



Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program, 2025

Lizabeth Remrey, PhD, *BJS Statistician*

Introduction

In fiscal year (FY) 2025, a total of \$302,044,088 was available to be awarded through the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) program, the leading source of federal justice funding to state and local jurisdictions ([figure 1](#)). The JAG program provides states, territories, tribes, and local governments with critical funding necessary to support a range of criminal justice areas.

JAG awards may be used for—

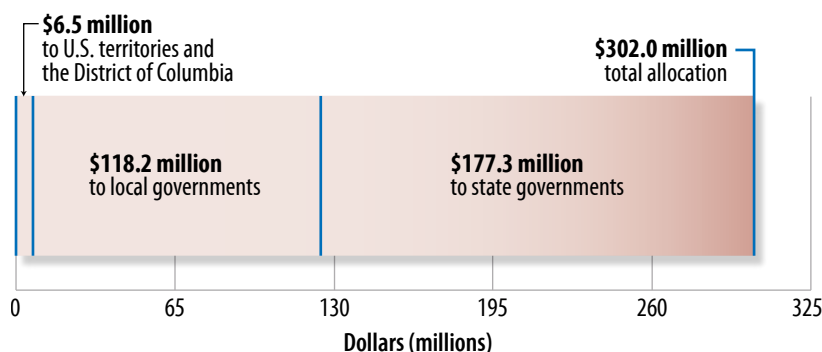
- law enforcement
- prosecution and courts
- prevention and education
- corrections and community corrections
- drug treatment
- planning, evaluation, and technology improvement
- crime victim and witness programs.

The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) administers the JAG program, and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) calculates the JAG formula-based award amounts using specifications outlined in the 2005 Consolidated Appropriations Act. This report describes the steps in the JAG award calculation process and presents summary results of the 2025 JAG formula calculations. Please note that some calculations in this report are based on rounded numbers and percentages, while totals reflect precise dollar figures.

HIGHLIGHTS

FIGURE 1

Distribution of fiscal year 2025 Justice Assistance Grant program awards



Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics calculations based on crime data from the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting program and population data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

- The total allocation for the 2025 JAG funding was approximately \$302.0 million, of which \$295.5 million went to states and \$6.5 million to U.S. territories and the District of Columbia.
- The five states with the largest total allocations were California (\$33.7 million), Texas (\$25.4 million), Florida (\$18.1 million), New York (\$15.5 million), and Illinois (\$11.0 million).
- A total of 1,649 local governments were eligible for awards, either directly or through a joint award with other governments within their county. The five local governments eligible to receive the largest awards were New York City (\$4.1 million), Los Angeles (\$2.2 million), Houston (\$2.1 million), Philadelphia (\$1.9 million), and Chicago (\$1.8 million).
- Three states had 100 or more local governments eligible to receive award funds either directly or through a shared award: California (230), Florida (119), and Texas (101).

Overview of process

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

1. Compute an initial allocation for each state and U.S. territory, based on its share of violent crime as reported to the FBI and its U.S. Census Bureau population (weighted equally).
2. Review the initial allocation amount to determine if it is less than the minimum (*de minimis*) award amount defined in the JAG legislation (0.25% of the total). If this is the case, the state or U.S. territory is funded at the minimum level, and the funds required for this are deducted from the overall pool of funds. Each of the remaining states receives the minimum award plus an amount based on the state's share of the total U.S. violent crime and population.
3. Divide each state's final amount at a share of 60% for the state government and 40% for local governments.
4. Determine local award allocations, which are based on a jurisdiction's proportion of the state's 3-year violent crime average. If a local jurisdiction's calculated award is less than \$10,000, the funds are returned to the state to distribute. If the calculated local award is \$10,000 or more, then the local government is eligible to apply for an award.

Award calculation process

Step 1: Initial allocation to states and U.S. territories

[Legislative mandate: 34 U.S.C. §§ 10151–10158]

Using the congressional appropriation and formula for the 2025 JAG program, BJS calculates the initial allocation amounts for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories. Half of the available funds are allocated based on a state's or U.S. territory's share of violent crime and half of the funds are allocated based on its share of the nation's population. The most recent 3-year period of official violent crime data for states and U.S. territories from the FBI covered 2018 to 2020.¹ The population shares for the 50 states, District of Columbia, and U.S. territories were based on the U.S. Census Bureau's 2024 midyear population estimates.

Examples—

- For FY 2025, the total allocation for JAG was \$302.0 million. Half of the total (\$151,022,044) was allocated to states and U.S. territories based on their proportion of violent crime, and the other half of the total was allocated based on their proportion of the nation's population.
- Ohio accounts for 2.74% of the nation's total violent crime and 3.46% of the nation's total population. Therefore, Ohio's initial allocation equals 2.74% of \$151,022,044 plus 3.46% of \$151,022,044, totaling \$9,366,396.

