Whereas Chicago already holds a place in the international community as a city of immigrants from around the world, who are eager to be ambassadors to visiting Olympic athletes;

Whereas the Olympic and Paralympic Games will be played in the heart of Chicago so that athletes and visitors can appreciate the beauty of the downtown parks and lakefront;

Whereas Chicago is one of the transportation hubs of the world and can provide access to transportation to international visitors through extensive rail, transit, and motorways infrastructure, combined with the world-class O'Hare and Midway International Airports;

Whereas the motto of the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Chicago would be “Stir the Soul,” and the games would inspire citizens around the world, both young and old;

Whereas a Midwestern city has not hosted the Olympic Games since the 1904 games in St. Louis, Missouri, and the opportunity to host the Olympics would be an achievement not only for Chicago and for the State of Illinois, but also for the entire Midwest;

Whereas Chicago has been the site of some truly great cities such as the Greek city of Athens;

Whereas Mayor Richard M. Daley, Patrick Ryan, and members of the Chicago 2016 Committee have campaigned tirelessly to secure Chicago’s bid to host the Olympic and Paralympic Games;

Whereas, through the campaign to be selected by the United States Olympic Committee, Chicago’s citizens, officials, workers, community leaders, businesspeople, and businesses have demonstrated their ability to come together to exemplify the true spirit of the Olympic Games and the City of Chicago; and

Whereas the Olympic and Paralympic Games represent the best of the human spirit and there is no better fit for hosting this event than one of the world’s truly great cities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress

(1) congratulates the City of Chicago on securing the bid to represent the United States in the international competition to host the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games; and

(2) encourages the United States Olympic Committee to select Chicago as the site of the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 888. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 378, to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect judges, prosecutors, witnesses, victims, and their family members, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 890. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 378, to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect judges, prosecutors, witnesses, victims, and their family members, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 894. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 378, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SEC. 5. SENSE OF THE SENATE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) the national debt of the United States of America now exceeds $5,500,000,000,000;

(2) each United States citizen’s share of this debt is approximately $29,183;

(3) every cent that the United States Government borrows and adds to this debt is stolen from future generations of Americans and from important programs, including Social Security and Medicare on which our senior citizens depend for their retirement security;

(4) the power of the purse belongs to Congress;

(5) Congress authorizes and appropriates all Federal discretionary spending;

(6) for too long, Congress has simply borrowed more and more money to pay for new spending, while Americans want Congress to live within its means, using the same set of common sense rules and restraints Americans face everyday; because in the real world, families cannot follow Congress’s example and must make difficult decisions and set priorities on how to spend their limited financial resources; and

(7) it is irresponsible for Congress to authorize new spending for programs that will result in borrowing from Social Security, Medicare, foreign nations, or future generations of Americans. 

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that Congress has a moral obligation to offset the cost of new government programs, initiatives, and authorizations.

SA 892. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 378, to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect judges, prosecutors, witnesses, victims, and their family members, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 507. OFFSET REQUIREMENT. Any funds appropriated for the activities authorized by this Act shall be offset by an equal amount of funds appropriated to the Department of Justice that are unobligated which shall be returned to the Treasury for retirement of the national debt.

SA 899. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 378, to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect judges, prosecutors, witnesses, victims, and their family members, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 5. PROHIBITION ON FUNDING TO THE DRUG POLICY ALLIANCE OF NEW MEXICO.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Department of Justice may not provide any funds to the Drug Policy Alliance of New Mexico.

SA 900. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 378, to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect judges, prosecutors, witnesses, victims, and their family members, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 5. PROHIBITION ON FUNDING TO ORGANIZATIONS THAT DO NOT OPPOSE LEGALIZATION OR DECRIMINALIZATION OF ILLEGAL DRUGS.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Department of Justice may not provide any funds to any organization that does not explicitly oppose the legalization or decriminalization of illegal drugs.

SA 904. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 378, to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect judges, prosecutors, witnesses, victims, and their family members, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:
SA 884. Mr. KYL. submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 378, to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect judges, prosecutors, witnesses, victims, and their family members, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 8. IMPROVEMENTS TO THE CLASSIFIED INFORMATION PROCEDURES ACT.

(a) INTERLOCUTORY APPEALS UNDER THE CLASSIFIED INFORMATION PROCEDURES ACT—

Section 7(a) of the Classified Information Procedures Act (18 U.S.C. App.) is amended by adding at the end the following:—

"(B) by inserting" ‘‘may’’ and inserting “shall”; and

(b) EX PARTE AUTHORIZATIONS UNDER THE CLASSIFIED INFORMATION PROCEDURES ACT—Section 4 of the Classified Information Procedures Act (18 U.S.C. App.) is amended—

(a) by striking “may” and inserting “shall”; and

(b) by striking written statement to be inspected and inserting statement to be made ex parte and to be considered; and

(c) by adding at the end the following:

"(3) in the second sentence—

(A) in the second sentence—

(1) by striking ‘‘may’’ and inserting ‘‘shall’’; and

(B) by striking ‘‘may’’ and inserting ‘‘shall’’; and

2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) In 2007, 12 million people were incarcerated in Federal or State prisons or in local jails. Nearly 650,000 people are released from Federal and State incarceration into communities each year. If they do not manage the publicly funded substance abuse treatment system of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, most will fail. Fifty-seven percent of Federal and 70 percent of State inmates used drugs regularly before going to prison, and the Bureau of Justice Statistics report titled ‘‘Trends in Substance Use, 1990-2006’’ estimates the use of drugs or alcohol around the time of the offense that resulted in the incarceration of the inmate at as high as 84 percent.

(2) A Bureau of Justice Statistics analysis indicated that only 33 percent of Federal inmates and 36 percent of State inmates had access to substance abuse treatment programs for alcohol and drug abuse 12 months before their release. Further, over 50 percent of all jail inmates have some physical or mental disability and 70 percent of jail inmates have been treated at some time for a mental or emotional problem.

(3) Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration of family-based treatment for substance-abusing mothers and children has been shown that mothers in such treatment, 60 percent of the mothers remained alcohol and drug free, and drug-related offenses declined from 28 percent to 7 percent. Additionally, a 2003 evaluation of residential family-based treatment programs revealed that 60 percent of mothers remained clean and sober 6 months after treatment, criminal arrests declined by 43 percent, and 88 percent of the children treated in the program with their mothers remained stable.

(4) The court shall grant the request of the United States for a summary of the classified information or to substitute a summary of the classified information. The court may only grant the summary if the defendant has demonstrated a genuine need or the substitution of a summary of the classified information.

(5) A defendant may not obtain access to classified information subject to this subsection except as provided in this subsection. Any proceeding, whether by deposition under the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure or otherwise, in which a defendant seeks to obtain access to such classified information or to substitute a summary of the classified information subject to this subsection must be decided by the court in writing. Such notice shall specify the text of the statement of the United States, as well as any summary of the classified information. The court determines that the defendant is entitled to a summary of the classified information or to substitute a summary of the classified information. The court may only grant the summary if the defendant has demonstrated a genuine need.

SA 885. Mr. BIDEN. submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 378, to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect judges, prosecutors, witnesses, victims, and their family members, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of Sec. 8, insert the following:—

DIVISION B—RECIDIVISM REDUCTION AND SECOND CHANCE ACT OF 2007

SEC. 01. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the ‘‘Recidivism Reduction and Second Chance Act of 2007’’ or the ‘‘Second Chance Act of 2007’’.

SEC. 02. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) In 2007, 12 million people were incarcerated in Federal or State prisons or in local jails. Nearly 650,000 people are released from Federal and State incarceration into communities each year. If they do not manage the publicly funded substance abuse treatment system of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, most will fail. Fifty-seven percent of Federal and 70 percent of State inmates used drugs regularly before going to prison, and the Bureau of Justice Statistics report titled ‘‘Trends in Substance Use, 1990-2006’’ estimates the use of drugs or alcohol around the time of the offense that resulted in the incarceration of the inmate at as high as 84 percent.

(2) A Bureau of Justice Statistics analysis indicated that only 33 percent of Federal inmates and 36 percent of State inmates had access to substance abuse treatment programs for alcohol and drug abuse 12 months before their release. Further, over 50 percent of all jail inmates have some physical or mental disability and 70 percent of jail inmates have been treated at some time for a mental or emotional problem.

(3) Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration of family-based treatment for substance-abusing mothers and children has been shown that mothers in such treatment, 60 percent of the mothers remained alcohol and drug free, and drug-related offenses declined from 28 percent to 7 percent. Additionally, a 2003 evaluation of residential family-based treatment programs revealed that 60 percent of mothers remained clean and sober 6 months after treatment, criminal arrests declined by 43 percent, and 88 percent of the children treated in the program with their mothers remained stable.

(4) A Bureau of Justice Statistics analysis indicated that only 33 percent of Federal inmates and 36 percent of State inmates had access to substance abuse treatment programs for alcohol and drug abuse 12 months before their release. Further, over 50 percent of all jail inmates have some physical or mental disability and 70 percent of jail inmates have been treated at some time for a mental or emotional problem.

(5) Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration of family-based treatment for substance-abusing mothers and children has been shown that mothers in such treatment, 60 percent of the mothers remained alcohol and drug free, and drug-related offenses declined from 28 percent to 7 percent. Additionally, a 2003 evaluation of residential family-based treatment programs revealed that 60 percent of mothers remained clean and sober 6 months after treatment, criminal arrests declined by 43 percent, and 88 percent of the children treated in the program with their mothers remained stable.

(6) The court shall grant the request of the United States for a summary of the classified information or to substitute a summary of the classified information. The court may only grant the summary if the defendant has demonstrated a genuine need.

(7) A defendant may not obtain access to classified information subject to this subsection except as provided in this subsection. Any proceeding, whether by deposition under the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure or otherwise, in which a defendant seeks to obtain access to such classified information or to substitute a summary of the classified information subject to this subsection must be decided by the court in writing. Such notice shall specify the text of the statement of the United States, as well as any summary of the classified information. The court determines that the defendant is entitled to a summary of the classified information or to substitute a summary of the classified information. The court may only grant the summary if the defendant has demonstrated a genuine need.

