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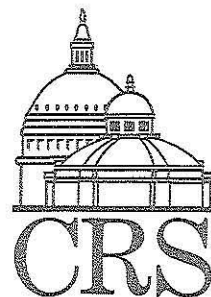
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Crime Control Assistance Through the Byrne Programs

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SUMMARY

The Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs are among the primary sources of Federal financial assistance for State and local drug law enforcement efforts. The programs were first authorized in the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 and in 1988 named to honor a New York City police officer slain in the line of duty. Amendments were approved in 1990 and 1994.

The Byrne Programs consist of two discretionary programs and a block grant program. Program funds must be used to improve criminal justice systems in order to reduce violent crime, the demand for illegal drugs, or the availability of such drugs. For fiscal year 1995 the Congress has appropriated \$512 million for the programs. Since the inception of the programs in 1986, \$3.3 billion have been appropriated. The programs are authorized through FY2000.

The discretionary funds, awarded on a competitive basis by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, are used to enhance anti-drug educational and training programs, to establish demonstration projects, and to fund correctional options programs. For fiscal year 1995, \$62 million has been appropriated for discretionary grants. Most of the money (\$450 million in fiscal year 1995) is allocated among the States under the block grant program. Each State must pass through a specified portion of the block grant funds to localities, depending on the share the localities' criminal justice expenditures represent of all such funds spent in the State. Federal allocations to the fifty States (and the District of Columbia and insular areas) in fiscal year 1995 range from \$1.3 million shared by American Samoa and the Northern Mariana Islands to \$47 million to California.

The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-322) amended the Byrne statutory authority by allowing grantees to use funds for gang related projects, to enforce laws related to driving under the influence of alcohol, and by restricting discretionary grant funds to non-Federal entities, among other modifications.

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Crime Control Assistance Through the Byrne Programs

PROGRAM OVERVIEW AND FUNDING LEVELS

In response to requests for assistance from State and local governments and claims that the Nation's crime and drug abuse problem required coordinated efforts, Congress enacted grant-in-aid authority in the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986.¹ The legislation was significantly amended by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988² and the programs were renamed the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs. Edward Byrne was a New York City police officer slain in the line of duty while protecting a witness in a narcotics case.³ Some amendments were added by the omnibus crime control acts of 1990 and 1994 as well.⁴ The programs were reauthorized through fiscal year 2000 by the 103rd Congress.⁵ The statute authorizes funds for (1) a block

¹Title I, Subtitle K, the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1986, of P.L. 99-570, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, 100 Stat. 3207-41 through 3207-46. For a summary of the drug-related provisions of the Act see: U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. *Drug Control: Highlights of P.L. 99-570, Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986*. Report No. 86-968 GOV. Washington, 1986. 15 p.

²Title VI, Subtitle C of P.L. 100-690, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, 102 Stat. 4328-4339. The provisions are codified in Title 42, U.S.C. Chapter 46, §3750-§3766b. See: U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. *Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-690): Summary of Major Provisions*. Report No. 89-288 GOV, coordinated by Harry Hogan. Washington, 1989. 79 p.

³The programs are also commonly referred to as the Drug Control and System Improvement Grant programs. The assassination of the police officer is the focus of: McAlary, Mike. *Cop Shot: The Murder of Edward Byrne*. New York, Putnam, 1990. 303 p.

⁴Crime Control Act of 1990: P.L. 101-647, various provisions, 104 Stat. 4789-4968. For summary information see: U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. *Crime Control Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-647): Summary*. Report No. 91-69 GOV, coordinated by Harry Hogan. Washington, 1991. 25 p.

Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994: P.L. 103-322, various provisions, 108 Stat. 1796 *et. seq.* For summary information see: U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. *Crime Control: Summary of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994*. Report No. 94-910 S, coordinated by Charles Doyle. Washington, 1994. 88 p.

In addition to the provisions summarized in this report, the statute was amended in 1992 "to supplement" the Byrne programs by authorizing grants to combat auto theft. P.L. 102-519, the Anti Car Theft Act of 1992, 106 Stat. 3386-87. In each fiscal year, 1993 to 1995, \$10 million was authorized.

⁵ P.L. 103-322, 108 Stat. 2061.

grant program, under which funds are distributed by designated State officials; and (2) for discretionary grants awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) in the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.

Through the discretionary program, funds are distributed to non-Federal public and private organizations undertaking demonstration projects and to non-Federal public agencies and private nonprofit organizations for alternatives to prison (correctional options). The demonstration projects must be activities that can be replicated elsewhere in the Nation. Discretionary funds are distributed through a competitive award process in accordance with priorities established by the Director of the BJA and directives established by the Congress, notably through "earmarks" in appropriations.

