



## Justice Assistance Table

Department of Justice Grant Program Appropriations ■ FY18–FY22 Budget

STATE AND LOCAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE (BJA)	FY2018 <sup>1</sup> PL 115-141 (in millions)	FY2019 <sup>2</sup> PL 116-6 (in millions)	FY2020 PL 116-93 (in millions)	FY2021 FINAL (in millions) <sup>3</sup>	FY2022 BUDGET (in millions)
<b>Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)</b>	\$415.5 <sup>4</sup>	\$423.5	\$547	\$484	\$513.5
<b>(Byrne JAG formula, after carve-outs)</b>	\$339.6	\$329.6 <sup>5</sup>	\$348.8	\$360.1 <sup>6</sup>	\$355.5
VALOR initiative <sup>7</sup>	(\$10)	(\$12)	(\$12)	(\$13)	(\$13)
Evidence-based Policing	(\$5)	(\$7.5)	(\$7.5)	(\$8) <sup>8</sup>	(\$10)
Prosecutorial Decision-Making	(\$2.5)	(\$8)	(\$8)	(\$8)	(\$10)
Kevin & Avonte's Law/Missing Alzheimer's Alert	\$0	(\$2)	(\$2)	(\$3)	(\$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	N/A	N/A
Training center on police response to the mentally ill	(\$2.5)	(\$2.5)	(\$2.5)	(\$7.5) <sup>9</sup>	(\$10)
National Missing and Unidentified Persons System	(\$2.4)	(\$2.4)	(\$2.4)	(\$2.4)	(\$5)
John R. Justice grant program <sup>10</sup>	(\$2)	(\$2)	(\$2)	(\$2)	(\$2)
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution	(\$15.5)	(\$15.5)	(\$15.5)	(\$15.5)	(\$15.5)
Capital Litigation and Wrongful Conviction	\$3	(\$5)	(\$5.5)	(\$7)	(\$12)
Project Safe Neighborhood	(\$20)	(\$20)	(\$20)	(\$20)	(\$20)
Community-Based Violence Prevention	(\$8)	(\$8) <sup>11</sup>	(\$8) <sup>12</sup>	(\$14) <sup>13</sup>	(\$14)
Emergency law enforcement assistance	(\$16)	(\$2)	\$0	\$0	\$10
Regional law enforcement technology initiative	N/A	(\$3)	(\$3)	\$0	\$0
Contraband cell phone managed access	N/A	(\$2)	(\$2)	(\$2) <sup>14</sup>	(\$2)
Drug Field Testing and Training Initiative	N/A	N/A	(\$2) <sup>15</sup>	\$0	\$0
Collaborative Mental Health and Anti-Recidivism	N/A	N/A	(\$1) <sup>16</sup>	\$0	\$0
National Center for Restorative Justice	N/A	\$2 <sup>17</sup>	(\$3) <sup>18</sup>	(\$3)	(\$3)
Rural Violent Crime Initiative	N/A	N/A	N/A	(\$7) <sup>19</sup>	(\$7)
Family visitation centers in correctional facilities	N/A	N/A	N/A	(\$2)	(\$2)
National Center(s) on Forensics	N/A	N/A	N/A	(\$4)	(\$4)
Ashanti Alert Network	N/A	N/A	N/A	(\$1) <sup>20</sup>	(\$1)
Family-Based Alternative Sentencing	N/A	N/A	N/A	(\$4) <sup>21</sup>	(\$3.5)
Child Advocacy Training	N/A	N/A	N/A	(\$1)	(\$1)
LE officer training in racial profiling, de-escalation, etc	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(\$20)
<b>Byrne Innovation program</b>	\$18	\$17	\$17	\$22	\$25
<b>State Criminal Alien Assist. Program (SCAAP)</b>	\$240 <sup>22</sup>	\$244	\$244	\$244	\$0
<b>Comp. Addiction and Recovery (COSSAP)</b>	\$145 <sup>23</sup>	\$157	\$180 <sup>24</sup>	\$185 <sup>25</sup>	\$190
<b>Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT)</b>	\$30	\$30	\$31 <sup>26</sup>	\$34 <sup>27</sup>	\$35
<b>Mentally Ill Offender Act Program (MIOTCRA)</b>	\$30	\$31	\$33	\$35	\$40
<b>Drug Courts</b>	\$75	\$77	\$80	\$83	\$95
<b>Veterans Treatment Courts</b>	\$20	\$22	\$23	\$25	\$25
<b>Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI)</b>	\$25	\$27	\$28	\$33	\$35
<b>Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP)</b>	\$30	\$30	\$31	\$32	\$33
<b>Victims of Trafficking</b>	\$77 <sup>28</sup>	\$85	\$85	\$85	\$90
<b>Indian Country Grants</b>	\$35	\$38	\$38 <sup>29</sup>	\$46 <sup>30</sup>	\$50
<b>Second Chance Act</b>	\$58 <sup>31</sup>	\$60 <sup>32</sup>	\$62 <sup>33</sup>	\$77 <sup>34</sup>	\$100 <sup>35</sup>
<b>DNA Analysis Backlog Reduction/Crime Labs</b>	\$130 <sup>36</sup>	\$130 <sup>37</sup>	\$132 <sup>38</sup>	\$141 <sup>39</sup>	\$147 <sup>40</sup>
<b>Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences</b>	\$30 <sup>41</sup>	\$30	\$30	\$33 <sup>42</sup>	\$35
<b>National Criminal History Improv. Program<sup>43</sup></b>	\$75	\$75	\$78	\$85	\$89
<i>National Criminal Background Check System<sup>44</sup></i>	(\$25) <sup>45</sup>	(\$25)	(\$25)	(\$25)	(\$25)