(8) A defendant may not obtain access to classified information subject to this subsection except as provided in this subsection. Any proceeding, whether by deposition under the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure or otherwise, in which a defendant seeks to obtain access to such classified information or to substitute a summary of the classified information subject to this subsection must be decided by the court in writing. Such notice shall specify the text of the statement of the United States, as well as any summary of the classified information. The court determines that the defendant is entitled to a summary of the classified information or to substitute a summary of the classified information. The court may only grant the summary if the defendant has demonstrated a genuine need.
(17) The percentage of State prisoners participating in educational programs decreased by more than 8 percent between 1991 and 1997, despite growing evidence of how educational programs, while incarcerated, reduce recidivism.

(18) The National Institute of Justice has found that 1 year after release, up to 60 percent of inmates are not employed, and their reentry into the community, therefore, can reduce recidivism.

SEC. 09. SUBMISSION OF REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

Not later than January 31 of each year, the Attorney General shall submit each report received under this section or an amendment made by section 2902 or with similar planning groups; and

TITLE I—AMENDMENTS RELATED TO THE OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1968

Subtitle A—Improvements to Existing Programs

SEC. 101. REAUTHORIZATION OF ADULT AND JUVENILE OFFENDER, STATUTORY LOCAL REENTRY DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS.

(a) ADULT AND JUVENILE OFFENDER DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS AUTHORIZED.—Section 297(b) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797w(b)) is amended by striking paragraphs (1) through (4) and inserting the following:

"(1) establishing or improving the system or systems under which—

(A) state agencies and other criminal and juvenile justice agencies of the grant recipient develop and carry out plans to facilitate the reentry of the community of each offender in the custody of the jurisdiction involved;

(B) the supervision and services provided to offenders in the custody of the jurisdiction involved are coordinated with the supervision and services provided to offenders after reentry into the community, including coordination with Comprehensive and Continuous Offender Reentry Task Forces under section 2902 or with similar planning groups;

(C) the efforts of various public and private entities to provide supervision and services to offenders after reentry into the community, and to family members of such offenders, are coordinated; and

(D) offenders awaiting reentry into the community with conditions of supervision (such as identification papers, referrals to services, medical prescriptions, job training certificates, apprenticeship papers, and information on obtaining public assistance) are useful in achieving a successful transition from prison, jail, or a juvenile facility; and

(2) carrying out programs and initiatives by using technology to support reentry services for individuals released from local jails, including coordination with Comprehensive and Continuous Offender Reentry Task Forces under section 2902 or with similar planning groups;

(3) assessing the literacy, educational, and vocational needs of offenders in custody and identifying and providing services appropriate to meet those needs, including follow-up assessment and long-term services;

(4) facilitating collaboration among the correctional and community corrections, technical school, community college, business, nonprofit, workforce development, and employment service sectors;

(A) providing circumstances appropriate, the employment of people released from prison, jail, or a juvenile facility through efforts such as educating employers about existing financial incentives;

(B) to facilitate the creation of job opportunities, including transitional jobs and time-limited work experience (where appropriate);

(C) to connect offenders to employment (including supportive employment and employment-related services to the community), provide work supports (including transportation and retention services), as appropriate, and identify labor market needs to ensure that education and training are appropriate; and

(D) to address obstacles to employment that are not related to the offense committed and the risk that the offender presents to the community and provide case management services as necessary to provide offenders with access to services that can improve the potential for advancement and growth;

(3) providing offenders with education, job training, responsible parenting and healthy relationship skills training (designed specifically to address the needs of fathers and mothers in or transitioning from prison, jail, or a juvenile facility), English literacy education, work experience programs, self-esteem and life skills training, and other skills useful in achieving a successful transition from prison, jail, or a juvenile facility;

(4) providing post-release housing and transitional housing (including group homes for recovering substance abusers (with appropriate safeguards that may include three or more residents who are not related by blood or marriage), and for offenders who are provided supervision and services immediately following reentry into the community;

(5) assisting offenders in securing permanent housing upon release or following a stay in transitional housing;

(6) providing offenders with substance use treatment and services (including providing a full continuum of substance abuse treatment services that encompasses outpatient services, comprehensive residential services and recovery, and recovery home services) to offenders reentering the community from prison, jail, or a juvenile facility;

(7) expanding family-based drug treatment centers that offer family-based comprehensive treatment services for parents and their children as a complete family unit, as appropriate to the safety, security, and well-being of the family;

(8) encouraging collaboration among juvenile justice agencies, community corrections, and community health centers to allow access to affordable and quality primary health care for offenders during the period of transitional home, jail, or a juvenile facility to the community;

(9) providing or facilitating health care services to offenders (including substance abuse treatment, mental health counseling, infectious disease screening and treatment, and screening, assessment, and aftercare for mental health services) to protect the community in which they live;

(10) enabling prison, jail, or juvenile facility mentors of offenders to remain in contact with those offenders (including through the use of all available technology) while in prison, jail, or a juvenile facility and after reentry into the community, and encouraging the involvement of prison, jail, or a juvenile facility mentors in the reentry process;

(11) systems under which family members of offenders are involved in facilitating the successful reentry of those offenders into the community (appropriate to the safety, security, and well-being of the family), including removing obstacles to the maintenance of family relationships while the offender is incarcerated, and family capacity to function as a stable living situation during reentry, and involving family members in the planning and implementation of the reentry process; and

(12) improving services as necessary to victims upon release of offenders, including security services and counseling, facilitating the inclusion of victims, on a voluntary basis, in the reentry process;

(13) establishing or expanding the use of reentry courts and other programs to—

(A) monitor returning offenders to the community;

(B) provide returning offenders with—

(i) drug and alcohol testing and treatment; and

(ii) medical and mental health assessment and services;

(C) facilitate restorative justice practices and convene family or community impact panels, victim impact panels, or victim impact educational classes;
(d) provide and coordinate the delivery of other community services to offenders, including—

(1) employment training;
(2) educational services;
(3) drug treatment services;
(4) children and family support, including responsible parenting and healthy relationships, designed specifically to address the needs of incarcerated and transitioning fathers and mothers;
(5) conflict resolution skills training;
(6) family violence intervention programs; and
(7) other appropriate services; and
(E) establish and implement graduated sanctions for the use of data to inform the release decision;
(F) develop a comprehensive implementation schedule, including—
(1) a reentry strategic plan, as defined by the Attorney General, and
(2) a detailed implementation schedule, including a long-term strategy and incorporates a measurable annual and 5-year performance outcomes, and that uses, to the maximum extent possible, random assigned and controlled studies to determine the effectiveness of the program funded with a grant under this section. One goal of that plan shall be to reduce the rate of recidivism as defined by the Attorney General, consistent with the research on offender reentry undertaken by the Bureau of Justice Statistics for offenders released from prison, jail, or a juvenile facility who are served with funds made available under this section by 50 percent over a period of 5 years.

(2) COORDINATION. In developing a reentry plan under this subsection, an applicant shall coordinate with communities and stakeholders, including persons in the fields of public safety, juvenile and adult corrections, housing, health, education, substance abuse, children and families, victims services, employment, and business and members of nonprofit organizations that can provide reentry services.

(3) MEASUREMENTS OF PROGRESS. Each reentry plan developed under this subsection shall measure the progress of the applicant toward increasing public safety by reducing rates of recidivism and enabling released offenders to transition successfully back into their communities.

(2) Reentry Task Force.:

(1) IN GENERAL. As a condition of receiving financial assistance under this section, each applicant shall develop and certify the involvement of such agencies and organizations; and

(3) describes the evidence-based methodology and outcome measures that will be used to evaluate the program funded with a grant under this section, and specifically explains how measures will provide valid measures of the impact of that program.

(v) REQUIREMENTS. The Attorney General may make a grant to an applicant under this section only if the application—
(1) reflects explicit support of the Chief Executive Officer of the State, unit of local government, territory, or Indian tribe applying for a grant under this section;
(2) provides extensive discussion of the role of State corrections departments, community corrections agencies, juvenile justice systems, or local jail systems in ensuring successful reentry of offenders into their communities;
(3) provides extensive evidence of collaboration with State and local government agencies overseeing health, housing, child welfare, education, substance abuse, victims services, and employment services, and with local law enforcement agencies;
(4) provides a plan for analysis of the statutory, regulatory, rules-based, and practice-based hurdles to reintegration of offenders into the community; and
(5) includes extensive discussion of the State, local, territorial, or tribal task force described in subsection (i), to carry out the activities funded under the grant.

(iv) PRIORITY CONSIDERATIONS. The Attorney General shall give priority to grant applications under this section that—
(1) focus initiative on geographic areas with a disproportionate population of offenders released from prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities;
(2) include—
(A) input from nonprofit organizations, in any case where relevant input is available and appropriate to the grant application; (B) consultation with crime victims and offenders who are released from prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities; and
(C) coordination with families of offenders;
(3) demonstrate effective case assessment and management abilities in order to provide comprehensive and continuous reentry, including—
(A) planning while offenders are in prison, jail, or a juvenile facility, pre-release transition housing, and community release; and
(B) developing and implementing procedures to ensure that the offender is not released from prison prematurely; and
(4) develop and implementing procedures to identify efficiently and effectively those violators of probation, parole, or post-incarceration supervision who represent the greatest risk to community safety.

(b) Juvenile Offender Demonstration Programs. —Section 2976(c)(c) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797w(c)) is amended by striking “may be expended for” and all that follows thereof and inserting “may be expended for any activity described in subsection (h).”

(c) Applications; Requirements; Priorities; Measurements. —Section 2976 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797w) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (o); and
(2) by striking subsection (d) through (g) and inserting the following:

(d) Applications.—A State, unit of local government, territory, or Indian tribe, or combination thereof, desiring a grant under this section shall submit an application to the Attorney General that—

(1) contains a reentry strategic plan, as described in subsection (h), which describes the long-term strategy and incorporates a detailed implementation schedule, including the plans of the applicant to pay for the program after the Federal funding is discontinued;
(2) identifies the local government role and the role of governmental agencies and nonprofit organizations that will be coordinated by, and that will collaborate on, the offender reentry strategy of the applicant, and certifies the involvement of such agencies and organizations; and
(3) describes the evidence-based methodology and outcome measures that will be used to evaluate the program funded with a grant under this section, and specifically explains how measures will provide valid measures of the impact of that program.

