

114TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1854

To increase public safety by facilitating collaboration among the criminal justice, juvenile justice, veterans treatment services, mental health treatment, and substance abuse systems.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 16, 2015

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia (for himself, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. LANCE, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. JENKINS of Kansas, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. UPTON, Mr. HONDA, Mr. LOEBSACK, and Mr. ASHFORD) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To increase public safety by facilitating collaboration among the criminal justice, juvenile justice, veterans treatment services, mental health treatment, and substance abuse systems.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Comprehensive Justice
5 and Mental Health Act of 2015”.

1 SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

2 The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- 3 Sec. 1. Short title.
- 4 Sec. 2. Table of contents.
- 5 Sec. 3. Findings.
- 6 Sec. 4. Sequential intercept model.
- 7 Sec. 5. Veterans treatment courts.
- 8 Sec. 6. Prison and jails.
- 9 Sec. 7. Allowable uses.
- 10 Sec. 8. Law enforcement training.
- 11 Sec. 9. Federal law enforcement training.
- 12 Sec. 10. GAO report.
- 13 Sec. 11. Evidence based practices.
- 14 Sec. 12. Transparency, program accountability, and enhancement of local au-
15 thority.
- 16 Sec. 13. Grant accountability.
- 17 Sec. 14. Reauthorization of appropriations.

3 SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

4 Congress finds the following:

5 (1) An estimated 2,000,000 individuals with se-
6 rious mental illnesses are booked into jails each
7 year, resulting in prevalence rates of serious mental
8 illness in jails that are 3 to 6 times higher than in
9 the general population. An even greater number of
10 individuals who are detained in jails each year have
11 mental health problems that do not rise to the level
12 of a serious mental illness but may still require a re-
13 source-intensive response.

14 (2) Adults with mental illnesses cycle through
15 jails more often than individuals without mental ill-
16 nesses, and tend to stay longer (including before
17 trial, during trial, and after sentencing).

1 (3) According to estimates, almost $\frac{3}{4}$ of jail de-
2 tainees with serious mental illnesses have co-occur-
3 ring substance use disorders, and individuals with
4 mental illnesses are also much more likely to have
5 serious physical health needs.

6 (4) Among individuals under probation super-
7 vision, individuals with mental disorders are nearly
8 twice as likely as other individuals to have their
9 community sentence revoked, furthering their in-
10 volvement in the criminal justice system. Reasons
11 for revocation may be directly or indirectly related to
12 an individual's mental disorder.

13 **SEC. 4. SEQUENTIAL INTERCEPT MODEL.**

14 (a) REDESIGNATION.—Section 2991 of the Omnibus
15 Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C.
16 3797aa) is amended by redesignating subsection (i) as
17 subsection (n).

18 (b) SEQUENTIAL INTERCEPT MODEL.—Section 2991
19 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of
20 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797aa) is amended by inserting after
21 subsection (h) the following:

22 “(i) SEQUENTIAL INTERCEPT GRANTS.—

23 “(1) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term
24 ‘eligible entity’ means a State, unit of local govern-
25 ment, Indian tribe, or tribal organization.

1 “(2) AUTHORIZATION.—The Attorney General
2 may make grants under this subsection to an eligible
3 entity for sequential intercept mapping and imple-
4 mentation in accordance with paragraph (3).

5 “(3) SEQUENTIAL INTERCEPT MAPPING; IMPLE-
6 MENTATION.—An eligible entity that receives a
7 grant under this subsection may use funds for—

8 “(A) sequential intercept mapping,
9 which—

10 “(i) shall consist of—

11 “(I) convening mental health and
12 criminal justice stakeholders to—

13 “(aa) develop a shared un-
14 derstanding of the flow of justice-
15 involved individuals with mental
16 illnesses through the criminal
17 justice system; and

18 “(bb) identify opportunities
19 for improved collaborative re-
20 sponses to the risks and needs of
21 individuals described in item
22 (aa); and

