

of higher education and the agencies' collaborative partners, including campus mental health agencies;

2. Foster quality research to strengthen the safety and security of the institutions of higher education in the United States;

3. Serve as a clearinghouse for the identification and dissemination of information, policies, procedures, and best practices relevant to campus public safety, including off-campus housing safety, the prevention of violence against persons and property, and emergency response and evacuation procedures;

4. Develop protocols, in conjunction with the Attorney General, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Education, State, local, and tribal governments and law enforcement agencies, private and nonprofit organizations and associations, and other stakeholders, to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from, natural and man-made emergencies or dangerous situations involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of the campus community;

5. Promote the development and dissemination of effective behavioral threat assessment and management models to prevent campus violence;

6. Coordinate campus safety information (including ways to increase off-campus housing safety) and resources available from the Department of Justice, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Education, State, local, and tribal governments and law enforcement agencies, and private and nonprofit organizations and associations;

7. Increase cooperation, collaboration, and consistency in prevention, response, and problem-solving methods among law enforcement, mental health, and other agencies and jurisdictions serving institutions of higher education in the United States;

8. Develop standardized formats and models for mutual aid agreements and memoranda of understanding between campus security agencies and other public safety organizations and mental health agencies; and

9. Report annually to Congress and the Attorney General on activities performed by the Center during the previous 12 months.

The Center will train campus public safety agencies, encourage research to strengthen college safety and security, and serve as a clearinghouse for the dissemination of relevant campus public safety information. By having this information, institutions of higher education will be able to easily obtain the best information available on ways to keep campuses safe and secure and how to respond in the event of a campus emergency.

TEXAS

The good state of Texas has 214 institutions of higher learning alone, with Texas Southern University, University of Houston, and Texas Technical University to name just a few.

With so many institutions comes, so many different standards of campus safety regulations.

CONCLUSION

This legislation would consolidate the information from the various colleges and universities so that the standards for collaboration in prevention, response, and problem-solving methods among law enforcement, mental health, and other agencies is consistent

throughout the nation. What is done at Prairie View A&M University is also done at UCLA, is done at New York University, and is done at the University of Florida.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6838 and ensure that our colleges and universities are safe places for our young people to study and learn.

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I simply urge adoption of this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ZOE LOFGREN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6838.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MENTALLY ILL OFFENDER TREATMENT AND CRIME REDUCTION REAUTHORIZATION AND IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2008

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2304) to amend title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide grants for the improved mental health treatment and services provided to offenders with mental illnesses, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The text of the Senate bill is as follows:

S. 2304

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 2008”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Findings.
- Sec. 3. Reauthorization of the Adult and Juvenile Collaboration Program Grants.
- Sec. 4. Law enforcement response to mentally ill offenders improvement grants.
- Sec. 5. Examination and report on prevalence of mentally ill offenders.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Communities nationwide are struggling to respond to the high numbers of people with mental illnesses involved at all points in the criminal justice system.

(2) A 1999 study by the Department of Justice estimated that 16 percent of people incarcerated in prisons and jails in the United States, which is more than 300,000 people, suffer from mental illnesses.

(3) Los Angeles County Jail and New York's Rikers Island jail complex hold more people with mental illnesses than the largest psychiatric inpatient facilities in the United States.

(4) State prisoners with a mental health problem are twice as likely as those without a mental health problem to have been homeless in the year before their arrest.

SEC. 3. REAUTHORIZATION OF THE ADULT AND JUVENILE COLLABORATION PROGRAM GRANTS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS THROUGH 2014.—Section 2991(h) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797aa(h)) is amended—

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

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “for fiscal years 2006 through 2009.” and inserting “for each of the fiscal years 2006 and 2007; and”;

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) \$50,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2009 through 2014.”.

(b) ALLOCATION OF FUNDING FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES.—Section 2991(h) of such title is further amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) (as added by subsection (a)(3)) as subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), respectively, and adjusting the margins accordingly;

(2) by striking “There are authorized” and inserting “(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized”;

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(2) ALLOCATION OF FUNDING FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES.—For fiscal year 2009 and each subsequent fiscal year, of the amounts authorized under paragraph (1) for such fiscal year, the Attorney General may obligate not more than 3 percent for the administrative expenses of the Attorney General in carrying out this section for such fiscal year.”.

