

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### CFDA 16.710 PUBLIC SAFETY PARTNERSHIP AND COMMUNITY POLICING GRANTS

#### I. PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

The Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) grant program provides state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies with resources to address law enforcement needs with a focus on advancing public safety through the implementation of community policing strategies. These strategies are focused on three primary elements of community policing: (1) developing community/law enforcement partnerships; (2) developing problem solving and innovative approaches to crime issues; and (3) implementing organizational transformation to build and strengthen community policing infrastructure.

#### II. PROGRAM PROCEDURES

##### A. Overview

COPS office awards are made to law enforcement agencies, large and small, across the country. The overall intent of the grant programs is to help support and develop infrastructure and practices that will advance public safety through community policing.

COPS office awards provide funds for personnel, technology, equipment, training and technical assistance, and innovative community policing strategies. The two main categories of awards are hiring and non-hiring.

##### B. Subprograms/Program Elements

###### 1. *Hiring Awards*

There are two types of hiring awards actively managed within the COPS office:

COPS Hiring Program (CHP) awards, which provide funding directly to state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies to hire new and/or rehire full-time career law enforcement officers to increase their community policing capacity and crime prevention efforts.

Tribal Resources Grant Program – Hiring (TRGP-Hiring) awards, which provide funds to tribal law enforcement agencies for newly hired or rehired full-time sworn career law enforcement officers and village public safety officers to improve crime-fighting capabilities in Indian country.

###### 2. *Non-Hiring Grants*

There are ten types of non-hiring awards actively managed within the COPS office:

Anti-Heroin Task Force Program (AHTF), which provides funds to locate and investigate illicit activities through statewide collaboration related to the distribution of heroin, fentanyl, or carfentanil, or the unlawful distribution of prescription opioids.

COPS Anti-Gang Initiative (CAGI), which provides funds to law enforcement agencies with a multi-jurisdictional partnership comprised of federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to address gang activity, enforcement, prevention/education, and intervention.

COPS Anti-Methamphetamine Program (CAMP), which provides funds to locate and investigate illicit activities related to the manufacture and distribution of methamphetamine.

Tribal Resources Grant Program – Equipment/Training (TRGP-E/T), which provides funds to tribal law enforcement agencies for equipment and training to improve crime-fighting capabilities in Indian country.

Community Policing Development (CPD) program awards are used to develop the capacity of law enforcement to implement 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.

Collaborative Reform Initiative for Technical Assistance (CRI-TA), which provides funding to advance the practice of community policing in law enforcement agencies by providing technical assistance to state, local, territorial, and tribal law enforcement agencies on a variety of topics that are tailored to meet their unique needs. This program provides practical “by the field, for the field” technical assistance from leading experts across a range of public safety, crime reduction, and community policing topics.

Law Enforcement Technology Grants (Tech), which provides funds for projects to develop and implement technologies that will advance community policing and help fight crime.

Methamphetamine Initiative (Meth), which provides funds to assist local law enforcement agencies and task forces with developing and implementing responses to problems of crime and disorder related to methamphetamine usage.

Preparing for Active Shooter Situations (PASS) training program, a competitive award program designed to increase law enforcement and public safety by providing funds to advance the practice of community policing in law enforcement agencies through nationally recognized, scenario-based training that prepares officers and other first responders to safely and effectively handle active shooter and other violent threats.

COPS office STOP School Violence: School Violence Prevention Program (SVPP) provides funding directly to states, units of local government, Indian tribes, and its public agencies to improve security at schools and on school grounds in the jurisdiction of the grantee through evidence-based school safety programs.

Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act (LEMHWA) helps law enforcement agencies establish or enhance mental health care services for their officers and deputies. The program initiates pilot programs that support peer mentoring, annual mental health checks, crisis hotlines, and the delivery of other critical mental health and wellness services. It also supports the development of resources for the mental health providers who deliver tailored, specific services to law enforcement based on the unique challenges they face.

### Source of Governing Requirements

This program is authorized under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 USC 10381 *et seq.*), as amended; and the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, Title I, Part Q, Pub. L. No. 103-322. The SVPP is authorized under the Students, Teachers, and Officers Preventing (STOP) School Violence Act of 2018, which is included in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018, Public Law 115-141, Division S, Title V., as amended 34 USC 10551 *et seq.*

### Availability of Other Program Information

The DOJ-COPS home page (<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/>), under the selection titled “Grants & Funding,” provides information on regulations and other general information about the program.