¹Although the most recent 3-year period of official violent crime data is 2021 to 2024, changes in the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting program led to more missing data beginning in 2021. See *Methodology*.

- Wyoming accounts for 0.10% of the nation's total violent crime and 0.17% of the nation's total population. Wyoming's initial allocation is 0.10% of \$151,022,044 plus 0.17% of \$151,022,044, totaling \$409,846.

Step 2: De minimis awards

[Legislative mandate: 34 U.S.C. § 10156(a)(2)]

The JAG legislation requires that each state or U.S. territory be awarded a minimum allocation equal to 0.25% of the total JAG allocation (\$755,110, after rounding, in 2025), regardless of its population or crime average. If a state's or U.S. territory's initial allocation based on crime and population is less than the minimum amount, that state or U.S. territory receives the minimum award amount as its total JAG allocation. If a state's or U.S. territory's initial allocation exceeds the minimum amount, it receives the minimum award plus the amount based on its share of violent crime and population.

Congress has made one exception to this rule: American Samoa and the Northern Mariana Islands are required to split one minimum award, with American Samoa receiving 67% (\$505,924) and the Northern Mariana Islands receiving 33% (\$249,186). (See *Methodology*.)

In 2025, three states (North Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming) and four U.S. territories (American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) received only the minimum award as their total JAG allocation. The remainder of the states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico were all awarded the minimum award plus an additional allocation. A total of \$41,531,062 was allocated for minimum awards under the 2025 JAG program.

Examples—

- Wyoming's initial allocation of \$409,846 is less than the minimum value, so Wyoming's total JAG allocation is the minimum amount of \$755,110.
- Ohio's initial allocation of \$9,366,396 exceeds the minimum value, so Ohio receives the minimum award plus an award based on its share of total violent crime and population.

To compute the additional amounts, the crime and population data for states and U.S. territories receiving only the minimum award are removed from the pool. The remaining JAG funds are reallocated to the rest of the states based on violent crime and population, as in Step 1. The total amount to be awarded for JAG 2025 is \$260.5 million, which equals the original \$302.0 million award allocation minus the \$41.5 million minimum allocation.

Examples—

- Wyoming receives only the minimum award, so its crime and population data are removed from the pool.
- After removing the crime and population data for the states and U.S. territories receiving only the minimum award, Ohio accounts for 2.75% of violent crime and 3.48% of the nation's population. Ohio's new JAG allocation is thus equal to \$3,585,734 (based on the share of violent crime) plus \$4,537,930 (based on the share of the U.S. population), plus the minimum award amount of \$755,110. These three components equal \$8,878,774.

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

[Legislative mandate: 34 U.S.C. § 10156(b)]

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

Examples—

- Ohio's state government retains 60% of \$8,878,774, or \$5,327,264. The remaining 40%, or \$3,551,510, is set aside for distribution to local governments in Ohio.
- Wyoming's state government retains 60% of the minimum award of \$755,110, or \$453,066. The remaining 40%, or \$302,044, is set aside for distribution to local governments in Wyoming.

Step 4: Local award allocations

[Legislative mandate: 34 U.S.C. §§ 10156(c)–10156(h)]

To allocate local awards, BJS determines which jurisdictions should be included in the calculation of the 3-year violent crime averages upon which local awards are based. These crime averages are computed using data reported to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. To be eligible, a jurisdiction must have provided the UCR program with a count of Part I violent crimes known to law enforcement each year for a minimum of 3 years during the past 10 years. Jurisdictions that have not met the reporting requirements are excluded from the calculations and are not eligible to receive an award.

After determining which law enforcement agencies have the 3 years of reported violent crime data required to be included in the calculations, BJS computes the average number of violent crimes reported by those agencies based on the most complete or most recent 3 years of data reported within the past 10 years. Because awards to local governments are based on their share of all violent crimes reported by the law enforcement agencies in their state, BJS computes the sum of these averages within each state to determine the jurisdiction's share of the total local award allocation.

Examples—

- Ohio has \$3.6 million set aside for local awards. The sum of the 3-year average violent crimes reported by local jurisdictions in Ohio equals 34,909.00 crimes. Dividing the amount set aside (\$3.6 million) by the state crime total (34,909.00) results in the number of dollars available per crime (\$101.74). Therefore, a local Ohio jurisdiction needs a 3-year violent crime average of at least 98.29 violent crimes (\$10,000 divided by \$101.74) to be eligible for a direct award.
- Wyoming has \$302,044 set aside for local governments. The sum of 3-year average violent crimes reported is 1,171.33. The ratio of dollars per crime in Wyoming equals \$302,044 divided by 1,171.33 crimes, or \$257.86 per crime (after rounding). The threshold is 38.78 violent crimes (\$10,000 divided by \$257.86) to be eligible for a direct award.

