SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Reduction Act of 2016”.

SEC. 2. COMPREHENSIVE OPIOID ABUSE GRANT PROGRAM.

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

“PART LL—COMPREHENSIVE OPIOID ABUSE GRANT PROGRAM

SEC. 3021. DESCRIPTION.

“(a) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—From amounts made available to carry out this part, the Attorney General may make grants to States, units of local government, and Indian tribes, for use by the State, unit of local government, or Indian tribe to provide services primarily relating to opioid abuse, including for any one or more of the following:
“(1) Developing, implementing, or expanding a treatment alternative to incarceration program, which may include—

“(A) pre-booking or post-booking components, which may include the activities described in part HH of this title;

“(B) training for criminal justice agency personnel on substance use disorders and co-occurring mental illness and substance use disorders;

“(C) a mental health court, including the activities described in part V of this title;

“(D) a drug court, including the activities described in part EE of this title; and

“(E) a veterans treatment court program, including the activities described in subsection (i) of section 2991 of this title.

“(2) In the case of a State, facilitating or enhancing planning and collaboration between State criminal justice agencies and State substance abuse systems in order to more efficiently and effectively carry out programs described in paragraph (1) that address problems related to opioid abuse.

“(3) Providing training and resources for first responders on carrying and administering an opioid
overdose reversal drug or device approved by the
Food and Drug Administration, and purchasing
such a drug or device for first responders who have
received such training to carry and administer.

“(4) Investigative purposes to locate or investi-
gate illicit activities related to the unlawful dis-
tribution of opioids.

“(5) Developing, implementing, or expanding a
medication-assisted treatment program used or oper-
ated by a criminal justice agency, which may include
training criminal justice agency personnel on medi-
cation-assisted treatment, and carrying out the ac-
tivities described in part S of this title.

“(6) In the case of a State, developing, imple-
menting, or expanding a prescription drug moni-
toring program to collect and analyze data related to
the prescribing of schedule II, III, and IV controlled
substances through a centralized database adminis-
tered by an authorized State agency, which includes
tracking the dispensation of such substances, and
providing for data sharing with other States.

“(7) Developing, implementing, or expanding a
program to prevent and address opioid abuse by ju-
veniles.
“(8) Developing, implementing, or expanding an integrated and comprehensive opioid abuse response program.

“(b) CONTRACTS AND SUBAWARDS.—A State, unit of local government, or Indian tribe may, in using a grant under this subpart for purposes authorized by subsection (a), use all or a portion of that grant to contract with or make one or more subawards to one or more—

“(1) local or regional organizations that are private and nonprofit, including faith-based organizations;

“(2) units of local government; or

“(3) tribal organizations.

“(c) PROGRAM ASSESSMENT COMPONENT; WAIVER.—

“(1) PROGRAM ASSESSMENT COMPONENT.— Each program funded under this subpart shall contain a program assessment component, developed pursuant to guidelines established by the Attorney General, in coordination with the National Institute of Justice.

“(2) WAIVER.—The Attorney General may waive the requirement of paragraph (1) with respect to a program if, in the opinion of the Attorney Gen-
eral, the program is not of sufficient size to justify
a full program assessment.

“(d) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Not more than 10
percent of a grant made under this subpart may be used
for costs incurred to administer such grant.

“(e) PERIOD.—The period of a grant made under
this part may not be longer than 4 years, except that re-
newals and extensions beyond that period may be granted
at the discretion of the Attorney General.

“SEC. 3022. APPLICATIONS.

“To request a grant under this part, the chief execu-
tive officer of a State, unit of local government, or Indian
tribe shall submit an application to the Attorney General
at such time and in such form as the Attorney General
may require. Such application shall include the following:

“(1) A certification that Federal funds made
available under this subpart will not be used to sup-
plant State, local, or tribal funds, but will be used
to increase the amounts of such funds that would,
in the absence of Federal funds, be made available
for the activities described in section 3021(a).

“(2) An assurance that, for each fiscal year
covered by an application, the applicant shall main-
tain and report such data, records, and information
(programmatic and financial) as the Attorney General may reasonably require.

“(3) A certification, made in a form acceptable to the Attorney General and executed by the chief executive officer of the applicant (or by another officer of the applicant, if qualified under regulations promulgated by the Attorney General), that—

“(A) the programs to be funded by the grant meet all the requirements of this part;

“(B) all the information contained in the application is correct;

“(C) there has been appropriate coordination with affected agencies; and

“(D) the applicant will comply with all provisions of this part and all other applicable Federal laws.

“(4) An assurance that the applicant will work with the Drug Enforcement Administration to develop an integrated and comprehensive strategy to address opioid abuse.

“SEC. 3023. REVIEW OF APPLICATIONS.

“The Attorney General shall not finally disapprove any application (or any amendment to that application) submitted under this part without first affording the app-
plicant reasonable notice of any deficiencies in the applica-
tion and opportunity for correction and reconsideration.

“SEC. 3024. GEOGRAPHIC DIVERSITY.

“The Attorney General shall ensure equitable geo-
graphic distribution of grants under this part and take
into consideration the needs of underserved populations,
including rural and tribal communities.

“SEC. 3025. DEFINITIONS.

“In this part:

“(1) The term ‘first responder’ includes a fire-
fighter, law enforcement officer, paramedic, emer-
gency medical technician, or other individual (includ-
ing an employee of a legally organized and recog-
nized volunteer organization, whether compensated
or not), who, in the course of professional duties, re-
sponds to fire, medical, hazardous material, or other
similar emergencies.

