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Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS): Background and Funding

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Summary

The Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program was created by Title I of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-322). The mission of the COPS program is to advance community policing in all jurisdictions across the United States. The Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-162) reauthorized the COPS program through FY2009 and changed it from a multi-grant program to a single-grant program.

Between FY1995 and FY1996, the annual appropriation for the COPS program averaged more than \$1.4 billion. The relatively high levels of funding during this time period were largely the result of Congress's and the Clinton Administration's efforts to place 100,000 new law enforcement officers on the street. Appropriations for the program started to wane in FY2002 before increasing again for the four-year period between FY2007 and FY2010. Congress started to reduce funding for the COPS program as it moved away from providing funding for hiring new law enforcement officers and changed COPS into a conduit for providing federal assistance to support local law enforcement agencies. Starting in FY1998, an increasing portion of the annual appropriation for COPS was dedicated to programs to help law enforcement agencies purchase new equipment, combat methamphetamine production, upgrade criminal records, and improve forensic sciences. Funding for the COPS program decreased in both FY2011 and FY2012, which can be attributed to reduced funding for the COPS Hiring Program, the congressional earmark ban, and Congress moving appropriations for programs that were traditionally funded under the COPS account to other accounts. Funding for the COPS program has been fairly stable (around \$200 million) since FY2012 now that Congress has started to consistently fund the same programs through the COPS account. One issue Congress might consider is whether the federal government should continue to provide grants to state and local law enforcement agencies to hire additional officers at a time of historically low crime rates.

Contents

Background.....	1
COPS Funding.....	3

Figures

Figure 1. COPS Funding, FY1995-FY2014.....	4
Figure 2. Funding for the COPS Hiring Program, FY1995-FY2014.....	5

Tables

Table A-1. COPS' Requested Funding, Total Enacted Funding, Funding for Hiring Programs, and Authorized Appropriation, FY1995-FY2014.....	7
Table A-2. COPS Funding, by Program, FY2005-FY2014.....	9

Appendixes

Appendix. COPS Funding History.....	7
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Contacts

Author Contact Information.....	11
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Background

The Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program was created by Title I of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994¹ (the '94 Crime Act). The mission of the COPS program is to advance community policing in all jurisdictions across the United States.² The COPS program awards grants to state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies to advance the practice of community policing.³ COPS grants are managed by the COPS Office, which was created in 1994 by Department of Justice (DOJ) to oversee the COPS program.

Authorized funding for the COPS program expired in FY2009. There are several issues Congress might consider if it chooses to consider legislation to reauthorize the program. These issues are the subject of another CRS report.⁴ Another issue Congress might consider is the appropriate funding level for COPS, especially in light of concerns about federal spending and possible reductions to appropriations for DOJ.

As originally authorized under Title I of the '94 Crime Act, the COPS program had three separate grant programs. Under the first program, the Attorney General was authorized to make grants to states, units of local government, Indian tribal governments, other public and private entities, and multi-jurisdictional or regional consortia to increase the number of police officers and focus the officers' efforts on community policing. Grant funds under this program could have been used to

- hire new police officers;
- rehire police officers who have been laid off; and
- obtain equipment or support systems and provide overtime pay, if it results in an increase of the number of officers deployed in community-oriented policing.

Grant funds under a second program could have been used to hire former members of the armed services to serve as career law enforcement officers engaged in community policing.

Grant funds under a third program could have also been used for other non-hiring purposes such as

- training law enforcement officers in crime prevention and community policing techniques;
- developing technologies that emphasize crime prevention;
- linking community organizations and residents with law enforcement;

¹ P.L. 103-322; 42 U.S.C. §3796dd.

² While there are different definitions of "community policing" the COPS Office defines "community policing" as "a philosophy that promotes organizational strategies, which 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." U.S. Department of Justice, Community Oriented Policing Services Office, *Community Policing Defined*, p. 3, this document is on file with the author.

³ U.S. Department of Justice, Community Oriented Policing Services Office, *About Community Oriented Policing Services Office*, <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/Default.asp?Item=35>.

⁴ See CRS Report R40709, *Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS): Current Legislative Issues*, by Nathan James.