(3) REQUIREMENTS. The Attorney General may make a grant to an applicant under this section only if the application—

(1) reflects explicit support of the Chief Executive Officer of the State, unit of local government, territory, or Indian tribe applying for a grant under this section;
(2) provides extensive discussion of the role of State corrections departments, community corrections agencies, juvenile justice systems, or local jail systems in ensuring successful reentry of offenders into their communities;
(3) provides evidence of collaboration with State and local government agencies overseeing health, housing, child welfare, education, substance abuse, victims services, and employment services, and with local law enforcement agencies;
(4) provides a plan for analysis of the statutory, regulatory, rules-based, and practice-based hurdles to reintegration of offenders into the community; and
(5) includes extensive discussion of the State, local, territorial, or tribal task force described in subsection (i), to carry out the activities funded under the grant.

(iv) PRIORITY CONSIDERATIONS. The Attorney General shall give priority to grant applications under this section that—

(1) focus initiative on geographic areas with a disproportionate population of offenders released from prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities;
(2) include—
(A) input from nonprofit organizations, in any case where relevant input is available and appropriate to the grant application; (B) consultation with crime victims and offenders who are released from prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities; and
(C) coordination with families of offenders;
(3) demonstrate effective case assessment and management abilities in order to provide comprehensive and continuous reentry, including—
(A) planning while offenders are in prison, jail, or a juvenile facility, pre-release transition housing, and community release; and
(B) developing and implementing procedures to ensure that the eligibility of an offender for Federal or State benefits upon release is established prior to release, subject to any limitations in law, and to ensure that offenders obtain all necessary referrals for reentry services; and
(3) delivery of continuous and appropriate treatment, mental care, job training and placement, educational services, or any other service or support needed for reentry;
(4) review the process by which the applicant adjudicates violations of parole, probation, or supervision following release from prison, jail, or a juvenile facility, taking into account public safety and the use of graduated, community-based sanctions for minor and technical violations of parole, probation, or supervision (specifically those violations that are not otherwise, and independently, a violation of law); and
(5) provide for an independent evaluation of reentry programs that include, to the maximum extent possible, the assessment and controlled studies to determine the effectiveness of such programs; and
(6) target high-risk offenders for reentry programs through validated assessment tools.

(i) USES OF GRANT FUNDS. —
(2) Performance outcomes.—The performance outcomes identified under paragraph (1) shall include, with respect to offenders released back into the community—

(A) reduction in recidivism rates, which shall be reported in accordance with the measure selected by the Director of the Bureau of Justice Statistics under section 294(c)(2) of the Second Chance Act of 2007;

(B) reduction in crime;

(C) increased employment and education opportunities;

(D) reduction in violations of conditions of supervised release;

(E) increased payment of child support;

(F) increased housing opportunities;

(G) reduction in drug and alcohol abuse; and

(H) increased participation in substance abuse and mental health services.

(3) Other outcomes.—A grantee under this section may include in the reentry strategic plan developed under subsection (h) other performance outcomes that increase the success rates of offenders who transition from prison, jails, or juvenile facilities.

(4) Coordination.—A grantee under this section shall coordinate with communities and other State or local agencies and the selection of performance outcomes identified by the applicant and shall consult with the Attorney General for assistance with data collection and activities as provided for in the grant application materials.

(5) Report.—Each grantee under this section shall submit an annual report to the Attorney General that—

(A) identifies the progress of the grantee toward achieving its strategic performance outcomes; and

(B) describes other activities conducted by the grantee to increase the success rates of the reentry population, such as programs that foster effective risk management and treatment opportunities; and equipment, offender accountability, and community and victim participation.

(6) Performance Measures.—

(1) In general.—The Attorney General, in consultation with grantees under this section, shall—

(A) identify primary and secondary sources to support the measurement of the performance indicators identified under this section;

(B) identify sources and methods of data collection of performance measurement required under this section;

(C) provide to all grantees technical assistance and training on measurement processes and requirements for purposes of this section; and

(D) consult with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and the National Institute on Drug Abuse on strategic performance outcome measures and data collection for purposes of this section relating to substance abuse and mental health services.

(2) Coordination.—The Attorney General shall coordinate with other Federal agencies to identify national and other sources of information to support performance measurement of grantees.

(3) Standards for Analysis.—Any statistical analysis of population data conducted pursuant to this section shall be conducted in accordance with the Federal Register Notice dated October 30, 1997, relating to classification standards.

(4) Prior Eligibility.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section in any fiscal year after the fiscal year in which a grantee receives a grant under this section, a grantee shall demonstrate to the Attorney General such information as is necessary to demonstrate that—

(1) the grantee has adopted a reentry plan that reflects input from nonprofit organizations, in any case where relevant input is available and appropriate to the grant application;

(2) the reentry plan of the grantee includes performance measures to assess progress of the grantee toward a 10 percent reduction in the rate of recidivism over a 2-year period;

(3) the grantee will coordinate with the Attorney General, nonprofit organizations (if relevant input from nonprofit organizations is available and appropriate), and other experts regarding the selection and implementation of the performance measures described in paragraph (1);

(4) national and juvenile offender reentry resource center.—

(1) Authority.—The Attorney General may, using amounts made available to carry out this subsection, make a grant to an eligible organization to provide for the establishment of a National Adult and Juvenile Offender Reentry Resource Center.

(2) Eligible organization.—An organization eligible for the grant under paragraph (1) is any national nonprofit organization approved by the Director to provide technical and professional assistance for States, tribes, territories, local governments, service providers, nonprofit organizations, and corrections institutions.

(3) Use of funds.—The organization receiving a grant under paragraph (1) shall establish a National Adult and Juvenile Offender Reentry Resource Center to—

(A) provide education, training, and technical assistance to States, tribes, territories, local governments, service providers, nonprofit organizations, and corrections institutions;

(B) collect data and best practices in offender reentry from demonstration grantees and other agencies and organizations;

(C) develop and disseminate evaluation tools, mechanisms, and measures to better assess and document coalition performance measures and outcomes;

(D) disseminate information to States and other organizations on best practices, policy standards, and research findings;

(E) develop and implement procedures to assist in the development of performance indicators used when release is appropriate and in the use of data to inform the release decision;

(F) develop and implement procedures to identify and effectively monitor those violations of probation, parole, or supervision following release from prison, jail, or a juvenile facility who should be returned to prison, jail, or juvenile facilities and those who should receive other penalties based on defined, graduated sanctions;

(G) collaborate with the Interagency Task Force on Domestic and Family Violence, including Intimate Partner Abuse, to develop a national reentry research agenda and—

(I) establish a database to enhance the availability of information that will assist offenders in areas including housing, employment, counseling, mentoring, medical and mental health services, substance abuse treatment, transportation, and daily living skills; and

(II) develop a national reentry research agenda; and

(2) not more than 2 percent shall be available for administrative expenses in carrying out this section; and

(3) not more than 2 percent shall be made available to the National Institute on Drug Abuse to evaluate the effectiveness of the demonstration projects funded under this section, using a methodology that—

(A) generates evidence on which reentry approaches and strategies are most effective; and

(B) generates evidence on which reentry approaches and strategies are most effective.

(5) Limitation.—The amount of the grant made available to carry out this section in any fiscal year, not more than 3 percent or less than 2 percent may be used for technical assistance and training.

SECTION 102. IMPROVEMENT OF THE RESIDENTIAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FOR STATE OFFENDERS PROGRAM.

(a) Requirement for Aftercare Component.—Section 1902(c) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (2 U.S.C. 3796ff-3(c)), is amended by striking “States, Territories” and inserting “States, local governments, territories, or Indian tribes, or any combination thereof, in partnership with stakeholders, service providers, and nonprofit organizations.”

(b) Authorization of Appropriations.—

(1) In general.—The amount made available to carry out this section in any fiscal year, not more than 3 percent or less than 2 percent may be used for technical assistance and training.

The Congress finds—

(1) to be eligible for funding under this part, a State shall ensure that individuals who participate in the substance abuse treatment program established under this part will be provided with aftercare services, which may include case management services and a full continuum of support services that ensure providers furnishing services under that program are approved by the appropriate State or local agency, and licensed, if necessary, to provide medical treatment or other health services.

(2) to encourage States and local governments, territories, or Indian tribes to assess and plan for the demonstration projects funded under this part.

(3) that the requirements of this section do not supplant the authorities of any Federal, State, or local government agency.

(4) to encourage States and local governments, territories, or Indian tribes to assess and plan for the demonstration projects funded under this part.

SEC. 103. IMPROVEMENT OF THE RESIDENTIAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FOR STATE OFFENDERS PROGRAM.

(a) Requirement for Aftercare Component.—Section 1902(c) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (2 U.S.C. 3796ff-3(c)), is amended by striking “States, Territories” and inserting “States, local governments, territories, or Indian tribes, or any combination thereof, in partnership with stakeholders, service providers, and nonprofit organizations.”

(b) Authorization of Appropriations.—

(1) In general.—The amount made available to carry out this section in any fiscal year, not more than 3 percent or less than 2 percent may be used for technical assistance and training.

(2) Limitation.—The amount of the grant made available to carry out this section in any fiscal year, not more than 3 percent or less than 2 percent may be used for technical assistance and training.

The Congress finds—

(1) to be eligible for funding under this part, a State shall ensure that individuals who participate in the substance abuse treatment program established under this part will be provided with aftercare services, which may include case management services and a full continuum of support services that ensure providers furnishing services under that program are approved by the appropriate State or local agency, and licensed, if necessary, to provide medical treatment or other health services.

(2) to encourage States and local governments, territories, or Indian tribes to assess and plan for the demonstration projects funded under this part.

(3) that the requirements of this section do not supplant the authorities of any Federal, State, or local government agency.