Block grant funds are allocated among the States largely on the basis of population levels and may be used for "personnel, equipment, training, technical assistance, and information systems" to improve State and local criminal justice systems. Twenty-four activities specified in the statute are eligible for funding through the block grant program; discretionary program funds are to be targeted toward these activities as well. Grantees and the Department of Justice must evaluate the effectiveness of projects assisted under both programs.

Before fiscal year 1990, the full amount of funds authorized for any fiscal year were neither requested by the Administration nor appropriated by the Congress. From fiscal years 1987 through 1989, no requests for funding were submitted by the Reagan Administration; the Congress appropriated funds over Administration opposition. The Bush Administration requested and received full funding for the program each fiscal year. The Clinton Administration proposed that in fiscal year 1995 the formula program be eliminated, that funding for the discretionary programs be doubled, and that a new "crime control fund initiative" be established. Confronted with considerable opposition to this proposal, the Administration modified its proposal to continue the formula program at a reduced level (\$125 million). The 103rd Congress did not agree to this request and instead approved slightly increased funding for both programs. Table 1, below, presents funding information for the program since 1987.

TABLE 1. Authorizations, Requests and Appropriations for the Byrne Memorial Programs, FY1987-1992 (in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Authorization	Request	Appropriation
1987	\$230,000	0	\$225,000
1988	\$230,000	0	\$99,923
1989	\$275,000	0	\$150,000
1990	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$450,000
1991	\$900,000	\$490,000	\$475,000
1992	as needed	\$490,000	\$475,000
1993	\$1,000,000	\$496,000	\$475,000
1994	\$1,000,000	\$481,000	\$474,500
1995	\$580,000	\$125,000	\$512,000
1996	\$130,000	NA	NA
1997	\$100,000	NA	NA
1998	\$75,000	NA	NA
1999	\$70,000	NA	NA
2000	\$45,000	NA	NA

Sources: *Authorizations*-P.L. 99-570, P.L. 100-690, P.L. 101-647, P.L. 103-322. *Requests*-U.S. OMB Budget Appendices and conference reports for the relevant years. *Appropriations*-Justice Department appropriation bills, reports and conference reports for FY1987-1995.

DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS

The discretionary element of the Edward Byrne Programs consists of two parts: authorization for the Director of BJA to award grants for demonstration projects and authorization for the Director to fund projects that stimulate the establishment of sanctions for offenders other than prisons. Eligible grantees include non-Federal public or private agencies, institutions, organizations, or individuals.⁶

Demonstration Projects

Discretionary funds may be awarded by the Director of the BJA to public or private applicants to assist efforts to carry out drug control plans and to improve criminal justice systems. As set out in the statute,⁷ the discretionary grants may be used for the following four purposes:

- (1) Undertaking educational and training programs for criminal justice personnel;
- (2) Providing technical assistance to States and local units of government;
- (3) Undertaking projects which are national or multijurisdictional in scope and which address the purposes specified in section 502 of the Act [regarding approved State programs or projects]; and
- (4) Providing financial assistance to public agencies and private nonprofit organizations for demonstration programs which, in view of previous research or experience, are likely to be a success in more than one jurisdiction.

Discretionary funds may not be used for the acquisition of land or for construction projects.⁸

Applicants for discretionary awards must meet the requirements set out in the statute as well as those specified in the application guidance materials prepared by the BJA. The statute requires that applications include the following:

⁶Section 510(b) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, as amended by P.L. 103-322, 108 Stat. 2121, 42 U.S.C. 3760(b).

⁷Section 510 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, as amended by P.L. 100-690, 102 Stat. 4335-4336, 42 U.S.C. 3760, Subpart 1 - Grants to Public and Private Entities.

⁸Section 512 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended by P.L. 100-690, 102 Stat. 4336, 42 U.S.C. 3762.

- A description of the program eligible for assistance;
- A description of "the services to be provided, performance goals, and the manner in which the program is to be carried out;"
- A summary of the evaluation method to be used to assess the program's impact or its "effectiveness in achieving the stated goals;"
- An agreement to conduct evaluations pursuant to terms set by the BJA; and
- Certifications that all statutory provisions have been met.⁹

Grants may be awarded to individual programs or projects for up to four years. The BJA may extend or renew the grants for an additional two years if a program or project has met its goals or "offers the potential for improving the functioning of the criminal justice system," and if the grantee matches the renewed grant on a 50/50 basis.¹⁰

Correctional Options

The Crime Control Act of 1990 revised the discretionary program element of the Byrne program by creating authority for the Director of the BJA to make grants for projects that serve as alternatives to prison.¹¹ Public agencies and nonprofit organizations are eligible for funds to establish or expand prison boot camps (also known as shock incarceration programs), intensive probation programs, electronic monitoring projects, and undertake similar activities with these funds.

