To reauthorize and improve the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 30, 2015

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To reauthorize and improve the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Reauthorization Act of 2015”.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

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TITLE I—DECLARATION OF PURPOSE AND DEFINITIONS

SEC. 101. PURPOSES.

Section 102 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5602) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:
“(3) to assist State and local governments in addressing juvenile crime through the provision of technical assistance, research, training, evaluation, and the dissemination of current and relevant information on effective and evidence-based programs and practices for combating juvenile delinquency;”;

and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) to support a trauma-informed continuum of programs (including delinquency prevention, intervention, mental health and substance abuse treatment, and aftercare) to address the needs of at-risk youth and youth who come into contact with the justice system.”.

**SEC. 102. DEFINITIONS.**

Section 103 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5603) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (8), by amending subparagraph (C) to read as follows:

“(C) an Indian tribe; or”;

(2) by amending paragraph (18) to read as follows:

“(18) the term ‘Indian tribe’ has the meaning given that term in section 102 of the Federally Rec-

(3) by amending paragraph (22) to read as follows:

“(22) the term ‘jail or lockup for adults’—

“(A) means a secure facility that is used by a State, unit of local government, or law enforcement authority to detain or confine adult inmates; and

“(B) does not include a non-secure area in a police facility or station in which a portion of the area is secured to physically restrict the movement and activity of individuals in lawful custody;”;

(4) by amending paragraph (25) to read as follows:

“(25) the term ‘sight or sound contact’ means any physical, clear visual, or verbal contact that is not brief and inadvertent;”;

(5) by amending paragraph (26) to read as follows:

“(26) the term ‘adult inmate’—

“(A) means an individual who—
“(i) has reached the age of full criminal responsibility under applicable State law; and

“(ii) has been arrested and is in custody for or awaiting trial on a criminal charge, or is convicted of a criminal charge offense; and

“(B) does not include an individual who—

“(i) at the time of the offense, was younger than the maximum age at which a youth can be held in a juvenile facility under applicable State law; and

“(ii) was committed to the care and custody or supervision, including post-placement or parole supervision, of a juvenile correctional agency by a court of competent jurisdiction or by operation of applicable State law;”;

(6) in paragraph (28), by striking “and” at the end;

(7) in paragraph (29), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(8) by adding at the end the following:
“(30) the term ‘core requirements’ means the requirements described in paragraphs (11), (12), (13), (14), and (15) of section 223(a);

“(31) the term ‘chemical agent’ means a spray or injection used to temporarily incapacitate a person, including oleoresin capsicum spray, tear gas, and 2-chlorobenzaldehyde gas;

“(32) the term ‘isolation’—

“(A) means any instance in which a youth is confined alone for more than 15 minutes in a room or cell; and

“(B) does not include confinement during regularly scheduled sleeping hours, or for not more than 1 hour during any 24-hour period in the room or cell in which the youth usually sleeps, protective confinement (for injured youths or youths whose safety is threatened), separation based on an approved treatment program, confinement or separation that is requested by the youth, or the separation of the youth from a group in a nonlocked setting for the purpose of calming;

“(33) the term ‘restraints’ has the meaning given that term in section 591 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290ii);
“(34) the term ‘evidence-based’ means a program or practice that—

“(A) is demonstrated to be effective when implemented with fidelity;

“(B) is based on a clearly articulated and empirically supported theory;

“(C) has measurable outcomes, including a detailed description of the outcomes produced in a particular population, in rural and urban areas; and

“(D) has been scientifically tested through randomized control studies or comparison group studies;

“(35) the term ‘promising’ means a program or practice that is demonstrated to be effective based on positive outcomes from 1 or more objective, independent, and scientifically valid evaluations, as documented in writing to the Administrator;

“(36) the term ‘dangerous practice’ means an act, procedure, or program that creates an unreasonable risk of physical injury, pain, or psychological harm to a juvenile subjected to the act, procedure, or program;

“(37) the term ‘screening’ means a brief process—
“(A) designed to identify youth who may have mental health, behavioral health, substance abuse, or other needs requiring immediate attention, intervention, and further evaluation; and

“(B) the purpose of which is to quickly identify a youth with possible mental health, behavioral health, substance abuse, or other needs in need of further assessment;

“(38) the term ‘assessment’ includes, at a minimum, an interview and review of available records and other pertinent information—

“(A) by an appropriately trained professional who meets the criteria of the applicable State for licensing and education in the mental health, behavioral health, or substance abuse field; and

“(B) which is designed to identify significant mental health, behavioral health, or substance abuse treatment needs to be addressed during a youth’s confinement;

“(39) the term ‘contact’ means the points at which a youth and the juvenile justice system or criminal justice system officially intersect, including
interactions with a juvenile justice, juvenile court, or law enforcement official;

“(40) the term ‘trauma-informed’ means—

“(A) understanding the impact that exposure to violence and trauma have on a youth’s physical, psychological, and psychosocial development;

“(B) recognizing when a youth has been exposed to violence and trauma and is in need of help to recover from the adverse impacts of trauma; and

“(C) responding by helping in ways that reflect awareness of the adverse impacts of trauma;

“(41) the term ‘racial and ethnic disparity’ means minority youth populations are involved at a decision point in the juvenile justice system at higher rates, incrementally or cumulatively, than non-minority youth at that decision point;

“(42) the term ‘status offender’ means—

“(A) a juvenile who is charged with or who has committed an offense that would not be criminal if committed by an adult; or

“(B) an individual under 18 years of age who is charged with or who has committed an
offense of purchase or possession of any alcoholic beverage; and

“(43) the term ‘rural’ means an area that is not located in a metropolitan statistical area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget.”.

TITLE II—JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

SEC. 201. CONCENTRATION OF FEDERAL EFFORTS.

Section 204 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5614) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), in the first sentence—

(i) by striking “a long-term plan, and implement” and inserting the following: “a long-term plan to improve the juvenile justice system in the United States, taking into account scientific knowledge regarding adolescent development and behavior and regarding the effects of delinquency prevention programs and juvenile justice interventions on adolescents, and shall implement”; and
(ii) by striking “research, and im-
provement of the juvenile justice system in
the United States” and inserting “and re-
search”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking “Fed-
eral Register” and all that follows and inserting
“Federal Register during the 30-day period
ending on October 1 of each year.”; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (5), by adding “and” at
the end;

(B) in paragraph (6), by striking “; and”
and inserting a period; and

(C) by striking paragraph (7).

