



Justice Assistance Table

Department of Justice Grant Program Appropriations ■ FY22–FY26 House CJS and Senate SAC

STATE AND LOCAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE (BJA)	FY2023 PL 117-328 ¹ (in millions)	FY2024 ² PL 118-42 (in millions)	FY2025 H.R. 1968 ³ (in millions)	FY2026 BUDGET ⁴ (in millions)	FY2026 HOUSE CJS ⁵ (in millions)	FY2026 SENATE CJS (in millions)
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)	\$770.8	\$924.1	\$499.0 ⁶	\$446	\$897.9	\$569.2
<i>(Byrne JAG formula, after carve-outs)</i>	<i>\$412.3⁷</i>	<i>\$345.5⁸</i>	<i>\$395.5⁹</i>	<i>\$358.5</i>	<i>\$396.6¹⁰</i>	<i>\$316.5¹¹</i>
Byrne JAG - Bipartisan Safer Communities Act	\$150 ¹²	\$150 ¹³	\$150	\$150	\$150 ¹⁴	\$150
Reimburse presidential nominating conventions	N/A	(\$125)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
VALOR Initiative ¹⁵	(\$13)	(\$13)	(\$13)	(\$13)	(\$13)	(\$13)
Kevin & Avonte's Law/Missing Alzheimer's Alert	(\$3)	(\$3)	(\$3)	(\$3)	(\$2)	(\$3)
Training on LE Response to the Mentally Ill/Disabilities	(\$10)	(\$10)	(\$10)	(\$0)	\$0	(\$8) ¹⁶
Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs)	(\$3.5)	(\$3)	(\$3)	(\$3)	\$11 ¹⁷	(\$3)
John R. Justice Loan Forgiveness ¹⁸	(\$5)	(\$3)	(\$3)	\$0	\$0	(\$3)
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution	(\$15.5)	(\$15.5)	(\$15.5)	(\$15.5)	(\$15.5)	(\$15.5)
Capital Litigation and Wrongful Conviction	(\$13)	(\$12)	(\$12)	\$0	(\$12)	(\$12)
Project Safe Neighborhoods	(\$20)	(\$19)	(\$19)	(\$40)	(\$20)	(\$19) ¹⁹
National Center for Restorative Justice	(\$3)	(\$3)	(\$3)	\$0	\$0	(\$3)
Rural Violent Crime Initiative	(\$8)	(\$7)	(\$7)	(\$7)	(\$5)	(\$7)
Ashanti Alert Network	(\$1)	(\$1)	(\$1)	(\$1)	(\$1)	(\$1)
Family-Based Alternative Sentencing	(\$3.5)	(\$3.5)	(\$3.5)	\$0	\$0	(\$3.5)
Child Advocacy Training in Post-Secondary Education	(\$2)	(\$1)	(\$1)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains	(\$6)	(\$5)	(\$5)	(\$5)	\$0	(\$5)
Forensic Ballistics Programs in Higher Education	(\$1.5)	(\$1.5)	(\$1.5)	\$0	\$0	(\$1.5)
Drug Data Research Center to Combat Opioids	(\$4)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cybercrime Enforcement	(\$7)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Multidisciplinary Partnerships for Protective Orders	(\$5)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$3)
Virtual Training for Law Enforcement	(\$5)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$0)
Electronic Service of Protective Orders Pilot Project	(\$5)	(\$3)	(\$3)	\$0	\$0	(\$0)
Byrne Discr. Community Project Grants (earmarks)	(\$229.6)	(\$350.0)	\$0 ²⁰	\$0	(\$402.8)	(\$152.2)
State Criminal Alien Assist. Program (SCAAP)	\$234	\$234	\$234	\$0	\$234	\$0
Comp. Addiction and Recovery (COSSAP)	\$190	\$189 ²¹	\$189 ²²	\$189	\$189 ²³	\$185 ²⁴
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT)	\$45	\$35	\$35	\$35	\$35	\$35 ²⁵
Mental Health Courts/JMHCP	\$45	\$40 ²⁶	\$40	\$40	\$40	\$40
Drug Courts	\$95	\$89 ²⁷	\$89	\$89	\$89	\$89
Veterans Treatment Courts	\$35	\$32	\$32	\$30	\$32	\$34
Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI)	\$35	\$32	\$32	\$0	\$19 ²⁸	\$32
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP)	\$35	\$35 ²⁹	\$35	\$35	\$35	\$35
Victims of Trafficking	\$95	\$88	\$88	\$88	\$88	\$88
Indian Country/Tribal Assistance Grants	\$60	\$50	\$50	Up to 7% ³⁰	\$50	\$48
Second Chance Act	\$95 ³¹	\$82 ³²	\$82	\$102 ³³	\$72.2 ³⁴	\$81 ³⁵
DNA Analysis Backlog Reduction/Crime Labs	\$170 ³⁶	\$153 ³⁷	\$153	\$148 ³⁸	\$154 ³⁹	\$148 ⁴⁰
Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences	\$35 ⁴¹	\$34	\$34	\$10	\$28 ⁴²	\$34
National Criminal History Improv. Program	\$95	\$88	\$88	\$88	\$88	\$87 ⁴³
<i>National Criminal Background Check System⁴⁴</i>	<i>(\$25)</i>	<i>(\$25)</i>	<i>(\$25)</i>	<i>(\$25)</i>	<i>(\$25)</i>	<i>(\$25)</i>
NCHIP - Bipartisan Safer Communities Act	\$40 ⁴⁵	\$40	\$40	\$40	\$40 ⁴⁶	\$40
Sexual Assault Kit Backlog (SAKI)	\$55	\$52 ⁴⁷	\$52	\$52	\$51	\$52
Adam Walsh Implementation grants	\$20	\$19	\$19	\$18	\$18	\$19
National Sex Offender Public Website	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$0	\$1

