

this title, the Inspector General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, not later than the end of the first fiscal year for which such State receives funds, a determination as to whether the State is in substantial compliance with the requirements of the applicable State statute.

**(4) Comments from public**

The Inspector General shall receive and consider comments from any member of the public regarding any State's compliance with the terms and conditions of a grant made under this chapter. To facilitate the receipt of such comments, the Inspector General shall maintain on its website a form that any member of the public may submit, either electronically or otherwise, providing comments. The Inspector General shall give appropriate consideration to all such public comments in reviewing reports submitted under section 60304 of this title or in establishing the priority for conducting evaluations under this section.

**(b) Administrative review**

**(1) Comment**

Upon the submission of a report under subsection (a)(1) or a determination under subsection (a)(3), the Attorney General shall provide the State with an opportunity to comment regarding the findings and conclusions of the report or the determination.

**(2) Corrective action plan**

If the Attorney General, after reviewing a report under subsection (a)(1) or a determination under subsection (a)(3), determines that a State is not in compliance with the terms and conditions of the grant, the Attorney General shall consult with the appropriate State authorities to enter into a plan for corrective action. If the State does not agree to a plan for corrective action that has been approved by the Attorney General within 90 days after the submission of the report under subsection (a)(1) or the determination under subsection (a)(3), the Attorney General shall, within 30 days, issue guidance to the State regarding corrective action to bring the State into compliance.

**(3) Report to Congress**

Not later than 90 days after the earlier of the implementation of a corrective action plan or the issuance of guidance under paragraph (2), the Attorney General shall submit a report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate as to whether the State has taken corrective action and is in compliance with the terms and conditions of the grant.

**(c) Penalties for noncompliance**

If the State fails to take the prescribed corrective action under subsection (b) and is not in compliance with the terms and conditions of the grant, the Attorney General shall discontinue all further funding under sections 60301 and 60302 of this title and require the State to return the

funds granted under such sections for that fiscal year. Nothing in this paragraph shall prevent a State which has been subject to penalties for noncompliance from reapplying for a grant under this chapter in another fiscal year.

**(d) Periodic reports**

During the grant period, the Inspector General shall periodically review the compliance of each State with the terms and conditions of the grant.

**(e) Administrative costs**

Not less than 2.5 percent of the funds appropriated to carry out this chapter for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2009 shall be made available to the Inspector General for purposes of carrying out this section. Such sums shall remain available until expended.

**(f) Special rule for "statutory procedure" States not in substantial compliance with statutory procedures**

**(1) In general**

In the case of a State that employs a statutory procedure described in section 60301(e)(1)(C) of this title, if the Inspector General submits a determination under subsection (a)(3) that the State is not in substantial compliance with the requirements of the applicable State statute, then for the period beginning with the date on which that determination was submitted and ending on the date on which the Inspector General determines that the State is in substantial compliance with the requirements of that statute, the funds awarded under this chapter shall be allocated solely for the uses described in section 60301 of this title.

**(2) Rule of construction**

The requirements of this subsection apply in addition to, and not instead of, the other requirements of this section.

(Pub. L. 108-405, title IV, §425, Oct. 30, 2004, 118 Stat. 2291.)

CODIFICATION

Section was formerly classified to section 14163d of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare, prior to editorial reclassification and renumbering as this section.

**§ 60306. Authorization of appropriations**

**(a) Authorization for grants**

There are authorized to be appropriated<sup>1</sup>

- (1) \$2,500,000 for fiscal year 2017;
- (2) \$7,500,000 for fiscal year 2018;
- (3) \$12,500,000 for fiscal year 2019;
- (4) \$17,500,000 for fiscal year 2020; and
- (5) \$22,500,000 for fiscal year 2021.<sup>2</sup>

to carry out this chapter.

**(b) Restriction on use of funds to ensure equal allocation**

Each State receiving a grant under this chapter shall allocate the funds equally between the uses described in section 60301 of this title and the uses described in section 60302 of this title,

<sup>1</sup> So in original. Probably should be followed by a dash.

<sup>2</sup> So in original.

except as provided in section 60305(f) of this title, or upon a showing of good cause, and at the discretion of the Attorney General, the State may determine a fair allocation of funds across the uses described in sections 60301 and 60302 of this title.