(c) ADDITIONAL APPLICATIONS RECEIVING PRIORITY.—Subsection (c) of such section is amended to read as follows:

“(c) PRIORITY.—The Attorney General, in awarding funds under this section, shall give priority to applications that—

“(1) promote effective strategies by law enforcement to identify and to reduce risk of harm to mentally ill offenders and public safety;

“(2) promote effective strategies for identification and treatment of female mentally ill offenders;

“(3) promote effective strategies to expand the use of mental health courts, including the use of pretrial services and related treatment programs for offenders; or

“(4)(A) demonstrate the strongest commitment to ensuring that such funds are used to promote both public health and public safety;

“(B) demonstrate the active participation of each co-applicant in the administration of the collaboration program;

“(C) document, in the case of an application for a grant to be used in whole or in part to fund treatment services for adults or juveniles during periods of incarceration or detention, that treatment programs will be available to provide transition and reentry services for such individuals; and

“(D) have the support of both the Attorney General and the Secretary.”.

SEC. 4. LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE TO MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

Section 2991 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797aa) is amended by—

(1) redesignating subsection (h) as subsection (i); and

(2) inserting after subsection (g) the following:

“(h) LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE TO MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.—

“(1) AUTHORIZATION.—The Attorney General is authorized to make grants under this section to States, units of local government, Indian tribes, and tribal organizations for the following purposes:

“(A) TRAINING PROGRAMS.—To provide for programs that offer law enforcement personnel 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.

“(B) RECEIVING CENTERS.—To provide for the development of specialized receiving centers to assess individuals in the custody of law enforcement personnel for suicide risk and mental health and substance abuse treatment needs.

“(C) IMPROVED TECHNOLOGY.—To provide for computerized information systems (or to improve existing systems) to provide timely information to law enforcement personnel and criminal justice system personnel to improve the response of such respective personnel to mentally ill offenders.

“(D) COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS.—To provide for the establishment and expansion of cooperative efforts by criminal and juvenile justice agencies and mental health agencies to promote public safety through the use of effective intervention with respect to mentally ill offenders.

“(E) CAMPUS SECURITY PERSONNEL TRAINING.—To provide for programs that offer campus security personnel training in procedures to identify and respond appropriately to incidents in which the unique needs of individuals with mental illnesses are involved.

“(2) BJA TRAINING MODELS.—For purposes of paragraph (1)(A), the Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance shall develop training models for training law enforcement personnel in procedures to identify and respond appropriately to incidents in which the unique needs of individuals with mental illnesses are involved, including suicide prevention.

“(3) MATCHING FUNDS.—The Federal share of funds for a program funded by a grant received under this subsection may not exceed 50 percent of the costs of the program. The non-Federal share of payments made for such a program may be made in cash or in-kind fairly evaluated, including planned equipment or services.”.

SEC. 5. EXAMINATION AND REPORT ON PREVALENCE OF MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall examine and report on mental illness and the criminal justice system.

(2) SCOPE.—Congress encourages the Attorney General to specifically examine the following:

(A) POPULATIONS.—The rate of occurrence of serious mental illnesses in each of the following populations:

(i) Individuals, including juveniles, on probation.

(ii) Individuals, including juveniles, incarcerated in a jail.

(iii) Individuals, including juveniles, incarcerated in a prison.

(iv) Individuals, including juveniles, on parole.

(B) BENEFITS.—The percentage of individuals in each population described in subparagraph (A) who have—

(i) a serious mental illness; and

(ii) received disability benefits under title II or title XVI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401 et seq. and 1381 et seq.).

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 36 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit to Congress the report described in subsection (a).

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term “serious mental illness” means that an individual has, or at any time during the 1-year period ending on the date of enactment of this Act had, a covered mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder; and

(2) the term “covered mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder”—

(A) means a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder of sufficient duration to meet diagnostic criteria specified within the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition, or the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification equivalent of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition; and

(B) does not include a disorder that has a V code within the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition, a substance use disorder, or a developmental disorder, unless that disorder cooccurs with another disorder described in subparagraph (A) and causes functional impairment which substantially interferes with or limits 1 or more major life activities.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$2,000,000 for 2009.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ZOE LOFGREN) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is similar to H.R. 3992, which was authored by Crime Subcommittee Chairman BOBBY SCOTT of Virginia which passed our House in January.