SEC. 202. COORDINATING COUNCIL ON JUVENILE JUSTICE
AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION.

Section 206 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency
Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5616) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)—

(A) by inserting “the Administrator of the
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services
Administration, the Secretary of Defense, the
Secretary of Agriculture, the Assistant Sec-
retary for Indian Affairs” after “the Secretary
of Health and Human Services,”; and
(B) by striking “Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization” and inserting “Assistant Secretary for Immigration and Customs Enforcement”; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “paragraphs (12)(A), (13), and (14) of section 223(a) of this title” and inserting “the core requirements”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “, on an annual basis” after “collectively”; and

(ii) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

“(B) not later than 120 days after the completion of the last meeting of the Council during any fiscal year, submit to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate a report that—

“(i) contains the recommendations described in subparagraph (A);

“(ii) includes a detailed account of the activities conducted by the Council during
the fiscal year, including a complete
detailed accounting of expenses incurred by
the Council to conduct operations in ac-
cordance with this section;

“(iii) is published on the websites of
the Department of Justice, Office of Juve-
nile Justice and Delinquency Prevention,
and the Council; and

“(iv) is in addition to the annual re-
port required under section 207.”

SEC. 203. ANNUAL REPORT.

Section 207 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency
Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5617) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by
striking “a fiscal year” and inserting “each fiscal
year”;

(2) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “,
ethnicity, as such term is defined by the United
States Census Bureau,” after “gender”; 

(B) in subparagraph (E), by striking
“and” at the end;

(C) in subparagraph (F)—

(i) by inserting “and other” before
“disabilities,”; and
(ii) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(G) a summary of data from 1 month of the applicable fiscal year of the use of restraints and isolation upon juveniles held in the custody of secure detention and correctional facilities operated by a State or unit of local government;

“(H) the number of status offense cases petitioned to court, number of status offenders held in secure detention, the findings used to justify the use of secure detention, and the average period of time a status offender was held in secure detention;

“(I) the number of juveniles in the custody of secure detention and correctional facilities operated by a State or unit of local government who report to being pregnant; and

“(J) the number of juveniles whose offenses originated on school grounds, during off-campus activities, or due to a referral by any school official.”;

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) A description of the criteria used to determine what programs qualify as evidence-based and
promising programs under this title and title V and a comprehensive list of those programs the Administrator has determined meet such criteria in both rural and urban areas.

“(6) A description of funding provided to Indian tribes under this Act, or under the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–211; 124 Stat. 2261), including direct Federal grants and funding provided to Indian tribes through a State or unit of local government.

“(7) An analysis and evaluation of the internal controls at the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to determine if grantees are following the requirements of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention grant programs and what remedial action the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention has taken to recover any grant funds that are expended in violation of the grant programs, including instances in which—

“(A) supporting documentation was not provided for cost reports;

“(B) unauthorized expenditures occurred;

or
“(C) subrecipients of grant funds were not compliant with program requirements.

“(8) An analysis and evaluation of the total amount of payments made to grantees that the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention recouped from grantees that were found to be in violation of policies and procedures of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention grant programs, including—

“(A) the full name and location of the grantee;

“(B) the violation of the program found;

“(C) the amount of funds sought to be recouped by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; and

“(D) the actual amount recouped by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.”.

SEC. 204. ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.

(a) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Section 221(b)(1) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5631(b)(1)) is amended by striking “2 percent” and inserting “5 percent”.
(b) Other Allocations.—Section 222 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5632) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “age eighteen” and inserting “18 years of age, based on the most recent census”; and

(B) by striking paragraphs (2) and (3) and inserting the following:

“(2)(A) If the aggregate amount appropriated for a fiscal year to carry out this title is less than $75,000,000, then—

“(i) the amount allocated to each State other than a State described in clause (ii) for that fiscal year shall be not less than $400,000;

and

“(ii) the amount allocated to the Virgin Islands of the United States, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands for that fiscal year shall be not less than $75,000.

“(B) If the aggregate amount appropriated for a fiscal year to carry out this title is not less than $75,000,000, then—
“(i) the amount allocated to each State other than a State described in clause (ii) for that fiscal year shall be not less than $600,000; and

“(ii) the amount allocated to the Virgin Islands of the United States, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands for that fiscal year shall be not less than $100,000.”;

(2) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively;

(3) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

“(c)(1) If any amount allocated under subsection (a) is withheld from a State due to noncompliance with the core requirements, the funds shall be reallocated for an improvement grant designed to assist the State in achieving compliance with the core requirements.

“(2) The Administrator shall condition a grant described in paragraph (1) on the State—

“(A) with the approval of the Administrator, developing specific action steps designed to restore compliance with the core requirements; and

“(B) semiannually submitting to the Administrator a report on progress toward implementing the
specific action steps developed under subparagraph (A).

“(3) The Administrator shall provide appropriate and effective technical assistance directly or through an agreement with a contractor to assist a State receiving an improvement grant described in paragraph (1) in achieving compliance with the core requirements.”;

(4) in subsection (d), as redesignated, by striking “efficient administration, including monitoring, evaluation, and one full-time staff position” and inserting “effective and efficient administration, including the designation of not less than 1 person to coordinate efforts to achieve and sustain compliance with the core requirements”; and

(5) in subsection (e), as redesignated, by striking “5 per centum of the minimum” and inserting “not more than 5 percent of the”.

SEC. 205. STATE PLANS.