23 “(II) developing strategies to ad-
24 dress gaps in services and bring inno-

1 vative and effective programs to scale
2 along multiple intercepts, including—
3 “(aa) emergency and crisis
4 services;
5 “(bb) specialized police-
6 based responses;
7 “(cc) court hearings and dis-
8 position alternatives;
9 “(dd) reentry from jails and
10 prisons; and
11 “(ee) community super-
12 vision, treatment and support
13 services; and
14 “(ii) may serve as a starting point for
15 the development of strategic plans to
16 achieve positive public health and safety
17 outcomes; and
18 “(B) implementation, which shall—
19 “(i) be derived from the strategic
20 plans described in subparagraph (A)(ii);
21 and
22 “(ii) consist of—
23 “(I) hiring and training per-
24 sonnel;

1 “(II) identifying the eligible enti-
2 ty’s target population;

3 “(III) providing services and sup-
4 ports to reduce unnecessary penetra-
5 tion into the criminal justice system;

6 “(IV) reducing recidivism;

7 “(V) evaluating the impact of the
8 eligible entity’s approach; and

9 “(VI) planning for the sustain-
10 ability of effective interventions.”.

11 **SEC. 5. VETERANS TREATMENT COURTS.**

12 Section 2991 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe
13 Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797aa) is amended by
14 inserting after subsection (i), as so added by section 4,
15 the following:

16 “(j) ASSISTING VETERANS.—

17 “(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

18 “(A) PEER TO PEER SERVICES OR PRO-
19 GRAMS.—The term ‘peer to peer services or
20 programs’ means services or programs that con-
21 nect qualified veterans with other veterans for
22 the purpose of providing support and
23 mentorship to assist qualified veterans in ob-
24 taining treatment, recovery, stabilization, or re-
25 habilitation.

1 “(B) QUALIFIED VETERAN.—The term
2 ‘qualified veteran’ means a preliminarily quali-
3 fied offender who—

4 “(i) served on active duty in any
5 branch of the Armed Forces, including the
6 National Guard or Reserves; and

7 “(ii) was discharged or released from
8 such service under conditions other than
9 dishonorable.

10 “(C) VETERANS TREATMENT COURT PRO-
11 GRAM.—The term ‘veterans treatment court
12 program’ means a court program involving col-
13 laboration among criminal justice, veterans, and
14 mental health and substance abuse agencies
15 that provides qualified veterans with—

16 “(i) intensive judicial supervision and
17 case management, which may include ran-
18 dom and frequent drug testing where ap-
19 propriate;

20 “(ii) a full continuum of treatment
21 services, including mental health services,
22 substance abuse services, medical services,
23 and services to address trauma;

24 “(iii) alternatives to incarceration;
25 and

1 “(iv) other appropriate services, in-
2 cluding housing, transportation, mentoring,
3 employment, job training, education, and
4 assistance in applying for and obtaining
5 available benefits.

6 “(2) VETERANS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.—

7 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General,
8 in consultation with the Secretary of Veterans
9 Affairs, may award grants under this sub-
10 section to applicants to establish or expand—

11 “(i) veterans treatment court pro-
12 grams;

13 “(ii) peer to peer services or programs
14 for qualified veterans;

15 “(iii) practices that identify and pro-
16 vide treatment, rehabilitation, legal, transi-
17 tional, and other appropriate services to
18 qualified veterans who have been incarcerated;
19 and

20 “(iv) training programs to teach
21 criminal justice, law enforcement, correc-
22 tions, mental health, and substance abuse
23 personnel how to identify and appro-
24 priately respond to incidents involving
25 qualified veterans.

1 “(B) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants
2 under this subsection, the Attorney General
3 shall give priority to applications that—

4 “(i) demonstrate collaboration be-
5 tween and joint investments by criminal
6 justice, mental health, substance abuse,
7 and veterans service agencies;

8 “(ii) promote effective strategies to
9 identify and reduce the risk of harm to
10 qualified veterans and public safety; and

11 “(iii) propose interventions with em-
12 pirical support to improve outcomes for
13 qualified veterans.”.

14 **SEC. 6. PRISON AND JAILS.**

15 Section 2991 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe
16 Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797aa) is amended by
17 inserting after subsection (j), as so added by section 5,
18 the following:

19 “(k) CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES.—

20 “(1) DEFINITIONS.—

21 “(A) CORRECTIONAL FACILITY.—The term
22 ‘correctional facility’ means a jail, prison, or
23 other detention facility used to house people
24 who have been arrested, detained, held, or con-
25 victed by a criminal justice agency or a court.