BJS then calculates the initial amount of each local award. Each of these is equal to the product of a local jurisdiction's 3-year violent crime average and the ratio of dollars per crime for the state in which it is located. By statute, the minimum award a local jurisdiction may receive is \$10,000. Jurisdictions eligible for an initial award greater than or equal to \$10,000 can apply to receive the funds for their own use. If the initial award is less than \$10,000, the award funds are transferred to the state administering agency for distribution to the state police or any units of local government that were ineligible for a direct award greater than or equal to \$10,000. (See "Allocations under \$10,000," 34 U.S.C. § 10156(e)(2).)

Examples—

- Springfield, Ohio, has a 3-year average of 702.67 violent crimes, which is about 2% of all violent crimes reported by potentially eligible jurisdictions in Ohio. Springfield exceeds the state threshold of 98.29 violent crimes and is eligible for approximately 2% of the \$3.6 million in JAG funds set aside for local governments in Ohio. This results in about \$71,487, or 702.67 multiplied by \$101.74, the dollars-per-crime rate for Ohio from the prior example.
- Lander, Wyoming, has a 3-year average of 3.33 violent crimes. This does not meet the state threshold of 38.78, so the city is ineligible for a direct JAG award. Lander's share of JAG funds set aside for local governments in Wyoming amounts to about \$860, below the \$10,000 statutory minimum threshold for receiving a direct award. Given that they cannot be disbursed, these funds are transferred to the state administering agency for redistribution.

Results of the calculations for the 2025 JAG program

For the 2025 JAG awards, approximately \$295.5 million of the \$302.0 million available was allocated to the 50 states, with the remainder allocated to the District of Columbia and U.S. territories ([table 1](#)). As required by the legislation, 40% of this amount (\$118.2 million) was initially reserved for local governments. A total of 1,649 local governments had law enforcement agencies with a sufficient number of Part I violent crimes that were reported to the FBI to receive a JAG award—either directly or through a joint award with other governments in their county. These local governments were eligible for a collective total of \$96.4 million. The balance of unawarded local allocations (\$21.8 million) was returned to state governments for redistribution to state law enforcement agencies and local governments. The five local governments eligible to receive the largest awards were New York City (\$4.1 million), Los Angeles (\$2.2 million), Houston (\$2.1 million), Philadelphia (\$1.9 million), and Chicago (\$1.8 million).

