Justice Assistance Table

Department of Justice Grant Program Appropriations ■ FY19–FY22

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)*	FY2022 FINAL[3,4,5,6,7,8] *(in millions)*
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)	$423.5	$547	$484	$513.5	$674.5
(Byrne JAG formula, after carve-outs)	*$329.6*[9]	*$348.8*	*$360.1*[10]	*$355.5*	*$381.9*[11,12]
VALOR Initiative[13]	*($12)*	*($12)*	*($13)*	*($13)*	*($13)*
Evidence-Based Policing	*($7.5)*	*($7.5)*	*($8)*[14]	*($10)*	*$0*
Prosecutorial Decision-Making	*($8)*	*($8)*	*($8)*	*($10)*	*$0*
Kevin & Avonte's Law/Missing Alzheimer's Alert	*($2)*	*($2)*	*($3)*	*($3)*	*($3)*
Security at Presidential Nominating Conventions	*N/A*	*($100)*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*$0*
Security During Presidential Transition	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*$0*
Training on LE Response to the Mentally Ill/Disabilities	*($2.5)*	*($2.5)*	*($7.5)*[15]	*($10)*	*($10)*[16]
National Missing and Unidentified Persons System	*($2.4)*	*($2.4)*	*($2.4)*	*($5)*	*($2.4)*
John R. Justice Loan Forgiveness[17]	*($2)*	*($2)*	*($2)*	*($2)*	*($4)*
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution	*($15.5)*	*($15.5)*	*($15.5)*	*($15.5)*	*($15.5)*
Capital Litigation and Wrongful Conviction	*($5)*	*($5.5)*	*($7)*	*($12)*	*($12)*
Project Safe Neighborhoods	*($20)*	*($20)*	*($20)*	*($20)*	*($20)*
Community-Based Violence Prevention	*($8)*[18]	*($8)*[19]	*($14)*[20]	*($14)*	*$0*
Emergency Law Enforcement Assistance	*($2)*	*$0*	*$0*	$10	*$0*
Regional Law Enforcement Technology Initiative	*($3)*	*($3)*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*
Contraband Cell Phone Managed Access	*($2)*	*($2)*	*($2)*[21]	*($2)*	*$0*
Drug Field Testing and Training Initiative	*N/A*	*($2)*[22]	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*
Collaborative Mental Health and Anti-Recidivism	*N/A*	*($1)*[23]	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*
National Center for Restorative Justice	*$2*[24]	*($3)*[25]	*($3)*	*($3)*	*($3)*
Rural Violent Crime Initiative	*N/A*	*N/A*	*($7)*[26]	*($7)*	*($8)*
Family Visitation Centers in Correctional Facilities	*N/A*	*N/A*	*($2)*	*($2)*	*$0*
National Center(s) on Forensics	*N/A*	*N/A*	*($4)*	*($4)*	*$0*
Ashanti Alert Network	*N/A*	*N/A*	*($1)*[27]	*($1)*	*($1)*
Family-Based Alternative Sentencing	*N/A*	*N/A*	*($4)*[28]	*($3.5)*	*(3.5)*
Child Advocacy Training	*N/A*	*N/A*	*($1)*	*($1)*	*($2)*
Officer Training on Profiling, De-escalation, etc.	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*($20)*	*$0*
Best Practices on Public Safety Innovation	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*$0*
Data Collection on Stops and Searches	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*$0*
Technical Assistance on Use of Force Data Reporting	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*$0*
Compliance with Law Enforcement Reform Efforts	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*$0*
Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*($5)*
Forensic Ballistics Programs in Higher Education	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*($1.5)*
Drug Data Research Center to Combat Opioids	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*($4)*[29]
Byrne Discr. Community Project Grants (earmarks)	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*($184.7)*[30]
Byrne Innovation program	$17	$17	$22	$25	TBD
State Criminal Alien Assist. Program (SCAAP)	$244	$244	$244	$0	$234
Comp. Addiction and Recovery (COSSAP)	$157	$180[31]	$185[32]	$190	$185
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT)	$30	$31[33]	$34[34]	$35	$40
Mentally Ill Offender Act Program (MIOTCRA)	$31	$33	$35	$40	$40
Drug Courts	$77	$80	$83	$95	$88
Veterans Treatment Courts	$22	$23	$25	$25	$29
Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI)	$27	$28	$33	$35	$35
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP)	$30	$31	$32	$33	$33
Victims of Trafficking	$85	$85	$85	$90	$88

