

tinuity of care, in accordance with paragraph (2), in a community care provider program upon release from a correctional facility and adopt policies that focus on programming, strategies, and educational components for reducing recidivism and probation violations.

(2) Requirements

For purposes of paragraph (1), the continuity of care shall involve the coordination of the correctional facility treatment program with qualified community behavioral health providers and other recovery supports, pre-trial release programs, parole supervision programs, half-way house programs, and participation in peer recovery group programs, which may aid in ongoing recovery after the individual is released from the correctional facility.

(3) Community care provider program defined

For purposes of this subsection, the term “community care provider program” means a community mental health center or certified community behavioral health clinic that directly provides to an individual, or assists in connecting an individual to the provision of, appropriate community-based treatment, medication management, and other recovery supports, when the individual leaves a correctional facility at the end of a sentence or on parole.

(c) Coordination of Federal assistance

Each application submitted for a grant under this subchapter shall include a description of how the funds made available under this subchapter will be coordinated with Federal assistance for behavioral health services currently provided by the Department of Health and Human Services’ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

(Pub. L. 90-351, title I, §3052, as added Pub. L. 116-281, §2(a), Dec. 31, 2020, 134 Stat. 3383.)

§ 10753. Review of applications

(a) In general

The Attorney General shall make a grant under section 10751 of this title to carry out the projects described in the application submitted under section 10752 of this title upon determining that—

(1) the application is consistent with the requirements of this subchapter; and

(2) before the approval of the application, the Attorney General has made an affirmative finding in writing that the proposed project has been reviewed in accordance with this subchapter.

(b) Approval

Each application submitted under section 10752 of this title shall be considered approved, in whole or in part, by the Attorney General not later than 90 days after first received, unless the Attorney General informs the applicant of specific reasons for disapproval.

(c) Restriction

Grant funds received under this subchapter shall not be used for land acquisition or construction projects.

(d) Disapproval notice and reconsideration

The Attorney General may not disapprove any application without first affording the applicant reasonable notice and an opportunity for reconsideration.

(Pub. L. 90-351, title I, §3053, as added Pub. L. 116-281, §2(a), Dec. 31, 2020, 134 Stat. 3384.)

§ 10754. Evaluation

Each State, Indian Tribe, unit of local government, or community-based nonprofit organization that receives a grant under this subchapter shall submit to the Attorney General an evaluation not later than 1 year after receipt of the grant in such form and containing such information as the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, may reasonably require.

(Pub. L. 90-351, title I, §3054, as added Pub. L. 116-281, §2(a), Dec. 31, 2020, 134 Stat. 3384.)

§ 10755. Authorization of funding

Subject to the availability of appropriations, for purposes of carrying out this subchapter, the Attorney General is authorized to award not more than \$10,000,000 of funds appropriated to the Department of Justice for these purposes for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.

(Pub. L. 90-351, title I, §3055, as added Pub. L. 116-281, §2(a), Dec. 31, 2020, 134 Stat. 3385.)

CHAPTER 111—JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

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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 ½ of juvenile murder victims are killed with firearms. Of the nearly 1,800 murder victims less than 18 years of age, 17 percent of the victims less than 13 years of age were murdered with a firearm, and 81 percent of the victims 13 years of age or older were killed with a firearm.

(5) Juveniles accounted for 13 percent of all drug abuse violation arrests in 1999. Between 1990 and 1999, juvenile arrests for drug abuse violations rose 132 percent.

(6) Over the last 3 decades, youth gang problems have increased nationwide. In the 1970's, 19 States reported youth gang problems. By the late 1990's, all 50 States and the District of Columbia reported gang problems. For the same period, the number of cities reporting youth gang problems grew 843 percent, and the number of counties reporting gang problems increased more than 1,000 percent.

(7) According to a national crime survey of individuals 12 years of age or older during 1999, those 12 to 19 years old are victims of violent crime at higher rates than individuals in all other age groups. Only 30.8 percent of these violent victimizations were reported by youth to police in 1999.

(8) One-fifth of juveniles 16 years of age who had been arrested were first arrested before attaining 12 years of age. Juveniles who are known to the juvenile justice system before attaining 13 years of age are responsible for a disproportionate share of serious crimes and violence.

(9) The increase in the arrest rates for girls and young juvenile offenders has changed the composition of violent offenders entering the juvenile justice system.