U.S. Department of Justice
FY 2022 President's Budget

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

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I. Overview of the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2022, the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) requests a total of $651,000,000, 100 positions and 86 FTE to further the Department of Justice's goal to successfully to further the Department of Justice's (DOJ's) goal to assist state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies in their efforts to prevent crime, enforce laws, and represent the rights and interests of the American people. This represents a $265,000,000 increase over the FY 2021 enacted level. The funding highlights include:

- $537.0 million for the COPS Hiring Program (CHP) to assist in hiring additional sworn law enforcement professionals, including the following set-asides:
    - ➢ $40.0 million for Tribal Resources Grant Program;
    - ➢ $6.0 million for Tribal Access Program;
    - ➢ $35.0 million for Community Policing Development;
    - ➢ $8.0 million for the Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Program;
    - ➢ $40.0 million for Regional Information Shared Services (RISS); and
    - ➢ $20.0 million for Collaborative Reform
- $15.0 million for Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces
- $11.0 million for the Police Act Program
- $35.0 million for Anti-Heroin Task Forces
- $53.0 million for COPS School Violence Prevention Program

Currently, the COPS Office administers grants and provides expertise and other assistance in advancing public safety through the implementation of community policing strategies in jurisdictions of all sizes across the country. Community policing is a philosophy that promotes organizational strategies that support the systematic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques to proactively address the immediate conditions that give rise to public safety issues such as crime, social disorder, and fear of crime.

The Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Office advances the practice of community policing by the nation's state and local law enforcement agencies through information sharing and grant resources. COPS develops programs that respond directly to the emerging needs of law enforcement agencies to shift focus from reacting to preventing crime and disorder.

COPS remains steadfast to the law enforcement field, the communities they serve, and the priorities of the Administration in advancing work that promotes civil rights, increases access to justice, supports crime victims, protects the public from crime and evolving threats, and builds trust between law enforcement and the community. Law enforcement plays a vital role in each of these areas, through developing and maintaining meaningful relationships with all segments of their communities and working in partnership with those communities to provide effective crime prevention, intervention, and response services and resources. Not only does the COPS Office hire and train community policing professionals, it also administers programs and resources that

help to reform agencies and rebuild the bridges of trust between the community and those sworn to protect and serve.

To advance this mission, COPS develops training and technical assistance to enhance law enforcement officers' problem-solving and community interaction skills, promotes collaboration between law enforcement and community members to develop innovative initiatives to prevent crime, and provides cost-effective service delivery to grantees to support community policing.

Community policing is a philosophy that promotes organizational strategies that support the systematic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques to proactively address the immediate conditions that give rise to public safety issues such as crime, social disorder, and fear of crime, and satisfaction with police services.

COPS awards grants to hire community policing professionals, develop and test innovative policing strategies, and provide training and technical assistance to community members, local government leaders, and all levels of law enforcement. Since 1994, the COPS Office has invested more than $14 billion to help advance community policing, supporting over 13,000 of the nation's 18,000 law enforcement agencies.

COPS also partners with law enforcement experts and the academic community to develop and produce informational products that highlight ongoing and new law enforcement issues or successful community policing strategies used by law enforcement departments throughout the country in response to commonly shared crime and disorder problems.

A. Background

The COPS Office was established in 1994 to assist state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies in enhancing their effectiveness in advancing public safety through the implementation of community policing strategies. Rather than simply responding to crimes once they have been committed, community policing concentrates on preventing crime and eliminating the atmosphere of fear it creates. A philosophy that promotes organizational strategies that support the systematic use of partnerships and problem solving techniques, to proactively address the immediate conditions that give rise to public safety issues such as crime, social disorder, fear of crime, and satisfaction with police services. Earning the trust of the community and making those individuals stakeholders in their own safety enables law enforcement to better understand and address both the needs of the community and the factors that contribute to crime and more effectively respond to other public safety concerns.

Community policing is comprised of three key components:

1. **Organizational Transformation**

Organizational Transformation is the alignment of organizational management, structure, personnel, and information systems to support community partnerships and proactive problem solving. The community policing philosophy focuses on the way that departments are organized and managed, and how the infrastructure can be changed to support the philosophical shift behind community policing. It encourages the application of modern management practices to increase efficiency and effectiveness. Community policing emphasizes changes in organizational structures to institutionalize its adoption and infuse it throughout the entire department.

2. **Community Partnerships**

The COPS Office defines Community Partnerships as collaborative relationships between law enforcement agencies and the individuals and organizations they serve to develop solutions to problems and increase trust in police. Community policing, recognizing that police rarely can solve public safety problems alone, encourages interactive partnerships with relevant stakeholders. The range of potential partners is large, and agencies can use these partnerships to accomplish the two interrelated goals of developing solutions to problems through collaborative problem solving and improving public trust. The public should play a role in prioritizing and addressing public safety problems.

3. **Problem Solving**

The Problem Solving component of Community Policing is the process of engaging in the proactive and systematic examination of identified problems to develop and rigorously evaluate effective responses. Rather than responding to crime only after it occurs, community policing encourages agencies to develop proactive solutions to the immediate underlying conditions contributing to public safety problems. Problem solving must be infused into all police operations and guide decision-making efforts. Agencies are encouraged to think innovatively about their responses and view making arrests as only one of a wide array of potential responses.

A major conceptual vehicle for helping officers to think about problem solving in a structured and disciplined way is the SARA (scanning, analysis, response, and assessment) problem-solving model:

a) Scan: Identify and prioritize problems
b) Analysis: Research what is known about the problem
c) Response: Develop solutions to bring about lasting reductions in the number and extent of problems
d) Assessment: Evaluate the success of the responses
e) Use the crime triangle to focus on immediate conditions that give rise to public safety problems (victim/offender/location)

In FY 2022, the COPS Office will fulfill its mission of advancing public safety through community policing by:

- Providing grants under the COPS Hiring Program (CHP) to support the hiring of sworn law enforcement personnel nationwide, while implementing administrative reforms that seek to more closely align the program with a broader array of evidence-based strategies to combat violent crime in partnership with communities;

- Providing grants under the COPS Anti-Methamphetamine Program (CAMP) and the Anti-Heroin Task Forces (AHTF) Program. The programs would support investigations of illicit activities related to the distribution of heroin, unlawful distribution of prescription opioids, methamphetamine precursor diversion, laboratories, or heroin and methamphetamine traffickers, and support prevention efforts related to the prescription drug, heroin, and methamphetamine epidemics;

- Continuing oversight and coordination of the National Blue Alert Network, which promotes rapid dissemination of information to law enforcement, the media and the public about violent offenders who have killed, seriously injured or pose an imminent threat to law enforcement, or when an officer is missing in connection with official duties;

- Advancing the work of the national Officer Safety and Wellness (OSW) Group, which brings together representatives from law enforcement, federal agencies, and the research community to focus attention on this critical aspect of public safety. Semi-annual meetings of the OSW Group help amplify critical officer safety issues and result in reports which highlight the latest research and best practices around different safety and wellness topics;

- Along with other DOJ components, supporting the work of the Attorney General's Task Force on Crime Reduction and Public Safety;

- Promoting improved public safety outcomes by infusing community policing core principles in all grant programs, and acting on evidence that they advance public safety;

- Supporting innovative programs that respond directly to the emerging needs of state, local, and tribal law enforcement for research-based guidance on the most effective ways to prevent and address crime and disorder within their communities;

- Promoting collaboration among law enforcement, community members, academic institutions, and other key stakeholders to implement initiatives that have proven effective in helping to prevent crime; and

- Providing responsive, cost effective customer service delivery to grantees to ensure success in implementing community-policing strategies within their communities.