TABLE 1**Allocations to state and local governments, fiscal year 2025**

State	Initial allocations		Dollars per crime	Threshold	Eligible local awards		Reallocated to state	Total state government award	Total allocation
	State government	Local governments			Number	Amount			
Total	\$177,297,784	\$118,198,522	~	~	1,649	\$96,384,585	\$21,813,935	\$199,111,719	\$295,496,305
Alabama	3,121,482	2,080,988	105.20	95.06	42	1,514,988	566,000	3,687,482	5,202,471
Alaska	1,011,962	674,641	156.66	63.83	5	609,366	65,275	1,077,237	1,686,603
Arizona	4,290,419	2,860,280	83.10	120.33	35	2,656,646	203,634	4,494,053	7,150,699
Arkansas	2,282,237	1,521,491	76.03	131.52	32	1,076,809	444,682	2,726,919	3,803,728
California	20,229,207	13,486,138	71.96	138.96	230	12,371,558	1,114,580	21,343,787	33,715,346
Colorado	3,241,551	2,161,034	75.08	133.20	28	1,911,848	249,186	3,490,737	5,402,585
Connecticut	1,715,119	1,143,413	205.00	48.78	18	930,898	212,515	1,927,634	2,858,532
Delaware	949,215	632,810	220.13	45.43	10	577,410	55,400	1,004,615	1,582,025
Florida	10,854,714	7,236,476	94.25	106.10	119	6,587,011	649,465	11,504,179	18,091,190
Georgia	5,329,744	3,553,162	89.82	111.33	62	2,794,168	758,995	6,088,739	8,882,906
Hawaii	1,008,320	672,213	188.12	53.16	4	672,212	0	1,008,320	1,680,532
Idaho	1,173,383	782,256	166.52	60.05	15	550,627	231,629	1,405,012	1,955,639
Illinois	6,609,502	4,406,334	134.08	74.58	48	3,438,398	967,936	7,577,438	11,015,836
Indiana	3,557,308	2,371,539	110.56	90.45	24	1,937,049	434,490	3,991,798	5,928,847
Iowa	1,748,015	1,165,343	127.61	78.36	21	719,258	446,085	2,194,100	2,913,359
Kansas	1,891,931	1,261,287	96.80	103.31	18	929,850	331,437	2,223,368	3,153,218
Kentucky	2,142,576	1,428,384	140.91	70.97	11	1,058,068	370,316	2,512,892	3,570,961
Louisiana	3,165,710	2,110,473	75.09	133.18	37	1,720,625	389,848	3,555,558	5,276,183
Maine	867,637	578,424	405.06	24.69	15	329,180	249,244	1,116,881	1,446,061
Maryland	3,526,155	2,350,770	94.24	106.11	24	2,209,155	141,615	3,667,770	5,876,926
Massachusetts	3,466,683	2,311,122	105.41	94.87	39	1,721,553	589,569	4,056,252	5,777,805
Michigan	5,571,682	3,714,454	82.83	120.73	61	2,955,283	759,171	6,330,853	9,286,136
Minnesota	2,629,472	1,752,982	107.45	93.06	20	1,162,315	590,667	3,220,139	4,382,454
Mississippi	1,625,535	1,083,690	159.97	62.51	28	700,295	383,395	2,008,930	2,709,226
Missouri	3,822,968	2,548,645	81.45	122.77	28	1,799,748	748,897	4,571,865	6,371,613
Montana	991,680	661,120	127.51	78.42	16	482,303	178,817	1,170,497	1,652,799
Nebraska	1,279,701	853,134	148.45	67.36	7	686,326	166,808	1,446,509	2,132,834
Nevada	2,153,040	1,435,360	101.97	98.07	10	1,379,750	55,610	2,208,650	3,588,400
New Hampshire	910,053	606,702	345.76	28.92	8	307,155	299,547	1,209,600	1,516,755
New Jersey	3,740,388	2,493,592	139.36	71.76	46	1,791,827	701,765	4,442,153	6,233,980
New Mexico	1,991,468	1,327,645	80.86	123.68	19	1,147,228	180,417	2,171,885	3,319,113
New York	9,283,777	6,189,184	105.77	94.54	29	5,593,695	595,489	9,879,266	15,472,961
North Carolina	5,463,946	3,642,630	83.57	119.66	57	2,831,585	811,045	6,274,991	9,106,576
North Dakota	453,066	302,044	124.16	80.54	7	206,149	95,895	548,961	755,110
Ohio	5,327,264	3,551,510	101.74	98.29	36	2,629,812	921,698	6,248,962	8,878,774
Oklahoma	2,501,128	1,667,418	97.23	102.85	18	1,191,431	475,987	2,977,115	4,168,546
Oregon	2,187,149	1,458,099	101.76	98.27	26	1,163,949	294,150	2,481,299	3,645,248
Pennsylvania	6,069,811	4,046,541	117.03	85.45	30	2,885,249	1,161,292	7,231,103	10,116,352
Rhode Island	853,667	569,112	298.28	33.53	11	478,833	90,279	943,946	1,422,779
South Carolina	3,334,258	2,222,839	84.10	118.91	53	1,860,619	362,220	3,696,478	5,557,097
South Dakota	899,865	599,910	177.47	56.35	12	461,185	138,725	1,038,590	1,499,774
Tennessee	4,767,485	3,178,323	69.12	144.67	29	2,499,780	678,543	5,446,028	7,945,808
Texas	15,224,754	10,149,836	77.97	128.26	101	8,656,001	1,493,835	16,718,589	25,374,589
Utah	1,738,916	1,159,277	143.40	69.73	20	864,297	294,980	2,033,896	2,898,193
Vermont	453,066	302,044	292.58	34.18	9	171,649	130,395	583,461	755,110
Virginia	3,560,416	2,373,611	118.79	84.18	39	1,925,097	448,514	4,008,930	5,934,027
Washington	3,696,684	2,464,456	87.28	114.58	41	2,082,265	382,191	4,078,875	6,161,140
West Virginia	1,216,435	810,957	202.54	49.37	22	581,889	229,068	1,445,503	2,027,392
Wisconsin	2,914,174	1,942,783	105.94	94.40	20	1,379,311	563,472	3,477,646	4,856,956
Wyoming	453,066	302,044	257.86	38.78	9	192,882	109,162	562,228	755,110

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics state calculations based on crime data from the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, 2018–2020, and population data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2024; and local calculations based on crime data from the UCR program, 2014–2023.

In addition, the District of Columbia was eligible for \$1.8 million and Puerto Rico was eligible for \$2.5 million (table 2). Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands were each eligible for the minimum award of \$755,110. American Samoa (\$505,924) and the Northern Mariana Islands (\$249,186) split one minimum award.

TABLE 2
Allocations to U.S. territories and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2025

	Award amount
Total	\$6,547,783
American Samoa	505,924
Guam	755,110
Northern Mariana Islands	249,186
Puerto Rico	2,525,130
U.S. Virgin Islands	755,110
District of Columbia	1,757,322

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics calculations based on crime data from the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting program, 2018–2020, and population data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2024.

Additional JAG provisions

Disparate jurisdictions and joint allocations

[Legislative mandate: 34 U.S.C. §§ 10156(d)(3), 10156(d)(4)]

In some cases, as defined by the legislation, a disparity could exist between the funding eligibility of a county and its associated municipalities. Three different types of disparities might exist.