The Correctional Options authority establishes three categories of grants. First, up to four grants may be made each fiscal year (with 80 percent of the funds allocated to the correctional options program) to public agencies "that provide alternatives to traditional modes of incarceration and offender release programs . . ." These programs must be oriented toward youthful offenders, provide treatment and rehabilitation services, and meet other specified objectives. Second, grants (10 percent of allocated funds) may be made to private nonprofit organizations for similar purposes and for educational, training and technical assistance projects. Third, grants (the other 10 percent)

⁹Section 513(a) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended by P.L. 100-690, 102 Stat. 4336, 42 U.S.C. 3763.

¹⁰Section 514 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended by P.L. 100-690, 102 Stat. 4336-4337, 42 U.S.C. 3764.

¹¹Section 1801, P.L. 101-647, 104 Stat. 4847, 42 U.S.C. 3762a and 3762b.

may be provided to public agencies for the establishment and operation of prison boot camps. Factors to be considered by the Director in selecting grantees are set forth in the statute.

Perhaps the most notable feature of the correctional options authority is the provision that public agencies assisted under the first and third grant categories are eligible to receive, free of charge, real property no longer needed by the military that the Attorney General and the Director of the BJA agree would be appropriate for correctional options projects. Military installations closed or realigned under the first Base Closure Act are exempt and the conveyances are limited to four per fiscal year.¹² The correctional options program was not funded in fiscal year 1991, the first year it was authorized. In fiscal year 1992 \$13 million was appropriated for the program, in fiscal year 1993 \$9 million was appropriated, and in fiscal years 1994 and 1995 \$12 million was appropriated in each year.

¹²Section 1802, P.L. 101-647, 104 Stat. 4849-4850, 10 U.S.C. 2693.

FORMULA GRANTS

The Drug Control and System Improvement Grant Program (the block grant program) provides funds for State and local drug abuse and crime control efforts. The intent of the statute is to help State and local governments improve their criminal justice systems and, as a particular emphasis, to ensure that "a nationwide and multilevel drug control strategy" is implemented.¹³ To ensure that projects funded under this program coordinate Federal and State efforts, State and local governments must establish offenses similar to those set forth in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*).

The statute requires that each State develop a strategy for control of drug and violent crime and that projects funded under the block grant program be consistent with that strategy. Each State's application for block grant funds must include a copy of the strategy, which is expected to be consistent with the National Drug Control Strategy.

As in the discretionary program, grant recipients must limit funding for specific projects to a total of four years, except for multijurisdictional drug task force participation, victims assistance programs, or multijurisdictional gang task forces.¹⁴

Eligible Activities

Twenty-four activities may be undertaken with block grant funds.¹⁵ These activities address demand and supply reduction aspects of anti-drug efforts as well as crime reduction efforts in general. The activities may be grouped under the following broad categories:

- Reduce demand for illegal drugs;
- Enhance law enforcement activities;
- Improve court and prosecutorial systems;
- Support crime prevention programs;

¹³Sec. 501(a) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, as amended by P.L. 100-690, 102 Stat. 4329, 42 U.S.C. 3751(a).

¹⁴Section 504(f) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, as amended by P.L. 100-690, 102 Stat. 4329, P.L. 102-140, 105 Stat. 794, and P.L. 103-322, 108 Stat. 2036, 42 U.S.C. 3754(f).

¹⁵Section 501(b) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, as amended by: P.L. 100-690, 102 Stat. 4329-4331 and 102 Stat. 4301; P.L. 101-647, 104 Stat. 4823; and P.L. 103-322, 108 Stat. 1996, 108 Stat. 2032, 108 Stat. 2035. 42 U.S.C. 3751(b).

- Improve detention facilities and corrections programs; and
- Achieve multi-purpose objectives.

The activities, as specified in the statute and organized according to these categories, are as follows. (Note that these categories are not necessarily exclusive; some activities could be listed under more than one category.) The following text is taken verbatim from the law.

