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

COPS 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 Elements1. *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 10 types of non-hiring awards actively managed within the COPS Office:

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

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 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), which provides funds to advance community policing and problem-oriented policing efforts through training and technical assistance, the development of products and tools, and pilot initiatives and applied research that will facilitate the adoption and implementation of training and technical assistance in community policing.

Collaborative Reform Initiative for Technical Assistance (CRI-TA), which provides funding to assist law enforcement agencies on a wide variety of criminal justice issues through an analysis of policies, practices, data, training, tactics, and accountability methods that results in recommendations and technical assistance on how to resolve those issues and enhance the relationship between the police and the community.

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 for 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, or Indian

tribes to improve security at schools and on school grounds in the jurisdiction of the grantee through evidence-based school safety programs.

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 SOS program is authorized under Part AA of Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 USC 10551 et seq.). 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).
- 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 grantee 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); 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 3-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. SOS recipients must contribute at least 50 percent of allowable project costs (42 USC 3797a(d) (2017)). 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 **42 USC 3751(a)**, 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 a range of 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.

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 (42 USC 3750 through 3758).

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.**

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	N	N	N	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

Not Applicable

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 Treasury also manages its own Equitable Sharing Program under CFDA 21.016. Funds from each Program must be maintained and managed separately.

The Program is governed by the *Guide to Equitable Sharing for State, Local, and Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies (Guide)* (July 2018), as well as *Equitable Sharing Wires*.

For more details regarding the Program, including the *Guide and Equitable Sharing Wire* notifications, please visit the public website at <https://www.justice.gov/criminal-mlars/equitable-sharing-program>.

II. PROGRAM PROCEDURES

The Equitable Sharing Program is governed under the following parts of the United States Code: 21 USC 881(e)(1)(A); 18 USC 981(e)(2); 19 USC 1616a; 31 USC 9705(b)(4)(A) and (b)(4)(B); and 21 USC 881(e)(3).

As a direct payment for specified use, these funds are considered federal financial assistance and subject to several sections of the *Code of Federal Regulations*, 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 200.300-332 – Subrecipient Monitoring); and Subpart F.

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	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N

A. Activities Allowed or Unallowed

See *Guide* for Program specific requirements. Note that there may be specific exceptions for use of shared funds.

F. Equipment and Real Property Management

See *Guide* for Program-specific requirements.

G. Matching, Level of Effort, Earmarking

1. Matching

Not applicable

2. Level of Effort

Agencies may supplement, not supplant, their appropriated funds. See *Guide* for Program-specific requirements.

3. Earmarking

Not applicable

I. Procurement and Suspension and Debarment

a. Procurement – Agencies are required to follow their respective jurisdiction’s procurement policies. See *Guide* for Program-specific requirements.

b. Suspension and Debarment – Not applicable, unless required by jurisdiction policies and procedures.

L. Reporting

See *Guide* for Program-specific requirements.

M. Subrecipient Monitoring

Cash transfers to qualifying community-based programs are permitted. Cash transfers to other agencies are impermissible unless a waiver is granted from MLARS. All noncash transfers are impermissible. See *Guide* for Program-specific requirements.