



Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program 2011

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Introduction

As part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005, the 108th Congress merged the discretionary Edward Byrne Memorial Grant Program with the formula-based Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG) program to establish the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) program. The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) administers the JAG program, and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) calculates the JAG formula-based award amounts using specifications outlined in the legislation.

JAG awards may be used for the following seven purposes—

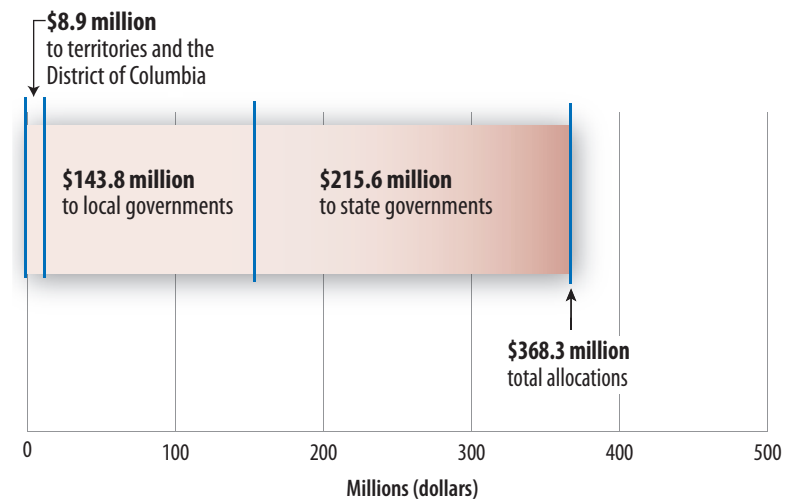
- law enforcement
- prosecution and courts
- prevention and education
- corrections and community corrections
- drug treatment
- planning, evaluation, and technology improvement
- crime victim and witness programs.

A total of \$368,268,838 was available for the 2011 JAG awards (figure 1). This report describes the steps in the JAG award calculation process and presents summary results of the 2011 JAG formula calculations.

HIGHLIGHTS

FIGURE 1

Distribution of FY 2011 JAG funds



Source: BJS calculations based on data from the Uniform Crime Reporting Program and the U.S. Census Bureau.

- The total 2011 allocation for the JAG funding was approximately \$368.3 million, of which \$359.4 million went to states and \$8.9 million to territories and the District of Columbia.
- The five largest total state allocations included California (\$41.1 million), Texas (\$27.8 million), Florida (\$24.8 million), New York (\$19.7 million), and Illinois (\$15.2 million).
- A total of 1,909 local governments were eligible for awards, either directly or through a joint allocation with other governments within their county. The five local governments eligible to receive the largest awards included New York City (\$5.1 million), Chicago (\$3.8 million), Los Angeles (\$2.4 million), Philadelphia (\$2.4 million), and Houston (\$2.3 million).
- Three states had more than 100 local governments eligible to receive award funds either directly or through a joint allocation, including California (253), Florida (136), and Texas (120).

Overview of process

Once the fiscal year JAG allocation has been determined, BJS begins its four-step award calculation process:

- Computing an initial allocation for each state and territory, based on its share of violent crime and population (weighted equally).
- Reviewing the initial allocation amount to determine if it is less than the minimum (*de minimus*) award amount defined in the JAG legislation (0.25% of the total). If this is the case, the state or territory is funded at the minimum level, and the funds required for this are deducted from the overall pool of funds. Each of the remaining states receives the minimum award plus an additional amount based on its share of violent crime and population.
- Dividing each state's final amount at a rate of 60% for state governments and 40% for local governments.
- Determining local award allocations, which are based on their proportion of the state's 3-year violent crime average. If a local award amount is less than \$10,000, the funds are returned to the state. If it is \$10,000 or more, then the local government is eligible to apply for an award.

The JAG award calculation process, with examples, is explained in more detail below.

The four-step award calculation process

Step 1: Initial allocation to states and territories

[Legislative mandate: 42 USC 3755 (a) (1)]

Based on the congressional appropriation of \$368.3 million for the 2011 JAG program, BJS calculates the initial allocation amounts for the 50 states and territories. Using the congressionally established formula, BJS allocates half of the available funds based on a state's or territory's share of

violent crime and half of the funds based on its share of the nation's population. The most recent 3-year period of official violent crime data for states and territories from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) covered the period between 2007 and 2009. The population shares for the 50 states and Puerto Rico were based on the 2010 census conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. The remaining territories' population shares were based on the 2010 mid-year population estimates published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Examples:

- California accounts for 13.23% of the nation's total violent crime and 11.91% of the nation's total population. Therefore, California's initial allocation equals 13.23% of \$184,134,419 (half of \$368,268,838) plus 11.91% of \$184,134,419, totaling \$46,278,471.
- Vermont accounts for 0.06% of the nation's total violent crime and 0.20% of the nation's total population. Vermont's initial allocation is 0.06% of \$184,134,419 plus 0.20% of \$184,134,419, totaling \$478,286.