Demand

Demand reduction education programs in which law enforcement officers participate; [501(b)(1)]

Programs which identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug-dependent and alcohol-dependent offenders; [501(b)(13)]

Law Enforcement

Multijurisdictional task force programs that integrate Federal, State, and local drug law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing interagency coordination and intelligence, and facilitating multijurisdictional investigations; [501(b)(2)]

Programs designed to target the domestic sources of controlled and illegal substances, such as precursor chemicals, diverted pharmaceuticals, clandestine laboratories, and cannabis cultivations; [501(b)(3)]

Disrupting illicit commerce in stolen goods and property; [501(b)(5)]

Improving the operational effectiveness of law enforcement through the use of crime analysis techniques, street sales enforcement, schoolyard violator programs, gang-related and low-income housing drug control programs; [and] developing and implementing antiterrorism plans for deep draft ports, international airports, and other important facilities; [501(b)(7)]

Financial investigation programs that target the identification of money laundering operations and assets obtained through illegal drug trafficking, including the development of proposed model legislation, financial investigative training, and financial information sharing systems; [501(b)(9)]

Addressing the problems of drug trafficking and the illegal manufacture of controlled substances in public housing;¹⁶ [501(b)(17)]

Programs of which the primary goal is to strengthen urban enforcement and prosecution efforts targeted at street drug sales; [501(b)(21)]

Programs for the prosecution of driving while intoxicated charges and the enforcement of other laws relating to alcohol use and the operation of motor vehicles; [501(b)(22)]

Court and Prosecutorial Systems

Improving the investigation and prosecution of white-collar crime, organized crime, public corruption crimes, and fraud against the government with priority attention to cases involving drug-related official corruption; [501(b)(6)]

Career criminal prosecution programs including the development of proposed model drug control legislation; [501(b)(8)]

Improving the operational effectiveness of the court process, by expanding prosecutorial, defender, and judicial resources, and implementing court delay reduction programs; [501(b)(10)]¹⁷

Developing and implementing programs which provide assistance to jurors and witnesses, and assistance (other than compensation) to victims of crimes; [501(b)(14)]

Programs that address the need for effective bindover systems for the prosecution of violent 16- and 17-year-old juveniles in courts with jurisdiction over adults for the crimes of— (A) murder in the first degree; (B) murder in the second degree; (C) attempted murder; (D) armed robbery when armed with a firearm; (E) aggravated battery or assault when armed with a firearm; (F) criminal sexual penetration when armed with a firearm; and (G) drive-by shootings as described in section 36 of title 18, United States Code; [501(b)(23)]

¹⁶Section 5104 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, P.L. 100-690, 102 Stat. 4301 added this provision and redesignated the succeeding paragraphs in 102 Stat. 4331.

¹⁷Amended by Section 601, P.L. 101-647, the Crime Control Act of 1990, 104 Stat. 4823.

Crime Prevention

Providing community and neighborhood programs that assist citizens in preventing and controlling crime, including special programs that address the problems of crimes committed against the elderly and special programs for rural jurisdictions; [501(b)(4)]

Improving the criminal and juvenile justice system's response to domestic and family violence, including spouse abuse, child abuse, and abuse of the elderly; [501(b)(18)]

Law enforcement and prevention programs relating to gangs, or to youth who are involved or at risk of involvement in gangs; [501(b)(24)]

Corrections

Programs designed to provide additional public correctional resources and improve the corrections system, including treatment in prisons and jails, intensive supervision programs, and long-range corrections and sentencing strategies; [501(b)(11)]

Providing prison industry projects designed to place inmates in a realistic working and training environment which will enable them to acquire marketable skills and to make financial payments for restitution to their victims, for support of their own families, and for support of themselves in the institution; [501(b)(12)]

Providing alternatives to prevent detention, jail, and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community; [501(b)(20)]

Multi-Purpose Objectives

Developing programs to improve drug control technology, such as pretrial drug testing programs, programs which provide for the identification, assessment, referral to treatment, case management and monitoring of drug dependent offenders, enhancement of State and local forensic laboratories, and criminal and justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections organization (including automated fingerprint identification systems); [501(b)(15)]

Innovative programs that demonstrate new and different approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes; [501(b)(16)]

Drug control evaluation programs which the State and local units of government may utilize to evaluate programs and projects directed at State drug control activities. [501(b)(19)]

Application Procedure and Requirements

The statute requires that applications contain the following information:

- A discussion of the "major drug and violent crime problems" in the State and in each county and area of local government within the State "with major drug and violent crime problems;"
- An assessment of the criminal justice resources devoted to crime and drug control programs;
- "Coordination requirements and resource needs;"
- Statewide priorities;
- Analysis of the relationship of State efforts to the national strategy; and
- A plan for coordinating programs funded with block grant money with "other federally funded programs," including State and local programs.¹⁸

The statute seeks to improve Federal and State coordination and similar requirements have been imposed upon State and local governments. The statute requires that States prepare their strategies "after consultation with State and local officials with emphasis on those whose duty it is to enforce drug and criminal laws and direct the administration of justice."¹⁹

The statute also requires States to provide certifications regarding non-Federal resource commitments, the review of the application by the State legislature as well as by the general public, and compliance with auditing procedures. States must also certify that the demand side of drug abuse has been considered by enacting penalties or designing law enforcement procedures which hold "accountable those who unlawfully possess or use such substances."²⁰

¹⁸Section 503(a)(1)(A)-(G) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, as amended by P.L. 100-690, 102 Stat. 4331-4332, 42 U.S.C. 3753.

¹⁹Section 503(a)(1) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, as amended by P.L. 100-690, 102 Stat. 4331, 42 U.S.C. 3753(a)(1).

²⁰Section 503(a)(2)-(10) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, as amended by P.L. 100-690, 102 Stat. 4332-4333, 42 U.S.C. 3753(a)(10).

At least 5 percent of block grant funds must be dedicated to improving criminal justice records. The Director of BJA may waive this requirement depending on the quality of each State's recordkeeping system. Such improvements must be linked to the firearm purchase system to be established under the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (P.L. 103-159, 107 Stat. 1536-46) and the National Child Protection Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-209, 107 Stat. 2490-95).

Also, the 1994 omnibus crime control act mandated that States that fail to establish registration systems for offenders convicted of crimes against minors or sexually violent offenses would lose 10 percent of their block grant funding. States that have complied within 3 years (or 5 if "good faith efforts" have been made) with guidelines set forth by the Attorney General under the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act²¹ will not be penalized.

Allocation Formula

The statute requires that formula grant funds be distributed among the States as follows:

- (1) Of the amount available for the block grant program, 0.25 percent (or \$500,000, whichever is greater) is allocated to each State; and
- (2) The remaining funds are allocated among the States based upon population ratios (the ratio of the population of each State to the population of all of the States).²²

The Federal Government provides three dollars for each dollar contributed by the State, a 75/25 match.²³ Unused or reallocated funds returned to the BJA are distributed through the discretionary program. If the Director of the BJA

²¹Subtitle A, Title XVII, Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, P.L. 103-322, 108 Stat. 2038-42.

²²Statutory provisions regarding the allocation of funds among the States were set forth in section 506 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, as amended by P.L. 100-690 and section 212 of P.L. 101-162, the Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 1990, 103 Stat. 1006, 42 U.S.C. 3756.

In addition, the insular areas of American Samoa and the Northern Mariana Islands are considered to be one State; 67 percent of the resultant allocation is provided to American Samoa and 33 percent to the Northern Mariana Islands. See: 42 U.S.C. 3791(a)(2).

²³The 1988 Anti-Drug Abuse Act would have terminated the 75/25 match at the end of fiscal year 1989 and replaced it with a 50/50 ratio for subsequent years. However, the 75/25 ratio was extended from year-to-year and permanently extended in the fiscal year 1992 appropriations Act, P.L. 102-140, Section 109 (105 Stat. 794).

rules that funds cannot or will not be used by a State, those funds are given to "urban, rural, and suburban units of local government or combinations thereof within such State giving priority to those jurisdictions with greatest need."²⁴ Also, for any fiscal year that begins March 1, 1992 or thereafter, any State that does not have in effect and enforce legislation requiring HIV testing of sex offenders (at the request of a victim) will lose 10 percent of its block grant allocation.²⁵

States must distribute to local governments a percentage of the funds received (the "pass-through" requirement). The amount to be distributed is derived by comparing the combined criminal justice expenditures of all of the units of local government in the State to the total criminal justice budgets of the State and the local governments.²⁶ The statute requires that the States "should give priority to those jurisdictions with the greatest need."²⁷ Funds not passed through to local governments may be used by the State.

Data for the allocation of block grant funds for each State for fiscal year 1995 are presented in Table 2, below. Pass-through percentages were based on fiscal year 1992 data, and roughly approximate those used in the current year.

²⁴Section 506(e), Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 3756.

²⁵Section 1804, P.L. 101-647, Crime Control Act of 1990, 104 Stat. 4851, 42 U.S.C. 3756(f).