The Senate bill focuses on expanding the allowable uses of funds in existing programs that provide assistance to mentally ill offenders. It reauthorizes the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Grant Program at the current level of \$50 million. It expands the permissible use of funds for mental health courts that will incorporate pretrial services and assessments for alternatives to incarceration.

Funds under this bill can be used to assist law enforcement agencies with identifying and reducing the risk of harm to mentally ill offenders, while also maintaining public safety.

Finally, this bill will provide States and units of government with funding to improve the treatment of female offenders with mental illness.

Despite common misconceptions, the majority of mentally ill people who are arrested and incarcerated are low-level, nonviolent offenders. This legislation will help jurisdictions assist mentally ill people in ways that help keep them out of our jails and prisons if that's not where they belong.

This is a good bill, and I urge its passage.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I don't know if I'd call it a habit, but I find myself again agreeing with the gentlewoman from California, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN.

This is a bill that has already passed the House in a similar form, I believe, last January.

I will include my entire statement in the RECORD.

I support S. 2304, the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization and Improvement Act. The House passed companion legislation, H.R. 3992, last January.

This important legislation addresses the unique challenges that mentally ill offenders create for our criminal justice system. It is estimated that 16 percent of the prison or jail population in the country suffers from a serious mental illness.

More than one-fifth of jails have no access to any mental health services at all. Many criminal justice agencies are unprepared to meet the comprehensive treatment and needs of individuals with mental illness.

Jails and prisons require extra staff resources for inmates with mental illness. In addition, mentally ill offenders can be affected psychologically by incarceration differently than general population offenders.

H.R. 3992 reauthorizes the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Act; encourages early intervention for individuals with mental illness; reauthorizes the mental health courts program; and maximizes diversion opportunities for nonviolent offenders with mental illness and co-occurring disorders.

The legislation also promotes training for treatment professionals on criminal justice processes and mental health and substance abuse issues; establishes State and local planning grants to address the needs of mentally ill offenders; and facilitates communication, collaboration, and the delivery of support services among justice professionals, treatment and related service providers.

I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I would just say that at a time when the majority of mental health treatment provided in this country is provided in county jails, a measure such as this is enormously important to divert individuals who are suffering from an illness to appropriate treatment where their illness would be treated and where their disruptive behavior will not bother others. I'm glad

that we are moving forward in a bipartisan manner to approve this.

I yield back the balance of my time. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ZOE LOFGREN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2304.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION AND TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2008

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 3569) to make improvements in the operation and administration of the Federal courts, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The text of the Senate bill is as follows:

S. 3569

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Judicial Administration and Technical Amendments Act of 2008”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Change in composition of divisions of western district of Tennessee.
- Sec. 3. Supplemental attendance fee for petit jurors serving on lengthy trials.
- Sec. 4. Authority of district courts as to a jury summons.
- Sec. 5. Public drawing specifications for jury wheels.
- Sec. 6. Assessment of court technology costs.
- Sec. 7. Repeal of obsolete provision in the bankruptcy code relating to certain dollar amounts.
- Sec. 8. Investment of court registry funds.
- Sec. 9. Magistrate judge participation at circuit conferences.
- Sec. 10. Selection of chief pretrial services officers.
- Sec. 11. Attorney case compensation maximum amounts.
- Sec. 12. Expanded delegation authority for reviewing Criminal Justice Act vouchers in excess of case compensation maximums.
- Sec. 13. Repeal of obsolete cross-references to the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act.

Sec. 14. Conditions of probation and supervised release.

Sec. 15. Contracting for services for pretrial defendants and post-conviction supervision offenders.

Sec. 16. Judge members of U.S. Sentencing Commission.

Sec. 17. Penalty for failure to appear for jury summons.

Sec. 18. Place of holding court for the District of Minnesota.