The first type is a zero-county disparity. This situation exists when at least one municipality within a county is eligible for a direct award and the county is not eligible but is responsible for providing criminal justice services (such as prosecution and incarceration) for the municipality. In this case, the county is entitled to part of the municipality’s award because it shares the cost of criminal justice operations, although the county may not report crime data to the FBI. This disparity type is the most common.

Example—

- Prattville City, Alabama, is eligible for an award of \$10,344. Autauga County (which includes the city of Prattville) is not eligible for a direct award, but it provides criminal justice services to Prattville. In this case, Autauga County and Prattville are considered zero-county disparate. Prattville must share its award funds with Autauga County through a mutual agreement.

A second type of disparity exists when both a county and municipality within that county qualify for a direct award but the award amount for the municipality is larger than the county’s award amount by 150% or more. The 150% threshold for this disparity type was established by legislative mandate.

Example—

- Jefferson County, Colorado, is eligible for a direct award of \$29,455. The city of Lakewood in Jefferson County is eligible for a direct award of \$88,967. Lakewood’s award amount is more than 150% of Jefferson County’s award amount. Consequently, the two governments’ awards are pooled together (\$118,422) and shared through a mutual agreement.

The third type of disparity occurs when a county and multiple municipalities within that county are all eligible for direct awards but the sum of the awards for the individual municipalities is larger than the county's award amount by 400% or more. The 400% threshold for this disparity type was established by legislative mandate.

Example—

- San Bernardino County, California, is eligible for a direct award of \$128,720. The cities of Adelanto (\$21,445), Apple Valley (\$28,762), Barstow (\$18,399), Chino (\$22,357), Colton (\$16,216), Fontana (\$45,601), Hesperia (\$38,861), Highland (\$27,754), Montclair (\$18,975), Ontario (\$45,169), Rancho Cucamonga (\$40,828), Redlands (\$17,103), Rialto (\$38,381), San Bernardino (\$192,480), Upland (\$17,415), Victorville (\$80,648), Yucaipa (\$13,025), and Yucca Valley (\$10,891) are also eligible for direct awards. The 18 cities' awards sum to \$694,310. This amount is more than 400% of San Bernardino County's direct award amount of \$128,720. Consequently, the funds from all of the jurisdictions (\$823,030) are pooled together and shared among the 19 governments as mutually agreed upon.

When calculating award eligibility, these three types of disparity are examined in the order described above. If a municipality is found to be disparate in one of these three ways, its award is not included in calculations to test for other disparities. For instance, if a municipality is found to be 150% disparate with the county, its award is set aside and the rest of the municipalities within the same county are checked for 400%

disparity. If no other disparity is found, the single municipality and county share the sum of their two awards. However, it is possible for a county to have both a 150% disparity and a 400% disparity. For instance, counties can have one or more municipalities whose individual awards are more than 150% of the county's award and other municipalities whose combined award is more than 400% of the county's award.

Examples—

- Macomb County, Michigan, is eligible for an award of \$21,177. The Macomb County cities of Eastpointe (\$20,128), Roseville (\$20,901), Sterling Heights (\$20,376), Warren (\$60,163), and Clinton (\$27,693) also are eligible for awards. The award for Warren (\$60,163) is individually more than 150% of Macomb County's award, so Warren's award will be pooled together with the county's award. The other four cities' awards sum to \$89,098. This amount is more than 400% of Macomb County's direct award of \$21,177. As a result, the funds for all six jurisdictions (\$170,438, accounting for rounding) are pooled together and must be shared.
- Contra Costa County, California, is eligible for an award of \$29,385. The jurisdictions of Antioch (\$46,873), Concord (\$49,967), Richmond (\$83,550), Brentwood (\$13,169), Pittsburg (\$33,511), San Pablo (\$13,457), and Walnut Creek (\$10,939) also are eligible for awards. The award amounts for Antioch, Concord, and Richmond are each more than 150% of the award amount for Contra Costa County. The three jurisdictions are disparate with the county, and the four

jurisdictions (including the county) will share the combined total of \$209,775. The remaining jurisdictions of Brentwood, Pittsburg, San Pablo, and Walnut Creek are individually less than 150% of the award amount for Contra Costa County, and the four awards combined are less than 400% of the county's award. Accordingly, they are eligible for direct awards, and the awards for these four cities will remain separate.

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

Pass-through requirement

[Legislative mandate: 34 U.S.C. § 10156(c)]

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

The determination of proportionate criminal justice spending by state and local governments is referred to as the variable pass-through (VPT) process under JAG. The VPT process identifies the amounts each state must pass down to local governments within the state.

