

DOJ Program¹	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2005	FY2005
	(millions) PL 107-77 ²	(millions) PL 108-7 without 0.65% cut ³	(millions) PL 108-199 without 1.055% cut ⁴	(millions) Pres. Budget ⁵	(millions) H.R. 4754 ⁶	(millions) S. 2809 ⁷
Edward Byrne Memorial Grant Program	\$594.5	\$650.9	\$659.1	-0- ⁸	\$110 ⁹	\$618
Formula grants	\$500	\$500	\$500 ¹⁰	-0-	-0- ¹¹	\$500
Discretionary grants	\$94.5 ¹²	\$150.9 ¹³	\$159.1 ¹⁴	-0-	\$110 ¹⁵	\$118 ¹⁶
Local Law Enforcement Block Grants (LLEBG)	\$400 ¹⁷	\$400 ¹⁸	\$225 ¹⁹	-0- ²⁰	-0- ²¹	\$150 ²²
Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program²³	—	—	-0-	\$508.94 ²⁴	\$634 ²⁵	-0-
USA Freedom Corps activities²⁶	—	—	\$2.9 ²⁷	\$15.38	\$5 ²⁸	-0-
State & Local Hate Crimes Assistance & Training	—	—	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1
State Prison Grants (VOI/TIS)	-0- ²⁹	-0- ³⁰	-0- ³¹	-0-	-0-	-0-
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	\$565	\$250	\$300	-0-	\$325	\$250 ³²
State Prisoner Drug Treatment (RSAT)	\$70 ³³	\$65 ³⁴	-0-	\$74.669	\$35	\$25
Indian Tribal Courts Program	▼ ³⁵	▼ ³⁶	▼ ³⁷	\$5.92 ³⁸	▼ ³⁹	▼ ⁴⁰
Indian Country Alcohol and Crime Prevention	▼ ⁴¹	▼ ⁴²	▼ ⁴³	\$4.24	▼ ⁴⁴	▼ ⁴⁵
Indian Country Assistance	\$48 ⁴⁶	\$18 ⁴⁷	\$15 ⁴⁸	—	\$15 ⁴⁹	\$18
Drug Courts	\$50	\$45	\$38.5 ⁵⁰	\$67.463	\$50	\$40
Senior Citizens Against Marketing Scams	\$1.99	\$1.99	\$2	-0-	\$1.98	\$2
Law Enforcement Family Support	\$1.49	\$1.49	-0- ⁵¹	-0-	-0-	\$2
Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention	\$1.29	\$1.3	-0- ⁵²	-0-	-0-	\$0.1
Missing Alzheimer's Patient Alert	\$0.89	\$0.89	\$0.89	-0-	\$0.88	\$0.85
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	—	\$7.5 ⁵³	\$7 ⁵⁴	-0-	\$10	-0-
Prison Rape Prevention & Prosecution Program	—	\$13 ⁵⁵	\$37.2 ⁵⁶	\$7.654	\$52.2 ⁵⁷	-0-
Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)	\$1050 ⁵⁸	\$928.9	\$756.3	\$97.089 ⁵⁹	\$686.7 ⁶⁰	\$756
COPS Enhancement Grants	—	—	—	—	\$113 ⁶¹	—
Police hiring initiatives	\$330 ⁶²	\$200 ⁶³	\$120 ⁶⁴	-0-	▲ ⁶⁵	\$180 ⁶⁶
School resource officers	\$180 ^{▲67}	▲	\$60 ^{▲68}	-0-	▲ ⁶⁹	\$90 ^{▲70}
Training & technical assistance/development	\$20.66	\$20.66	\$5 ^{▲71}	\$17.625	▲ ⁷²	\$20
Tribal law enforcement	\$35	\$35 ⁷³	\$25	\$20	▲ ⁷⁴	\$20
Police Corps training program	\$14.4 ⁷⁵	\$15 ⁷⁶	\$15	\$27.58*	\$20	\$15
Methamphetamine Enforcement & Cleanups	\$70.5 ⁷⁷	\$57 ⁷⁸	\$54.1 ⁷⁹	\$20	\$60 ⁸⁰	\$55 ⁸¹
Bulletproof Vest Program	\$25.4	\$25.4	\$25	\$24.95*	\$25	\$25
COPS InfoTech/Law Enforcement Technology	\$154.3 ⁸²	\$190 ⁸³	\$158.4 ⁸⁴	-0-	\$130 ⁸⁵	\$111 ⁸⁶
COPS Interoperable Communications Technology	—	\$20 ⁸⁷	\$85 ⁸⁸	-0-	-0-	\$100
Crime Identification Technology Act (CITA ⁸⁹) Program	\$87.3 ⁹⁰	\$69 ⁹¹	\$24.2 ⁹²	-0-	-0-	\$35
NIJ's school safety technologies	\$17 ^{▲93}	\$17 ^{▲94}	\$5 ^{▲95}	-0-	-0-	\$5 ^{▲96}
Upgrading criminal records grants (CITA NCHIP) ⁹⁷	\$35	\$40	\$30	\$56.186*	\$50	-0-
Crime Lab Improvement Program (CLIP)/DNA backlog ⁹⁸	\$35 ⁹⁹	\$40.5 ¹⁰⁰	▼ ¹⁰¹	▼ ¹⁰²	▼ ¹⁰³	▼ ¹⁰⁴
Crime DNA Analysis Backlog ¹⁰⁵ /DNA Initiative	\$40 ¹⁰⁶	\$41 ¹⁰⁷	\$100 ¹⁰⁸	\$175.8* ¹⁰⁹	\$175.8	\$120 ¹¹⁰
Paul Coverdell Forensics Sciences Improvement	\$5 ^{▲111}	\$5 ^{▲112}	\$10 ¹¹³	—	-0-	\$20 ^{▲114}
Prosecution Assistance Program	\$99.78 ¹¹⁵	\$85 ¹¹⁶	\$60 ¹¹⁷	\$92.5* ¹¹⁸	\$70 ¹¹⁹	\$15 ¹²⁰
Safe schools initiative	\$23.34 ¹²¹	\$15.2 ¹²²	\$4.6 ¹²³	-0-	-0-	\$5
Police Integrity Program	\$16.9	\$16.9	\$10	\$10	-0-	\$15
Offender Reentry	\$14.9	\$14.9 ¹²⁴	\$5	\$15*	\$15	\$5
Project Sentry	\$14.9 ¹²⁵	\$10	\$15 ^{▼126}	\$19.13*	\$10.6 ^{▼127}	\$15 ^{▼128}
SAFECOM initiative	—	—	—	\$1.555	—	—
Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Programs	\$390.6 ¹²⁹	\$390.2 ¹³⁰	\$387.6 ¹³¹	\$384.2 ¹³²	\$383.5 ¹³³	\$410 ¹³⁴
Victims of Trafficking	\$10	\$10	\$10 ¹³⁵	-0-	\$10	-0-
Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG/JAIBG)	\$249.5 ¹³⁶	\$190 ¹³⁷	\$60 ^{▼138}	-0- ¹³⁹	\$60 ^{▼140}	\$30 ^{▼141}
Juvenile Justice Programs	\$305.9 ¹⁴²	\$275 ¹⁴³	\$352.7 ¹⁴⁴	\$180.4 ¹⁴⁵	\$349 ¹⁴⁶	\$360 ¹⁴⁷
National Institute of Justice (NIJ)	\$55 ¹⁴⁸	\$59.9 ¹⁴⁹	\$48 ¹⁵⁰	\$56.559	\$55	\$63.3 ¹⁵¹
Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)	\$32	\$32	\$32.13	\$38.717	\$34	\$40.1
Missing Children	\$22.9 ¹⁵²	\$32.8 ¹⁵³	\$36 ¹⁵⁴	\$35.368	\$41 ¹⁵⁵	\$42.4 ¹⁵⁶
Regional Information Sharing System (RISS)	\$28.2	\$29 ¹⁵⁷	\$30 ¹⁵⁸	\$43.96	\$40	\$40
National White Collar Crime Information Center	\$9.23	\$9.23 ¹⁵⁹	\$9	-0-	\$9	-0-
Cyber Fraud and Computer Forensic Assistance	—	—	—	\$4.5	—	—
Intelligence/counterterrorism training	—	\$15 ¹⁶⁰	-0-	\$10.654	\$10 ¹⁶¹	\$11
Weed and Seed Program	\$58.9 ¹⁶²	\$58.9	\$58.5	\$51.169	\$51.169	\$62
State Justice Institute (SJI)	\$3 ¹⁶³	\$3 ¹⁶⁴	\$2.25 ¹⁶⁵	-0-	\$2.23	\$3
Counterterrorism Assistance/R&D	\$251.5 ¹⁶⁶	\$1000 ¹⁶⁷	— ¹⁶⁸	\$7 ¹⁶⁹	— ¹⁷⁰	\$7 ^{▲171}

B = billion. CJS = Commerce-Justice-State. DHS = Department of Homeland Security. DOJ = U.S. Department of Justice. FY = fiscal year. K = thousand. M = million. OJP = DOJ's Office of Justice Programs. PL = Public Law.