Additional information about this program is found in the Award Owner’s Manuals developed by the COPS office. Grant recipients can access the Award Owner’s Manuals and Grant Monitoring Standards and Guidelines for Hiring and Redeployment on the COPS office home under the Grants tab by clicking Program Documents and Compliance and Reporting.

## III. COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

**In developing the audit procedures to test compliance with the requirements for this federal program, the auditor must determine, from the following summary (also included in Part 2, “Matrix of Compliance Requirements”), which of the 12 types of compliance requirements have been identified as subject to the audit (noted with a “Y” in the summary matrix below), and then determine which of the compliance requirements that are subject to the audit are likely to have a direct and material effect on the federal program at the auditee. For each such compliance requirement subject to the audit, the auditor must use Part 3 (which includes generic details about each compliance requirement other than Special Tests and Provisions) and this program supplement (which includes any program-specific requirements) to perform the audit. When a compliance requirement is shown in the summary below as “N,” it has been identified as not being subject to the audit. Auditors are not expected to test requirements that have been noted with an “N.” See the Safe Harbor Status discussion in Part 1 for additional information.**

A	B	C	E	F	G	H	I	J	L	M	N
Activities Allowed or Unallowed	Allowable Costs/Cost Principles	Cash Management	Eligibility	Equipment/Real Property Management	Matching, Level of Effort, Earmarking	Period Of Performance	Procurement Suspension & Debarment	Program Income	Reporting	Subrecipient Monitoring	Special Tests and Provisions
Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N

## A. Activities Allowed or Unallowed

### 1. *Hiring*

Hiring grants (CHP and TRGP–Hiring) may include programs, projects, and other activities to:

- a. Hire and train new, additional career law enforcement officers for deployment into community-oriented policing (34 USC 10381(b)(2) );
- b. Rehire law enforcement officers who have been laid off or who are scheduled to be laid off on a specific future date as a result of state, local, and/or tribal budget reductions for financial reasons unrelated to the availability of COPS grant funds for deployment into community-oriented policing (34 USC 10381(b)(1) ); and
- c. For Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 CHP awards only, all newly hired officers must be post-September 11, 2001, military veterans (see page 12, Section 2, “Agency Eligibility Information” of the COPS FY2012 Application Guide: COPS Hiring Program, which is available at [http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/2012AwardDocs/CHP/2012\\_CHP\\_Application\\_Guide.pdf](http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/2012AwardDocs/CHP/2012_CHP_Application_Guide.pdf)).
- d. Since Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 CHP awards, the COPS office supports the attorney general’s commitment to hiring military veterans whenever possible. To this end, applicants who commit to hiring or rehiring at least one military veteran (as defined in Appendix A) under CHP will receive additional consideration for CHP funding. The COPS office recommends that applicants examine their internal hiring practices to ensure that an officer funded by a CHP award would meet the veteran requirement.

## 2. *Non-Hiring Awards*

Non-hiring grants may include programs, projects, and other activities to obtain a wide variety of equipment, technology, support systems, civilian personnel, training, and technical assistance. These grants include programs and projects that are very specific in terms of allowable and unallowable activities. The individual grant must be evaluated to determine allowable activities, in accordance with program guidelines in the Awards Owner's Manual 34 USC 10381(b) and (d)).

## **B. Allowable Costs/Cost Principles**

The following apply to hiring grants only.

1. CHP and TRGP-Hiring awards fund the approved entry-level salaries and fringe benefits of newly hired or rehired full-time officers for 36 months of grant funding. The approved entry-level salaries and fringe benefits are based on a grantee agency's actual entry-level sworn officer salary and fringe benefit costs and are identified on the Final Financial Clearance Memorandum that is provided to the grantee agency. Any additional costs for higher than entry-level salaries and fringe benefits will be the responsibility of the recipient agency (34 USC 10381(b); page 38, Section 5, "COPS Officer Request," of the COPS FY2017 Application Guide (CHP) ([https://cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/2017AwardDocs/chp/app\\_guide.pdf](https://cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/2017AwardDocs/chp/app_guide.pdf)); page 5, Section 3, "Allowable Costs," of the 2017 COPS TRGP Award Owner's Manual (<https://cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/2017AwardDocs/ctas/AOM.pdf>)).
2. For FY 2012 to FY 2017, CHP recipients, costs are limited to the approved entry-level salaries and fringe benefits of each newly hired and/or rehired full-time officer, with a maximum federal share of \$125,000 per officer position (unless a local match waiver is approved by the COPS office), over the three-year (36 month) grant period.