- supporting the purchase of weapons for police officers;
- decreasing the amount of time police must spend away from the community while awaiting court appearances; and
- facilitating the establishment of community-oriented policing as an organization-wide philosophy.⁵

In 1998, P.L. 105-302 amended the '94 Crime Act to allow COPS funding to be used for school resource officers. In 2003, P.L. 108-21⁶ also amended the '94 Crime Act to allow COPS funding to be used for assisting states to enforce sex offender registration laws.⁷

The '94 Crime Act authorized funding for the COPS program through FY2000. Debate on Title I of the '94 Crime Act focused on whether the COPS program would be able to meet its goal of putting 100,000 new police officers on the beat by the end of FY2000.⁸ Starting in 1999, Congress turned its attention to reauthorizing the COPS program. There was support from some Members of Congress for continuing the COPS program.⁹ During this period, Congress discussed using COPS hiring programs to put another 50,000 police officers on the streets.¹⁰ After COPS initial authorization expired, several bills were introduced in Congress that would have

⁵ This list represents the types of activities that were originally authorized in P.L. 103-322, which also included (1) hiring programs such as Universal Hiring Program and Making Officer Redeployment Effective (MORE), and (2) other activities such as Police Corps, methamphetamine "hot spot" clean-up, law enforcement technology, and tribal law enforcement grants.

⁶ See §341 of the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to End the Exploitation of Children Today Act (PROTECT) of 2003 (P.L. 108-21).

⁷ For additional information on sex offender registering laws, see CRS Report RL32800, *Sex Offender Registration and Community Notification Law: Recent Legislation and Issues*, by Garrine P. Laney (available upon request).

⁸ See Senate debate, "Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994—Conference Report," *Congressional Record*, vol. 140 (August 25, 1994), pp. S12496-S12557; Rep. Manzullo, "Examining the Centerpiece of the Crime Bill," *Congressional Record*, vol. 140 (August 18, 1994), pp. H8691-H8694; Sen. Orrin Hatch, "The Signing of the Crime Bill," *Congressional Record*, vol. 140 (September 13, 1994), p. S12799; Rep. William J. Coyne, "The Right Tools for Fighting Crime—Extension of Remarks," *Congressional Record*, vol. 140 (August 26, 1994), p. E1808; Senate debate, "The Crime Bill," *Congressional Record*, vol. 140 (August 22, 1994), pp. S12285-S12288; Senate debate, "Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994," *Congressional Record*, vol. 140 (August 22, 1994), pp. S12250-S12284.

⁹ See Senate debate, "Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriation Act," *Congressional Record*, vol. 145 (July 22, 1999), pp. S8988-S9014; Rep. Bart Stupak, "COPS Program Good for Communities," *Congressional Record*, vol. 145 (May 12, 1999), p. H3070; Rep. Rush Holt, "Reauthorize COPS Program," *Congressional Record*, vol. 145 (May 12, 1999), p. H3003; Senate debate, "Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2000," *Congressional Record*, vol. 145 (March 24, 1999) pp. S3301-S3308; Senate debate, "Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000," *Congressional Record*, vol. 145 (July 21, 1999), pp. S8940-S8947.

¹⁰ See U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Crime and Drugs, *Making America's Streets Safer: The Future of the COPS Program*, 107th Cong., 1st sess., December 5, 2001 (Washington: GPO, 2002); Senate debate, "Statement on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions," *Congressional Record*, vol. 145 (January 19, 1999), pp. S345-S470; House debate, "Democratic Legislative Agenda Held Hostage by Do-nothing/Do-wrong Republican Congress," *Congressional Record*, vol. 145 (November 3, 1999) pp. H11452-H11459; U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, *Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, Fiscal Year 2001*, report to accompany H.R. 4690, 106th Cong., 2nd sess., H.Rept. 106-680 (Washington, GPO, 2000), p. 8; House debate, "Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002," *Congressional Record*, vol. 147 (July 18, 2001), pp. H4167-H4202; Senate debate, "Statement on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions," *Congressional Record*, vol. 145 (March 25, 1999), pp. S3440-S3457; Sen. Orrin Hatch, "Hatch Amendment No. 246," *Congressional Record*, vol. 145 (April 12, 1999), p. S3600.

reauthorized the COPS program; however, Congress continued to appropriate funding for the program through FY2006, when reauthorizing legislation was enacted (see discussion below).