(4) to encourage States and local governments, territories, or Indian tribes to assess and plan for the demonstration projects funded under this part.

SEC. 104. RESIDENTIAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAM DEFINED.—In this part, the term ‘residential substance abuse treatment program’ means a course of comprehensive individual and group substance abuse treatment services, lasting a period of at least 6 months, in residential treatment facilities and apart from the general population of a prison or jail which may include the use of pharmacological treatment, where appropriate, that may extend beyond such period.

(c) Requirement for Study and Report on Aftercare Services.—The Attorney General, through the National Institute of Juvenile Justice and the Administration on Drug Abuse, shall conduct a study on the use and effectiveness of funds
used by the Department of Justice for aftercare services under section 1902(c) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended by subsection (a) of this section, to assist in parole and supervised community reentry after completing a substance abuse program in prison or jail.

Subtitle B—New and Innovative Programs to Improve Offender Reentry Services

SEC. 111. STATE AND LOCAL REENTRY COURTS.

(a) In general.—Part FF of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797w et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 2976A. STATE AND LOCAL REENTRY COURTS.—

"(a) State and local courts and entities to provide assistance.—The Attorney General shall award grants, in accordance with this section, of not more than $50,000 to—

"(1) State and local courts; and

"(2) State agencies, municipalities, public agencies, nonprofit organizations, territories, and Indian tribes that have agreements with courts to take the lead in establishing a reentry court (as described in section 2976(b)(19))."

(b) USE OF GRANT FUNDS.—Grant funds awarded under this section shall be administered in accordance with such guidelines, regulations, and procedures as promulgated by the Attorney General, and may be used to—

"(1) monitor juvenile and adult offenders returning to the community;

"(2) provide juvenile and adult offenders returning to the community with coordinated and comprehensive reentry services and programs such as—

"(A) drug and alcohol testing and assessment programs; and

"(B) assessment for substance abuse from a substance abuse professional who is approved by the State, and licensed by the appropriate entity, to provide alcohol and drug addiction treatment, as appropriate;

"(C) substance abuse treatment from a provider that is approved by the State, and licensed, as necessary, to provide medical and other health services;

"(D) health (including mental health) services and assessment;

"(E) aftercare and case management services that—

"(i) facilitate access to clinical care and related health services; and

"(ii) coordinate with such clinical care and related health services; and

"(F) any other services needed for reentry;

"(3) convene community impact panels, victim impact panels, or victim impact education classes;

"(4) provide and coordinate the delivery of community services to juvenile and adult offenders, including—

"(A) housing assistance;

"(B) education;

"(C) employment training;

"(D) independent living skills training; and

"(E) batterer intervention programs; and

"(F) any other appropriate social services; and

"(5) establish and implement graduated sanctions and incentives.

"(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing a grantee that operates a drug court under part EE at the time a grant is awarded under this section from using funds from such grant to supplement the drug court under part EE in accordance with paragraphs (1) through (4) of subsection (b).

"(d) APPLICATION.—To be eligible for a grant under this section, an entity described in subsection (a) shall, in addition to any other requirements required by the Attorney General, submit to the Attorney General an application that—

"(1) describes the program to be assisted under this section and the need for such program;

"(2) describes a long-term strategy and detailed plans for such program, including how the entity plans to pay for the program after the Federal funding is discontinued;

"(3) identifies the governmental and community agencies that will be coordinated by the project;

"(4) certifies that—

"(A) all agencies affected by the program, including community corrections and parole entities, have been appropriately consulted in the development of the program;

"(B) there will be appropriate coordination with all such agencies in the implementation of the program; and

"(C) there will be appropriate coordination and community agencies that will be coordinated by the project;

"(5) establishes appropriate measurements and outcome measures that will be used to evaluate the program.

"(e) MATCHING REQUIREMENTS.—The Federal share of a grant under this section may not exceed 75 percent of the costs of the project assisted by such grant unless the Attorney General waives, wholly or in part, the matching requirement under this subsection; and

"(2) publicly delineates the rationale for the waiver.

"(f) ANNUAL REPORT. —Each entity receiving a grant under this section shall submit to the Attorney General, for each fiscal year in which funds from the grant are expended, a report, at such time and in such manner as the Attorney General may reasonably require, that contains—

"(1) a summary of the activities carried out under the program assisted by the grant;

"(2) an assessment of whether the activities are meeting the needs of each offender to address employment and training, medical care, drug treatment, needs of each offender to address employ-

"(3) such other information as the Attorney General may require.

"(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS. —

"(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 and 2009 to carry out this section.

"(2) LIMITATIONS.—Of the amount made available to carry out this section—

"(A) not more than 2 percent may be used by the Attorney General for salaries and administrative expenses; and

"(B) not more than 5 percent nor less than 2 percent may be used for technical assistance and training.

"SEC. 112. GRANTS FOR COMPREHENSIVE AND CONTINUOUS OFFENDER REENTRY TASK FORCES.

There are authorized to be appropriated $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 and 2009 to carry out this section.

SEC. 113. AMENDMENTS TO THE SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1968.

Nothing in this part shall be construed as preventing a grantee that operates a drug court under part EE at the time a grant is awarded under this section from using funds from such grant to supplement the drug court under part EE in accordance with paragraphs (1) through (4) of subsection (b).

SEC. 114. FUNDING FOR COMMUNITY TASK FORCES.

There are authorized to be appropriated $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 and 2009 to carry out this section.

SEC. 115. VARYING OF Requirement.

Nothing in this part shall be construed as preventing a grantee that operates a drug court under part EE at the time a grant is awarded under this section from using funds from such grant to supplement the drug court under part EE in accordance with paragraphs (1) through (4) of subsection (b).

"(d) APPLICATION.—To be eligible for a grant under this section, an entity described in subsection (a) shall, in addition to any other requirements required by the Attorney General, submit to the Attorney General an application that—

"SEC. 116. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 and 2009 to carry out this section.

"SEC. 117. ADMINISTRATION.

The Attorney General shall carry out a grant program under which the Attorney General makes grants to States, units of local government, territories, Indian tribes, and other public and private entities for the purpose of establishing and administering task forces known as 'Comprehensive and Continuous Offender Reentry Task Forces', in accordance with this part.

"SEC. 118. COMPREHENSIVE AND CONTINUOUS OFFENDER REENTRY TASK FORCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this part, a Comprehensive and Continuous Offender Reentry Task Force is a planning group of a State, unit of local government, territory, or Indian tribe that—

"(1) develops a community reentry plan, describing in section 2902(a)(1) of this part, juvenile and adult offender to be released from a correctional facility in the applicablejurisdiction;

"(2) supervises and assesses the progress of each such offender, with respect to such plan, starting on a date before the offender is released from a correctional facility and ending on the date on which the court supervision of such offender ends;

"(3) conducts a detailed assessment of the needs of each offender to address employ-

"(4) establishes appropriate measurements for determining the efficacy of such community reentry plans by monitoring offender performance under such reentry plans; and

"(5) establishes appropriate measurements for determining the efficacy of such community reentry plans by monitoring offender performance under such reentry plans;

There are authorized to be appropriated $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 and 2009 to carry out this section.

"SEC. 119. COMMUNITY REENTRY PLAN DESCRIBED.

For purposes of section 2902(a)(1), a community reentry plan for an offender is a plan relating to the reentry of the offender into the community and, according to the needs of the offender, shall—

"(1) identify employment opportunities and goals;

"(2) identify housing opportunities;

"(3) provide for any other service specified by the Comprehensive and Continuous Offender Reentry Task Force as necessary for the offender.
SEC. 1004. APPLICATION.

To be eligible for a grant under this part, a State or other relevant entity shall submit to the Attorney General an application in such form and manner and at such time as the Attorney General specifies. Such application shall contain such information as the Attorney General specifies.

SEC. 1005. USE OF CONSTRUCTION.

“Nothing in this part shall be construed as supplanting or modifying a sentence imposed by a court, including any terms of supervision.”

SEC. 1006. REPORTS.

“An entity that receives funds under this part for a Comprehensive and Continuous Offender Reentry Task Force during a fiscal year shall, not later than a date specified by the Attorney General, submit to the Attorney General, a report that describes and evaluates the effectiveness of such Task Force during such fiscal year.”

SEC. 2007. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated $10,000,000 to carry out this section for each of fiscal years 2008 and 2009.

SEC. 113. PROSECUTION DRUG TREATMENT ALTERNATIVE TO PRISON PROGRAMS.

(a) Authorization.—Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3711 et seq.), as amended by this Act, is amended by adding after part (C) the following:

“PART DD—PROSECUTION DRUG TREATMENT ALTERNATIVE TO PRISON PROGRAMS

SEC. 2911. GRANT AUTHORITY.

(a) In General.—The Attorney General may make grants to State and local prosecutors to develop, implement, or expand qualified drug treatment programs that are alternatives to imprisonment, in accordance with this part.

(b) Qualified Drug Treatment Programs Described.—For purposes of this part, a qualified drug treatment program is a program—

(1) that is administered by a State or local prosecutor;

(2) that requires an eligible offender to participate in the program instead of incarceration to participate in a comprehensive substance abuse treatment program that is approved by the State and licensed, if necessary, to provide medical and other health services;

(3) that requires an eligible offender to receive the consent of the State or local prosecutor involved to participate in such program;

(4) that, in the case of an eligible offender who is sentenced to participate in the program, requires the offender to serve a sentence of imprisonment with respect to the crime involved if the prosecutor, in conjunction with the treatment program, determines that the offender did not successfully complete the relevant substance abuse treatment program described in paragraph (2);

(5) that provides for the dismissal of the criminal charges involved in an eligible offender’s participation in the program if the offender is determined to have successfully completed the program;

(6) that requires each substance abuse provider treating an eligible offender under the program to—

(A) make periodic reports of the progress of the eligible offender of that offender to the State or local prosecutor involved and to the appropriate court in which the eligible offender was convicted; and

(B) appear before the court if the eligible offender absconds from the facility of the treatment provider or otherwise violates the terms and conditions of the program, consistent with Federal and State confidentiality requirements; and

(7) that has an enforcement unit comprised of the Federal, State, or local prosecutor involved, the duties of which shall include verifying an eligible offender’s addresses and other contacts, including locating, apprehending, and arresting an eligible offender who has absconded from the facility of a substance abuse treatment provider or otherwise violated the terms and conditions of the program, consistent with Federal and State confidentiality requirements, and returning such eligible offender to court for any sentence imposed for such violation.

