

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

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60501.	Purposes; findings.
60502.	Definitions.
60503.	Submission of reports to Congress.
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#### SUBCHAPTER I—NEW AND INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS TO IMPROVE OFFENDER REENTRY SERVICES

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#### 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 Repealed.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-