)
<i>Children Exposed to Violence grants</i>	\$0	(\$8)	(\$8)	\$0	(\$8)
Youth Mentoring Grants	\$94	\$95	\$97	\$43	\$100
Victims of Child Abuse Programs	\$21	\$23	\$27	\$20	\$29
Missing and Exploited Children's programs	\$76	\$82	\$88	\$85	\$95
Child Abuse Training for Judicial Personnel	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$2	\$5
Juvenile Justice Indigent Defense	\$2	(\$2) ⁷⁵	(\$2) ⁷⁶	\$3 ⁷⁷	(\$3) ⁷⁸



Juvenile Justice Programs - TOTAL	\$283	\$287	\$320	\$228	\$337
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT PROGRAMS (OVW)	FY2018 PL 115-141 <i>(in millions)</i>	FY2019 PL 116-6 <i>(in millions)</i>	FY2020 FINAL <i>(in millions)</i>	FY2021 BUDGET <i>(in millions)</i>	FY2021 HOUSE CMTE <i>(in millions)</i>
STOP Grants	\$215	\$215	\$215	\$215	\$223
National Institute of Justice	\$4	\$3	\$3	\$4	\$4
Transitional Housing Assistance	\$35	\$36	\$37	\$36	\$39
Encouraging Arrest Policies ⁷⁹	\$53	\$53	\$53	\$53	\$53
Rural DV and Child Abuse Enforcement	\$40	\$42	\$44	\$45	\$45
Campus Violence	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20 ⁸⁰	\$21
Legal Assistance for Victims	\$45	\$45	\$46	\$45	\$48
Sexual Assault Victims Assistance	\$35	\$38	\$38	\$35	\$43
Elder Abuse program	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$6	\$6
Supporting Families in the Justice System ⁸¹	\$16	\$16	\$17	\$16	\$18
Violence Against Women with Disabilities	\$6	\$6	\$6	\$6	\$6
Consolidated Youth-Oriented Programming	\$11	\$11	\$12	\$11	\$12
Research on Violence Against Indian Women ⁸²	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$0	\$1
Research Clearinghouse on Indian Women	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1
Natl Resource Center on Workplace Responses	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1
Tribal domestic violence	\$4	\$4	\$4	\$4	\$4
Rape Survivor Child Custody	\$2	\$2	\$2	\$1	\$2
Violence Against Women Programs - TOTAL	\$492⁸³	\$498⁸⁴	\$503⁸⁵	\$499⁸⁶	\$525⁸⁷
OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME (OVC)	FY2018 PL 115-141 <i>(in millions)</i>	FY2019 PL 116-6 <i>(in millions)</i>	FY2020 FINAL <i>(in millions)</i>	FY2021 BUDGET <i>(in millions)</i>	FY2021 HOUSE CMTE <i>(in millions)</i>
Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund	TBD	TBD	TBD	\$6 ⁸⁸	TBD
Crime Victims Fund ⁸⁹	\$3,801 ⁹⁰	\$2,678 ⁹¹	\$2,064 ⁹²	\$1,665 ⁹³	\$2,072 ⁹⁴
OTHER DOJ PROGRAMS (OJP)	FY2018 PL 115-141 <i>(in millions)</i>	FY2019 PL 116-6 <i>(in millions)</i>	FY2020 FINAL <i>(in millions)</i>	FY2021 BUDGET <i>(in millions)</i>	FY2021 HOUSE CMTE <i>(in millions)</i>
National Institute of Justice (NIJ)	\$42 ⁹⁵	\$37 ⁹⁶	\$36 ⁹⁷	\$44 ⁹⁸	\$44 ⁹⁹
Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) ¹⁰⁰	\$48	\$43	\$43	\$43	\$45
Justice Assistance - TOTAL	\$90	\$80	\$79	\$87	\$89

¹ The final FY18 bill is an omnibus, a combination of all 12 appropriations bill. It was signed on March 23 after four continuing resolutions and one one-day shutdown. The final omnibus also included the Fix NICS Act (Title VI of Division S) and the Stop School Violence Act (Title V of Division S).