* Funded separately outside of the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program.

¹ Justice assistance programs funded through DOJ's budget; see Overview of Federal Justice Assistance table in the Jan. 2004 *Justice Bulletin*.

² On Nov. 28, 2001, the president signed H.R. 2500 as PL 107-77 (the conference report, House Rpt. 107-278 [statutory text and joint explanatory statement]), is available online at [http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/cpquery/R?cp107:FLD010:@1\(hr278\)](http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/cpquery/R?cp107:FLD010:@1(hr278))). The measure included a FY 2002 cap on the Crime Victims Fund at \$550M (caps in previous years were \$537.5M in FY 2001 and \$500M in FY 2000), but it made an exception to the cap for the post-Sept. 11 emergency funding made available by PL 107-38.

The figures do not include the emergency supplemental funds provided in the FY 2002 defense appropriations, PL 107-117 (H.R. 3338 - <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c107:H.R.3338.ENR>); that included the allocation of the remaining \$20 billion in emergency funds provided by Public Law 107-38, the 2001 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Recovery from and Responses to Terrorist Attacks on the United States: \$400 million for OJP's Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP) to enhance the preparedness and response capabilities of state and local entities with responsibility for responding to terrorist attacks; \$251.1 million for Byrne discretionary grants to state and local public safety entities for expenses for emergency preparedness equipment, training, and other public safety purposes - most of which is earmarked for localities affected by the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks; \$68.1 million for the Crime Victims Fund to provide grants to government and private organizations for counseling and other programs for the victims of the Sept. 11 attacks, as well as their families and crisis responders; \$865 million to the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) for upgrading state and local public health capacity; and \$4.36 billion to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for disaster relief.

³ House Joint Resolution 2 (H.J.Res. 2, <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c108:H.J.RES.2.ENR>) was originally a continuing resolution (CR) when it passed in the House, but it was amended in the Senate to become the FY 2003 omnibus appropriations bill incorporating the 11 non-defense funding bills. On Feb. 20, 2003, the president signed the omnibus appropriations bill into law as PL 108-7 (the conference report, House Rpt. 108-10 [statutory text and joint explanatory statement]), is available online at <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/cpquery/z?cp108:hr010>; and in the Feb. 12, 2003 *Congressional Record* at pages H707-1276). PL 108-7 includes in Title VI an across-the-board cut of 0.65% (with certain exceptions not relevant here). Spending from the Crime Victims Fund is set at \$600M (caps in previous years were \$550M in FY 2002, \$537.5M in FY 2001, and \$500M in FY 2000).

On April 16, 2003, the president signed the \$78.5 billion FY 2003 emergency wartime supplemental appropriations measure as PL 108-11 (H.R. 1559, <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c108:H.R.1559>; and the conference report, House Rpt. 108-76, <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/cpquery/z?cp108:hr076>; [statutory text and joint explanatory statement]). Within the funds appropriated for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), there was \$2.23 billion for ODP, which has been transferred to DHS from DOJ. \$1.3 billion was for ODP's basic grant program to states with 80% of the funds going to localities; \$200 million was for grants for critical infrastructure distributed by formula with no less than 50% of the funds going to local governments; and \$700 million was for discretionary grants to address security requirements in high threat, high density urban areas. \$30 million was provided for direct technical assistance to states to further enhance their abilities to combat terrorism. The supplemental appropriations act included an additional \$54.75 million for the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Interoperable Communications Technology Program, which received \$20 million in the regular FY 2003 appropriations act. The supplemental appropriations bill also included \$54.75 million to the DHS's Emergency Management Planning and Assistance account for interoperable communications equipment grants.

⁴ On Jan. 23, 2004, a day after being cleared by the Senate, the president signed as PL 108-199 the FY 2004 omnibus appropriations measure, H.R. 2673, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2004 (<http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/cpquery/z?c108:H.R.2673>; and conference report, H. Rpt. 108-401, [http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/cpquery/R?cp108:FLD010:@1\(hr401\)](http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/cpquery/R?cp108:FLD010:@1(hr401)); [statutory text and joint explanatory statement]), finally bringing the FY 2004 appropriations process to a close nearly four months into the fiscal year. The omnibus package covered regular appropriations for CJS, Agriculture, District of Columbia, Foreign Operations, Labor-HHS-Education, Transportation-Treasury, and VA-HUD. The House Appropriations Committee's earlier press release on the omnibus package (http://appropriations.house.gov/index.cfm?FuseAction=PressReleases.Detail&PressRelease_id=340), noted that the measure "[p]rovides \$3.1 billion for assistance to State and local law enforcement for crime fighting initiatives, \$764 million above the President's request and \$499 million below FY03" [and almost a billion less than FY 2002 justice assistance].

The omnibus package includes in Division H an across-the-board cut of 0.59% (with the exception of defense and military construction funding). Another across-the-board cut of 0.465% for CJS funding is included in section 638 of the Title VI General Provisions of Division B of the omnibus package. The act also rescinded unobligated balances in State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (\$21.6 million, "including \$2,500,000 from Drug Courts, \$13,600,000 from State Prison Grants, \$4,000,000 from State Prison Drug Treatment, and \$1,500,000 from CCTV"), COPS program (\$6.378 million), and Juvenile Justice Part B formula grants (\$15.9 million).

The omnibus package provides a cap on the Crime Victims Fund at \$625M (caps in previous years were \$600M in FY 2003, \$550M in FY 2002, \$537.5M in FY 2001, and \$500M in FY 2000).

⁵ The president's FY 2005 budget is available online at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/fy2005/>. Spending from the Crime Victims Fund would be set at \$675M.

⁶ On July 8, the House passed the FY 2005 CJS appropriations bill, H.R. 4754 (<http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c108:H.R.4754>; and the committee report, House Rpt. 108-576, [http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/cpquery/R?cp108:FLD010:@1\(hr576\)](http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/cpquery/R?cp108:FLD010:@1(hr576))), which the House Appropriations Committee approved on June 23. The bill would provide \$3 billion for justice assistance (as compared to the \$3.1 billion in FY 2004). The bill includes a cap on the Crime Victims Fund at \$650M (caps in previous years were \$625M in FY 2004, \$600M in FY 2003, \$550M in FY 2002, \$537.5M in FY 2001, and \$500M in FY 2000).

⁷ On Sept. 15, the Senate Appropriations Committee approved its FY 2005 CJS appropriations bill, S. 2809 (<http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c108:S.2809>; and the committee report, Senate Rpt. 108-344, [http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/cpquery/R?cp108:FLD010:@1\(sr344\)](http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/cpquery/R?cp108:FLD010:@1(sr344))). According to the committee's press release, the bill would provide "\$2.58 billion for State and local law enforcement programs: \$125.4 million below the FY04 level and \$812.4 million above the [the president's] request." The bill includes a cap on the Crime Victims Fund at \$625M (caps in previous years were \$625M in FY 2004, \$600M in FY 2003, \$550M in FY 2002, \$537.5M in FY 2001, and \$500M in FY 2000).

⁸ Consolidated into the proposed Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) program.

⁹ The Byrne formula grants are consolidated into the proposed Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) program.

¹⁰ The conference report states: "Within the amount provided for Byrne formula grants, the conferees ask Governors and relevant State and local officials to review the following proposals and provide grants if warranted:"

¹¹ Consolidated into the proposed Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program.

¹² All earmarked with \$6M for the Police Athletic League, \$4M for the Mental Health Courts, and \$1.75M for Kristen's Act (national clearinghouse for missing adults). The conference report: "In addition, up to 10 percent of the funds provided for each program shall be made available for an independent evaluation of that program."

¹³ \$142M earmarked with \$6M for the Police Athletic League, \$3M for the Mental Health Courts, \$0.75M for Kristen's Act (national clearinghouse for missing adults), \$0.5M for the Law Enforcement Memorial Act, \$2M for Indian Tribal Justice Technical and Legal Assistance, and "\$1,750,000 to establish the Emergency Providers Access Directory (EPAD), which provide a comprehensive list of all State and local first responders so that resources can be quickly marshaled in the case of future large scale disaster." \$5M is available for independent program evaluations.

¹⁴ Over \$158M earmarked with \$6M for the Police Athletic League, \$0.5M for Kristen's Act (national clearinghouse for missing adults), \$0.25M for the Law Enforcement Memorial Act.

¹⁵ Provides a list of earmarks without specified dollar amounts.

¹⁶ Provides a list of earmarks with specified dollar amounts, including \$1M for Mental Health Courts.

¹⁷ \$19.9M is for NIJ to assist local units to identify, develop, and purchase new technologies for use by law enforcement. \$70M is for Boys and Girls Clubs. "The conferees expect the Boys and Girls Clubs of America to use a portion of these funds to carry out the Kids2000 Act (Public Law 106-313; 114 Stat. 1260)."