## **G. Matching, Level of Effort, Earmarking**

### **1. Matching**

- a. There is no match requirement for CHP (FY 2010 and FY 2011 only), AHTF, CAGI, CAMP, CSPP, Tech, Meth, SSI, CPD, CRI-TA, PASS, TRGP-Hiring, TRGP-E/T, and Tribal Meth.
- b. SVPP recipients must contribute a minimum of 25 percent of the allowable project costs (34 USC 10551(f)(1)). The COPS office director may waive/alter the 25 percent required match in the case of a recipient with a demonstrated financial need (34 USC 10551(f)(3)).
- c. FY 2012 to FY 2017, CHP recipients must contribute a minimum of 25 percent of the allowable project costs (page 14, section 5A, "COPS Hiring

Officer Program Request,” and page 27, “Waiver of Local Match,” of the COPS FY 2017 Application Guide: COPS Hiring Program), unless a local match waiver is approved by the COPS office.

**2. Level of Effort**

Not Applicable

**3. Earmarking**

Not Applicable

**L. Reporting**

**1. Financial Reporting**

a. *SF-270, Request for Advance or Reimbursement* – Not Applicable

b. *SF-271, Outlay Report and Request for Reimbursement for Construction Programs* – Not Applicable

c. *SF-425, Federal Financial Report* – Applicable

**2. Performance Reporting**

*Department Quarterly Progress Report (OMB No. 1103-0102)* – This report is required quarterly during the life of the award for all COPS grants.

*Key Line Items* – The following questions contain critical information:

1. *Question 1* – How many active COPS grant position(s) were filled/hired? Full-time and part-time.

2. *Question 2* – How many of the unfilled COPS grant position(s) do you intend to fill? Full-time and part-time.

3. *Question 3* – How many of the unfilled grant position(s) are NOT going to be filled/hired? Full-time and part-time.

**3. Special Reporting**

Not Applicable

**IV. OTHER INFORMATION**

A limited number of recipients of FY 2011 through FY 2017 funds were selected to address particular Department of Justice priority crime problems, based specifically on information in their CHP grant application’s community policing plan. Those recipients will have additional special condition(s) in their grant agreement that the auditor will need to cover during the audit.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### CFDA 16.738 EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT PROGRAM

#### I. PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) program, authorized under Title I of Pub. L. No. 90-351 (generally codified at 34 USC 10151-10726), including subpart 1 of part E (codified at 34 USC 10151 - 10158), is the leading source of federal justice funding to state and local jurisdictions. The JAG program provides states, tribes, and local governments with critical funding necessary to support personnel, equipment, supplies, contractual support, training, technical assistance, and information systems for **criminal justice** program areas, including law enforcement, prosecution, indigent defense, courts, crime prevention and education, corrections and community corrections, drug treatment and enforcement, planning, evaluation, technology improvement, and crime victim and witness initiatives and mental health programs and related law enforcement and corrections programs, including behavioral programs and crisis intervention teams. It should be noted that the JAG statute defines “criminal justice” as “activities pertaining to crime prevention, control, or reduction, or the enforcement of the criminal law, including, but not limited to, police efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or to apprehend criminals, including juveniles, activities of courts having criminal jurisdiction, and related agencies (including but not limited to prosecutorial and defender services, juvenile delinquency agencies and pretrial service or release agencies), activities of corrections, probation, or parole authorities and related agencies assisting in the rehabilitation, supervision, and care of criminal offenders, and programs relating to the prevention, control, or reduction of narcotic addiction and juvenile delinquency.”

#### II. PROGRAM PROCEDURES

JAG grants are awarded to states, including the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa as well as eligible units of local government (including tribes).