Section 223 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5633) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “and shall describe the status of compliance with State plan requirements” and inserting “and shall describe how the State plan
is supported by or takes account of scientific knowledge regarding adolescent development and behavior and regarding the effects of delinquency prevention programs and juvenile justice interventions on adolescents. Not later than 45 days after the date on which a plan or amended plan submitted under this subsection is finalized, a State shall make the plan or amended plan publicly available by posting the plan or amended plan on the State’s publicly available website.”;

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) in clause (i), by inserting “adolescent development,” after “concerning”;

(II) in clause (ii)—

(aa) in subclause (II), by striking “counsel for children and youth” and inserting “publicly supported court-appointed legal counsel for children and youth charged in delinquency matters”;

(bb) in subclause (III), by striking “mental health, edu-
cation, special education” and inserting “children’s mental health, education, child and adolescent substance abuse, special education, services for youth with disabilities”;

(ee) in subclause (V), by striking “delinquents or potential delinquents” and inserting “delinquent youth or youth at risk of delinquency”;

(dd) in subclause (VI), by striking “youth workers involved with” and inserting “representatives of”;

(ee) in subclause (VII), by striking “and” at the end;

(ff) by striking subclause (VIII) and inserting the following; and

“(VIII) persons with expertise and competence in preventing and addressing mental health and substance abuse needs in juvenile delinquents and those at-risk of delinquency; and
“(IX) representatives of victim or witness advocacy groups;”;

(III) in clause (iii), by striking “a majority of which” and inserting “at least 6”;

(IV) in clause (iv)—

(aa) by striking “one fifth of which” and inserting “3”; and

(bb) by striking “24 at the time of appointment” and inserting “28 at the time of initial appointment”; 

(ii) in subparagraph (D)(ii)—

(I) by striking “at least annually” and inserting “at least every 2 years”; and

(II) by striking “requirements of paragraphs (11), (12), and (13)” and inserting “core requirements”; and

(iii) in subparagraph (E)(i), by adding “and” at the end;

(C) in paragraph (5)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “section 222(d)” and inserting “section 222(e)”;}
(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking “Indian tribes” and all that follows through “applicable to the detention and confinement of juveniles” and inserting “Indian tribes that agree to attempt to comply with the core requirements applicable to the detention and confinement of juveniles”;

(D) in paragraph (7)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “performs law enforcement functions” and inserting “has jurisdiction”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) in clause (iii), by striking “and” at the end; and

(II) by striking clause (iv) and inserting the following:

“(iv) a plan to provide alternatives to detention, including specialized or problem-solving courts or diversion to home-based or community-based services that are culturally and linguistically competent or treatment for those youth in need of mental health, substance abuse, or co-occurring disorder services at the time such juveniles
first come into contact with the juvenile
justice system;

“(v) a plan to reduce the number of
children housed in secure detention and
corrections facilities who are awaiting
placement in residential treatment pro-
grams;

“(vi) a plan to engage family mem-
bers, where appropriate, in the design and
delivery of juvenile delinquency prevention
and treatment services, particularly post-
placement;

“(vii) a plan to use community-based
services to address the needs of at-risk
youth or youth who have come into contact
with the juvenile justice system; and

“(viii) a plan to promote evidence-
based and trauma-informed programs and
practices.”;

(E) in paragraph (8), by striking “exist-
ing” and inserting “evidence-based and prom-
ising”; 

(F) in paragraph (9)—
(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) by striking “section 222(d)” and inserting “section 222(e)”;

(ii) in subparagraph (A)(i), by inserting “status offenders and other” before “youth who need”; 

(iii) in subparagraph (B)(i)—

(I) by striking “parents and other family members” and inserting “status offenders, other youth, and the parents and other family members of such offenders and youth”; and 

(II) by striking “be retained” and inserting “remain”; 

(iv) by redesignating subparagraphs (G) through (S) as subparagraphs (H) through (T), respectively; 

(v) in subparagraph (F), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “expanding” and inserting “programs to expand”; 

(vi) by inserting after subparagraph (F), the following: 

“(G) expanding access to publicly supported, court-appointed legal counsel and en-
hancing capacity for the competent representa-

tion of every child;’’;

(vii) in subparagraph (M), as so re-
designated—

(I) in clause (i), by striking “re-
straits” and inserting “alternatives’’;

and

(II) in clause (ii)—

(aa) by striking “by the pro-

vision by the Administrator’’; and

(bb) by striking “to States’’;

(viii) in subparagraph (S), as so re-
designated, by striking the “and” at the
end;

(ix) in subparagraph (T), as so redes-
ignated—

(I) by striking “suspected to be’’;

(II) by striking “and discharge
plans” and inserting “provision of
treatment, and development of dis-
charge plans”; and

(III) by striking the period at the
end and inserting a semicolon; and

(x) by inserting after subparagraph

(T) the following:
“(U) programs and projects designed to inform juveniles of the opportunity and process for expunging juvenile records and to assist juveniles in pursuing juvenile record expungements for both adjudications and arrests not followed by adjudications;

“(V) programs that address the needs of girls in or at risk of entering the juvenile justice system, including young mothers, survivors of commercial sexual exploitation or domestic child sex trafficking, girls with disabilities, and girls of color, including girls who are members of an Indian tribe and;

“(W) monitoring for compliance with the core requirements and providing training and technical assistance on the core requirements to secure facilities.”;

(G) in paragraph (11)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting “and individuals under 18 years of age who are charged with or who have committed an offense of purchase or possession
of any alcoholic beverage” after “by an adult”; and

(II) in the matter following clause (iii), by striking “and” at the end;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by adding “and” at the end; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) encourage the use of community-based alternatives to secure detention, including programs of public and nonprofit entities receiving a grant under part A of title III;”;

(H) in paragraph (12)(A), by striking “contact” and inserting “sight or sound contact”;

(I) in paragraph (13)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking “detained or”; and

(II) by inserting “or securely detained in any facility or building that contains a jail or lock-up for adult inmates” after “lockup for adults”; and
(ii) by striking “contact” each place it appears and inserting “sight or sound contact”;

(J) by striking paragraphs (22) and (27);

(K) by redesignating paragraphs (23) through (26) as paragraphs (24) through (27), respectively;

(L) by redesignating paragraphs (14) through (21) as paragraphs (16) through (23), respectively;

(M) by inserting after paragraph (13) the following:

“(14) require that—

“(A) not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Reauthorization Act of 2015, unless a court finds, after a hearing and in writing, that it is in the interest of justice, juveniles awaiting trial or other legal process who are treated as adults for purposes of prosecution in criminal court and housed in a secure facility—