SEC. 2912. USE OF GRANT FUNDS.

(a) In General.—A State or local prosecutor that receives a grant under this part shall use such grant for expenses of a qualified drug treatment program, including for the following expenses:

(1) Salaries, personnel costs, equipment costs, and other costs directly related to the operation of the program, including the enforcement unit.

(2) Payments for substance abuse treatment programs that are approved by the State and licensed, if necessary, to provide alcohol and drug addiction treatment to eligible offenders participating in the program, including comprehensive treatment for mental health disorders, vocational training, education, and job placement.

(3) Payments to public and nonprofit private entities that are approved by the State and licensed, if necessary, to provide alcohol and drug addiction treatment to offenders participating in the program.

(b) Supplement and Not Supplant.—Grants made under this part shall be used to supplement, and not supplant, non-Federal funds that would otherwise be available for programs described in this part.

SEC. 2913. Requests for Grants.

To request a grant under this part, a State or local prosecutor shall submit an application to the Attorney General in such form and containing such information as the Attorney General may reasonably require. Each such application shall contain the certification that the State or local prosecutor that the program for which the grant is requested is a qualified drug treatment program, in accordance with this part.

SEC. 2914. FEDERAL SHARE.

The Federal share of a grant made under this part shall not exceed 75 percent of the total costs of the qualified drug treatment program funded by such grant for the fiscal year for which the program receives assistance under this part.

SEC. 2915. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.

The Attorney General shall ensure that, to the extent practicable, the distribution of grants under this part is equitable and includes State or local prosecutors—

(1) in each State; and

(2) in rural, suburban, and urban jurisdictions.

SEC. 2916. REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS.

For each fiscal year, each recipient of a grant under this part during that fiscal year shall submit to the Attorney General a report describing the effectiveness of activities carried out using that grant. Each report shall include an evaluation in such form and containing such information as the Attorney General may reasonably require. The Attorney General shall specify the dates on which such reports shall be submitted.

SEC. 2917. DEFINITIONS.

(a) In this part—

(1) State or Local Prosecutor.—The term ‘State or local prosecutor’ means any district attorney, State attorney general, county attorney, or corporation counsel who has authority to prosecute criminal offenses under State or local law.

(2) Eligible Offender.—The term ‘eligible offender’ means an individual who—

(A) has been convicted, pled guilty, or admitted guilt with respect to a crime for which a sentence of imprisonment is required and has not completed such sentence;

(B) has never been charged with or convicted of an offense, during the course of which—

(i) the individual carried, possessed, or used a firearm or dangerous weapon; or

(ii) there occurred the use of force against the person of another, without regard to whether any of the force used in clause (i) is an element of the offense or for which the person is charged or convicted;

(C) does not have 1 or more prior convictions for a felony crime of violence involving the use or attempted use of force against a person with the intent to cause death or serious bodily harm; and

(D)(i) has received an assessment for alcohol or drug addiction from a substance abuse professional who is approved by the State and licensed by the appropriate entity to provide alcohol and drug addiction treatment, as appropriate; and

(ii) has been found to be in need of substance abuse treatment because that individual has a history or pattern of use that is a significant contributing factor to the criminal conduct of that individual.”;

(b) Authorization of Appropriations.—Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out part DD such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2008 and 2009.”;

SEC. 114. GRANTS FOR FAMILY SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION.

Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796(a)) is amended by inserting after part (B) the following:

“PART JJ—GRANTS FOR FAMILY SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

SEC. 3001. GRANTS AUTHORIZED.

The Attorney General may make grants to States, units of local government, territories, and Indian tribes to develop, implement, and expand clinically-appropriate family-based substance abuse treatment programs as alternatives to incarceration for nonviolent parent drug offenders.

SEC. 3002. USE OF GRANT FUNDS.

“Grants made to an entity under section 3001 for a program described in such section may be used for the following:

(1) Salaries, personnel costs, facility costs, and other costs directly related to the operation of that program.

(2) Payments to public and nonprofit private entities to provide substance abuse treatment programs as alternatives to incarceration for nonviolent parent drug offenders.

SEC. 3003. PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.

A program for which a grant is made under section 3001 shall comply with the following requirements:
SEC. 3021. GRANT PROGRAM TO EVALUATE EDUCATIONAL METHODS AT PRISONS, JAILS, AND JUVENILE FACILITIES.

"(a) GRANT PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Attorney General shall carry out a grant program under which the Attorney General may make grants to States, units of local government, territories, Indian tribes, and other public and private entities to—

"(1) evaluate methods to improve academic and vocational education for offenders in prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities; and

"(2) identify, and make recommendations to the Attorney General regarding, best practices relating to academic and vocational education for offenders in prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities, based on the evaluation under paragraph (1)."

SEC. 121. USE OF VIOLENT OFFENDER TRUTH-IN-SENTENCING GRANT FUNDING FOR PRISONS, JAILS, AND JUVENILE FACILITIES.

Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3711 et seq.), as amended by this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"PART MM.—GRANT PROGRAM TO EVALUATE EDUCATIONAL METHODS AT PRISONS, JAILS, AND JUVENILE FACILITIES"

SEC. 3031. GRANT PROGRAM TO EVALUATE EDUCATIONAL METHODS AT PRISONS, JAILS, AND JUVENILE FACILITIES

"(a) GRANT PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Attorney General shall carry out a grant program under which the Attorney General may make grants to States, units of local government, territories, Indian tribes, and other public and private entities to—

"(1) evaluate methods to improve academic and vocational education for offenders in prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities; and

"(2) identify, and make recommendations to the Attorney General regarding, best practices relating to academic and vocational education for offenders in prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities, based on the evaluation under paragraph (1)."

SEC. 116. GRANT PROGRAMS RELATING TO EDUCATIONAL METHODS AT PRISONS, JAILS, AND JUVENILE FACILITIES

Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3711 et seq.), as amended by this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"PART MM.—GRANT PROGRAM TO EVALUATE EDUCATIONAL METHODS AT PRISONS, JAILS, AND JUVENILE FACILITIES"

SEC. 3031. GRANT PROGRAM TO EVALUATE EDUCATIONAL METHODS AT PRISONS, JAILS, AND JUVENILE FACILITIES

"(a) GRANT PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Attorney General shall carry out a grant program under which the Attorney General may make grants to States, units of local government, territories, Indian tribes, and other public and private entities to—

"(1) evaluate methods to improve academic and vocational education for offenders in prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities; and

"(2) identify, and make recommendations to the Attorney General regarding, best practices relating to academic and vocational education for offenders in prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities, based on the evaluation under paragraph (1)."

SEC. 121. USE OF VIOLENT OFFENDER TRUTH-IN-SENTENCING GRANT FUNDING FOR PRISONS, JAILS, AND JUVENILE FACILITIES.

Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3711 et seq.), as amended by this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"PART MM.—GRANT PROGRAM TO EVALUATE EDUCATIONAL METHODS AT PRISONS, JAILS, AND JUVENILE FACILITIES"

SEC. 3031. GRANT PROGRAM TO EVALUATE EDUCATIONAL METHODS AT PRISONS, JAILS, AND JUVENILE FACILITIES

"(a) GRANT PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Attorney General shall carry out a grant program under which the Attorney General may make grants to States, units of local government, territories, Indian tribes, and other public and private entities to—

"(1) evaluate methods to improve academic and vocational education for offenders in prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities; and

"(2) identify, and make recommendations to the Attorney General regarding, best practices relating to academic and vocational education for offenders in prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities, based on the evaluation under paragraph (1)."

SEC. 121. USE OF VIOLENT OFFENDER TRUTH-IN-SENTENCING GRANT FUNDING FOR PRISONS, JAILS, AND JUVENILE FACILITIES.

"(a) GRANT PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Attorney General shall carry out a grant program under which the Attorney General may make grants to States, units of local government, territories, Indian tribes, and other public and private entities to—

"(1) evaluate methods to improve academic and vocational education for offenders in prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities; and

"(2) identify, and make recommendations to the Attorney General regarding, best practices relating to academic and vocational education for offenders in prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities, based on the evaluation under paragraph (1)."

SEC. 121. USE OF VIOLENT OFFENDER TRUTH-IN-SENTENCING GRANT FUNDING FOR PRISONS, JAILS, AND JUVENILE FACILITIES.

"(a) GRANT PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Attorney General shall carry out a grant program under which the Attorney General may make grants to States, units of local government, territories, Indian tribes, and other public and private entities to—

"(1) evaluate methods to improve academic and vocational education for offenders in prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities; and

"(2) identify, and make recommendations to the Attorney General regarding, best practices relating to academic and vocational education for offenders in prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities, based on the evaluation under paragraph (1)."

SEC. 121. USE OF VIOLENT OFFENDER TRUTH-IN-SENTENCING GRANT FUNDING FOR PRISONS, JAILS, AND JUVENILE FACILITIES.

"(a) GRANT PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Attorney General shall carry out a grant program under which the Attorney General may make grants to States, units of local government, territories, Indian tribes, and other public and private entities to—

"(1) evaluate methods to improve academic and vocational education for offenders in prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities; and

"(2) identify, and make recommendations to the Attorney General regarding, best practices relating to academic and vocational education for offenders in prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities, based on the evaluation under paragraph (1)."

SEC. 121. USE OF VIOLENT OFFENDER TRUTH-IN-SENTENCING GRANT FUNDING FOR PRISONS, JAILS, AND JUVENILE FACILITIES.