Step 2: De minimus awards

[Legislative mandate: 42 USC 3755 (a) (2)]

The JAG legislation requires that each state or territory be awarded a minimum allocation equal to 0.25% of the total JAG allocation (\$920,672 in 2011), regardless of its population or crime average. If a state's or territory's initial allocation based on crime and population is less than the minimum amount, that state or territory receives the minimum award amount as its total JAG allocation. If a state's or territory's initial allocation exceeds the minimum amount, it receives the minimum award plus the amount based on its share of the violent crime and population. A total of \$50,636,965 was allocated for minimum awards in the 2011 JAG program.

Congress made one exception to this rule: American Samoa and the Northern Mariana Islands are required to split

one minimum award, with American Samoa receiving 67% (\$616,850) and the Northern Mariana Islands receiving 33% (\$303,822). (See *Methodology* for more information on allocation procedures for the territories.)

Examples:

- Vermont's initial allocation of \$478,286 is less than the minimum value, so Vermont's total JAG allocation will be the minimum amount of \$920,672.
- California's initial allocation of \$46,278,471 exceeds the minimum value, so California will receive the minimum plus an award based on its share of total violent crime and population.

To compute the additional amounts, the crime and population data for states and territories receiving only the minimum award are removed from the pool, and the remaining JAG funds are reallocated to the rest of the states based on violent crime and population as in Step 1.

Examples:

- Vermont received only the minimum award, so its crime and population data are removed from the pool.
- After removing the crime and population data for the minimum amounts for states and territories, California accounts for 13.28% of violent crime and 12.03% of the nation's population. California's new JAG allocation is equal to \$21,090,027 (13.28% of one half of \$317.6 million) plus \$19,098,172 (12.03% of one half of \$317.6 million), plus the minimum amount of \$920,672. These three components equal \$41,108,871. (\$317.6 million equals the \$368.3 million total JAG 2011 award allocation minus the \$50.6 million JAG 2011 minimum allocation.)

Step 3: 60/40 split to state and local governments

[Legislative mandate: 42 USC 3755 (b)]

Except for the territories and the District of Columbia, 60% of the total allocation to a state is retained by the state government, and 40% is set aside to be allocated to local governments.

Examples:

- California's state government retains 60% of \$41,108,871, or \$24,665,323. The remaining 40%, or \$16,443,548, is set aside for distribution to local governments in California.
- Vermont's state government retains 60% of the minimum award of \$920,672, or \$552,403. The remaining 40%, or \$368,269, is set aside for distribution to local governments in Vermont.

Step 4: Determining local award allocations

[Legislative Mandate: 42 USC 3755 (c)(d)(e)(f)(g)(h)]

In order to determine local awards, BJS determines which jurisdictions should be included in the calculation of the 3-year violent crime averages on which local awards are based. These crime averages are computed using data published by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. To be eligible, a jurisdiction must have provided to the UCR a count of the number of violent crimes known to law enforcement each year for a minimum of 3 years in the last 10. Jurisdictions that have not reported data for at least 3 of the last 10 years are excluded from the calculations and cannot receive an award.

The 10-year limit on the age of UCR data that can be used for JAG local award calculations was applied for the first time during the 2009 Recovery Act.¹ Previously, all years of the FBI's UCR data could be used to meet the 3-year reporting requirement. Although the 10-year limit was stipulated in the 2005 legislation that created the JAG program, it was not implemented until 2009 per the "Transitional Rule." [See 42 USC 3755 (d)(2)(B).] The 10-year limit was applied in FY 2011 and the UCR data used for the 2011 JAG award calculations included the 10-year period from 2000 to 2009.

After determining which law enforcement agencies have the 3 years of reported violent crime data required to be included in the calculations, BJS computes the average number of violent crimes reported by all law enforcement agencies in each jurisdiction (e.g., local government) for the 3 most recent years in which they reported data.