Indian Country Grants	$38	$38[35]	$46[36]	$50	$50[37]
Second Chance Act	$60[38]	$62[39]	$77[40]	$100[41]	$80[42]
DNA Analysis Backlog Reduction/Crime Labs	$130[43]	$132[44]	$141[45]	$147[46]	$151[47]
Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences	$30	$30	$33[48]	$35	$33
National Criminal History Improv. Program	$75	$78	$85	$89	$95
National Criminal Background Check System[49]	*($25)*	*($25)*	*($25)*	*($25)*	*($25)*
Sexual Assault Kit Backlog (SAKI)	$48	$48	$48	$100	$50
Adam Walsh Implementation grants	$20	$20	$20	$20	$20
National Sex Offender Public Website	$1	$1	$1	$1	$1
STOP School Violence Act	$101[50]	$125[51]	$79	$82	$82
Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA)	$12	$12	$13	$14	$14
Economic, High-Tech, Cyber Crime	$14[52]	$14[53]	$12[54]	$13[55]	$12[56]
Body Worn Cameras	$23	$23	$35	$35	$35[57]
Bullet-Proof Vests	$25	$28	$30	$30	$30
Emmett Till Unsolved Crimes	N/A	$2	$2	$3	$3
Keep Young Athletes Safe Act	$3[58]	$3[59]	$3	$3	$3
Community Violence Intervention Initiative	N/A	N/A	N/A	$90	$50[60]
Incentivization for red flag/gun licensing laws	N/A	N/A	N/A	$40	$0
Gun Buyback and Relinquishment Pilot	N/A	N/A	N/A	$10	$0
Public Defender Improvement Program	N/A	N/A	N/A	$25	$0
Regional Sexual Assault Investigative Training	N/A	N/A	N/A	$20	$0
Legal Representation to Asylum Seekers	N/A	N/A	N/A	$15	$0
Study of Lethality Assessment programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	$2	$0
Hate crimes education and investigation	N/A	N/A	$5	$9	$13
Crisis stabilization and community reentry	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$0
Pilot Program to Reduce Pretrial Incarceration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$0
Police Misconduct Database	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$0
Community-Based Approaches	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$5[61]
State Pattern and Practice Investigations	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$0
Independent Investigations	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$0
Study Management and Ops of LE Agencies	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$0
Effective Programs and Practices	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$0
Jabara-Heyer NO HATE Act	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$5[62]
State and Local Law Enforcement - TOTAL	**$1,723**	**$1,892**	**$1,914**	**$2,049**	**$2,213**
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 FINAL** *(in millions)*
Hiring Initiatives	$229	$235	$237	$537	$246
(COPS Hiring formula, after carve-outs)	*$153*	*$156*	*$157*	*$388*	*$157*
Regional Information Sharing System (RISS)	*($37)*	*($38)*	*($40)*	*($40)*	*($42)*
Community Policing Development/TTA[63]	*($7)*	*($6.5)*	$35[64]	*($35)*	$40[65]
Tribal law enforcement	*($27)*	*($27)*	*($30)*	*($40)*	*($32)*
Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness	*($2)*	*($5)*	*($8)*	*($8)*	*($8)*
Tribal access	*($3)*	*($3)*	*($3)*	*($6)*	*($3)*
Collaborative reform model of technical assistance	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*($20)*	*($5)*
Develop and implement civilian review boards	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	$0
Police Act	$10	$10	$11	$11	$11
Stop School Violence	N/A	$50[66]	$53[67]	$53	$53
Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces	$8	$13	$15	$15	$11
Anti-Opioid Task Forces	$32[68]	$35	$35	$35	$35
COPS Tech/Equip Com. Projects (earmarks)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$112[69]
COPS - TOTAL	**$304**	**$343**	**$386**	**$651**	**$512**