"(a) GRANT PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Attorney General shall carry out a grant program under which the Attorney General may make grants to States, units of local government, territories, Indian tribes, and other public and private entities to—

"(1) evaluate methods to improve academic and vocational education for offenders in prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities; and

"(2) identify, and make recommendations to the Attorney General regarding, best practices relating to academic and vocational education for offenders in prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities, based on the evaluation under paragraph (1)."
(1) in paragraph (2) by striking “and” at the end; (2) in paragraph (3) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; (3) in paragraph (4) and inserting the following: “(4) to carry out any activity described in section 2796(b) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796w-2); and”;

TITILE II—ENHANCED DRUG TREATMENT AND MENTORING GRANT PROGRAMS

Subtitle A—Drug Treatment

SEC. 201. GRANTS FOR DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS FOR DRUG USE AND RECIDIVISM IN LONG-TERM SUBSTANCE ABUSERS.

(a) Awareness Requirement.—The Attorney General may make competitive grants to eligi- ble partnerships, in accordance with this section, for the purpose of establishing demonstration programs to reduce the use of alcohol and other drugs by supervised long-term substance abusers during the period in which each such long-term substance abuser is in prison, jail, or a juvenile facility, and until the completion of parole or court supervision of such abuser;

(b) Grants under Funds.—A grant made under subsection (a) to an eligible partnership for a demonstration program, shall be used—

(1) to support the efforts of the agencies, organizations, and researchers included in the eligible partnership, with respect to the program for which a grant is awarded under this section;

(2) to develop and implement a program for supervised long-term substance abusers during the period described in subsection (a), which shall include—

(A) alcohol and drug abuse assessments that—

(i) are provided by a State-approved program; and

(ii) provide adequate incentives for completion of a comprehensive alcohol or drug abuse assessment program, including through the use of graduated sanctions; and

(B) coordinated and continuous delivery of drug treatment and case management services during such period; and

(3) to provide addiction recovery support services (such as job training and placement, peer support, mentoring, education, and other activities) to strengthen rehabilitative efforts for long-term substance abusers;

(c) Application.—To be eligible for a grant under subsection (a) for a demonstration program, an eligible partnership shall submit to the Attorney General an application that—

(1) identifies the role, and certifies the involvement, of each agency, organization, or researcher involved in such partnership, with respect to the program;

(2) includes a plan for using judicial or other criminal or juvenile justice authority to supervise the long-term substance abusers who would participate in a demonstration program under this section, including for—

(A) administering drug tests for such abusers on a regular basis; and

(B) swiftly and certainly imposing an established set of graduated sanctions for noncompliance with conditions for reentry into the community relating to drug abstinence (whether imposed as a pre-trial, probation, or parole condition or otherwise); and

(3) includes a plan to provide supervised long-term substance abusers with coordinated and continuous services that are based on evidence-based strategies and that assist such abusers by providing such abusers with—

(A) drug treatment while in prison, jail, or a juvenile facility; (B) continued treatment during the period in which each such long-term substance abuser is in prison, jail, or a juvenile facility, and until the completion of parole or court supervision of such abuser;

(C) addiction recovery support services;

(D) employment counseling and placement;

(E) family-based therapies;

(F) structured post-release housing and transitional housing, including housing for recovering substance abusers;

(G) other services coordinated by appropriate case management services;

(4) includes a plan for coordinating the data infrastructure between the entities included in the eligible partnership and between such entities and the providers of services under the demonstration program involved (including technical assistance) to assist in monitoring and measuring the effectiveness of demonstration programs under this section; and

(5) includes a plan to monitor and measure the number of long-term substance abusers—

(A) located in each community involved; and

(B) who improve the status of their employment, housing, health, and family life.

(d) Reports to Congress.—

(1) INTERIM REPORT.—Not later than September 30, 2008, the Attorney General shall submit to Congress a report that identifies the best practices relating to the comprehensive and coordinated treatment of long-term substance abusers and the best practices identified through the activities funded under this section.

(2) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than September 30, 2008, the Attorney General shall submit to Congress a report on the demonstration programs funded under this section, including on the matters specified in paragraph (1).

(e) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE PARTNERSHIP.—The term “eligible partnership” means a partnership that includes—

(A) the applicable Single State Authority for Substance Abuse;

(B) the State, local, territorial, or tribal criminal or juvenile justice authority involved;

(C) a researcher who has experience in evidence-based studies that measure the effectiveness of treating long-term substance abusers during the period in which such abusers are under the supervision of the criminal or juvenile justice system involved;

(D) other organizations that provide drug treatment, related recovery services, job training and placement, educational services, housing assistance, mentoring, or other similar services;

(E) Federal agencies (such as the Drug Enforcement Agency, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, and the office of a United States attorney);

(2) LONG-TERM SUBSTANCE ABUSER.—The term “long-term substance abuser” means an individual who—

(A) is in prison, jail, or juvenile facility; and

(B) has abused illegal drugs or alcohol for a significant number of years; and

(C) is scheduled to be released from prison, jail, or a juvenile facility during the 24-month period beginning on the date the relevant application is submitted under subsection (c).

(3) SINGLE STATE AUTHORITY FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE.—The term “Single State Authority for Substance Abuse” means an entity designated by the Governor or chief executive of the State, as defined by the State administrative authority responsible for the planning, development, implementation, monitoring, regulation, and evaluation of substance abuse services in that State.

(f) Authorization of Appropriations.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 and 2009.

SEC. 202. OFFENDER DRUG TREATMENT INCENTIVE GRANTS.

(a) Grant Program Authorized.—The Attorney General shall carry out a grant program under which the Attorney General may make grants to States, units of local government, territories, and Indian tribes in an amount described in subsection (c) to improve the provision of drug treatment to offenders in prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities.

(b) Requirements for Application.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive a grant under subsection (a) for a fiscal year, an entity described in that subsection shall, in addition to any other requirements specified by the Attorney General, submit to the Attorney General an application that demon- strates that, with respect to offenders in prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities who require drug treatment and who are in the custody of the jurisdiction involved, for the previous fiscal year that entity provided drug treatment meeting the standards established by the Single State Authority for Substance Abuse (as that term is defined in section 201) for the relevant State to a number of such offenders that is 2 times the number of such offenders to whom that entity provided drug treatment during the fiscal year that is 2 years before the fiscal year for which that entity seeks a grant.

(2) OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—An application under this section shall be submitted in such form and manner and at such time as specified by the Attorney General.

(c) Allocation of Grant Amounts Based on Drug Treatment Percent Demonstrated.—The Attorney General shall allocate amounts under this section for a fiscal year based on the number of offenders described in subsection (b)(1) to whom an entity provided drug treatment in the previous fiscal year, as demonstrated by that entity in its application under that subsection.

(d) Uses of Grants.—An entity awarded a grant under subsection (a) shall be used—

(1) for continuing and improving drug treatment programs provided at prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities of that entity; and

(2) to strengthen rehabilitative efforts for offenders by providing addiction recovery support services, such as job training and placement, education, peer support, mentoring, and other similar services.

(e) Reports.—An entity that receives a grant under subsection (a) during a fiscal year shall, not later than the last day of the fiscal year, to the Attorney General a report that describes and assesses the uses of such grant.

(f) Authorization of Appropriations.—There are authorized to be appropriated $10,000,000 to carry out this section for each of fiscal years 2008 and 2009.

SEC. 203. ENSURING AVAILABILITY AND DELIVERY OF NEW PHARMACOLOGICAL DRUG TREATMENT SERVICES.

(a) Grant Program Authorized.—The Attorney General, through the National Institute of Justice, and in consultation with the National Institute on Drug Abuse and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, shall carry out a grant program under which the Attorney General may make grants to States, units of local government, territories, and Indian tribes, as well as public and private organizations to establish pharmacological drug treatment services as part of existing drug abuse treatment programs being offered by such grantees to offenders who are in prison or jail.

(b) Consideration of Pharmacological Treatment Services.—In making grants under this section to eligible entities, the Attorney General shall consider—
section, the Attorney General shall make grants to States, units of local government, territories, and Indian tribes to provide technology career training to prisoners.

(b) Use of funds.—Funds awarded under subsection (a) may be used to establish a technology careers training program to train prisoners incarcerated before release from prison, jail, or a juvenile facility for technology-based jobs and careers.

(c) REPORTS.—An entity that receives a grant under subsection (a) during a fiscal year shall, not later than the last day of the following fiscal year, submit to the Attorney General a report that describes and assesses the uses of that grant during that fiscal year.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated for each of fiscal years 2008 and 2009.

SEC. 212. GRANTS TO STATES FOR IMPROVED WORKPLACE AND COMMUNITY TRANSITION TRAINING FOR INCARCERATED YOUTH OFFENDERS.

Section 9361 of title II of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998 (20 U.S.C. 1151) is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 821. GRANTS FOR IMPROVED WORKPLACE AND COMMUNITY TRANSITION TRAINING FOR INCARCERATED YOUTH OFFENDERS.

(a) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term 'youth offender' means a male or female offender under the age of 35 who is incarcerated in a State prison, including a prerelease facility.

(b) GRANT PROGRAM.—The Secretary of Education (in this section referred to as the Secretary)

(1) shall establish a program in accordance with this section to provide grants to the State correctional education agencies in the States under subsection (h), to assist and encourage youth offenders to acquire functional literacy, life, and job skills, through

(A) the pursuit of a postsecondary education certificate, or an associate or bachelor's degree while in prison; and

(B) employment counseling and other related services which start during incarceration and end not later than 1 year after release from confinement; and

(2) may establish such performance objectives and reporting requirements for State correctional education agencies receiving grants under this section as the Secretary determines are necessary to assess the effectiveness of the programs under this section.

(c) APPLICATION.—To be eligible for a grant under this section, a State correctional education agency shall submit to the Secretary a proposal for a youth offender program that—

(1) identifies the scope of the problem, including the number of youth offenders in need of postsecondary education and career and technical education;

(2) describes specific performance objectives and reporting requirements for State correctional education agencies receiving grants under this section as the Secretary determines are necessary to assess the effectiveness of the program under this section.

(d) LENGTH OF PARTICIPATION.—A State correctional education agency receiving a grant under this section shall provide educational and related services to each participating youth offender for a period not to exceed 5 years, 1 year of which may be devoted to study in a graduate education degree program or to remedial education services for students who have obtained a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent. Educational and related services shall start during the period of incarceration in prison or prerelease, and the related services may continue for not more than 1 year after release from confinement.