The U.S. Census Bureau uses several sources of data to calculate the VPT percentages for state and local governments, including initial expenditure data from the Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau and federal justice grant data from www.USAspending.gov ². Intergovernmental expenditures and grants were removed from the total justice expenditure for the appropriate type of government. The resulting expenditure data were then used to calculate the VPT percentages by comparing the total justice expenditures of all local governments in a state to the expenditures of the state government itself. A simple percentage resulted, which represented the combined local government expenditures within the state divided by the total state criminal justice expenditures. These VPT percentages were used for the 2025 JAG program and can be found on the BJA website at <https://bja.ojp.gov/program/jag/jag-variable-pass-through-vpt-information> ³.

Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act penalty and compliance bonus funds

[Legislative mandate: 34 U.S.C. §§ 20927(a), 20927(c)]

Penalty

Title I of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 required that the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the five inhabited U.S. territories, and some federally recognized tribes substantially implement the

Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) by July 27, 2009. Two full-year deadline extensions were provided, and a final statutory deadline of July 27, 2011, was established. SORNA mandated a 10% reduction in JAG funding for any jurisdictions that failed to substantially implement SORNA by the deadline. That penalty was calculated by subtracting 10% from the state government's allocation (60% of the total award), after deducting the mandatory VPT that states are required to send to local governments. The penalty applies to the portion of JAG funding returned to the state to be shared with local governments that were not eligible for a direct JAG award.

The penalty does not apply to the VPT, which is the portion of JAG funds awarded directly to local law enforcement, as the state cannot retain any portion of that award. Penalizing local agencies would be detrimental to law enforcement efforts, including the investigation, prosecution, and apprehension of sex offenders.

In FY 2025, a total of 34 states and U.S. territories were not compliant with SORNA's requirements. The combined FY 2025 JAG award for these jurisdictions was reduced by \$6,593,478. These jurisdictions were allowed to apply to reallocate the 10% penalty to promote SORNA implementation. Twelve SORNA-noncompliant states did not apply to reallocate the penalty. Per the act, the \$2,712,104 withheld from these jurisdictions will be reallocated to SORNA-compliant states as part of the FY 2026 JAG award.

Bonus funds from FY 2024

Per 34 U.S.C. § 20927(c), as determined by the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART), any state or U.S. territory that has substantially implemented SORNA during the current fiscal year will be eligible to receive compliant bonus funds in addition to its JAG award for the following year. This bonus allocation is calculated using SORNA penalty funds from noncompliant states and U.S. territories during the current fiscal year. For example, any state or U.S. territory that substantially implemented SORNA in FY 2024 would have bonus funds added to its FY 2025 state JAG award, made up of SORNA penalty funds from nonimplementing states and U.S. territories in FY 2024. The amounts available for compliant bonus funds vary from year to year, depending on the amount of SORNA penalty funds from the previous year.

Bonus funds are allocated using the same general approach as the overall JAG award allocation calculations. First, an initial allocation is calculated for each eligible state and U.S. territory using its share of violent crime and population (weighted equally). Next, this initial allocation is reviewed to determine if it is less than the minimum award amount (defined as 0.25% of the total funds available). If this is the case, the state or U.S. territory is allocated 0.25% of the total funds available, and the funds required for this are deducted from the overall pool of funds. These states and U.S. territories are then removed from the calculations. Each of the remaining states and U.S. territories receives the minimum award plus an amount based on its share of violent crime and population for the remaining jurisdictions.

For FY 2025, a total of \$2,210,722 was allocated (after rounding) from the FY 2024 SORNA reductions from the noncompliant states. These funds were distributed to the 22 states and U.S. territories that substantially implemented SORNA during FY 2025. Of these states, Florida (\$415,197) and Michigan (\$208,600) received the largest awards (table 3). Of the eligible U.S. territories, the U.S. Virgin Islands (\$5,526) and Guam (\$5,526) received the largest awards.

For information on the SORNA penalty and bonus funds, including implementation requirements and a list of states and U.S. territories affected in FY 2025, see: <https://smart.ojp.gov/sorna> .

Prison Rape Elimination Act certification reduction and bonus funds

[Legislative mandate: 34 U.S.C. § 30307(e)(2)]

Reduction

The Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PREA) dictates that a state whose governor does not certify full compliance with the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) National Standards to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Prison Rape (34 U.S.C. § 30307(e)(2)) is subject to the loss of 5% of any DOJ grant funds that it would otherwise receive for prison purposes. However, the state may not lose these funds if the governor submits to the Attorney General an assurance that the 5% will be used only to enable the state to adopt and achieve full compliance with the national PREA standards in future years.

TABLE 3
Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act bonus fund allocations, fiscal year 2025

	Bonus award amount
Total	\$2,210,722
Alabama	111,329
American Samoa*	3,702
Colorado	116,287
Delaware	25,171
Florida	415,197
Guam*	5,526
Kansas	62,701
Louisiana	112,798
Maryland	127,390
Michigan	208,600
Mississippi	52,750
Missouri	139,044
Northern Mariana Islands*	1,823
Nevada	72,513
Ohio	200,756
Oklahoma	86,809
South Carolina	119,191
South Dakota	23,320
Tennessee	175,465
U.S. Virgin Islands*	5,526
Virginia	130,690
Wyoming	14,134

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. All awards were rounded down to the nearest dollar to ensure the total did not exceed the available bonus funds.