Since 1994, the COPS Office has invested in programs and initiatives that add officers to the nation's streets; enhance crime-fighting technology; support crime prevention initiatives; promote police effectiveness and provide training and technical assistance to help advance community policing. The programs and initiatives supported more than 13,000 of the nation's 18,000 law enforcement agencies, creating a community-policing infrastructure across the nation.

Research on the COPS Office demonstrates a positive relationship between community-oriented policing strategies and public safety outcomes. A study published in *Journal of Public Economics* by Evans and Owens, Volume 91 (2007) showed that the crime problems targeted by COPS Office grantees "led to a statistically precise drop in crime in subsequent years for four of the seven index crimes." Similarly, work by Princeton University to estimate the causal effects of police on crime concluded that an additional COPS-funded officer is associated with 2.9 fewer violent crimes and 16.23 fewer property crimes per 10,000 residents in the year following their hiring.[1]

The COPS Office commissioned the University of Chicago to conduct an analysis of the relationship between COPS Office hiring grants and crime rates. The 2016 report, titled *The Effects of COPS Office Funding on Sworn Force Levels, Crime, and Arrests*, identifies the measurable effects of COPS Office law enforcement hiring funding on police staffing levels and crime in America. The COPS Office FY 2009 hiring program funding created or preserved 4,699 sworn law enforcement positions for a three-year period. According to the study, the funding not only increased officers per capita in 2009, it also led to declines in reported UCR Part 1 crimes of approximately five percent in subsequent years. In 2010, a similar estimated decline in arrests occurred.

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[1] Mello, Steven. 2017. More COPS, Less Crime. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University.

A. <u>Transparency and Accountability</u>

In support of a more transparent and accountable Federal government, the COPS Office continues to review and improve business processes to achieve greater efficiencies and be more responsive to the needs of the law enforcement community. These efforts have led to the implementation of innovative projects to promote the COPS Office's primary mission and improve grantees' access to COPS resources and overall experiences with the COPS Office; expand current e-government capabilities; enhance customer service; and empower employees to meet its mission.

1. Community Policing Enhancements

In FY 2022, the COPS Office will continue to refine COPS Office grant programs and knowledge resource management activities in an effort to advance public safety through community policing. Recent accomplishments include:

- *New Prioritizations for Applicants:* The COPS Office will prioritize applications for jurisdictions that support Community Violence Intervention (CVI) programs, for jurisdictions that seek to hire officers that would engage directly with CVI teams and other community stakeholders to ensure those groups are involved in strategic operations and planning, and for jurisdictions seeking to implement hiring practices to help agencies mirror the racial diversity of the communities that they serve.

- *Comprehensive Community Policing Plan:* Requiring hiring grant applicants to complete a comprehensive community policing plan that incorporates a problem solving component; asks applicants to specify crime issues that they will target with hiring funding; and provide technical assistance on specific problems identified by grantees, such as Gun Violence, Building Legitimacy and Trust, Combating Hate and Domestic Extremism, and improving Police-Based Response to Persons in Crisis.

- *Progress Report Enhancements:* Requiring detailed progress reports on community policing implementation across all COPS programs;

- *Further Integration of Outreach and Technical Assistance into Grants Operations:*

  - <u>Integration of Technical Assistance into Grant Monitoring Activities:</u> Implementing a grant monitoring strategy that involves a comprehensive review of the agency's community policing efforts and providing additional on-site community policing technical assistance;

  - <u>Customer Care Model of Grantee Outreach:</u> Contacting each grantee at least twice a year to identify and assist with potential issues, such as progress report issues, or

need for grant budget modifications or extensions. During the calls, grantees are also made aware of community policing resources available to them through the COPS Office's Response Center or website.

- o *E-Learning Portal:* Making training more accessible to law enforcement in a time and cost-effective manner through self-paced, on line instruction, that support agency needs and crime reduction efforts.

2. COPS Business Process Improvement

The COPS Office remains committed to being a continuously improving organization that excels at meeting its mission and providing excellent customer service. The Office is engaged in an on-going effort to maintain and improve business processes and standard operating procedures.

Streamlining of Grant Program Applications:
The COPS Office recognizes and appreciates the time and effort that grant applicants invest in order to receive consideration for competitive grant funding. We are committed to deploying solicitations that are easy to understand with straightforward data/information requirements. The goal is to minimize the overall burden on applicants while still capturing sufficient data/information necessary to establish a level playing field and to make informed funding decision.

In FY 2019 and 2020, the COPS Office conducted systematic/thorough reviews of all existing grant-making processes in order to identify additional process improvements. The reviews culminated in significant streamlining actions affecting all grant programs. These actions simplify application processes, lesson the burden on all applicants, and improve administrative efficiency.

The establishment of the JustGrants grant management system delivers a shared solution for the DOJ grants management community that leverages existing systems and tools. The GrantsNet program is a joint effort between OVW, COPS, and OJP to define and deliver a hybrid, shared solution that enables common business processes, decreases the number of grants management solutions, and eliminates standalone systems and tools.

Also, in FY 2019, OJP, OVW and COPS committed to working on the Justice Grants Information Technology System (JGITS). The key focus for FY 2020 and FY 2021 is to have a functional grants system where OJP, OVW and COPS grantees can successfully apply and manage their awards efficiently. COPS staff and OJP hold biweekly update meetings with additional meetings occurring as needed (including quarterly Steering Committee and Executive meetings).

3. Evidence and Evaluation

The COPS Office strives to ensure that we execute evidence and evaluation in grant programs and promote public adoption of evidence-based practices in the law enforcement field in FY 2022 and beyond.

The COPS Office continues to use the funding methodology we implemented in 2010 to further enhance our hiring grant program application. The current methodology has improved objectivity and evaluation-based community policing criteria. The COPS Office also developed standardized, measurable questions to indicate the extent of an agency's community policing activities and plans as they relate to specific public safety problems. This has allowed the COPS Office to track grant-related outcomes. For example, an agency may indicate on their initial application that they will examine specific types of data to improve their understanding of a specific crime problem. Alternatively, they may commit to implementing a specific type of organizational improvement such as the incorporation of problem solving and partnerships into hiring and promotional decisions. This baseline data is quantitatively captured across applications. Regular progress reports track activities and grantees indicate the implementation status. This process allows the COPS Office to examine agency progress toward community policing implementation that is a direct result of grant funding.