Sexual Assault Kit Backlog (SAKI)	\$48	\$48	\$48	\$48	\$100
Adam Walsh Implementation grants	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20
STOP School Violence Act	\$75 <sup>46</sup>	\$101 <sup>47</sup>	\$125 <sup>48</sup>	\$79	\$82
National Sex Offender Public Website	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1
Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA)	\$12	\$12	\$12	\$13	\$14
Economic, High-Tech, Cyber Crime	\$14 <sup>49</sup>	\$14 <sup>50</sup>	\$14 <sup>51</sup>	\$12 <sup>52</sup>	\$13 <sup>53</sup>
Body Worn Cameras	\$23	\$23	\$23	\$35	\$35
Bullet-Proof Vests	\$23	\$25	\$28	\$30	\$30
Emmett Till Unsolved Crimes	N/A	N/A	\$2	\$2	\$3
Keep Young Athletes Safe Act	N/A	\$3 <sup>54</sup>	\$3 <sup>55</sup>	\$3	\$3
Community Violence Intervention Initiative	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$90
Incentivization for red flag/gun licensing laws	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$40
Gun Buyback and Relinquishment Pilot	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$10
Public Defender Improvement Program	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$25
Regional Sexual Assault Investigative Training	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$20
Legal Representation to Asylum Seekers	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$15
Study of Lethality Assessment programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$2
Hate crimes education and investigation	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$5	\$9
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement - TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,678</b>	<b>\$1,723</b>	<b>\$1,892</b>	<b>\$1,914</b>	<b>\$2,049</b>
<b>COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES (COPS)</b>	<b>FY2018 PL 115-141 (in millions)</b>	<b>FY2019 PL 116-6 (in millions)</b>	<b>FY2020 PL 116-93 (in millions)</b>	<b>FY2021 FINAL (in millions)</b>	<b>FY2022 BUDGET (in millions)</b>
Hiring Initiatives	\$226 <sup>56</sup>	\$229	\$235	\$237	\$537
<i>(COPS Hiring formula, after carve-outs)</i>	<i>\$150<sup>57</sup></i>	<i>\$153</i>	<i>\$156</i>	<i>\$157</i>	<i>\$388</i>
Regional Information Sharing System (RISS)	(\$36)	(\$37)	(\$38)	(\$40)	(\$40)
Police Act	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$11	\$11
Community Policing Development/TTA	(\$10)	(\$7)	(\$6.5)	\$35 <sup>58</sup>	(\$35)
Tribal law enforcement	(\$30)	(\$27)	(\$27)	(\$30)	(\$40)
Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness	N/A	(\$2)	(\$5)	(\$8)	(\$8)
Tribal access	N/A	(\$3)	(\$3)	(\$3)	(\$6)
Collaborative reform model of technical assistance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(\$20)
Stop School Violence	N/A	N/A	\$50 <sup>59</sup>	\$53 <sup>60</sup>	\$53
Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces	\$8 <sup>61</sup>	\$8	\$13	\$15	\$15
Anti-Heroin Task Forces	\$32 <sup>62</sup>	\$32 <sup>63</sup>	\$35	\$35	\$35
<b>COPS - TOTAL</b>	<b>\$276</b>	<b>\$304</b>	<b>\$343</b>	<b>\$386</b>	<b>\$651</b>
<b>JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS (OJDP)</b>	<b>FY2018 PL 115-141 (in millions)</b>	<b>FY2019 PL 116-6 (in millions)</b>	<b>FY2020 PL 116-93 (in millions)</b>	<b>FY2021 FINAL (in millions)</b>	<b>FY2022 BUDGET (in millions)</b>
Title II State Formula Grants	\$60	\$60	\$63	\$67 <sup>64</sup>	\$250
Title V Delinquency Prevention	\$28	\$25	\$42	\$49	\$100
Tribal Youth Program	(\$5)	(\$5)	(\$5)	(\$10)	(\$30)
Gang and Youth Violence Education	(\$4)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal	(\$1)	(\$1)	(\$1)	(\$1)	(\$1)
Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	(\$2)	(\$2)	(\$2)	(\$3)	(\$15)
Opioid-Affected Youth Initiative	\$8	(\$9)	(\$10)	(\$10)	(\$16)
Preventing Trafficking in Girls	N/A	N/A	(\$2)	(\$2)	(\$10)
Children Exposed to Violence grants	\$0	(\$8)	(\$8)	(\$8)	(\$18)
Youth Mentoring Grants	\$94	\$95	\$97	\$100	\$120
Victims of Child Abuse Programs	\$21	\$23	\$27	\$30 <sup>65</sup>	\$50
Missing and Exploited Children's programs	\$76	\$82	\$88	\$94 <sup>66</sup>	\$120
Child Abuse Training for Judicial Personnel	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$4	\$6
Juvenile Justice Indigent Defense	\$2	(\$2) <sup>67</sup>	(\$2) <sup>68</sup>	\$3	\$40