Since awards to local governments are based on their share of all violent crimes reported by the law enforcement agencies in their state, BJS computes the sum of these averages within each state to determine the jurisdiction's share of the total local award allocation local governments may receive.

Examples:

- California has \$16.4 million set aside for local awards. The 3-year violent crime averages reported by local jurisdictions in California equal 181,216. Dividing the \$16.4 million set aside by the state crime totals results in the number of dollars available for each crime:

¹For the 2010 JAG, the 10-year window for eligible UCR data was waived because some agencies were having difficulty meeting the new requirements. Instead, all of the FBI's UCR data dating back to 1991 were used to meet the 3-year reporting requirement. Agencies that used this waiver signed an agreement indicating they would begin to report timely data on Part I violent crimes to the FBI starting no later than the end of federal Fiscal Year 2010 (September 30, 2010). All agencies that used the waiver in 2010 reported updated UCR data by the required deadline, making it unnecessary to authorize an additional waiver of the 10-year rule in 2011.

\$16,443,548/181,216 crimes = \$90.74 per crime. Therefore, a local California jurisdiction needs a 3-year average of at least 110.20 violent crimes (\$10,000/\$90.74) to be eligible for an award.

- Vermont has \$368,269 set aside for local governments. The sum of 3-year average violent crimes reported is 603. The dollars per crime ratio in Vermont equals \$368,269/603 crimes, or \$610.73 per crime. The threshold is 16.37 violent crimes (\$10,000/\$610.73) to be eligible for an award.

Finally, BJS calculates the initial amount of each local award. Each local award amount is equal to the product of a local jurisdiction's 3-year violent crime average and the "dollars per crime" ratio for the state in which it is located. By statute, the minimum award a local jurisdiction may receive is \$10,000. Jurisdictions that are eligible for an initial award greater than or equal to \$10,000 are eligible to apply to receive the funds for their own use. If the initial award is less than \$10,000, the award funds are transferred to the state administering agency for distribution to the state police or any units of local government that were ineligible for a direct award greater than or equal to \$10,000. (See "Pass-through requirement" [42 USC 3755 (c)] on page 5.)

Examples:

- The city of Oakland, California has a 3-year average of 7,434.33 violent crimes, or 4.1% of all violent crimes reported by jurisdictions in California. Oakland exceeds the state threshold of 110.20 violent crimes. It is eligible for 4.1% of the \$16.4 million set aside for local governments in California, or about \$674,600 (7,434.33 X \$90.74).