The COPS Office also facilitates the adoption of evidence-based practices in the field through the production of research-based guidance to local, state, and tribal law enforcement agencies, providing them with the latest information that can assist them in strategically addressing local priorities. The COPS Office supports demonstration projects that allow for expansion of promising practices. The Office has also has produced knowledge products that follow principles of good guidance, meaning that they are:

- o Quality driven, with an emphasis on action statements to drive best practices and reduce variations in performance;
- o Evidence-based, with recommendations that are consistent with the weight of the best available evidence identified through systematic review;
- o Accessible, with clear language and manageable lengths; and
- o Memorable, to encourage immediate actions, or aid when tasks are complex or performed under stress.

4. Efforts to Increase Program Cost Effectiveness

As part of an overall effort to ensure public safety, the COPS Office offers training opportunities for local, state, and tribal law enforcement agencies and officers to enhance their skills in performing their duties. By offering a diverse library of classroom-based, train-the-trainer, and online training opportunities, the COPS Office supports agencies and officers as they make strategic decisions about how best to meet their training objectives based on local needs and requirements. More than 9,000 officers choose to participate in a COPS-sponsored training last year.

COPS Office online training is the key element in helping maximize local control over officer training by providing 24/7 instant access to courses and content in a no-charge, self-paced learning environment. This allows agencies and individual officers to obtain training of their choosing and at their convenience, with none of the expense of traveling or being away from their agencies. State, local, and tribal law enforcement value this type of flexibility and access to systematically developed and field-tested training courses. Current online training offerings include courses in basic and advanced community policing, clandestine methamphetamine labs, homicide and violent crime reduction, ethical decision-making, and tactical community policing for homeland security. In FY 2017, the COPS Office launched a new interface for the learning portal and began to expand course offerings by converting a number of the existing classroom trainings into the e-learning environment.

The COPS Office online Resource Center is at the center of a broader information-sharing effort, offering hundreds of knowledge products on a wide variety of topics including collaborating with federal law enforcement, improving crime data collection and analysis, recruiting and hiring well-qualified personnel, addressing a multitude of crime problems, and protecting officers in their uniquely dangerous work. In FY 2020, more than 242,000 copies of knowledge products were distributed to requestors, including new resources on the critically important issues of assaults and firearms violence against law enforcement officers, responding to mass casualty events, addressing the opioid crisis, improving crime data analysis, addressing violence and victimization, and promoting law enforcement as a rewarding career.

State, local, and tribal law enforcement officers can quickly and easily search through the online Resource Center library for resources relevant to their local needs. They can be confident that the guidance material they find has been developed in partnership with experts in the field.

The COPS Office also continues to focus on an enhanced web and social media campaign to expand the outreach to practitioners and stakeholders who have access to information and resources around important community policing issues. We continue to refresh the COPS homepage, and expand our Facebook and Twitter knowledge distribution efforts. We currently have over 18,000 social media followers on Twitter and Facebook and reach approximately 25,000 subscribers with news and events; publication and press releases; and monthly issues of the Community Policing Dispatch.

5. **COPS Customer Service**

The COPS Office continues to promote and apply sound customer service in various business areas. Examples include:

- *Response Center:* The COPS Office's Response Center is the initial customer contact point for general information about the COPS Office. It provides direct access to information regarding COPS Office grant opportunities, resources, and grant reporting. In FY 2020, the Response Center staff answered nearly 7,000 telephone calls, responded to nearly 3,000 emails, and shipped over 242,000 items/publications. Other important customer service functions performed by the Response Center include:

- o Customer support for management of grant and cooperative agreement awards;
- o Distribution of community policing publications;
- o Maintenance of the publication distribution warehouse;
- o Assisting grantees with access to on-line applications and referrals to appropriate COPS Office staff for assistance with pending grant extensions, budget modifications, progress report functions, accessing grant funds, and other grant-related issues; and
- o Maintenance of the COPS Office Resource Center Website, ensuring that new and updated publications are 508 compliant and properly posted for individual use.

- *Application and Award Process:* The COPS Office makes annual improvements to its grant application system, with the goals of offering clear guidance for submitting a grant application and ensuring ease of use by applicants. Ultimately, these efforts facilitate the submission of detailed and accurate application information by applicants, allowing the COPS Office to make high quality and informed funding decisions.

- *Grant Maintenance and Monitoring:* The COPS Office maintains a team whose job is to provide direct customer service and technical assistance to assist each grantee with the administrative, programmatic and financial aspects of their grant award(s). Compliance reviews by the COPS Office's Grant Monitoring Division verify that grantees are adhering to grant requirements and remain good stewards of Federal funds. Grant Monitoring efforts ensure COPS Office grantees have successful projects, and implement their awards in a manner consistent with applicable laws and policies.

- *Progress Reporting Assistance:* The COPS Office's Progress Report team provides technical assistance to grantees to complete online progress reports, which are required quarterly. To ensure compliance with COPS grant reporting requirements, the team makes reminder calls throughout the reporting period to grantees that have not submitted their progress reports. At the end of the reporting period, the team reviews the submissions and follows up with the grantee and/or the COPS Office point of contact to resolve any identified issues.

- *COPS Outreach and Reporting Integration (CORI) System:* The ability of the COPS Office to ensure accurate and timely grantee financial and programmatic reporting on active grants has been greatly enhanced by our COPS Outreach and Reporting Integration (CORI) Web Application. The CORI system is a grantee outreach tool that supports hiring and expenditure reporting requirements to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and provides enhanced customer service to grantees to ensure proper reporting, expensing, and reimbursement of grant funds. CORI combines programmatic and financial grant data to predict grantee actions and project grant expenditures. The system applies specified parameters to the financial and programmatic data reported by grantees to categorize any potential discrepancy into one of eight common case issues. CORI's predictions and data analysis allow the COPS staff to focus on those grants with potential issues, thus cutting down significantly on research time. In this way, CORI enables enhanced risk management through elimination of improper payments and improved internal controls.

- CORI is also a workflow tool. It assigns the grantee's case to a specific user, allowing for customized outreach to grantees and timely resolution of issues. CORI also collects data from staff members to provide a historical profile of grantee issues and service, enabling identification of trends across the grant population and tracking of common grantee issues for specific, proactive grantee communication and training.