² 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.

³ The FY21 budget request says “the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General may condition a grant or cooperative agreement on the State or local jurisdiction complying with requests for information about a person’s immigration status and for honoring detainer requests. Applicants for grants must include a certification of compliance with the immigration-related conditions.

⁴ The final bill adopts Senate language directing the Department to ensure that all applicants for Byrne-JAG, COPS Hiring, and SCAAP funds “are in compliance with all applicable Federal laws.” This refers to Section 1373 sanctuary city compliance.

⁵ In addition to the carve-outs listed below, there is also \$3 million for juvenile indigent defense and \$9 million for community-based violence prevention at OJJDP for a total of \$191.1 million in carve-outs.

⁶ 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.

⁷ In addition to the carve-outs listed below, the Bullet Proof Vests program is carved-out from Byrne JAG for \$25 million.

⁸ The House bill would attach numerous restrictions and conditions onto the Byrne JAG and other DOJ grants, as follows. First, it would require state and local grantees to spend a certain portion of their Byrne JAG award to advance particular policies, linking each policy to sections in the House-passed

George Floyd Justice in Policing Act: 1) Not less than 10 percent to develop and implement best practices for eliminating racial profiling, including training, technology for collection and analysis of data, and establishment of an administrative complaint procedure or independent auditor program; 2) Not less than 5 percent to assist law enforcement agencies to gain or maintain accreditation from certified law enforcement accreditation organizations; 3) 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; and, 4) Not less than 5 percent to develop policies and procedures in compliance with the body-worn camera requirements in the Justice in Policing Act, H.R. 7120. Second, the House bill would prohibit any Byrne JAG or COPS Hiring funds to a state or locality unless the AG certifies that the jurisdiction: 1) 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; 2) requires each law enforcement officer in the state or unit of local government to complete training programs on racial profiling, implicit bias, de-escalation, procedural justice, use of force and a duty to intervene in cases where another law enforcement officer is using excessive force against a civilian; 3) has in effect a law that prohibits law enforcement officers in the state or other jurisdiction from using a chokehold or carotid hold; 4) has in effect a law that prohibits law enforcement officers in the state or other jurisdiction from using less lethal force, consistent with section 364 of H.R. 7120; 5) has in effect a law that prohibits law enforcement officers in the state or other jurisdiction from using deadly force, consistent with section 364 of H.R. 7120; 6) has in effect a law that prohibits the issuance of a “no-knock warrant” in a drug case, consistent with section 362 of H.R. 7120; 7) has provided the AG a law enforcement practice report that includes demographic information on officers and employees of the law enforcement agency and members of the public on a variety of measures; and, 8) will not make such funds available to a law enforcement agency that 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. Third, no Byrne JAG or COPS funds could be awarded to a state or unit of local government unless the AG certifies that it has 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 who is under arrest, in detention, or otherwise in custody. Fourth, no DOJ grant funds would be available to any state, local or federally recognized tribal 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. Finally, the House bill specifies that the FY21 Byrne JAG awards shall not be subject to the DOJ sanctuary cities-related grant conditions imposed by DOJ in FY18.

⁹ The VALOR program is the Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officer Resilience and Survivability Initiative.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ 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.

¹² 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.

¹³ This new center is funded through the National Institute of Justice.

¹⁴ Last year, this center was funded through the National Institute of Justice.

¹⁵ In the House bill, this is funded through the National Institute of Justice.

¹⁶ This is funding for grants for construction, renovation, or upgrades of child-friendly family visitation spaces in correctional facilities.

¹⁷ This funding in the House bill is for development of best practices for and the creation of local task forces on public safety innovation consistent with section 366 of the Justice in Policing Act (H.R. 7120).

¹⁸ This is for technical assistance grants to law enforcement agencies on use of force reporting, consistent with the requirements as described in section 224 of the Justice in Policing Act (H.R. 7120). That bill would require states to report quarterly.