“(i) shall not have sight or sound contact with adult inmates; and
“(ii) except as provided in paragraph (13), may not be held in any jail or lockup for adults;

“(B) in determining under subparagraph (A) whether it is in the interest of justice to permit a juvenile to be held in any jail or lock-up for adults, or have sight or sound contact with adult inmates, a court shall consider—

“(i) the age of the juvenile;

“(ii) the physical and mental maturity of the juvenile;

“(iii) the present mental state of the juvenile, including whether the juvenile presents an imminent risk of harm to the juvenile;

“(iv) the nature and circumstances of the alleged offense;

“(v) the juvenile’s history of prior delinquent acts;

“(vi) the relative ability of the available adult and juvenile detention facilities to meet the specific needs of the juvenile and to protect the public;

“(vii) whether placement in a juvenile facility will better serve the long-term in-
terests of the juvenile and be more likely to
prevent recidivism;

“(viii) the availability of programs de-
dsigned to treat the juvenile’s behavioral
problems; and

“(ix) any other relevant factor; and

“(C) if a court determines under subpara-
graph (A) that it is in the interest of justice to
permit a juvenile to be held in any jail or lock-
up for adults—

“(i) the court shall hold a hearing not
less frequently than once every 30 days, or
in the case of a rural jurisdiction, not less
frequently than once every 45 days, to re-
view whether it is still in the interest of
justice to permit the juvenile to be so held
or have such sight or sound contact; and

“(ii) the juvenile shall not be held in
any jail or lockup for adults, or permitted
to have sight or sound contact with adult
inmates, for more than 180 days, unless
the court, in writing, determines there is
good cause for an extension or the juvenile
expressly waives this limitation;
“(15) implement policy, practice, and system improvement strategies at the State, territorial, local, and tribal levels, as applicable, to identify and reduce racial and ethnic disparities among youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, by—

“(A) establishing or designating existing coordinating bodies, composed of juvenile justice stakeholders, (including representatives of the educational system) at the State, local, or tribal levels, to advise efforts by States, units of local government, and Indian tribes to reduce racial and ethnic disparities;

“(B) identifying and analyzing key decision points in State, local, or tribal juvenile justice systems to determine which points create racial and ethnic disparities among youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system;

“(C) developing and implementing data collection and analysis systems to identify where racial and ethnic disparities exist in the juvenile justice system and to track and analyze such disparities; and
“(D) developing and implementing a work plan that includes measurable objectives for policy, practice, or other system changes, based on the needs identified in the data collection and analysis under subparagraphs (B) and (C).”;

(N) in paragraph (16), as so redesignated—

(i) by striking “adequate system” and inserting “effective system”;

(ii) by inserting “lock-ups,” after “monitoring jails,”;

(iii) by inserting “and” after “detention facilities,”;

(iv) by striking “, and non-secure facilities”;

(v) by striking “insure” and inserting “ensure”;

(vi) by striking “requirements of paragraph (11),” and all that follows through “monitoring to the Administrator” and inserting “core requirements are met, and for annual reporting to the Administrator”; and

(vii) by striking “, in the opinion of the Administrator,”;
(O) in paragraph (17), as so redesignated,
by inserting “ethnicity,” after “race,”;

(P) in paragraph (24), as so redesignated—

(i) in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), by striking “juvenile” each place it
appears and inserting “status offender”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “and” at the end;

(iii) in subparagraph (C)—

(1) in clause (i), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in clause (ii), by adding “and” at the end; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(iii) if such court determines the status offender should be placed in a secure
 detention facility or correctional facility for violating such order—

“(I) the court shall issue a written order that—

“(aa) identifies the valid court order that has been viol-
“(bb) specifies the factual basis for determining that there is reasonable cause to believe that the status offender has violated such order;

“(cc) includes findings of fact to support a determination that there is no appropriate less restrictive alternative available to placing the status offender in such a facility, with due consideration to the best interest of the juvenile;

“(dd) specifies the length of time, not to exceed 7 days, that the status offender may remain in a secure detention facility or correctional facility, and includes a plan for the status offender’s release from such facility; and

“(ee) may not be renewed or extended; and

“(II) the court may not issue a second or subsequent order described in subclause (I) relating to a status
offender, unless the status offender violates a valid court order after the date on which the court issues an order described in subclause (I);”;

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) there are procedures in place to ensure that any status offender held in a secure detention facility or correctional facility pursuant to a court order described in this paragraph does not remain in custody longer than 7 days or the length of time authorized by the court, whichever is shorter; and

“(E) not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Reauthorization Act of 2015 with a 1-year extension for each additional year that the State can demonstrate hardship as determined by the Administrator, the State will eliminate the use of valid court orders to provide secure confinement of status offenders;”;

(Q) in paragraph (26), as so redesignated, by striking “section 222(d)” and inserting “section 222(e)”;}
(R) in paragraph (27), as so redesignated—

(i) by inserting “and in accordance with confidentiality concerns,” after “maximum extent practicable,”; and

(ii) by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting the following: “, so as to provide for—

“(A) a compilation of data reflecting information on juveniles entering the juvenile justice system with a prior reported history as victims of child abuse or neglect through arrest, court intake, probation and parole, juvenile detention, and corrections; and

“(B) a plan to use the data described in subparagraph (A) to provide necessary services for the treatment of victims of child abuse and neglect who have entered, or are at risk of entering, the juvenile justice system;”;

(S) in paragraph (28), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(T) by adding at the end the following:

“(29) provide for the coordinated use of funds provided under this Act with other Federal and
State funds directed at juvenile delinquency prevention and intervention programs;

“(30) develop policies and procedures, and provide training for facility staff to eliminate the use of dangerous practices, unreasonable restraints, and unreasonable isolation, including by developing effective behavior management techniques;

“(31) describe—

“(A) the evidence-based methods that will be used to conduct mental health and substance abuse screening, assessment, referral, and treatment for juveniles who—

“(i) request a screening;

“(ii) show signs of needing a screening; or

“(iii) are held for a period of more than 24 hours in a secure facility that provides for an initial screening;

“(B) the method to be used by the State to provide or arrange for mental health and substance abuse disorder treatment for juveniles determined to be in need of such treatment; and

