

lence, and substance abuse for purposes of supporting the statewide strategic plan.

(Pub. L. 90-351, title I, §2986, as added Pub. L. 107-273, div. C, title I, §11027(b), Nov. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 1834.)

#### Editorial Notes

##### CODIFICATION

Section was formerly classified to section 3797y-1 of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare, prior to editorial reclassification and renumbering as this section.

### § 10643. Statewide strategic prevention plan

#### (a) In general

A statewide strategic prevention plan shall be used by the rural State to assist local communities, both directly and through existing State programs and services, in building comprehensive, strategic, and innovative approaches to reducing crime, violence, and substance abuse based on local conditions and needs.

#### (b) Goals

The plan must contain statewide long-term goals and measurable annual objectives for reducing crime, violence, and substance abuse.

#### (c) Accountability

The rural State shall be required to develop and report in its plan relevant performance targets and measures for the goals and objectives to track changes in crime, violence, and substance abuse.

#### (d) Consultation

The rural State shall form a State crime free communities commission that includes representatives of State and local government, and community leaders who will provide advice and recommendations on relevant community goals and objectives, and performance targets and measures.

(Pub. L. 90-351, title I, §2987, as added Pub. L. 107-273, div. C, title I, §11027(b), Nov. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 1834.)

#### Editorial Notes

##### CODIFICATION

Section was formerly classified to section 3797y-2 of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare, prior to editorial reclassification and renumbering as this section.

### § 10644. Requirements

#### (a) Training and technical assistance

The rural State shall provide training and technical assistance, including through such groups as the National Crime Prevention Council, to assist local communities in developing Crime Prevention Plans that reflect statewide strategic goals and objectives, and performance targets and measures.

#### (b) Reports

The rural State shall provide a report on its statewide strategic plan to the Attorney General, including information about—

- (1) involvement of relevant State-level agencies to assist communities in the development and implementation of their Crime Prevention Plans;

(2) support for local applications for Community Grants; and

(3) community progress toward reducing crime, violence, and substance abuse.

#### (c) Certification

Beginning in the third year of the program, States must certify that the local grantee's project funded under the community grant is generally consistent with statewide strategic goals and objectives, and performance targets and measures.

(Pub. L. 90-351, title I, §2988, as added Pub. L. 107-273, div. C, title I, §11027(b), Nov. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 1835.)

#### Editorial Notes

##### CODIFICATION

Section was formerly classified to section 3797y-3 of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare, prior to editorial reclassification and renumbering as this section.

### SUBCHAPTER XXXIII—ADULT AND JUVENILE COLLABORATION PROGRAM GRANTS

### § 10651. Adult and juvenile collaboration programs

#### (a) Definitions

In this section, the following definitions shall apply:

##### (1) Applicant

The term “applicant” means States, units of local government, Indian tribes, and tribal organizations that apply for a grant under this section.

##### (2) Collaboration program

The term “collaboration program” means a program to promote public safety by ensuring access to adequate mental health and other treatment services for mentally ill adults or juveniles that is overseen cooperatively by—

- (A) a criminal or juvenile justice agency or a mental health court; and
- (B) a mental health agency.

##### (3) Criminal or juvenile justice agency

The term “criminal or juvenile justice agency” means an agency of a State or local government or its contracted agency that is responsible for detection, arrest, enforcement, prosecution, defense, adjudication, incarceration, probation, or parole relating to the violation of the criminal laws of that State or local government.

##### (4) Diversion and alternative prosecution and sentencing

###### (A) In general

The terms “diversion” and “alternative prosecution and sentencing” mean the appropriate use of effective mental health treatment alternatives to juvenile justice or criminal justice system institutional placements for preliminarily qualified offenders.

###### (B) Appropriate use

In this paragraph, the term “appropriate use” includes the discretion of the judge or