TABLE 1

State and local allocation amounts, FY 2011

State	Initial allocations		Dollars per crime	Threshold	Eligible local awards		Reallocated to state	Total state government award	Total allocation
	State government	Local governments			Number	Amount			
Total	\$215,633,550	\$143,755,700			1,909	\$122,250,484	\$21,505,215	\$237,138,766	\$359,389,250
Alabama	3,469,078	2,312,718	\$114.49	87.34	38	1,648,608	664,110	4,133,188	5,781,796
Alaska	1,078,577	719,051	202.47	49.39	9	657,770	61,281	1,139,858	1,797,628
Arizona	4,640,346	3,093,564	102.72	97.35	38	2,889,012	204,552	4,844,897	7,733,909
Arkansas	2,476,169	1,650,779	113.83	87.85	29	1,200,983	449,796	2,925,965	4,126,948
California	24,665,323	16,443,548	90.74	110.20	253	15,467,004	976,544	25,641,867	41,108,871
Colorado	3,282,650	2,188,433	128.24	77.98	30	1,876,251	312,182	3,594,832	5,471,083
Connecticut	2,382,621	1,588,414	156.23	64.01	19	1,369,013	219,401	2,602,022	3,971,035
Delaware	1,241,360	827,574	207.55	48.18	10	772,296	55,278	1,296,638	2,068,934
Florida	14,858,451	9,905,634	80.21	124.67	136	9,186,325	719,309	15,577,760	24,764,085
Georgia	6,658,734	4,439,156	102.00	98.04	77	3,611,006	828,150	7,486,883	11,097,889
Hawaii	1,213,980	809,320	231.85	43.13	4	809,319	0	1,213,980	2,023,300
Idaho	1,294,293	862,862	237.03	42.19	16	632,078	230,784	1,525,078	2,157,156
Illinois	9,096,519	6,064,346	114.56	87.29	45	5,643,838	420,508	9,517,027	15,160,865
Indiana	4,020,999	2,680,666	133.06	75.15	29	2,277,806	402,860	4,423,859	6,701,665
Iowa	2,088,072	1,392,048	164.21	60.90	22	1,032,143	359,905	2,447,976	3,480,119
Kansas	2,249,645	1,499,764	132.46	75.49	24	1,144,536	355,228	2,604,873	3,749,409
Kentucky	2,713,105	1,808,737	173.84	57.52	21	1,451,962	356,775	3,069,880	4,521,842
Louisiana	4,017,052	2,678,034	93.35	107.13	48	2,258,965	419,069	4,436,121	6,695,086
Maine	1,069,159	712,773	484.22	20.65	18	447,258	265,515	1,334,674	1,781,932
Maryland	4,737,923	3,158,615	94.30	106.05	26	2,981,556	177,059	4,914,982	7,896,538
Massachusetts	4,610,175	3,073,450	105.44	94.84	48	2,531,543	541,907	5,152,082	7,683,625
Michigan	7,149,184	4,766,123	96.20	103.94	66	4,030,512	735,611	7,884,795	11,915,307
Minnesota	3,141,922	2,094,615	159.50	62.70	19	1,495,441	599,174	3,741,096	5,236,537
Mississippi	2,058,916	1,372,610	187.67	53.29	39	1,026,922	345,688	2,404,604	3,431,526
Missouri	4,508,242	3,005,495	98.63	101.39	36	2,287,508	717,987	5,226,229	7,513,737
Montana	1,073,414	715,609	225.48	44.35	21	539,732	175,877	1,249,291	1,789,023
Nebraska	1,487,784	991,856	188.07	53.17	9	844,914	146,942	1,634,727	2,479,641
Nevada	2,689,617	1,793,078	95.53	104.68	8	1,723,788	69,290	2,758,907	4,482,695
New Hampshire	1,096,642	731,095	387.51	25.81	13	449,766	281,329	1,377,971	1,827,737
New Jersey	5,183,101	3,455,401	126.14	79.27	58	2,695,641	759,760	5,942,861	8,638,502
New Mexico	2,079,805	1,386,536	109.85	91.03	24	1,166,608	219,928	2,299,733	3,466,341
New York	11,847,115	7,898,076	105.51	94.78	36	7,246,946	651,130	12,498,245	19,745,191
North Carolina	6,312,881	4,208,588	107.51	93.02	81	3,413,152	795,436	7,108,317	10,521,469
North Dakota	552,403	368,269	268.03	37.31	10	290,004	78,265	630,668	920,672
Ohio	6,841,189	4,560,792	120.98	82.66	43	3,763,279	797,513	7,638,702	11,401,981
Oklahoma	2,993,936	1,995,957	107.41	93.10	19	1,485,688	510,269	3,504,205	4,989,893
Oregon	2,439,191	1,626,128	167.68	59.64	27	1,331,967	294,161	2,733,352	4,065,319
Pennsylvania	7,923,005	5,282,003	117.02	85.46	44	4,033,803	1,248,200	9,171,205	13,205,008
Rhode Island	1,054,062	702,708	276.55	36.16	11	612,186	90,522	1,144,584	1,756,770
South Carolina	4,226,390	2,817,593	86.83	115.17	65	2,427,267	390,326	4,616,716	7,043,983
South Dakota	552,403	368,269	200.73	49.82	6	254,590	113,679	666,082	920,672
Tennessee	5,561,773	3,707,849	83.77	119.38	46	2,980,447	727,402	6,289,174	9,269,621
Texas	16,709,158	11,139,439	91.47	109.33	120	9,650,046	1,489,393	18,198,551	27,848,597
Utah	1,827,001	1,218,001	201.87	49.54	15	948,978	269,023	2,096,024	3,045,002
Vermont	552,403	368,269	610.73	16.37	10	245,921	122,348	674,751	920,672
Virginia	4,372,358	2,914,906	150.96	66.24	40	2,423,142	491,764	4,864,122	7,287,264
Washington	4,135,819	2,757,213	126.59	79.00	47	2,324,867	432,346	4,568,165	6,893,032
West Virginia	1,479,541	986,361	273.96	36.50	26	770,022	216,339	1,695,879	2,465,901
Wisconsin	3,367,662	2,245,108	145.91	68.54	21	1,693,959	551,149	3,918,811	5,612,770
Wyoming	552,403	368,269	286.81	34.87	9	204,116	164,153	716,556	920,672

- The city of Swanton, Vermont, has a 3-year average of 3.00 violent crimes. This does not meet the state threshold of 16.37, so it is ineligible for a JAG award. Its crimes, less than 1% of all violent crimes in Vermont, account for about \$1,832 of award funds. These funds are transferred to the state for redistribution.