“(C) the policies of the State designed to develop and implement comprehensive collabo-
rative State or local plans to meet the service
needs of juveniles with mental health or sub-
stance abuse needs who come into contact with
the justice system and the families of the juve-
niles, including recognizing trauma histories of
juveniles and providing trauma-informed care;
“(32) describe reentry planning at the State
level for juveniles, including—
“(A) elements of written case plans for juv-
eniles, including if the plan is based on an as-
sessment of the needs of the juvenile and devel-
oped and updated in consultation with the juve-
nile, the family of the juvenile, and, if appro-
priate, counsel for the juvenile; and
“(B) the hearing and review processes; and
“(33) provide that the agency of the State re-
ceiving funds under this Act collaborate with the
State educational agency receiving assistance under
part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary
Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6311 et seq.) to
develop and implement a plan to ensure that, in
order to support educational progress—
“(A) the student records of adjudicated juv-
eniles, including electronic records if available,
are transferred in a timely manner from the
educational program in the juvenile detention or secure treatment facility to the educational or training program into which the juveniles will enroll;

“(B) the credits of adjudicated juveniles are transferred; and

“(C) adjudicated juveniles receive full or partial credit toward high school graduation for secondary school coursework satisfactorily completed before and during the period of time during which the juveniles are held in custody, regardless of the local educational agency or entity from which the credits were earned; and

“(34) provide a description of the use by the State of funds for reentry and aftercare services for juveniles released from the juvenile justice system.”;

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) by striking “section 222(d)” and inserting “section 222(e)”;

(B) by striking “described in paragraphs (11), (12), (13), and (22) of subsection (a)” and inserting “described in the core requirements”; and

(C) by striking “the requirements under paragraphs (11), (12), (13), and (22) of sub-
section (a)” and inserting “the core requirements”; 

(3) in subsection (f)(2)—

(A) by striking subparagraph (A); and 

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) through (E) and subparagraphs (A) through (D); and 

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(g) COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of receipt of information indicating that a State may be out of compliance with any of the core requirements, the Administrator shall determine whether the State is in compliance with the core requirements.

“(2) REPORTING.—The Administrator shall—

“(A) issue an annual public report—

“(i) describing any determination described in paragraph (1) made during the previous year, including a summary of the information on which the determination is based and the actions to be taken by the Administrator (including a description of any reduction imposed under subsection (c)); and
“(ii) for any such determination that a State is out of compliance with any of the core requirements, describing the basis for the determination; and
“(B) make the report described in subparagraph (A) available on a publicly available website.”.

SEC. 206. REALLOCATION OF GRANT FUNDS.

Section 223(c) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5633(c)) is amended to read as follows:
“(c)(1) If a State fails to comply with any of the core requirements in any fiscal year—
“(A) subject to subparagraph (B), the amount allocated to such State under section 222 for that fiscal year shall be reduced by not less than 20 percent for each core requirement with respect to which the failure occurs; and
“(B) the State shall be ineligible to receive any allocation under such section for such fiscal year unless—
“(i) the State agrees to expend 50 percent of the amount allocated to the State for such fiscal year to achieve compliance with any such
paragraph with respect to which the State is in noncompliance; or

“(ii) the Administrator determines that the State—

“(I) has achieved substantial compliance with such applicable requirements with respect to which the State was not in compliance; and

“(II) has made, through appropriate executive, administrative, or legislative action, an unequivocal commitment to achieving full compliance with such applicable requirements within a reasonable time.

“(2) Of the total amount of funds not allocated for a fiscal year under paragraph (1)—

“(A) 50 percent of the unallocated funds shall be reallocated under section 222 to States that have not failed to comply with the core requirements; and

“(B) 50 percent of the unallocated funds shall be used by the Administrator to provide additional training and technical assistance to States relating to compliance with the core requirements.”.
SEC. 207. AUTHORITY TO MAKE GRANTS.

Section 241(a) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5651(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting “status offenders,” before “juvenile offenders, and juveniles”;

(2) in paragraph (5), by striking “juvenile offenders and juveniles” and inserting “status offenders, juvenile offenders, and juveniles”;

(3) in paragraph (10), by inserting “, including juveniles with disabilities” before the semicolon; and

(4) in paragraph (17), by inserting “truancy prevention and reduction,” after “mentoring,”.

SEC. 208. ELIGIBILITY OF STATES.


SEC. 209. GRANTS TO INDIAN TRIBES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 246(a)(2) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5656(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking subparagraph (A);

(2) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) through (E) as subparagraphs (A) through (D), respectively; and
(3) in subparagraph (B)(ii), as redesignated, by striking “subparagraph (B)” and inserting “subparagraph (A)”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 223(a)(7)(A) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5633(a)(7)(A)) is amended by striking “(including any geographical area in which an Indian tribe performs law enforcement functions)” and inserting “(including any geographical area of which an Indian tribe has jurisdiction)”.

SEC. 210. RESEARCH AND EVALUATION; STATISTICAL ANALYSES; INFORMATION DISSEMINATION.

Section 251 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5661) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter proceeding subparagraph (A), by striking “may” and inserting “shall”;

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by striking “plan and identify” and inserting “annually publish a plan to identify”; and

(iii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by striking clause (iii) and inserting the following:
“(iii) successful efforts to prevent status offenders and first-time minor offenders from subsequent involvement with the criminal justice system;”;

(II) by striking clause (vii) and inserting the following:

“(vii) the prevalence and duration of behavioral health needs (including mental health, substance abuse, and co-occurring disorders) among juveniles pre-placement and post-placement when held in the custody of secure detention and corrections facilities, including an examination of the effects of confinement;”;

(III) by redesignating clauses (ix), (x), and (xi) as clauses (xi), (xii), and (xiii), respectively; and

(IV) by inserting after clause (viii) the following:

“(ix) training efforts and reforms that have produced reductions in or elimination of the use of dangerous practices;

“(x) methods to improve the recruitment, selection, training, and retention of professional personnel in the fields of med-
icine, law enforcement, the judiciary, juve-
nile justice, social work and child protec-
tion, education, and other relevant fields
who are engaged in, or intend to work in,
the field of prevention, identification, and
treatment of delinquency;”; and