  The goals of the CORI system are to:

- Provide a comprehensive view of grantee financial and hiring data, creating a method to monitor and control internal COPS financial and programmatic reporting functions;

- Support identification and correction of reporting inaccuracies and discrepancies between internal reports and grantee submissions;
- Eliminate the potential for improper payments through improved internal controls;
- Enhance insight into policy and procedural challenges faced by grantees that have not fully met their hiring targets and/or requested minimal or inappropriate amounts of grant funds to cover reported expenses;
- Offer technical assistance and encouragement to grantees that accurately report hiring information but outlay insufficient funds to cover actual expenditures;
- Enhance reporting of outlay projections using data collected from grantees during outreach calls;
- Track interactions with grantees from initiation through issue resolution to identify opportunities for improvement (e.g., consistent misreporting that may require more clarity to grantees, etc.); and
- Provide real-time data to ensure users have the most accurate information (i.e., changes to reported numbers because of calls to grantees.)

B. **Challenges**

There are three key policy challenges facing the COPS Office, particularly with respect to supporting the safety and wellness of law enforcement officers and building and sustaining collaborative relationships between law enforcement agencies and the communities, they serve: 1) reducing spikes in violent crime; 2) keeping law enforcement officers safe; and 3) ensuring racial equity and the need to build trust and legitimacy between law enforcement and the communities while combatting hate and domestic extremism.

The first challenge relates to assisting the Administration with its efforts to combat and reduce spikes in violent crime in certain cities across the country. Several U.S. cities have experienced sudden increases in violent crime as a result of the pandemic, and this surge in violence has been exacerbated by the ensuing economic conditions and impact to law enforcement agencies whose ranks have also been impacted by the pandemic. Our overriding concern is to ensure communities have the resources needed to successfully address and combat the factors driving the uptick in violent crime and reverse the trend.

In addition to supporting the Attorney General's Violent Crime Reduction Working Group, the COPS Office will continue to address violent crime, especially violent gun crime, by awarding funds through the COPS Hiring Program to put additional officers on the nation's streets to assist in improving public safety. COPS Hiring Program grants support local law enforcement efforts designed to mitigate homicides, gun violence, and other criminal activity, while simultaneously promoting trust and cooperation with community residents to identify prolific offenders and reduce crime.

Law enforcement agencies know and trust the COPS Office to support their law enforcement needs, and the COPS Office is able to provide immediate and flexible technical assistance to agencies upon their request. Whether it is helping law enforcement to build trust and improve community partnerships, helping an agency prepare for a major event, or providing resources to improve school safety, the COPS Office can provide valuable assistance to agencies through grants and technical assistance.

The second challenge arises from the need to protect our nation's law enforcement officers as they carry out their mission to keep our communities safe. In 2019, the COPS office awarded a grant to the Fraternal Order of Police (FOP) to monitor and track shootings of law enforcement officers in the United States and its territories—specifically, shootings in which on-duty officers are wounded or killed. The FOP uses media monitoring software and general research to analyze publicly available information. Based on this data, the Department, in partnership with the FOP, issues a Report on Officers Shot, which documents all known shooting incidents in a calendar year, in order to better understand the nature and frequency of incidents that could give rise to the issuance of a Blue Alert. The 2020 Report contains data on law enforcement officers shot in the line of duty, both fatally and non-fatally. These types of felonious attacks account for nearly all situations where a Blue Alert would be issued. Tracking data does not include assaults by means other than firearms, due to inconsistent availability of data.

In 2022, the COPS Office will continue to support State, Tribal, and Local Law Enforcement Officers by coordinating with State, tribal, and local governments, and with law enforcement agencies at all levels, including other Federal agencies, to develop executive branch strategies to prevent violence against the brave men and women who have sworn to protect our communities.

The COPS Office will continue its work to coordinate Blue Alert plans with states and local governments. This work includes: issuing voluntary guidelines and recommendations; maintaining a national Blue Alert information repository; providing education and technical assistance; developing strategic public and private partnerships; and managing the Advisory Group, which is statutorily charged with providing assistance to states, law enforcement agencies, and other Blue Alert stakeholders.

In 2022, the COPS Office will advance work under the Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act by awarding grants to improve the delivery of and access to mental health and wellness services for law enforcement. These activities include training and technical assistance, demonstration projects, and implementation of promising practices related to peer mentoring mental health and wellness programs that are national in scope and responsive to the solicitation topic requirements.

The COPS Office will also continue to convene the Officer Safety and Wellness Group (OSW). Comprised of representatives from law enforcement agencies and associations, federal agencies, and the research community, the purpose of the OSW Group is to bring law enforcement thought leaders, criminal justice practitioners, and other colleagues together to share their broad perspectives on improving officer safety and wellness.

The third challenge is ensuring racial equity and the need to build trust and legitimacy between law enforcement and the communities they serve while continuing to combat bias-motivated acts of violence that divide our communities, intimidate our most vulnerable citizens, and erode trust in the rule of law. The COPS Office will continue to devote resources to promote diversity training in law enforcement, build trust between law enforcement and their communities, and combat hate and domestic extremism.

C. COPS Office Decision Unit and Program Costs

All COPS office programs are integrated into one comprehensive decision unit, Community Oriented Policing. Within the comprehensive decision unit, two primary activities have been identified: *Supporting Law Enforcement by Advancing Community Policing through Grant Resources and Advancing Community Policing through Technical Assistance.* Program funding will continue to be aligned with the two major activity functions through FY 2019 and will support the COPS Office's mission to advance public safety through community policing.

The management and administration costs associated with managing these programs and other mission-critical, non-grant related activities are encompassed within the one comprehensive decision unit. The requested programs, and corresponding grant dollars, are then aligned under one of the two primary activities. The concept of integrating management and administration costs into the individual programs to further illustrate the full cost of each initiative has proved challenging in that a significant portion of overhead costs are associated with maintaining and closing out prior year grant awards.

D. Environmental Accountability

The COPS Office is committed to integrating environmental accountability into its day-to-day decision making, as well as complying with all environmental laws and regulations. The Office continues its pursuit of reducing the Department's environmental impact through its involvement in various Green initiatives. The COPS Office is a part of the 2CON-Constitution Square office building and occupies space with other DOJ components. 2CON is a LEED Platinum certified Green Building. In addition to the paper and standard recycling products program, which the COPS Office's facilities staff actively encourages, we have water saver restrooms and water faucets. The building exhibits a design that has efficient electrical fixtures that utilize motion sensors and maximize natural light. This increases energy efficiency. The building also utilizes a Greywater recycling system, thus reducing water usage. A green roof reduces the energy utilized for heat and air conditioning.