Alternatives to Youth Incarceration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$100
Community Violence Intervention Initiative	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$10
Juvenile Justice Programs - TOTAL	\$283	\$287	\$320	\$346	\$796
<b>VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT PROGRAMS (OVW)</b>	<b>FY2018 PL 115-141 (in millions)</b>	<b>FY2019 PL 116-6 (in millions)</b>	<b>FY2020 PL 116-93 (in millions)</b>	<b>FY2021 FINAL (in millions)</b>	<b>FY2022 BUDGET (in millions)</b>
STOP Grants	\$215	\$215	\$215	\$215	\$400
National Institute of Justice	\$4	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$4
Transitional Housing Assistance	\$35	\$36	\$37	\$40	\$80
Encouraging Arrest Policies <sup>69</sup>	\$53	\$53	\$53	\$53	\$80
Rural DV and Child Abuse Enforcement	\$40	\$42	\$44	\$45	\$48
Campus Violence	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$40 <sup>70</sup>
Legal Assistance for Victims	\$45	\$45	\$46	\$47	\$80
Sexual Assault Victims Assistance	\$35	\$38	\$38	\$41	\$100
Elder Abuse program	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$6	\$10
Supporting Families in the Justice System <sup>71</sup>	\$16	\$16	\$17	\$18	\$28
Violence Against Women with Disabilities	\$6	\$6	\$6	\$7	\$18
Consolidated Youth-Oriented Programming	\$11	\$11	\$12	\$12	\$18
Research on Violence Against Indian Women <sup>72</sup>	\$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	\$4	\$6
Rape Survivor Child Custody	\$2	\$2	\$2	\$2	\$2
Engaging Men and Youth in Preventing DV, etc.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$10
Restorative Justice for Gender-Based Violence	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$25
Support for Transgender Victims	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$2
Deaf Victims of Gender-Based Violence	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$10
Capacity to Apply for Federal Funds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$5
Culturally Specific Services for Victims	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$20
Outreach/Services to Underserved Communities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$6
Emerging Issues in Violence Against Women	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$5
Support for Tribal Prosecutors	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$3
<b>Violence Against Women Programs - TOTAL</b>	<b>\$492<sup>73</sup></b>	<b>\$498<sup>74</sup></b>	<b>\$503<sup>75</sup></b>	<b>\$514<sup>76</sup></b>	<b>\$1,000<sup>77</sup></b>
<b>OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME (OVC)</b>	<b>FY2018 PL 115-141 (in millions)</b>	<b>FY2019 PL 116-6 (in millions)</b>	<b>FY2020 PL 116-93 (in millions)</b>	<b>FY2021 FINAL (in millions)</b>	<b>FY2022 BUDGET (in millions)</b>
Crime Victims Fund <sup>78</sup>	\$3,801 <sup>79</sup>	\$2,678 <sup>80</sup>	\$2,064 <sup>81</sup>	\$1,469 <sup>82</sup>	\$2,023 <sup>83</sup>
<b>OTHER DOJ PROGRAMS (OJP)</b>	<b>FY2018 PL 115-141 (in millions)</b>	<b>FY2019 PL 116-6 (in millions)</b>	<b>FY2020 PL 116-93 (in millions)</b>	<b>FY2021 FINAL (in millions)</b>	<b>FY2022 BUDGET (in millions)</b>
National Institute of Justice (NIJ)	\$42 <sup>84</sup>	\$37 <sup>85</sup>	\$36 <sup>86</sup>	\$37 <sup>87</sup>	\$41 <sup>88</sup>
Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) <sup>89</sup>	\$48	\$43	\$43	\$45 <sup>90</sup>	\$45
<b>Justice Assistance - TOTAL</b>	<b>\$90</b>	<b>\$80</b>	<b>\$79</b>	<b>\$82</b>	<b>\$86</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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).