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 FINAL *(in millions)*
State Formula Grants	$60	$63	$67[70]	$250	$70
Title V Delinquency Prevention	$25	$42	$49	$100	$50
Tribal Youth Program	*($5)*	*($5)*	*($10)*	*($30)*	*($14)*
Gang and Youth Violence Education	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*
Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal	*($1)*	*($1)*	*($1)*	*($1)*	*($1)*
Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	*($2)*	*($2)*	*($3)*	*($15)*	*($5)*
Opioid-Affected Youth Initiative	*($9)*	*($10)*	*($10)*	*($16)*	*($12)*
Preventing Trafficking in Girls	*N/A*	*($2)*	*($2)*	*($10)*	*($4)*
Children Exposed to Violence grants	*($8)*	*($8)*	*($8)*	*($18)*	*($8)*
Protect Vulnerable and At-Risk Youth	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*($5)*[71]
Youth Mentoring Grants	$95	$97	$100	$120	$120
Victims of Child Abuse Programs	$23	$27	$30[72]	$50	$33
Missing and Exploited Children's programs	$82	$88	$94[73]	$120	$99
Child Abuse Training for Judicial Personnel	$3	$4	$4	$6	$4
Juvenile Justice Indigent Defense	($2)[74]	($2)[75]	$3	$40	$3
Alternatives to Youth Incarceration	N/A	N/A	N/A	$100	$0[76]
Community Violence Intervention Initiative	N/A	N/A	N/A	$10	$0
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$0
Juvenile Justice Programs - TOTAL	**$287**	**$320**	**$346**	**$796**	**$360**
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 FINAL** *(in millions)*
STOP Grants	$215	$215	$215	$400	$217
National Institute of Justice	$3	$3	$3	$4	$3
Transitional Housing Assistance	$36	$37	$40	$80	$43
Encouraging Arrest Policies[77]	$53	$53	$53	$80	$55
Rural DV and Child Abuse Enforcement	$42	$44	$45	$48	$48
Campus Violence	$20	$20	$20	$40[78]	$22[79]
Legal Assistance for Victims	$45	$46	$47	$80	$50
Sexual Assault Victims Assistance	$38	$38	$41	$100	$54
Elder Abuse program	$5	$5	$6	$10	$8
Supporting Families in the Justice System[80]	$16	$17	$18	$28	$20
Violence Against Women with Disabilities	$6	$6	$7	$18	$8
Consolidated Youth-Oriented Programming	$11	$12	$12	$18	$15[81]
Research on Violence Against Indian Women[82]	$1	$1	$1	$1	$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	$6	$6
Rape Survivor Child Custody	$2	$2	$2	$2	$2
Engaging Men and Youth in Preventing DV, etc.	N/A	N/A	N/A	$10	$0
Restorative Justice for Gender-Based Violence	N/A	N/A	N/A	$25	$11[83]
Support for Transgender Victims	N/A	N/A	N/A	$2	$0
Deaf Victims of Gender-Based Violence	N/A	N/A	N/A	$10	$0
Capacity to Apply for Federal Funds	N/A	N/A	N/A	$5	$0
Culturally Specific Services for Victims	N/A	N/A	N/A	$20	$10
Outreach to Underserved Communities	N/A	N/A	N/A	$6	$0
Emerging Issues in Violence Against Women	N/A	N/A	N/A	$5	$0
Support for Tribal Prosecutors	N/A	N/A	N/A	$3	$3
Violence Against Women Programs - TOTAL	**$498**[84]	**$503**[85]	**$514**[86]	**$1,000**[87]	**$575**[88]