II. Summary of Program Changes

Item Name	Description				
		Pos.	**FTE**	**Dollars ($000)**	
COPS Hiring Program (CHP)	COPS Appropriation	0	0	300,000	
Community Policing Development (CDP)	Moved from a direct appropriation in FY21 to a carve-out in FY22 of COPS Hiring Program	0	0	**-35,000**	
TOTAL				**265,000**	

III. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language

Community Oriented Policing Services
(Including Transfer of Funds)

For activities authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322); the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 ("the 1968 Act"); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-162) ("the 2005 Act"); the American Law Enforcement Heroes Act of 2017 (Public Law 115-37); the Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act (Public Law 115-113) ("the LEMHW Act"); the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115-271); and the Supporting and Treating Officers In Crisis Act of 2019 (Public Law 116-32) ("the STOIC Act"), **[$386,000,000]** *$651,000,000*, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That any balances made available through prior year deobligations shall only be available in accordance with section **[505]** *504* of this Act: *Provided further*, That of the amount provided under this heading—

(1) **[$237,000,000]** *$537,000,000* is for grants under section 1701 of title I of the 1968 Act (34 U.S.C. 10381) for the hiring and rehiring of additional career law enforcement officers under part Q of such title notwithstanding **[subsection (i) of such section:]** *section 1701(h) (34 U.S.C. 10381(h)), section 1701(i) (34 U.S.C. 10381(i)), and 1704(c) (34 U.S.C. 10384(c)) of such title*: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding section 1704(c) of such title (34 U.S.C. 10384(c)), funding for hiring or rehiring a career law enforcement officer may not exceed $125,000 unless the Director of the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services grants a waiver from this limitation: *Provided further*, That within the amounts appropriated under this paragraph, **[$29,500,000]** *$40,000,000* is for improving Tribal law enforcement, including hiring, equipment, training, anti-methamphetamine activities, and anti-opioid activities: *Provided further*, That of the amounts appropriated under this paragraph, $40,000,000 is for regional information sharing activities, as authorized by part M of title I of the 1968 Act, which shall be transferred to and merged with ''Research, Evaluation, and Statistics'' for administration by the Office of Justice Programs: *Provided further*, That within the amounts appropriated under this paragraph, no less than **[$3,000,000]** *$6,000,000* is to support the Tribal Access Program: *Provided further*, That within the amounts appropriated under this paragraph, $8,000,000 is for training, peer mentoring, mental health program activities, and other support services as authorized under the LEMHW Act and STOIC Act: *Provided further, That within the amounts appropriated under this paragraph, $35,000,000 is for community policing development activities in furtherance of section 1701 of title I of the 1968 Act (34 U.S.C. 10381): Provided further, That within the amounts appropriated under this paragraph, $20,000,000 is for the collaborative reform model of technical assistance in furtherance of section 1701 of title I of the 1968 Act (34 U.S.C. 10381)*;

(2) $11,000,000 is for activities authorized by the POLICE Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–199)

(3) $15,000,000 is for competitive grants to State law enforcement agencies in States with high seizures of precursor chemicals, finished methamphetamine, laboratories, and laboratory dump seizures: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this paragraph shall be utilized for investigative purposes to locate or investigate illicit activities, including precursor diversion, laboratories, or methamphetamine traffickers;

(4) $35,000,000 is for competitive grants to statewide law enforcement agencies in States with high rates of primary treatment admissions for heroin and other opioids: *Provided*, That these funds shall be utilized for investigative purposes to locate or investigate illicit activities, including activities related to the distribution of heroin or unlawful distribution of prescription opioids, or unlawful heroin and prescription opioid traffickers through statewide collaboration; *and*

(5) $53,000,000 is for competitive grants to be administered by the Community Oriented Policing Services Office for purposes authorized under the STOP School Violence Act (title V of division S of Public Law 115–141) **[**; and.**]**

[(6) $35,000,000 is for community policing development activities in furtherance of section 1701 of title I of the 1968 Act (34 U.S.C. 10381).**]**

(Cancellation)

Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available under this heading, $15,000,000 are hereby permanently cancelled: Provided, That no amounts may be cancelled from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

Analysis of Appropriations Language

In addition to the language changes regarding program dollars above—made to reflect the FY 2022 budget request—COPS is recommending the following additions and deletions:

Delete: subsection (i) of such section

Explanation of deletion: Duplicative of addition below

Addition: sections 1701(i) (34 U.S.C. 10381(i)), 1701(h) (34 U.S.C. 10381(h), and 1704(c) (34 U.S.C. 10384(c)) of such title

Explanation of addition: Removes the sunset provision for officer hiring grant authority. Removes allocation of funds based on population to provide the COPS Office discretion to make awards based on need and the quality of applications.

Addition: $20,000,000 collaborative reform model of technical assistance as a carveout under COPS Hiring Program

Explanation of addition: This budget line is a new carveout under the COPS Hiring Program for the collaborative reform model of technical assistance to align with Administration priorities.

Addition: $35,000,000 is for community policing development activities in furtherance of section 1701 of title I of the 1968 Act (34 U.S.C. 10381).

Explanation of addition: This budget line item moved to a carveout under the COPS Hiring Program.

Addition: (Cancellation) Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available under this heading, $15,000,000 are hereby permanently cancelled: Provided, That no amounts may be cancelled from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

Explanation of addition: Allows for the proposed $15,000,000 rescission.

IV. Program Activity Justification

A. *Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)*

Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2020 Enacted	84	72	343,000,000
2021 Enacted	84	78	386,000,000
2022 Request	100	86	651,000,000
Total Change 2021-2022	16	8	265,000,000

VI. Performance and Resource Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE											

Decision Unit: Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

RESOURCES			Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
TYPE	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2020		FY 2020		FY 2021		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2022 Program Changes		FY 2022 Request	
Program Activity		Supporting Law Enforcement by Advancing Community Policing Through Grant Resources	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000
			74	[31,240]	[	]	84	[32,802]	[	]	100	34,609
Performance Measure: Outcome	3.1	Percentage of agencies that have completed one of their project goals	60%		N/A		65%		5%		70%	
Measure: Output	3.1	Number of officers funded	15,616		N/A		17,416		1,800		19,216	
Measure: Output	3.1	Number of officers hired	13,796		N/A		14,834		1,038		15,872	
Performance Measure: Outcome	3.1	Extent to which COPS grant funding (e.g. officers, equipment, technical assistance, etc.) has increased grantees' community policing capacity	76%		N/A		77%		1%		78%	
Performance Measure: Output	3.1	The number of law enforcement agencies that have reported organizational changes in support of community policing	N/A		New in FY20		N/A		N/A		N/A	