STOP School Violence Act	\$82 ⁴⁸	\$82	\$82	\$75	\$82	\$82
Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA)	\$15	\$14	\$14	\$9	\$14	\$14
Economic, High-Tech, Cyber Crime	\$13 ⁴⁹	\$12 ⁵⁰	\$12 ⁵¹	\$5	\$5	\$8 ⁵²
Body Worn Cameras	\$35	\$32 ⁵³	\$32	\$0	\$0	\$27
Bullet-Proof Vests	\$30	\$30	\$30	\$30	\$30 ⁵⁴	\$30
Emmett Till Unsolved Crimes	\$4	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3
Keep Young Athletes Safe Act	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$2	\$3
Community Violence Intervention Initiative	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$0	\$0	\$55 ⁵⁵
CVI – Bipartisan Safer Communities Act	\$50 ⁵⁶	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50 ⁵⁷	\$50
Shepard-Byrd Hate Crimes Prevention	\$25	\$17	\$17	\$0	\$0	\$17
Comm.-Based Approaches to Advancing Justice	\$10	\$9	\$9	\$0	\$0	\$9
Jabara-Heyer NO HATE Act	\$10	\$9	\$9	\$0	\$0	\$9
Daniel Anderl Judiciary Security and Privacy Act	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$5	\$5	\$10
Deaths in Custody Act Reporting	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$0	\$0	\$0
Modernize Criminal Justice Statutes re HIV	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$0	\$0	\$0
Emergency Law Enforcement Assistance	\$0	\$3	\$3	\$0	\$0	\$0
Accelerating Justice System Reform	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$0	\$0	\$)
State and Local Law Enforcement - TOTAL	\$2,417	\$2,475 ⁵⁸	\$2,000 ⁵⁹	\$1,515 ⁶⁰	\$2,247 ⁶¹	\$1,878
OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME (OVC)	FY2023 PL 117-328 (in millions)	FY2024 PL 118-42 (in millions)	FY2025 H.R. 1968 ⁶² (in millions)	FY2026 BUDGET (in millions)	FY2026 HOUSE CJS (in millions)	FY2026 SENATE CJS (in millions)
Crime Victims Fund ⁶³	\$1,795 ⁶⁴	\$1,195 ⁶⁵	\$1,715 ⁶⁶	\$1,795 ⁶⁷	\$1,938 ⁶⁸	\$1,715 ⁶⁹
COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES (COPS)	FY2023 PL 117-328 (in millions)	FY2024 PL 118-42 (in millions)	FY2025 H.R. 1968 ⁷⁰ (in millions)	FY2026 BUDGET ⁷¹ (in millions)	FY2026 HOUSE CJS (in millions)	FY2026 SENATE CJS (in millions)
Hiring Initiatives	\$324	\$256	\$256	\$297	\$256	\$206
(COPS Hiring formula, after carve-outs)	\$224	\$157	\$157	\$205	\$164	\$107 ⁷²
Regional Information Sharing System (RISS)	(\$44)	(\$44)	(\$44)	(\$44) ⁷³	(\$44)	(\$44)
Community Policing Development ⁷⁴	\$45 ⁷⁵	\$25	\$25	\$0	\$0	\$25
Tribal law enforcement	(\$34)	(\$34)	(\$34)	(\$34)	(\$34)	(\$34)
Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness	(\$10)	(\$10)	(\$10)	(\$10)	(\$10)	(\$10)
Tribal access	(\$4)	(\$4)	(\$4)	(\$4)	(\$4)	(\$4)
Collaborative reform model of technical assistance	(\$8)	(\$7.5)	(\$7.5)	\$0	\$0	(\$7.5)
Law Enforcement De-escalation Training Act	N/A	\$20 ⁷⁶	\$20 ⁷⁷	\$0	\$0	\$20 ⁷⁸
Police Act	\$12	\$12	\$12	\$12	\$12	\$12
Stop School Violence	\$53	\$53	\$53	\$35	\$53	\$53
School Safety - Bipartisan Safer Communities	\$60 ⁷⁹	\$60	\$60	\$60	\$60 ⁸⁰	\$60
Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces	\$16	\$16	\$16	\$0	\$16	\$16
Anti-Opioid Task Forces	\$35	\$35	\$35	\$0	\$35	\$35
COPS Tech/Equip Com. Projects (earmarks)	\$177.9	\$247	\$0 ⁸¹	\$0	\$282	\$133
Additional Police Hiring and Training	N/A	N/A	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
COPS - TOTAL	\$663	\$665	\$417 ⁸²	\$344	\$654	\$500
JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS (OJJDP)	FY2023 PL 117-328 (in millions)	FY2024 PL 118-42 (in millions)	FY2025 H.R. 1968 ⁸³ (in millions)	FY2026 BUDGET (in millions)	FY2026 HOUSE CJS (in millions)	FY2026 SENATE CJS (in millions)
State Formula Grants	\$75	\$65	\$65	\$65	\$40	\$65
Title V Delinquency Prevention	\$65	\$55	\$55	\$42	\$0	\$55
Tribal Youth Program	(\$17)	(\$16)	(\$16)	(\$10)	\$14	(\$16)
Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal	(\$1)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	(\$6)	(\$5)	(\$5)	(\$5)	\$5	(\$5)
Opioid-Affected Youth Initiative	(\$13)	(\$11)	(\$11)	(\$8)	\$7	(\$11)
Preventing Trafficking in Girls	(\$5)	(\$4) ⁸⁴	(\$4)	(\$4)	\$4	(\$4)
Children Exposed to Violence grants	(\$10)	(\$9)	(\$9)	(\$5)	\$4	(\$9)
Protect Vulnerable and At-Risk Youth	(\$2)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