The JAG funding formula includes a state allocation consisting of a minimum base allocation with the remaining amount determined on population and violent crime statistics. States also have a variable percentage of the allocation that is required to be “passed-through” to units of local government. This amount, calculated by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), Department of Justice (DOJ), is based on each state’s crime expenditures. In addition, the formula calculates direct allocations for local governments within each state, based on their share of the total violent crime reported within the state. Local governments that are entitled to an award of at least \$10,000 may apply directly to the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) for local JAG funds. The BJS Technical Report, which contains more information on the award calculation process, is available on BJA’s JAG web page at <https://www.bja.gov/Jag/pdfs/JAG-Technical-Report.pdf>.

All JAG program guidance for states and units of local governments, including pass-through requirements, restrictions on funding usage, required certifications, application checklists, etc., can be found within the state and local program solicitations (application guidance), which are

updated annually and posted to BJA's JAG web page: <https://www.bja.gov/Jag/>. The DOJ Financial Guide, which contains information on allowable costs, methods of payment, audit requirements, accounting systems, and financial records, is available on the Office of Justice programs (OJP) web site at <http://ojp.gov/financialguide/DOJ/index.htm>.

### Source of Governing Requirements

Subpart 1 of Part E of Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended (34 USC 10151 - 10158).

### Availability of Other Program Information

The JAG web page at <https://www.bja.gov/Jag/> provides information on program statutes and other general information about the program.

## III. COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

**In developing the audit procedures to test compliance with the requirements for this federal program, the auditor must determine, from the following summary (also included in Part 2, "Matrix of Compliance Requirements"), which of the 12 types of compliance requirements have been identified as subject to the audit (noted with a "Y" in the summary matrix below), and then determine which of the compliance requirements that are subject to the audit are likely to have a direct and material effect on the federal program at the auditee. For each such compliance requirement subject to the audit, the auditor must use Part 3 (which includes generic details about each compliance requirement other than Special Tests and Provisions) and this program supplement (which includes any program-specific requirements) to perform the audit. When a compliance requirement is shown in the summary below as "N," it has been identified as not being subject to the audit. Auditors are not expected to test requirements that have been noted with an "N." See the Safe Harbor Status discussion in Part 1 for additional information.**

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Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

## A. Activities Allowed or Unallowed

### 1. *Activities Allowed*

Use of funds is restricted to the following broad program areas: law enforcement programs, prosecution and court programs, prevention and education programs, corrections and community corrections programs, drug treatment and enforcement programs, planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs, crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation), and mental health programs and related law enforcement and corrections programs, including behavioral programs and crisis intervention teams.

See solicitations for specific program areas, which are posted to the JAG web page at <https://www.bja.gov/Jag>.

### 2. *Activities Unallowed*

**Prohibited uses of funds** – JAG funds may not be used (whether directly or indirectly) for any purpose prohibited by federal statute or regulation, including those purposes specifically prohibited by the JAG program statute as set out at 34 USC 10152. For full details on JAG funding restrictions and prohibitions, please refer to the current fiscal year JAG solicitations (application guidance) posted on the JAG web page found here: <https://www.bja.gov/Jag/>.

## L. Reporting

### 1. Financial Reporting

- a. *SF-270, Request for Advance or Reimbursement* – Not Applicable
- b. *SF-271, Outlay Report and Request for Reimbursement for Construction Programs* – Not Applicable
- c. *SF-425, Federal Financial Report* – Applicable

### 2. Performance Reporting

- a. Quarterly Performance Metrics – Quarterly performance metrics reports must be submitted through BJA’s Performance Measurement Tool (PMT) website (<https://bjapmt.ojp.gov/>). The accountability measures are available at: <https://bjapmt.ojp.gov/help/jagdocs.html>.
- b. Semi-annual Progress Reports – Semi-annual progress reports must be submitted through OJP’s Grant Management System (<https://grants.ojp.usdoj.gov/gmsexternal/>). The semi-annual progress reports must contain the quarterly PMT reports for the applicable semi-annual reporting period.

