crimes set forth in paragraphs (1) through (3) of subsection (b)) by providing comprehensive, direct, and practical training and technical assistance to law enforcement officers, investigators, auditors and prosecutors in States and units of local government.

(b) White collar crime defined

For purposes of this subchapter, the term "white collar crime" includes—

- (1) high-tech crime, including cyber and electronic crime and related threats;
- (2) economic crime, including financial fraud and mortgage fraud; and
- (3) Internet-based crime against children and child pornography.

(Pub. L. 90–351, title I, \$3031, as added Pub. L. 115-76, \$3(a), Nov. 2, 2017, 131 Stat. 1247.)

§ 10722. Purposes

The purposes of this subchapter include the following:

- (1) To ensure that training is available for State, local, tribal and territorial law enforcement agencies and officers nationwide to support local efforts to identify, prevent, investigate, and prosecute cyber and financial crimes, including those crimes facilitated via computer networks and other electronic means, and crimes involving financial and economic impacts such as intellectual property crimes.
- (2) To deliver training to State, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement officers, and other criminal justice professionals concerning the use of proven methodologies to prevent, detect, and respond to such crimes, recognize emerging issues, manage electronic and financial crime evidence and to improve local criminal justice agency responses to such threats.
- (3) To provide operational and technical assistance and training concerning tools, products, resources, guidelines, and procedures to aid and enhance criminal intelligence analysis, conduct cyber crime and financial crime investigations, and related justice information sharing at the local and State levels.
- (4) To provide appropriate training on protections for privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties in the conduct of criminal intelligence analysis and cyber and electronic crime and financial crime investigations, including in the development of policies, guidelines, and procedures by State, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement agencies to protect and enhance privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties in the protection of privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties.

(Pub. L. 90–351, title I, \$3032, as added Pub. L. 115-76, \$3(a), Nov. 2, 2017, 131 Stat. 1248.)

§ 10723. Authorized programs

A grant or cooperative agreement awarded under this subchapter may be made only for the following programs, with respect to the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of certain criminal activities:

(1) Programs to provide a nationwide support system for State and local criminal justice agencies.

- (2) Programs to assist State and local criminal justice agencies to develop, establish, and maintain intelligence-focused policing strategies and related information sharing.
- (3) Programs to provide training and investigative support services to State and local criminal justice agencies to provide such agencies with skills and resources needed to investigate and prosecute such criminal activities and related criminal activities.
- (4) Programs to provide research support, to establish partnerships, and to provide other resources to aid State and local criminal justice agencies to prevent, investigate, and prosecute such criminal activities and related problems.
- (5) Programs to provide information and research to the general public to facilitate the prevention of such criminal activities.
- (6) Programs to establish or support national training and research centers regionally to provide training and research services for State and local criminal justice agencies.
- (7) Programs to provide training and oversight to State and local criminal justice agencies to develop and comply with applicable privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties related policies, procedures, rules, laws, and guidelines.
- (8) Any other programs specified by the Attorney General as furthering the purposes of this subchapter.

(Pub. L. 90–351, title I, §3033, as added Pub. L. 115–76, §3(a), Nov. 2, 2017, 131 Stat. 1248.)

§ 10724. Application

To be eligible for an award of a grant or cooperative agreement under this subchapter, an entity shall submit to the Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance an application in such form and manner, and containing such information, as required by the Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

(Pub. L. 90-351, title I, §3034, as added Pub. L. 115-76, §3(a), Nov. 2, 2017, 131 Stat. 1249.)

§ 10725. Eligibility

States, units of local government, not-forprofit entities, and institutions of higher-education with demonstrated capacity and experience in delivering training, technical assistance and other resources including direct, practical laboratory training to law enforcement officers, investigators, auditors and prosecutors in States and units of local government and over the Internet shall be eligible to receive an award under this subchapter.

(Pub. L. 90–351, title I, \$3035, as added Pub. L. 115–76, \$3(a), Nov. 2, 2017, 131 Stat. 1249.)

§ 10726. Rules and regulations

The Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance shall promulgate such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry out this subchapter, including rules and regulations for submitting and reviewing applications under section 10725 of this title.

(Pub. L. 90–351, title I, §3036, as added Pub. L. 115–76, §3(a), Nov. 2, 2017, 131 Stat. 1249.)

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SUBCHAPTER I—GENERALLY

§11101. Findings

- (a) The Congress finds the following:
- (1) Although the juvenile violent crime arrest rate in 1999 was the lowest in the decade, there remains a consensus that the number of crimes and the rate of offending by juveniles nationwide is still too high.
- (2) According to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, allowing 1 youth to leave school for a life of crime and of drug abuse costs society \$1,700,000 to \$2,300,000 annually.
- (3) One in every 6 individuals (16.2 percent) arrested for committing violent crime in 1999 was less than 18 years of age. In 1999, juveniles accounted for 9 percent of murder arrests, 17 percent of forcible rape arrests, 25 percent of robbery arrest, 14 percent of aggravated assault arrests, and 24 percent of weapons arrests.
- (4) More than $\frac{1}{2}$ of juvenile murder victims are killed with firearms. Of the nearly 1,800 murder victims less than 18 years of age, 17