*U.S. territory.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics calculations based on data from Justice Assistance Grant awards, fiscal year 2024.

For those without a certification of full compliance, the PREA reduction was calculated by subtracting 5% from the state government’s allocation (60% of the total award), after deducting the VPT that states are required to send to local governments. The reduction applies to the portion of JAG funding returned to the state to be shared with local governments that were not eligible for a direct JAG award (jurisdictions whose award would have been less than \$10,000).

The reduction does not apply to the VPT, which is the portion of JAG funds awarded directly to local law enforcement, as the state cannot retain any portion of that award.

Thirty states and U.S. territories were not compliant with PREA in FY 2025. As a result, these jurisdictions sustained a combined \$2,504,352 reduction to their FY 2025 JAG awards. These jurisdictions could apply to reallocate the 5% reduction to achieve compliance with PREA standards and become certified. Four states and four U.S. territories were noncompliant with PREA and did not apply to reallocate the reduction. Per the PREA legislation, the \$449,934 withheld from these jurisdictions was reallocated to jurisdictions that were either certified or working to achieve certification.

Bonus funds

PREA bonus funds are allocated using the same general approach as the overall JAG award allocation calculations. First, an initial allocation is calculated for each eligible state and U.S. territory, using its share of violent crime and population (weighted equally). Next, the initial allocation is reviewed to determine whether it is less than the minimum award amount (0.25% of the total funds available). If it is, the state or U.S. territory is allocated 0.25% of the total funds available, and the required funds are deducted from the overall pool of funds. These states and U.S. territories are then removed from the calculations. Each of the remaining states and U.S. territories receives the minimum award plus an amount based on its share of violent crime and population for the remaining jurisdictions. Finally, each bonus is rounded down to the nearest dollar to ensure that the amount awarded does not exceed the total bonus funds available.

For the FY 2025 JAG awards, a total of \$449,934 was available (after rounding) from PREA reductions from the noncompliant states and U.S. territories. These funds were distributed to the states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories that were PREA certified or were working to become certified. Of the states that were eligible for bonus funds, California (\$53,862) and Texas (\$40,518) received the largest awards (table 4). Of the \$449,934 available from PREA reductions, \$2,728 was allocated to the District of Columbia and \$1,124 was allocated to Guam (table 5).

For additional information on PREA reduction and bonus funds, including implementation requirements and a list of states and U.S. territories that were affected in FY 2025, contact the PREA Management Office at PREACompliance@usdoj.gov.

TABLE 4
Prison Rape Elimination Act
bonus fund allocations for states,
fiscal year 2025

	Bonus award amount
Total	\$446,058
Alabama	8,240
Arizona	11,358
California	53,862
Colorado	8,561
Connecticut	4,491
Delaware	2,447
Florida	28,864
Georgia	14,130
Hawaii	2,605
Idaho	3,046
Illinois	17,542
Iowa	4,578
Kansas	4,961
Kentucky	5,631
Louisiana	8,358
Maine	2,230
Maryland	9,320
Massachusetts	9,162
Michigan	14,774
Minnesota	6,929
Mississippi	4,251
Missouri	10,111
Montana	2,561
Nebraska	3,329
Nevada	5,658
New Hampshire	2,343
New Jersey	9,893
New Mexico	5,226
New York	24,675
North Carolina	14,488
North Dakota	1,124
Ohio	14,124
Oklahoma	6,586
Oregon	5,749
Pennsylvania	16,104
Rhode Island	2,193
South Carolina	8,808
South Dakota	2,316
Tennessee	12,629
Texas	40,518
Vermont	1,124
Virginia	9,412
Washington	9,775
West Virginia	3,160
Wisconsin	7,688
Wyoming	1,124

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. All awards were rounded down to the nearest dollar to ensure the total did not exceed the available bonus funds.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics calculations based on data from Justice Assistance Grant awards, fiscal year 2025.

Maximum allocation to units of local government

[Legislative mandate: 34 U.S.C. § 10156(e)(1)]

The JAG legislation prohibits units of local government from receiving a JAG award that “exceeds such unit’s total expenditures on criminal justice services for the most recently completed fiscal year for which data are available.” Award amounts in excess of total expenditures “shall be allocated proportionately among units of local government whose allocations do not exceed their total expenditures on such services.”

TABLE 5
Prison Rape Elimination Act
bonus fund allocations for U.S.
territories and the District of
Columbia, fiscal year 2025

	Bonus award amount
Total	\$3,852
Guam	1,124
District of Columbia	2,728

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. All awards were rounded down to the nearest dollar to ensure the total did not exceed the available bonus funds.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics calculations based on data from Justice Assistance Grant awards, fiscal year 2025.