On January 5, 2006, the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-162) was signed into law. The act reauthorized the COPS program through FY2009. Along with reauthorizing the COPS program, the act amended current law¹¹ to change the COPS program into a single-grant program. When Congress reauthorized COPS, it took many of the purposes for which COPS grants could be awarded (see above) and made them program purpose areas under the new single grant program. As currently authorized, state or local law enforcement agencies may apply for a “COPS grant,” which could be used to hire or re-hire community policing officers or fund non-hiring programs.¹²

COPS Funding

This section of the report only discusses the new budget authority enacted for the COPS program in the annual appropriation bills. Between FY1998 and FY2002, Congress directed the COPS Office to use unobligated balances from previous fiscal years to fund grant programs, which included grants for hiring, school safety, law enforcement technology, combating methamphetamine, armor vests for law enforcement officers, improving tribal law enforcement, and combating domestic violence.

As shown in **Figure 1**, between FY1995 and FY1996, the annual appropriation for the COPS program averaged more than \$1.4 billion. The relatively high levels of funding during this time period were largely the result of Congress’s and the Clinton Administration’s efforts to place 100,000 new law enforcement officers on the street. Appropriations for the program started to wane in FY2002 (the average annual appropriation for COPS between FY2002 and FY2006 was \$780.4 million) before increasing again for the four-year period between FY2007 and FY2010.

Congress started to reduce funding for the COPS program as it moved away from providing funding for hiring new law enforcement officers and changed COPS into a conduit for providing federal assistance to support local law enforcement agencies. Starting in FY1998, an increasing portion of the annual appropriation for COPS was dedicated to programs to help law enforcement agencies purchase new equipment, combat methamphetamine production, upgrade criminal records, and improve forensic sciences. As shown below, the reduction in overall COPS funding between FY2002 and FY2006 roughly coincides with reduced funding for the COPS Hiring Program (CHP). On the other hand, overall funding for COPS increased in both FY2009 and FY2010 when Congress started to provide funding for the CHP.

Funding for the COPS program decreased in both FY2011 and FY2012, which again coincided with decreased funding for the CHP. However, decreases in overall funding for COPS can also be attributed to two trends: the congressional earmark ban and Congress restructuring the COPS account (see **Table A-2**). Congress implemented a ban on earmarks starting with appropriations for FY2011. This ban substantially decreased funding for the Law Enforcement Technology and

¹¹ 42 U.S.C. §3796dd(d).

¹² Even though current law states that law enforcement agencies that receive a COPS grant could use the funding for hiring or re-hiring law enforcement officers, the authority for the Attorney General to make grants for hiring or re-hiring law enforcement officer ended on September 13, 2000 (42 U.S.C. §3796dd(i)).