¹⁸ \$20M is for NIJ to assist local units to identify, develop, and purchase new technologies for use by law enforcement. \$80M is for Boys and Girls Clubs. \$3M is for Citizen Corps programs administered by DOJ, including the expansion of Neighborhood Watch programs and the Volunteers in Policing program, but "[n]o funding is provided for Operation TIPS."

¹⁹ \$10M is for NIJ to assist local units to identify, develop, and purchase new technologies for use by law enforcement. \$80M is for Boys and Girls Clubs. \$2.98M is for USA Freedom Corps.

²⁰ Consolidated into the proposed Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) program.

²¹ Consolidated into the proposed Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) program.

²² \$10M is for NIJ to assist local units to identify, develop, and purchase new technologies for use by law enforcement. \$85M is for Boys and Girls Clubs.

²³ The administration is proposing a new grant program, consolidating the Byrne and LLEBG programs: "For statewide initiatives, technical assistance, training, and other support in the areas of law enforcement, prosecution and court programs, prevention programs, corrections programs and treatment programs. Local funding may also be combined with funding of other jurisdictions to form a regional project."

²⁴ \$19.96M is for NIJ to assist local units to identify, develop, and purchase new technologies for use by law enforcement. \$60M is for Boys and Girls Clubs. \$5.92M is for the Tribal Courts Initiative.

²⁵ \$15M is for NIJ to assist local units to identify, develop, and purchase new technologies for use by law enforcement. \$80M is for Boys and Girls Clubs. \$5M is for the USA Freedom Corps.

H.R. 4754 would provide \$634 million for the new Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) program as authorized by H.R. 3036 (<http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c108:H.R.3036>; and committee report, H. Rep. 108-426, [http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/cpquery/R?cp108:FLD010:@1\(hr426\)](http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/cpquery/R?cp108:FLD010:@1(hr426))), which is the DOJ reauthorization act, passed by the House, but the Senate has not acted on it yet. H.R. 3036 would combine the existing Byrne and LLEBG programs. After taking out the specifically designated funding of \$100 million for Boys and Girls Clubs etc. for a total of \$100M, the remaining \$534 million would be divided with 60% going to states (\$320.4 million) and 40% going to local governments (\$213.6 million). When compared to the \$500 million for Byrne formula grants in FY 2004, the \$320.4 million state portion of the FY 2005 JAG program amounts to a 36% reduction. The impact of using the new JAG program, particularly when taking off the top funding that in the past only came out of LLEBG, is greater on traditional Byrne formula funding:

DOJ Program	FY2003 (millions) PL 108-7 without 0.65% cut	FY2004 (millions) PL 108-199 without 1.055% cut	FY2005 (millions) Pres. Budget	FY2005 (millions) H.R. 4754
	Edward Byrne Memorial Grant Program	\$650.9	\$659.1	(\$253.84) ▼
Discretionary grants	\$150.9	\$159.1	(-0-) ▼	\$110
Formula grants	\$500	\$500	(\$253.84) ▼	(\$320.4) ▼
Local Law Enforcement Block Grants (LLEBG) less setasides –	\$297	\$132.02	(\$169.22) ▼	(\$213.6) ▼
Boys and Girls Clubs	\$80	\$80	(\$60) ▼	(\$80) ▼
NIJ law enforcement technology	\$20	\$10	(\$19.96) ▼	(\$15) ▼
USA Freedom Corps activities	\$3	\$2.98	(\$15.38) ▼	(\$5) ▼
Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program less setasides –			\$423.06	\$534
(State 60% portion)	—	—	(\$253.84)	(\$320.4)
(Local 40% portion)			(\$169.22)	(\$213.6)
Boys and Girls Clubs	—	—	\$60	\$80
NIJ law enforcement technology	—	—	\$19.96	\$15
USA Freedom Corps activities	—	—	▼	\$5
Tribal Courts Initiative	—	—	\$5.92	—
USA Freedom Corps activities	—	▲	\$15.38	▲

²⁶ Supporting citizens' preparedness and response.

²⁷ Included as part of LLEBG funding.

²⁸ Included as part of the proposed Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) program.

²⁹ Funded separately is \$20M for the Cooperative Agreement Program. "Currently, there is over \$20,000,000 of unobligated balances available for this program. The conferees are concerned over the very high level of funding carried forward in the Cooperative Agreement Program. This program is intended to provide guaranteed State and local bed space for Federal detainees in USMS and INS custody. The conferees direct that the USMS, in consultation with INS, provide an implementation plan for these resources no later than January 15, 2002. The plan should include steps that USMS and INS intend to take to ensure that funding is obligated and this bed space is available." \$35.2M for the tribal prison construction program is included in Indian Assistance.

³⁰ Funded separately is \$5M for the Cooperative Agreement Program. \$5M for the tribal prison construction program is included in Indian Assistance.

³¹ Funded separately is \$2M for the Cooperative Agreement Program.

³² \$30M is for the Southwest Border Prosecutor Initiative, previously funded under COPS Prosecution Assistance Program.

³³ "The conference agreement adopts by reference the House report language regarding expanding the use of these grants to provide treatment for released State prisoners."

³⁴ The conference report: "Up to 10 percent of the total program level maybe used for the treatment of parolees. These grants should only fund treatment for individuals up to 1 year after they are released from a State prison."

³⁵ Included as part of Indian Country Assistance funding.

³⁶ Included as part of Indian Country Assistance funding.

³⁷ Included as part of Indian Country Assistance funding.

³⁸ Funded out of the Justice Assistance Grant Program.

³⁹ Included as part of Indian Country Assistance funding.

⁴⁰ Included as part of Indian Country Assistance funding.

⁴¹ Included as part of Indian Country Assistance funding.

⁴² Included as part of Indian Country Assistance funding.