(B) in paragraph (4)—

(i) in the matter preceding subpara-
graph (A), by striking “date of enactment
of this paragraph, the” and inserting “date
of enactment of the Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention Reauthorization
Act of 2015, the”;

(ii) in subparagraph (F), by striking
“and” at the end;

(iii) in subparagraph (G), by striking
the period at the end and inserting a semi-
colon; and

(iv) by adding at the end the fol-
lowing:

“(H) a description of the best practices in
discharge planning; and

“(I) an assessment of living arrangements
for juveniles who cannot return to the homes of
the juveniles.”;
(2) in subsection (b), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “may” and inserting “shall”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(f) NATIONAL RECIDIVISM MEASURE.—The Administrator, in consultation with experts in the field of juvenile justice research, recidivism, and data collection, shall—

“(1) establish a uniform method of data collection and technology that States may use to evaluate data on juvenile recidivism on an annual basis;

“(2) establish a common national juvenile recidivism measurement system; and

“(3) make cumulative juvenile recidivism data that is collected from States available to the public.”.

SEC. 211. TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

Section 252 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5662) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “may’’;

(B) in paragraph (1), by inserting “shall” before “develop and carry out projects’’; and
(C) in paragraph (2), by inserting “may” before “make grants to and contracts with”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “may”;

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by inserting “shall” before “develop and implement projects”; and

(ii) by inserting “, including compliance with the core requirements” after “this title”; and

(iii) by striking “and” at the end;

(C) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by inserting “may” before “make grants to and contracts with”; and

(ii) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) shall, upon request, provide technical assistance to States and units of local government on achieving compliance with the amendments made by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Reauthorization Act of 2015; and

“(4) shall provide technical assistance to States in support of efforts to establish partnerships be-
between a State and a university, institution of higher
education, or research center designed to improve
the recruitment, selection, training, and retention of
professional personnel in the fields of medicine, law
enforcement, the judiciary, juvenile justice, social
work and child protection, education, and other rel-
evant fields who are engaged in, or intend to work
in, the field of prevention, identification, and treat-
ment of delinquency.”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(d) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES REGARD-
ing LEGAL REPRESENTATION OF CHILDREN.—In con-
sultation with the American Bar Association (commonly
known as the ‘ABA’) and experts in the field of juvenile
defense, the Administrator shall—

“(1) develop and issue standards of practice for
attorneys representing children; and

“(2) ensure that the standards issued under
paragraph (1) are adapted for use in States.

“(e) TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR
LOCAL AND STATE JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORREC-
tIONS PERSONNEL.—The Administrator shall coordinate
training and technical assistance programs with juvenile
detention and corrections personnel of States and units
of local government to—
“(1) promote methods for improving conditions of juvenile confinement, including methods that are designed to minimize the use of dangerous practices, unreasonable restraints, and isolation; and

“(2) encourage alternative behavior management techniques based on positive youth development approaches.

“(f) TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO SUPPORT MENTAL HEALTH OR SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT INCLUDING HOME-BASED OR COMMUNITY-BASED CARE.—The Administrator shall provide training and technical assistance, in conjunction with the appropriate public agencies, to individuals involved in making decisions regarding the disposition and management of cases for youth who enter the juvenile justice system about the appropriate services and placement for youth with mental health or substance abuse needs, including—

“(1) juvenile justice intake personnel;

“(2) probation officers;

“(3) juvenile court judges and court services personnel;

“(4) prosecutors and court-appointed counsel; and

“(5) family members of juveniles and family advocates.
“(g) Grants for Juvenile Court Judges and Personnel.—The Attorney General, acting through the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Office of Justice Programs, shall make grants to improve training, education, technical assistance, evaluation, and research to enhance the capacity of State and local courts, judges, and related judicial personnel to—

“(1) improve the lives of children currently involved in or at risk of being involved in the juvenile court system; and

“(2) carry out the requirements of this Act.

“(h) Free and Reduced Price School Lunches for Incarcerated Juveniles.—The Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, shall provide guidance to States relating to options for school food authorities in the States to apply for reimbursement for free or reduced price lunches under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) for juveniles who are incarcerated and would, if not incarcerated, be eligible for free or reduced price lunches under that Act.”.

SEC. 212. ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY.

Section 299A(e) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5672(e)) is amended by striking “requirements described in para-
graphs (11), (12), and (13) of section 223(a)” and insert-
ing “core requirements”.

SEC. 213. TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act
of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5601 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 204(b)(6) (42 U.S.C.
5614(b)(6)), by striking “section 223(a)(15)” and
inserting “section 223(a)(14)”;

(2) in subparagraph (C) of section 246(a)(2)
(42 U.S.C. 5656(a)(2)), as redesignated by section
208, by striking “section 222(c)” and inserting “sec-
tion 222(d)”; and

(3) in section 299D(b) (42 U.S.C. 5675(b)), by
striking “section 222(c)” and inserting “section
222(d)”.

TITLE III—INCENTIVE GRANTS
FOR LOCAL DELINQUENCY
PREVENTION PROGRAMS

SEC. 301. DEFINITIONS.

Section 502 of the Incentive Grants for Local Delin-
quency Prevention Programs Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C.
5781) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking “DEFINI-
tion” and inserting “DEFINITIONS”; and
(2) by striking “this title, the term” and inserting the following: “this title—

“(1) the term ‘mentoring’ means matching 1 adult with 1 or more youths (not to exceed 4 youths) for the purpose of providing guidance, support, and encouragement aimed at developing the character of the youths, where the adult and youths meet regularly for not less than 4 hours each month for not less than a 9-month period; and

“(2) the term”.

SEC. 302. GRANTS FOR DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS.

Section 504(a) of the Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 5783(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (7), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (8), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(9) mentoring programs.”.

SEC. 303. TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 is amended by striking title V, as added by the
TITLE IV—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. EVALUATION BY GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE.

(a) Evaluation.—Not later than October 1, 2015, the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(1) conduct a comprehensive analysis and evaluation regarding the performance of the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention (referred to in this section as “the agency”), its functions, its programs, and its grants;

(2) conduct a comprehensive audit and evaluation of a selected, statistically significant sample of grantees (as determined by the Comptroller General) that receive Federal funds under grant programs administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention including a review of internal controls to prevent fraud, waste, and abuse of funds by grantees; and

(3) submit a report in accordance with subsection (d).