<i>Arts in Juvenile Justice Demonstration Program</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(\$2)
Youth Mentoring Grants	\$107	\$104	\$104	\$43	\$104	\$105
Victims of Child Abuse Programs	\$41	\$41	\$41	\$41	\$41	\$43
Missing and Exploited Children's programs	\$105	\$103	\$103	\$103	\$105	\$105
Child Abuse Training for Judicial Personnel	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$4	\$5
Juvenile Justice Indigent Defense	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$0	\$3
Collaborative Reform for Juvenile Justice	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$0	\$0	\$0
Juvenile Justice Programs - TOTAL	\$400	\$375	\$375	\$301	\$327⁸⁵	\$380
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT PROGRAMS (OVW)	FY2023 PL 117-328 (in millions)	FY2024 PL 118-42 (in millions)	FY2025 H.R. 1968⁸⁶ (in millions)	FY2026 BUDGET⁸⁷ (in millions)	FY2026 HOUSE CJS (in millions)	FY2026 SENATE CJS (in millions)
STOP Grants	\$255 ⁸⁸	\$255 ⁸⁹	\$255 ⁹⁰	\$190	\$265 ⁹¹	\$255 ⁹²
National Institute of Justice	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$1	\$1	\$3
Transitional Housing Assistance	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$40	\$40	\$51
Encouraging Arrest Policies	N/A ⁹³	\$45 ⁹⁴	\$45	\$55 ⁹⁵	\$51 ⁹⁶	\$61 ⁹⁷
Rural DV and Child Abuse Enforcement	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$45	\$50	\$51
Campus Violence	\$25 ⁹⁸	\$25 ⁹⁹	\$25 ¹⁰⁰	\$25 ¹⁰¹	\$25 ¹⁰²	\$25 ¹⁰³
Legal Assistance for Victims	\$55	\$55	\$55	\$40	\$40	\$56
Sexual Assault Victims Assistance	\$79	\$79	\$79	\$60	\$79	\$80
Elder Abuse program	\$9	\$9	\$9	\$6	\$6	\$9
Supporting Families in the Justice System¹⁰⁴	\$22	\$22	\$22	\$10	\$20	\$22
Violence Against Women with Disabilities	\$12	\$12	\$12	\$6	\$6	\$12
Consolidated Youth-Oriented Programming	\$17 ¹⁰⁵	\$17 ¹⁰⁶	\$17 ¹⁰⁷	\$6	\$17	\$17
Research on Violence Against Indian Women¹⁰⁸	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$5 ¹⁰⁹	\$1
Research Clearinghouse on Indian Women	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1
Natl Resource Center on Workplace Responses	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1
Tribal Domestic Violence	\$11	\$11	\$11	\$10	\$20	\$12
Rape Survivor Child Custody	\$3	\$2	\$2	\$2	\$3	\$2
Restorative Justice for Gender-Based Violence	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$0	\$0	\$15
Support for LGBT Survivors	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$1
National Deaf Services Line	\$2	\$0	\$0	\$2	\$2	\$2
Culturally Specific Services for Victims	\$11	\$11	\$11	\$0	\$0	\$11
Outreach to Underserved Communities	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$0	\$0	\$5
Support for Tribal Prosecutors	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$5	\$5	\$3
Financial Assistance to Victims	\$4	\$4	\$4	\$0	\$0	\$4
Abby Honold Act/Trauma-Centered	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$0	\$0	\$5
Holistic Assault Services on College Campuses	\$2 ¹¹⁰	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Homicide Reduction Initiative	\$4 ¹¹¹	(\$4) ¹¹²	(\$4)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Domestic Violence Lethality Reduction	\$4 ¹¹³	(\$4) ¹¹⁴	(\$4)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Policing and Prosecution Initiative	\$8 ¹¹⁵	\$8 ¹¹⁶	\$8	\$0	\$0	\$0
Online Abuse and Harassment	\$1 ¹¹⁷	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Victim-Centered Training for Law Enforcement	\$5 ¹¹⁸	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5	\$0
Access to Sexual Assault Nurse Exams	N/A	\$10	\$10	\$0	\$0	\$12
Intersection Missing Persons/Gender Based	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$0	\$0	\$0
Incarcerated Survivor of Sexual Abuse	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$0	\$0	\$0
Prevention, Enforcement of Cyber Crimes	N/A	TBD	TBD	\$0	\$0	\$6
Resource Center on Cyber Crimes vs Individuals	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$0	\$0	\$0
Violence Against Women Programs - TOTAL	\$700	\$713¹¹⁹	\$713	\$506	\$641	\$720
OTHER DOJ PROGRAMS (OJP)	FY2023 PL 117-328 (in millions)	FY2024 PL 118-42 (in millions)	FY2025 H.R. 1968¹²⁰ (in millions)	FY2026 BUDGET (in millions)	FY2026 HOUSE CJS (in millions)	FY2026 SENATE CJS (in millions)
National Institute of Justice (NIJ)	\$35 ¹²¹	\$30 ¹²²	\$30 ¹²³	\$22	\$22	\$27
Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)¹²⁴	\$42	\$35 ¹²⁵	\$35	\$33	\$33	\$33
Justice Assistance - TOTAL	\$77	\$65¹²⁶	\$65	\$55	\$55	\$60

¹ The final FY23 bill is an omnibus appropriations bill combining all 12 subcommittee bills. The House Appropriations Committee passed out all 12 bills, and several through the full House (but not the CJS bill). The Senate released text for all bills but did not approve any in sub or full committee. The bill passed after two Continuing Resolutions.

² Congress was unable to complete the FY24 cycle until March, requiring four Continuing Resolutions: [H.R. 5860](#), which extended funding through November 17, 2023; [H.R. 6363](#), which extended funding through February 2, 2024; [H.R. 2872](#), which extended funding through March 8, 2024 and [H.R. 7463](#), which extended funding through March 22, 2024. View the final consolidated bill, [H.R. 4366](#), and [Explanatory Statement](#).

³ Congress was unable to complete the FY25 cycle by the new fiscal year, requiring three Continuing Resolutions: [H.R. 9747](#), which extended funding through December 20, 2024; [H.R. 9494](#), which extended funding through March 28, 2025 and the final, full-year Continuing Resolution, [H.R. 1968](#). All funding levels in the FY24 text is carried over to the FY25 bill, unless noted. It is not yet clear whether the House and Senate committee report language, drafted and released last Congress, carries over and carries weight with the federal agencies.