- ⁴³ Included as part of Indian Country Assistance funding.
- ⁴⁴ Included as part of Indian Country Assistance funding.
- ⁴⁵ Included as part of Indian Country Assistance funding.
- ⁴⁶ \$35.2M is for tribal prison construction; \$7.98M is for Indian tribal courts, and \$4.99M is for alcohol and substance abuse grants.
- ⁴⁷ \$5M is for tribal prison construction; \$8M is for Indian tribal courts, and \$5M is for alcohol and substance abuse grants. "The conferees understand that the Comprehensive Indian Resources for Community Law Enforcement (CIRCLE) initiative is working well in three Indian communities in which it is deployed. The conferees urge the Department to consider ways to expand the CIRCLE project into other communities. In addition, the conferees request that not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, the Department submit a proposal to expand the CIRCLE project by integrating and coordinating resources from across the Federal agencies for purposes of Indian law enforcement, public safety, substance abuse, tribal justice systems, and facilities construction into a small grant program to Indian tribes and tribal consortia."
- ⁴⁸ \$2M is for tribal prison construction; \$8M is for Tribal Courts Program, and \$5M is for demonstration projects on alcohol and crime in Indian Country. "The conferees understand that the Comprehensive Indian Resources for Community Law Enforcement (CIRCLE) initiative is working well. The conferees urge the Department to consider ways to expand the CIRCLE project into other communities."
- ⁴⁹ \$2M is for tribal prison construction; \$8M is for Tribal Courts Program, and \$5M is for demonstration projects on alcohol and crime in Indian Country.
- ⁵⁰ "The conferees note that funding for drug courts is an eligible expense under the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant program, the Byrne program, and Juvenile Justice Programs."
- ⁵¹ "The conferees understand that sufficient funding is available in prior year unobligated balances to continue to fund these programs during fiscal year 2004."
- ⁵² "The conferees understand that sufficient funding is available in prior year unobligated balances to continue to fund these programs during fiscal year 2004."
- ⁵³ "*Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program.* The conferees are concerned with the growing abuse of prescription drugs such as OxyContin and the devastating impact it has on families and communities throughout the country. In order to address this problem, the Committees on Appropriations provided \$2,000,000 in fiscal year 2002 for OJP to provide grants to States creating new prescription drug monitoring programs and to enhance current prescription drug monitoring programs. Prescription monitoring programs help prevent and detect the diversion and abuse of pharmaceutical controlled substances. States that have implemented prescription monitoring programs have the capability to collect and analyze prescription data much more efficiently than States without such programs, where the collection of prescription information requires the time consuming manual review of pharmacy files. The conference agreement includes \$7,500,000 to expand the Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program. Recognizing that prescription drug abusers often cross multiple State borders in order to fill prescriptions, the conferees encourage States to develop systems that allow bordering States to share information."
- ⁵⁴ "The conference agreement includes \$7,000,000 to assist States in building or enhancing prescription drug monitoring systems, facilitating the exchange of information between States, and providing technical assistance and training on establishing and operating effective prescription drug monitoring programs."
- ⁵⁵ "*Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution.* The conferees understand that experts have conservatively estimated that at least 13 percent of the inmates in the United States have been sexually assaulted in prison and that many inmates have suffered repeated assaults. The conferees further understand that most prison staff are not adequately trained or prepared to prevent, report, or treat inmate sexual assaults and that prison rape often goes unreported. Finally, the conferees understand that Congress will legislatively address this issue during the First Session of the 108th Congress. [¶] In order to immediately address this problem, the conference agreement includes \$13,000,000 for a new prison rape prevention and prosecution program. This funding is provided for statistical data collection and analysis, the establishment of a national clearinghouse of information, and will provide grants to States, local authorities, prisons, and prison systems to undertake more effective efforts to prevent prison rape, investigate such incidents, and punish the perpetrators. The conferees expect OJP to work with the Committees on Appropriations in the development of this program."
- ⁵⁶ "The conference agreement provides \$37,175,000 for implementation of the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-79). The conference agreement provides up to \$10,000,000 for the collection of statistics, data and research as authorized by section 4 of the Act; \$5,000,000 is provided for the National Institute of Corrections for a national clearinghouse, training and education as authorized by section 5 of the Act; \$20,000,000 is provided for grants to States to protect inmates and safeguard communities as authorized by section 6 of the Act. If the entire \$10,000,000 provided for statistics, data and research is not utilized, the conferees expect these funds to be used to make additional grants to States. An additional \$2,175,000 shall be transferred to the National Prison Rape Reduction Commission."
- ⁵⁷ The committee report: "The recommendation provides \$15,000,000 for the collection of statistics, data and research as authorized by section 4 of the Act [Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PL 108-79)]; \$5,000,000 for the National Institute of Corrections for a national clearinghouse, training and education as authorized by section 5 of the Act; \$30,000,000 for grants to States to protect inmates and safeguard communities as authorized by section 6 of the Act; and \$2,175,000 to be transferred to the National Prison Rape Reduction Commission."
- ⁵⁸ "The conferees understand that approximately \$55,000,000 is available in recoveries. Language has been included making these recoveries available for the direct hiring of law enforcement officers through the COPS Hiring Program. [¶] The conference agreement includes language that allows technology grants to be made from fiscal year 2002 direct appropriations under the COPS Hiring Program not subject to redeployment tracking requirements. However, the conferees expect that requests for technology funds will still demonstrate the time savings expected from implementing these technology grants."
- ⁵⁹ Programs that would no longer be funded under COPS are Police Corps, bulletproof vests, upgrading criminal records, DNA backlogs & crime lab improvement, prosecution assistance, offender reentry, and Project Sentry. \$27.914M is for program management and administration.
- ⁶⁰ Includes \$27.9M for program management and administration.
- ⁶¹ The bill references the House-passed DOJ reauthorization bill, H.R. 3036 (<http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c108:H.R.3036>; and committee report, H. Rep. 108-426, [http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/cpquery/R?cp108:FLD010:@1\(hr426\)](http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/cpquery/R?cp108:FLD010:@1(hr426))), on which the Senate has not acted. H.R. 3036 would reauthorize the COPS program through FY 2006, and it would also recast the program as a single block grant covering all its current purposes. The committee report: "The COPS enhancement grants program is designed to create a flexible discretionary grant program that is available for hiring, training, equipment, overtime, school security, information technology and forensic technology. ... The Committee expects Indian tribes and regional community policing institutes to be eligible to apply for funding...."
- ⁶² Up to \$180M is available for the hiring of school resource officers.
- ⁶³ "[T]he conference agreement makes 30 percent of the funding available for law enforcement overtime costs for training and the prevention of acts of terrorism and other violent and drug-related crimes. The conferees feel that the cities of New York, NY, Detroit, MI and Wayne County, MI may be eligible under this program for anti-terrorism efforts."
- "Within the level of funding provided, the conferees expect the COPS office to provide training to assist school resource officers in preventing terrorist acts aimed at schools. The officers will be trained in non-intrusive defensive measures to reduce the vulnerability of schools to terrorist attacks and offensive measures to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism. The conferees direct that a report be provided to the Committees on Appropriations no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act to include a spending plan for this effort and the hiring and overtime effort described above."
- ⁶⁴ \$60M is for the hiring of school resource officers, and \$5M is for training & technical assistance.
- ⁶⁵ Merged into the new COPS Enhancement Grants.
- ⁶⁶ \$90M is for the hiring of school resource officers.
- ⁶⁷ Funded out of police hiring initiatives.
- ⁶⁸ Funded out of police hiring initiatives.

⁶⁹ Merged into the new COPS Enhancement Grants.

⁷⁰ Funded out of police hiring initiatives.

⁷¹ Funded out of police hiring initiatives.

⁷² Merged into the new COPS Enhancement Grants.

⁷³ "The Committee recommendation includes \$35,000,000 to be used to improve law enforcement capabilities on Indian lands and native villages, both for hiring uniformed officers, including village public safety officers, and for the purchase of equipment and training for new and existing officers. The conferees recommend that five percent of these funds be provided directly to tribal judicial systems to assist Tribal courts with the increased caseload associated with the increased arrests as a result of the additional funds for tribal law enforcement."

⁷⁴ Merged into the new COPS Enhancement Grants.

⁷⁵ "The conferees understand that the Police Corps program has sufficient unobligated balances available to allow the program to maintain its activities in fiscal year 2002 at the prior year level."

⁷⁶ "The conferees understand that sufficient prior year unobligated balances exist to allow the program to maintain at least its current level. The conference agreement includes bill language, as requested, providing that funding agreements shall include the funding for outyear program costs of new recruits. This language is necessary to prevent the program from incurring unfunded future liabilities as new recruits enter the program."

⁷⁷ Over \$30.47M is earmarked, including \$20M for reimbursing the Drug Enforcement Administration for assistance to state and local law enforcement for proper removal and disposal of hazardous materials at clandestine methamphetamine labs.

⁷⁸ Over \$55M is earmarked, including \$20M for reimbursing the Drug Enforcement Administration for assistance to state and local law enforcement for proper removal and disposal of hazardous materials at clandestine methamphetamine labs.

⁷⁹ Over \$53M earmarked, including \$20M for reimbursing the Drug Enforcement Administration for assistance to state and local law enforcement for proper removal and disposal of hazardous materials at clandestine methamphetamine labs and \$5M for "training, technical assistance and grants to localities with highest priority needs."

⁸⁰ Includes \$20M for reimbursing the Drug Enforcement Administration for assistance to state and local law enforcement for proper removal and disposal of hazardous materials at clandestine methamphetamine labs and provides a list of earmarks without specified dollar amounts.

⁸¹ Includes \$10M for reimbursing the Drug Enforcement Administration for assistance to state and local law enforcement for proper removal and disposal of hazardous materials at clandestine methamphetamine labs and provides a list of earmarks without specified dollar amounts.

⁸² \$154.2M is earmarked.

⁸³ \$188.7M is earmarked. "The conferees realize that a large portion of the projects funded under this account are for enhanced communications systems. The conferees expect that, wherever feasible, voice/data communications equipment purchased with funds from this account be incorporated into an intra- or inter-jurisdictional strategy for communications interoperability among Federal, State, and local public safety first responders."

⁸⁴ Over \$155M earmarked.

⁸⁵ Provides a list of earmarks without specified dollar amounts.

⁸⁶ Provides a list of earmarks with specified dollar amounts.

⁸⁷ "*COPS Interoperable Communications Technology Program*. The conference agreement provides \$20,000,000 for the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Interoperable Communications Technology program. This program should be designed and implemented by the COPS Office, in coordination with the National Institute of Justice's Advanced Generation of Interoperability for Law Enforcement (AGILE) program and the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA). The conferees seek to utilize the expertise of all three organizations so as to create a grant program that is highly responsive to the immediate needs of the State and local law enforcement community.

"This program should address the critical need of law enforcement to improve cross-jurisdictional communication and information sharing. The conferees direct the COPS Office to develop and submit to the Committee, no later than 60 days after the implementation of this Act, proposed guidelines for the program. In addition, this program should be coordinated with other Federal grant programs designed to address communications interoperability, so as to develop a comprehensive strategy for improving the current state of public safety communications systems. Consistent with the COPS Office's existing grant programs, the COPS Interoperable Communications Technology program should include a 25 percent match requirement.

"The conferees understand and support the need for minimum standards for law enforcement communications technology. Therefore, within the amount provided, the conferees direct that \$5,000,000 be transferred to the National Institute of Standards and Technology to continue the efforts of the Office of Law Enforcement Standards (OLES) regarding the development of a comprehensive suite of minimum standards for law enforcement communications. In addition, to continue the research and development of improved communications technologies, the conferees direct that within the amounts provided, \$3,000,000 is to enhance the current program level for NIJ's AGILE program."

⁸⁸ "The conferees recommend \$85,000,000 for the COPS Interoperable Communications Technology Program, in consultation with the Office of Science and Technology (OS&T) within the NIJ, as well as the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA). This program shall utilize the expertise of all three organizations to create a grant program that is highly responsive to the immediate needs of the State and local law enforcement community and that takes full advantage of the expertise and lessons learned from OS&T's and BJA's research and development in the field of interoperable law enforcement communications, particularly project AGILE.