**3. Special Reporting**

Not Applicable

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### CFDA 16.922 EQUITABLE SHARING PROGRAM

#### I. PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

State and local law enforcement agencies can request federally forfeited funds through the Equitable Sharing Program (Program) based on their qualitative and quantitative contributions to a federal forfeiture. The Program is managed by the Money Laundering and Asset Recovery Section (MLARS), a section within the Department of Justice's Criminal Division. Equitably shared funds must be used by law enforcement agencies for law enforcement purposes only. The Department of the Treasury also manages its own Program under CFDA 21.016. Funds from each Program must be maintained and managed separately.

The Program is authorized by the following statutes: 21 USC section 881(e)(1)(A); 18 USC section 981(e)(2); 19 USC section 1616a; 31 USC sections 9705(b)(4)(A) and (b)(4)(B); and 21 USC section 881(e)(3).

Program policies and procedures are set forth in the *Guide to Equitable Sharing for State, Local, and Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies (Guide)* (July 2018) as well as *Equitable Sharing Wires (Wires)*. *Wires* may be issued to address policy changes or Program updates without updating the *Guide*. These updates become policy and applicable Program requirements should be tested as part of the audit process. The *Guide* and *Equitable Sharing Wires* are available on the Department of Justice public website at <https://www.justice.gov/criminal-mlars/equitable-sharing-program>.

#### II. PROGRAM PROCEDURES

Equitable sharing funds are considered federal financial assistance as defined in 2 CFR section 200.40. As such, the funds are subject to several sections of the Code of Federal Regulations, including Title 2, Subtitle A, Chapter II, Part 200 – Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards. The applicable sections to the Program include Subpart A; Subpart B (excluding Sections 200.111 – 200.113); Subpart D (Sections 200.303 – Internal Controls and 200.330-332 – Subrecipient Monitoring); and Subpart F. Equitable sharing payments are classified as “Direct Payments for Specified Use” in the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance* (2019).

#### III. COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

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Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N

**A. Activities Allowed or Unallowed**

The *Guide*, Section V, details allowed and unallowed activities. Specifically, sharing funds may be used for permissible law enforcement purposes that supplement, and not supplant, law enforcement resources.

**B. Allowable Costs/Cost Principles**

The *Guide*, sections V.B.1, 2, and 3, detail allowable and unallowable uses of federal equitable sharing funds. Note that there may be specific exceptions for use of shared funds so the *Guide* should be consulted for details. The *Guide*'s policies on the use and administration of equitable sharing funds may also be updated at any time through the issuance of an *Equitable Sharing Wire*.

**F. Equipment and Real Property Management**

The *Guide*, Section VI, details the requirements for tangible property. Property purchased with equitable sharing funds or obtained for official use is subject to inventory control, log maintenance, and disposal requirements

**G. Matching, Level of Effort, Earmarking**

**1. Matching**

Not applicable

**2. Level of Effort**

The *Guide*, Section V.A.1, states that agencies may supplement, not supplant, their appropriated funds.

### **3. Earmarking**

The *Guide*, Section V.B.1.2, states that agencies may earmark funds already received and on hand, but may not budget or commit funds not yet awarded or received.

#### **I. Procurement and Suspension and Debarment**

- a. Procurement – The *Guide*, Section VI.A.3, requires agencies are required to follow their respective jurisdiction’s procurement policies.
- b. Suspension and Debarment – Pursuant to the *Equitable Sharing Wire*, issued January 28, 2020, agencies should review the System for Award Management prior to purchases to determine whether a vendor has an exclusion status.

#### **L. Reporting**

The *Guide*, Section VII, details the annual reporting requirements for equitable sharing funds. These requirements include the submission of the annual Equitable Sharing Agreement and Certification (ESAC) form and inclusion of expenditures on the jurisdiction’s Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards. Agencies report on the ESAC the amount of funds received and how they were expended in general categories such as equipment and training. Auditors should test expenditures for permissibility and to ensure they are properly maintained and administered in accordance with the *Guide*.

#### **M. Subrecipient Monitoring**

The *Guide*, Section V.B.1.k, allows agencies to transfer equitable sharing funds to qualifying community-based organizations. The *Guide*, Section V.B.2.h, prohibits the transfer of equitable sharing funds to other Program participants unless a waiver is granted from MLARS. Sub-recipient monitoring is applicable to any transfer of Program funds.