¹⁹ This funding is for developing and implementing data collection programs on hit rates for stops and searches by law enforcement agencies, consistent with subsections (a) and (b) of section 333 of the Justice in Policing Act.

²⁰ This funding is 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.

²¹ This funding is for 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.

²² The final bill “adopts Senate language directing the Department to ensure that all applicants for Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants (Byrne-JAG), Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) grants, and SCAAP funds are in compliance with all applicable Federal laws.” This refers to Section 1373 sanctuary city compliance.

²³ The conference report notes that with the increase in funds, “it is expected that the Bureau of Justice Assistance will not only be able to make additional site-based program awards under the existing COAP structure, but will be able to expand COAP offerings to include prevention and education programs for youth, community engagement by law enforcement, response teams to assist children dealing with the aftermath of opioid addiction, and family court programming relating to treatment for opioids. Also, the Senate report language on the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) model is adopted.”

²⁴ 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.

²⁵ 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.”



²⁶ The Explanatory Statement accompanying the final omnibus appropriations bill notes that of the total, \$22 million is for the Enhanced Collaborative Model to Combat Human Trafficking Task Force Program, \$10 million for the Minor Victims of Trafficking Grant program, of which \$8 million is for victim services grants for sex-trafficked minors as authorized by PL 113-4, with the remaining \$2 million for victim services grants for labor-trafficked minors. The Committees encourage DOJ to work in close coordination with the HHS to facilitate collaboration and reduce duplication of efforts.

²⁷ 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.

²⁸ The FY21 budget request seeks to authorize up to 7 percent of the justice assistance grants for assistance to Indian tribes.

²⁹ Of the \$85 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 \$57.5 million for the Second Chance Act grants.

³⁰ 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 Mode, leaving \$60 million for the Second Chance Act grants.

³¹ Of the total, \$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.

³² Of the total, \$6 million is for Smart Probation, and \$5 million is for Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration projects, leaving \$77 million for the Second Chance Act grants.

³³ Of the \$100 million provided in the House bill, \$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, and up to \$7.5 million is for performance-based awards for Pay for Success projects, of which \$5 million is for the Pay for Success Permanent Supportive Housing Model, leaving \$77 million for the Second Chance Act grants.

³⁴ 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.

³⁵ 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.

³⁶ 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.

³⁷ In the FY21 budget, \$97 million is for the Debbie Smith Act grants, \$4 million for the Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Program, and \$4 million for the Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program.

³⁸ In the House bill, \$108 million is for the Debbie Smith Act grants, \$9 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.

³⁹ This program is administered by OJP.

⁴⁰ The alarming proliferation of heroin and synthetic drugs like fentanyl have had a crushing effect on State crime labs, resulting in a significant increase in the backlog. Synthetics in particular take much longer to analyze than traditional drugs and chemicals. Medical examiners and pathologists have also been overwhelmed with the volume of autopsies as a result of heroin and synthetic drug-related overdose deaths. The recommendation provides an additional \$17 million for the Coverdell program to specifically target the challenges the opioid epidemic has brought to the forensics community

⁴¹ This program is administered by OJP.

⁴² This is the NICS Act Record Improvement Program.

⁴³ The conference report notes: "While the agreement includes a \$2 million increase for the NICS Initiative grant program, the Committees remain deeply concerned over problematic applications from States for the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) and NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP) grants, which result in fewer grants being awarded than were funded by appropriations. Over the past several fiscal years, far too many proposals from States have been out-of-scope, of poor quality, or requested excessive funding to replace an entire criminal justice records system, leading DOJ to exclude them. OJP is directed to consult with State and tribal governments to provide training and technical assistance in completing a successful application for both of these grant programs, including expressly outlining what is in scope for project needs, information technology, and cost.

⁴⁴ This program was first funded in FY14 primarily to research the root causes of school violence, develop technologies and strategies for increasing school safety and to funds grants to test innovative approaches to enhancing school safety. In the final FY18 bill, Congress reauthorized and expanded the Secure Our Schools program to provide grants to states for violence prevention training for teachers and students, development of an anonymous reporting systems for threats of school violence, development of crisis school threat assessment and intervention teams, security assessments, and coordination with local law enforcement. The \$75 million provided in the bill is for these grants.