"This program should address the critical need of law enforcement to improve cross-jurisdictional communication, intelligence and information sharing. Grants shall be exclusively available to law enforcement agencies. Consistent with the existing COPS grant programs, the COPS Interoperable Communications Technology Program should include a 25 percent local match requirement and be available to both rural and urban communities.

"Grants shall be available for both voice and data communications systems. Grants for voice communications systems shall be available for system upgrades and technologies to make existing communication systems compatible. Grants shall also be available for data communications systems to enhance law enforcement's abilities to share intelligence and to integrate existing local law enforcement legacy databases.

"The COPS Office shall ensure that all grant awards comply with existing standards adopted by the OS&T, BJA and OLES. Within the funding provided, \$1,000,000 shall be transferred to OLES to continue the development of a comprehensive suite of minimum standards for law enforcement communications.

"The conferees expect the COPS Office to work with State, local, and Federal agencies through the Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative to address the communications and intelligence needs of law enforcement.

"The conferees direct the COPS office to develop and submit to the Committees on Appropriations, no later than 45 days after the enactment of this Act, proposed guidelines for the program."

⁸⁹ To carry out §102, Crime Identification Technology Act (CITA) of 1998, PL 105-251, 42 USC 14601. Eligible uses of funds under that Act are (1) upgrading criminal history and criminal justice record systems; (2) improving criminal justice identification, including fingerprint-based systems; (3) promoting compatibility and integration of national, state, and local systems for criminal justice purposes, firearms eligibility determinations, identification of sexual offenders, identification of domestic violence offenders, and background checks for other authorized purposes; (4) capturing information for statistical and research purposes; (5) developing multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency communications systems; and (6) improving capabilities of forensic sciences, including DNA.

⁹⁰ \$63.25M is earmarked, and \$17M is for NIJ school safety technologies.

⁹¹ \$50.98M is earmarked, and \$17M is for NIJ school safety technologies.

⁹² All earmarked with \$5M for NIJ school safety technologies.

⁹³ Funded out of the Crime Identification Technology Act (CITA) program.

⁹⁴ Funded out of the Crime Identification Technology Act (CITA) program.

⁹⁵ Funded out of the Crime Identification Technology Act (CITA) program.

⁹⁶ Funded out of the Crime Identification Technology Act (CITA) program.

⁹⁷ National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) under the Crime Identification Technology Act (CITA), 42 USC 14601 [see also Brady NCHIP, PL 103-159 §106(b), as amended, 18 USC 922 note].

⁹⁸ 1968 Crime Act §2401 et seq., added by 1994 Crime Act §210302, 42 USC 3796kk-3796kk-6.

⁹⁹ Over \$29.38M earmarked.

¹⁰⁰ Out of the \$81.5M available for both the CLIP and DNA backlog programs, \$38M is earmarked.

¹⁰¹ The program is being replaced by the expanded DNA Initiative.

¹⁰² The program is being replaced by the expanded DNA Initiative.

¹⁰³ The program is being replaced by the expanded DNA Initiative.

¹⁰⁴ The program is being replaced by the expanded DNA Initiative.

¹⁰⁵ DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000, PL 106-546, 42 USC 14135.

¹⁰⁶ "Within this amount, \$5,000,000 is available for Paul Coverdell Forensics Sciences Improvement grants."

¹⁰⁷ \$5M is for Paul Coverdell Forensics Sciences Improvement Grants. Out of the \$81.5M available for both the CLIP and DNA backlog programs, \$38M is earmarked.

¹⁰⁸ \$55M is for eliminating casework backlogs; \$5M for eliminating offender backlog; \$30M is for strengthening crime lab capacity; \$5M is for training the criminal justice community; and \$5M is for using DNA to identify missing persons.

¹⁰⁹ "[O]f which not less than \$35,000,000 shall be for increasing state and local DNA laboratory capacity, and \$10,000,000 shall be available for discretionary research, demonstration, evaluation, statistics, technical assistance and training."

¹¹⁰ \$20M is for Paul Coverdell Forensics Sciences Improvement Grants.

¹¹¹ Funded out of the DNA Analysis Backlog program.

¹¹² Funded out of the DNA Analysis Backlog program.

¹¹³ The conference report: "The National Institute of Justice [NIJ], in conjunction with its own Office of Science & Technology, the American Society of Crime Lab Directors, the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, the International Association for Identification, and the National Association of Medical Examiners, is directed to develop a plan which will address the needs of the crime lab and medical examiner community beyond the 'DNA Initiative' and report back to the Committees on Appropriations no later than 180 days from the date of enactment of this Act. The report should address the following: (1) manpower and equipment needs; (2) continuing education policies; (3) professionalism and accreditation standards; and (4) the level of collaboration needed between Federal forensic science labs and State/local forensic science labs for the administration of justice."

¹¹⁴ Funded out of the DNA Analysis Backlog program.

¹¹⁵ "*Southwest Border Prosecutions*. – The conference agreement includes \$50,000,000 to provide assistance to State and local prosecutors located along the southwest border, including the integration and automation of court management systems. This program will provide financial assistance to Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California for the State and local costs associated with the handling and processing of drug and alien cases referred from Federal arrests.

"*Gun Violence Reduction Program*. – The conference agreement includes \$49,780,000 for a new program that will encourage States to increase the prosecution of gun criminals. This program encompasses a broad range of gun violence strategies, including hiring and training of local prosecutors and implementing public awareness campaigns to advertise tough sentences for gun crimes and foster community support."

¹¹⁶ \$45M is for a national program to reduce gun violence, and \$40M is for the Southwest Border Prosecutor Initiative.

¹¹⁷ \$30M is for Project Safe Neighborhoods to reduce gun violence and gang and drug-related crime, and \$30M is for the Southwest Border Prosecutor Initiative. "The conference agreement adopts by reference the House report language directing the Department to study whether a similar number of cases are being referred to local prosecutors from Federal arrests along the Northern border. The Department shall report its findings to the Committees on Appropriations within 90 days of enactment of this Act."

¹¹⁸ Funded separately outside of COPS is State & Local Gun Violence Assistance at \$45.08M and Southwest Border Prosecutor Initiative at \$47.431M.

¹¹⁹ \$30M is for Project Safe Neighborhoods, a national program to reduce gun violence, and \$40M is for the Southwest Border Prosecutor Initiative.

¹²⁰ All for Gun Violence Reduction. Funded separately outside of COPS under SCAAP is \$30M for Southwest Border Prosecutor Initiative.

¹²¹ All earmarked with \$5M for the Secure Our Schools Act.

¹²² \$14.65 is earmarked. "The conference agreement includes \$15,210,000 for programs aimed at preventing violence in public schools, and to support the assignment of officers to work in collaboration with schools and community-based organizations to address the threat of terrorism, crime, disorder, gangs, and drug activities."

¹²³ All earmarked.

¹²⁴ "The conference agreement includes \$14,934,000 for the law enforcement costs related to establishing offender reentry programs. Offender reentry programs establish partnerships among institutional corrections, community corrections, social services programs, community policing, and community leaders to prepare for the successful return of inmates to their home neighborhoods. The amount recommended is provided to fund law enforcement participation and coordination of offender reentry programs. The conferees are pleased that the OJP is working in collaboration with the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, and Education in the execution of this program. The conferees encourage OJP to expand its collaboration with these departments to coordinate the resources provided by multiple agencies of the Federal government to address the needs of local communities."

¹²⁵ "The conference agreement includes \$14,967,000 for Project Sentry. This program will create a new Federal and State partnership establishing safe schools task forces across the country that will prosecute and supervise juveniles who violate Federal and State firearms laws and adults who illegally furnish firearms to them. An additional \$5,033,000 is provided for this initiative through the Juvenile Justice programs, for a total funding level of \$20,000,000."

¹²⁶ Included in the funding for Juvenile Justice Programs.

¹²⁷ Included in the funding for Juvenile Justice Programs.

¹²⁸ Included in the funding for Juvenile Justice Programs.

¹²⁹ \$184.7M for STOP Violence Against Women Grants with setasides – \$5.2M for NIJ research and evaluation of violence against women, \$10M for OJJDP for the Safe Start Program, \$1M for BJS domestic violence federal case processing study, and \$0.2M for a study on local law enforcement's response to domestic violence emergency calls; \$64.9M for Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies; \$39.9M for Rural Domestic Violence; \$40M for STOP Legal Assistance for Victims; \$10M for Violence on College Campuses; \$5M for Elder Abuse, Neglect & Exploitation; \$15M for Safe Havens for Children Pilot Program; \$7.5M for STOP Violence Against Women with Disabilities; \$3M for Stalker Database Expansion; \$11.98M for Court-Appointed Special Advocates; \$2.296M for Child Abuse Training for Judicial Personnel; \$0.998M for Televised Testimony Grants; \$4.99M for VAWA Training Programs; and \$0.2M for domestic violence forensics exams study.