⁴ President Trump's FY26 budget request assumes consolidation of all granting agencies under OJP, moving the Office of Violence Against Women, Office of Tribal Justice and the COPS Office to OJP. It is assumed that moving OVW to OJP would require congressional action. Also, the budget proposes to merge ATF into DEA and prioritizes ATF resources toward illegal firearms traffickers and crime gun tracing. This also will likely require congressional action. The budget also proposes to transfer the HIDTA program from ONDCP to OJP and reduce its funding from \$298.6 million to \$196 million.

⁵ The House bill allows up to 5 percent of program funds to be transferred between programs, provided that no program be increased by more than 10 percent. Also, up to 1 percent of grant funds may be transferred to BJS and NIJ for research, evaluation and statistical purposes, and not less than 0.4 percent to the Office of Inspector General for oversight and auditing purposes associated with the programs.

⁶ This is the amount specified in the full-year CR for the Byrne JAG topline number. It is \$50 million higher than the FY24 topline, minus the presidential nominating conventions and earmark accounts, both of which are zeroed out in the final FY25 bill. The extra \$50 million goes to the Byrne JAG formula.

⁷ The Senate Explanatory Statement said: "The Department should expect grantees to target funding to programs and activities that conform to evidence-based strategic plans developed through broad stakeholder involvement. The Committee directs the Department to make technical assistance available to State, local, and Tribal governments for the development or update of such plans."

⁸ The Joint Explanatory Statement directs DOJ to include in its spend plan "a clear explanation" of how the "precipitous or extraordinary increases in crime, or in a type or types of crime" allowance is to be used. Also, it directs DOJ "to continue following the directives in House Report 117-97 adopted by Public Law 117-103 on Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) Formula program" and in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117-103 on "Uses of Byrne-JAG Funds." Also, "the agreement recognizes that the implementation of booking station Rapid DNA programs are an eligible use of Byrne JAG and SAKI funds and strongly supports the allocation of funds for this purpose within the funds provided and at a level not less than fiscal year 2023. The agreement directs the Department to assist with the initial costs associated with updating criminal history systems, integration with booking station systems, and purchasing new technologies associated with Rapid DNA." Also, the agreement "acknowledges concern about the impact of the growing epidemic of opioid and synthetic drug abuse and misuse on the law enforcement community and supports the use of Byrne JAG funds for the implementation of medication assisted treatment programs to assist individuals in maintaining abstinence from all abused or misused drugs." Finally, the House bill text specifies funds for "grants authorized by 502(b)(1)" which, in the Justice for All Act of 2016, required DOJ to "provide technical assistance to States and local governments requesting support to develop and implement the strategic plan" required for the state formula portion of Byrne JAG.

⁹ It is not yet clear whether the House and Senate committee reports, produced in the prior Congress, will carry over to the FY25 full-year CR and be directive to federal agencies. As reference, the Senate committee report said, "The Department should expect State, local, and Tribal governments to target funding to programs and activities that conform to evidence-based strategic plans developed through broad stakeholder involvement. The Committee directs the Department to make technical assistance available to State, local, and Tribal governments for the development or update of such plans". The report also discussed possible uses of Byrne JAG funds. The House committee report directed the Department to prioritize applications supporting law enforcement hiring programs under Byrne JAG and COPS Hiring and to prioritize grant funding for critically understaffed rural law enforcement agencies and to provide a report on these efforts no later than 60 days after the enactment of the Act. Also, as reference, the House bill text specifies funds for "grants authorized by 502(b)(1)" which, in the Justice for All Act of 2016, is the language requiring DOJ to "provide technical assistance to States and local governments requesting support to develop and implement the strategic plan" for the state formula portion of Byrne JAG.

¹⁰ In addition, the carve-outs listed just below, \$30 million is carved-out from Byrne JAG for the Bullet Proof Vest program grants. The House bill text specifies funds for "grants authorized by 502(b)(1)" which, in the Justice for All Act of 2016, is the language requiring DOJ to "provide technical assistance to States and local governments requesting support to develop and implement the strategic plan" for the state formula portion of Byrne JAG.

¹¹ The Senate report said, "The Department should expect State, local, and Tribal governments to target funding to programs and activities that conform to evidence-based strategic plans developed through broad stakeholder involvement. The Committee directs the Department to make technical assistance available to State, local, and Tribal governments for the development or update of such plans." The report also says, "The Committee continues to recognize that novel equipment and technologies can improve public safety and public trust in criminal justice institutions. OJP is urged to promote awareness, through Statements on the OJP website, in "FAQs" and seminars, and in solicitation documents, that Byrne-JAG funds may be used for managed access systems and other cell phone mitigation technologies; fentanyl and methamphetamine detection equipment, including handheld instruments; drug detection canines; license plate readers; and hiring and training of cybercrime analysts and investigators.

¹² In June 2022, the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act became law. The bill, [S. 2938](#), is a comprehensive gun violence prevention bill that provided mandatory spending across several agencies, including \$150 million/year for FY22 through FY26 through Byrne JAG for state crisis intervention programs and initiatives, drug courts, mental health courts, veterans treatment courts and implementation of state red flag laws. The bill also provided new funds for NCHIP, Community Violence Intervention, school safety and a number of HHS programs.

¹³ The Joint Explanatory Statement says "In addition to the resources provided in this act, the agreement recognizes that additional funds have been made available to certain grant programs by" the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, Public Law 117-159.

¹⁴ The House bill does not reference the mandatory authorized and appropriated by the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act. Unless Congress explicitly take the funding away, that funding will remain in place for FY26.

¹⁵ The VALOR program is the Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officer Resilience and Survivability Initiative.

¹⁶ The Senate bill includes \$8 million "for a competitive grant program to support training and related initiatives (with a particular emphasis on de-escalation practices) that help improve responses to individuals with mental illness, intellectual disabilities, or developmental disabilities and others who come into contact with law enforcement or correctional officers, including for purposes described in the Law Enforcement De-Escalation Training Act of 2022 (Public Law 117-325).

¹⁷ In the House bill, this funding is a carve-out from the DNA backlog grant program.

