

(5) Preventing duplicative grants**(A) In general**

Before the Attorney General awards a grant to an applicant under this section, the Attorney General shall compare potential grant awards with other grants awarded under this Act to determine if duplicate grant awards are awarded for the same purpose.

(B) Report

If the Attorney General awards duplicate grants to the same applicant for the same purpose the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report that includes—

- (i) a list of all duplicate grants awarded, including the total dollar amount of any duplicate grants awarded; and
- (ii) the reason the Attorney General awarded the duplicate grants.

(Pub. L. 90–351, title I, §2992, as added Pub. L. 114–255, div. B, title XIV, §14014, Dec. 13, 2016, 130 Stat. 1303.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This Act, referred to in subsec. (d)(5)(A), is Pub. L. 90–351, June 19, 1968, 82 Stat. 197, known as the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title of 1968 Act note set out under section 10101 of this title and Tables.

CODIFICATION

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

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

MENTAL HEALTH TRAINING FOR FEDERAL UNIFORMED SERVICES

Pub. L. 114–255, div. B, title XIV, §14008, Dec. 13, 2016, 130 Stat. 1296, provided that:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act [Dec. 13, 2016], the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Secretary of Commerce shall provide the following to each of the uniformed services (as that term is defined in section 101 of title 10, United States Code) under their direction:

“(1) TRAINING PROGRAMS.—Programs that offer specialized and comprehensive training in procedures to identify and respond appropriately to incidents in which the unique needs of individuals with mental illnesses are involved.

“(2) IMPROVED TECHNOLOGY.—Computerized information systems or technological improvements to provide timely information to Federal law enforcement personnel, other branches of the uniformed services, and criminal justice system personnel to improve the Federal response to mentally ill individuals.

“(3) COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS.—The establishment and expansion of cooperative efforts to promote public safety through the use of effective intervention with respect to mentally ill individuals encountered by members of the uniformed services.”

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING

Pub. L. 114–255, div. B, title XIV, §14025, Dec. 13, 2016, 130 Stat. 1310, provided that: “Not later than 1 year

after the date of enactment of this Act [Dec. 13, 2016], the Attorney General shall provide direction and guidance for the following:

“(1) TRAINING PROGRAMS.—Programs that offer specialized and comprehensive training, in procedures to identify and appropriately respond to incidents in which the unique needs of individuals who have a mental illness are involved, to first responders and tactical units of—

“(A) Federal law enforcement agencies; and

“(B) other Federal criminal justice agencies such as the Bureau of Prisons, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, and other agencies that the Attorney General determines appropriate.

“(2) IMPROVED TECHNOLOGY.—The establishment of, or improvement of existing, computerized information systems to provide timely information to employees of Federal law enforcement agencies, and Federal criminal justice agencies to improve the response of such employees to situations involving individuals who have a mental illness.”

§ 10653. Creation of a TBI and PTSD training for first responders**(a) In general**

Not later than one year after August 16, 2022, the Attorney General, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance, in consultation with the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, shall solicit best practices regarding techniques to interact with persons who have a traumatic brain injury, an acquired brain injury, or post-traumatic stress disorder from first responder, brain injury, veteran, and mental health organizations, health care and mental health providers, hospital emergency departments, and other relevant stakeholders, and shall develop crisis intervention training tools for use by first responders (as such term is defined in section 10705 of this title) that provide—

(1) information on the conditions and symptoms of a traumatic brain injury, an acquired brain injury, and post-traumatic stress disorder;

(2) techniques to interact with persons who have a traumatic brain injury, an acquired brain injury, or post-traumatic stress disorder; and

(3) information on how to recognize persons who have a traumatic brain injury, an acquired brain injury, or post-traumatic stress disorder.

(b) Use of training tools at Law Enforcement Mental Health Learning Sites

The Attorney General shall ensure that not less than one Law Enforcement Mental Health Learning Site designated by the Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance uses the training tools developed under subsection (a).

(c) Police Mental Health Collaboration Toolkit

The Attorney General shall make the training tools developed under subsection (a) available as part of the Police-Mental Health Collaboration Toolkit provided by the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

(Pub. L. 90–351, title I, §2993, as added Pub. L. 117–170, §3(2), Aug. 16, 2022, 136 Stat. 2092.)

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

FINDINGS

Pub. L. 117-170, §2, Aug. 16, 2022, 136 Stat. 2091, provided that: “Congress finds the following:

“(1) According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, there were approximately 2.9 million traumatic brain injury-related emergency department visits, hospitalizations, and deaths in the United States in 2014.