²⁶Section 506(b)(1) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, as amended by P.L. 100-690, 102 Stat. 4334, 42 U.S.C. 3756(b).

Note that only the revenues generated by the units of local government are considered in calculating the local pass through amount. For example, Federal grants for related programs, State revenue sharing or Federal or State contract payments are not included in the calculation of local criminal justice expenditures. Information on the calculation of each State's required pass through share and on trends in State and local government criminal justice expenditures is presented in: Lindgren, Sue A. *Justice Variable Passthrough Data, 1988*. U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1990. 9 p.

²⁷Section 506(b)(2) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, as amended by P.L. 100-690, 102 Stat. 4334, 42 U.S.C. 3756(b).

TABLE 2. State Allocations, Drug Control and System Improvement Grant Program, Fiscal Year 1995

(thousands of dollars)

State	FY1995 allocation	Percent pass-through ^a	Amount of pass-through	State	FY1992 allocation	Percent pass-through	Amount of pass-through
Alabama	\$7,332	50.95	\$3,736	New Jersey	\$12,805	57.67	\$7,385
Alaska	\$2,013	21.97	\$442	New Mexico	\$3,521	42.23	\$1,487
Arizona	\$6,960	61.04	\$4,248	New York	\$28,102	63.29	\$17,786
Arkansas	\$4,719	54.87	\$2,589	North Carolina	\$11,421	41.36	\$4,724
California	\$47,394	63.15	\$29,929	North Dakota	\$2,066	56.16	\$1,160
Colorado	\$6,412	58.82	\$3,772	Ohio	\$17,567	64.42	\$11,317
Connecticut	\$5,983	36.96	\$2,391	Oklahoma	\$5,915	45.41	\$2,686
Delaware	\$2,163	26.87	\$581	Oregon	\$5,620	46.98	\$2,640
Dist. of Columbia	\$1,982	0.00	0	Pennsylvania	\$18,986	64.83	\$12,309
Florida	\$21,404	61.56	\$13,176	Rhode Island	\$2,607	41.76	\$1,089
Georgia	\$11,379	53.39	\$6,075	South Carolina	\$6,526	42.53	\$2,776
Hawaii	\$2,862	46.45	\$1,329	South Dakota	\$2,185	47.16	\$1,030
Idaho	\$2,754	52.41	\$1,443	Tennessee	\$8,684	48.78	\$4,236
Illinois	\$18,466	64.51	\$11,912	Texas	\$27,855	65.60	\$18,273
Indiana	\$9,594	56.78	\$5,447	Utah	\$3,882	49.76	\$1,932
Iowa	\$5,297	40.79	\$2,161	Vermont	\$1,979	25.11	\$497
Kansas	\$4,877	47.49	\$2,316	Virginia	\$10,748	30.04	\$3,229
Kentucky	\$6,742	32.30	\$2,178	Washington	\$8,915	60.25	\$5,371
Louisiana	\$7,492	51.92	\$3,890	West Virginia	\$3,823	47.93	\$1,832
Maine	\$8,486	41.59	\$3,529	Wisconsin	\$8,594	61.98	\$5,327
Maryland	\$8,486	44.47	\$3,774	Wyoming	\$1,822	54.95	\$1,001
Massachusetts	\$10,038	36.64	\$3,678	Puerto Rico	\$6,432	0.00	0
Michigan	\$15,176	53.10	\$8,058	Virgin Islands	\$1,276	0.00	0
Minnesota	\$7,821	70.29	\$5,497	Guam	\$1,322	0.00	0
Mississippi	\$5,043	52.52	\$2,649	American Samoa/ No. Mariana Islands	\$1,259 *	0.00	0
Missouri	\$8,884	58.82	\$5,226	(American Samoa)	(\$843,530)		
Montana	\$2,369	58.56	\$1,387	(No. Mariana Is.)	(\$415,470)		
Nebraska	\$3,507	60.34	\$2,116				
Nevada	\$3,184	62.01	\$1,974				
New Hampshire	\$2,793	51.46	\$1,437				

Source of State allocations and pass-through percent: Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. Source of pass-through amounts: CRS calculations.

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^a Indicates percent required pass-through under statutory requirements. Many States voluntarily pass-through a greater percentage of funding to localities.

* As specified in the statute (42 U.S.C. 3791(a)(2)) American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are considered to be one State for the purpose of deriving the total allocation for those areas. From that total, 67 percent are allocated to American Samoa and 33 percent to the Northern Mariana Islands.