⁴⁵ Of the total, \$75 million is from OJP, \$25 million is from the COPS Office, and \$1 million is from NIJ.

⁴⁶ Of the total, \$75 million is for BJA's school violence prevention program and \$25 million is for the COPS Office competitive grant programs.

⁴⁷ The House bill would provide \$87 million from BJA and \$53 million from the COPS Office for a total of \$140 million.

⁴⁸ Of the total, \$2.5 million is for an intellectual property enforcement initiative, \$1 million is for a cybercrime prosecutor pilot program, and \$1 million is for a digital investigation education program.

⁴⁹ Of the total, \$2.5 million is for an intellectual property enforcement initiative and \$2 million is for a digital investigation education program.

⁵⁰ Of the amount provided, \$2.5 million is for an intellectual property enforcement initiative and \$2 million is for a digital investigation education program.

⁵¹ Of the amount provided, \$2.5 million would be for an intellectual property enforcement initiative.



⁵² Of the amount provided, \$2.5 million is to help state and local law enforcement to address intellectual property theft and \$2 million is for training students in computer forensics and digital investigation.

⁵³ The House bill provides a total of \$13.5 million for cold case investigations across the various components of the Department.

⁵⁴ This funding in the House bill would be for a new Law Enforcement Accountability Grant program. Of the \$400 million provided, \$350 million would be for grants to hold law enforcement accountable in the courts (\$100 million for grants to assist states in conducting pattern and practice investigations at the state level, consistent with section 103(b) of H.R. 7120, and \$250 million for grants to states and tribal governments to assist in implementing statutes providing for independent investigation of law enforcement officers, consistent with section 104 of H.R. 7120) and \$50 million is for Law Enforcement Trust and Integrity Grant programs (\$25 million for grants to allow community-based organizations to study management and operations standards for law enforcement agencies, consistent with subsections (b) and (c) of section 114, and \$25 million for grants to develop pilot programs and implement effective standards and programs, consistent with subsections (c) and (d) of section 114 of H.R. 7120). In H.R. 7120, the pattern and practice and investigative grants would be for state attorneys general.

⁵⁵ This funding would be for a competitive grant pilot program for qualified nonprofit organizations to provide legal representation to immigrants arriving at the southwest border seeking asylum and other forms of legal protection in the United States.

⁵⁶ The funding is for grants to state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies to conduct educational outreach and training on hate crimes and to investigate and prosecute hate crimes, as authorized by section 4704 of the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act.

⁵⁷ The final bill “adopts Senate language directing the Department to ensure that all applicants for Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants (Byrne-JAG), Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) grants, and SCAAP funds are in compliance with all applicable Federal laws.” This refers to Section 1373 sanctuary city compliance.

⁵⁸ In the FY21 budget request, the COPS Office and grant programs would be moved to the Office of Justice Programs.

⁵⁹ The Explanatory Statements notes that with the recent passage of the Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act (PL 115-113), grant funding to establish peer mentoring mental health and wellness pilot programs within state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies is now a covered purpose area within the COPS Office.

⁶⁰ The House bill specifies that no DOJ grant funds would be available to any state, local or federally recognized tribal 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. Also, no Byrne JAG or COPS funds could be awarded to a state or unit of local government unless the AG certifies that it has 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 who is under arrest, in detention, or otherwise in custody.

⁶¹ In the House bill, this would be for a grant program to develop best practices for, and to create, civilian review boards, consistent with section 104(b) of H.R. 7120. That bill would support establishment of civilian review boards with investigatory, policymaking, and hearing authorities, including subpoena authority.

⁶² 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.

⁶³ In the FY21 budget request, the entire initiative is funded out of OJP.

⁶⁴ The House bill would provide \$87 million from BJA and \$53 million from the COPS Office for a total of \$140 million.

⁶⁵ These grants are administered by OJP.

⁶⁶ In the FY21 budget request, this is a carve-out from the Byrne JAG program.