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.”

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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.”

<sup>7</sup> The VALOR program is the Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officer Resilience and Survivability Initiative.

<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> 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.”

<sup>10</sup> 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.

<sup>11</sup> In FY19, this is a carve-out from the Byrne JAG program.

<sup>12</sup> In the final bill, this is a carve-out from the Byrne JAG program.

<sup>13</sup> 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.

<sup>14</sup> 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.

<sup>15</sup> 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.

<sup>16</sup> 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.

<sup>17</sup> This new center is funded through the National Institute of Justice.

<sup>18</sup> Last year, this center was funded through the National Institute of Justice.

<sup>19</sup> 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.

<sup>20</sup> 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.

<sup>21</sup> 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.

- <sup>22</sup> 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.
- <sup>23</sup> 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.”
- <sup>24</sup> 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.
- <sup>25</sup> 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.
- <sup>26</sup> 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.
- <sup>27</sup> 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.”
- <sup>28</sup> 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.
- <sup>29</sup> 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.
- <sup>30</sup> The final bill contains a total of \$92.5 million for tribal justice programs.
- <sup>31</sup> 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.
- <sup>32</sup> 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.
- <sup>33</sup> 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.
- <sup>34</sup> 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 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.
- <sup>35</sup> 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, 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.
- <sup>36</sup> 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.
- <sup>37</sup> 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.
- <sup>38</sup> 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.
- <sup>39</sup> 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.
- <sup>40</sup> 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.
- <sup>41</sup> 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
- <sup>42</sup> Of the total, \$17 million is to specifically target the challenges the opioid and synthetic drug epidemic has brought to the forensics community.
- <sup>43</sup> This program is administered by OJP.
- <sup>44</sup> This is the NICS Act Record Improvement Program.
- <sup>45</sup> 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.

<sup>46</sup> 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 fund 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 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.

<sup>47</sup> Of the total, \$75 million is from OJP, \$25 million is from the COPS Office, and \$1 million is from NIJ.

<sup>48</sup> Of the total, \$75 million is for BJA's school violence prevention program and \$25 million is for the COPS Office competitive grant programs.

<sup>49</sup> 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.

<sup>50</sup> Of the total, \$2.5 million is for an intellectual property enforcement initiative and \$2 million is for a digital investigation education program.

<sup>51</sup> Of the amount provided, \$2.5 million is for an intellectual property enforcement initiative and \$2 million is for a digital investigation education program.

<sup>52</sup> 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.

<sup>53</sup> 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.

<sup>54</sup> In FY19, this program is administered by BJA.

<sup>55</sup> In FY20, this program is administered by BJA.

<sup>56</sup> 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.

<sup>57</sup> 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.

<sup>58</sup> 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.

<sup>59</sup> 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.

<sup>60</sup> This is in addition to \$79 million for STOP School Violence Act activities under BJA.

<sup>61</sup> 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.

<sup>62</sup> 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.

<sup>63</sup> 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.

<sup>64</sup> 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.

<sup>65</sup> Of the total, \$4 million is for Regional Children's Advocacy Centers (RCACs) Programs.

<sup>66</sup> 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.

<sup>67</sup> In FY19, this is a carve-out from the Byrne JAG program.

<sup>68</sup> In the final bill, this is a carve-out from the Byrne JAG program.

<sup>69</sup> Of the amount provided, \$4 million is for a homicide reduction initiative.

<sup>70</sup> Of the total, \$20 million is for grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic-Serving Institutions, and Tribal colleges.

<sup>71</sup> This funding includes the Safe Haven for Children Project and the Court Training and Improvements Program.

<sup>72</sup> This program is administered by OJP.

<sup>73</sup> 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.

<sup>74</sup> 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.

<sup>75</sup> In the final bill, \$435 million is transferred from the Crime Victims Fund.



<sup>76</sup> 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.

<sup>77</sup> Of the total, \$435 million is transferred from the Crime Victims Fund.

<sup>78</sup> 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.

<sup>79</sup> 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.

<sup>80</sup> 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.

<sup>81</sup> 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.

<sup>82</sup> 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."

<sup>83</sup> 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.

<sup>84</sup> 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."

<sup>85</sup> 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.

<sup>86</sup> 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.

<sup>87</sup> 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."

<sup>88</sup> 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.

<sup>89</sup> Of the total, \$5 million is for a nationwide incident-based crime statistics program.

<sup>90</sup> Of the total, \$3 million is for data collection on law enforcement suicide.