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ The Senate committee report directs DOJ to submit a report detailing for each area in which the PSN Block Grant Program operates: (1) how the area spent funds under the PSN Block Grant Program; (2) the community outreach efforts performed in the area; and (3) the number and a description of the violent crime offenses committed in the area, including murder, non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

²⁰ The Byrne and COPS discretionary community projects are zeroed out in the FY25 full-year CR.

²¹ Of the total, \$10 million is for grants to local nonprofits preventing substance use and misuse. The Joint Explanatory Statement requires BJA to provide awards to local nonprofits working with law enforcement and community coalitions to educate youth in schools and in extracurricular programming on drug prevention and to prioritize nonprofit organizations with comprehensive approaches to combatting substance use, including investigations, treatment, and education.

²² Of the total, \$10 million is for grants to local nonprofits preventing substance use and misuse.

²³ Of the total, \$30 million would be for grants for local and regional efforts to prevent substance use and misuse, provided that priority is given to non-profit organizations implementing comprehensive approaches to combating substance abuse, including investigations, treatment, and education; and \$17 million is for forensic support for opioid and synthetic drug investigations.

²⁴ Of the total, not 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 not less than \$11 million for embedding social services with law enforcement in order to rapidly respond to drug overdoses where children are impacted.

²⁵ The Committee “supports specialized residential substance abuse treatment programs for inmates with co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders or challenges. Given the strong nexus between substance abuse and mental illness in our prisons and jails, the Committee encourages the Attorney General to ensure that funds provided for residential substance abuse treatment for State prisoners are being used to treat underlying mental health disorders, in addition to substance abuse disorders.

²⁶ The Department is encouraged to prioritize Mentally Ill Offender Act grant funds for the operational expenses of mental health centers that assist those with severe mental health needs who are at risk of recidivism, such as crisis care, residential treatment, outpatient mental health and primary care services, and community re-entry support, and supports funding levels for grants be commensurate with demonstrated community needs.

²⁷ The Department is encouraged to prioritize grants in rural and low-income areas with high rates of substance abuse.

²⁸ In the House bill, funding for the JRI initiative is a carve-out from the Second Chance Act program.

²⁹ The Joint Explanatory Statement affirms states’ rights to choose and operate the PDMP and data sharing hubs of their choice.

³⁰ The budget proposes to transfer up to 7% of OJP funds for tribal criminal justice assistance.

³¹ Of the total \$125 million, \$8 million is for probation and parole strategies, \$5 million is for Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration projects, \$5 million is to replicate the Project HOPE program, \$10 million is for crisis stabilization and community reentry, and up to \$7.5 million is for performance-based awards for Pay for Success projects and reentry housing, of which \$5 million shall be for Pay for Success programs implementing the Permanent Supportive Housing Model and reentry housing, leaving \$95 million for the Second Chance Act grants.

³² Reflective of the FY24 bill, of the total \$117 million, \$8 million is for the Smart Probation program, \$5 million is for Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration projects, \$5 million is to replicate the Project HOPE program, \$10 million is for crisis stabilization and community reentry, and up to \$7.5 million is for performance-based awards for Pay for Success projects, leaving \$81.5 million for the Second Chance Act grants.

³³ Of the total \$117 million, \$5 million is for Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration projects and \$10 million is for crisis stabilization and community reentry, leaving \$102 million for the Second Chance Act grants.

³⁴ Of the total \$106.2 million, \$5 million is for Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration projects, \$10 million is for crisis stabilization and community reentry, and \$19 million is for the Justice Reinvestment Initiative, provided no funds are used to support initiatives that promote the closing and repurposing of youth detention facilities, leaving \$72.2 million for the Second Chance Act grants.

³⁵ Of the total \$116 million, \$8 million is for probation and parole strategies, \$5 million is for Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration projects, \$5 million is to replicate the Project HOPE program, \$10 million is for crisis stabilization and community reentry, and up to \$7.5 million is for performance-based awards for Pay for Success projects and reentry housing, leaving \$80.5 million for the Second Chance Act grants.

³⁶ Of the total, \$130 million is for the Debbie Smith Act grants, \$15 million is for the Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Program, \$5 million is for the Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program, and \$20 million is for other local, state and federal forensic activities.

³⁷ Of the total, \$120 million is for the Debbie Smith Act grants, \$14 million is for the Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Program, \$4 million is for the Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program, and \$15 million is for other local, state and federal forensic activities.

³⁸ Of the total, \$120 million is for the Debbie Smith Act grants, \$14 million is for the Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Program, \$4 million is for the Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program, and \$10 million is for other local, state and federal forensic activities.

³⁹ Of the total, \$120 million would be for the Debbie Smith Act grants, \$14 million is for the Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Program, \$9 million is for the Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program, and \$11 million for the operation, maintenance, and expansion of the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System.

⁴⁰ Of the total, \$120 million is for the Debbie Smith Act grants, \$14 million is for the Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Program, \$4 million is for the Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program, and \$10 million is for other local, state and federal forensic activities.

⁴¹ Of the total, \$17 million is to specifically target the challenges of the opioid and synthetic drug epidemic.

⁴² Of the total, \$2.5 million is to strengthen the medical examiner-coroner system.

⁴³ The Senate committee report urges DOJ to remind States of the possibility of a waiver for the NCHIP match for those in compliance with the implementation plan. The committee also urges DOJ to ensure that grants can be made available for supporting States in the planning and the implementation of records systems that allow for the efficient expungement or sealing of qualifying criminal history records without requiring those eligible to apply. The Committee also encourages the Department to consider lengthening the period of performance for NCHIP, the NICS Act Record Improvement Program, and NCHIP Supplemental Funding grantees to enable comprehensive system upgrades that are necessary to ensure improved functioning of the background check process and maximum contribution of relevant records to the system.

⁴⁴ This is the NICS Act Record Improvement Program.

⁴⁵ In June 2022, the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act became law. The bill, [S. 2938](#), is a comprehensive gun violence prevention bill that provided mandatory spending across several agencies, including \$40 million/year for FY22 through FY26 through NCHIP for juvenile record checks. The bill also provided new funds for Byrne JAG, Community Violence Intervention, school safety and a number of HHS programs.