1 “(B) ELIGIBLE INMATE.—The term ‘eligi-
2 ble inmate’ means an individual who—

3 “(i) is being held, detained, or incar-
4 cerated in a correctional facility; and

5 “(ii) manifests obvious signs of a
6 mental illness or has been diagnosed by a
7 qualified mental health professional as hav-
8 ing a mental illness.

9 “(2) CORRECTIONAL FACILITY GRANTS.—The
10 Attorney General may award grants to applicants to
11 enhance the capabilities of a correctional facility—

12 “(A) to identify and screen for eligible in-
13 mates;

14 “(B) to plan and provide—

15 “(i) initial and periodic assessments of
16 the clinical, medical, and social needs of in-
17 mates; and

18 “(ii) appropriate treatment and serv-
19 ices that address the mental health and
20 substance abuse needs of inmates;

21 “(C) to develop, implement, and enhance—

22 “(i) post-release transition plans for
23 eligible inmates that, in a comprehensive
24 manner, coordinate health, housing, med-

1 ical, employment, and other appropriate
2 services and public benefits;

3 “(ii) the availability of mental health
4 care services and substance abuse treat-
5 ment services; and

6 “(iii) alternatives to solitary confine-
7 ment and segregated housing and mental
8 health screening and treatment for inmates
9 placed in solitary confinement or seg-
10 regated housing; and

11 “(D) to train each employee of the correc-
12 tional facility to identify and appropriately re-
13 spond to incidents involving inmates with men-
14 tal health or co-occurring mental health and sub-
15 stance abuse disorders.”.

16 **SEC. 7. ALLOWABLE USES.**

17 Section 2991(b)(5)(I) of the Omnibus Crime Control
18 and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797aa(b)(5)(I))
19 is amended by adding at the end the following:

20 “(v) TEAMS ADDRESSING FREQUENT
21 USERS OF CRISIS SERVICES.—Multidisci-
22 plinary teams that—

23 “(I) coordinate, implement, and
24 administer community-based crisis re-

1 sponses and long-term plans for fre-
2 quent users of crisis services;

3 “(II) provide training on how to
4 respond appropriately to the unique
5 issues involving frequent users of cri-
6 sis services for public service per-
7 sonnel, including criminal justice,
8 mental health, substance abuse, emer-
9 gency room, healthcare, law enforce-
10 ment, corrections, and housing per-
11 sonnel;

12 “(III) develop or support alter-
13 natives to hospital and jail admissions
14 for frequent users of crisis services
15 that provide treatment, stabilization,
16 and other appropriate supports in the
17 least restrictive, yet appropriate, envi-
18 ronment; and

19 “(IV) develop protocols and sys-
20 tems among law enforcement, mental
21 health, substance abuse, housing, cor-
22 rections, and emergency medical serv-
23 ice operations to provide coordinated
24 assistance to frequent users of crisis
25 services.”.

1 **SEC. 8. LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING.**

2 Section 2991(h) of the Omnibus Crime Control and
3 Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797aa(h)) is amend-
4 ed—

5 (1) in paragraph (1), by adding at the end the
6 following:

7 “(F) **ACADEMY TRAINING.**—To provide
8 support for academy curricula, law enforcement
9 officer orientation programs, continuing edu-
10 cation training, and other programs that teach
11 law enforcement personnel how to identify and
12 respond to incidents involving persons with
13 mental health disorders or co-occurring mental
14 health and substance abuse disorders.”; and

15 (2) by adding at the end the following:

16 “(4) **PRIORITY CONSIDERATION.**—The Attorney
17 General, in awarding grants under this subsection,
18 shall give priority to programs that law enforcement
19 personnel and members of the mental health and
20 substance abuse professions develop and administer
21 cooperatively.”.

22 **SEC. 9. FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING.**

23 Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment
24 of this Act, the Attorney General shall provide direction
25 and guidance for the following:

1 (1) TRAINING PROGRAMS.—Programs that offer
2 specialized and comprehensive training, in proce-
3 dures to identify and appropriately respond to inci-
4 dents in which the unique needs of individuals who
5 have a mental illness are involved, to first respond-
6 ers and tactical units of—

7 (A) Federal law enforcement agencies; and

8 (B) other Federal criminal justice agencies
9 such as the Bureau of Prisons, the Administra-
10 tive Office of the United States Courts, and
11 other agencies that the Attorney General deter-
12 mines appropriate.