¹³⁰ \$184.5M for STOP Violence Against Women Grants with setasides – \$5.2M for NIJ research and evaluation of violence against women, \$10M for OJJDP for the Safe Start Program, and \$1M for BJS domestic violence federal case processing study; \$64.9M for Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies; \$39.9M for Rural Domestic Violence; \$40M for STOP Legal Assistance for Victims; \$10M for Violence on College Campuses; \$5M for Elder Abuse, Neglect & Exploitation; \$15M for Safe Havens for Children Pilot Program; \$7.5M for STOP Violence Against Women with Disabilities; \$3M for Stalker Database Expansion; \$11.98M for Court-Appointed Special Advocates; \$2.296M for Child Abuse Training for Judicial Personnel; \$0.998M for Televised Testimony Grants; and \$4.99M for VAWA Training Programs.

¹³¹ \$163.3M for STOP Violence Against Women Grants with setasides – \$5.2M for NIJ research and evaluation of violence against women and \$10M for OJJDP for the Safe Start Program; \$64.5M for Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies; \$39.7M for Rural Domestic Violence; \$39.74M for STOP Legal

Assistance for Victims; \$9.94M for Violence on College Campuses; \$4.97M for Elder Abuse, Neglect & Exploitation; \$14.9M for Safe Havens for Children Pilot Program; \$7.45M for STOP Violence Against Women with Disabilities; \$2.98M for Stalker Database Expansion; \$11.9M for Court-Appointed Special Advocates; \$2.28M for Child Abuse Training for Judicial Personnel; \$0.994M for Televised Testimony Grants; \$4.96M for VAWA Training Programs; and \$15M for transitional housing.

¹³² \$176.747M for STOP Violence Against Women Grants with setasides – \$5.2M for NIJ research and evaluation of violence against women, \$10M for OJJDP for the Safe Start Program, and \$15M for transitional housing assistance grants for victims of domestic violence, stalking or sexual assault; \$62.479M for Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies; \$38.274M for Rural Domestic Violence; \$38M for STOP Legal Assistance for Victims; \$9.175M for Violence on College Campuses; \$39.8714M for STOP Legal Assistance for Victims; \$4.458M for Elder Abuse, Neglect & Exploitation; \$14.078M for Safe Havens for Children Pilot Program; and \$6.922M for STOP Violence Against Women with Disabilities. Funded separately outside of VAWA: \$2.962M for Stalker Database Expansion; \$4.415M for VAWA Training Programs; \$0.986M for Televised Testimony Grants; \$1.925M for Child Abuse Training for Judicial Personnel; and \$11.484M for Court-Appointed Special Advocates.

¹³³ \$176.747M for STOP Violence Against Women Grants with setasides – \$5.2M for NIJ research and development, \$10M for OJJDP for the Safe Start Program, and \$15M for Transitional Housing Assistance; \$64.479M for Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies; \$38.274M for Rural Domestic Violence; \$39.322M for STOP Legal Assistance for Victims; \$9.175M for Violence on College Campuses; \$4.458M for Elder Abuse, Neglect & Exploitation; \$14.078M for Safe Havens for Children Pilot Program; \$6.922M for STOP Violence Against Women with Disabilities; \$2.95M for Stalker Database Expansion; \$11.484M for Court-Appointed Special Advocates; \$1.925M for Child Abuse Training for Judicial Personnel; \$0.983M for Televised Testimony Grants; and \$4.415M for VAWA Training Programs.

¹³⁴ \$175.7M for STOP Violence Against Women Grants with setasides – \$5M for NIJ research and evaluation of violence against women, \$10M for OJJDP for the Safe Start Program, and \$10M for transitional housing assistance grants for victims of domestic violence, stalking or sexual assault; \$64.5M for Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies; \$39.685M for Rural Domestic Violence; \$39.74M for STOP Legal Assistance for Victims; \$9.935M for Violence on College Campuses; \$4.968M for Elder Abuse, Neglect & Exploitation; \$14.9M for Safe Havens for Children Pilot Program; \$7.451M for STOP Violence Against Women with Disabilities; \$2.981M for Stalker Database Expansion; \$4.957M for VAWA Training Programs; \$0.994M for Televised Testimony Grants; \$2.281M for Child Abuse Training for Judicial Personnel; and \$11.897M for Court-Appointed Special Advocates.

¹³⁵ "The conferees expect the Office of Victims of Crime to work with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention on child exploitation issues."

¹³⁶ "Within this amount, \$38,000,000 is available for Project ChildSafe, an initiative that will ensure gun safety locks are available for every handgun in America. An additional \$12,000,000 is included for gun safety locks under Juvenile Justice, for a total funding level of \$50,000,000. ... The Department of Justice is directed to work with various Federal agencies, private industry groups, and other interested parties in the development of national standards for gun safety locks. Funds recommended for Project ChildSafe may be used to offset the cost of this effort. Until such national standards are established, or interim standards identified, no funds shall be obligated for the purchase and distribution of gun safety locks and only locks that meet these standards should be purchased and distributed. [¶] The conferees direct the Department of Justice to submit a report by January 15, 2002 that: (1) reports the status of the development of interim and national standards for handgun safety locks; (2) provides cost estimates for gun safety locks based on the new national standards; and (3) describes how funding for gun safety locks will be distributed to the States."

¹³⁷ \$25M goes to the Project SafeChild Initiative. "The conferees direct the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to provide \$250,000 to the American Prosecutors Research Institute to create and report on benchmarks to measure the use of individual programs and juvenile justice system performance in up to four pilot States. This funding shall be provided from the 2 percent set-aside under the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant program for technical assistance. [¶] Within the level of funding provided, \$25,000,000 is available for Project ChildSafe, which has been merged with Project HomeSafe, for the purchase and distribution of gun safety locks. These funds may only be used to produce and distribute gun locks based on OJP's interim standard. The conferees note that no additional funding will be provided until a final standard is adopted."

¹³⁸ Included in the funding for Juvenile Justice Programs.

¹³⁹ Funded separately is \$33.75M for Project SafeChild to provide child safety locks for handguns.

¹⁴⁰ Included in the funding for Juvenile Justice Programs.

¹⁴¹ Included in the funding for Juvenile Justice Programs.

¹⁴² \$88.8M is for JJDP Act Part B Formula Grants; \$58.5M for JJDP Act Part C Discretionary Grants (over \$58.36 earmarked with \$2M for the Strengthening Abuse and Neglect Courts Act); \$11.97M for JJDP Act Part D Youth Gangs; \$9.9M for JJDP Act Part E State Challenge Grants; \$15.96M for JJDP Act Part G Juvenile Mentoring Program (JUMP) (of which \$5M is for the Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America program and \$1M is made available for technical assistance under §108 of the act's general provisions for DOJ); \$94.34 for JJDP Act Title V Formula Grants (of which \$25M is for enforcing underage drinking laws, \$12.47M is for JJDP Act Title V Tribal Youth, \$14.5M for JJDP Act Title V Safe School Initiative, which includes \$5M for Project Sentry, and \$12M for Project HomeSafe); \$10.98M for Juvenile Drug Prevention; and \$8.48M for Victims of Child Abuse Act programs.

¹⁴³ \$83.8M is for JJDP Act Part B Formula Grants; \$89.3M for JJDP Act Part C Discretionary Grants (of which \$83.7M is earmarked, including \$5M for the Secure Our Schools Act, and \$3M is for independent program evaluations); \$11.97M for JJDP Act Part D Youth Gangs; \$9.98M for JJDP Act Part E State Challenge Grants; \$15.97M for JJDP Act Part G Juvenile Mentoring Program (JUMP) (of which \$5M is for the Big Brothers/Big Sisters program); \$46.5M for JJDP Act Title V Formula Grants (of which \$12.5M is for JJDP Act Title V Tribal Youth, \$25M is for enforcing underage drinking laws, \$6.5M for JJDP Act Title V Safe School Initiative, which includes \$5M for Project Sentry); and \$11M for Victims of Child Abuse Act programs.

¹⁴⁴ \$84M is for JJDP Act Part B Formula Grants ("The conferees ask Governors and relevant State and local officials to review the following proposals and provide grants if warranted: ..."); \$2.5M for JJDP Act Part D Research, Evaluation & Training Assistance; \$79.6M for JJDP Act Part E Demonstration Projects (\$78M earmarked); \$80M for JJDP Act Title V Local Incentive Grants (of which \$10M is for JJDP Act Title V Tribal Youth, \$20M for Gang Resistance Education And Training (GREAT) program to be coordinated with ATF, \$25M is for enforcing underage drinking laws, and \$6M for Big Brothers and Big Sisters); \$5M for Project Childsafe; \$20M for Secure Our Schools Act; \$15M for Project Sentry; \$13M for Victims of Child Abuse Act programs (not less than \$9M for the Child Advocacy Center), and \$60M for JABG.