Definition, Validation, Verifications, and Limitations:
Percentage of agencies that have completed one of their project goals. In their CHP application, grantees are required to select specific project goals regarding the public safety problems that they have committed to address with this funding. They are also required to identify specific data that they will use to measure those outcomes. In quarterly progress reports submitted to the COPS Office, grantees will be asked to report on the extent to which they have accomplished these program outcomes. Grantees that select fully or partially accomplished will be included in this measure.
Number of Officers Funded: This is the number of officer positions for which the COPS Office has provided grant funding.
Number of Officers Hired: This is the number of COPS-funded officer positions that law enforcement agencies have hired.
Number of COPS knowledge resource products distributed: This data is collected through the COPS Office Response Center. This measure includes the number of downloads of COPS products from the website and the number of hard copy orders mailed. This measure is per Fiscal Year.
Number of people trained in person and on-line: COPS Office community policing training providers provide data for this measure. This measure is per Fiscal Year.
Extent to which COPS knowledge resources (e.g., publications, podcasts, training, etc.) have increased grantees' community policing capacity: Grantees will rate the effectiveness of the COPS knowledge resources in increasing community policing capacity. Data will be collected on a periodic basis through grantee progress reports.
Extent to which COPS grant funding (e.g., officers, equipment, technical assistance, etc.) has increased grantees' community policing capacity: Grantees will rate the effectiveness of the COPS funding in increasing community policing capacity. Data will be collected on a periodic basis through grantee progress reports.
Number of law enforcement agencies that have reported organizational changes in support of community policing: This measure will track the number of law enforcement agencies that have identified some type of organizational changes that support community policing.
The number of law enforcement agencies that have reported new partnerships in support of community policing: This measure will track the number of law enforcement agencies that have identified new community partnerships as a result of the COPS funding.
Extent to which COPS Office training improved recipient's knowledge and skills as result of the training: This measure tracks training participants understanding and knowledge learned as a result of the training.
Number of new agency mental health and wellness programs implemented: This measure will track the number of new agency mental health and wellness programs implemented as a result of COPS funding.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE

Decision Unit: Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

Strategic Objective		Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Target	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target
3.1	Outcome	Percentage of agnecies what have completed one of their project goals	63%	59%	65%	90%	57%	60%	65%	70%	N/A
3.1	Output	Number of officers funded	11,888	12,714	13,024	14,052	13,056	15,616	17,416	19,216	N/A
3.1	Output	Number of officers hired	9,878	10,576	11,525	13,127	11,814	13,796	14,834	15,872	N/A
3.1	Outcome	Extent to which COPS grant funding (e.g. officers, equipment, technical assistance, etc.) has increased	81%	83%	80%	75%	75%	76%	77%	78%	N/A
3.1	Output	The number of law enforcement agencies that have reported organizational changes in support of community policing	New in FY20	New in FY20	New in FY20	New in FY20	New in FY20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3.1	Output	The number of law enforcement agencies that have reported new partnerships in support of community policing	New in FY20	New in FY20	New in FY20	New in FY20	New in FY20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3.1	Output	Number of COPS knowledge resource products distributed	249,779	275,161	227,592	265,000	213,693	200,000	200,000	N/A	N/A

1. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

The COPS Office is the primary source of federal funding for assisting state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies, and the communities they serve, to advance community policing practices. The Office's grants, technical assistance, and training support the law enforcement community's efforts to enhance public safety and address community concerns and priorities through the development and implementation of comprehensive community policing strategies. The programs proposed in the FY 2022 Budget directly support the law enforcement community's efforts to prevent crime and more effectively address shifts in public safety needs as they arise.

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

The COPS Office's principal performance measures for hiring grant programs are: (1) the number of officers funded, (2) the number of officers hired, and (3) percentage of agencies that have completed one of their project goals for the problem type identified in their CHP application by the end of the grant period. These measures demonstrate the impact of COPS hiring grants on law enforcement's ability to implement community policing strategies through the hiring of additional community policing officers to their community's streets.

In an effort to measure the performance of its various programs and include societal-based measures to demonstrate the impact of COPS grants in communities, the COPS Office has developed a comprehensive strategy. The strategy consists of four activities: 1) the use of logic models to identify relevant inputs, outputs and outcomes for each program across the COPS Office, serving as a basis for reliable performance metrics and inform program development, 2) enhanced program application and progress reporting requirements to align with performance metrics identified through the COPS Office program logic models, 3) develop routine methodology for measuring and reporting performance data, and 4) contract with independent researchers to conduct advanced multivariate, scientific studies on the impact of the COPS Office programs. In addition to this strategy, the COPS Office conducts an annual review of all programs to better understand and maximize the impacts and outcomes of awarded grant funding.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

The COPS Office Performance Management Program (PMP) continues to look for opportunities to enhance its strategy to align grant and knowledge resources to enhance public safety in the communities of grantees and knowledge resource recipients that are implementing community policing strategies. To meet these performance outcomes, the Office will focus resources toward those strategic objectives and initiatives that will best ensure effectiveness and positively impact performance outcomes as outlined in the community policing enhancement section of the budget overview. In FY 2018 and FY 2019, the COPS Office introduced seven new performance measures. Three of these measures were implemented in FY 2019, three will be designated as baseline years FY 2021, and one designated as a baseline year in FY 2022. These measures

demonstrate the COPS Office's commitment to use grant-making practices that promote public adoption of demonstrably effective community policing practices in the law enforcement field.

To further enhance the PMP, we are developing a strategy and implementation plan that focuses on having a strong evidence infrastructure that crosses over into performance management. As part of this strategy, we have a working group comprised of essential staff from across the COPS Office who manage programs. The working group's primary focus will be to use performance data, evaluations and other evidence sources to develop new outcome-related measures and making better use of performance data to improve program effectiveness.

c. Priority Goals

The JMD Strategic Planning and Performance team recently launched the process to develop FY21-FY22 DOJ Priority Goals. The COPS Office plans to have an active role in many of the proposed agency priority goals. The COPS Office is participating on working groups to develop goal statements, measures and milestones.

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name: **Community Oriented Policing Services**

Budget Decision Unit(s):   Community Oriented Policing Services

Organizational Program: COPS Hiring Program (CHP)

Program Increase: Positions 0 Agt/Atty 0 FTE 0 Dollars **$300,000,000**

Description of Item

The FY 2022 President's Budget requests $537 million for the COPS Hiring Program (CHP), an increase of $300 million above the FY 2021 Enacted level of $237 million. This program aims to increase the capacity of law enforcement agencies to implement community policing strategies that strengthen partnerships for safer communities and enhance law enforcement's capacity to prevent, solve, and control crime through funding for additional officers. The proposal for the COPS Hiring Program in FY 2022 includes $149 million in funding for carveouts, including $33.5 million in increases for the following programs:

- **Tribal Access Program (TAP)** – The FY22 President's Budget funds this program at $6 million, an increase or $3 million above FY21 Enacted level. This program provide tribes access to national crime information systems for both criminal and civil purposes. TAP allows tribes to more effectively serve and protect their citizens by ensuring the exchange of critical data across the Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) systems and other national crime information systems.

- **Collaborative Reform Initiative (CRI)** - The FY22 President's Budget funds this program at $20 million, which did not receive a direct appropriation in 2021. This program advances the ability of law enforcement to address their crime and public safety priorities and make their communities safer through the delivery of direct technical assistance to agencies across the country.