⁶⁷ The bill specifies that the funds shall be utilized for investigative purposes to locate or investigate illicit activities, including precursor diversion, laboratories, or methamphetamine traffickers.

⁶⁸ 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.

⁶⁹ 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.

⁷⁰ In FY19, this program is administered by BJA.

⁷¹ In FY20, this program is administered by BJA.

⁷² In FY19, this is a carve-out from the Byrne JAG program.

⁷³ In the final bill, this is a carve-out from the Byrne JAG program.

⁷⁴ In the House bill, this would be a carve-out from the Byrne JAG program.

⁷⁵ In FY19, this is a carve-out from the Byrne JAG program.

⁷⁶ In the final bill, this is a carve-out from the Byrne JAG program.

⁷⁷ Of the total, \$1.25 million would be for programs related to juvenile justice prosecution and \$1.25 million would be for programs related to juvenile justice defense.

⁷⁸ In the House bill, this would be a carve-out from the Byrne JAG program.

⁷⁹ Of the amount provided, \$4 million is for a homicide reduction initiative.

⁸⁰ Of the amount proposed, \$8 million is for a demonstration initiative to improve campus responses to sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking.

⁸¹ This funding includes the Safe Haven for Children Project and the Court Training and Improvements Program.

⁸² This program is administered by OJP.

⁸³ The total \$492 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.

⁸⁴ 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.

⁸⁵ In the final bill, \$435 million is transferred from the Crime Victims Fund.

⁸⁶ In the FY21 budget request, the entire \$498.5 million would be transferred from the Crime Victims Fund. Of the total, \$25 million would be provided for management and administration.



⁸⁷ Of the total, \$435 million is transferred from the Crime Victims Fund.

⁸⁸ The FY21 budget proposes a total of \$6 million, including \$5 million in funding transferred from the Department of Health and Human Services and \$1 million in collections from the Federal court system to support grants under this program.

⁸⁹ 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.

⁹⁰ The final FY18 omnibus bill set the cap on the Crime Victims Fund at \$4.436 billion, of which \$492 million is to be used for VAWA, \$10 million for Office of Inspector General activities related to VOCA spending, and 3 percent (or \$133 million) as a new tribal set-aside, for a total remaining for VOCA-related purposes of \$3.801 billion, which compares to the FY17 after carve-out amount of \$2.237 billion, or an increase of \$1.564 billion.

⁹¹ 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.

⁹² 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.

⁹³ The FY21 budget request sets the cap on the Crime Victims Fund at \$2.3 billion, of which \$498.5 million is transferred for Office on Violence Against Women programs, \$10 million for Office of Inspector General activities related to VOCA spending, \$12 million for developing innovative crime victims' services initiatives, and \$115 million for grants to Indian tribes to improve services for victims of crime, for a total remaining for VOCA-related purposes of \$1,664.5 billion. The FY21 budget proposes to reform the Crime Victims Fund by establishing a \$2.3 billion mandatory annual appropriation for CVF, with a mechanism to automatically reduce that appropriation in later years if the balance of the Fund falls below \$5 billion.

⁹⁴ The House 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 \$132.5 million for grants to Indian tribes to improve services for victims of crime, for a total remaining for VOCA-related purposes of \$2,072 billion.

⁹⁵ Of the total, \$4 million is to be used for anti-domestic radicalization research and training "targeted toward developing a better understanding of the domestic radicalization phenomenon and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention."

⁹⁶ 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.

⁹⁷ 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.

⁹⁸ Of the total, \$3 million is for research and activities to better understand and counter human trafficking, and \$1 million is for research and activities to better understand and counter mass and other targeted violence.

⁹⁹ Of the total, \$6 million is to be used for anti-domestic radicalization research and training, \$1.5 million is for research to study the root causes of school violence; \$1.5 million for a national study on law enforcement responses to sex trafficking of minors; and \$3 million for a national center on forensics.

¹⁰⁰ Of the total, \$5 million is for a nationwide incident-based crime statistics program.