(b) Considerations for Evaluation.—In conducting the analysis and evaluation under subsection
(a)(1), and in order to document the efficiency and public benefit of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5601 et seq.), excluding the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5701 et seq.) and the Missing Children’s Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5771 et seq.), the Comptroller General shall take into consideration—

(1) the extent to which the jurisdiction of, and the programs administered by, the agency duplicate or conflict with the jurisdiction and programs of other agencies;

(2) the potential benefits of consolidating programs administered by the agency with similar or duplicative programs of other agencies, and the potential for consolidating those programs;

(3) whether present functions or operations are impeded or enhanced by existing statutes, rules, and procedures;

(4) the number and types of beneficiaries or persons served by programs carried out by the agency;

(5) the manner with which the agency seeks public input and input from State and local governments on the performance of the functions of the agency;
(6) the extent to which the agency complies with section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the Freedom of Information Act);

(7) whether greater oversight is needed of programs developed with grants made by the agency; and

(8) the extent to which changes are necessary in the authorizing statutes of the agency in order for the functions of the agency to be performed in a more efficient and effective manner.

(c) CONSIDERATIONS FOR AUDITS.—In conducting the audit and evaluation under subsection (a)(2), and in order to document the efficiency and public benefit of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5601 et seq.), excluding the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5701 et seq.) and the Missing Children’s Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5771 et seq.), the Comptroller General shall take into consideration—

(1) whether grantees timely file Financial Status Reports;

(2) whether grantees have sufficient internal controls to ensure adequate oversight of grant fund received;
(3) whether disbursements were accompanied with adequate supporting documentation (including invoices and receipts);

(4) whether expenditures were authorized;

(5) whether subrecipients of grant funds were complying with program requirements;

(6) whether salaries and fringe benefits of personnel were adequately supported by documentation;

(7) whether contracts were bid in accordance with program guidelines; and

(8) whether grant funds were spent in accordance with program goals and guidelines.

(d) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall submit a report regarding the evaluation conducted under subsection (a) and audit under subsection (b), together with supporting materials, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate, and be made available to the public, not later than October 1, 2011.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report submitted in accordance with paragraph (1) shall include all audit findings determined by the selected, statistically significant sample of grantees as required by subsection
SEC. 402. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) In General.—The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5601 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“TITLE VI—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS; ACCOUNTABILITY AND OVERSIGHT

“SEC. 601. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“(a) In General.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act—

“(1) $159,000,000 for fiscal year 2016;
“(2) $162,180,000 for fiscal year 2017;
“(3) $165,423,600 for fiscal year 2018;
“(4) $168,732,072 for fiscal year 2019; and
“(5) $172,106,713 for fiscal year 2020.

“(b) Mentoring Programs.—Not more than 20 percent of the amount authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a) for a fiscal year may be used for mentoring programs.”.

(b) Technical and Conforming Amendments.—
The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 is amended by striking—
SEC. 403. ACCOUNTABILITY AND OVERSIGHT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title VI of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as added by this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 602. ACCOUNTABILITY AND OVERSIGHT.

“(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that, in order to ensure that at-risk youth who come into contact with the criminal justice system are treated fairly and the outcome of that contact is beneficial to the Nation—

“(1) the Department of Justice, through its Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, must restore meaningful enforcement of the core protections in this Act;

“(2) the Attorney General should, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, issue a proposed rule to update existing Federal regulations used to make State compliance determinations and provide participating States with technical assistance to develop more effective and comprehensive data collection systems; and
“(3) States, which are entrusted with a fiscal stewardship role if they accept funds under this Act, must exercise vigilant oversight to ensure full compliance with the core protections for juveniles provided for in this Act.

“(b) Accountability.—

“(1) Agency Program Review.—

“(A) In general.—Not less often than once every 2 years, the Administrator shall conduct, for each State and Indian tribe receiving a grant under this Act, a programmatic and financial review of all grants awarded to the State or Indian tribe under this Act in order to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse by grantees.

“(B) Contents.—Each review under subparagraph (A) shall, at a minimum, examine—

“(i) whether the funds awarded were used in accordance with the law, program guidance, and any applicable plans; and

“(ii) the extent to which funds awarded under this Act enhanced the ability of the grantee to improve its juvenile justice system and juvenile justice delinquency prevention programs.
“(C) Authorization of Appropriations.—In addition to any other amounts authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator for reviews under this paragraph such sums as are necessary for fiscal year 2016 and each fiscal year thereafter.

“(2) Office of Inspector General Performance Audits.—

“(A) In General.—In order to ensure the effective and appropriate use of grants administered under this Act, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice each year shall conduct audits of a sample of States and Indian tribes that receive grants under this Act.

“(B) Determining Samples.—The sample selected for audits under subparagraph (A) shall be—

“(i) of an appropriate size to—

“(I) assess the overall integrity of the grant programs described in subparagraph (A); and

“(II) act as a deterrent to financial mismanagement; and

“(ii) selected based on—
“(I) the size of the grants awarded to the recipient;

“(II) the past grant management performance of the recipient;

“(III) concerns identified by the Administrator, including referrals from the Administrator; and

“(IV) such other factors as determined by the Inspector General of the Department of Justice.

“(C) COMPREHENSIVE AUDITING.—During the 5-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this section, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall conduct not fewer than 1 audit of each State or Indian tribe that receives a grant under this Act.

“(D) REPORT BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress—

“(I) not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this section, a report on the estimated amount of
grant funds disbursed by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention since fiscal year 1997 that did not meet the requirements for awards of formula grants to States under this Act; and

“(II) an annual report on every audit conducted under this section during the fiscal year preceding the report.

“(ii) CONTENTS.—Each report submitted under clause (i)(II) shall describe, for the fiscal year preceding the report—

“(I) the audits conducted under subparagraph (A);

“(II) the findings of the Inspector General with respect to the audits conducted under subparagraph (A);

“(III) whether the funds awarded under this Act were used in accordance with law, program guidance, and applicable plans; and

“(IV) the extent to which funds awarded under this Act enhanced the ability of a grantee to improve its ju-
juvenile justice system and juvenile justice programs.