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 FINAL *(in millions)*
Crime Victims Fund[89]	$2,678[90]	$2,064[91]	$1,469[92]	$2,023[93]	$1,885[94,95]
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 FINAL** *(in millions)*
National Institute of Justice (NIJ)	$37[96]	$36[97]	$37[98]	$41[99]	$30[100]
Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) [101]	$43	$43	$45[102]	$45	$40
Justice Assistance - TOTAL	**$80**	**$79**	**$82**	**$86**	**$70**

[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] The final FY22 omnibus appropriations bill included the full reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act.

[4] The bill continues a temporary designation of fentanyl as a controlled substance until December 31, 2022.

[5] In lieu of House report language, the Joint Explanatory Statement "reminds the Attorney General that the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 116-260 directed the Department to provide up to $5 million for the establishment and operation of a Task Force on Law Enforcement Oversight, and section 222 of that Act appropriated $5 million for the development and operation of a database concerning substantiated instances of excessive use of force and officer misconduct. The Attorney General shall implement these efforts."

[6] The Joint Explanatory Statement said that within the funding provided, the Civil Rights Division shall enhance efforts to investigate and address violations of the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act (Public Law 96-247) in State and local prisons and jails. Also, the Department is directed to brief the Congress "on current policies and practices that ensure that any DOJ agency that enters into a contract or agreement with a nongovernmental organization, or a State or local government entity for the purpose of incarcerating or detaining Federal prisoners or detainees in non-Federal facilities has access to all relevant information related to such incarceration, detention, treatment or condition, to include costs, expenditures, or other performance data. The briefing should cover any factors that limit access to such information or affect the feasibility of gathering or accessing such information."

[7] The Joint Explanatory Statement says that "The Department's grant-making offices are urged to support initiatives and technical systems that promote statewide and national data-sharing among court systems, correctional facilities, and law enforcement agencies. Such support may be provided through the Department's discretionary grant funds and through efforts to promote the use of Byrne-JAG funds for these purposes."

[8] The Joint Explanatory Statement says "The Department of Justice is expected to exercise leadership in law enforcement across the Federal government. Accordingly, in lieu of language in the House Report, the agreement directs the Attorney General to continue ensuring implementation of evidence-based training programs on de-escalation, the use-of-force, and the protection of civil rights that are broadly applicable and scalable to all Federal law enforcement agencies. Such programs should be developed in consultation with the DOJ law enforcement components, the Office of Justice Programs, the Community Oriented Policing Services Office, and the Civil Rights Division, with

consideration given to establishing consistent standards and curricula. The Attorney General is further directed to continue consulting with the heads of each Federal law enforcement agency in furtherance of the adoption of these programs."

[9] 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.

[10] 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."

[11] The Joint Explanatory Statement says that the Department is expected to ensure State, local, and Tribal governments use Byrne JAG awards to target funding to programs and activities that conform with evidence-based strategic plans developed through broad stakeholder involvement, as required by law. The Department is directed to continue to make technical assistance available to State, local, and Tribal governments for the development and update of such plans, for the planning and implementation of promising practices funded with Byrne-JAG, and for meeting the obligations established by the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The Department should continue funding this technical assistance at the level authorized in Public Law 114-324 (the Justice for All Act).

[12] The Joint Explanatory Statement says that "novel equipment and technologies" can improve public safety and public trust in criminal justice institutions. OJP is urged to promote awareness that Byrne-JAG funds may be used for managed access systems and other cell phone mitigation technologies; fentanyl and methamphetamine detection equipment, including handheld instruments; opioid overdose reversal agents; virtual reality de-escalation training; humane remote restraint devices that enable law enforcement to restrain an uncooperative subject without requiring the infliction of pain; and gunfire detection technology. The agreement reiterates language in the House report on other allowable uses of Byrne-JAG funds. Also, the Joint Explanatory Statement directs the AG to prioritize resources to enforce the civil provisions of Federal laws that protect the right to vote. Separately DOJ issued a memo noting that Byrne JAG can be used to protect polling places and workers.