13 (2) IMPROVED TECHNOLOGY.—The establish-
14 ment of, or improvement of existing, computerized
15 information systems to provide timely information to
16 employees of Federal law enforcement agencies, and
17 Federal criminal justice agencies to improve the re-
18 sponse of such employees to situations involving in-
19 dividuals who have a mental illness.

20 **SEC. 10. GAO REPORT.**

21 No later than 1 year after the date of enactment of
22 this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States,
23 in coordination with the Attorney General, shall submit
24 to Congress a report on—

1 (1) the practices that Federal first responders,
2 tactical units, and corrections officers are trained to
3 use in responding to individuals with mental illness;

4 (2) procedures to identify and appropriately re-
5 spond to incidents in which the unique needs of indi-
6 viduals who have a mental illness are involved, to
7 Federal first responders and tactical units;

8 (3) the application of evidence-based practices
9 in criminal justice settings to better address individ-
10 uals with mental illnesses; and

11 (4) recommendations on how the Department of
12 Justice can expand and improve information sharing
13 and dissemination of best practices.

14 **SEC. 11. EVIDENCE BASED PRACTICES.**

15 Section 2991(c) of the Omnibus Crime Control and
16 Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797aa(c)) is amend-
17 ed—

18 (1) in paragraph (3), by striking “or” at the
19 end;

20 (2) by redesignating paragraph (4) as para-
21 graph (6); and

22 (3) by inserting after paragraph (3), the fol-
23 lowing:

24 “(4) propose interventions that have been
25 shown by empirical evidence to reduce recidivism;

1 “(5) when appropriate, use validated assess-
 2 ment tools to target preliminarily qualified offenders
 3 with a moderate or high risk of recidivism and a
 4 need for treatment and services; or”.

5 **SEC. 12. TRANSPARENCY, PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY,**
 6 **AND ENHANCEMENT OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.**

7 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2991(a) of the Omnibus
 8 Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C.
 9 3797aa(a)) is amended—

10 (1) in paragraph (7)—

11 (A) in the heading, by striking “MENTAL
 12 ILLNESS” and inserting “MENTAL ILLNESS;
 13 MENTAL HEALTH DISORDER”; and

14 (B) by striking “term ‘mental illness’
 15 means” and inserting “terms ‘mental illness’
 16 and ‘mental health disorder’ mean”; and

17 (2) by striking paragraph (9) and inserting the
 18 following:

19 “(9) PRELIMINARILY QUALIFIED OFFENDER.—

20 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘prelimi-
 21 narily qualified offender’ means an adult or ju-
 22 venile accused of an offense who—

23 “(i)(I) previously or currently has
 24 been diagnosed by a qualified mental
 25 health professional as having a mental ill-

1 ness or co-occurring mental illness and
2 substance abuse disorders;

3 “(II) manifests obvious signs of men-
4 tal illness or co-occurring mental illness
5 and substance abuse disorders during ar-
6 rest or confinement or before any court; or

7 “(III) in the case of a veterans treat-
8 ment court provided under subsection (i),
9 has been diagnosed with, or manifests ob-
10 vious signs of, mental illness or a sub-
11 stance abuse disorder or co-occurring men-
12 tal illness and substance abuse disorder;

13 “(ii) has been unanimously approved
14 for participation in a program funded
15 under this section by, when appropriate—

16 “(I) the relevant—

17 “(aa) prosecuting attorney;

18 “(bb) defense attorney;

19 “(cc) probation or correc-
20 tions official; and

21 “(dd) judge; and

22 “(II) a representative from the
23 relevant mental health agency de-
24 scribed in subsection (b)(5)(B)(i);

1 “(iii) has been determined, by each
2 person described in clause (ii) who is in-
3 volved in approving the adult or juvenile
4 for participation in a program funded
5 under this section, to not pose a risk of vi-
6 olence to any person in the program, or
7 the public, if selected to participate in the
8 program; and

9 “(iv) has not been charged with or
10 convicted of—

11 “(I) any sex offense (as defined
12 in section 111 of the Sex Offender
13 Registration and Notification Act (42
14 U.S.C. 16911)) or any offense relat-
15 ing to the sexual exploitation of chil-
16 dren; or

17 “(II) murder or assault with in-
18 tent to commit murder.