“(iii) DEADLINE.—For each year, the report required under clause (i)(II) shall be submitted not later than December 31.

“(E) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY ON WEBSITE.—The Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall make each audit conducted under subparagraph (A) available on the website of the Inspector General, subject to re-daction as the Inspector General determines necessary to protect classified and other sensitive information.

“(F) PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO ADMINISTRATOR.—The Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall provide to the Administrator any findings and recommendations from audits conducted under subparagraph (A).

“(G) EVALUATION OF GRANTS MANAGEMENT AND OVERSIGHT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall review and evaluate the grants management and oversight practices of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention,
including assessment of and recommendations relating to—

“(i) the skills, resources, and capabilities of the workforce; and

“(ii) any additional resources and staff necessary to carry out such management and oversight.

“(H) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to any other amounts authorized to be appropriated to the Inspector General of the Department of Justice, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Inspector General of the Department of Justice for audits under subparagraph (A) such sums as are necessary for fiscal year 2016, and each fiscal year thereafter.

“(I) MANDATORY EXCLUSION.—A recipient of grant funds under this Act that is found to have an unresolved audit finding shall not be eligible to receive grant funds under this Act during the first 2 fiscal years beginning after the 12-month period beginning on the date on which the audit report is issued.

“(J) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this Act, the Administrator shall give pri-
ority to a State or Indian tribe that did not
have an unresolved audit finding during the 3
fiscal years prior to the date on which the eligi-
ble entity submits an application for a grant
under this Act.

“(K) Reimbursement.—If a State or In-
dian tribe is awarded grant funds under this
Act during the 2-fiscal-year period in which the
entity is barred from receiving grants under
subparagraph (I), the Attorney General shall—

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

“(ii) seek to recoup the costs of the
repayment to the General Fund under
clause (i) from the grantee that was erro-
neously awarded grant funds.

“(L) Definition.—In this paragraph, the
term ‘unresolved audit finding’ means a finding
in the final audit report of the Inspector Gen-
eral—

“(i) that the audited State or Indian
tribe has used grant funds for an unau-
thorized expenditure or otherwise unallow-
able cost; and

“(ii) that is not closed or resolved
during the 12-month period beginning on
the date on which the final audit report is
issued.

“(3) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION REQUIRE-
MENTS.—

“(A) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this
paragraph and the grant programs described in
this Act, the term ‘nonprofit organization’
means an organization that is described in sec-
tion 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of
1986 and is exempt from taxation under section
501(a) of such Code.

“(B) PROHIBITION.—The Administrator
may not award a grant under any grant pro-
gram described in this Act to a nonprofit orga-
nization that holds money in offshore accounts
for the purpose of avoiding paying the tax de-
scribed in section 511(a) of the Internal Rev-

“(C) DISCLOSURE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Each nonprofit or-
organization that is awarded a grant under
a grant program described in this Act and
uses the procedures prescribed in regula-
tions to create a rebuttable presumption of
reasonableness for the compensation of its
officers, directors, trustees, and key em-
ployees, shall disclose to the Administrator,
in the application for the grant, the proc-
ess for determining such compensation, in-
cluding—

“(I) the independent persons in-
volved in reviewing and approving
such compensation;

“(II) the comparability data
used; and

“(III) contemporaneous substan-
tiation of the deliberation and deci-
sion.

“(ii) Public inspection upon re-
quest.—Upon request, the Administrator
shall make the information disclosed under
clause (i) available for public inspection.

“(4) Conference expenditures.—

“(A) Limitation.—No amounts author-
ized to be appropriated to the Department of
Justice under this Act may be used by the At-
torney General, or by any individual or organi-
zation awarded discretionary funds through a
cooperative agreement under this Act, to host
or support any expenditure for conferences that
uses more than $20,000 in funds made avail-
able to the Department of Justice, unless the
Deputy Attorney General or such Assistant At-
torney Generals, Directors, or principal deputies
as the Deputy Attorney General may designate,
provides prior written authorization that the
funds may be expended to host a conference.

“(B) WRITTEN APPROVAL.—Written ap-
proval under subparagraph (A) shall include a
written estimate of all costs associated with the
conference, including the cost of all food and
beverages, audiovisual equipment, honoraria for
speakers, and entertainment.

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

“(5) PROHIBITION ON LOBBYING ACTIVITY.—
“(A) IN GENERAL.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated under this Act may not be utilized by any recipient of a grant made using such amounts to—

“(i) lobby any representative of the Department of Justice regarding the award of grant funding; or

“(ii) lobby any representative of a Federal, State, local, or tribal government regarding the award of grant funding.

“(B) PENALTY.—If the Attorney General determines that any recipient of a grant made using amounts authorized to be appropriated under this Act has violated subparagraph (A), the Attorney General shall—

“(i) require the grant recipient to repay the grant in full; and

“(ii) prohibit the grant recipient from receiving another grant under this Act for not less than 5 years.

“(6) ANNUAL CERTIFICATION.—Beginning in the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this section, the Attorney General shall submit, to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the
Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, an annual certification that—

“(A) all audits issued by the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Justice under paragraph (2) have been completed and reviewed by the appropriate Assistant Attorney General or Director;

“(B) all mandatory exclusions required under paragraph (2)(I) have been issued;

“(C) all reimbursements required under paragraph (2)(K)(i) have been made; and

“(D) includes a list of any grant recipients excluded under paragraph (2)(I) during the preceding fiscal year.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—


(2) Effective date.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on the first day of the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) Savings clause.—In the case of an entity that is barred from receiving grant funds under
paragraph (2) or (7)(B)(ii) of section 407 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5776a), the amendment made by paragraph (1) of this subsection shall not affect the applicability to the entity, or to the Attorney General with respect to the entity, of paragraph (2), (3), or (7) of such section 407, as in effect on the day before the effective date under paragraph (2) of this subsection.

**TITLE V—JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK GRANTS**

**SEC. 501. GRANT ELIGIBILITY.**

Section 1802(a) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796ee–2(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) assurances that the State agrees to comply with the core requirements, as defined in section 103 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5603), applicable to the detention and confinement of juveniles.”.