- ⁴⁶ The House bill does not reference the mandatory authorized and appropriated by the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act. Unless Congress explicitly take the funding away, that funding will remain in place for FY26.
- ⁴⁷ The Joint Explanatory Statement says, “the agreement recognizes that the implementation of booking station Rapid DNA programs are an eligible use of Byrne JAG and SAKI funds and strongly supports the allocation of funds for this purpose within the funds provided and at a level not less than fiscal year 2023. The agreement directs the Department to assist with the initial costs associated with updating criminal history systems, integration with booking station systems, and purchasing new technologies associated with Rapid DNA.”
- ⁴⁸ In June 2022, the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act became law. The bill, [S. 2938](#), is a comprehensive gun violence prevention bill that provided mandatory spending across several agencies, including \$60 million/year for FY22 through FY26 for school safety. The bill also provided new funds for Byrne JAG, NCHIP, Community Violence Intervention, and a number of HHS programs.
- ⁴⁹ Reflective of the FY24 bill, of the total, \$2.5 million is for an intellectual property enforcement program and \$2 million is for Internet of Things training modules.
- ⁵⁰ Of the total, \$2.5 million is for an intellectual property enforcement program and \$2 million is for Internet of Things training modules.
- ⁵¹ Reflective of the FY24 bill, of the total, \$2.5 million is for an intellectual property enforcement program and \$2 million is for Internet of Things training modules.
- ⁵² Of the total, \$2.5 million is for an intellectual property enforcement program and \$2 million is for Internet of Things training modules.
- ⁵³ The Joint Explanatory Statement encourages the Department to prioritize body-worn camera grant funding for agencies serving jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000.
- ⁵⁴ In the House bill, this is a carve-out from the Byrne JAG program.
- ⁵⁵ The Senate committee says, “Awards should be prioritized for communities with the highest number of homicides and the highest number of homicides per capita. The Committee directs OJP to prioritize that these grants be made to community-based violence intervention programs to the fullest extent possible and also track and publish information on this funding...”
- ⁵⁶ In June 2022, the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act became law. The bill, [S. 2938](#), is a comprehensive gun violence prevention bill that provided mandatory spending across several agencies, including \$50 million/year for FY22 through FY26 for CVI programs. The bill also provided new funds for Byrne JAG, NCHIP, school safety and a number of HHS programs.
- ⁵⁷ The House bill does not reference the mandatory authorized and appropriated by the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act. Unless Congress explicitly take the funding away, that funding will remain in place for FY26.
- ⁵⁸ The FY24 Joint Explanatory Statement directs DOJ to work with other agencies, technology companies, and victim service providers to address the rising prevalence of the production and distribution of online child sexual abuse materials (CSAM) and to make recommendations on victim-centered policing strategies, a general assessment of the resource needs of the Department and of State, local, and Tribal law enforcement partner agencies to identify and rescue victims of CSAM, and recommendations for other strategies and best practices. Also, DOJ is directed to report to Congress on grant programs that have not received a sufficient number of qualified applicants.
- ⁵⁹ This amount is specified in the FY25 full-year Continuing Resolution.
- ⁶⁰ The budget proposes to allow up to 2% of OJP funds for training and technical assistance and 2.5% to NIJ for research. It also proposes to reduce the number of FTEs, which had grown in the Biden Administration, from 798 FTEs in FY24 to 719 FTEs.
- ⁶¹ The House bill also directs DOJ’s spending plan for OJP to “explicitly identify all changes in the administration of competitive grant programs for fiscal year 2026, including changes to applicant eligibility, priority areas or weightings, and the application review process.”
- ⁶² Congress was unable to complete the FY25 cycle by the new fiscal year, requiring three Continuing Resolutions: [H.R. 9747](#), which extended funding through December 20, 2024; [H.R. 9494](#), which extended funding through March 28, 2025 and the final, full-year Continuing Resolution, [H.R. 1968](#). All funding levels in the FY24 text is carried over to the FY25 bill, unless noted. It is not yet clear whether the House and Senate committee report language, drafted and released last Congress, carries over and carries weight with the federal agencies.
- ⁶³ 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.
- ⁶⁴ The FY23 final bill sets the cap on the Crime Victims Fund at \$1.9 billion, of which 5 percent, or \$95 million is for grants to Indian tribes to improve services for victims of crime, and \$10 million is for Office of Inspector General activities, for a total remaining for VOCA-related purposes of \$1.795 billion. The Senate Explanatory Statement notes that “the Committee directed OVC to establish a peer-to-peer training and resource center for VOCA Administrators and allowed the use of up to \$5 million for this project in fiscal year 2020. OVC is directed to continue to support the Center’s work”.
- ⁶⁵ The FY24 final bill sets the cap on the Crime Victims Fund at \$1.353 billion, of which \$80 million is for VAWA Prevention and Prosecution Programs, \$67.65 million for grants to Indian tribes to improve services for victims of crime and \$10 million is for Office of Inspector General activities, for a total remaining for VOCA-related purposes of \$1.195 billion.
- ⁶⁶ The final FY25 full-year CR sets the cap on the Crime Victims Fund at \$1.9 billion, of which \$80 million is for VAWA Prevention and Prosecution Programs, \$95 million (5% of total) is for tribal grants and \$10 million for Office of Inspector General activities, for a total remaining for VOCA-related purposes of \$1.715 billion.
- ⁶⁷ The FY26 budget request sets the cap on the Crime Victims Fund at \$1.9 billion, of which \$95 million (5% of total) is for tribal grants and \$10 million for Office of Inspector General activities, for a total remaining for VOCA-related purposes of \$1.795 billion.
- ⁶⁸ The House bill sets the cap on the Crime Victims Fund at \$2.050 billion, of which \$10 million is for Office of Inspector General activities and \$102.5 million (5% of total) is for tribal grants, for a total remaining for VOCA-related purposes of \$1.938 billion.
- ⁶⁹ The Senate bill sets the cap on the Crime Victims Fund at \$1.9 billion, of which \$10 million is for Office of Inspector General activities and \$95 million (5% of total) is for tribal grants, and \$80 million is transferred to OVW, for a total remaining for VOCA-related purposes of \$1.715 billion. The Senate committee report “directs OVC to continue to provide peer-to-peer training on Federal grants management, administration and strategies to increase access to services and compensation for VOCA victim assistance and victim compensation grantees and subgrantees.” It also says, “The Committee remains concerned about the health of the CVF and its ability to continue to support compensation to and services for survivors of crime in future years. Therefore, the Committee directs the DOJ to continue to advise litigating components and the Offices of the United States Attorneys of the availability of the CVF as a repository for fines, fees, and other penalties.” And, further: “The Committee remains concerned about insufficient deposits, specifically including the lack of predictability as to when the proceeds from criminal fines, penalties, settlements and other sources will be deposited in the CVF. It is exceptionally difficult for the Committee to plan without greater insight into potential future proceeds for the CVF. The Committee directs the Department to submit an updated plan, within 90 days of enactment of this act, to establish a system to track payments from concluded cases that may result in deposits into the CVF.”
- ⁷⁰ Congress was unable to complete the FY25 cycle by the new fiscal year, requiring three Continuing Resolutions: [H.R. 9747](#), which extended funding through December 20, 2024; [H.R. 9494](#), which extended funding through March 28, 2025 and the final, full-year Continuing Resolution, [H.R. 1968](#). All funding levels in the FY24 text is carried over to the FY25 bill, unless noted. It is not yet clear whether the House and Senate committee report language, drafted and released last Congress, carries over and carries weight with the federal agencies.