“(2) Effects of traumatic brain injury (TBI) can be short-term or long-term, and include impaired thinking or memory, movement, vision or hearing, or emotional functioning, such as personality changes or depression.

“(3) Currently, between 3.2 million and 5.3 million persons are living with a TBI-related disability in the United States.

“(4) About 7 or 8 percent of Americans will experience post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) at some point in their lives, and about 8 million adults have PTSD during the course of a given year.

“(5) TBI and PTSD have been recognized as the signature injuries of the Wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.

“(6) According to the Department of Defense, 383,000 men and women deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan sustained a brain injury while in the line of duty between 2000 and 2018.

“(7) Approximately 13.5 percent of Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom veterans screen positive for PTSD, according to the Department of Veteran Affairs.

“(8) About 12 percent of Gulf War Veterans have PTSD in a given year while about 30 percent of Vietnam Veterans have had PTSD in their lifetime.

“(9) Physical signs of TBI can include motor impairment, dizziness or poor balance, slurred speech, impaired depth perception, or impaired verbal memory, while physical signs of PTSD can include agitation, irritability, hostility, hypervigilance, self-destructive behavior, fear, severe anxiety, or mistrust.

“(10) Physical signs of TBI and PTSD often overlap with physical signs of alcohol or drug impairment, which complicate a first responder’s ability to quickly and effectively identify an individual’s condition.”

SUBCHAPTER XXXIV—CONFRONTING USE
OF METHAMPHETAMINE

§ 10661. Authority to make grants to address public safety and methamphetamine manufacturing, sale, and use in hot spots

(a)¹ Purpose and program authority

(1) Purpose

It is the purpose of this subchapter to assist States, territories, and Indian tribes (as defined in section 10554 of this title)—

(A) to carry out programs to address the manufacture, sale, and use of methamphetamine drugs; and

(B) to improve the ability of State, territorial, Tribal, and local government institutions of² to carry out such programs.

(2) Grant authorization

The Attorney General, through the Bureau of Justice Assistance in the Office of Justice Programs may make grants to States, territories, and Indian tribes to address the manufacture, sale, and use of methamphetamine to enhance public safety.

¹ So in original. No subsec. (b) has been enacted.

² So in original. The word “of” probably should not appear.

(3) Grant projects to address methamphetamine manufacture sale and use

Grants made under subsection (a) may be used for programs, projects, and other activities to—

(A) investigate, arrest and prosecute individuals violating laws related to the use, manufacture, or sale of methamphetamine;

(B) reimburse the Drug Enforcement Administration for expenses related to the clean up of methamphetamine clandestine labs;

(C) support State, Tribal, and local health department and environmental agency services deployed to address methamphetamine; and

(D) procure equipment, technology, or support systems, or pay for resources, if the applicant for such a grant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Attorney General that expenditures for such purposes would result in the reduction in the use, sale, and manufacture of methamphetamine.

(Pub. L. 90-351, title I, §2996, as added Pub. L. 109-177, title VII, §754, Mar. 9, 2006, 120 Stat. 274; amended Pub. L. 110-161, div. B, title II, §220(a), Dec. 26, 2007, 121 Stat. 1916.)

Editorial Notes

CODIFICATION

Section was formerly classified to section 3797cc of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare, prior to editorial reclassification and renumbering as this section. Some section numbers or references in amendment notes below reflect the classification of such sections or references prior to editorial reclassification.

AMENDMENTS

2007—Subsec. (a)(1). Pub. L. 110-161, §220(a)(1)(A), inserted “, territories, and Indian tribes (as defined in section 3797d of this title)” after “to assist States” in introductory provisions.

Subsec. (a)(1)(B). Pub. L. 110-161, §220(a)(1)(B), substituted “, territorial, Tribal, and local” for “and local”.

Subsec. (a)(2). Pub. L. 110-161, §220(a)(2), inserted “, territories, and Indian tribes” after “make grants to States”.

Subsec. (a)(3)(C). Pub. L. 110-161, §220(a)(3), inserted “, Tribal,” after “support State”.

§ 10662. Funding

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subchapter \$99,000,000 for each fiscal year 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010.

(Pub. L. 90-351, title I, §2997, as added Pub. L. 109-177, title VII, §754, Mar. 9, 2006, 120 Stat. 274.)

Editorial Notes

CODIFICATION

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

§ 10663. Grants for programs for drug-endangered children

(a) In general

The Attorney General shall make grants to States, territories, and Indian tribes (as defined