(Pub. L. 108-405, title IV, §426, Oct. 30, 2004, 118 Stat. 2292; Pub. L. 114-324, §10, Dec. 16, 2016, 130 Stat. 1956.)

#### CODIFICATION

Section was formerly classified to section 14163e of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare, prior to editorial reclassification and renumbering as this section. Some section numbers or references in amendment notes below reflect the classification of such sections or references prior to editorial reclassification.

#### AMENDMENTS

2016—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 114-324, §10(1), which directed substitution of pars. (1) to (5) for “\$75,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2009”, was executed by making the substitution and setting out the remaining phrase “to carry out this part.”, which was not directed to be struck out, as concluding provisions.

Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 114-324, §10(2), inserted before period at end “, or upon a showing of good cause, and at the discretion of the Attorney General, the State may determine a fair allocation of funds across the uses described in sections 14163 and 14163a of this title”.

### CHAPTER 605—RECIDIVISM PREVENTION

Sec.	
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#### SUBCHAPTER I—NEW AND INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS TO IMPROVE OFFENDER REENTRY SERVICES

60511. Careers training demonstration grants.

#### SUBCHAPTER II—ENHANCED DRUG TREATMENT AND MENTORING GRANT PROGRAMS

##### PART A—DRUG TREATMENT

60521. Offender reentry substance abuse and criminal justice collaboration program.

##### PART B—MENTORING

60531. Community-based mentoring and transitional service grants to nonprofit organizations.

60532. Repealed.

60533. Bureau of Prisons policy on mentoring contacts.

60534. Bureau of Prisons policy on chapel library materials.

##### PART C—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE REFORMS

###### SUBPART 1—IMPROVING FEDERAL OFFENDER REENTRY

60541. Federal prisoner reentry initiative.

###### SUBPART 2—REENTRY RESEARCH

60551. Offender reentry research.

60552. Grants to study parole or post-incarceration supervision violations and revocations.

60553. Addressing the needs of children of incarcerated parents.

60554. Repealed.

60555. Authorization of appropriations for research.

### § 60501. Purposes; findings

#### (a) Purposes

The purposes of the Act are—

(1) to break the cycle of criminal recidivism, increase public safety, and help States, local units of government, and Indian Tribes, better address the growing population of criminal offenders who return to their communities and commit new crimes;

(2) to rebuild ties between offenders and their families, while the offenders are incarcerated and after reentry into the community, to promote stable families and communities;

(3) to encourage the development and support of, and to expand the availability of, evidence-based programs that enhance public safety and reduce recidivism, such as substance abuse treatment, alternatives to incarceration, and comprehensive reentry services;

(4) to protect the public and promote law-abiding conduct by providing necessary services to offenders, while the offenders are incarcerated and after reentry into the community, in a manner that does not confer luxuries or privileges upon such offenders;

(5) to assist offenders reentering the community from incarceration to establish a self-sustaining and law-abiding life by providing sufficient transitional services for as short of a period as practicable, not to exceed one year, unless a longer period is specifically determined to be necessary by a medical or other appropriate treatment professional; and

(6) to provide offenders in prisons, jails or juvenile facilities with educational, literacy, vocational, and job placement services to facilitate re-entry into the community.

#### (b) Findings

Congress finds the following:

(1) In 2002, over 7,000,000 people were incarcerated in Federal or State prisons or in local jails. Nearly 650,000 people are released from Federal and State incarceration into communities nationwide each year.

(2) There are over 3,200 jails throughout the United States, the vast majority of which are operated by county governments. Each year, these jails will release more than 10,000,000 people back into the community.

(3) Recent studies indicate that over ⅔ of released State prisoners are expected to be re-arrested for a felony or serious misdemeanor within 3 years after release.

(4) According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, expenditures on corrections alone increased from \$9,000,000,000 in 1982, to \$59,600,000,000 in 2002. These figures do not include the cost of arrest and prosecution, nor do they take into account the cost to victims.

(5) The Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI) provided \$139,000,000 in funding for State governments to develop and implement education, job training, mental health treatment, and substance abuse treatment for serious and violent offenders. This Act seeks to build upon the innovative and successful State reentry programs developed under the SVORI, which terminated after fiscal year 2005.

(6) Between 1991 and 1999, the number of children with a parent in a Federal or State correctional facility increased by more than 100 percent, from approximately 900,000 to ap-