Sec. 19. Penalty for employers who retaliate against employees serving on jury duty.

SEC. 2. CHANGE IN COMPOSITION OF DIVISIONS OF WESTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 123(c) of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—
(A) by inserting “Dyer,” after “Decatur,”; and

(B) in the last sentence by inserting “and Dyersburg” after “Jackson”; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—
(A) by striking “Dyer,”; and

(B) in the second sentence, by striking “and Dyersburg”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) PENDING CASES NOT AFFECTED.—The amendments made by this section shall not affect any action commenced before the effective date of this section and pending in the United States District Court for the Western District of Tennessee on such date.

(3) JURIES NOT AFFECTED.—The amendments made by this section shall not affect the composition, or preclude the service, of any grand or petit jury summoned, impaneled, or actually serving in the United States District Court for the Western District of Tennessee on the effective date of this section.

SEC. 3. SUPPLEMENTAL ATTENDANCE FEE FOR PETIT JURORS SERVING ON LENGTHY TRIALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1871(b)(2) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking “thirty” in each place it occurs and inserting “ten”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on October 1, 2009.

SEC. 4. AUTHORITY OF DISTRICT COURTS AS TO A JURY SUMMONS.

Section 1866(g) of title 28, United States Code, is amended in the first sentence—

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

(2) by striking “his”.

SEC. 5. PUBLIC DRAWING SPECIFICATIONS FOR JURY WHEELS.

(a) DRAWING OF NAMES FROM JURY WHEEL.—Section 1864(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking “publicly”; and

(2) by inserting “The clerk or jury commission shall post a general notice for public review in the clerk’s office and on the court’s website explaining the process by which names are periodically and randomly drawn.” after the first sentence.

(b) SELECTION AND SUMMONING OF JURY PANELS.—Section 1866(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the second sentence, by striking “publicly”; and

(2) by inserting “The clerk or jury commission shall post a general notice for public review in the clerk’s office and on the court’s

website explaining the process by which names are periodically and randomly drawn.” after the second sentence.

(c) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1869 of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (j), by adding “and” at the end;

(2) by striking subsection (k); and

(3) by redesignating subsection (l) as subsection (k).

SEC. 6. ASSESSMENT OF COURT TECHNOLOGY COSTS.

Section 1920 of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking “of the court reporter for all or any part of the stenographic transcript” and inserting “for printed or electronically recorded transcripts”; and

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking “copies of papers” and inserting “the costs of making copies of any materials where the copies are”.

SEC. 7. REPEAL OF OBSOLETE PROVISION IN THE BANKRUPTCY CODE RELATING TO CERTAIN DOLLAR AMOUNTS.

Section 104 of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (a);

(2) by redesignating subsection (b)(1) as subsection (a) and subparagraphs (A) and (B) of that subsection as paragraphs (1) and (2), respectively;

(3) by redesignating subsection (b)(2) as subsection (b);

(4) by redesignating subsection (b)(3) as subsection (c); and

(5) in subsection (c) (as redesignated by paragraph (4) of this section), by striking “paragraph (1)” and inserting “subsection (a)”.

SEC. 8. INVESTMENT OF COURT REGISTRY FUNDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 129 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2044 the following:

“§ 2045. Investment of court registry funds

“(a) The Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, or the Director’s designee under subsection (b), may request the Secretary of the Treasury to invest funds received under section 2041 in public debt securities with maturities suitable to the needs of the funds, as determined by the Director or the Director’s designee, and bearing interest at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, taking into consideration current market yields on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States of comparable maturity.

“(b) The Director may designate the clerk of a court described in section 610 to exercise the authority conferred by subsection (a).”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 129 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“2045. Investment of court registry funds.”.

SEC. 9. MAGISTRATE JUDGE PARTICIPATION AT CIRCUIT CONFERENCES.

Section 333 of title 28, United States Code, is amended in the first sentence by inserting “magistrate,” after “district.”.

SEC. 10. SELECTION OF CHIEF PRETRIAL SERVICES OFFICERS.

Section 3152 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

“(c) The pretrial services established under subsection (b) of this section shall be supervised by a chief pretrial services officer appointed by the district court. The chief pretrial services officer appointed under this