19 “(B) DETERMINATION.—In determining
20 whether to designate a defendant as a prelimi-
21 narily qualified offender, the relevant pros-
22 ecuting attorney, defense attorney, probation or
23 corrections official, judge, and mental health or
24 substance abuse agency representative shall
25 take into account—

1 “(i) whether the participation of the
2 defendant in the program would pose a
3 substantial risk of violence to the commu-
4 nity;

5 “(ii) the criminal history of the de-
6 fendant and the nature and severity of the
7 offense for which the defendant is charged;

8 “(iii) the views of any relevant victims
9 to the offense;

10 “(iv) the extent to which the defend-
11 ant would benefit from participation in the
12 program;

13 “(v) the extent to which the commu-
14 nity would realize cost savings because of
15 the defendant’s participation in the pro-
16 gram; and

17 “(vi) whether the defendant satisfies
18 the eligibility criteria for program partici-
19 pation unanimously established by the rel-
20 evant prosecuting attorney, defense attor-
21 ney, probation or corrections official, judge
22 and mental health or substance abuse
23 agency representative.”.

24 (b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—
25 Section 2927(2) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe

1 Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797s–6(2)) is amended
2 by striking “has the meaning given that term in section
3 2991(a).” and inserting “means an offense that—

4 “(A) does not have as an element the use,
5 attempted use, or threatened use of physical
6 force against the person or property of another;
7 or

8 “(B) is not a felony that by its nature in-
9 volves a substantial risk that physical force
10 against the person or property of another may
11 be used in the course of committing the of-
12 fense.”.

13 **SEC. 13. GRANT ACCOUNTABILITY.**

14 Section 2991 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe
15 Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797aa) is amended by
16 inserting after subsection (k), as so added by section 6,
17 the following:

18 “(l) **ACCOUNTABILITY.**—All grants awarded by the
19 Attorney General under this section shall be subject to the
20 following accountability provisions:

21 “(1) **AUDIT REQUIREMENT.**—

22 “(A) **DEFINITION.**—In this paragraph, the
23 term ‘unresolved audit finding’ means a finding
24 in the final audit report of the Inspector Gen-
25 eral of the Department of Justice that the au-

1 dited grantee has utilized grant funds for an
2 unauthorized expenditure or otherwise unallow-
3 able cost that is not closed or resolved within
4 12 months from the date when the final audit
5 report is issued.

6 “(B) AUDITS.—Beginning in the first fis-
7 cal year beginning after the date of enactment
8 of this subsection, and in each fiscal year there-
9 after, the Inspector General of the Department
10 of Justice shall conduct audits of recipients of
11 grants under this section to prevent waste,
12 fraud, and abuse of funds by grantees. The In-
13 spector General shall determine the appropriate
14 number of grantees to be audited each year.

15 “(C) MANDATORY EXCLUSION.—A recipi-
16 ent of grant funds under this section that is
17 found to have an unresolved audit finding shall
18 not be eligible to receive grant funds under this
19 section during the first 2 fiscal years beginning
20 after the end of the 12-month period described
21 in subparagraph (A).

22 “(D) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants
23 under this section, the Attorney General shall
24 give priority to eligible applicants that did not
25 have an unresolved audit finding during the 3

1 fiscal years before submitting an application for
2 a grant under this section.

3 “(E) REIMBURSEMENT.—If an entity is
4 awarded grant funds under this section during
5 the 2-fiscal-year period during which the entity
6 is barred from receiving grants under subpara-
7 graph (C), the Attorney General shall—

8 “(i) deposit an amount equal to the
9 amount of the grant funds that were im-
10 properly awarded to the grantee into the
11 General Fund of the Treasury; and

12 “(ii) seek to recoup the costs of the
13 repayment to the fund from the grant re-
14 cipient that was erroneously awarded grant
15 funds.

16 “(2) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION REQUIRE-
17 MENTS.—

18 “(A) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this
19 paragraph and the grant programs under this
20 part, the term ‘nonprofit organization’ means
21 an organization that is described in section
22 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986
23 and is exempt from taxation under section
24 501(a) of such Code.