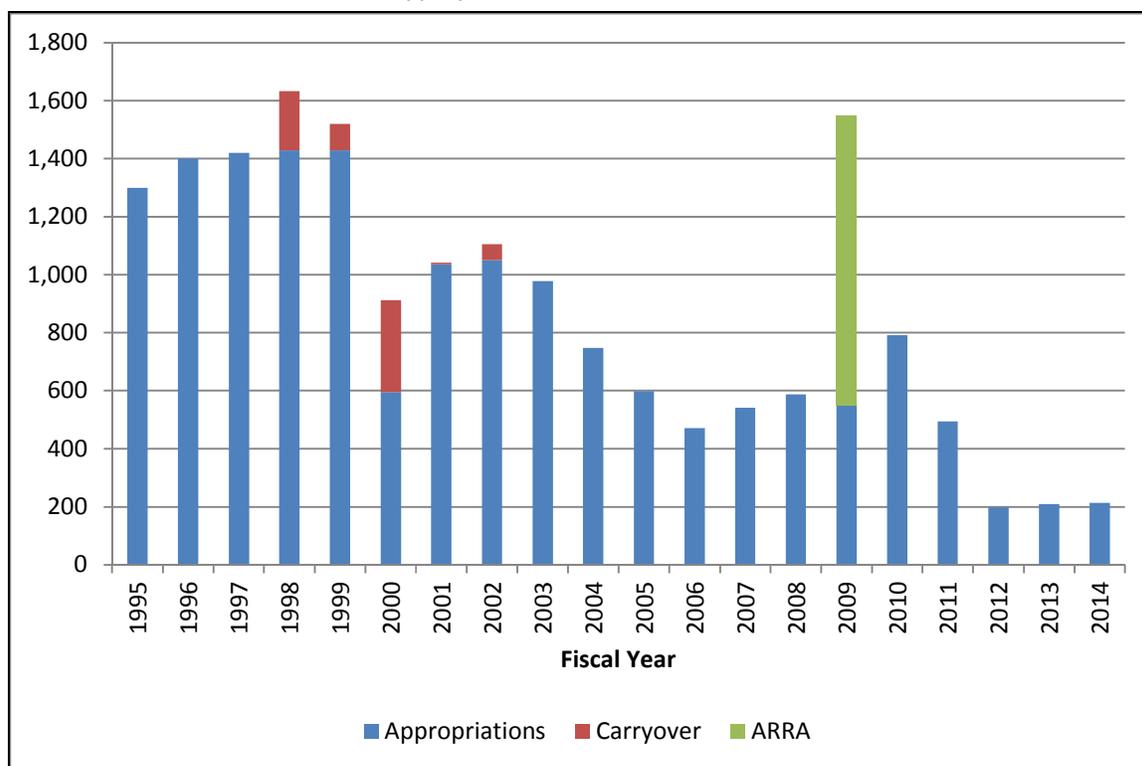
the Methamphetamine Clean-up programs. By FY2012, Congress did not appropriate any funding for the Law Enforcement Technology program and the only funding remaining for the Methamphetamine Clean-up program was transferred to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to assist with the clean-up of clandestine methamphetamine laboratories.

Between FY2010 and FY2012, Congress moved appropriations for programs that were traditionally funded under the COPS account—such as Project Safe Neighborhoods, DNA backlog reduction initiatives, Paul Coverdell grants, offender reentry programs, the National Criminal History Improvement program, and the Bulletproof Vest Grant program—to the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (S&LLEA) account. As shown in **Table A-2**, appropriations for programs that were moved to the S&LLEA account starting in FY2010 were traditionally transferred to the Office of Justice Programs.

Funding for the COPS account has been fairly stable (around \$200 million) for the past three fiscal years now that Congress has started to consistently fund the same programs through the COPS account.