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

[14] 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.

[15] 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."

[16] This funding is for a competitive grant program to provide awards to State and local law enforcement and correctional facilities 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, which shall focus on understanding mental and behavioral health, developing empathy, navigating community resources, de-escalation skills, and practical application training for all first responders. OJP is directed to track the results of this grant program to better establish best practices for law enforcement agencies. Law enforcement agencies are encouraged to improve officer response through innovative technologies, including the us telemedicine-capable devices, to connect individuals directly with mental or behavioral health experts.

[17] 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.

[18] In FY19, this is a carve-out from the Byrne JAG program.

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

[20] 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.

[21] 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.

[22] 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.
[23] 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.
[24] This new center is funded through the National Institute of Justice.
[25] Last year, this center was funded through the National Institute of Justice.
[26] 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.
[27] 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.
[28] 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.
[29] This funding is for a competitive grant to an accredited institution of higher education to support the expansion of an existing statewide Central Data Repositories into a regional hub for drug data collection, analysis, and dissemination to combat the opioid crisis.
[30] The Byrne Discretionary Community Project Grants (earmarks) are listed in the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the bill on pages 100-111.
[31] 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.
[32] 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.
[33] 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.
[34] 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."
[35] 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.
[36] The final bill contains a total of $92.5 million for tribal justice programs.
[37] The final FY22 bill provides a total of $107 million in discretionary grant funding for Tribes as follows: $50 million within OJP for Tribal assistance; $14 million for a Tribal youth program within OJJDP; $31.5 million for Tribal resources and $3 million for a Tribal Access Program within the COPS Office; and $5.5 million for a special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction program and $3 million for a Special Assistant U.S. Attorney on Tribal land program within the OVW. In addition, a total of $130 million set-side from the Crime Victims Fund.
[38] 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.
[39] 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.
[40] 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.

[41] 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.
[42] Of the total, $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, $10 million for a crisis stabilization and community reentry grant program as authorized by the Crisis Stabilization and Community Reentry Act of 2020 (P.L. 116-281), and up to $7.5 million is for performance-based awards for Pay for Success projects and reentry housing, of which $5 million shall be for Pay for Success programs implementing the Permanent Supportive Housing Model and reentry housing, leaving $79.5 million for the Second Chance Act grants.
[43] 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.
[44] 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.
[45] 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.
[46] 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.
[47] 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.
[48] Of the total, $17 million is to specifically target the challenges the opioid and synthetic drug epidemic has brought to the forensics community.
[49] This is the NICS Act Record Improvement Program.
[50] Of the total, $75 million is from OJP, $25 million is from the COPS Office, and $1 million is from NIJ.
[51] Of the total, $75 million is for BJA's school violence prevention program and $25 million is for the COPS Office competitive grant programs.
[52] Of the total, $2.5 million is for an intellectual property enforcement initiative and $2 million is for a digital investigation education program.
[53] Of the amount provided, $2.5 million is for an intellectual property enforcement initiative and $2 million is for a digital investigation education program.
[54] 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.
[55] 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.
[56] 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.
[57] The Joint Explanatory Agreement says "in lieu of language in the House Report, the agreement strongly supports the adoption of rigorous and consistent standards for the use of camera technology used to record Federal police interaction with civilians, including during arrests, in pre-planned operations, and on Federal Task Forces around the Nation."
[58] In FY19, this program is administered by BJA.
[59] In FY20, this program is administered by BJA.
[60] This new Community Based Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative (CVIPI) is to support "communities in developing comprehensive, evidence-based violence intervention and prevention programs, including efforts to address gang and gun violence, based on partnerships between community residents, law enforcement, local government agencies, and other community stakeholders. Awards should be prioritized for communities with the highest number of homicides and the highest number of homicides per capita. Funding may be used for youth-based programs. Efforts supported by the Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation program in fiscal year 2021 may also be used for CVIPI)."
[61] 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".
[62] This funding is to assist State and local governments with providing data into the National Incident-Based Reporting System, which will improve the quality of hate crimes data collected by the FBI; establishing hate crime reporting hotlines; and developing and adopting policies on identifying, investigating, and reporting hate crimes.
[63] 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".