(e) EDUCATION DELIVERY SYSTEMS.—State correctional education agencies and cooperating institutions shall, to the extent practicable, use high-tech applications in developing programs to meet the requirements and goals of this section.

SEC. 214. JOB TRAINING—WORKPLACE AND COMMUNITY TRANSITION TRAINING FOR INCARCERATED YOUTH OFFENDERS.

(a) AUTHORITY TO MAKE GRANTS.—From amounts made available to carry out this

(B) measures, consistent with the data elements and definitions described in subsection (d)(1)(A), of—

(i) program completion, including an explanation of the circumstances of the program completion within the proposal;—

(ii) knowledge and skill attainment, including specification of instruments that will be used to measure knowledge and skill attainment;—

(iii) attainment of employment both prior to and subsequent to release;—

(iv) success in employment indicated by job retention and advancement; and

(v) recidivism, including such indicators as time before subsequent offense and sentence for offense;—

(b) DESCRIPTION OF PROG.
'ABC'
SEC. 236. ENCOURAGEMENT OF EMPLOYMENT OF FORMER PRISONERS.

The Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary, shall take the steps as are necessary to implement a program to educate employers and the one-stop partners and one-stop operators (as such terms are defined in section 301(a)(1) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2801)) that provide services at any center operated under a one-stop delivery system established under section 302 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2864(c)) regarding incentives (including the Federal bonding program of the Department of Labor and tax credits) for hiring former Federal, State, or local prisoners.

SEC. 237. ELDERLY NONVIOLENT OFFENDER PROGRAM.

(a) Program Established. —

(1) IN GENERAL. —Notwithstanding section 3624 of title 18, United States Code, or any other provision of law, the Director shall conduct a pilot program to determine the effectiveness of removing each elderly offender from a Bureau of Prison facility and placing that offender on home detention until the date on which the term of imprisonment to which that offender was sentenced expires.

(2) TIMING OF PLACEMENT IN HOME DETENTION. —

(A) IN GENERAL. —In carrying out the pilot program under paragraph (1), the Director shall —

(i) in the case of an offender who is determined to be an eligible elderly offender on or before the date specified in subparagraph (B), place such offender on home detention not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(ii) in the case of an offender who is determined to be an eligible elderly offender after the date specified in subparagraph (B) and before the date that is 3 years and 91 days later than the date of enactment of this Act, place such offender on home detention not later than 90 days after the date of determination.

(B) DATE SPECIFIED. —For purposes of subparagraph (A), the date specified is the date that is 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) VIOLATION OF TERMS OF HOME DETENTION. —A violable elderly offender of the terms of home detention (including the commission of another Federal, State, or local crime) shall result in the revocation of that offender from the Bureau of Prisons institution in which that offender was imprisoned immediately before placement on home detention under paragraph (1).

(b) Scope of Pilot Program. —

(1) PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS AND FACILITIES. —The pilot program under subsection (a) shall be conducted through at least 1 Bureau of Prisons institution designated by the Director as appropriate for the program.

(2) DURATION. —The pilot program shall be conducted during each of fiscal years 2008 and 2009.

(c) Program Evaluation. —

(1) IN GENERAL. —The Director shall contract with an independent organization to monitor and evaluate the progress of each eligible elderly offender placed on home detention under subsection (a)(1) for the period that offender is on home detention during the period described in subsection (b)(2).

(2) ANNUAL REPORT. —The organization described in paragraph (1) shall annually submit to the Director and to Congress a report on the pilot program under subsection (a)(1), which shall include —

(A) an evaluation of the effectiveness of the pilot program in providing a successful transition for eligible elderly offenders from incarceration to the community, including data relating to the recidivism rates for such offenders; and

(B) data relating to the cost savings to the Federal Government resulting from the early removal of such offenders from incarceration.

(3) PROGRAM ADJUSTMENTS. —Upon review of the report submitted under paragraph (2), the Director shall submit recommendations to Congress for adjustments to the pilot program, including its expansion to additional facilities.

(d) Definitions. —In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE ELDERLY OFFENDER. —The term "eligible elderly offender" means an offender in the custody of the Bureau of Prisons who —

(A) is not less than 60 years of age;

(B) is serving a term of imprisonment after conviction for an offense other than a crime of violence (as that term is defined in section 16 of title 18, United States Code) and has served the greater of 10 years or 1⁄2 of the term of imprisonment of that offender;

(C) has not been convicted in the past of any Federal or State crime of violence;

(D) has not been determined by the Bureau of Prisons, on the basis of information the Bureau uses to make custody classifications, and in the sole discretion of the Bureau, to have a history of violent behavior;

(E) has not escaped, or attempted to escape, from a Bureau of Prisons institution;

(F) HOME DETENTION. —The term "home detention" has the same meaning given the term in the Federal Sentencing Guidelines, and includes detention in a nursing home or other residential long-term care facility.

(G) TERM OF IMPRISONMENT. —The term "term of imprisonment" includes multiple terms of imprisonment ordered to run consecutively or concurrently, which shall be treated as a single, aggregate term of imprisonment for purposes of this section.

(H) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS. —There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 and 2009.

CHAPTER 2—REENTRY RESEARCH

SEC. 241. OFFENDER REENTRY RESEARCH.

(a) NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.—The National Institute of Justice may conduct research on juvenile and adult offender re-entry, including—

(1) a study identifying the number and characteristics of minors who have had a parent incarcerated, and the likelihood of such minor children becoming involved in the criminal justice system some time in their lifetime;

(2) a study identifying a mechanism to compare rates of recidivism (including re-arrest, violations of parole, probation, post-imprisonment supervision, and reincarceration) among States and areas;

(3) a study on the population of offenders released from custody who do not engage in recidivism (including employment, family connection) of that population.

(b) BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS.—The Bureau of Justice Statistics may conduct research on offender reentry, including—

(1) an analysis of special populations (including prisoners with mental illness or substance abuse disorders, female offenders, juvenile offenders, offenders with limited English proficiency, and the elderly) that present unique reentry challenges;

(2) studies to determine the extent to which offenders are returning to prison, jail, or a juvenile facility and which of those returning offenders represent the greatest risk to victims and community safety;

(3) annual reports on the demographic characteristics of the population returning
to society from prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities; 
(4) a national recidivism study every 3 years; 
(5) a study of parole, probation, or post-incarceration supervision violations and revocations; and 
(6) a study concerning the most appropriate data to be used when reporting recidivism rates (whether rearrest, reincarceration, or any other valid, evidence-based measure).

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—
There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 and 2009.

SEC. 242. GRANTS TO STUDY PAROLE OR POST-INCARCERATION SUPERVISION VIOLATIONS AND REVOCATIONS.
(a) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—From amounts made available to carry out this section, the Attorney General may make grants to States to study and to improve the collection of data with respect to individuals whose parole or post-incarceration supervision is revoked, and which such individuals represent the greatest risk to victims and community safety.
(b) APPLICATION.—As a condition of receiving a grant under this section, a State shall—
(1) certify that the State has, or intends to establish, a program that collects comprehensive data with respect to individuals described in subsection (a), including—
(A) the number and type of parole or post-incarceration supervision violations that occur with the State; 
(B) the reasons for parole or post-incarceration supervision revocation; 
(C) the underlying behavior that led to the revocation; and
(D) the term of imprisonment or other penalty that is imposed for the violation; and
(2) provide the data described in paragraph (1) to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, in a form prescribed by the Bureau.
(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—Any statistical analysis of population data under this section shall be conducted in accordance with the Federal Register Notice dated October 30, 1997, relating to the standards.
(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 and 2009.

SEC. 243. ADDRESSING THE NEEDS OF CHILDREN OF INCARCERATED PARENTS.
(a) BEST PRACTICES.
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall collect data and develop best practices of State corrections departments and child protection agencies relating to the communication and coordination between such State departments and agencies to ensure the safety and support of children of incarcerated parents (including those in foster care and kinship care), and the support of parent-child relationships between incarcerated (and formerly incarcerated) parents, to the greatest extent possible, as appropriate to the health and well-being of the children.
(2) CONTENTS.—The best practices developed under paragraph (1) shall include information related to policies, procedures, and programs that may be used by States to address—
(A) maintenance of the parent-child bond during incarceration; 
(B) parental self-improvement; and 
(C) parental involvement in planning for the future and well-being of their children.
(b) APPLICATION TO STATES.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall disseminate to States and other relevant entities the best practices described in subsection (a).

(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that States and other relevant entities should use the best practices developed and disseminated in accordance with this section to detect and prevent recidivism and to promote the reentry of incarcerated parents.

SEC. 244. PROHIBITION ON COMMISSION OF CRIMES WHILE ON PRISONER LEAVE.
(a) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.
Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 and 2009.

(b) PROGRAMS AUTHORIZED.
The Attorney General shall make grants to States to develop and implement programs that may be used by States to address and improve community corrections facilities, and any other information that may be useful to the Federal Government and States concerning such facilities.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.
There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 and 2009.

SEC. 245. CLARIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO PLACE PRISONER IN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS.
(a) PRE-RELEASE CUSTODY.—Section 3624(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:
(1) PRE-RELEASE CUSTODY.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall, to the extent practicable, ensure that a prisoner serving a term of imprisonment may be placed in community confinement for the shorter of 90 percent of the term of imprisonment of that prisoner or 6 months.
(2) BUREAU OF PRISONS.—(A) Any order, sentence, or training of Bureau of Prisons shall have no binding effect on the courts.
(B) The Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall issue regulations pursuant to this subsection not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act that will afford that prisoner a reasonable opportunity to adjudge and to prepare for the reentry of that prisoner into the community. Such conditions may include a community correctional facility.
(2) HOME CONFINEMENT AUTHORITY.—The authority under this subsection may be used to place a prisoner in home confinement for the shorter of 90 percent of the term of imprisonment of that prisoner or 6 months.
(a) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.
(b) COORDINATION.—The Attorney General, upon consultation with the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Select Committee on Crime, shall collect data and develop best practices relating to the community corrections facilities and disseminate in accordance with this section to States and other relevant entities.
(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

SEC. 251. CLARIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO PLACE PRISONER IN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS.
(a) PRE-RELEASE CUSTODY.—Section 3624(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:
(1) PRE-RELEASE CUSTODY.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall, to the extent practicable, ensure that a prisoner serving a term of imprisonment spends a portion of the final months of that term (not to exceed 18 months) under conditions that will afford that prisoner a reasonable opportunity to adjust and to prepare for the reentry of that prisoner into the community. Such conditions may include a community correctional facility.
(2) HOME CONFINEMENT AUTHORITY.—The authority under this subsection may be used to place a prisoner in community confinement for the shorter of 90 percent of the term of imprisonment of that prisoner or 6 months.