1 “(B) PROHIBITION.—The Attorney Gen-
2 eral may not award a grant under this part to
3 a nonprofit organization that holds money in
4 offshore accounts for the purpose of avoiding
5 paying the tax described in section 511(a) of
6 the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

7 “(C) DISCLOSURE.—Each nonprofit orga-
8 nization that is awarded a grant under this sec-
9 tion and uses the procedures prescribed in regu-
10 lations to create a rebuttable presumption of
11 reasonableness for the compensation of its offi-
12 cers, directors, trustees, and key employees,
13 shall disclose to the Attorney General, in the
14 application for the grant, the process for deter-
15 mining such compensation, including the inde-
16 pendent persons involved in reviewing and ap-
17 proving such compensation, the comparability
18 data used, and contemporaneous substantiation
19 of the deliberation and decision. Upon request,
20 the Attorney General shall make the informa-
21 tion disclosed under this subparagraph available
22 for public inspection.

23 “(3) CONFERENCE EXPENDITURES.—

24 “(A) LIMITATION.—No amounts made
25 available to the Department of Justice under

1 this section may be used by the Attorney Gen-
2 eral, or by any individual or entity awarded dis-
3 cretionary funds through a cooperative agree-
4 ment under this section, to host or support any
5 expenditure for conferences that uses more than
6 \$20,000 in funds made available by the Depart-
7 ment of Justice, unless the head of the relevant
8 agency or department, provides prior written
9 authorization that the funds may be expended
10 to host the conference.

11 “(B) WRITTEN APPROVAL.—Written ap-
12 proval under subparagraph (A) shall include a
13 written estimate of all costs associated with the
14 conference, including the cost of all food, bev-
15 erages, audio-visual equipment, honoraria for
16 speakers, and entertainment.

17 “(C) REPORT.—The Deputy Attorney Gen-
18 eral shall submit an annual report to the Com-
19 mittee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the
20 Committee on the Judiciary of the House of
21 Representatives on all conference expenditures
22 approved under this paragraph.

23 “(4) ANNUAL CERTIFICATION.—Beginning in
24 the first fiscal year beginning after the date of en-
25 actment of this subsection, the Attorney General

1 shall submit, to the Committee on the Judiciary and
2 the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and
3 the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee
4 on Appropriations of the House of Representatives,
5 an annual certification—

6 “(A) indicating whether—

7 “(i) all audits issued by the Office of
8 the Inspector General under paragraph (1)
9 have been completed and reviewed by the
10 appropriate Assistant Attorney General or
11 Director;

12 “(ii) all mandatory exclusions required
13 under paragraph (1)(C) have been issued;
14 and

15 “(iii) all reimbursements required
16 under paragraph (1)(E) have been made;
17 and

18 “(B) that includes a list of any grant re-
19 cipients excluded under paragraph (1) from the
20 previous year.

21 “(m) PREVENTING DUPLICATIVE GRANTS.—

22 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Before the Attorney Gen-
23 eral awards a grant to an applicant under this sec-
24 tion, the Attorney General shall compare potential
25 grant awards with other grants awarded under this

1 Act to determine if duplicate grant awards are
2 awarded for the same purpose.

3 “(2) REPORT.—If the Attorney General awards
4 duplicate grants to the same applicant for the same
5 purpose the Attorney General shall submit to the
6 Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the
7 Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Rep-
8 resentatives a report that includes—

9 “(A) a list of all duplicate grants awarded,
10 including the total dollar amount of any dupli-
11 cate grants awarded; and

12 “(B) the reason the Attorney General
13 awarded the duplicate grants.”.

14 **SEC. 14. REAUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

15 Subsection (n) of section 2991 of the Omnibus Crime
16 Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797aa),
17 as redesignated by section 4(a), is amended—

18 (1) in paragraph (1)—

19 (A) in subparagraph (B), by striking
20 “and” at the end;

21 (B) in subparagraph (C), by striking the
22 period and inserting “; and”; and

23 (C) by adding at the end the following:

24 “(D) \$30,000,000 for each of fiscal years
25 2016 through 2020.”; and

1 (2) by adding at the end the following:

2 “(3) LIMITATION.—Not more than 20 percent
3 of the funds authorized to be appropriated under
4 this section may be used for purposes described in
5 subsection (j) (relating to veterans).”.

○