Results of the calculations for the 2011 Justice Assistance Grant Program

For the 2011 JAG, approximately \$359.4 million of the \$368.3 million available was allocated to the 50 states, with the remainder allocated to the District of Columbia and U.S. territories (table 1). As required by the legislation, 40% of this amount (\$143.8 million) was initially reserved for local governments. A total of 1,909 local governments had law enforcement agencies that provided a sufficient number of reported crimes to the FBI to receive a JAG award and were eligible for a collective total of \$122.3 million. The balance of unawarded local allocations (\$21.5 million) was returned to state governments for redistribution to state law enforcement agencies and local governments.

In addition, the District of Columbia was eligible for \$2.2 million and Puerto Rico was eligible for \$3.9 million (table 2). Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands were each eligible for the minimum award of \$920,672. American Samoa (\$616,850) and the Northern Mariana Islands (\$303,822) split one minimum award.

TABLE 2
Allocations to territories and the District of Columbia, FY 2011

Territories and D.C.	Award amount
Total	\$8,879,588
American Samoa	616,850
Northern Mariana Islands	303,822
Guam	920,672
Puerto Rico	3,935,901
Virgin Islands	920,672
District of Columbia	2,181,670

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.
Source: BJS calculations based on 2007–2009 data from the Uniform Crime Reporting Program and 2010 population counts from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Additional JAG provision

Pass-through requirement

[Legislative Mandate: 42 USC 3755 (c)]

According to the JAG legislation, states may only retain award amounts that bear the same ratio of “(A) total expenditures on criminal justice by the state government in the most recently completed fiscal year to (B) the total expenditure on criminal justice by the state government and units of local government within the state in such year.”

After determining the amount spent on criminal justice expenditures by the state government, the state may retain that amount. The remainder of the funds are passed down to the local governments within the state. These criminal justice expenditure amounts are referred to as “variable pass-through” data for the purpose of JAG awards.

During 2009, the U.S. Census Bureau finished compiling current criminal justice expenditure data in order to determine updated variable pass-through amounts. These pass-through amounts, based on data from 2006, were used for the 2011 JAG program and can be found on the BJA website at <http://www.bja.gov>.

Disparate jurisdictions and joint allocations

[Legislative Mandate: 42 USC 3755 (d) (3)(4)]

In some cases, as defined by the legislation, a disparity may exist between the funding eligibility of a county and associated municipalities. There are three different types of disparities that may exist.

The first type is referred to as a zero-county disparity. This situation exists when one or more municipalities within a county are eligible for a direct award and the county is not, yet the county is responsible for providing criminal justice services (such as prosecution and incarceration) for the municipality. In this case, the county is entitled to

part of the municipality’s award because it shares in the cost of criminal justice operations, although it may not report crime data to the FBI.

Example:

- Decatur, Illinois, is eligible for an award of \$67,170. Macon County, Illinois, (which includes the city of Decatur) is not eligible for a direct award, but it provides criminal justice services to Decatur. In this case, Macon County and Decatur are considered zero-county disparate. Decatur must share its award funds with Macon County as mutually agreed upon.

A second type of disparity exists when both a county and a municipality within that county qualify for a direct award, yet the award amount for the municipality exceeds 150% of the county’s award amount.

Example:

- Pierce County, Washington, is eligible for a direct award of \$146,220. The city of Tacoma in Pierce County is eligible for a direct award of \$255,429. Tacoma’s award amount is more than 150% of Pierce County’s award amount. Consequently, the two governments’ awards (\$401,649) are pooled together and shared as mutually agreed upon.

The third type of disparity occurs when a county and multiple municipalities within that county are all eligible for direct awards, but the sum of the awards for the individual municipalities exceeds 400% of the county’s award amount. In 2011, there were no counties and municipalities that were exclusively 400% disparate. The following example is taken from the 2010 JAG calculations.

Example:

- In 2010, San Mateo County, California, was eligible for a direct award of \$24,798. The cities of Daly (\$31,406), East Palo Alto (\$33,475), Redwood (\$32,168), San Bruno (\$12,962), San Mateo (\$35,981), and South San Francisco (\$20,296) (all located within San Mateo County) were also eligible for direct awards. The six cities' awards summed to \$166,288. This summed amount was more than 400% of San Mateo County's direct award amount of \$24,798. Consequently, all of the funds (\$191,086) were pooled together and shared among the seven units of local government as mutually agreed upon.