⁷¹ President Trump's FY26 budget request assumes consolidation of all granting agencies under OJP, moving the Office of Violence Against Women, Office of Tribal Justice and the COPS Office to OJP.

⁷² The Senate committee report directs DOJ to review and improve the application requirements for COPS Hiring Grants and other COPS Office grants so that more small and understaffed departments can apply for and utilize the funding. It also says, "The Committee is concerned about racial, ethnic, and demographic gaps in law enforcement agencies. In fiscal year 2024, the Committee directed the COPS Hiring Program to give additional consideration to applicants that commit to recruiting officers from the communities in which they will serve."

⁷³ The budget proposes to move RISS to NIJ.

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

⁷⁵ Of the amount provided, \$11 million is to expand the use of crisis intervention teams in order to embed mental and behavioral health services with law enforcement including funding for specialized training; \$16 million is for officer training in de-escalation, implicit bias, and duty to intervene techniques, of which no less than \$3 million is for grants to regional de-escalation training centers that are administered by accredited universities of higher education and offer de-escalation training certified by a national certification program; \$9 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 \$2.5 million is to be provided for small and rural law enforcement agencies for this purpose; \$6 million is for the continuation of the CPD Microgrants program which provides funding for demonstration and pilot projects that offer creative ideas to advance crime fighting, community engagement, problem solving, or organizational changes to support community policing; and \$3 million is for grants to support tolerance, diversity, and anti-bias training programs offered by organizations with well-established experience training law enforcement personnel and criminal justice professionals.

⁷⁶ This funding is specifically for implementation of S. 4003, the Law Enforcement De-Escalation Training Act of 2022, P.L. 117-325.

⁷⁷ This funding is specifically for implementation of S. 4003, the Law Enforcement De-Escalation Training Act of 2022, P.L. 117-325.

⁷⁸ This funding is specifically for implementation of S. 4003, the Law Enforcement De-Escalation Training Act of 2022, P.L. 117-325. The Committee directs the COPS Office to submit a report, within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, describing initial implementation of that act in fiscal year 2024, program changes contemplated for fiscal year 2026, and resources requirements for continued implementation in fiscal year 2027.

⁷⁹ In June 2022, the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act became law. The bill, [S. 2938](#), is a comprehensive gun violence prevention bill that provided mandatory spending across several agencies, including \$60 million/year for FY22 through FY26 for school safety programs. The bill also provided new funds for Byrne JAG, NCHIP, school safety and a number of HHS programs.

⁸⁰ The House bill does not reference the mandatory authorized and appropriated by the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act. Unless Congress explicitly take the funding away, that funding will remain in place for FY26.

⁸¹ The Byrne and COPS discretionary community projects are zeroed out in the FY25 full-year CR.

⁸² This amount is specified in the FY25 full-year Continuing Resolution.

⁸³ Congress was unable to complete the FY25 cycle by the new fiscal year, requiring three Continuing Resolutions: [H.R. 9747](#), which extended funding through December 20, 2024; [H.R. 9494](#), which extended funding through March 28, 2025 and the final, full-year Continuing Resolution, [H.R. 1968](#). All funding levels in the FY24 text is carried over to the FY25 bill, unless noted. It is not yet clear whether the House and Senate committee report language, drafted and released last Congress, carries over and carries weight with the federal agencies.

⁸⁴ The Joint Explanatory Statement encourages the Department to make grants to nonprofits and other non-governmental entities that have undergone rigorous evaluation and have a successful track record of administering research-based prevention and early intervention programs for girls who are vulnerable to trafficking, at a state level, and to scale up and replicate these programs.

⁸⁵ The House bill directs that no more than 10 percent of grant fund may be used for research, evaluation and statistics activities designed to benefit the programs, and that not more than 2 percent of the state formula and other grants may be used for training and technical assistance.

⁸⁶ Congress was unable to complete the FY25 cycle by the new fiscal year, requiring three Continuing Resolutions: [H.R. 9747](#), which extended funding through December 20, 2024; [H.R. 9494](#), which extended funding through March 28, 2025 and the final, full-year Continuing Resolution, [H.R. 1968](#). All funding levels in the FY24 text is carried over to the FY25 bill, unless noted. It is not yet clear whether the House and Senate committee report language, drafted and released last Congress, carries over and carries weight with the federal agencies.