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(2) HOME CONFINEMENT AUTHORITY.—The authority under this subsection may be used to place a prisoner in community confinement for the shorter of 90 percent of the term of imprisonment of that prisoner or 6 months.
(a) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.
(b) COORDINATION.—The Attorney General, upon consultation with the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Select Committee on Crime, shall collect data and develop best practices relating to the community corrections facilities and disseminate in accordance with this section to States and other relevant entities.
(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

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(2) HOME CONFINEMENT AUTHORITY.—The authority under this subsection may be used to place a prisoner in community confinement for the shorter of 90 percent of the term of imprisonment of that prisoner or 6 months.

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(2) HOME CONFINEMENT AUTHORITY.—The authority under this subsection may be used to place a prisoner in community confinement for the shorter of 90 percent of the term of imprisonment of that prisoner or 6 months.

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(2) HOME CONFINEMENT AUTHORITY.—The authority under this subsection may be used to place a prisoner in community confinement for the shorter of 90 percent of the term of imprisonment of that prisoner or 6 months.
United States Code, including any adjustment of insurance rates by regulation or otherwise, the following categories of judicial officers shall be deemed to be judges of the United States as provided under section 7601 of title 5, United States Code:

(1) Bankruptcy judges appointed under section 151 of title 28, United States Code;

(2) Magistrate judges appointed under section 631 of title 28, United States Code.


(a) The number of circuit judges for the former ninth circuit court of appeals, whose official duty stations shall be in California.

(b) Temporary Judgeships.—

(1) Appointment of Judges.—The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, 2 additional circuit judges for the former ninth circuit court of appeals, whose official duty stations shall be in California.

(2) Effect of Vacancies.—The first 2 vacancies shall run from the date of commission of the judge designated to fill the vacancy and such judge shall hold office for a term of 20 years or until such time as a successor is appointed.

(c) Effective Date.—This section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 605. NUMBER OF CIRCUIT JUDGES.

The table contained in section 48(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking the item relating to the ninth circuit and inserting the following:

``Ninth Circuit

2020

and by inserting after the item relating to the eleventh circuit the following:

``Twelfth Circuit

14''

SEC. 606. PLACE OF COURT.--

The table contained in section 48(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking the item relating to the Twelfth Circuit and inserting the following:

``Ninth Circuit

Honolulu, Pasadena, San Francisco.''

and

(2) by inserting after the item relating to the eleventh circuit the following:

``Twelfth Circuit

Las Vegas, Phoenix, Portland, Seattle.''

SEC. 607. LOCATION OF TWELFTH CIRCUIT HEADQUARTERS.

The offices of the Circuit Executive of the Twelfth Circuit and the Clerk of the Court of the Twelfth Circuit shall be located in Phoenix, Arizona.

SEC. 608. ASSIGNMENT OF CIRCUIT JUDGES.

Each circuit judge of the former ninth circuit who is in regular active service and whose official duty station on the day before the effective date of this title—

(1) is in California, Guam, Hawaii, or the Northern Mariana Islands shall be a circuit judge of the new ninth circuit as of such effective date; and

(2) is in Alaska, Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, or Oregon shall be a circuit judge of the twelfth circuit as of such effective date.

SEC. 609. ELECTION OF ASSIGNMENT BY SENIOR JUDGE.

Each judge who is a senior circuit judge of the former ninth circuit on the day before the effective date of this title may elect to be assigned to the new ninth circuit or the twelfth circuit as of such effective date and shall notify the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts of such election.

SEC. 610. SENIORITY OF JUDGES.

The seniority of each judge—

(1) who is assigned under section 608, or

(2) who elects to be assigned under section 609,

shall run from the date of commission of such judge as a judge of the former ninth circuit.

SEC. 611. APPLICATION TO CASES.

The following apply to any case in which, on the day before the effective date of this title, an appeal or other proceeding has been filed with the former ninth circuit:

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (3), if the matter has been submitted for decision, further proceedings with respect to the matter shall be had in the same manner and with the same effect as if this title had not been enacted.

(2) If the matter has not been submitted for decision, the appeal or proceeding, together with the original papers, printed records, and record entries duly certified, shall be assigned to the new circuit court of appeals for the new ninth circuit court of appeals, whose official duty station shall be in California.

SEC. 612. TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENT OF CIRCUIT JUDGES AMONG CIRCUITS.

Section 291 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

``(c) The chief judge of the Ninth Circuit may, in the public interest and upon request by the chief judge of the Twelfth Circuit, designate and assign temporarily any circuit judge of the Ninth Circuit to act as circuit judge of the Twelfth Circuit. The chief judge of the Twelfth Circuit may, in the public interest and upon request by the chief judge of the Ninth Circuit, designate and assign temporarily any circuit judge of the Twelfth Circuit to act as circuit judge in the Ninth Circuit. One circuit judge of the Twelfth Circuit, or a division thereof, may, in the public interest and upon request by the chief judge of the Ninth Circuit, may, in the public interest and upon request by the chief judge of the Twelfth Circuit, designate and assign temporarily any circuit judge of the Twelfth Circuit to sit upon the Court of Appeals of the Ninth Circuit, or a division thereof, whenever the business of that court so requires; and

(2) designate and assign temporarily any district judge within the Ninth Circuit to hold a district court in any district within the Twelfth Circuit. The chief judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Twelfth Circuit may in the public interest—

(1) upon request by the chief judge of the Ninth Circuit, designate and assign 1 or more district judges within the Ninth Circuit to sit upon the Court of Appeals of the Ninth Circuit, or a division thereof, whenever the business of that court so requires; and

(2) designate and assign temporarily any district judge within the Ninth Circuit to hold a district court in any district within the Twelfth Circuit.

``(b) Any designations or assignments under subsection (i) or (g) shall be in conformity with the rules or orders of the court of appeals of, or the district within, as applicable, the circuit to which the judge is designated or assigned.''

SEC. 614. ADMINISTRATION.

The court of appeals for the ninth circuit, as constituted on the day before the effective date of this title, may carry out such administrative action as may be required to carry out the provisions of this Act after the date of enactment of this title.

SEC. 615. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out
this title, including funds for additional court facilities.

SEC. 616. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Except as provided in section 664(c), this title and the amendments made by this title shall take effect 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS/MEETINGS

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Indian Affairs will meet on Thursday, April 26, 2007, at 10 a.m. in Room 425 of the Russell Senate Office Building to conduct a hearing on S. 462, Sho-shone-Paiute Tribes of Duck Valley Water Rights Settlement Act.

Those wishing additional information may contact the Indian Affairs Committee at 224–251.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON WATER AND POWER

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that S. 1112, a bill to allow for the renegotiation of the payment schedule of contracts between the Secretary of the Interior and the Redwood Valley County Water District, and for other purposes, is scheduled to the agenda of the hearing scheduled before the Subcommittee on Water and Power of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources scheduled for Wednesday, April 25, 2007, at 2:30 p.m. in room 366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

For further information, please contact Michael Connor at (202) 224–5479 or Gina Weinstock at (202) 224–5684.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry be authorized to conduct a hearing during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 18, 2007, at 9:30 a.m. in SD–106, Senate Dirksen Office Building. The title of this committee hearing is “Economic Challenges and Opportunities Facing American Agricultural Producers Today.”

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to hold a hearing during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 18, 2007, at 9:30 a.m., in room 253 of the Russell Senate Office Building. The purpose of this hearing is to examine how America’s trade policy has impacted the U.S. economy, consumers, and workers.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Environment and Public Works be authorized to conduct a hearing on Wednesday, April 18, 2007, at 2:30 p.m., in 406 Dirksen Senate Office Building. The agenda for the hearing is the nomination of Lieutenant General Robert L. Van Antwerp, Jr., to be Chief of Engineers and Commanding General of the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 18, 2007, at 10 a.m., in 215 Dirksen Senate Office Building, to hear testimony on “Examining the Administration’s Plan for Reducing the Tax Gap: What are the Goals, Benchmarks and Timetables?”

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 18, 2007, at 9:30 a.m. to hold a nomination hearing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 18, 2007, at 10 a.m. in SH–216. We will be considering the following:

Agenda

2. The following nominations: Douglas G. Myers, of California, to be a Member of the National Museum and Library Services Board; Jeffrey Patchen, of Indiana, to be a Member of the National Museum and Library Services Board; Lotsee Patterson, of Oklahoma, to be a Member of the National Museum and Library Services Board; Stephen Porter, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the National Council on the Arts; Cynthia Wainscott, of Georgia, to be a Member of the National Council on Disability.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules and Administration be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 18, 2007, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on Repealing Limitation on Party Expenditures on Behalf of Candidates in General Elections.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 18, 2007, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing entitled “Sarbanes-Oxley and Small Business: Addressing Proposed Regulatory Changes and their Impact on Capital Markets.”

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS’ AFFAIRS

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 18, 2007, to hold a Business Meeting to markup the nomination of Thomas E. Harvey, of New York, to be an Assistant Secretary of Veterans’ Affairs, Congressional Affairs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Joint Committee on the Library be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 18, 2007, at 2:15 p.m., to conduct its organization meeting for the 110th Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Joint Committee on Printing be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 18, 2007, at 2:30 p.m., to coincide with the first vote and a place to be determined to consider pending committee business.

Agenda

Nomination of Gregory B. Cade, of VA, to be Administrator of U.S. Fire Administration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

April 18, 2007