[64] 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.

[65]The funding is for competitive grants, including directly to law enforcement agencies: $10 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; $15 million for officer training in de-escalation, implicit bias, and duty to intervene techniques, of which no less than $2 million 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; $8 million 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 $2 million is to be provided for small and rural law enforcement agencies for this purpose; $5 million for the continuation of the CPD Microgrants program that 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 $2 million 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.

[66] 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.

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

[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 COPS Law Enforcement Technology and Equipment earmarks are listed in the Joint Explanatory Statement on pages 117-122.

[70] 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.

[71] This funding is to "support the establishment of a pilot demonstration program, through which at least four community-based organizations, to include those in underserved rural communities, can apply for funding to develop, implement, and build replicable treatment models for residential-based innovative care, treatment, and services. The primary population served by such pilot programs shall include adolescents and youth transitioning out of foster care who have experienced a history of foster care involvement, child poverty, child abuse or neglect, human trafficking, juvenile justice involvement, substance abuse disorder, or gang involvement."

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

[73] 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.

[74] In FY19, this is a carve-out from the Byrne JAG program.

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

[76] The Joint Explanatory Statement encourages the Department to share with the Committees its strategic plan to develop and implement the Alternatives to Youth Incarceration program in future years.

[77] Of the amount provided, $4 million is for a homicide reduction initiative.

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

[79] Of the total, $11 million is for grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic-Serving Institutions, and Tribal colleges.

[80] This funding includes the Safe Haven for Children Project and the Court Training and Improvements Program.

[81] Of the total, $3 million is for engaging men and youth in preventing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

[82] This program is administered by OJP.

[83] The Joint Explanatory Statement describes this program in detail, on pages 88-90.

[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] 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.
[87] Of the total, $435 million is transferred from the Crime Victims Fund.
[88] The total $575 million for OVW programs is transferred from the Crime Victims Fund.
[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 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.
[91] 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.
[92] 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."
[93] 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.
[94] The final bill sets the cap on the Crime Victims Fund at $2.6 billion, of which $575 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 $130 million) for grants to Indian tribes to improve services for victims of crime, for a total remaining for VOCA-related purposes of $1.885 billion.
[95] The Joint Explanatory Statement directs OVC "to provide guidance and technical assistance to State Administering Agencies regarding changes to program requirements made under the VOCA Fix Act. In particular, OVC is directed to fully explain the changes to matching requirements under section 3 of the Act, including national emergency waivers."
[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, $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."
[99] 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.
[100] Of the total, $1.5 million is for a feasibility study to create a system to monitor abuse in youth serving organizations; up to $5 million for the continued development and testing of the Department's pilot campus climate survey on sexual harassment and sexual assault; no less than $4 million to evaluate, research, and study First Step Act programs and activities; and no less than $6 million to continue its research on domestic radicalization. Also the Joint Explanatory Statement directs NIJ to consider funding to conduct a study on the efficacy of non-carceral, nonpunitive approaches to addressing and reducing community violence; to collect and evaluate data and continue to advance the research on the impact of correctional education on recidivism; to research school violence; and data on police suicide.
[101] Of the total, $5 million is for a nationwide incident-based crime statistics program.
[102] Of the total, $3 million is for data collection on law enforcement suicide.