“(2) The term ‘medication-assisted treatment’
means the use of medications approved by the Food
and Drug Administration for the treatment of opioid
abuse.

“(3) The term ‘opioid’ means any drug, includ-
ing heroin, having an addiction-forming or addiction-
sustaining liability similar to morphine or being ca-
pable of conversion into a drug having such addic-
tion-forming or addiction-sustaining liability.

“(4) The term ‘schedule II, III, or IV controlled
substance’ means a controlled substance that is list-
ed on schedule II, schedule III, or schedule IV of
section 202(c) of the Controlled Substances Act (21
U.S.C. 812(c)).

“(5) The terms ‘drug’ and ‘device’ have the
meanings given those terms in section 201 of the
321).

“(6) The term ‘criminal justice agency’ means
a State, local, or tribal—

“(A) court;

“(B) prison;

“(C) jail;

“(D) law enforcement agency; or

“(E) other agency that performs the ad-
ministration of criminal justice, including pros-
ceution, pretrial services, and community superv-

“(7) The term ‘tribal organization’ has the
meaning given that term in section 4 of the Indian
Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act
(25 U.S.C. 450b).”.
(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 1001(a) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3793(a)) is amended by inserting after paragraph (26) the following:

“(27) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out part LL $103,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021.”.

SEC. 3. AUDIT AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF GRANTEES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term “covered grant program” means a grant program operated by the Department of Justice;

(2) the term “covered grantee” means a recipient of a grant from a covered grant program;

(3) the term “nonprofit”, when used with respect to an organization, means an organization that is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and is exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code; and

(4) the term “unresolved audit finding” means an audit report finding in a final audit report of the Inspector General of the Department of Justice that a covered grantee has used grant funds awarded to that grantee under a covered grant program for an unauthorized expenditure or otherwise unallowable
cost that is not closed or resolved during a 12-month period prior to the date on which the final audit report is issued.

(b) Audit Requirement.—Beginning in fiscal year 2016, and annually thereafter, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall conduct audits of covered grantees to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of funds awarded under covered grant programs. The Inspector General shall determine the appropriate number of covered grantees to be audited each year.

(e) Mandatory Exclusion.—A grantee that is found to have an unresolved audit finding under an audit conducted under subsection (b) may not receive grant funds under a covered grant program in the fiscal year following the fiscal year to which the finding relates.

(d) Reimbursement.—If a covered grantee is awarded funds under the covered grant program from which it received a grant award during the 1-fiscal-year period during which the covered grantee is ineligible for an allocation of grant funds under subsection (e), the Attorney General shall—

(1) deposit into the General Fund of the Treasury an amount that is equal to the amount of the grant funds that were improperly awarded to the covered grantee; and
(2) seek to recoup the costs of the repayment to the Fund from the covered grantee that was improperly awarded the grant funds.

(e) PRIORITY OF GRANT AWARDS.—The Attorney General, in awarding grants under a covered grant program shall give priority to eligible entities that during the 2-year period preceding the application for a grant have not been found to have an unresolved audit finding.

(f) NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—A nonprofit organization that holds money in offshore accounts for the purpose of avoiding the tax described in section 511(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, shall not be eligible to receive, directly or indirectly, any funds from a covered grant program.

(2) DISCLOSURE.—Each nonprofit organization that is a covered grantee shall disclose in its application for such a grant, as a condition of receipt of such a grant, the compensation of its officers, directors, and trustees. Such disclosure shall include a description of the criteria relied on to determine such compensation.

SEC. 4. VETERANS TREATMENT COURTS.

Section 2991 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797aa) is amended—
(1) by redesignating subsection (i) as subsection (j); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (h) the following:

“(i) ASSISTING VETERANS.—

“(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) PEER TO PEER SERVICES OR PROGRAMS.—The term ‘peer to peer services or programs’ means services or programs that connect qualified veterans with other veterans for the purpose of providing support and mentorship to assist qualified veterans in obtaining treatment, recovery, stabilization, or rehabilitation.

“(B) QUALIFIED VETERAN.—The term ‘qualified veteran’ means a preliminarily qualified offender who—

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

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

“(C) VETERANS TREATMENT COURT PROGRAM.—The term ‘veterans treatment court
program’ means a court program involving collaboration among criminal justice, veterans, and mental health and substance abuse agencies that provides qualified veterans with—

“(i) intensive judicial supervision and case management, which may include random and frequent drug testing where appropriate;

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

“(iii) alternatives to incarceration; or

“(iv) other appropriate services, including housing, transportation, mentoring, employment, job training, education, or assistance in applying for and obtaining available benefits.

“(2) VETERANS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, may award grants under this subsection to applicants to establish or expand—

“(i) veterans treatment court programs;
“(ii) peer to peer services or programs for qualified veterans;

“(iii) practices that identify and provide treatment, rehabilitation, legal, transitional, and other appropriate services to qualified veterans who have been incarcerated; or

“(iv) training programs to teach criminal justice, law enforcement, corrections, mental health, and substance abuse personnel how to identify and appropriately respond to incidents involving qualified veterans.

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

“(i) demonstrate collaboration between and joint investments by criminal justice, mental health, substance abuse, and veterans service agencies;

“(ii) promote effective strategies to identify and reduce the risk of harm to qualified veterans and public safety; and
“(iii) propose interventions with empirical support to improve outcomes for qualified veterans.”.

SEC. 5. EMERGENCY FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE.

Section 609Y(a) of the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10513(a)) is amended by striking “September 30, 1984” and inserting “September 30, 2021”.