- **Tribal Resources Grant Program (TRGP)** – The FY22 President's Budget funds this program at $40 million, an increase of $10.5 million above the FY21 Enacted level. This program is a comprehensive program aims to expand the implementation of community policing and to meet the most serious needs of law enforcement in tribal nations. TRGP funding can be used for newly hired or rehired career law enforcement officers and village public safety officers as well as to procure basic equipment and training to assist in initiating or enhancing tribal community policing efforts.

The Budget requests to fund the following carveout programs equal to 2021 Enacted:

- **Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness (LEMHWA)** ($8 million) - This program will help law enforcement agencies establish or enhance mental health care services for their officers and deputies by making grants available to initiate pilot programs that support peer mentoring, annual mental health checks, crisis hotlines, and the delivery of other critical mental health and wellness services. It will also support the development of resources for the mental health providers who deliver tailored, specific services to law enforcement based on the unique challenges they face.

- **Community Policing Development (CPD)** ($35 million) **-** This program develops the capacity of law enforcement to implement community policing strategies by providing guidance on promising practices through the development and testing of innovative strategies, to build knowledge about effective practices and outcomes, and to support new, creative approaches to preventing crime and promoting safe communities. This program received a direct appropriation in 2021, but the Budget proposes to fund the program as a carveout of CHP, in line with how the program has historically been appropriated.

- **Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS)** ($40 million) - This program is administered by OJP, supports federal, state, local, territorial, and tribal law enforcement agencies and other criminal justice agencies through six regional RISS centers by providing the following services:
    - A secure online information and intelligence-sharing network;
    - Officer safety information and deconfliction services;
    - Investigative and analytical support services;
    - Loans of specialized investigative equipment and confidential investigative funds; and
    Training, conferences, and publications designed to assist RISS users in investigating and prosecuting regional, national, and transnational criminal activity.

Justification

COPS Hiring Program promotes community policing, increased law enforcement capacity has been shown to help police gather information about crime and disorder problems, understand the nature of the problems, and solve specific crimes. Moreover, law enforcement agencies are more effective when they adopt policies and practices that promote fairness, legitimacy, and positive community partnerships. CHP goals are to:

- Enhance the capacity of law enforcement agencies to implement community policing strategies.

- Promote partnerships between law enforcement agencies and community stakeholders for the purpose of crime reduction and related problem solving.

- Encourage law enforcement agencies to consider organizational changes, which will enhance

their capacity to implement community policing strategies.

Tribal Resources Grant Program (TRGP) program aims to expand the implementation of community policing and to meet the most serious needs of law enforcement in tribal nations. TRGP funding can be used for newly hired or rehired career law enforcement officers and village public safety officers as well as to procure basic equipment and training to assist in initiating or enhancing tribal community policing efforts.

Tribal Access Program In FY 2022, the COPS Office requests $6.0 million for a dedicated line item to continue to support TAP and help expand participation to more tribes. The COPS Office will provide funding to the DOJ Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) to provide TAP services directly to tribes. This would be a COPS Hiring Program set-aside.

While the Violence Against Women Act of 2005 (VAWA) and the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 (TLOA) require the Attorney General to ensure that tribal law enforcement officials who meet applicable federal or state requirements be permitted access to national crime information databases, the reality is that the ability of tribes to fully participate in national criminal justice information sharing via state networks depends upon various regulations, statutes, and policies of the states in which a tribe's land is located. DOJ has repeatedly heard from tribes that they face barriers to accessing and entering information into national crime information databases. The lack of access to criminal databases also results in tribal records being unavailable to other jurisdictions; e.g., minimal information regarding suspects and no access to tribal fingerprints, bookings, or information about the arrest dispositions. Moreover, tribes may be unable to access criminal records about non-Indians and non-member Indians committing offenses on their reservation. Such an information vacuum puts responding officers, victims, and the community in jeopardy.

In August 2015, DOJ initiated the Tribal Access Program for National Crime Information (TAP) to address these challenges. DOJ serves as the CJIS systems agency (CSA) for federally recognized tribes, assuming responsibility for facilitating network access. DOJ provides personnel, information technology (IT), and physical security; vetting and on boarding; testing; training; and auditing to extend the model used by federal agencies to tribes. DOJ also provides integrated workstations that feature a computer, palm and fingerprint scanner, camera, flatbed scanner, and printer to provide data entry and access to national crime information systems. Finally, DOJ provides enhanced training and assistance—both online and in-person—to assist tribes in analyzing needs and identifying/providing appropriate solutions.

Collaborative Reform Initiative (CRI) program provides critical and tailored technical assistance resources to state, local, territorial, and tribal law enforcement agencies on a wide variety of topics. It features a "by the field, for the field" approach while delivering individualized technical assistance using leading experts in a range of public safety, crime reduction, and community policing topics. The CRI-TA program is driven by the requesting agency's specifically identified needs. It is a non-adversarial, collaborative process between the agency and the TA provider, designed to maximize practical impact through immediate actionable guidance and recommendations based on best and proven practices. Through CRI-TA,

the field can improve policies and practices on critical issues that affect public safety nationally through the reach of technical assistance to agencies across the country.

Administrative Reforms

The Budget additionally proposes to implement administrative reforms that seek to more closely align the COPS Hiring program with evidence-based strategies to reduce violent crime in partnership with communities. This includes new priorities for jurisdictions that support Community Violence Intervention (CVI) programs, for jurisdictions that seek to hire officers to engage directly with CVI teams and other community stakeholders to ensure those groups are involved in strategic operations and planning, and for jurisdictions seeking to implement hiring practices to help agencies mirror the racial diversity of the communities that they serve.

These reforms will allow CHP to expand its focus to a broader array of innovative enforcement strategies, and support efforts to develop programs that enable communities to actively participate in violent crime prevention. Together with other investments requested in the President's Budget, the proposed funding level for CHP offers a pathway to comprehensively support law enforcement and communities in their combined efforts to promote public safety.

Impact on Performance

COPS Hiring Program: The CHP increased funding will be used to promote and incentivize diversity in hiring, thereby helping communities diversify law enforcement departments to reflect the demographics of the community. The need for more diversity within law enforcement agencies continues to be a focal point of national discussions on policing, and the disparities between the racial make-up of law enforcement agencies and the racial make-up of their communities has often been cited as an impediment to fostering partnerships between them. The COPS Office has the ability to promote public trust by prioritizing support for law enforcement agencies that identify a need for a more diverse cadre of law enforcement officers to better reflect the communities they serve. This increase will allow more than 100 new officer positions, compared to the FY21 Enacted $156.5 million for CHP (after program set-asides).

Tribal Access Program: The TAP increases with this program will help to support tribal communities in addressing their public safety needs by:

- Removing barriers to tribal law enforcement agencies' ability to access and enter information into national crime information databases.

- Providing hardware, software, training and technical assistance, and related support in order to connect tribal agencies to Federal criminal databases to improve public safety.

- Enabling tribes to enter or search for information about stolen property, missing or wanted persons, domestic violence protection orders, criminal histories, and background

investigations; process finger and palm prints; take mugshots; and submit historical records to national databases.