Figure I. COPS Funding, FY1995-FY2014

Appropriations in millions of dollars

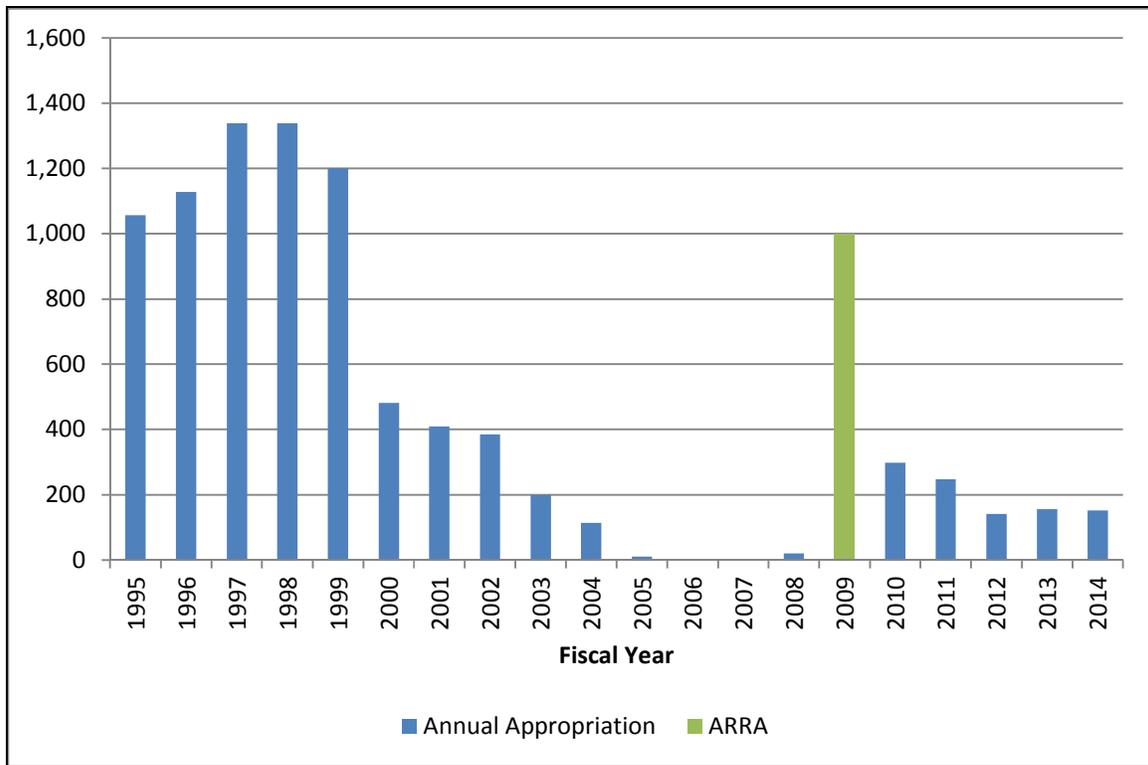


Source: FY1995 through FY2011 enacted amounts were provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Community Oriented Policing Services; FY2012 enacted amount was taken from H.Rept. 112-284; FY2013 enacted amount was provided by the U.S. Department of Justice; FY2014 amount was taken from the joint explanatory statement to accompany P.L. 113-76, printed in the January 15, 2014, *Congressional Record* (pp. H507-H532).

Notes: “ARRA” is the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-5). The FY2013 enacted amount includes the amount sequestered per the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25).

In the early years of the COPS program, a majority of the program’s enacted appropriations went to grant programs specifically aimed at hiring more police officers (see **Figure 2**). Beginning in FY1998, however, enacted appropriations for the CHP began to decline, whereas non-hiring grants started to see an increase in appropriations. Congress has traditionally specified what amounts of the COPS appropriation each fiscal year are to be used for hiring grants and non-hiring grants. In FY2008, Congress appropriated \$20 million for the CHP; this was the first time Congress appropriated funding for hiring grants since FY2005. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-5) included \$1 billion for the CHP, the most funding Congress appropriated for hiring grants since FY1999. For FY2010, Congress included \$298 million for the CHP as a part of the annual COPS appropriation. Congress continued its support for the CHP, albeit at a reduced rate, by appropriating \$247 million for FY2011 and \$141 million for FY2012. Appropriations for hiring programs in FY2009-FY2012 were the result of Congress’s efforts to help local law enforcement agencies facing budget cuts as a result of the recession either hire new law enforcement officers or retain officers they might have to layoff. Appropriations for the hiring program since FY2012 have been around \$150 million per fiscal year.

Figure 2. Funding for the COPS Hiring Program, FY1995-FY2014
 Appropriations in millions of dollars



Source: Appropriations for the COPS Hiring Program for FY1995 to FY2011 were provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services; FY2012 appropriation for the hiring program was taken from H.Rept. 112-284; the FY2013 appropriation for the hiring program was provided the U.S. Department of Justice; the FY2014 appropriation for the hiring program was taken from the joint explanatory statement to accompany P.L. 113-76, printed in the January 15, 2014, *Congressional Record* (pp. H507-H532).

Notes: “ARRA” is the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-5). The FY2013 enacted amount includes the amount sequestered per the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25).

One potential question facing Congress as it considers the annual appropriation for the COPS program is whether the federal government should continue to provide grants to state and local law enforcement agencies to hire additional officers at a time of historically low crime rates. Opponents of the program stress that state and local governments, not the federal government, should be responsible for providing funding for police forces.¹³ They also argue that the purported effect of COPS hiring grants on crime rates in the 1990s is questionable.¹⁴ They maintain that it is not prudent to increase funding for the program at a time when crime is decreasing and the federal government is facing annual deficits.¹⁵