Methodology

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) used population data from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2024 midyear population estimates to calculate Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) allocations to states and U.S. territories. The 2025 JAG calculations included state-level violent crime estimates for 2018 through 2020 that were published through the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program in *Crime in the United States* (CIUS).

To calculate local JAG allocation amounts, BJS obtained reported UCR data for local jurisdictions in electronic format directly from the FBI and processed the data to link each crime-reporting entity to a local government. The 2025 JAG calculations used local crime data from 2014 through 2023.

The sum of the UCR violent crimes for all local governments within a state for a given year will not equal the estimated crime total published by the FBI for that state. The state-level estimates published by the FBI are based on crimes reported by all state, local, and special district law enforcement agencies within a state, plus a statistical adjustment to account for nonreporting agencies and agencies reporting less than 12 months of data. For more information, see *Methodology* in *CIUS Estimations, 2023*, which can be downloaded from the FBI's [Crime Data Explorer](#)  under Documents and Downloads and *Crime in the United States Annual Reports*.

FBI transition to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) and the implications for JAG allocation calculations

On January 1, 2021, the FBI's NIBRS became the law enforcement crime data reporting standard for the

nation. This transition has resulted in more detailed data on the attributes of crime incidents and the characteristics of victims. However, not all law enforcement agencies were able to make the transition by the January 2021 deadline. This gap in crime data coverage impacts the availability and completeness of the data used to calculate the JAG award allocations.

To mitigate any potential negative impact of the FBI's move to NIBRS data reporting on allocation amounts and to maintain consistency and fairness in the calculations, BJS implemented two changes to the JAG formula beginning with FY 2023: (1) using existing state estimates for Step 1 of the award calculation process (initial allocation to states and U.S. territories) and (2) prioritizing complete-year over partial-year data for Step 4 of the process (local award allocations).

Use of existing state estimates for Step 1

For each state and territory, the initial allocation to states and U.S. territories is calculated using the violent crime estimates for each state as published annually by the FBI in *CIUS*. Following the transition to NIBRS, several states did not have enough agencies reporting NIBRS data to generate accurate or reliable state-level crime estimates.² To address this gap in the state data, BJS used the last available complete set of state violent crime estimates, which was years 2018 through 2020.

²In 2021, the states that did not report enough NIBRS data to generate crime estimates were Alaska, Arizona, Hawaii, Nebraska, New York, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Use of complete-year over partial-year data for Step 4

Byrne JAG funding allocations are tied statutorily to the jurisdiction's proportion of overall state's UCR crime total, and reporting of 3 years of data is a prerequisite for funding eligibility. JAG local award allocations are calculated using the 3 most recent years of violent crime counts reported to the FBI, regardless of whether the data are complete. (Data are considered complete if the law enforcement agency reported data for each of the 12 months of the calendar year and are considered partial if the agency reported 11 or fewer months of data.) If an agency fails to report in a given year, the allocation formula defaults to using an older year of data within the 10-year statutory window. If an agency reports any data at all in a year, that year is included in the formula calculations and no adjustments are made for partial reporting.

Since the January 2021 NIBRS transition date, the number of jurisdictions reporting partial data has increased. Some agencies were not able to report crime data because they had not yet transitioned to NIBRS and their state UCR program could not accept data in the previous format. For example, the Georgia state UCR program became NIBRS certified in late 2019, at which time the program only accepted crime data in the NIBRS format. Therefore, any agency in Georgia that could not submit NIBRS data by late 2019 has either no data or incomplete data in subsequent years, depending on when (or if) the agency became NIBRS-compliant. Additionally, an agency may transition to NIBRS in the middle of a year and thus may not be able to report a complete 12 months of data. As a result, the FBI will receive partial data for that jurisdiction for that year.

To support the transition to NIBRS and avoid penalizing agencies for doing so in the middle of a year, BJS prioritized complete years of data over partial years of data when calculating the local award allocations, only using partial years of data when no complete data were available.

Allocations to U.S. territories

Puerto Rico is the only U.S. territory to receive an initial allocation larger than the minimum amount, and it is also the only U.S. territory for which violent crime data were available. The JAG calculations for the other U.S. territories are based solely on population data. Because the other U.S. territories have relatively small populations (none exceeding

170,000), it is unlikely the inclusion of crime data would have changed their minimum status.

Sources of additional information

More information about the JAG program and application process can be found on the BJA website at <https://bja.ojp.gov/program/jag/overview> .



The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates reliable statistics on crime and justice systems in the United States, supports improvements to state and local criminal justice information systems, and participates with national and international organizations to develop and recommend national standards for justice statistics. Kevin M. Scott, PhD, is the acting director.

This report was written by Lizabeth Remrey, PhD. Erica L. Smith verified the report.

Richard Killmon and Jeffrey Link prepared the report.

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