- Adding value to tribal efforts to have orders of protection enforced off-reservation; protect children; keep guns out of the wrong hands; improve the safety of public housing; register sex offenders; and allow tribes to have tribal arrests and tribal convictions be associated with their tribe.

Tribal Resources Grant Program (TRGP): The increases in the TRGP program will help to support the tribal community in addressing their public safety needs by:

- Collaborating with other Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS) components and participating in annual grants consultations with the tribal community to provide grantee assistance and collect and incorporate tribal leaders' feedback into the CTAS solicitation process.

- Advancing community policing in tribal law enforcement agencies, through enhancing partnerships, problem solving, and organizational transformation activities.

- Providing tribes training and technical assistance to meet their public safety needs on topics such as community policing, partnerships, and problem solving; drug-endangered children; executive leadership; youth leadership; regional collaboration; methamphetamines; and Public Law 280 partnerships.

- Addressing tribes' primary law enforcement challenges by providing federal assistance for hiring personnel, as well as equipment and technology upgrades.

Collaborative Reform Initiative (CRI): The overarching goal of CRI-TA is to work with law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve to deliver needed technical assistance and training that supports the implementation of best and proven policing practices, crime reduction strategies, and innovative responses to crime and public safety issues that collectively reduce crime and increase public trust. Increases in this program, allows DOJ to quickly deploy a wide range of technical assistance resources to a large number of agencies at any given time. It may be used to complement or supplement other TA efforts. The ultimate goal is to provide tailored resources and assistance that allows law enforcement agencies to immediately deploy solutions to crime and public safety challenges that are unique to their community, and allows for the continued building and expansion of the body of knowledge of what works in crime and disorder response and prevention, and the organizational systems and processes that are necessary to support law enforcement's work.

Funding

<u>Base Funding</u>

FY 2020 Enacted				2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	$(000)
N/A	0	N/A	235,000	N/A	0	N/A	237,000	N/A	0	N/A	237,000

<u>Personnel Increase Cost Summary</u>
Not Applicable.

<u>Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary</u>
Not Applicable.

<u>Total Request for this Item</u>

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel ($000)	Non-Personnel ($000)	Total ($000)
Current Services	0	0	0	0	0	237,000
Increases	0	0	0	0	0	300,000
Total Request	0	0	0	0	0	537,000

VI. Program Offsets by Item

Item Name: **Community Oriented Policing Services**

Budget Decision Unit(s):   Community Oriented Policing Services

Organizational Program: Community Policing Development (CPD)

Program Increase: Positions 0 Agt/Atty 0 FTE 0 Dollars **$-35,000,000**

Description of Item

The FY 2022 President's Budget requests $35 million for the Community Policing Development (CPD) program, equal to the 2021 enacted level. Rather than request a direct appropriation for CPD, the Budget proposes to fund the program as a carveout of the COPS Hiring Program, consistent with how CPD has historically been appropriated. This creates a savings of $35 million from 2021 enacted, while reserving the same level of funding for the program.

Justification

The CPD program seeks to provide law enforcement with a comprehensive repository of guidance, training, and technical assistance resources that enhance their ability to address crime in their communities. For FY22, focused investments could be made in topics including child and youth safety, officer safety and wellness, innovative strategies to combat the drug crisis, violent crime reduction, and other topics developed in consultation with the Administration and Attorney General. The types of CPD projects typically include:

- **Law Enforcement Field Initiated Microgrants:** This initiative supports the implementation of innovative crime reduction strategies by state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies. It offers real-world "test-beds" for innovative initiatives to address critical needs, including peer support for officer safety and wellness, human trafficking, hate crimes, recruitment and hiring, critical incident after-action reviews, and child and youth engagement.

- **Innovative Law Enforcement Demonstration and implementation Projects:** These projects help develop, implement, and document larger scale innovative projects, often involving multiple agencies working to address significant crime and public safety issues in innovative ways that support the replication of different models across the policing profession.

- **Critical and Emerging Issues in Law Enforcement Convening Projects:** The COPS program leverages its convening power of bringing together law enforcement and critical stakeholders around emerging and vital issues facing policing, documenting discussions for national dissemination, and addressing topics related to priorities of the Attorney General and Administration.

- **Law Enforcement Training on Critical Topics:** This allows the office to be responsive to some of the most significant training needs of the field, supporting the development and delivery of both classroom and online training free of charge to law enforcement agencies nationwide. Topics will focus on priorities of the Attorney General and Administration, and may include training programs to support first-line supervisors, law enforcement response to persons with mental illness, and connecting with children and youth.

Impact on Performance

Law Enforcement Field Initiated Microgrants: In FY 2020, the COPS Office provided funding to 31 agencies to implement innovative projects to improve officer wellness, addressing the opioid crisis, and recruiting and hiring officers. Lessons learned from microgrant experiences are also disseminated to the field as part of promoting promising practices that allow for law enforcement agency-to-agency sharing about what works.

Innovative Law Enforcement Demonstration and implementation projects: Through demonstration projects and case studies related to innovative efforts, the COPS Office has been able to support and facilitate the collection and dissemination of information about critical topics that law enforcement agencies nationwide can use to improve their crime reduction and public safety efforts. Because of these projects, the COPS Office has developed practitioner-friendly case study publications and reports, and have distributed nearly 8 million of these publications to law enforcement agencies and stakeholders across the country in electronic and hard copy format. In FY 2019, the Office developed 30 publications around topics including officer safety and resiliency, building community partnerships, preventing violent crime, and recruiting and hiring officers. More than 60,000 publications were distributed in FY 2019, more than half of those requested in print. Frequently requested releases include *Drones: A Report on the Use of Drones by Public Safety Agencies and a Wake Up Call about the Threat of Malicious Drone Attacks, Promoting Positive Coping Strategies in Law Enforcement, Conversations with Rural Law Enforcement Leaders, and Implementing Drug Endangered Children Tracking Systems.*

Critical and Emerging Issues in Law Enforcement Convening Projects: These forums and meetings allow the Department of Justice and COPS Office to convene law enforcement agencies, stakeholder organizations, criminal justice practitioners, and policy makers from around the country to gain perspectives on critical issues impacting the law enforcement field.

Through these meetings, senior law enforcement leaders and others identify and discuss promising practices to those issues, and develop a road map for future needs and work.

Law Enforcement Training on Critical Topics: The COPS Office has developed and funded critical training curricula such as fundamentals of community policing, conducting investigations, procedural justice, veteran de-escalation, drug-endangered children, police training officer (PTO) training, and school resource officer training. This has allowed the Office to be responsive to the training needs within the field and to provide classroom and online training options that are free of charge to law enforcement agencies.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2020 Enacted				2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	$(000)
N/A	0	N/A	6,500	N/A	0	N/A	35,000	N/A	0	N/A	35,000