Proponents of the COPS program assert that COPS hiring grants contributed to the decreasing crime rate in the 1990s.¹⁶ Proponents believe that the federal government has a role to play in supporting local law enforcement because it is the federal government’s responsibility to provide for the security of U.S. citizens, which means protecting citizens from crime.¹⁷ They also maintain that the federal government should support local law enforcement because it has become more involved in homeland security and immigration enforcement.¹⁸

¹³ U.S. Congress, House Committee on the Judiciary, *Markup of H.R. 1139, the “COPS Improvement Act of 2009,” and H.R. 985, the “Free Flow of Information Act of 2009,”* 111th Cong., 1st sess., March 25, 2009, pp. 20-21, hereinafter “March 25 Markup of H.R. 1139.”

¹⁴ March 25 Markup of H.R. 1139, pp. 7-9. U.S. Congress, House Committee on the Judiciary, *Markup of: H.R. 1107, to Enact Certain Laws Relating to Public Contracts as Title 41, United States Code, “Public Contracts;” H.R. 1139, the “COPS Improvement Act of 2009;” and H.R. 1575, the “The End GREED Act,”* 111th Cong., 1st sess., March 18, 2009, p. 47, hereinafter “March 18 Markup of H.R. 1139.”

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ Rep. Conyers et al., “COPS Improvement Act of 2007,” House Debate, *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 153 (May 15, 2007), pp. H4985-H4995.

¹⁷ March 18 Markup of H.R. 1139, p. 52.

¹⁸ Rep. Conyers et al., “COPS Improvement Act of 2007,” House Debate, *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 153 (May 15, 2007), pp. H4985-H4995. March 25 Markup of H.R. 1139, p. 7

Appendix. COPS Funding History

Table A-1. COPS' Requested Funding, Total Enacted Funding, Funding for Hiring Programs, and Authorized Appropriation, FY1995-FY2014

Amounts in millions of dollars

Fiscal Year	President's Request	New Budget Authority	Carryover (from prior fiscal years)	Total	Hiring Programs	Authorized
1995	\$1,720	\$1,300	\$—	\$1,300	\$1,057	\$1,332
1996	1,903	1,400	—	1,400	1,128	1,850
1997	1,976	1,420	—	1,420	1,339	1,950
1998	1,545	1,430	203	1,633	1,338	1,700
1999	1,420	1,430	90	1,520	1,201	1,700
2000	1,275	595	318	913	481	268
2001	1,335	1,037	5	1,042	408	—
2002	855	1,050	55	1,105	385	—
2003	1,382	978 ^a	—	978	199	—
2004	164	748 ^b	—	748	114	—
2005	97	598 ^c	—	598	10	—
2006	118	472 ^d	—	472	—	1,047
2007	102	542 ^e	—	542	—	1,047
2008	32	587 ^f	—	587	20	1,047
2009	— ^g	551 ^h	—	551	1,000 ⁱ	1,047
2010	761	792 ^j	—	792	298	—
2011	690	495 ^k	—	495	247	—
2012	670	199 ^l	—	199	141	—
2013	290	210 ^m	—	210	155	—
2014	440	214 ⁿ	—	214	151	—

Source: CRS presentation of the Administration's budget requests for the respective years. FY1995-FY2011 appropriations were provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services; FY2012 appropriation was taken from H.Rept. 112-284; FY2013 appropriation was provided by the U.S. Department of Justice; the FY2014 appropriation was taken from the joint explanatory statement to accompany P.L. 113-76, printed in the January 15, 2014, *Congressional Record* (pp. H507-H532). Authorized funding taken from P.L. 103-322 and P.L. 109-162.

- Includes a \$929 million appropriation and a \$55 million supplemental appropriation.
- Does not include a \$6.4 million rescission of unobligated balances.
- Does not include a \$99 million rescission of unobligated balances.
- Does not include \$86.5 million rescission of unobligated balances.
- Does not include an across-the-board rescission of 0.5% to OJP and COPS programs to fund the Office of Audit, Assessment and Management (OAAM).

