



Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program Fact Sheet

Updated March 2021

PROGRAM OVERVIEW: Named after [Edward "Eddie" R. Byrne](#), an officer in the New York City Police Department who was murdered while protecting a witness in a drug case, the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program is the leading federal source of criminal justice funding to state and local jurisdictions. Administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), the JAG Program provides states, territories, tribes, and local governments with critical funding necessary to support a range of program areas including law enforcement; prosecution and court; prevention and education; corrections and community corrections; drug treatment and enforcement; planning, evaluation, and technology improvement; crime victim and witness initiatives; and mental health programs and related law enforcement and corrections programs, including behavioral programs and crisis intervention teams.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2020, there were 56 state/territory and 908 local JAG awards made totaling \$235,052,313. Prior year award information can be found at [Opportunities & Awards | OJP Award Data | Office of Justice Programs](#).

LEGISLATION: The JAG Program is authorized by Title I of Public Law No. 90-351 (generally codified at [34 U.S.C. 10151-10726](#)), including subpart 1 of part E (codified at [34 U.S.C. 10151-10158](#)); see also [28 U.S.C. 530C \(a\)](#).

FORMULA: The Bureau of Justice Statistics calculates, for each state and territory, a minimum base allocation which, based on the congressionally mandated JAG formula, can be enhanced by (1) the state's share of the national population and (2) the state's share of the country's Part 1 violent crime statistics. Once the state funding is calculated, 60 percent of the allocation is awarded to the state and 40 percent to eligible units of local government. For additional details regarding the JAG formula and award calculation process, with examples, please review the [JAG Technical Report](#).

ELIGIBILITY AND PROGRAM GUIDANCE: All 56 states and territories are eligible, as well as units of local government and tribes identified annually in the JAG allocation charts. BJA posts the annual JAG Program solicitations (program guidance) and allocation charts to its [JAG webpage](#), which also contains a direct link to [JAG Frequently Asked Questions](#) (JAG FAQs), which are updated regularly.

HOW/WHEN TO APPLY: All JAG applications must be submitted via a new, two-step process using Grants.gov and the new Department of Justice's [Justice Grants \(JustGrants\) System](#), which was launched in October 2020. State and Local JAG solicitations and allocations can be found on the [JAG webpage](#).

AWARD LENGTH: Awards of \$25,000 or more begin October 1, the first day of the fiscal year, and are 4 years in length. Awards that are less than \$25,000 also begin October 1 and are 2 years in length. Requests for up to 2 additional years to complete performance of the award will be granted automatically for awards that are less than \$25,000. Extensions beyond a 4-year period for all JAG awards may be approved on a case-by-case basis at the discretion of BJA.

MATCH REQUIREMENT: A match is not required.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: For FY 2020 and future years, JAG recipients of less than \$25,000 are required to submit quarterly performance measurement reports through the [Performance Measurement Tool \(PMT\)](#) as well as quarterly Federal Financial Reports (SF-425s) and annual programmatic performance reports through [JustGrants](#). All other JAG award recipients are required to submit quarterly performance measurement reports through the [PMT](#) as well as quarterly SF-425s and semi-annual programmatic performance reports through [JustGrants](#). Detailed reporting information can be found in the [JAG FAQs](#).

REDUCTIONS/PENALTIES: The Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA), which is Title I of the [Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006](#), mandates a 10 percent reduction in a JAG award to a state that has failed to substantially implement SORNA. Further, states that have substantially implemented SORNA have an ongoing obligation to maintain its implementation each year. A JAG reduction will be applied for each year a jurisdiction has failed to substantially implement SORNA. For additional information regarding SORNA implementation, including requirements and a list of states that will be affected in the current fiscal year by the 10 percent reduction to the JAG award, send inquiries to AskSMART@usdoj.gov. Additional SORNA guidance can be found within the [SORNA FAQs](#).

The Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) National Standards are set out at [28 C.F.R. Part 115](#) and apply to confinement facilities including adult prisons and jails, juvenile facilities, and police lockups. Under PREA, if a state's chief executive (e.g., Governor) does not certify full compliance with the PREA National Standards, the state is subject to the loss of 5 percent of certain Department of Justice (DOJ) grant funds, including JAG award funds, unless the chief executive submits an assurance to DOJ that no less than 5 percent of such funds will be used solely for the purpose of enabling the state to achieve and certify full compliance with the PREA National Standards in future years. See [34 U.S.C. § 30307\(e\)\(2\)](#). For additional information concerning PREA implementation, send inquiries to the PREA Management Office at PREACompliance@usdoj.gov and/or review the [PREA FAQs](#).

NATIONAL INCIDENT-BASED REPORTING SYSTEM COMPLIANCE: In FY 2016, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) formally announced its intention to sunset the [Uniform Crime Reporting \(UCR\) Program's](#) traditional Summary Reporting System (SRS) and replace it with the UCR Program's National Incident-Based Reporting System ([NIBRS](#)). As of January 1, 2021, the FBI's NIBRS is the law enforcement crime data reporting standard for the nation, and SRS data are no longer accepted by the UCR Program. By statute, JAG Program awards are calculated using summary Part 1 violent crime data from the FBI's UCR Program. (See [34 U.S.C. § 10156](#).) Eventually, JAG Program awards will be calculated using NIBRS data, and NIBRS compliance will impact JAG Program eligibility. JAG recipients that are not NIBRS compliant are required to set aside 3 percent of their JAG award toward achieving full compliance.

DEATH IN CUSTODY REPORTING ACT COMPLIANCE: In FY 2019, BJA began requiring reporting from states pursuant to the Death in Custody Reporting Act (DCRA). DCRA requires states and federal law enforcement agencies to report certain information to the Attorney General regarding the death of any person occurring during interactions with law enforcement officers or while in custody. All DCRA data are reported in the [PMT](#). Additional information on DCRA reporting can be found in the [DCRA PMT FAQs](#).