The conference report: "*Performance Data*. States and subgrantees shall collect and submit performance data for juvenile justice programs such as the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant program, as determined and approved by the ODJJP Administrator. Subgrantees shall provide annual performance measurement data in an Assessment Report to be designated by the State agency. Designated State agencies shall aggregate data provided by subgrants and submit such data to OJJDP in the Assessment Report, due June 30th of each fiscal year. Training and technical assistance on data collection and reporting will be made available to grantees and subgrantees."

¹⁴⁵ Funded separately is \$33.75M for Project SafeChild to provide child safety locks for handguns. \$89.961M is for JJDP Act Part B Formula Grants (including \$10M for training and technical assistance to assist small, non-profit organizations with the federal grants process); \$39.074M for JJDP Act Part C Block Grants; \$7.035M for JJDP Act Part D Research, Evaluation & Training Assistance; \$6.6M for JJDP Act Part E Demonstration Projects; \$37.335M for JJDP Act Title V Local Incentive Grants (of which \$12.5M is for JJDP Act Title V Tribal Youth). No juvenile funds for Victims of Child Abuse Act programs.

¹⁴⁶ \$84M is for JJDP Act Part B Formula; \$70M for JJDP Act Part E Demonstration Projects (provides a list of earmarks without specified dollar amounts); \$80M for JJDP Act Title V Local Incentive Grants (of which \$10M is for JJDP Act Title V Tribal Youth, \$20M for Gang Resistance Education And Training (GREAT) program to be coordinated with ATF, and \$25M is for enforcing underage drinking laws); \$10.65M for Project Sentry; \$20M for Secure Our Schools Act; \$14M for Victims of Child Abuse Act programs; \$10M for Project Childsafe, and \$60M for JABG.

¹⁴⁷ \$85M is for JJDP Act Part B Formula Grants; \$5M for JJDP Act Part C Discretionary Grants; \$10M for JJDP Act Part D Research, Evaluation & Training Assistance; \$80M for JJDP Act Part E Demonstration Projects (\$78M earmarked); \$15M for Juvenile Mentoring Program (JUMP); \$87M for JJDP Act Title V Local Incentive Grants (of which \$10M is for JJDP Act Title V Tribal Youth, \$25M for Gang Resistance Education And Training

(GREAT), \$25M is for enforcing underage drinking laws, and \$7M for Big Brothers and Big Sisters); \$5M for Project Childsafe; \$10M for Secure Our Schools Act; \$15M for Project Sentry; \$15M for Victims of Child Abuse Act programs (of which \$9M for the Child Advocacy Centers Program), and \$30M for JABG.

¹⁴⁸ "Within the total amount provided to NIJ, the following initiatives should be funded at least at the current levels:

- National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center system, including \$1,500,000 for the Less than Lethal Technology for Law Enforcement Program, \$2,800,000 for the Office of Law Enforcement Technology Commercialization, Inc., and \$1,500,000 for the Center for Rural Law Enforcement Technology and Training;
- Computerized identification systems; Facial Recognition; DNA Technology Research and Development; and High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas.

"The conference agreement provides \$450,000 for Non-Toxic Drug Detection and Identification Aerosol Technology; \$1,500,000 for the 'Breaking the Cycle' Program in Jacksonville, Florida and Lane County, Oregon; and \$3,000,000 for a prison health research project at the University of Connecticut."

¹⁴⁹ \$33M is for the Office of Science and Technology (OS&T), which includes \$17M for the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Centers (NLECTCs), and \$7.55M is earmarked (including "\$300,000 for Practitioners Assistance Team (PAT) to provide technical assistance to State and local agencies attempting to implement integrated justice systems"). "In addition, the current year level is provided for the Office of Law Enforcement Technology Commercialization, Inc. and Facial Recognition." \$20M is also provided to OS&T within the LLEBG for assisting local units to identify, select, develop, modernize and purchase new technologies for use by law enforcement.

¹⁵⁰ \$17M for the Office of Science and Technology; \$21M for National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Centers; and \$10M is "for discretionary activities of which not less than \$6,000,000 shall be for social science research."

¹⁵¹ \$10M for the Office of Science and Technology; \$21M for National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Centers; \$10M is for Social Science Research and Evaluation; and \$7M is for Counterterrorism Research and Development.

¹⁵² "Of this amount, \$11,450,000 is provided for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), including \$2,245,000 for the CyberTipline and the Exploited Child Unit, and \$2,700,000 for the Jimmy Ryce Law Enforcement Training Center. The conferees recommend that the NCMEC consult with I-Safe America to provide nationwide Internet Safety Training in grades K-12. [¶] Within the amounts provided, \$6,500,000 is provided for the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force to form new units to investigate and prevent child sexual exploitation, which are based on the protocols for conducting investigations involving the Internet and online service providers that have been established by the Department of Justice and the NCMEC."

¹⁵³ \$12.5M for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), including \$2.245M for the CyberTipline; \$3M is for the Jimmy Ryce Law Enforcement Training Center; \$12.5M for is Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force; \$2.35M is for the MEC Office; and \$2.5M is for AMBER Alert program. Under JJDP Act Part C Discretionary Grants, there is additional funding for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children in the amounts of \$4M for the Child Sexual Exploitation Campaign to expand services to law enforcement in cases of child pornography, child molestation, and sexual exploitation and \$2M for the NETSMARTZ Initiative to expand the program into schools, homes, and youth organization nationwide.

¹⁵⁴ \$15M is for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC); \$3M is for the Jimmy Ryce Law Enforcement Training Center; \$12.5M for is Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force; \$1.5M is for the MEC Office; and \$4M is for AMBER Alert program. The conference report: "OJP shall utilize the AMBER program funds in accordance with the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003. Within the funding provided, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children shall continue the successful CyberTipline program, continue the Police Technology Project (LOCATER), and expand the NetSmartz Workshop as described in the Senate report."

¹⁵⁵ \$17M is for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC); \$3M is for the Jimmy Ryce Law Enforcement Training Center; \$14.5M for is Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force; \$1.5M is for the MEC Office; and \$5M is for the AMBER Alert program.

¹⁵⁶ \$26.9M is for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC); \$3M is for the Jimmy Ryce Law Enforcement Training Center; and \$12.5M for is Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force.

¹⁵⁷ "The conference agreement provides \$29,000,000 for the Regional Information Sharing System (RISS). In addition to the amount provided under this heading, there is \$10,000,000 under the heading 'Domestic Preparedness' account to enhance the electronic dissemination and sharing of terrorist-related information among Federal, State, and local agencies. The conferees expect that RISS and other information sharing systems will be eligible to receive grants under this program in order to enhance State and local agencies' ability to access and share crime and terrorist information. [¶] The conferees support the current effort to link the RISS system with the Law Enforcement On-Line [LEO] information system, which will greatly expand access to critical law enforcement information at the Federal, State, and local level."

¹⁵⁸ "The conferees direct the Department to ensure that inter-state information sharing systems funded by OJP and COPS utilize the existing communications infrastructure and are compatible with RISS and LEO."

¹⁵⁹ Under Byrne discretionary grants, there is an earmark for "\$1,000,000 for the National White Collar Crime Center."

¹⁶⁰ \$14.1M is earmarked. "The conference agreement includes \$15,000,000 for terrorism prevention and response training for law enforcement and other responders to be administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA). The conferees expect the grant approval process to include a review of training curricula and materials to ensure that grantees are using up-to-date training techniques. BJA is encouraged to work with the Office of Domestic Preparedness in the execution of this program. This program shall be available for the costs of developing training, conducting training, and procuring training equipment and materials."

¹⁶¹ The committee report: "*Improving State and Local Law Enforcement Intelligence Capabilities.*— The recommendation includes \$10,000,000 for the implementation of the National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan and the efforts of the Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative. The Committee directs that this funding be used to support training for State and local law enforcement on the intelligence process including planning, collection, analysis, dissemination and reevaluation. This program should continue to provide support for training in the use of intelligence as a tool in identifying pre-incident indicators. It should also include training to ensure that law enforcement officials are protecting individuals' privacy, civil rights, civil liberties, and constitutional rights within the intelligence process. The Committee also expects these funds to be available to promote the use of information technology standards among law enforcement to ensure that that data can be exchanged across disparate information systems."

¹⁶² It includes \$3.675M for 21 new Weed and Seed sites; \$3.825M to support special emphasis programs such as gun law enforcement, anti-drug activities, and faith-based initiatives; \$2M to enhance data collection and performance assessments; and \$15.5M to replace funding received in prior years from the Assets Forfeiture Fund.

¹⁶³ "The conferees do not recommend continued Federal support for the Institution beyond fiscal year 2002. The termination of funding for this program does not necessarily mean the dissolution of the Institute. The conferees encourage the Institute to solicit private donations and resources from State and local agencies."