- f. Does not include \$87.5 million rescission of unobligated balances, or a \$10.3 million rescission of appropriations for the COPS program that were appropriated from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund.
- g. For FY2009, the Administration did not request funding for any specific COPS grant program. Rather, the Administration requested \$4 million for community police training and technical assistance under the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance account in the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies appropriations bill.
- h. Does not include \$100 million rescission of unobligated balances.
- i. The \$1 billion COPS received for hiring grants for FY2009 was appropriated under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-5).
- j. Does not include \$40 million rescission of unobligated balances.
- k. Does not include \$10.2 million rescission of unobligated balances.
- l. Does not include \$23.6 million rescission of unobligated balances.
 - m. The FY2013 enacted amount includes the amount sequestered per the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25). The FY2013 appropriation does not include a \$12.2 million rescission of unobligated balances.
 - n. The FY2014 enacted amount does not include a \$26 million rescission of unobligated balances.

Table A-2. COPS Funding, by Program, FY2005-FY2014

Amounts in thousands of dollars

	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013^a	FY2014
Law Enforcement Technology Program	\$136,764	\$128,245	\$166,145	\$205,366	\$187,000	\$170,223	\$1,243	—	—	—
Community Policing Development	14,800	3,949	9,546	3,760	4,000	12,000	9,940	10,000	9,405	7,500
Tribal Law Enforcement Programs	19,733	14,808	15,808	15,040	20,000	40,000	33,134	35,000 ^b	32,914 ^c	33,000 ^d
Methamphetamine Enforcement and Clean-up	51,854	62,778	70,000	61,187	39,500	40,385	12,425	12,500	12,241	10,000
COPS Hiring Program	9,866	—	—	20,000	—	298,000	246,845	141,000	155,170	151,000
COPS Hiring Recovery Program	—	—	—	—	1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—
Interoperable Communications Technology	98,664	9,872	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
COPS Management & Administration	29,599	—	1,541	28,200	—	—	—	—	—	—
Police Integrity Program	7,399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
School Safety Initiatives/ Secure Our Schools Act	4,267	—	—	—	16,000	16,000	13,253	—	—	—
Training and Technical Assistance on the Collaborative Reform Model	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000
Anti-methamphetamine Task Forces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,500
Child Sexual Predator Elimination/Sex Offender Management	—	—	—	15,608	18,000	24,000	19,880	—	—	—
Sex Offender Management	—	—	—	(4,162)	(5,000)	(11,000)	(9,112)	—	—	—
National Sex Offender Registry	—	—	—	(850)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(828)	—	—	—
Bullet-proof Vest Program	24,666	29,617	29,617	25,850	25,000	30,000	24,850	—	—	—
Crime Identification Technology Programs	28,070	28,407	28,407	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
National Criminal History Improvement Program	24,666	9,872	9,872	9,400	10,000	—	—	—	—	—
NICS Improvement	—	—	—	—	10,000	—	—	—	—	—

	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013 ^a	FY2014
DNA Backlog Reduction Programs	108,531	107,145	112,145	152,272	156,000	161,000	133,363	—	—	—
Crime Lab Improvement Grants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coverdell Forensic Science Grants	14,780	18,264	18,264	18,800	25,000	—	—	—	—	—
Project Safe Neighborhoods	—	14,808	20,613	20,000	15,000	—	—	—	—	—
Offender Re-entry Program	9,866	4,936	14,879	11,750	25,000	—	—	—	—	—
Project Sentry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Police Corps	14,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anti-gang Program	—	39,489	45,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	598,346	472,191	541,838	587,233	1,550,500	791,608	494,933	198,500	209,730	214,000

Source: FY2004-FY2011 appropriations were provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services; FY2012 appropriation was taken from H.Rept. 112-284; FY2013 appropriation provided by the U.S. Department of Justice; the FY2014 appropriation for the hiring program was taken from the joint explanatory statement to accompany P.L. 113-76, printed in the January 15, 2014, *Congressional Record* (pp. H507-H532).

Notes: Amounts in **bold** were transferred to the Office of Justice Programs.

- a. The FY2013 enacted amount also includes the amount sequestered per the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25).
- b. This amount includes \$15.0 million that was transferred from the appropriation for the COPS Hiring Program.
- c. This amount includes \$14.1 million that was transferred from the appropriation for the COPS Hiring Program.
- d. This amount includes \$16.5 million that was transferred from the appropriation for the COPS Hiring Program.

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