⁸⁷ President Trump's FY26 budget request assumes consolidation of all granting agencies under OJP, moving the Office of Violence Against Women, Office of Tribal Justice and the COPS Office to OJP. It is assumed that moving OVW to OJP would require congressional action.

⁸⁸ Of the total, \$10 million is for the Sexual Assault Survivor's Bill of Rights initiative.

⁸⁹ Of the total \$10 million is for the new Sexual Assault Survivors' Bill of Rights.

⁹⁰ Reflective of the FY24 bill, of the total \$10 million is for the new Sexual Assault Survivors' Bill of Rights.

⁹¹ Of the total, \$10 million is for the Sexual Assault Survivors Bill of Rights.

⁹² Of the total, \$10 million is for the Sexual Assault Survivors Bill of Rights.

⁹³ The initiatives previously funded through the Encouraging Arrest Policies line item are itemized in the FY23 final bill.

⁹⁴ In the Joint Explanatory Statement, this is renamed the Improving Criminal Justice Responses and funded at \$60.5 million, from which is carved out \$4 million for the homicide reduction initiative, \$4 million for the domestic violence lethality reduction initiative and \$8 million for the policing and prosecution initiative.

⁹⁵ Of the total, \$6 million is for an initiative to promote effective policing and prosecution responses to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, including evaluation of the effectiveness of funded interventions and \$1 million is for an initiative to enhance prosecution and investigation of online abuse and harassment.

⁹⁶ Of the total, \$6 million would for an initiative to promote effective policing and prosecution responses to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, including evaluation of the effectiveness of funded interventions and \$1 million is for an initiative to enhance prosecution and investigation of online abuse and harassment.

⁹⁷ Of the total, \$4 million is for the homicide reduction initiative and \$2 million for the domestic violence lethality reduction initiative.

⁹⁸ Of the total, \$12.5 million would be for grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic-Serving Institutions, and Tribal colleges.

⁹⁹ Of the total, \$12.5million would be for grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic-Serving Institutions, and Tribal colleges.

¹⁰⁰ Reflective of the FY24 bill, of the total, \$12.5 million would be for grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic-Serving Institutions, and Tribal colleges.

¹⁰¹ Of the total, \$12.5 million would be for grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic-Serving Institutions, and Tribal colleges.

¹⁰² Of the total, \$12.5 million would be for grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic-Serving Institutions, and Tribal colleges.

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- ¹⁰³ Of the total, \$12.5 million would be for grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic-Serving Institutions, and Tribal colleges.
- ¹⁰⁴ This funding includes the Safe Haven for Children Project and the Court Training and Improvements Program.
- ¹⁰⁵ Of the total, \$3.5 million is for engaging men and youth in preventing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.
- ¹⁰⁶ Of the total, \$3.5 million is for engaging men and youth in preventing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.
- ¹⁰⁷ Reflective of the FY24 bill, of the total, \$3.5 million is for engaging men and youth in preventing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.
- ¹⁰⁸ This program to be administered by OJP.
- ¹⁰⁹ This program to be administered by OJP.
- ¹¹⁰ According to the Explanatory Statement this funding is for a demonstration program to expand access to holistic assault services on college campuses with the intent to establish a best practices guide for other institutions to implement.
- ¹¹¹ This initiative previously was funded through the Encouraging Arrest Policies line item.
- ¹¹² In the Joint Explanatory Statement, this is carved out from the renamed Improving Criminal Justice Responses (Encouraging Arrests).
- ¹¹³ This initiative previously was funded through the Encouraging Arrest Policies line item.
- ¹¹⁴ In the Joint Explanatory Statement, this is carved out from the renamed Improving Criminal Justice Responses (Encouraging Arrests).
- ¹¹⁵ This initiative previously was funded through the Encouraging Arrest Policies line item.
- ¹¹⁶ In the Joint Explanatory Statement, this is carved out from the renamed Improving Criminal Justice Responses (Encouraging Arrests).
- ¹¹⁷ This initiative previously was funded through the Encouraging Arrest Policies line item.
- ¹¹⁸ This program is included in the bill text but not mentioned in the Explanatory Statement.
- ¹¹⁹ The Department is directed to report to the Committees regarding its efforts, in consultation with SAMHSA, to establish best practices to prevent suicide by survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.
- ¹²⁰ Congress was unable to complete the FY25 cycle by the new fiscal year, requiring three Continuing Resolutions: [H.R. 9747](#), which extended funding through December 20, 2024; [H.R. 9494](#), which extended funding through March 28, 2025 and the final, full-year Continuing Resolution, [H.R. 1968](#). All funding levels in the FY24 text is carried over to the FY25 bill, unless noted. It is not yet clear whether the House and Senate committee report language, drafted and released last Congress, carries over and carries weight with the federal agencies.
- ¹²¹ Of the total, \$7.5 million is for domestic radicalization research, \$1 million is for research on school safety, \$1 million on violence against American Indian/Alaskan Natives at extraction sites, \$1 million on gun violence prevention, \$1 million on a campus sexual assault climate survey, \$1.2 million on school-based hate crimes, and \$1 million on law enforcement response to opioid overdoses.
- ¹²² Of the total, \$1.5 million is for research on multidisciplinary partnerships and \$15 million is for forensic research.
- ¹²³ Reflective of the FY24 bill, of the total, \$1.5 million is for research on multidisciplinary partnerships and \$15 million is for forensic research.
- ¹²⁴ Of the total, \$5 million is for a nationwide incident-based crime statistics program.
- ¹²⁵ DOJ is required to report, if feasible, on certain statistics related to bail and pre-trial release. Also, NIJ is directed to report on the projected workload, backlog, personnel, workforce, resources, necessary turnaround times for law enforcement officers and officers of the court, and equipment needs of forensic science providers and forensic medical service providers.
- ¹²⁶ The Joint Explanatory Statement permits up to 2 percent of grant funds made available to be used for criminal justice research, evaluation and statistics by the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics and designates up to 2 percent of grant funds for training and technical assistance.