¹⁶⁴ The conference report: "The fiscal year 2002 Conference Report recommended discontinuing Federal funding for this program in fiscal year 2003 and encouraged SJI to solicit private donations and resources from State and local agencies. The Conferees understand that the Institute has not been successful in its efforts to obtain non-Federal funds and has therefore included \$3,000,000 to keep SJI operating. The Conferees encourage SJI to continue to solicit donations in order to fund its programs including asking for support from State, local and national bar associations. The Committees on Appropriations have received many letters of support for SJI from these organizations and State court judges. The Conferees feel that bar associations and the States, who are beneficiaries of SJI's work, should contribute to funding its programs."

¹⁶⁵ "The conferees encourage SJI to work with the Office of Justice Programs on issues involving State courts and encourages SJI to apply for funding under OJP grant programs that support State court programs."

¹⁶⁶ \$112.7M is for general equipment grants; \$10M is for state & local bomb technician equipment grants; \$72M is for training and technical assistance; \$9.6M is for exercise, evaluation, and improved response; and \$47M is for research and development program.

"The conferees continue the direction regarding the distribution of general equipment grants only in accordance with Statewide plans. The conferees understand that these plans are currently being submitted to OJP."

¹⁶⁷ OJP's Office of Domestic Preparedness (ODP) and its programs have been transferred to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). \$458.5M is for equipment (of which \$400M is for state formula grants and \$10M is for enhancing the dissemination of electronic threat information); \$233M is for training; \$112M is for exercises (of which \$100M is for grants and \$7M is for the Top Official Exercise Series (TOPOFF)); \$100M is for High Threat Urban Areas training & equipment; \$53M for strategic planning and technical assistance; \$23.5M is for research & development; and \$3M is for the Web Site Pilot Project.

"Equipment" The conferees provide \$458,500,000 for ODP equipment programs. Within these amounts, \$10,000,000 is provided to enhance the dissemination of electronic threat information among Federal, State, and local responders. The conferees understand that there is a large proliferation of local, State, regional, and Federal information sharing initiatives. The conferees also understand that many of these systems are being developed independently with no plan to integrate with other information sharing systems such as RISS and LEO. This funding is provided to ODP to enhance State and local agencies' ability to share intelligence information with each other and with the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice. The conferees direct that the ODP coordinate this program with the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA). The conferees also expect BJA and ODP to continue to work with State, local, and Federal agencies through the Global Intelligence Working Group of the Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative.

"Formula Grant Program to States" Of the amounts provided, \$400,000,000 is for the formula based grant program to States. The conferees direct that not less than 80 percent of equipment funding provided to the States by formula shall pass through to local governments.

"Coordination" The conferees recognize that a significant portion of the funds provided under the formula grant program are used to improve voice and data communications interoperability among first responders. The conferees support this effort, but expect ODP to coordinate closely with other Federal agencies that also provide communications interoperability grants to first responders (i.e., FEMA, COPS, BJA, and NIJ), in order to ensure that Federal resources are being used effectively to improve intra- and inter-jurisdictional communications interoperability.

"Standards" The conferees understand the need for minimum performance standards, testing, and evaluation in the areas of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) protective equipment, as well as voice/data communications equipment. The conferees, therefore, expect ODP to work closely with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to test, evaluate, and develop minimum performance standards for CBRN protective equipment and voice/data communications equipment for first responders."

"High Threat Urban Areas" Recognizing the vulnerability and high risk of terrorist attack in large urban areas, the Department of Defense (DoD) and later ODP provided training and equipment to the 120 largest U.S. cities through the Nunn-Lugar-Domenici Domestic Preparedness Program. While all of the cities identified in the Nunn-Lugar-Domenici Program have received domestic preparedness training, the conferees recognize that certain large urban areas remain high threat targets and are inadequately prepared to respond to a weapon of mass destruction (WMD) event. Therefore, the conferees recommend \$100,000,000 for ODP to develop a follow-on program to the Nunn-Lugar-Domenici program that addresses the unique equipment, training, planning and exercise needs of selected large high threat urban areas. The conferees recognize that large urban areas often cross State lines and involve multiple local jurisdictions. The conferees expect these plans will expand upon States' domestic preparedness strategies and that no funds will be awarded under this program until jurisdictions have clearly demonstrated a coordinated assessment of threat, vulnerability, needs, and capabilities. The conferees expect ODP to consult with the appropriate Federal agencies including the FBI and agencies within the Department of Homeland Security in identifying urban areas to be supported through this initiative. ODP should take into account credible threat; vulnerability; the presence of infrastructure of national importance; population; and identified needs of the jurisdiction's public safety agencies when determining program eligibility. The conferees expect ODP, in consultation with the appropriate Federal agencies, including the FBI and agencies within the Department of Homeland Security, to develop a multi-year strategy for addressing the unique needs of high threat urban jurisdictions to be supported by this program."

¹⁶⁸ OJP's Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP) has been transferred to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). On Oct. 1, 2003, the president signed PL 108-90, the conference agreement on the \$29.4 billion FY 2004 DHS appropriations act, H.R. 2555 (<http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c108:H.R.2555>; and the conference report, House Rpt. 108-280, [http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/cpquery/R?cp108:FLD010:@1\(hr280\)](http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/cpquery/R?cp108:FLD010:@1(hr280))). The measure provides \$4.2 billion for ODP, firefighters, and emergency management; specifically, the bill includes (see also the table in the last footnote):

- \$1.7 billion for ODP basic formula grants;
- \$500 million for state and local law enforcement terrorism prevention grants;
- \$725 million for high-threat, high-density urban areas;
- \$40 million for Citizen Corps;
- \$60 million for competitive training grants;
- \$50 million for national exercises;
- \$30 million for technical assistance;
- \$17 million for equipment and testing;
- \$135 million for the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium;
- \$750 million for firefighter grants;
- \$180 million for Emergency Management Performance Grants;
- \$60 million for Urban Search and Rescue; and
- \$50 million for the Metropolitan Medical Response System.

¹⁶⁹ For counterterrorism research and development (R&D) authorized by the Homeland Security Act of 2002. OJP's Office of Domestic Preparedness (ODP) has been transferred to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) (see also the table in the last footnote).

¹⁷⁰ OJP's Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP) has been transferred to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). See the table in the last footnote for details.

¹⁷¹ Included in the funding for NIJ. OJP's Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP) has been transferred to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). On June 18, the House passed the FY 2005 DHS appropriations bill, H.R. 4567 (<http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c108:H.R.4567>), and the committee report, House Rpt. 108-541, [http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/cpquery/R?cp108:FLD010:@1\(hr541](http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/cpquery/R?cp108:FLD010:@1(hr541)) [statutory text and joint explanatory statement]). On Sept. 14, the Senate approved its version of the spending bill by amending H.R. 4567 with the language of S. 2537 (<http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c108:S.2537>), and the committee report, Senate Rpt. 108-280, [http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/cpquery/R?cp108:FLD010:@1\(sr280](http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/cpquery/R?cp108:FLD010:@1(sr280)).

Both committee reports support DHS's consolidation of the Office of State and Local Government Coordination and ODP into a new Office for State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness (OSLGCP), creating a single entry point for first responders. The following table outlines the first responder funding in both bills:

DHS Program	FY2004	FY2005	FY2005	FY2005
	(millions) PL 108-90 without 0.59% cut	(millions) Pres. Budget	(millions) House's H.R. 4567	(millions) Senate's H.R. 4567

State Basic Formula Grants	\$1700	\$700	\$1250	\$940*
Citizen Corps	\$40	\$50	\$20	\$30
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grants	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$400*
Firefighter Grants	\$750	\$500	\$600	\$700
Fire Department Staffing Assistance Grants	—	—	—	\$100
High-Threat, High-Density Urban Areas	\$725	\$1452	\$1000	\$875
Targeted Infrastructure Protection	—	\$200	—	—
Port Security	▼	\$46	▼	▼
Rail Security			\$100▼	▼
Port Security	\$125	▲	\$125	\$150
Rail & Transit Security Grants			\$11▲	\$150
Inter-City Bus Security Grants	\$10	-0-	\$10	\$10
Trucking Industry Security Grants	\$22			\$15
Competitive Training Grants	\$60	\$3	\$50	\$55
National Exercises	\$50	\$52	\$52	\$52
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	\$135	\$80	\$130	\$135
Rural Domestic Preparedness Consortium	—	—	\$5	—
Technical Assistance	\$30	\$7.6	\$7.6	\$30
Equipment and Testing	\$17	-0-	-0-	-0-
Evaluations and Assessments	—	\$17	\$14.3	\$3.08
Emergency Management Performance Grants	\$180	\$170	\$170	\$180
Urban Search and Rescue	\$60	-0-	-0-	\$30
Metropolitan Medical Response System	\$50	-0-	\$50	-0-
Technology Transfer	—	—	\$50	—

* "[O]f which \$50,000,000 shall be used for grants to identify, acquire, and transfer homeland security technology, equipment, and information to State and local law enforcement agencies."