These three types of disparity are examined in order, and if a municipality is found to be disparate in one of these three ways, its award is not included in calculations to test other disparity situations. For instance, if a municipality is found to be 150% disparate with the county, its award is set aside, and the rest of the municipalities within the same county are checked for 400% disparity. If no other disparity is found, the single municipality and county share the sum of their two awards. However, it is possible for a county to have both a 150% disparity and a 400% disparity simultaneously. For instance, counties can have one or more municipalities whose individual awards are more than 150% of the county's award and other municipalities whose combined award is more than 400% of the county's award.

Examples:

- Essex County, New Jersey, is eligible for an award of \$11,689. The cities and townships of Belleville (\$13,413), Bloomfield (\$14,170), East Orange (\$63,030), Irvington (\$145,149), Montclair (\$11,437), Newark (\$322,590), Orange City (\$45,201), and West Orange (\$10,764) (all located in Essex County), are also eligible for awards. The awards for East Orange City, Irvington Township, Newark, and Orange City Township individually are more than 150% of Essex County's award, and therefore will be pooled with the county. The other four cities' awards sum to \$49,784. This summed amount is more than 400% of Essex County's direct award of \$11,689. As a result, all of the funds (\$637,443) are pooled together and must be shared.
- Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana, is eligible for an award of \$24,675. The cities of Lake Charles (\$59,121) and Sulphur (\$17,549), both located in Calcasieu Parish, are also eligible for awards. These two award amounts sum to \$76,670, which is less than 400% of the county's award amount. Although no 400% disparity exists, the award amount for the city of Lake Charles is more than 150% of the award amount for Calcasieu Parish. These two jurisdictions are disparate and will share \$83,796, the pooled amount of these two awards. The award for Sulphur remains separate.

For disparate situations, regardless of the type, the total of all award funds of the separate units of local governments (counties and municipalities) are pooled together and split among the units of local government as agreed upon by the affected jurisdictions. To qualify for payment, the disparate units of local government must submit a joint application for the aggregated funds.

Maximum allocation to local units of government

[Legislative Mandate: 42 USC 3755 (e) (1)]

According to the legislation, units of local government may not receive a JAG award that "exceeds such unit's total expenditures on criminal justice services for the most recently completed fiscal year for which data are available." Award amounts in excess of total expenditures "shall be allocated proportionately among units of local government whose allocations...do not exceed their total expenditures on such services."

Methodology

The population data used to calculate state and territory JAG allocations are from the 2010 census provided by the U.S. Census Bureau. The state-level violent crime data are estimates published by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program in the annual publication, *Crime in the United States*. For the 2011 JAG program, state-level crime data for the years 2007 through 2009 were used.

The crime data used to calculate local JAG allocation amounts are also provided by the UCR program. Data for local jurisdictions are obtained in an electronic format directly from the FBI and processed by BJS to link each crime-reporting entity to a local government. For the 2011 JAG, local crime data from 2000 through 2009 were used.

The sum of the UCR violent crimes for all local governments within a state for a given year will not equal the estimated crime total reported for that state published by the FBI. These state-level estimates are based on crimes reported by all state, local, and special district law enforcement agencies within a state, plus an imputation adjustment to account for non-reporting agencies and agencies reporting less than 12 months of data for the year. These imputed values do not appear on the electronic data file provided to BJS and are not used in the local award calculations.

Allocations to U.S. territories

Puerto Rico was the only territory receiving an initial allocation larger than the minimum amount, and also the only territory for which violent crime data were available. The JAG calculations for the other territories were based solely on population data. Because the other territories have relatively small populations (none exceeding 181,000), it is unlikely the inclusion of crime data would have changed their minimum status.

The current JAG legislation specifies that 40% of the total allocation for Puerto Rico be set aside for local awards; however, as of 2011, the local-level UCR data provided by the FBI did not include any crime data for local jurisdictions in Puerto Rico. Therefore, the local government JAG program allocation in Puerto Rico was \$0.

Sources of additional information

For more information on the legal foundation of the allocation formula, please see 42 USC sec. 3754 and 42 USC sec. 3755.

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program was established to streamline justice funding and grant administration. Administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), the JAG program allows states, tribes, and local governments to support a broad range of activities to prevent and

control crime based on local needs and conditions. JAG consolidates the previous Byrne Formula and Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG) Programs. More information about the JAG program and application process can be found on the BJA website at <http://www.bja.gov>.

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